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Station : Lake Murray

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

Volume No: 3 1951/53 Number of Reports: 12

	PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FI(No
[1]	1 OF 1951/52	1-26	W.G. SIPPO	P.O	MIDDLE FLY		24.7.51 — 13.8.51	
[2]	3 OF 1951/52	1-18	D.G. CALDER	C.P.O	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY CENSUS		11.2.52 — 21.3.52	
[3]	4 OF 1951/52	1-14	D.G. CALDER	C.P.O	KAIM RIVER NORTH EAST OF LAKE MURRAY		16.5.52 — 24.5.52	
[4]	5 OF 1951/52	1-13	D.G. CALDER	C.P.O	BOI RIVER AREA. NORTH OF LAKE MURRAY	MAP	19.6.52 — 24.6.52	
[5]	1 OF 1952/53	1-15	D.G. CALDER	P.O	MOIAN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		2.7.52 — 19.7.52	
[6]	2 OF 1952/53	1-13	D.G. CALDER	P.O	MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM	MAP	11.8.52 — 27.8.52	
[7]	3 OF 1952/53	1-13	D.G. CALDER	P.O	ALL LAKE MURRAY VILLAGES & MIPAN	MAP	29.9.52 — 14.10.52	
[8]	4 OF 1952/53	1-12	D.G. CALDER	P.O	KAIMA RIVER AREA WEST TO BOI RIVER	MAP	30.10.52 — 14.11.52	
[9]	5 OF 1952/53	1-13	D.G. CALDER	P.O	MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM	MAP	15.1.53 — 1.2.53	
[10]	6 OF 1952/53	1-14	D.R. JACOBS	C.P.O	LAKE MURRAY	MAP	11.2.53 — 1.3.53	
[11]	7 OF 1952/53	1-17	D.G. CALDER	P.O	NORTH OF HEADWATERS OF KAIMO & BOI	MAP	23.4.53 — 22.5.53	
[12]	8 OF 1952/53	1-12	D.R. JACOBS	C.P.O	MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM RV		8.6.53 — 24.6.53	
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PATROL REPORTS

WESTERN DISTRICT

LAKE MURRAY SUBDISTRICT

NUMBERS:

4-5 of 51/52 (No. 2 missing)

1-8 of 52/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY W.D. Report No. 1 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by W.G. SIPPO P.C.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE FLY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans L.L. REIN C.P.O.

Natives 30

Duration—From 14/ 2 /19 51 to 13/ 3 /19 51

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/ 7 /19 49

Medical —— / / /19

Map Reference ATTACHED PATROL MAP.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WESTERN DIVISION — LAKE MURRAY PATROL POST

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY No 1-51/52

Report of a Patrol to the Middle Fly Census Sub Division

Officer Conducting Patrol: William G. Sippo P.O.

Personnel Accompanying: L.L. Rein C.P.C.
4 native members of the R.P.G
2 Administration Servants (interpreters)
2 Native Boats' Crew
Native carriers - varies village to village

Area Patrolled: Middle Fly Census Sub Division and return via FEMA, PANGOI and BAIAUS in Lake Murray.

Objects of Patrol: Census and General Administration
Stebilise native situation at BAIAUS.

Duration: July 24th, 1951, to August 13th, 1951, (inclusive)

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Middle Fly census sub division is one of the two sub divisions in the Lake Murray District which are under full control. It was however, two years since the last patrol, and this patrol was thus very necessary, to settle the many disputes which had arisen in that time, and to bring the census up to date.

Arrangements were also made for a conference with the people at BAIAUS village on Lake Murray during the return journey, as this large village is split by much internal strife, and the people had expressed the intention of breaking up into two or three smaller villages.

D I A R Y

1951

Tuesday July 24. Patrol left station 1000 in station vessel "SAMBIO" with large canoe in tow. Taking water very rapidly through stern bearing - baling continuously with pump and bucket for some time, and stopped for 10 minutes to tighten things up a bit. Stopped at Pangoa Mission 1500 to visit the newly arrived missionaries. Left at 1617 and arrived at MIWA village 1800. Anchored and all ashore for night. Village people all absent at sago-place. Bad day, very cold, showery, South East wind.

Wednesday July 25. Under way 0755 and entered Herbert River a few minutes later. At 1300 into Strickland River at Massey-Baker's Junction after a bit of a struggle - it was high and fast and its water driving upstream in the Herbert. Stopped and made camp at 1600. Cold, dull and showery most of the day.

Thursday July 26. Under way 0735. Large number of logs floating down river. 1039 reach Everill Junction and turn upstream into Fly River. At 1550 making little headway against the current and nothing but swamp ahead so turn back and race downstream to a banana clump on the right bank. Reached it 1600 and made camp. Dull day; raining when we started this morning and showery till mid-day.

Friday July 27. All aboard 0745 but trouble starting engine; away 0800. Very slow today, and much smoke from the exhaust. Banks very swampy but finally locate suitable camping site at 1650 and stop for the night. At times difficulty navigating through large number of logs in the River. Dull showery day.

Saturday July 28. Aboard 0745 but again trouble starting engine: away 0800, but by 0810 had gained only 20 yards so stopped to examine engine. Did all we could to it, and away again at 1225. Proceed slowly - there is a banging noise in the engine if it is made to go fast. 1453 steering cable broke, and stopped till 1500 repairing it. 1612 engine slow down and stop. Drop anchor, transfer all cargo and personnel to canoe we were towing, and at 1625 started paddling upstream. 1705 stop and make camp. Weekly ration issues. The

Saturday July 28 (continued)	two Boats' Crew sent back to "SAMBIO". Some TINUNG people in to camp, sell a little food, and go back to village to bring canoes for us tomorrow. While landing gear my small pocket compass lost; only compass we have and search ineffectual. Cloudy day but warm and sultry.
Sunday July 29	TINUNG V.C. and people arrive with canoes very early. All set to searching for compass; find it 0820. 0858 paddled down to "SAMBIO" arriving 0908. Find crew unable to repair engine so give them 5 days rations and left them at 0929 and arrived back at camp 0949. Loaded patrol gear in canoes and left 1000. Upstream in the Fly River till 1015 then turn into a small stream on our right. Enter Tinung Lagoon 1034 and reach TINUNG village 1103. Purchase native foods, inspect village and talk with people. Weather dull but improving.
Monday July 30.	Census and medical inspection. Court for Native Matters Lake Murray case no. 1-51/52. Native affairs. Councillor medallions given to Councillors. Weather still improving
Tuesday July 31.	Split up patrol gear, sufficient for 3 or 4 days loaded into canoes, rest left in rest house in care of V.C. Leave 0830. Enter Fly River 0913: upstream until 1130 then turn off through the swampy banks to our right. At 1211 out of swamp into Mokr Lagoon: cross this and into small stream 1240. Into Kongun River 1246. Leave this 1253 and push through swamps again, arriving back in Fly River 1317. Upstream till 1502 then enter a small stream on our left. Enter Lake Wan 1526 and arrive at BOSSET village 1558. Welcome by the V.C and Councillors and then by the school children with their drum and fife band. Discussion with V.C. and Mission Teacher. Bright sunny day, the first for two months.
Wednesday August 1.	Census and medical inspection. Inspect village. Issue Councillor medallions to Councillors. Talks with people. Inspect school and discussion with teacher. Fine day.
Thursday August 2.	Native affairs and commence investigation into alleged murder. Another fine sunny day. 1020 p.m. the Lance Corporal advised that the man held for questioning re the murder had fled.
Friday August 3.	Further native affairs and investigate another alleged murder. Leave at 1100 and arrive back at TINUNG 1710. Purchase native foods. Fine day.
Saturday August 4.	Continue investigation into one of the alleged murders. Court for native matters cases 2 and 3 of 51/52. Native Affairs. Ration issues. Leave 13[illegible] in one canoe with rations for "SAMBIO" crew. Arrive at "SAMBIO" 1536. Engine completely U/S. Give the crew 2 weeks rations and instruct them to float the ship downstream to OBO. Leave 1600 and arrive back at TINUNG 1717. Purchase native foods. Bright sunny day.

Sunday

Sunday August 5. ALL gear into canoes and away 0828. Pole canoes through swamp till 1036 when emerge into Fly River. At 1228 overtake "SAMBIO" and the large Administration canoe, which are drifting downstream in accordance with yesterdays instructions. Drift with them till 1300 then away. 1415 tried to leave Fly River through a small channel on the right, but water level too low and had to turn back into the River at 1440. At 1548 turn into a small stream on the right, follow this into a small swampy lagoon, and across to KOMOVE village, arriving 1720. Clear calm day, extremely hot sun.

Monday August 6. Census and medical inspection. Inspect village. Native affairs. Give Councillors Medallion to Councillor. Court for Native Matters case 4-51/52 heard, case 5-51/52 commenced and adjourned. Pay off the TINUNG paddlers. Purchase native food. Met 2 KAVIENANGA men and sent them to their village to get more canoes as KOMOVE does not have enough to move patrol. Very cold strong wind morning, hot sun afternoon. KAVIENANGA canoes arrived in the evening.

Tuesday August 7. Native Affairs. Leave 0807, and after moving through various swamps and lakes arrived at KAVIENANGA 1155. Native affairs. Inspect village. Hot sunny day.

Wednesday August 8. Census and medical inspection. Native affairs. Purchase native foods. Give Medallions to Coyncillors.

Thursday August 9. Leave 0845 and enter Fly River at 0936. Stop at old OBO Mission 0913. "SAMBIO" is anchored here. Ashore to investigate the cause of the burning off af a large area of land nearby. On again 1055 into Strickland River at Everill Junction 1140. Enter a small stream on our left at 1322. Banks become swampy at 1500, and it widens into a lagoon at 1530. Stream and lagoon both called Gasake. Reach the new village of BOIKAMAV at 1637. A scorching day.

Friday August 10. Census and medical inspection. Inspect village. Native affairs and investigation into alleged murder. Issue Medallions to Councillors. Purchase native food. Fine day.

Saturday August 11. Ration issues. Made up 2 weeks rations for the boats crew and sent it to them with the returning KAVIENANGA carriers. Leave 0916. The lagoon becomes a swamp by 1050. Push through this till 1142, when leave canoes and have lunch ashore while making gear up into carrier loads. Set off on foot 1242 along a poor, narrow track. Have a 20 minute rest along the way and reach the small Gana Lagoon 1520. Find a canoe here and paddle across, disembarking 1535, and continue on foot along a much bigger and better track. Arrive at the South Western extremity of Lake Murray at 1558. A shot and much shouting were heard by the people of FEMA village and they sent canoes across for us. Embarked in the canoes 1620 and reached FEMA 1636. Hot humid day. Purchase native food.

Sunday August 12. Pay off the BOIKAMAV carriers and inspect FEMA village. Leave in canoes 0915 and arrive Pangoa Mission 1409. Discussion with the missionaries and natives there. Leave 1650 and arrive BAIAUS 1930. Another scorching day.

Monday August 13. Pay off the paddlers. Conference with the BAIAUS people. Issue Councillors Medallions and spoke to a few Kaim River people. Leave 0903, arrive at the island of GAVAMANGI 1000. Inspect it as it is the proposed new site for BAIAUS village. Leave 1023 and arrive back at the station 1310.

S U M M A R Y

Patrol's Reception:

We received a very good reception throughout the area. The better villages wanted us that they might boast of the great labors they had performed, and the others that we might mend their internal strife and put them on the way to having villages as good as the best. At BOSSET we received the welcome which has become traditional for this village - we walked up the long village main street to a tune from the drum and fife band of the school children. From start to finish of the patrol we received every possible assistance from the people.

Villages:

The standard of the villages is varied, but in general they are better than the villages of the Lake Murray census sub division, though inhabited by very closely related people. BOSSET is an excellent village; with 243 people it is the largest in this District. It is very well laid out with one long main street and a number of smaller streets at right angles. In addition to the usual buildings it has a church and school. Its houses, though mostly built on the ground, are well cared for and nicely finished. Good progress is being made at the new village of BOIKAMAV, and it should be quite good when complete.

The other three Middle Fly villages are in fairly good condition, though at KOMOVE a few new roofs are needed, and a few houses at TINUNG will have to be rebuilt. At this latter village, some of the houses were not built strongly enough - a common fault in this area - and the wind has blown them out of alignment.

All villages are completely built of native materials of the type usual in this District. In view of the long period since the last patrol of their area the Middle Fly people have done remarkably well in maintaining their villages in the way they have. All villages were quite clean and an area round them cleared, and from their appearence it would seem they are normally kept that way - except in the case of KOMOVE, where the clearing was obviously freshly done.

The Lake Murray village of FEMA was also inspected. This village had been in a bad state during patrol 3-50/51, but there has been a great improvement in the period since then.

Appendix 'B' gives individual village reports.

Village Officials:

(a) Village Constables: Each of the Middle Fly villages has a Village Constable. The standard varies, but is generally higher than in the Lake Murray census sub division. The V.C.s of BOIKAMAV and TINUNG are the weakest, but they too can be quite effective with proper support and supervision. At all villages, powers, duties and responsibilities were again pointed out to them and their people. A list of Village Constables in the area is given in Appendix "G".

(b) Village Councillors: Each village has one or more Councillors as follows - TINUNG 2, BOSSET 2, KOMOVE 1, KAVIENANGA 2 and BOIKAMAV 3. One of the BOIKAMAV councillors was absent at the old site of OVA at the time of the patrol and is now wanted for questioning in connection with a murder. All Councillors in the Middle Fly area now have a Councillor's Medallion. The Councillors have very little idea of their duties, and tend to function as assistant Village Constables.

Village Constables of TINUNG, BOSSET and KAVIENANGA were paid to 30th June, 1951, in trade goods. The V.C. of BOIKAMAV will be paid on his next visit to the station, which will be very shortly. The V.C. of KOMOVE is absent in Daru.

Native Agriculture:

Agriculture is poorly developed, but again, as in a number of other respects, these people are somewhat ahead of their relatives in the Lake Murray sub division. All villages have small plots of tobacco enclosed by light fences to keep out pigs and dogs. All have quite a number of coconut palms in and around the villages and on nearby islands. All have quite a number of bananas growing, and a few pawpaws. TINUNG has practically nothing else, but are planning on a new garden when work on the houses is finished. BOSSET has small enclosed gardens of maniota, banana, pawpaw, pumpkin and pineapple on the outskirts of the village, and gardens of banana, sugar cane, taro, maniota and sweet potato on other islands and the mainland; rice is also grown here - see special section below. KOMOVE has a small garden of maniota, sweet potato, bananas, taro and sugar cane on an island near the village. KAVIENANGA also has a small garden on another island near their village, and have a further area of ground cleared and are only awaiting rain before planting. The new village of BOIKAMAV already has gardens established on a near by island, and has other land cleared; they state that they also still have an extensive garden at their old site of OVA - 3 of the men have remained there to harvest the crops and then follow on to the new site.

Rice:

As mentioned in previous reports, a small amount of rice is cultivated at BOSSET by the school children, under the direction of the Malay Mission Teacher. At the time of this patrol, the land - about 5 or 6 acres - had been prepared, and the people are awaiting the coming of rain, when the rice will be planted. The rice is planted by broadcasting, and later transplanted. Reaping, winnowing and all other work is done entirely by hand, as described in previous reports. A fuller report and request for assistance to the project will be forwarded in a separate memorandum. The rice apparently does quite well, and other areas in this District should be equally suitable/

Livestock:

All the villages have large numbers of pigs. BOSSET and KOMOVE keep their pigs on small islands near their villages; in the others, the pigs roam everywhere in the villages and are a greater nuisance than the dogs, being stronger and more savage. Most of the pigs are fairly big and in good condition.

The Middle Fly people are the same as their relatives in Lake Murray in respect of the number of dogs they keep; there are vast numbers in all villages. The awefull wailing of this multitude is a good test for weakening nerves at the end of a day's work, and trying to keep them from the patrol gear in the Rest Houses makes sure that time is not spent in idleness. The condition of most of these dogs is fairly good; only a few really skinny beasts were seen.

KAVIENANGA BOSSET and KOMOVE villages have a few fowls - not very many, only 2 roosters and 3 hens in the case of [redacted]. Those at BOSSET were brought in by the Catholic Mission from Dutch New Guinea; those at [redacted] were obtained from the U.F.M. at Pangoa. KAVIENANGA V.C. PAPUA of KOMOVE also possesses a few fowls, which are at present being looked after by one of his friends at this station, pending his return from Daru. These are the only villages in the Lake Murray Administrative District which possess fowls..

No other livestock is kept by the natives, though occasionally a young cassowary is kept for a short time. There are many cassowaries and wild pigs in the surrounding jungles. Extremely large flocks of geese and wild duck were seen on Lake Murray, in the Herbert and Fly Rivers, and in some of the lagoons.

Forests:

The track from BOIKAMAV to FEMA is through heavy forest, and this forest also exists on the ridges surrounding the swamps, though in the Middle Fly the swamps themselves take up a very large proportion of the area. There was nothing unusual about the forests observed and nothing of commercial value.

Roads and Bridges:

(a) Vehicular Roads: Nil.

(b) Bridle Paths: Nil.

(c) Native Tracks: There are two important tracks in the Middle Fly sub division. Both originate on the mainland near FEMA village on Lake Murray: one leads to Tinung Lagoon and so by short canoe trip to TINUNG, the other leads to GASAKE Lagoon and so by canoe to BOIKAMAV. The Tinung track was not followed by this patrol, but is said to be in fair condition. The BOIKAMAV track is narrow and very poor for most of its length, but no more could be expected in the time since the village was established, and improvements will be made in the future; it can be turned into quite a good track - though there are many sharp ridges in the area the track can be built so as to avoid most of them. The only other tracks are ill-defined and seldom used hunting tracks.

(d) Bridges: Nil.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks:

All the villages visited have a Rest House, and the standard is fair. They are better built than most of those in the Lake Murray sub division. All are entirely built of native materials. A fairly good police barracks exists at all

Rest Houses and Police Barracks (continued)

VILLAGES EXCEPT BOIKAMAV and KOMOVE. The former has not yet had time to build one; the latter had a Police Barracks but it became unserviceable and was removed, and the new one has not yet been built. As in most other buildings in the District, the worst feature of the Rest Houses and Police Barracks is the roofs, as the sago leaf thatch quickly deteriorates under the attacks of insects. See Appendix "E" for list.

Carriers and Native Foods for Patrol:

Carriers and paddlers were always available and worked well. Village to village carrying was used, each village supplying the paddlers, canoes and/or carriers needed to move the patrol on to the next village.

A quantity of native food was purchased at each village, and we were always able to obtain sufficient for our needs. The major items for sale were sago and bananas, with a lesser amount of pumpkin, a few taro and sweet potatoes, and a small number of pineapples and pawpaws.

Trade Stores:

None in this area.

Missions:

Bosset village comes under the influence of the Catholic Mission; it is still in the parish of BOEPOEL in Dutch New Guinea and is visited regularly and frequently by a Dutch priest from BOEPOEL. The mission also has a Malay teacher, by name Wilhelm Tortet, stationed in the village, together with his wife and 2 young children. It is believed the Dutch mission is negotiating with the Catholic Mission at KAIRUKU for the latter to take over the station at BOSSET, but it is not known what stage these negotiations have reached. The mission is doing very good work; it is the sponsor and guiding hand behind the rice project, maintains a good school in the village, and is largely responsible for the excellent condition of the village, which is now far superior to any other in the District. At BOSSET the teacher handed me a letter from the BOEPOEL priest, which asked that an enclosed letter be forwarded to the Catholic Mission at Port Moresby, noted some of the village troubles of which he had been advised, and expressed a desire to meet me when possible. I left a note in reply with the teacher, thanking the priest for the Mission's help and work and advising that I should be glad to meet him at any time. His next trip in this direction is in September, and we may perhaps be able to arrange a meeting then.

A few years ago there was a U.F.M. station at OBO. This is now temporarily abandoned, but its influence is still observable at KAVIENANGA village, where two ex-students hold a prayer meeting each night. They used to receive help from the missionary at the U.F.M. station at Pangoa in Lake Murray; he used to make periodical visits to the area, but a few months ago went on leave, and he has been replaced by two ladies, who have no ship, and so will be unable to do anything in the Middle Fly but will have to confine their efforts to Lake Murray. There is, of course, still a little contact, as some of the young men from KAVIENANGA and BOIKAMAV are attending school at Pangoa.

According to native information, the Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL still wishes to establish a school etc. at TINUNG village, and the people want the mission to do so. From the point of view of the well being of the natives this would be a very good thing. The priest has said nothing about it yet, but if he does I shall, of course, reiterate the advice given him by a previous officer, that it would be better to confine his activities to BOSSET village only until a complete solution has been decided upon.

Geographical:

The major features of the area are Lake Murray and the Fly-Strickland River system; all waters eventually find their way into the Fly River. There are a number of smaller lakes and lagoons, and a very large proportion of the area is swamp. There are a few areas of low sharp ridges: some of these were encountered along the track between BOIKAMAV and FEMA. The smaller watercourses are often choked with water lilies and swamp growth, and sometimes closed by log jams.

The attached patrol map has been compiled partly from previous information and partly from a compass traverse carried out during the patrol.

Education:

(a) Administration: Nil.

(b) Mission: There is only one school in the Middle Fly sub division - that at BOSSET village conducted by the Catholic Mission andrun by a resident Malay teacher under the control of a visiting Dutch priest from BOEPOEL in Dutch New Guinea. There was at the time of the patrol a total of 42 pupils, made up of both sexes and ages 6 to 17 or 18. Teaching is done mostly in the Malay language. Students are taught to read and write Malay and their own language, and are also taught elementary arithmetic - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division (of whole numbers only, no fractions are taught). The school is divided into 3 classes. I was unable to determine exactly the standards reached, but the top class is able to add together several numbers each composed of 3 or 4 figures. The school has desks, blackboards, slates and other equipment similar to that in Australian schools. According to the teacher, most of the students pick up the work fairly readily and make good progress, though there are a few slow ones. The students are neat and clean, most of the girls wear calico skirts, all have their heads shaved. They live apart from their parents - the boys in one building, the girls in another. The people are going to put up a new school building this month. The information requested by the Director of Education is as follows:

Village - BOSSET, in Lake Wam, Middle Fly.
No. of teachers - One (Malay).
No. of girls - 23.
No. of boys - 19.
Denomination - Roman Catholic (Dutch).

I could not obtain further information owing to the difficulty of conversing with the Malay teacher, who has still only a very poor knowledge of Police Motu, a language he has been trying to learn since the village came under Australian control, but his opportunities so far have been limited; he should be able to learn more in the future from the increasing number of time expired laborers who are returning from Moresby.

A few natives from KAVIENANGA and BOIKAMAV are attending the U.F.M. school at Pangoa in Lake Murray; the number will probably increase when things settle down properly - the school has just been re-opened by relieving missionaries, the original missionary in charge having gone on leave some months ago.

Health:

(a) Patrol: Health of patrol personnel was very good throughout. The only discomfort suffered was by Mr. Rein and myself, both of us getting nicely sunburned - the period when we travelled in open canoes was very hot and sunny, and was the first such weather we had had for two months.

(b) Villages: Good. Medical inspection was carried out in conjunction with the census. We found a few people suffering from yaws, some with tropical ulcers, and some

Health (continued):

(b) Village (continued): with burns and small sores. All told, there were not more than a dozen who needed treatment, and most of these were persuaded to come in to the station, though some have still not arrived.

Census:

A census was carried out at all Middle Fly villages; this is the first time they have been done as a group. In 1949, Mr. Hicks did all but BOSSET, omitting that village because at that time there was still doubt as to whether it came under Australian or Dutch jurisdiction. In 1950 Mr. Earle visited BOSSET and carried out a census there.

The village of BOSSET, with a population of 343, is by far the largest in this District. This figure is an increase of 31 on the population recorded last year; of this increase, 13 is excess of births over deaths, 18 are new names (people who were absent at last years census).

At TINUNG, most of the immigrations are from KOMOVE. Most of the emigrations are people of the Dutch village of BOVAKAKA, who have returned to their own village in accordance with previous instructions; two more were sent out during this patrol.

In the census figures given for KOMOVE, the figures for births, deaths and migrations - particularly the latter - are probably not very accurate, as the census had to be done in a new book and the above figures were obtained by native information only. This is because the Village Constable is absent at Daru in connection with a Court case, and has the village census book with him. This village has decreased somewhat by emigration to TINUNG, KAVIENANGA, and also one family back to BOVAKAKA

KAVIENANGA village also shows a fairly big population decrease; this is mostly due to emigration to the new village of BOIKAMAV

BOIKAMAV is the new village which replaces OVA, and since its establishment the old OVA population has almost doubled; a large part of the increase is due to immigration from KAVIENANGA, and just a few from TELARUMA.

Everyone co-operated to make the census a success, and no trouble was experienced once the people understood that literally everyone was to have his or her name recorded. At TINUNG, just as we were leaving the village, I saw an old woman whom I knew had not been recorded during the census. I obtained her name and asked why she had not been mentioned earlier. The natives replied that she was extremely old, quite useless, and certain to die very soon, so they thought it would be a waste of time to put her name in the book.

Native Labor:

The census shows a total of 156 males between the ages of 16 and 45, of whom 62 are absent at work - all but one outside the District. It is also seen that BOSSET village is over recruited, and no further laborers will be accepted from there until some of the others have returned - though a number still offer themselves. There seems to be two main reasons behind this desire of the BOSSET people to go out to work: (1) they have reached a higher standard than the other villages and need more European goods, and (2) having not too long ago come completely under Papuan jurisdiction, they want to work in Port Moresby to learn Police Motu; they are sufficiently advanced to realise the advantage of being able to speak the lingua franca.

In all the villages there are now a number of men who have returned from Moresby or Daru employment, and they are, in general, having a good effect on the area.

Magisterial:

During the patrol, 5 cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters - Lake Murray Cases number 1 to 5 inclusive of 1951/1952. Three cases were charges of unlawfully striking, and two were charges of stealing. Appendix "H" gives brief details of cases heard. Two of the cases of unlawfully striking were heard together on the same evidence.

Investigations:

Quite a number of minor complaints, not requiring Court action, were investigated and/or listened to; the decisions in these cases were made by the natives, while we merely supervised, to make sure they heard all sides of the matters first.

Investigations were commenced into the alleged murders, one of which is said to have been accompanied by indecent interference with the dead body of a woman. A man wanted in connection with one of the murders was not in his village at the time of the patrol, and his Village Constable has gone to get him and bring him in for questioning. In connection with the other two offences, a man was held for questioning at BOSSET, but he escaped and fled during the night; all Village Constables and natives of the area have been alerted and asked to advise immediately any word they hear of him.

A third alleged murder was investigated at BOSSET, but there was no evidence to sustain such a charge, everything pointing towards accidental death in this case.

Native Affairs:

The village of OVA, on Kaka Lagoon, was abandoned about March of this year, owing to a shortage of sago in that area. The people are now building their new village at BOIKAMAV on Gasake Lagoon; they say that a long time ago their forebears had a village on this site.

As in the Lake Murray Sub division, there is considerable inter village movement in the area, and for the same reasons, namely marriage, quarrels or whim of the moment.

Brawling seems to be quite common in the area, particularly at TINUNG, and arrows are often fired, but so far without anyone being hurt. Arrows are now fired at long range, which apparently gives them the satisfaction of having shot at the antagonist without the danger of killing him and being arrested. It is hoped one effect of the patrol will be to stop the use of the bow in arguments. The bad feeling between TINUNG and KOMOVE, reported in previous patrols, still exists to some extent, but now only expresses itself in minor ways.

The area is changing somewhat with the return of time expired laborers from Daru and Port Moresby. All Villages now have a number of men who can speak Police Motu, and European clothing is becoming more common, particularly in BOSSET and TINUNG. During the patrol, I was handed quite a number of letters, by various natives, for despatch to friends absent at work. The letters came on many odd bits of paper and were, naturally, unstamped - there is nowhere here for the people to buy stamps even if there was a place where they could get the money. I hope the lack of stamps will not cause too much difficulty at Moresby.

The BOSSET people often go to MERAUKE in Dutch Territory to sell crocodile skins; they say a fairly large skin brings 20 guilders. They enquire if there is any market for these skins at Port Moresby. I told them I would ask, but there would be a lot of difficulties to overcome - transport, method of payment etc. - and it would probably not be worth while. Is any information available in this matter please.

Native Affairs (continued):

During the return journey, we called at BAIAUS village in the Lake Murray sub division, to confer with the people. This village has a population of 199 and is the second largest in the District. There are two clans in the village, and there seems always to have been some sort of strife; sometimes the trouble is between the clans, sometimes between the returned laborers and the others, sometimes simply between families or persons. The results, however, are always the same; the offended ones decide to build themselves a new village away from the others. A lot of work has been put into trying to hold them together, and as another split was threatening at the time of the patrol, this conference was called to try and thresh out the whole matter. A talk was given on the advantages of having a large and unified village, then all the people had their say and a number of differences were straightened out. It was found that both Councillors belonged to the same clan, so an election was held and a Councillor was elected from the other clan. The people then agreed that it was best for them to remain as one village. They decided, however, that the present site of the village was no longer suitable - it is no good they said, because over the past few months a few people have died without apparent reason. They suggested the island of GAVAMANGI, about 3 miles away, as a suitable site, and after inspection I told them there was no objection to them moving there. It is not definite, however, that the move will take place: there is a strong possibility that, after further thought, they will decide to remain where they are. Whatever the decision regarding the move, the split has been averted and the people are again acting as a whole.

At BAIAUS we met and spoke to a few more of the Kaim River people. We have now been in contact with these people for a couple of months. They have on a number of occasions visited the station by walking down to BAIAUS and getting the people there to bring them across in canoes. On this occasion they had arrived in BAIAUS in a canoe instead of walking; they had made the canoe themselves and paddled it down - their first canoe so far as we know. Conversation was mainly by signs, as there is no-one in Lake Murray who knows more than a few words of the Kaim language. At other times though, I have had proper talks with the Kaim people who visit the station, with the aid of an AWIN who knew a little of the language. These people advise that they are moving down from their isolated bush houses and building a village on the bank of the Kaim River about 2 days journey upstream from Lake Murray.

The Lake Murray and Kaim River people were enemies in the early days, but when the Kaim people came down the river a few months ago, for the first time in years, they were welcomed and given transport to the station. This points to what is one of the most pleasing features of the native situation at present. All roads to the station seem to be considered as more or less neutral territory, and persons from all parts of the District (except the Strickland River) have visited the station many times and none have had any trouble along the road.

Cemetaries:

The Middle Fly villages all have fairly well kept burial grounds. At BOSSET and TINUNG the cemetaries are near the village, the others have their cemetaries on islands near their villages. The BOSSET cemetary is not far from the church and is well looked after, no doubt mainly due to the periodical visits of the priest. When a body is buried, the grave is covered with a low thatched roof, and when in due course the roof is removed the two forked uprights which supported the ridge pole are left standing, and at first sight look like rows of crosses.

Anthropological:

The Middle Fly villages are inhabited by the WAMAK, KOMAK and DJIMIKANI groups, related to the groups living in the Lake Murray sub division and speaking the same languages. These groups were more fully described in Patrol Report 3-50/51, and no further information was obtained during this patrol.

Child marriage is generally practiced in the area, in a similar way to that described for Lake Murray in Patrol Report 3-50/51. It is universal in all villages except BOSSET. At BOSSET it was noted that there were no instances of child marriage. This must be credited to the Mission, as a further result of their influence. The girls attend school and in most cases do not marry until they leave at the age of usually about 15 or 16.

The people of the area are gradually getting away from the old system of many families living together in one house. BOSSET is far in the lead in this respect: they have 50 married men, and 45 married mens' houses. Allowing for absentees, this would give a separate house for each married man.

At BOSSET village, use is made of coconut oil for lighting. The flesh of fully ripe coconuts is scraped, and the oil squeezed from it by pounding in a large wooden mortar. The oil is then boiled. Most of the natives soak kipa (the mid rib of the sago palm leaf) in the oil, and the treated kipa is lit and used as a torch. The Malay mission teacher has a tin container of the oil, with a wick projecting from it, which he uses as a lamp.

Border Movements:

The people of BOVAKAKA in Dutch Territory are responsible for the only border movements in the area. As explained in previous reports, they are very anxious to return to their previous site in this Territory and, despite numerous rebuffs, are still trying. The attempt now takes two forms: (1) they are still trying to move en masse as a village and (2)individual families or persons are migrating to the villages of relatives or friends in this Territory. This latter method makes it necessary to check very carefully while doing the census.

There is, of course, a little temporary movement of persons backwards and forwards across the border to visit friends, and a few people - particularly from BOSSET - still visit MERAUKE occasionally. One BOSSET man has just returned to his village about 3 months ago after serving as a Corporal in the Police Force in the Dutch territory.

Father Van Dongen of the Dutch Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL also crosses the border periodically for his visits to BOSSET. It seems also that Dutch Administrative Officers sometimes cross the border when patrolling to their GAB GAB district, as the best route apparently is across Lake Wam, but any crossings have been made at the far Western end of the Lake, and no Dutch Officers have approached BOSSET for some Years.

Police and Administration Servants:

Four police, two interpreters and two boat's Crew (1 seaman and 1 engineer) accompanied the patrol. All worked satisfactorily. Individual reports on police are given in Appendix "A", and on ~~Administration Servants~~ Interpreters in Appendix "B", and on Boat's Crew in ~~Appendix~~ Appendix "C".

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Western Division.
September 3, 1951.

William G. Sippo
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "A"

Police on Patrol

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
1323	L/Cpl	UNI NI	Was a pleasant surprise. Is an old timer who potters around on the station and achieves very little, but on this patrol he did quite good work. Maintained good control over his men.
6042	Const	TIOTI-SIWI	Has rather a high opinion of himself, but he worked well and energetically. Conduct and ability good.
6174	Const	POJARI-AKOWI	Quite good. Young and energetic.
6365	Const	KOATORO	This man is a little hard of hearing, but not badly so. He is reliable and worked well.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippe
Officer R.P.C.

Appendix "B"

I N T E R P R E T E R S

LM 5 WOBERO — Lake Murray/Middle Fly languages to Police Motu. Understands English a little. As previously reported he can interpret quite well but is not particularly intelligent. Is improving a little.

LM 57 DONGIAN — Ok Tedi/Kiunga languages to Police Motu. Understands English a little. Very useful man.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

Appendix "C"

B O A T ' S C R E W

KURUKA.	Seaman.	Carried out his duties satisfactorily and seems fairly keen; not too much initiative.
DANIEL.	Engineer (probationer)	Keen, and worked satisfactorily, but as yet does not know much about engines.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "D"

V I L L A G E S

BOSSET One long main street with smaller streets at right angles. 45 married mens' houses built on the ground have earth floors but are nicely finished and well looked after. Also built on the ground are a single mens' house, school boys house, Police barracks, school, and a large church; All these are very good, though the people are going to pull down the school and rebuild it on a better site. The Village Constables house, school-teacher's house, school-girls' dormitoryn, and rest house are built on piles about 4 feet above the ground, and all are very good. There are fairly good gardens on other islands nearby.

TINUNG Built on piles about 5 feet above ground are 2 poor houses, and 8 fair houses; another is under construction, and there is an old deserted one to removed. These houses were not built strongly enough to withstand the wind, and so a few of them are leaning badly. Most of the new houses are being built smaller and on the ground: of this type there are now 1 poor, 7 good, and 1 under construction. Almost nothing but bananas and pawpaws growing, but a new garden is planned.

KOMOVE Built on the ground are 2 good new houses and 1 under construction. Built on piles varying from 4 to 7 feet above ground are a good new Single Mens' house, 1 fair house, 2 large good, and 2 large houses of an excellent design in fair condition. They have a small garden on another island.

KAVIEWANGA 14 fairly good houses, 2 new, 1 poor, and 5 old deserted houses to be removed. A large Single Mens' house is under construction. All are built on piles about 4 feet above ground. Good village. Small gardens on islands nearby.

BOIKAMAV This is a new village and is not yet complete. There is one good house built on piles about 4 feet above ground, and 2 others under construction. Built on the ground are 6 houses and a single mens' house, all fairly good. There are 2 rough shelters housing the people whose houses are not yet built. The plans call for the construction of 4 more houses and a Police Barracks, and the rebuilding of the single mens' house and the rest house. A garden has been commenced on an island nearby, and the village should be quite good when complete.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "F"

Rest Houses and Police Barracks

Village	Rest House	Police Barracks
BOSSET	21' x 16'. 2 rooms with a lobby between them and a good verandah fitted with blinds which can be rolled up and down. Furnished with a table and 2 chairs, homemade but good. Very good condition. Built on piles about 3' above ground. Native Materials.	Built on ground. 16' x 21'. Good condition. (Detached kitchen)
TIMUNG	On piles about 5' above ground. 15' x 27' with 6' verandah and attached kitchen 15' x 18'. One large room. Has been good building but now old.	On piles about 4' above ground. Fairly good condition except leaning badly to one end from effect of wind. 27' x 12' with 6' verandah.
KOMOVE	On piles 5' high. One large room 18' x 25' with 5' verandah. Old building, just fair condition. No kitchen.	Nil.
KAVIENANGA	On piles about 4' high. New and quite good building 25' x 14' with 6' verandah and attached kitchen.	On piles 4' high, 18' x 20' with 8' verandah. Good.
BOIKAMAV	On piles 4' high. One room 20' x 13' with 6' verandah. New and good except cross-braces are too low, only about 5' above floor. No kitchen.	Nil.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "F"

TRAVELLING TIMES

From	To	Time	Remarks
Station	TINUNG	5½ days	Launch down Lake Murray & Herbert & Strickland Rivers & up Fly River. Canoe through Tinung Lagoon and entrance. Much longer than it should take, as launch engine was poor & finally became completely unserviceable.
TINUNG	BOSSET	7½ hrs	Canoe through Tinung lagoon & entrance then 2 hrs up Fly R. then through swamp to Moku Lagoon and into Kongun R. & so back into Fly R. then up to Lake Wam.
BOSSET	TINUNG	6 hrs 10 min	Same route as above but going downstream in Fly R.
TINUNG	KOMOVE	8 ½ hrs	Canoe through Tinung lagoon and swamps for 2 hrs then into Fly R. & down to Tamu Creek. Up Tamu creek to Komove.
KOMOVE	KAVIENANGA	2¾ hrs	Canoe through swamps and Lake Daviumbu.
KAVIENANGA	BOIKAMAV	6 hrs	Canoe through Lake Daviumbu & entrance into Fly R. Down to Eyrill Junction then up Strickland R. to Gasake R. Up Gasake River and Lagoon.
BOIKAMAV	FEMA	5 1/4 hrs	Canoe through Lagoon & swamp 2 hrs 25 min. Walk poor track 2 hrs. Canoe across Gana Lagoon 5 min. Walk fair track ½ hr. Canoe Lake Murray 1/4 hr.
FEMA	Pangoa Mission	4 hrs 50 min	Canoe on Lake Murray. Calm day.
Pangoa Mission	BAIAUS	2 hrs 40 min	ditto
BAIAUS	station	3¼ hrs	ditto

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "G"

VILLAGE CONSTABLES

Name	Village	Remarks
KAIMBUKASI	BOSSET	Held the equivalent position when the village was under Dutch administration. Speaks Malay. Speaks very little Police Motu. Quite a good V.C.
SIMBANA	TINUNG	Held equivalent position under the Dutch. Speaks a little Motu. Speaks Malay. Can carry out his duties very well provided he gets plenty of supervision and support, otherwise loses control a bit.
PAPUA	KOMOVE	A knowledgeable and able man. Has travelled all over this District, and previously served in many parts of Papua as member of Armed Constabulary. Speaks very good Police Motu and understands a little English. Absent in Daru at time of this patrol.
KERAI	KAVIENANGA	Speaks very good Police Motu, understands a little English. Good grasp of his duties and always most willing to co-operate.
NAMBAI	DOIKAMAV	Good knowledge of Police Motu. Intelligent but not yet fully grasped the nature of all his duties and needs a bit of support.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "H"

COURT FOR NATIVE MATTERS

Offence	Reg.	No. of Cases	No. of Persons	Decision	Sentence
Unlawfully Strike	71(a)	2*	3	Guilty	(1) 1 month I.H.L. (2) 3 weeks I.H.L. (3) Fine 1 large bundle sago.
Stealing	78(1)	2	1	(1) Guilty (2) Adjourned	(1) 3 weeks I.H.L. and make restitution to value of 15/- (2) Adjourned.

* 2 of these cases heard together on the same evidence.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo,
Patrol Officer

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1-51/52

Appendix "I"

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

Village	Population	No of married men	No. of Single men	No. of men with more than 1 wife	Number of men with 2 wives	3 wives	4 wives	5 wives	Ages of men with more than 1 wife	Positions of men with more than one wife.
BOSSET	243	50	22	11	8	3	-	-	39 to Aged	Village Natives
TINUNG	150	28	17	13	9	2	1	1	26 to Aged	ditto
KOMOVE	58	7	7	5	2	3	-	-	34 to Aged	ditto
KAVIENANGA	115	27	12	7	5	1	1	-	22 to Aged	ditto
BOIKAMAV	133	19	10	12	6	3	3	-	25 to Aged	ditto
Totals	689	131	68	48	30	12	5	1	22 to Aged	Village Natives

Possession of more than one wife does not in itself bestow any special position on a man, and all the polygamously married men in the above list are classed merely as "Village Natives", though of course a few of them do hold positions of importance. A few of the men have polygamously married the widows of deceased brothers.

September 12, 1951.

William G. Sippo.
Patrol Officer

30/4/90

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
19 OCT 1951
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

No. 280/30-5.

District Commissioner's Office,
D A R U, W.D.

17th October, 1951.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1951/1952.

Attached in triplicate find the abovementioned report, please.

Page 11, ultimate para: Perhaps the Division of Animal Husbandry or the Co-operative Section might be interested in this matter. The Bosset people are evidently advanced by comparison with others in the region.

Page 12, para 3: It is indeed pleasing to note that the Administration is making some progress in inculcating these primitive people with a sense of law and order.

Page 13, Border Movements: I have instructed Mr. Sippo to discourage these movements by Dutch subjects into Australian Territory. I take it that this is still the official attitude.

An informative report of work well done.

(B. Hayes)
Actg. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, W.D.

Ass. Chamberlain
19/10/51

30-4-90.

1st November, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Western Division,
DARU.

Subject: Lake Murray Patrol Report -
No.1 of 1951/52.

The report made by Mr. W.G. Sippo of his Patrol through the Middle Fly, is encouraging. The native people apparently appreciate the guidance given them by field officers keen on their work. It is to be hoped that the interval between this Patrol and the next in the area will be very much shorter than the previous interval of two years, in order to bring all villages to a good standard in appearance and behaviour. It is considered that the Patrol has been carried out efficiently. The accompanying map too is most creditable.

The section of the Report dealing with the crocodile skins has been extracted and sent to the Actg. Registrar of Co-operative Societies with a request for information or suggestions on the subject.

The first consideration regarding the people of BOVAKAKA and indeed any other indigenous people on the border, is to encourage them to settle down permanently on their own land. There is no reason why native people should not cross the border to visit nearby relatives or to trade in the native fashion. It seems that if the 'previous' site of the BOVAKAKA people is part of their own native land, there is no valid reason why they should not settle there should they want to, or that individuals should go to live with relatives should they be welcome. Should the 'previous' site be on some other people's land, they should be told to settle somewhere within their own boundaries.

(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

Endorsed:
Edwin Hannon
Health Inspector
Comm
RPC

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1951 MIDDLE FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				TAXABLE (ESTIMATED)		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females	Pregnant	Nursing 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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45						
BOSSET	Aug 1	9	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	14	57	11	58	-	66	46	47	43	36	31	243
TINUNG	July 30	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	5	7	10	13	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	16	35	6	35	3	40	4.6	31	24	38	53	190
*KOMOVE	Aug 6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	8	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	3	15	2	15	6.8	12	14	11	12	58
KAVIENANGA	" 8	8	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	7	6	29	34	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	7	29	11	26	-	31	3.7	19	16	26	41	115
†BOIKAMAN	" 10	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	26	30	2	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	11	23	5	34	2	35	5.6	26	21	23	46	123
TOTAL		32	16	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	11	-					1	-	61	-	-	-	4	-	57	156	36	168	7	187		135	115	134	238	689

* KOMOVE VILLAGE BOOK NOT AVAILABLE IN AUG. 1951, SO THAT BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MIGRATIONS ARE BY MARINE INFORMATION ONLY. MIGRATIONS PARTICULARLY ARE INACCURATE.

† BOIKAMAN IS NEW VILLAGE FORMED BY PEOPLE OF OVA. THEY LEFT OVA IN MARCH 1951 AND IT IS NOW DESERTED.

William G Lyon
O.C. MOBILE NYARNY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 3 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by D.G. CALDER. C.P.O.

Area Patrolled LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE FLY CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.M. GEYLE C.P.O. (PART OF PATROL)

Natives 24

Duration—From 14/3/19 51/52 to 11/3/19 51/52

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY '51 (LAKE MURRAY) 19 51/52 (MIDDLE FLY)

Medical ——— /19

Map Reference PATROL MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol. 1) CENSUS 2) MURDER INVESTIGATION 3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 3-1951/52.

Report of a patrol to the Lake Murray and Middle Fly census sub-divisions.

Officer conducting the patrol : David G. Calder, C.P.O.

Accompanied by : A.M.Geyle C.P.O. (To Middle Fly and 1st part of Lake Murray census division only).

Personnel accompanying : 4 native members of R.P.C. as in Appendix "A".

2 Administration Interpreters.

18 native paddlers (average).

Area patrolled. : Lake Murray census sub-division and Middle Fly census sub-division.

Objects of patrol : (1). Census.
(2). Murder Investigation.
(3) General Administration.

Duration : 11th. February to 26th. February, 1952.
14th. March to 21st. March, 1952. (inclusive)

Total No. of days spent on patrol : 24.

INTRODUCTION.

This is the first patrol of the writer in this area and it's primary object was the census of all villages in the Lake Murray and Middle Fly area. This was done and also a murder at TIMUNG village in the Middle Fly was re-investigated as a result of a request from the District Commissioner, Daru. Minor complaints and squabbles were settled satisfactorily.

The first portion of the patrol consisted of all the Middle Fly villages and half of the Lake Murray villages. The latter portion consisted of censusing the remaining Lake Murray villages. The period in between the two portions was spent on the station awaiting the arrival of a boat from Daru.

I was accompanied by Mr. A.M.Geyle, C.P.O. on the first portion of the patrol and he appeared quite interested in the patrol proceedure.

DIARY.

11th February. Departed station at 8.20.am in 3 canoes with 18 USUGOVA paddlers engaged for the duration of the patrol. Paddled through masses of floating grass and weeds. Passed old village site of KOIMURA at 10.am. and proceeded onto USUGOVA village, arriving 11.20 am. Village inspected and census taken. Village matters.

12th February. Departed by canoes at 8.10.am. Slight wind. Passed PANGOA mission station at 11 am. and proceeded onto DIMU village arriving 12.40.pm. Village inspected and census taken. Minor matters settled.

13th February. Departed by canoes at 7.50.am. Passed old A.P.C. site of KAUDOMU at 8.25.am. Proceeded on to PANGOA mission, arriving 9.40.am. Visited the 2 lady mission teachers. Departed 11.am. and proceeded on to MORAVU'UM village, arriving 12.30. p.m. Found women away getting sago, 2 men sent to bring them back. Village inspected. Village matters.

14th February. Women returned and census conducted. Departed 10.am. Passed old village site of BAVU at 10.25am. Arrived MIWA village at 11.45 am. People away hunting. Word sent across to BOSSETT people to have canoes awaiting the patrol at the KONUNGU river. Word also sent up to the Strickland River sago places to tell the people of VENAVENA and ASORWATUTUMA villages to return to their villages for census. MIWA village inspected. People returned 3.pm. and census taken. Village matters.

15th February. Left MIWA in 4 canoesat 8.10.am. Proceeded South West across lake and followed up a small river to a canoe place,arriving 12.10.pm. Left canoes here and also some paddlers to take the canoes down to FEMA to await the patrol's return. Departed with carriers along a bad native track, through dense forest. Passed the sago place of MORAVU'UM people. Crossed several streams and a large swamp. Arrived at KONUNGU river at 4.10.pm. Found no canoes here,so work commenced on constructing a small canoe. Camped here for night.

16th February. Supervising construction of canoe. Finished 11.am. A fair effort. Const. KOATORO and 2 paddlers despat-ched to BOSSETT village to send canoes back for rest of patrol.

17th. February. Const. KOATORO and BOSSETT canoes arrived 7.20.am. Departed 8.10.am. Proceeded up KONUNGO river and entered Fly River at 12.10 p.m. Paddled upstream against a strong current. Entered Lake Wam at 2.pm. Crossed lake and arrived BOSSETT village at 3.30.pm. Patrol greeted by Malay Mission teacher and school children's drum and fife band. Found that alleged murderer, KOKORI, of TINUNG had been staying here and fled across border on learning of the patrol's approach. In the evening self and Mr. Geyle were entertained by the school children dancing and singing, accompanied by the drum and fife band.

18th. February. Census taken and village inspected. Visited mission school and watched children at work. Discussions with village officials. In afternoon inspected village gardens.

19th. February. Departed BOSSETT 8.20.am. Crossed Lake Wam and entered Fly River. Proceeded downstream for 2½ hours and entered a swamp. Crossed and then re-entered Fly River lower down. Entered TINUNG Lagoon at 2.pm. Heavy rain from 1.45.pm. onwards. Arrived at TINUNG village at 3.pm. Still raining heavily. Found lot of villagers away at KOMOVE village. Men sent to bring them back.

20th. February. Rain in early morning. Exhumation of body of alleged murdered woman. Marks of wounds and fractures noted. Men returned from KOMOVE village. Census taken and village inspected. Supervising cleaning up of village. Village matters.

21st. February. Departed 8.20.am. Crossed TINUNG Lagoon and entered Fly River at 9.45.am. Followed downstream and entered a large swamp at 11 am. Crossed and entered TAMU Creek. Followed this up and arrived KOMOVE village 1.20.pm. Census taken and village inspected. Village matters.

22nd. February. Departed 7.45.am. Crossed TAMU Creek and entered a large swamp. Crossed and entered Lake DAVIUMBU. Arrived KAVIANANGA village at 10.35.am. Census taken and village inspected. Village matters. Rain during night.

23rd. February. Still raining. Stopped 8.am. Departed 8.20.am. Crossed Lake DAVIUMBU and entered Fly River at 9.10 a.m. Passed Everill junction and entered Strickland River at 9.45.am. Followed up and entered GASAKE River at 11.40.am. Proceeded along to a small hamlet of ~~zabun~~ ZABUN, arriving 3.pm. Inspected it Departed and proceeded onto BOIKAMAV village, arriving at 3.40.pm. Census taken and village inspected. Village matters. Rain from 6 to 7.pm.

24th. February. Rain early morning. Departed at 8.20.am. Followed up GASAKE river to overland track, arriving at 10.45.am. Departed on foot along a poor track. Crossed several swamps and arrived GANA Lagoon, 12.45.pm. Only one small canoe here so 3 hours lost ferrying patrol across. Walked for half-hour along a good track and found Government canoes awaiting us. Embarked 5.pm. in heavy rain.. Passed deserted villages of FEMA and MARAVU and arrived ~~KOM~~ ASORWATUTUMA VILLAGE at 6.25.pm.

25th. February. Census taken and village inspected. Village matters. Departed by canoes 10.20.am. Crossed mouth of HERBERT River and arrived VENAVENA village at 12.5.pm. Census taken and village inspected. Native matters. Heard here that a Catalina had landed at the Station.

26th. February. Departed 7.30.am. Strong wind and rough seas. Passed MIWA village at 10.2o.am. Rain and increasing wind. Shipping a lot of water. Passed MOIRAVU'UM village at 12.20.pm. Unable to cross direct across lake owing to high waves and strong wind. Passed PANGOA at 2.pm. More heavy rain. Canoes in grave danger of swamping. Passed USUGOVA village at 3.pm. Wind slackened a little. Proceeded around several points of land into much calmer water. Arrived Lake Murray station at 8.20.p.m. Paddlers made a race of the last 200 yards amidst much singing..

27th. Feb. to 13th. March spent on station. Murder investigation and awaiting arrival of boat from Daru.

14th. March. Left Mr. Geyle in charge of station. Departed 8.20.am. Proceeded to northern end of lake. Calm sunny day. Arrived AEWA village at 9.40.am. Census taken and village inspected. Village matters.

15th. March. Departed 7.30.am. Followed around lake. Crossed a small swamp and arrived at NAUA village 10.30.am Census taken and village inspected. Departed 12.30 am. Crossed several swamps and arrived BOIUNGA village at 1.40.pm. Census taken and village inspected. V.C. and councillors of MIPAN village arrived on way to station to see me. Village matters.

16th. March. Assisting BOIUNGA people to drag a large canoe through the forest and launching it. They have constructed this canoe for the Government. Word sent to MIPAN village to send canoes to the trackx to await the patrol. Discussions with village officials re the BOIUNGA people wishing to return to their old village on the Fly Riverx due to a shortage of sago here.

17th. March. Departed 7.10.am. Crossed small swamp and arrived canoe place 8.am. Departed 8.15am. and proceeded along a fair track through swamp and forest. Arrived other canoe place 9.30.am. Waited 2 hours for arrival of MIPAN canoes. Departed 11.40.am. Paddled through a small swamp and entered DA river at 12.15.pm. Followed along this and arrived MIPAN village at 3.pm. Village matters.

18th. March. Census taken and village inspected. Minor matters settled. Discussions with village officials.

19th. March. Departed 7.40.am. Followed up DA river and arrived canoe place 10.50.am. Walked along a fair track through swamp and forest and arrived other canoe place at 12.30.pm. where we had left the Govt. canoes yesterday. Embarked and crossed a small swamp and arrived BOIUNGA village at 1.30.pm. Patrol here for night.

20th. March. Departed 7.10.am. Proceeded South East across lake. Passed AEWA village at 9.am. Arrived at Lake Murray Station at 1o.15.am. Inspection of station.

21st. March. Heavy rain till 9.20.am. Departed station 9.30.am. Proceeded across lake through grass and reeds, arrived POKASEKI village at 10.10.am. Village inspected and census taken. Gardens inspected. Departed 11.20.am. and walked along fair track through forest and gardens. Arrived BUS hamlet group at 11.40.am. Census taken and hamlet inspected. Departed 12.15.pm. and returned by same route to canoes at POKASEKI. Arrived back at station 1.20.pm.

SUMMARY.

Patrol's Reception. In all villages this was very good. As previously mentioned at BOSSETT village the patrol was welcomed by the school children's drum and fife band. Food, canoes and carriers were readily supplied when requested. Of course the welcome was slightly more enthusiastic in those villages which were neat and well kept.

Villages. Both the Lake Murray villages and the Fly River villages were inspected on this patrol, and thus will enable a more accurate comparision to be made. The people of BAIMUS village have moved their village to a new site at USUGOVA. This new village is not yet completed, but the progress made so far is satisfactory. Another new village on the Lake is ASORWATUTUMA. This comprising of the villages of FENA and MARAVU. The peoples of these two villages have combined to form this big village at ASORWATUTUMA and I am pleased to say that their new village is the best on the Lake for neatnes and cleanliness. This in itself is suprising as as the main teddency of the Lake people is to break up into smaller groups owing to squabbles and jealousies between themselves. Several of these arguments were settled by the patrol so as to stop the breaking up of a few of the villages. Another new village has been formed at NAUA. This consists of OX-TEDI people who had previously settled at AEWA village, and have now formed their own village. As yet this village is incomplete, though extensive gardens have been established. At BOIUNGA village the people are contemplating a return to their old village on the Fly River, owing to a shortage of sago at their present position. All the other Lake villages were were good, with the exception of DIMU. A talk was given to these people regarding their village and their obligations under the N.R.O.s. The only untidy village in the Middle Fly area was TINUNG. A talk was also given to these people regarding their obligations. The remainder of the Fly River villages were in good condition and the most outstanding village of the two areas is BOSSETT. This village consists of several streets of houses, all with kitchens and verandahs. The influence of the Catholic Mission teacher here no doubt has a bearing on this. On the whole, I consider the Lake villages to consist of better built houses than the Fly River villages, though some lake houses lack the kitchens and verandahs which the Fly River villages mainly possess.

Village Officials.

In all the villages visited by the patrol, except the new village of NAUA, there were Village Constables. Most of these appear to be doing a good job, with two exceptions, and all were reminded of their duties and obligations to their people and villages. The exceptions are V.C. MAMBAI of BOIKAMAV who seems to be very weak and has little control over his people; also V.C. GOIOP of USUGOVA seems to have little control over his people. These two villages constables have been warned that if there is not a decided improvement in their work that recommendations will be made for their dismissal. In the case of V.C. BAKUKASI of AEWA village, he is definitely keen and eager to assist the Government but his village is split by rival factions: one led by himself and the other by the two councillors. These councillors and V.C. have all been told that the idea of the village constable and councillors is for them all to work together for the welfare of their village as a whole and not to let petty differences spoil this aim. The most outstanding village constable met by the patrol is V.C. KAIMBUKASI of BOSSETT. He has excellent control over his people and has been educated at MERAUKE, whilst this village was under Dutch influence.

The village councillors of all villages, except as previously mentioned, are doing a good job and are assisting the village constables in the carrying out of his duties.

Native Agriculture.

In the Lake's SUKI villages there is very little done in the way of establishing gardens. The people being mainly content with their sago swamps and the food they obtain from them. A few villages have small gardens of sugar cane and bannanas planted but nothing on a large scale. Whereas their neighbours, the OK_TEDIs of NAUA and POKASEKI have already established large gardens of yams, taro, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and bannanas. These gardens are of course still new and it will be some months before they can be harvested. Of the Middle Fly villages, the staple diet is also sago, though it is ocasionally varied with maniota, yams or taro from their gardens. These people's gardens are of a fair size and they have planted maniota, yams, taro, sugar cane and bannanas in them. All the villages were encouraged to increase their gardens. Food was plentiful in all villages visited, except as previously mentioned at BOIUNGA village. These people are contemplating a return to their old village on the Fly River, owing to their Lake sago swamps being worked out. Watermelons and pumpkins are growing in abundance at the new village of ASORWATUTUMA and were welcomed by the patrol.

At BOSSETT village in the Middle Fly, the school children have planted a small area of rice, under the direction of the Malay Mission teacher. Previously about 5 acres was harvested by them, some of which they consumed, some used for seed, and some sent to the Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL. 5 bags was received from that crop. Unfortunately I was unable to obtain any samples but next harvest some samples will be obtained and forwarded to the Dept. of Agriculture. At present, abcut 3 acres are under crop, but it is very patchy, owing to the hot sun and having been eaten by insects. It should be ready for harvest in a few months.

Livestock.

The Lake Murray people and also the Middle Fly people keep large numbers of pigs. In most villages the pigs are kept on a nearby island and only the smaller ones roam around the village. All set very high store by their pigs, and it was not unusual for a woman to line for census fox with a piglet in her arms.

The numbers of dogs in these villages is almost unbelieveable. They seem to be as numerous as the people themselves. One woman at VENAVENA was the proud possessor of no less than 24 dogs. At night it was one continual battle to keep the dogs out of the resthouses. 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 the metal patrol boxes.

The pigs and the dogs are the only livestock kept by these people.

Forests.

There is heavy growth on the banks of the swamps and rivers, though no timber of any commercial value was sighted. Most of the trees are soft wood, though ocasionally a good hardwood tree was seen.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no roads or bridges in this area and the only means of travel, apart from canoe, is by native track through dense forests. On three occasions the patrol travelled on foot. From the Lake to the Middle Fly entails a walk of about 2½ hours through forest and waist deep swamps. However this track is a great time-saver for any patrol wishing to proceed to the Fly River. Directions for the track are contained in the Diary for the 15th. February. Another track leads from BOIKAMAV to the old village of FEMA. It is in fair condition, with a small lagoon in the middle. The BOIUNGA - MIPAN track is in good condition, with walking time of 1½ hoyrs.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks.

There are resthouses and police barracks at all the villages except at POKASEKI, where none are required owing to its proximity to the station. At NAUA village a resthouse is under construction and should be finished in about a months time. All were in good condition, except those at TINUNG and BOIKAMAV villages. The people at those villages state that they intend building new ones.

Carriers and Native Foods for the patrol.

For the Lake Murray portion of the patrol 18 men of USUGOVA were engaged for the period of the patrol. In the Middle Fly area, canoes and paddlers were engaged from day to day as required. At all times there was a ready response to a request for paddlers. Natives foods were also supplied in good quanties. These consisted mainly of sago and occasionally some yams, maniota and pumpkins.

Missions.

There are two missions in the area patrolled. One is situated at PANGOA in the Lake Murray area and is run by the U.F.M. through 2 lady teachers at present stationed there. The other is at BOSSETT village and is of Roman Catholic denomination and is run by a permanent Malay teacher, with occasional visits by the Dutch priest from BOEVOEL. Schools are established at both places. Particulars of which will be given later.

Education.

There are two schools in the area, one run by the U.F.M. mission at PANGOA, and the other by the Catholic mission at BOSSETT. At Pangoa the children from most Lake villages are taught in English, Motu and in the local languages. At BOSSETT the teaching is done in Malay and the local language. The standard of education at BOSSETT appears to be about the third or fourth. Particulars of the schools are given hereunder.

At PANGOA, there are two European lady teachers with an attendance of 34 boys and 1 girl from villages of MIWA VENAVENA, MOIRAVU'UM, [illegible], ASORWATUTUMA, KOMOVE, and KAVIANANGA. At BOSSETT there is one Malay teacher with an attendance of 16 boys and 18 girls [illegible] from BOSSETT village. At BOSSETT the children can add, subtract and multiply up to three figures.

Also there is one girl from BOSSETT absent at the Dutch school at MERAUKE.

Health.

General health was good in most villages, however an alarming aspect is the deaths of so many young children due presumeably to pneumonia. In every village censused there were at least one or two deaths of small children reported to be due to pnuemonia. Over the past year it is estimated that at least 30 young childrer up to the age of 4 years have died of this sickness. This is mainly due I consider to these people's habit of isolating the expectant mother and the new born baby in small shelters built on the water's edge. The mother and baby stay here for at least 3 to 4 months after birth, and then she resumes habitation with her husband. This isolation is due to the people's fear of getting their food and sleeping quarters tainted and so getting sick. Except in TINUNG and MIPAN villages, very few open sores were sighted by the patrol. In those villages mentioned open sores were fairly common and the people thus afflicted were directed down to hospital. It is hoped to take a medical patrol through this area in a few months time when fresh supplies of medecines arrive.

Census.

A total of 16 villages with a population of 1932 people were censused by this patrol, thus completing the census for this Sub-district. Population Registers showing figures are attached. Most villages, it was the fourth time a census had been taken, with the exception of POKASEKI and NAUA villages. With POKASEKI village it was the second time census had been taken and with NAUA village it was the initial census.
All people lined readily for census and co-operated well with the patrol in this respect.
At POKASEKI the large numbers of migrations outwards is caused by the people of BUS hamlet returning to KIANGA. At KAVIANANGA and BOIKAMAV the large numbers of migrations outwards is due to cross migration of people of those villages due to either petty squabbles or jealousies.

Recruitment of villages.

In four villages only can it be said that they have been over-recruited they are as follows.

KSORWATUTUMA.	No.	of	A.B.	males.	24.	No.	absent.	12.
AEWA.	"	"	"	"	13.	"	"	7.
BOSSETT.	"	"	"	"	61.	"	"	35.
KAVIANANGA.	"	"	"	"	26.	"	"	10.

Regarding these four villages, as most of the absentees are expected to finish their contracts within a few months, it would ~~kard~~ not be necessary to make recommendations regarding the closing of these villages to recruiters. Howevers all these villages have been advised not to allow any more young men to go to work until the majority of those at present absent return.

Cemetries.

All the Middle Fly and the Lake villages have proper burial grounds, with the exception of the OX-TEDI people at NAUA and POKASEKI. It is still the custom of these people to wrap their dead up in sago leaves, put the body on upraised platform in the bush and leave it there until the flesh rots off the bones. Then the bones are taken and buried, in some cases under their houses. These people have been told of their obligations under N.R.O.s regarding the disposal of their dead, but I anticipate it will be some time until they can be expected to change the habits and customs of their race.

Native Affairs.

The OX-TEDIs at POKASUKI have settled in and intend to remain permanently in this area. Most of the people of BUS hamlet intend to return to KIANGA when their friends finish work in Port Moresby. The people of MAVAKASI hamlet have all returned to KIANGA. A new village of OX-TEDIs has been established at NAUA and these people also intend to settle permanently in this area. They are at present on land belonging to the AEWA people and will purchase it from them shortly.
Native complaints in this area are few and minor matters were settled amicably to all parties.
A feature of the patrol was the investigation of an alleged murder at TINUNG village in the Middle Fly. This had been investigated previously by another officer and was returned from DARU, for the collection of more evidence and also proof of death. With the permission of the dead woman's relatives her body was exhumed, and marks of fractures on her skull were duly noted. Unfortunately the alleged murderer took fright on the patrol's approach and fled presumeably across the border. All villages constables in the area have been warned to be on the lock-out for him.
The people of the Middle Fly appear to have settled down and the inter-village fights of a few years ago have not re-occurred. In all the state of affairs in both this area and the Lake area are highly satisfactory.

Border Movements.

There have been no border movements reported to the patrol and things are very quiet in this respect. Two natives were sighted at MIPAN village who were visiting relatives there. They state that they are from across the border and intend returning as soon as their visit is over.

Native Customs.

Nothing of any note was seen by the patrol in this respect, with the exception perhaps of the isolation of the mother and her newly born baby as is explained on Page 7 of this Report under Health. This isolation is also practised during the monthly menstruation period of the women.

Appendices attached.

"A" Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying.
"B" Report on Administration interpreters.
"C" Marriage Statistics.

D.G. Calder.
Cadet Patrol Officer.
Lake Murray, W.D.
25/3/52.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-51/52.

Appendix "A".

Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1924.	Const.	DUNA-SOGAGA.	A good experienced man of many years service. Can be relied upon.
6174.	"	POJARI.	Good man. Knows his job. Inclined to relax discipline at times. On second portion of patrol only.
6365.	"	KOATORO.	Fair. His appearance, at times is not all it could be. On first part of patrol only.
6981.	"	TEGEREFA.	Good. Young and energetic. Smart appearance. On second part of patrol only.
7001.	"	BERO-OPARI.	Smart young policeman. However is inclined to talk too much and about things he knows little about. On first part of patrol only.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIMI.	A smart keen man. Needs a little experience, but can be relied upon to carry out his instructions to the best of his ability.

March, 25th, 1952.

D.G. Calder
Officer of R.P.C.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-51/52.

Appendix "B".

Report on interpreters accompanying patrol.

L.M.1.	PAPUA.	Interprets the Middle Fly languages into police Motu. Experienced, and is a useful man. On the first part of the patrol only.
L.M. 5.	WOBERO.	Interprets the Lake Murray languages into police Motu. Is not over intelligent but is keen and eager. Quite useful.
L.M.57.	DONGIAN.	Interprets the OX-TEDI language into police Motu. Worked quite well on the patrol. On the second part only.

D.G. Calder
O.I.C. Lake Murray.
25/3/52.

LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No. 3-51/52. Appendix "C".

Marriage Statistics.

Village.	Population.	No. of Marr. men.	No. of Sing. men.	No. of men with marriages. 2 wives	3 wives	4 wives	5 wives	6 wives	8 wives.	Ages of MEN.
USUGOVA	192.	31.	7.	7	4	-	-	2	-	21 - Aged
DIMU	144	25	6	8	4	-	1	-	-	27 - Aged.
MOIRVU'UM	160	28	12	10	5	3	-	-	-	19 - Aged.
MIWA	109	20	7	10	3	-	-	-	-	30 - Aged
BOSSETT	237	50	19	7	3	-	-	-	-	40 - Aged
TINUNG	152	30	14	8	2	1	1	-	-	28 - Aged.
KOMOVE	61	8	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	35 - Aged.
KAVIANANGA	108	22	8	4	-	2	-	-	-	32 - Aged
BOIKAMAV	123	22	8	5	3	2	-	-	-	26 - Aged
ASORWATUTUMA	104	17	9	8	1	-	1	-	-	26 - Aged
VENAVENA	73	14	12	6	1	1	-	-	-	27 - Aged
AEWA	74	15	2	8	-	1	-	1	-	22 - Aged
NAUA	43	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	27 - Aged
BOIUNGA	86	15	9	5	-	-	-	-	1	25 - Aged
MIPAN	172	35	10	13	2	-	-	-	-	25 - Aged
POKASEKI	78	16	14	1	..	-	-	-	-	28 - Aged.
TOTALS	1933	357	147	108	31	10	2	3	1	

Most of these men include Village Constables, Councillors and village natives. Some of the men have married polygamously the widows of deceased brothers.

D.G.Calder, C.P.O. 25/3/53

30/4/96.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
21 APR 1952
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

File: 167-30/5.

District Commissioner's Office,
D A R U, W.D.

16th April, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO.3-51/52.

Herewith three copies of the above Patrol Report.

As stated this is Mr.Calder's first patrol from Lake Murray. I think future patrols through this area could be slower.

Villages:- It is pleasing to see that two villages have joined to form one large village and of their own accord. It is my opinion that such larger settlement tend to have a very good effect on the natives generally. Further I have found that populations in larger villages usually tend to increase but always decrease in smaller villages. General position regarding villages and housing appears to be satisfactory.

Village Officials:- For an area like Lake Murray, I think the Village Constables are doing well. Village Constable BAKUKASI spent several months at Daru in 1949 awaiting trial on a charge of Rape. He was found not guilty. It would appear that his stay at Daru was advantageous.

Native Agriculture:- Rice:- O.I.C. Lake Murray has planted rice at the station and reports good progress. Samples of rice from Lake Wam will be forwarded as soon as received here.

Forests:- O.I.C. will be asked to get samples of the most common trees for forwarding to Moresby.

Education:- It is hoped that more schools will be established in the area patrolled. Regarding the school at Bossett - as this village is now cpntrolled by us, could English be made part of the curriculum ?

Health:- The custom of isolating mothers during and after confinement seems to be common throughout this Division, but the period of isolation nearer the coast is not nearly as long. Only by slowly gaining the confidence of the natives and the establishing of Hospitals under capable E.M.A's will we overcome the present attitude.

Native Affairs:- The case of alleged murder was referred back to O.I.C. Lake Murray for further investigation by my predecessor.

Census:- Figures show a general decline probably due to pneumonia as stated by Mr.Calder. Census statistics should be on jacket and O.I.C is being informed accordingly.

There has been delay in getting this report to Moresby owing to poor mail service with up-river Stations.

Mr Dawson 21/4

(K.C.Atkinson)
Acting District Commissioner, W.D.

30-1-96

28th April, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Western Division,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 1951/52

The above report with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

2. This is a useful and interesting report.

3. It is presumed that you will continue to supervise action relating to the murder investigation and that a warrant will be issued if this has not already been done.

4. This Headquarters agrees with the remarks in your covering memorandum and items relating to the activities of other Departments will be referred.

5. In future the Patrol Report cover as well as the V.P.R. sheets are to show census figures.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones)
Director, D.D.A. & E.A.

P/A

30/4/96 V

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : H/30-1-13

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
6 - MAY 1952

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.
5th May, 1952.

MEMORANDUM for -

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY (2).

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT.

Receipt is acknowledged of an extract from a patrol report (No. 3 of 1951/52) submitted by Mr. D.G. Calder of Lake Murray, Western District, with enclosed comments by the District Commissioner on the progress of the rice planting at the Lake Murray port.

It is pleasing to note that the planting appears to be making good progress and we will be pleased to receive samples of the mature crop from Lake Wam, when they are available.

This Department has several small Bentall hand rice Hullers in stock at this Headquarters and should this type of huller be required by your officer at Lake Murray, or by the people planting small areas of this crop at Bussett Village in the Middle Fly, we would be only too willing to make them available to you.

R.E.P. Dwyer
(R.E.P. DWYER)
Acting Director.

Mr Dwyer
Sept 9/5
DPIA
DC.
(MINUTED 10/5/52)
Minute. "For your information and action by Requisition direct to D.A.S.F. please. It must be emphasised that hand hullers are $100 and require a lot of hand work. J.H.J.
I.D 8/5.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 3-51/52.

Year.....1952.....

LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

Govt. Prin.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOT
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
USUGOVA	11.2.	5	3	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1636	1	2	553	3.545	3336	72	132
DIMU LM	12.2.	4	8	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	6	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1328	3	-	337	3.438	2434	48	144
MOIRAVUKUN LM	14/2.	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	1'	30	1	-	3	30	2	32	2833	56	160
MIWA LM	14/2.	3	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	7	21	1	-	3	19	2	15	1624	41	109
BOSSETT	18/2.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	1	1461	8	5	3	401	845	4634	77	837
TINUNG	20/2.	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1838	2	-	4	36	1.936	2136	51	158
KOMOVE	21/2.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	11	1	-	113	2.612	15	3	19	61
KAVIANANGA	22/2.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	10	12	11	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	3	26	-	-	4	27	1.883	1481	38	108
BOIKAMAV	23/2.	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	19	16	13	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	3	1	5	26	2	30	2325	49	133
VENAVENA LM	25/2.	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	-	4	28	1	-	2	14	1.6	3	1118	26	79
ASORWATUTUMA	25/2.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	8	24	1	-	2	20	2.330	1618	38	104
AEWA LM	14/3.	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	34	1.610	1410	33	74
NAUA	15/3.	-	1	Initial Census.																																	
BOIUNGA LM	15/3.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	5	1	3	23	2.116	1619	30	86
MIPAN LM	18/3.	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	36	3	1	2	36	2.83431	39	62	172
POKASIKI	21/3.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	14	9	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	2	31	2	-	-	16	1.815	1023	31	78
TOTALS.		51	32	32	15	6	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1516	-	146	59	6	-	139	-	1	-	29	1	1644	32	1041	411	1.987	7	1850	677	1922	

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 3 – 51/52

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch

ROUTE OF PATROL : BY CANOE ———

BY FOOT – – – –

Low Forest

Low Forest

Bis

Bis Tokaseki

Airstrip

Kaim

Kaim RD.

KAIM RIVER

LAKE

Ludgrua

Baiava (Deserted)

Dimu

MURRAY

Baigoa Mission

Moiravium

Track

Aipon

Do River

KEY

High Bank

High Bank

KUNKE H

RIVER

NEW

NETHERLANDS

Kanaal

Rijn

Duivenvoorde

Wassenaar

Leidschendam

Voorburg

Rijswijk

Delft

Delftse Vaart

Vlaardingen

Maassluis

Schiedam

Rotterdam

Hoek van Holland

Nieuwe Waterweg

Oude Maas

Dordtse Kil

Noord

Lek

Hollandsche IJssel

Gouda

Gouwe

Gouwe Kanaal

Oude Rijn

Leiden

Leiderdorp

Leiderdorpervaart

Zijl

Kagerplassen

Braassemermeer

Nieuwe Wetering

Oude Wetering

Ringvaart

Haarlemmermeer

Aalsmeer

Amstel

Amsterdam

Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal

Vecht

Utrecht

Kromme Rijn

Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal

Merwede

Lek

Nieuwe Maas

Oude Maas

Dordtse Kil

Noord

Hollandsche IJssel

Gouda

Gouwe

Gouwe Kanaal

Oude Rijn

Leiden

Leiderdorp

Leiderdorpervaart

Zijl

Kagerplassen

Braassemermeer

Nieuwe Wetering

Oude Wetering

Ringvaart

Haarlemmermeer

Aalsmeer

Amstel

Amsterdam

Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal

Vecht

Utrecht

Kromme Rijn

Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 4 OF 5:/52

Patrol Conducted by D.G. CALDER, P.O

Area Patrolled KAIM RIVER NORTH EAST OF LAKE MURRAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 26

Duration—From 16/5/19 52 to 24/5/19 52

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MARCH/19 49

Medical —/—/19

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1) CONTACT NOMADIC TRIBES BELIEVED TO HAVE BUILT A VILLAGE ON THE KAIM RIVER 2) INVESTIGATE REPORT OF A RAID ON THIS VILLAGE BY ANOTHER TRIBE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 4-1951/52.

Report of a patrol to the KAIM River area.

Officer Conducting the patrol : David G. Calder, C.P.O.

Personnel Accompanying : 4 Native members of R.P.C. as per Appendix "A".

2 Administration Interpreters.

20 native paddlers.

Area Patrolled : Lower and middle reaches of KAIM River.

Objects of patrol : (1). To contact band of Kaim natives believed to have built a village on the lower reaches of the River.

(2). To investigate reports of a raid on that village by nomadic natives.

(3) To ascertain and determine if possible whether there are other natives living on the KAIM River.

Duration of Patrol : 16th. May, 1952 to 24th. May, 1952.

Total No. of days spent on patrol : 9.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary purpose of this patrol was to contact the nomadic KAIM River people who were reported to have settled down and built a village in the lower reaches of the river.; a lso to investigate a report that another nomadic tribe had attacked and killed some of these people. It was also originally intended to follow the River to its source in an endeavour to ascertain whether there were any more inhabitants on this river.

This River was patrolled in recent years by Mr. Corrigan P.O. in April,1947. He followed the river to its source and reported no signs of any inhabitants. Later on in March,1949, Mr. Hicks, a/ADO using launch transport patrolled the river and followed it up for 65-70 miles and contacted 35 natives at the headwaters. He concluded at the end of the patrol that the population of this area is very sparse and nomadic.

Early in May this year, 3 men from the KAIM River arrived at the station and indicated by signs that they wished to to proceed to Port Moresby to work and so get plenty of axes . I told them, also by signs that they could work at Lake Murray and then guide me to their village. They agreed to this, and then by still by means of their very eloquent signs, said that some other tribe had attacked their village ,killed 2 men, 1 woman, and abducted 3 other women. I indicated that I would investigate this on arrival at their village, by name NAGIMVIMBUP.

Word had previously been sent to a man of MUIAN village KIANGA? who was believed to know a little of the KAIM River la ngua- ge, but up to the time of departure of the patrol he had not arrived and instructions were left for him to be sent on upon arrival.

DIARY OF PATROL.

16th. May.

Departed station in 3 canoes at 8.15 a.m. Proceeded South East across Lake. Strong winds causing high waves. Followed shore line around to avoid being swamped. Met Councillor KEABAK of USUGOVA on his way to hospital with a sick child. Arrived USUGOVA village at 12.35 pm. Lunch. Medical inspection of villagers and village inspected. Six more paddlers engaged for tomorrow's trip. Minor troubles settled. Patrol entertained at night with impromptu dance by village children.

17th. May.

Departed USUGOVA at 7.25 am. Proceeded in a North Easterly direction through a small wooded passage and entered the KAIM River at 7.45 am. Followed it upstream, crossing small swamps and floating grass. Banks are heavily foliaged. Water marks on trees and bushes show that the recent flodd waters have fallen 6 to 8 feet. Crossed a shallow swamp. Canoes being poled along. Entered clear river at 10.15 am. Pased sago place of USUGOVA people at 11.15 am. Flying foxes and eagles are plentiful. Passed No.2 camp site of Mr. Corrigan P.O. at 3 pm. Landed at good camp site at 3.10 pm. Other 2 canoes arrived 3.40 pm. An USUGOVA boy who has visited here before states that the village of NAGIMVIMBUP is about 3 hours away. Camp pitched here in preference to arriving there at night and probably alarming the inhabitants. Rain during night.

18th. MAY.

Broke camp and departed 7.10 am. Found an arrow floating downstream. Probably lost by the KAIM natives whilst shooting flying foxes. Sighted a canoe coming up river at 7.25 am. It contained the Village Constable of USUGOVA escorting IGAE-DUWON or MUIAN. This is the man believed to know a little of the KAIM language. However when he questioned our 3 KAIM guides, he was unable to make himself understood. It appears that one of the KAIM people knows a little of his language, the AWIN tongue, and that is the way he converses with these people. Continued upriver.. Banks still heavily foliaged. Village of NAGIMVIMBUP sighted at 9.50 am. I indicated to the KAIM guides to call out and warn the villagers of our approach. Immediately about 15 men congregated on the

May 18th. Contd.

on the banks and laid down their bows and arrows. As we approached the bank several jumped into the water and started shaking hands all round and talking excitedly. Several helped me ashore, shook my hand all the time saying "AMUNI, AMUNI". I noticed that the women and children were clustered together in front of one of the two houses and they a lso appeared unafraid and were talking excitely. All were obviously pleased to see the patrol, including an old man, whom I took to be the head man, who was embracing police a nd paddlers alike. I was unable to hold any convergation with them as the man, who knows the AWIN tongue, is absent. Several of the men came out of the houses with some native tobacco, which they presented to myself and the patrol members. I thereupon presented the headman with a tomahawk and made presents of beads to the rest of the people. They appeared very pleased with the beads, over which they emitted sounds of joy. The friend of the AWIN interpreter then arrived and I was able to converse with the people. They then immediately reported the raid on their ~~xxii~~ old village by BOI River natives, in which 2 men and 1 women were killed and 3 other women abducted. They said they would show me the scene of the raid when the patrol moved upriver. Camp pitched in front of the two houses which consists this village. The KAIM men were very active in helping to carry the patrol's gear ashore. Flag erected. The women then brought sago and native tobacco along which was purchased with beads which these people appear to value highly. A crowd of small boys gathered around my tent and watched me intently. One asked for my ~~xx~~ matches and was delighted when I gave him same. A few primary yaws are in evidence. Accompanied by the village natives and 3 R.P.C. I visited another house of the group, situated about 10 minutes away. Two dead men were buried close to this house. People from the 4th. house of the NAGIMVIMBUP group arrived at 4 p.m. with sago and tobbacco for sale. Will visit this house tomorrow. Ceremony observed with lowering of the flag.

May 19th.

Asked the spokesman whether the people wished some medicine for the yaws seen yesterday. I showed them one of the SUKI paddlers with a bandage on, and the 3 KAIM boys who accompanied the patrol from Lake Murray then told them about the medicine given to the USUGOVA people. They showed no signs of fear and the women then brought their children along. Several N.A.B. injections were given. In all 8 cases of yaws, 1 of granualoma, and 1 of Tropical Ulcers were treated. If the people are willing, I will bring these cases back to hospital on my return. The people now say that there is no fourth house to the group, but that the people seen yesterday afternoon came from the sago place. However left camp in charge of 3 R.P.C. and with 3 guides and 2 R.P.C. followed a well defined track from the village. Proceeded inland for about 2 miles and duly arrived at the sago place. Appears certain that the 3 large houses seen yesterday are the whole of the NAGIMVIMBUP group. Returned to camp and presented the guides with a fish line for their trouble. The people say that there are two villages further up the river and that they will guide me to these. The top one of these will no doubt be the one contacted by Mr. Hicks in March, 1949. Will first visit the old village of these people to see the bodies of those killed by the BOI River natives. The village of the BOI river natives is said to be 14 days travel away from here and would be reached more easily from Lake Murray Station. Commenced work on a KAIM vocabulary. More tobacco bought and the spokesman says that the women have been sent to make sago and to catch a village pig for sale to the patrol. Late in the afternoon, another man and his wife arrived from the sago ~~xxxx~~ place, where they had apparently been hiding and had finally plucked up enough courage to come and see the patrol. These make inall 16 men, 18 women and 20 children seen at this village. A short talk given to the people telling them if they have any troubles at all, or wish to sell sago, then to come down to Lake Murray station. Assured them that every endeavour would be made to apprehend the perpetrators of the raid on their old village. Ceremony observed with the lowering of the flag.

May 20th.

Broke camp, and accompanied by 5 KAIM natives, departed at 6.55am. Proceeded upstream and arrived at canoe place at 7.30.am. Left 2 RPC. in charge of gear and paddlers, and with 2 R.P.C. KAIM guides and interpreter followed a very faint track inland. Crossed several swamps and small streams. Track is so indistinct that the guides themselves lost their way several times. Crossed a large sago swamp and arrived at 2 deserted houses at 12.30.pm. Houses surrounded by a large garden of taro and tobacco. This was the former dwelling of some of the NAGIMVIMBUP people. Viewed a grave alleged to contain the body of one the men killed by the BOI River natives. As the relatives were reluctant, no attempt was made to exhume and view the body. There are 2 witnesses, so they should be sufficient to establish proof of death if necessary. Departed 1.45.pm. and returned to canoes, arriving 5.15.pm. Camped here for night.

May 21st.

Rain during night. Tent flies are too old to keep out the water. An uncomfortable night. Broke camp and accompanied by yesterday's guides departed 7.10.am. Proceeded upriver. Scenery unchanged from heavily foliaged banks. Passed one solitary coconut palm planted by a previous generation of USUGOVA natives. Shot a 10 foot python to the delight of the SUKI paddlers, who consider it a delicacy. Passed several small streams leading off the river. Sighted a deserted bush house belonging to one of the guides at 8.50.am. Landed at 12.5.pm. for lunch and to give the paddlers a spell. Departed 1.15.pm. and continued up river. Arrived at an overgrown clearing at 2.45.pm. with 2 small deserted houses in it. The guides state that this is one of villages mentioned previously. (See Diary May 19th.) When asked where were the people, as these houses obviously hadn't been lived in for some months, they replied that they were all living at NAGIMVIMBUP. I then asked them if there were any other people living at the other village mentioned, and they maintained that there was a village about 3 days travel, but that all the people had moved to NAGIMVIMBUP. V.C.s SANGAME and KUMURA, who accompanied Mr. Hicks in 1949, then stated that they had seen all the people contacted by Mr. Hicks at NAGIMVIMBUP. The guides then related incidents of Mr. Hicks' visit, which proves that these people are the very ones contacted in 1949, and not as I had mistakenly believed, a different group. The guides are definite that there are no other people further up the river, and as the warmth of the patrol's welcome is not indicative of untruthfulness I will return to NAGIMVIMBUP tomorrow. Camp pitched here for night. This spot is near the highest point reached by the JAILA in 1935.

May 22nd.

Rain during night. Another uncomfortable night. Departed 7.15 am. in light rain. Returned downstream to NAGIMVIMBUP. Progress much faster now with current aiding the paddlers. Arrived 11.30.am. Camp pitched and flag erected. Presents given to our guides. The children given injections previously for yaws show definite signs of improvement, and one case has cleared up altogether. A good advertisement for the Government medicine. The people are dubious about coming down to hospital, as the womenfolk are scared of a storm swamping the canoes on the Lake. Howeverthey say that they are going to build a rest-house, so as next time the patrol comes, we will have a house to live in. An encouraging sign. Bought one pig for issue to patrol personnel. Ceremony observed with lowering of flag.

May 23rd.

People with yaws came along to get a final injection before the patrol left. One man with pnuemonia has decided to brave the terrors of the Lake, and come down to hospital. Broke camp and with the people shouting "AMUNI AMUNI" the patrol departed at 7.10.am. Returned down river and arrived USUGOVA at 3.pm. Paid off USUGOVA paddlers. Minor troubles settled. Patrol here for night.

May 24th.

Departed USUGOVA at 6.35.am. and proceeded North West across Laka. Calm day. Arrived Lake Murray Station at 10.30.am.

END OF DIARY.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The warmth of the patrol's reception by these people shows that they have decided it is much better to have the Government regularly visiting their village, than to continue their previous nomadic existence exposed to the raids of other nomadic tribes. This viewpoint is also borne out by the fact that they, of their own accord state that they intend building a rest-house and a police-barracks for use by the visiting patrol.

Previously these people were living at the headwaters of the KAIM River, and it was here in March ,1949 that Mr. Hicks contacted them Lake Murray Patrol No. 6-1948/49. Since then they have were attacked by a roving band of BOI River nativeswith 3 of their number being killed and three women abducted. Because of this they moved their village further down the River to its present site.

It was the patrol's original intention to follow the River to its headwaters to ascertain if there were any inhabitants there, but the NAGIMVIMBUP people were definitethat there were no people living now at the headwaters. This is quite logical to believe as these people themselves were driven from there by raids of hostile natives, therefore it is extremely unlikely that others would remain in more or less enemy country.

Conversation with these people was rather difficult, as it was conducted through an AWIN interpreter to a KAIM River native who knew a little of the AWIN tongue. This difficulty in conversing resulted in the patrol being misled at times, for example when I questioned regarding any further villages up the River, the people replied quite truthfully that there were two others, and it was only after I had visited one of these villages and found it deserted, that I discovered that they had naively omitted to add that both villages were deserted and the people were all living at NAGIMVIMBUP .

In all 54 people,16 men,18 women and 20 children, were sighted by this patrol and they are all living in the one village at NAGIMVIMBUP. From native reports and from the fact that these people themselves moved down from the headwaters, I am led to believe that there are no other inhabitants on this River.

VILLAGES.

Only one village was discovered by the patrol at NAGIMVIMBUP. It is built on high ground on the bank of the river and consists of 3 large houses,about 30' x 30' each. Each house is divided into two compartments, one for men and one for women. The houses are fortified with loopholes in the walls , with bundles of arrows placed within convenient reach for defense. They are built on piles about 8-10 feet high, and entry is gained into the house by means of steps, which can be detached in time of attack. There are deep fireplaces inside the houses which are actually wells built into the floor. The walls are decorated with skulls of pigs and cassowaries. As many as six families may live together in the one house. The outside communicating walks between the compartments are barricaded by thin saplings, spaced so as to allow bowmen to stand and repel any attacks from the outside.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

Two methods of disposal of the dead were seen by the patrol. One was the ordinary way of digging a grave in the ground near the house and the other was to wrap the body up in leaves and then tie it upright between four saplings stuck vertically in the ground. When in this position the feet of the body are about 3 feet off the ground. The man buried in the ground was died by violence whereas the men buried upright between the saplings died naturally. Whether there is any significance to be attached to the different forms of burial, due to the different causes of death, I was unable to ascertain.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main diet of these people is sago and several sago swamps were sighted by the patrol. These swamps are wild, and they a re not cultivated in any way by the people.

Large ga rdens of native tobacco are planted around the village, and a new garden clearing with some taro plants in it was also sighted.

Several small cucumbers were brought in for sale , but the garden containing these was not seen. It is presumed that the original seed for these came from the KIANGA area.

Several young coconut palms were planted in the village and it is presumed that these are some of the seed coconuts given to these people for planting by Mr. Hicks on Patrol No. 6-1948/49.

Pigs and dogs are the only animals kept by these people. The pigs are of a good type and grow to a much larger size than those of the Lake people. They are allowed to roam at will with the bush pigs, and when the owner wishes to catch his pig again, it necessitates a full day of more roaming through the bush with some sago in his hand and calling out the name of the particuler pig he wants.

Another difference between these people and the Lake people is that the Kaim people do not castrate their boars and use them for breeding.

These people do not appear to be so attached to their pigs as are the Lake people, as they had no qualms about selling a village pig to the patrol. It may be that their need and desire for steel is greater than their affection for their pigs.

REPORT OF RAID BY BOI RIVER NATIVES.

It is reported that about 3 months ago a party of KAIM native had set out from the hamlet, visited by the patrol (See Diary May 20th) to hunt. When they were well into the bush, they were attacked without warning by 12 men of the BOI River tribe. In the ensuing fight 3 men and 1 woman, of the KAIM people, were killed, and 3 other women abducted. Two Kaim men were also slightly wounded, but managed to escape. It is alleged that it was the intention of the attacking party to capture the woman, reported killed, but when they siezed her, she started to cry out, consequently her throat was cut. It is then alleged that her body was cut up and carried away by the attackers to eat.

According to native reports this BOI River tribe are the same tribe of BARI people responsible for the murder of 15 AWIN natives in 1950.. Mr. Sippo P.O.S on Patrol No. 2-1950/51 contacted some of these people, though no arrests were made in regard to the AWIN murders. Apparently these people have now moved down to live at the headwaters of the BOI River, and it is intended to take a future patrol to that area, in the near future, in an endeavour to contact and if possible apprehend the men responsible for theraid.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

There was no fear or hesitation on the part of these people when they were offered medicine for their sores. Apparently the 3 Kaim boys who accompanied the patrol from Lake Murray had previously assured their friends that all the Lake people received medicine and benefited from it. Several N.A.B. injections were given and I am pleased to say that in a few days the recipients of these showed definite signs of improvement. The health of the people as a whole is good and only primary yaws were fairly numerous. In all 8 cases of yaws, one of granuaioma, one of pnuemonia and one of Tropical Ulcers were treated by the patrol. Unfortunately the people were reluctant to come down to hospital, because of their fear of the canoes being swamped on the Lake. The man with pnuemonia was given an injection of penicillin and he decided to accompany the patrol down to hospital. He has since been discharged and has returned to his village.

They definitely appear to appreciate the value of the Government medicine, and when they overcome their fear of striking a storm on their way to hospital, they no doubt will become regular visitors with their ailments.

CARRIERS.

Paddlers for the patrol were recruited from the Lake Villages of USUGOVA, DIMU and MOIRAVU'UM. They worked well throughout the patrol V.C.s SANGAME and KUMURA of MOIRAVU'UM, who accompanied Mr. Hicks on his Patrol No. 6-1948/49, also accompanied this patrol.

The USUGOVA people and the KAIM people have for generations prior to the establishment of a station at Lake Murray, been engaged in continual warfare, and both appeared to welcome the opportunity of being able to meet each on neutral ground. It was not long before they and their former enemies, the KAIM people, were walking about arm in arm and talking by means of eloquent signs of their former fights, and showing each other various wounds inflicted upon eachother by the other side. This meeting should have laid the grounds for a firm friendship between the two peoples.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

These people have somewhat lighter skins than the Lake people and have similar features to the KIANGA tribes.

The dress of the men consists of a pubic covering of wild mango seed attached by a string around the waist. In stature they are slightly smaller than the Lake people but are well built and appear very hardy.

The women wear the usual sago skirts, and one or two were noticed to be wearing a form of string brassiere, which covers the breasts and is held in position by means of shoulders straps. I understand that this is only worn by women who are feeding babies at the breasts. They were without exception sturdily built and like the men, have somewhat similiar features to the KIANGA women, also

Many beards were sported by the men and they were adorned with necklaces of pigs teeth and wore headdresses of cassowaries feathers.

Nothing new in the way of weapons were sighted. The bows being about 4' in height and made from black palm and strung with cane. The arrows were carefully and well made with well carved points of black palm or cassowary bone. The hunting arrow for pigs and large game is the usual flat razor sharp bamboo point.

The need and desire of these people for steel is so apparent and their own offerings for sale were so poor in our eyes that it was necessary to give them a little leeway in the bartering to enable them to obtain the steel implements they need so badly.

As previously stated the main difficulty in contacting these people was in the language probelm, therefore a small vocabulary of the KAIM language has been compiled and is as follows. It is believed to be fairly accurate, though there may be one or two discrepancies.

Tobacco - sukupo	ear - mutako
da - sago	beard - porabu
village - apa	foot - getogo
water - umie	house - ar
cockatoo - kelekoli	pig - mea
pipe - arwu	Cassowary - wouri
fire - ne	path - eriti
shell - upu	sun - geri
woman - momo	sleep - erai
breast - bu	betel nut - kewa
girl - momo giri	fish hook - badei
hand - api	amulet - amuta
hair - depikosu	wood - ere
forehead - debiteragasu	ground - toho
Very good -)	bush - ergosu
or very happy -) amuni	canoe - pidoa
Bird of Paradise - gomuna	to paddle - suba
calico - measia	bow - toho
axe - kapa	bird arrow - kumu
tomahawk - kapa giri	pig arrow - ani
knife - wiki	wooden club - wiou
mirror - gugera	to hit - iere
nose - kimi	to eat - daban
teeth - mara	to drink - umundero
eye - kenama	

ANTHROPOLOGICAL contd.

one	- nendio	small boy	- mie
two	- naiaperdana	small girl	- alami
three	- eiamakemedio	to shoot an arrow	- tohoidewo
four	- kemi	fence	- kogo
five	- eiamu	river	- teri
to make war	- waiyarkedero	leaf	- rouwa
to kill	- jeigo	another House	- arupaia
skin	- sia	beads	- sumu
to cut	- erunewo	matches	- soni
dog	- tie	sores	- ki ere.

This vocabulary also combines the one in Patrol Report No. 6-1948/49, which has been checked and a few alterations made.

The Kaim natives are essentially land folk and it is only in the last year that they have built canoes and taken to the water. In veiw of this it is reasonable that they would be afraid of such a large expanse of water as is the Lake. However as their confidence in their canoes increases then their fear will correspondently decrease. Only two small canoes were seen at this village.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, that although the objectives of the patr ol were achieved, it is somewhat disappointing to learn that there are only 54 inhabitants on the KAIM River. However the warmth of the patrol's reception by these people indicates that it is only a matter of overcoming the language difficulty before they can brought up to the standard of the Lake people.

D. G. Calder, C.P.O.
Lake Murray Patrol Post.
23/5/52.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on members of Royal Papuan Constabulary accompanying the patrol

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1924.	Constable	DUNA-SOGAGA	A good experienced man of many years service. Very helpful on this patrol and can always be relied upon.
6174.	"	POJARU	Is capable of good work under strict supervision, however is inclined to slack otherwise. Worked well on this patrol.
6981.	"	TEGERETA	A young energetic man. Has a weakness for women, regardless whether they are married or otherwise. Worked well on this patrol.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIMI	A smart keen policeman. With a little more experience should develop into a first class man. Can be relied upon to obey instructions implictly.

May, 28th., 1952.

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

APPENDIX "B".

Report on Administration Interpreters accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 5.	WOBERO.	Interprets Lake Murray language into Police Motu. Useful on patrol.
L.M. 57.	DONGIAN.	Interprets from KIANGA language into Police Motu. Worked well on patrol.
L.M.118.	IGAE-DUWON	Engaged specially for this patrol. Interpre-ts from the AWIN language into the KIANGA language. A good help on the patrol.

D. G. Calder

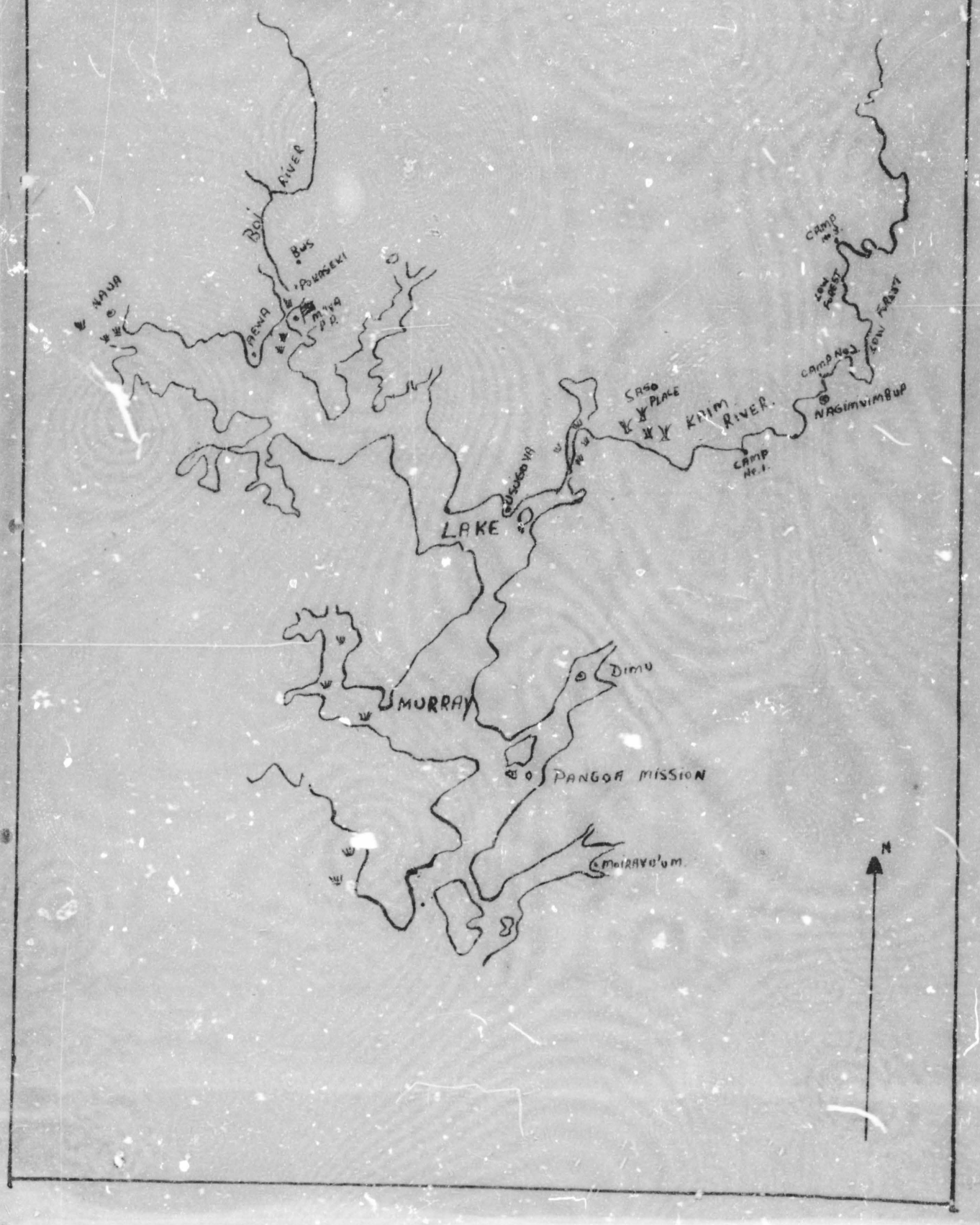
28th. May, 1952.

D. G. Calder,
O.I.C. LAKE MURRAY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL No 4 - 1951

SKETCH MAP ONLY

SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH



30/4/102.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 274-30/5.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
15 JUL 1952

District Commissioner's Office,
D A R U, W.D.

30th June, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No.4 - 1951/52.

By Mr. D.G. Calder, C.P.O.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded in triplicate.

The friendly contact made with the KALM natives is very encouraging.

Raid by BOP River Natives:- Mr.Calder has done a Patrol to this area and the Report will be forwarded as soon as possible after receipt at this office. It appears that no arrests were made. It is my opinion that arresting or attempting to arrest natives on there initial 'contact' patrols may lead to hostilities and will undoubtedly create greater mis-trust. Far better to encourage the natives to come to the station where they can see for themselves the workings of the Administration and, once these new natives understand, it is time enough to make arrests.

Medical & Health:- This portion has been extracted and sent to the M.O. Daru.

Anthropological:- Houses and dress appear to be very similar to Kiunga.

I think Mr.Calder's initial contact with the KALM River natives speaks well for his ability and lays the road open for more patrols there.

(K.C.Atkinson)
Acting District Commissioner, W.D.

30-4-102.

18th July, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Western Division, DARU.

Subject: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No.4 of 1951/52.

Owing to the limited objective of this patrol, it does not call for any special comment. Care should be taken to see that the Officer-in-Charge, arranges the consolidation of his influence in this area along consistent lines, so that those natives who may regard themselves as being under the protection of the Government, can in fact be afforded such protection.

2. Interference in group or tribal fighting should not be made until such interference can be continuous and conclusive. Unless it is certain that the administrative unit can permanently influence and control a particular area, no 'half measures' should be taken.

It is extremely undesirable, for the prestige of the Government, to intimate to the people that they are under our protection, when such protection cannot be guaranteed. In such circumstances it is far better to clearly define areas which we are prepared to control, and to slightly expand these areas until there is proper consolidation over the whole Sub.District, with the iniative in intervention retained by us throughout.

3. In due course we should be interested to see more census figures from this area.

J.H. Jones
per
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

P.I.P.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 5 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by D.C. CARTER C.P.O

Area Patrolled BOI RIVER AREA, NORTH OF LAKE MURRAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 44

Duration—From 19/6/1951 to 24/6/1951

Number of Days SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY /19 47

Medical .... —— /19....

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1) CONTACT BAND OF BART NATIVES BELIEVED TO HAVE SETTLED ON THE BOI RIVER.
2) TO APPREHEND MURDERERS OF KAIM RIVER PEOPLE BELIEVED TO BE IN THIS AREA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 1-1951/52.

Report of a patrol to the BOI River area.

Officer Conducting the patrol : David G. Calder, C.P.O.

Personnel Accompanying : 5 Native Members of R.P.C.
2 Administration Interpreters.
37 native paddlers.

Area Patrolled : BOI River, North of Lake Murray.

Objects of patrol : (1) To contact band of BART natives believed to have settled on the BOI River.
(2) To apprehend murderers of KAIW River people, believed to be amongst these people.

Duration of Patrol : 19th. June, 1952 to 24th. June, 1952.

Total No. of days spent on patrol : 6.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were to contact a group of BART people, believed to be living in the BOI River area and also to apprehend those responsible for raiding and killing some of the KAIM River people bout three months ago.

This river was previously patrolled by Mr. Corrigan, P.O. in May, 1947 on Lake Murray Patrol No. 5-1946/47. He found no traces of inhabitants on that patrol, and since then this area has remained unpatrolled.

During 1951, however some BART people came down the BOI River to the station to sell sago., and they stated that they had built a village near the headwaters of the river. Some of them remained on the station to work and the remainder returned to their village. Since then they have been periodly coming in to the station to sell sago, and on the evening prior to the patrol's departure some six men from this village arrived at the station to sell sago. They readily agreed to guide the patrol to their village, in fact they were delighted that a patrol was coming to see it.

It was also believed that some of these BOI River people were responsible for raiding and killing three of the KAIM River people some time ago, see my patrol No. 4-1951/52, and it was hoped to be able to arrest those responsible.

DIARY OF PATROL.

19th. June.

Departed station 8.15.am. by canoe, accompanied by the 6 BOI River guides. Crossed several swamps and entered the BOI River. Proceeded upstream. Banks are heavily foliaged. Landed 12.10pm. for lunch and to give the paddlers a spell. Departed 1.15.pm. Continued up river against strong current. Landed at site of a bush house belonging to these people at 4.20.pm. Camped here for night.

20th. June.

Departed 7.20.am. and continued up river. Current getting stronger. Lot of fallen trees blocking the river, which is only 30' wide. Necessary to cut passages through them. Land 12.5pm. for lunch. Departed 1.10.pm. and continued upstream. Passed a new garden of the BOI people at 1.45.pm. River is very winding. Landed and pitched camp at 4.10.pm. Saw the remains of an old house and also some native drawings on a tree.

21st. June.

Departed 7.30.am. and proceeded up river. Slow progress - still cutting path through fallen trees. River blocked by large fallen tree at 11.am. Lunch while police are cutting it through. Off again at 12.20.pm. Sighted 2 small canoes drawn up on the banks at 1.45.pm. Guides say that this is the canoe place for their village. Landed and sorted gear for carriers. Departed 2.15.pm. and followed fair track through thick bush. Crossed a small stream and arrived at a garden. Followed a track of fallen trees through it and arrived 2.45pm. at a group of 3 houses, which the guides say is their village of BUEREMA. Two men descended from one of the houses at our guides' shouts, and with shouts of "AMUNI " came and greeted the patrol. They showed no signs of fear and advised that some of their people were away at a feast at MEMDUNAM village near the FLY River. Made camp here. Another man and his wife came in from the garden, and when he got over his surprise at seeing the patrol, he also came and greeted us. The other women and children are keeping inside the houses, and can be seen peering down at the patrol. Purchased some sago and bannanas. The village men are fraternizing well with the patrol personnel.

22nd. June.

Heavy continuos rain during night. All tents swamped out. A party sent to check if the canoes are securely tied and are not in danger of being swept away by the rising river. Flag raised. Morning spent drying gear and putting floors into the tents. The villagers advise that word had been sent yeaterday for the rest of the village people to come in from the sago place and visit the patrol. Canoe party returned 10.30 am. 8 men and 1 male child arrived in from the sago place at 11 am. with sago for sale. Inspected the men's section of one of the houses. One man came along and requested medicine for a Tropical Ulcer on his foot. Told people if they wanted medecine to come along. Purchased a pig and shot it in front of the people who were suitably impressed with the effectiveness of the Government rifles. Questioned people re the KAIM River murderers. A short talk given on the Common Law and on the aims of the Government. More bannanas bought.

23rd. June.

Flag raised. A fine day and completed drying out the rice and other patrol gear. Further questioning re people responsible for the KAIM River murders. Discussions with people. A short vocabulary of the BART language compiled. Women arrived in from the sago place at 2.20 pm. and men also brought in another pig for sale to the patrol. Purchased it and issued it out to patrol personnel. Later on some of the women plucked up enough courage to bring some sago along for sale. They were very nervous though and stood clustered together while their menfolk did the selling. Rain during afternoon and night.

24th. June.

Broke camp at 7.15 am. and accompanied by several locals returned along track to canoes. Found river had brust its banks and swamped inland for 50 yards. Loaded canoes and departed downstream, farewelled by the locals. Current extra strong and good progress made. The fallen trees encountered on the trip up river are now mostly covered by the water. Passed site of No. 2 camp at 10.10 am. Continued downstream and landed for lunch at 1.10 pm. Departed 2.15 p.m. Passed site of Camp No. 1 at 3.10 pm. Continued on at a fast rate aided by the current and arrived at the station at 7.20 pm.

END OF DIARY.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The patrol was warmly welcomed by the menfolk of this village, BUFREMA, whereas the women were more timid and nervous. All the inhabitants of this area were seen by the patrol, except some 5 men and 7 women who were absent feasting at the DAGART village of MEMDUNAM, near the Fly River. The people advise that when the feast is over, the MEMDUNAM people and themselves are going to combine together and build one big village lower down on the BOI River, closer to the Government station. This village of MEMDUNAM is about 6days away from the BOI River and was visited by Lake Murray Patrol No. 2-50/51.

The people of BUFREMA advise that they have always lived on the BOI River, and have not been visited by a patrol before.

17 men, 9 women, and 10 children were sighted by the patrol and it is advised that 5 men and 7 women were absent at MEMDUNAM. Thus making in all a population of 48 for this village They also advised that there are no other inhabitants in this area, though occasionally they are visited by the DAGARTS from MEMDUNAM and by BARTS from the FLAVALA River.

Conversation with these people was carried out in the DAGART language, which is known by some of their menfolk.

INVESTIGATION OF RAID BY BART PEOPLE ON KAIM RIVER PEOPLE.

When the patrol set out, it was thought that the men responsible for the raid and murder of the KAIM river people as reported in my Patrol Report No. 4-1951/52 came from the BOI River. However close questioning of these people revealed that the raiders were BARTS from the ELAVALA River, who were contacted by Mr. Sippo P.O. on Lake Murray Patrol No. 3-1950/51. Three of the men responsibl also worked at Lake Murray station in 1951, and returned to the ELAVALA River by way of the BOI River.

Whilst the BUFREMA people disclaimed all knowledge of the raid, they advised that the names of the men given by the KAIM people as being the raiders, are all from the BART people living on the ELAVALA River. It is thought that the raiders travelled overland past the headwaters of the BOI River and cut across to the KAIM River.

It is also believed that these same raiders are responsible for the ambush and murder of 15 AWIN natives in 1950. See Lake Murray letter 27-26 of 26/6/50. The villages of these BART people are situated about 3 to 4 days travel from KIANGA Patrol Post, and thus a patrol from there to apprehend these men would be logical.

VILLAGES.

Only one village was discovered by the patrol at BUFREMA, and according to native reports it is the only one in this area.

It consists of three houses, situated about 35 minutes walk from the BOI River. Only two houses were occupied at the time of the patrol, the other one belonging to people absent at MEMDUNAM village near the Fly River.

The houses are well built, about 30' by 30', and are on piles about 12 feet off the ground. Each house is divided into two compartments, one for men and one for women. They are built so as to be easily defended from outside attack, with a closed in platform at the back for defending bowmen.

As previously mentioned these people and the people of MEMDUNAM village intend shortly to combine together and form one large village further down the BOI River, so as to be closer to the Government Station for protection purposes.

The walls of the houses, as with the KAIM River people, are decorated with skulls of pigs and cassowaries.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main diet of these people is sago, though they have planted small gardens of bannanas, taro and beans.

There is a large sago swamp close to the village, which is is wild and entirely uncultivated.

A small new garden of taro was sighted by the patrol on the trip upriver, though on returning, it was flooded out by the heavy rains experienced.

Pigs and dogs are the only animals kept domestically by these people. The pigs are much larger than the Lake Murray village pigs and they roam at will through the bush and the village.

They are not so attached to their pigs as the Lake Murray tribes, and they had no compunction about selling a pig to the patrol, in fact they flooded the patrol with pork from two pigs and it was necessary to tell them that I didn't wish to buy any more pigs, as there was more than enough for the patrol's requirements.

WEAPONS.

The main weapon for all purposes is the bow and arrow. They are exceptionally well made, the bows from black palm and are about 5 feet high. The arrows are the usual type, made from cane with various tips of bamboo, black palm or cassowary bone for different game. No clubs were seen, though the black palm club is also thought to be a weapon of these people.

One stone axe was sighted of the usual type with a wooden

WEAPONS cont'd.

handle and with a flat stone tied to the end of the wood. It is impossible to cut a tree of any size down with these axes, and they are mainly used for chipping firewood from rotting tree trunks.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of these people is reasonably good and only minor cases of yaws and Tropical Ulcers were seen.

Two cases of yaws and two cases of tropical ulcers were treated by the patrol.

The people showed no signs of fear or hesitation when I offered them medicine and those with sores etc. readily came forward to be treated.

This attitude towards the Government medicine seems peculiar to this area, an attitude of trust in the belief that the Government wouldn't give them anything harmful.

Their diet seems well balanced with sago and bannanas, and wild pig and cassowaries abound in the surrounding bush, so there is no lack of meat. The men are indeed fine, hardy physical specimans.

CARRIERS.

Paddlers and carriers for the patrol were recruited from the La ke villages. Some carriers being from the OK-TEDI villages of POKASEKI and NUA, whilst the paddlers were SUKIs from DIMU, USUGOVA and MOIRAVU'UM.

It was necessary to inform some of the SUKI paddlers of the provisions of N.R.O. 127, however all worked well on the patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

These people have the same light skins of the KIANGA tribes and their features very similar.

The dress of the men consists of a pubic covering of wild mango seed attached to a string around their waist. Some favour headresses of Bird of Paradise plumes, whilst others wear the beak of the Hornbill Bird from the string around the waist covering their rear portions.

The women wear the usual sago skirtsand one was noticed to be wearing the sort of string bra ssiere, covering the breasts, common to the KAIM River people. It appears that this brassiere is the usual thing for mothers with babes at the breast amongst these BART people.

Both men and women are well built sturdy specimens, in particular the men have fine physiques.

As previously mentioned, conversation was carried out in the DAGART language, which is known to some of the menfolk. A small vocabulary of the BART language has been compiled and is as follows :

man	-	kabubu	no	-	tabaco
woman	-	wigi	to kill	-	siar
child	-	mie	to eat	-	deio
house	-	ar	axe	-	siar
village	-	ouro	knife	-	wiou
path	-	wutikeri	beads	-	somu
canoe	-	divi	calico	-	meaza
river	-	umie	whore	-	dobu
pig	-	mea	a long way	-	usi
Cassowary	-	wouri	close by	-	ageu
water	-	umedi	dog	-	di
sago	-	da	tree	-	ie
bannanas	-	ouwie	garden	-	uga
bow	-	gumie	many people	-	kupubeamai
arrow	-	toho	drum	-	pi
to shoot an arrow	-	inaigu	dance	-	udeidei
very happy	-	amuni	feast	-	kupudaere
tomahawk	-	biami	tobacco	-	sukupei
			fire	-	me
			rain	-	umemiagi

ANTHROPOLOGICAL cont'd.

It will be noticed that several words of this language and of the Kaim River people's language, as given in Patrol Report No. 4-51/52, are similar, so it is logical to assume that both groups are related, or were related many years ago.

These people are essentially land folk and do most of their travelling by land except when it is necessary to take to the water. Three small poorly made canoes were seen at the village, and are only used for fishing or for one of their ~~xx xxxipx~~ trips down to the station.

CONCLUSION.

A very satisfactory reception was given the patrol by these people, for most of them their first contact with the Government.

In regard to the KAIM River raiders, very little was achieved except to establish the fact that they are from the same group of BARTS near the ELAVALA River, responsible for the murder of 15 AWINS in 1950.

D.G. Calder

D.G. Calder, C.P.O.
Lake Murray Patrol Post.
26/6/52

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of Royal Papuan Constabulary accompanying the patro

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1934	Constable	DUNA-SOGAGA.	Good experienced man. Worked well as usual.
3338.	"	GAJIGA-DOWATI.	Quiet but efficient. Can be relied upon to carry out his orders fully.
6981.	"	TEGEREFA	Works well under supervision.
7001.	"	BERO-OPARI.	Also works well under close supervision.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIMI.	A keen young policeman. Worked well.

D.G.Calder.
Officer of R.P.C.

26th. June, 1952.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on Administration Interpreters accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 57.	DONGIAN.	Interprets from KIANGA language into Police Motu. Worked well on patrol.
L.M. 118.	IGAE-DUWON.	Interprets from DAGART language into KIANGA language. A good help on the patrol.

26th. June, 1952.

D. G. Calder,
O.I.C. LAKE MURRAY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30/1 - 41/52.

Patrol Post,
Lake Murray,
Western Division.

20th. June, 1952.

District Commissioner,

DARU. W.D.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-1951/52.

The above patrol report is forwarded in quadruplicate for your information.

In reference to the BART people living near the ELAVALA River, and who are believed to be responsible for the murder of the KAIM River people, I advise that I will take no further action in this matter pending your instructions and advices.

D. G. Calder.

D. G. Calder,
O.I.C. LAKE MURRAY.

DISTRICT OFFICE
9 JUL 1952
DARU

30/4/106

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 304-30/5.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
7 - AUG 1952

District Commissioner's Office,
D A U, W.D.

25th July, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO.5-1951/52.
BY D.G.CALDER, P.O.

Above Patrol Report forwarded in triplicate.

A friendly contact made with another very small tribe, and I think more frequent patrols - at regular intervals - will be most beneficial. If word can be sent ahead - say a week or more in advance - it might be possible to get members of other small tribes to join forces with the BUEREMA people. I suggest a patrol once every three months, at least.

Investigation into raid by Bart People:- As outlined in your DS.30-4-102 of 18th July, arrests of the Bart people will not be made. O.I.C. will receive a copy of your memo and this one. As an alternative I suggest O.I.C. should extend his next patrol in the direction of the Elevala River using his friendly relations with the BUEREMA people as the means of contacting the Barts.

Carriers:- N.R.C. 127 should be used very sparingly.

Anthropological:- This section was shewn to Mr.Julius who remarked that it was very interesting. O.I.C should give more of such information and increase the Vocabulary on his next Patrol.

(K.C.Atkinson)
Acting District Commissioner, W.D.

Mr Mellon
ASO 2

30/1-106

8th August, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Western Division,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 1951/52
BY D.G. CALDER, P/O

The satisfactory reception given the Patrol by this small group of people is encouraging and on this short patrol, Mr. Calder has carried out a useful piece of work and his report contains much of interest.

Regular and frequent patrols as you suggest are most desirable to consolidate such friendly contacts as have been made recently with the DUBREMA and KAIN river people for instance. News of such happenings travels far among natives, as you would know, and paves the way for visits to other people perhaps further afield.

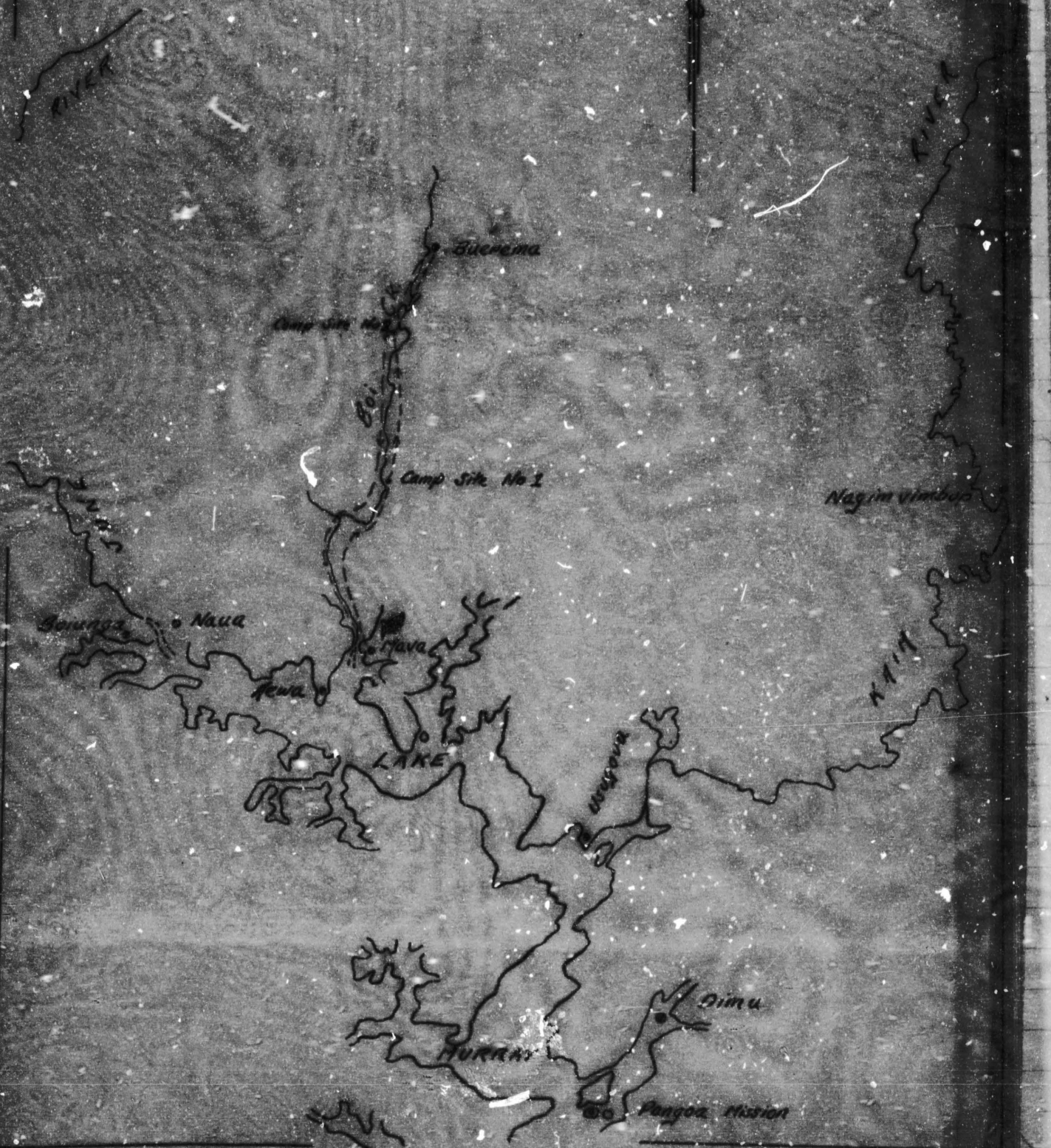
J. K. Jones
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

PIH

—SKETCH MAP—

—LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO S 51/52—

Scale : 4 miles to 1 inch



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 1 OF SY/53.

Patrol Conducted by D.C. CALDER P.O.

Area Patrolled MOIAN CENSUS SUBDIVISION (ALL VILLAGES NORTH OF LAKE MURRAY P.P. TO KUMAY CR P.P.)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.M. GEYLE C.P.O.

Natives SY

Duration—From 7/7/53Y to 19/7/19 53Y

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services OCT /19 51

Medical .... —/—/19.....

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1) TO DETERMINE POPULATION IN THIS AREA.
2) MEDICAL INSPECTION 3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 1-1952/53.

Report of a patrol to the villages situated between Lake Murray and Kiunga Patrol Posts.

Officer Conducting the Patrol : D. G. Calder, Patrol Officer.

Accompanied by : A.W. Gayle, C.P.O.

Personnel accompanying : 5 Native Members of R.P.C. as in Appendix "A".
2 Administration Interpreters
1 Native Medical Orderly.
49 native carriers.

Area Patrolled : MOIAN Census Sub-Division, consisting of all Village North of Lake Murray Patrol Post to KIANGA Patrol Post.

Objects of Patrol : (1) To determine the population of this area.
(2) Medical Inspection.
(3) General Administration.

Duration : 2nd. July to 19th. July, 1952. (inclusive).

Total No. of days spent on patrol. : 18.

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited by this patrol consists of all villages situated North of Lake Murray Patrol Post, up to KIANGA patrol Post, and is actually in the KIANGA Patrol Post's area. However this area comprising the MOIAN Census Sub-division has been temporarily added to Lake Murray's patrolling area xso as to all the KIANGA Patrol Post to concentrate its activities on its xxxk uncontrolled a reas.

This area was fully patrolled for the first time by Mr. W.G.Sippo , P.O. in October, 1951, but unfortunately no patr ol report is held, therefore this patrol was undertaken mainly to locate villages and determine the population in this area.

DIARY.

2nd. July.

Departed station 8.30.amm in 4 canoes. Proceeded West across Lake. Arrived AFWA village 9.35.am. Village inspected and Councillor elected by people. Departed 10.10.am. and followed around Lake. Sighted deserted village of BOIUNGA at 11.am. and followed up AE River. Arrived NAUA village at 12.50.pm. Lunch. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Councillor elected by people. Discussions with village officials.

3rd. July.

Departed NAUA at 7.20.am. and followed up AE River. Crossed several passages and arrived canoe place at 10.30.am. Tied up gear for carriers and departed 11.am. Followed a fair track. Crossed several waist deep swamps and arrived at the end of the AF River at 12.40.pm. Continued on a fair track. Crossed several small streams and pitched camp at 4.20.pm. Patrol here for night.

4th. July.

One carrier down with dysentry. Can walk unaided though. Departed 7.40.am on fair track. Crossed several streams. Spelled 10.am. Continued on at 10.40.am. Arrived UNGREM No.1. village at 12.5pm. A lot of people away at KIANGA P.P. for a court casee Will hold medical inspection on return trip. Food purchased. Discussions with villagers. Heavy rain from 4.30.pm.

5th. July.

Carrier with dysehtry sent back to hospital with 3 others. Departed 7.50.am. Followed a muddy track in steady rain. Crossed several streams and arrived UNGREM No. 2. village at 9.50.am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with Village officials. Patrol gear dried out. Two complaints heard for attention later on the patrol.

6th. July.

Departed 7.35.am. Followed a muddy track. Forded the flooded INGI River at 11.30.am. Arrived ELECTA village at 12.30.pm. Met Messrs Nolan and Tucker from the U.F.W., BIKI, who were visiting this village. Messrs Nolan & Tucker departed for EOVI village at 2.pm. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with villagers.

7th. July.

Departed 7.30.am. and followed a muddy track through several swamps. Crossed several streams and passed old village site at 10.10.am. Descended to new village of EOVI at 10.30.am. Pitched camp. Food purchased. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with villagers.

8th. July.

Departed 7.15 am. and followed a fairly muddy track. Crossed several swamps and streams. Passed old village site at 9.10 am. Crossed two sago swamps and arrived MOIAN village at 9.50 am. Food purchased. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with people. Minor complaints settled. Shortage of canoes to transport patrol to KIANGA P.P. so men sent to KAWOK village for extra canoes. Spoke to people who came in from bush houses to see the patrol. KAWOK canoes arrived at 7 pm.

9th. July.

Left most of patrol gear and carriers at MOIAN in charge of Const. GAJIGA. Departed MOIAN by canoe at 8.15 am. Followed m down INGIN River. Entered Fly River at 9.5 am. and followed upstrea Arrived canoe place at 10.5 am. Followed a muddy track and arrived KAWOK village at 11 a.m. Spelled. Departed on a poor track at 11.55 am. Crossed several streams. Arrived KIANGA station at 3.45 pm.

10th. July.

Discussions with O.I.C. KIANGA re policy concerning areas between Lake Murray and Kianga Patrol Posts.

11th. July.

Departed in 2 station canoes at 9.15 am. Followed down Fly River. Passed KAWOK Village at 12.5 pm. Continued on and arrived at canoe place at 1.15 pm. Took canoes left there previously and continued downstream. Left river at 1.30 pm. and followed a long shallow passage. Entered INGIN River at 2.30 pm. Proceeded upstream and arrived MOIAN village at 3.50 pm. Minor matters discussed with people.

12th. July.

Interpreter and some carriers sent back to UNGEREM NO. 1. to arrange for canoes to meet the patrol on its return at the BINGE River. Departed down INGIN River at 7.50 am. Entered Fly River at 8.30 am. and continued downstream. Passed mouth of Alice River at 10.40 am. Passed a garden place at 11.20 am. Landed at canoe place at 11.30 am. Walked a short distance inland and met a party of people returning to their canoes. They accompanied patrol downstream to their village of KONGOBAN, arriving at 12.40 p.m. Pitched camp, and flag erected. Word sent to some people to come in from their gardens and a bush house. Food purchased. Paddlers making paddles. People arrived in afternoon, and also NINGIDEM people arrived in from their bush house. Discussions with people.

13th. July.

Medical treatment given to those requiring it. More talks with people. Departed 8.15 am and followed down Fly River. Passed BAGGI Island 9.50 am. Crossed through small passage at 11.25 am. Passed a garden at 12 am. Arrived at village of KOTORAMUN at 12.15 pm. Purchased sago and bannanas. Discussions with people. One case of adultery reported to patrol.

14th. July.

Talk given to people. Medical inspection held. Gear packed into loads for carriers tomorrow. People of KOTORAMUN No. 1. village came in to see the patrol. Spoke to people and food purchased. Arrangements made for return of patrol canoes to KIANGA station.

15th. July.

Departed 7.30.a m. Followed upstreammand arrived canoe place at 7.45.am. Left canoes here and followed along a sago swamp through knee-deep mud. Arrived fair track 9.45.am. Crossed ICKI River at 10.45.am. Continued on and arrived 12.am. at the cross-tracks to UWAN and KAREMGU villages. Pitched camp here. Hunting party returned with a bush pig.

16th. July.

Self and small party departed for UWAN at 7.15.am., leaving Mr. Geyle C.P.O. to take carriers on to KAREMGU. Followed a fair track. Crossed several small streams. A little excitement when party charged by a bush boar. Arrived ICKI River headwaters at 7.55.am. Called out for a canoe from the village. Arrived UWAN at 8.10.am. People assembled and talk given to them. Medical inspection held. Food purchased. Arrangements made for these people to assist in returning patrol's canoes to KIANGA station. Departed 9.30.am. and returned along track to camp place, arriving 10.25am. Continued on the KAREMGU track. Crossed several streams. Spelled 12.30.pm. Continued on, crossing two sago swamps. Arrived KAREMGU village at 1.30.pm. Mr. Geyle and carriers having arrived previously. Food purchased. People assembled and talk given to them. Medical inspection carried out. A complaint heard. Arrangements also made for these people to assist in returning patrol's canoes to KIANGA station.

17th. July.

Departed 7.30.am. Followed a fair track. Crossed two sago swamps. Passed 3 feast houses of the KAREMGU people at 8.10.am. Arrived BINGE River at 8.30.am. Found canoes awaiting patrol. Followed upstream. A hazardous undertaking with the overloaded canoes. Arrived canoe place at 11.45.am. Departed 12.am. and followed a fair track. Crossed several streams and swamps and arrived UNGFREM No. 1. village at 1.45.pm. Food purchased. Some carriers paid off. Talk given to people and medical inspection held. Minor matters settled.

18th. July.

Departed 7.15.am. Returned along track to AE River. Crossed several streams and swamps. Passed our previous camp site at 11.am. Continued on. Pitched camp at 12.10.pm. Hunting party shot a large bush pig.

19th. July.

Departed 7.15.am. Followed a fair track. Arrived AE River at 8.30.am. Floodwaters have now receded. Followed along river and arrived at canoe place at 9.25.am. Departed 9.55.am. and followed down AE River. Arrived NAUA village at 12.55.pm. Lunch. Departed 1.45.pm. and proceeded across Lake. Passed ABWA village at 4.35.pm. Continued on. Arrived station at 5.30.pm.

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

SUMMARY.

Patrol's Reception.

In all villages the patrol was well received by the people. Food, canoes and carriers were readily supplied when requested.

Villages.

As previously mentioned it was the second only time many of these villages have been visited by a patrol, and consequently all the villages with the exception of the long established villages of UNGERFM NO.1, & NO.2., and MOIAN, are still under construction. Those villages mentioned were found to be clean and well kept and very little advice was needed for the improvement of them. The villages of ELECTA and EOVI are still under construction, as these people were previously living in scattered bush houses, and have only recently joined together to form their villages. The people of NINGIDEM village are in the process of moving down to their relatives at the OK-TEDI village of NAUA situated on Lake Murray. These NINGIDEM people formed the village of NAUA some two years ago so as to escape the possibility of raids by warlike tribes. They advise that final move will be completed in the near future and that their bush houses at NINGIDEM will be entirely deserted. The people of EOUGOBAN, KOTORAMBAN No.2, UWAN, have also only recently left their bush houses and are engaged in clearing and building their villages.

The people of KOTORABUN No. 1, village were previously living on the left bank of the Fly River near BAGGI Island, but on the murder of one of their villagers by some ELECTA men (See Lake Murray memo 2/11-1/51 of 24/8/51), they moved their village away from the river and went further inland. In doing so, they have inadvertently crossed the Dutch border and their present village is now situated on Dutch Territory. These people all visited the patrol at KOTORABUN No. 2. village, and were told to return to their former village site on the banks of the Fly River. When advised of the position these people stated that they would leave their present site and build a new village below their old village site on the Fly River.

The people of KAREMGU have left their old village site and are now in the process of constructing a new village near the BINGE River. They were advised to build their houses without delay, as at presnt they are living in rough shelters. They left their old village site in order to make room for the BOIUNGA people who own this land, and are moving back to this area from Lake Murray due to their sago gardens on the Lake being exhausted. (Vide my Patrol Report No. 3-51/52). These BOIUNGA people left their village on the Lake some months ago and as yet have not arrived at the BINGE River. Inquiries made indicate that they are on the track between the Lake and the BINGE River. Inquiries are still being made to ascertain their exact whereabouts.

Village Officials.

In none of the villages visited have any appointments been made of Officials, though likely men have been choosen in the villages of UNGERFM No.1 & No.2. and MOIAN. All villages have their headmen, as choosen by the people, and these appear to be doing a good job in supervising the construction of their villages. All recommendations for appointments will be made from KIANGA Patrol Post.

Agriculture and Livestock.

In all villages visited the staple diet is sago, which grows wild and is not cultivated. However all the villages have large gardens of taro, bamanas, manioka and pumpkins. Unlike the Lake's SUKI tribes, these people are natural agriculturalist, their diet of sago is varied with their garden produce.

The only livestock kept by these people are pigs both of which are numerous.

Forests.

There is heavy forest growth in all this area, though this mainly consists of a type of rain forest, and no stands of commercial timber were sighted.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no roads in this area, and all travelling, apart from canoe, is done on native tracks. The track followed by the patrol up to MOIAN is the main track in the area and is in constant use by repatriate labourers landed at Lake Murray, and is also the overland route of communication between Lake Murray and Kianga Patrol Posts. The villages on this track were told to keep it clean and to repair bridges where necessary. The only other track used by the patrol was from KOTORABUN No.2. to UWAN and KAREMGU villages. This track is in good order, and except for the beginning of the track from KOTORABUN, which passes through a large sago swamp for one and half hours it is quite passable.

The only bridges in this area consist of a fallen tree trunk with a hand rail of cane vine. Most of these are in good order, and where necessary instructions were given for repairs.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks.

The only villages with resthouses and police barracks are UNGEREM NO. 1 & NO.2. and MOIAN. The other villages are still under construction, and the people advise that they will erect resthouses when their villages are completed.

The resthouses at the above mentioned villages are all in good repair.

Carriers and Native Foods for the Patrol.

Most of the patrol's carriers were SUKIs from the Lake villages and though they are not used to land travel, they acquitted themselves very well. They were engaged for the duration of the patrol. Other carriers were engaged from village to village according to requirements. At all times there was a ready response to a request for carriers.

Native foods were also supplied in fair quantities at all villages. This consisted mainly of sago and bannanas, with occasionally some taro and sweet potatoes.

Missions & Education.

There are no Missions at present operating in this area, though Messrs Nolan & Tucker of the U.F.M. Mission at BIKI were met by the patrol whilst visiting ELECTA village. This was their first visit to the area with a view to extending their activities here.

There are no educational facilities, either Mission or Government in the area.

Health.

In all villages visited, medical inspections of the people were held. Only minor ailments were seen by the patrol and the general health of the people is good. Those with ailments requiring attention were directed to either Lake Murray or Kianga hospitals whichever was closer. Details of ailments treated by the patrol are as follows:

Village.	T.U.	Yaws.	Scabies.	Boils.	Burns.	Total.
NAUA	1	5	4	-	-	10
UNGEREM No. 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNGEREM No. 2.	-	-	4	3	1	8
ELECTA	1	1	5	-	-	7
EOVI	1	-	2	-	-	3
MOIAN	3	2	3	1	-	8

Health Cont'd.

Village.	T.U.	Yaws.	Scabies.	Boils.	Burns.	Total.
B/Fwd.	5	8	18	4	1	36
FOUGOBAN	1	1	1	1	-	4
KOTORAMBUN No. 2.	1	2	3	-	-	6
KOTORAMBUN NO. 1.	-	1	4	1	1	7
UWAN	2	1	2	-	-	5
KAREMGU	1	1	7	-	-	9
	10	14	35	6	2	67

Census.

A head-count was taken of all villages in the MOIAN area. This count is approximate only as many men are absent from their villages at work. Figures for the respective villages are given as under :

Village.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Totals.
UNGEREM No. 1.	9	3	8	11	31
UNGEREM No. 2.	17	14	33	32	96
ELECTA	7	7	16	16	46
FOVI	5	6	8	10	29
MOIAN	12	16	36	31	95
NINGIDEM	2	2	8	8	18
FOUGOBAN	2	6	9	12	29
KOTORAMBUN NO. 1.	5	7	11	10	33
KOTORAMBUN NO. 2.	6	7	15	10	38
UWAN	7	9	15	13	44
KAREMGU	10	6	8	22	46
	80	83	167	175	505

Cemetries.

At UNGEREM No. 1, a proper area has been set aside for a burial ground, and the people were congratulated, as the custom of these people is to bury their dead beneath their houses. No other graves or burial grounds were sighted, but it is hoped that the other villages will follow UNGEREM No. 1 example and set aside an area for a proper cemetry.

Native Affairs.

Only one complaint requiring court attention was reported to the patrol. This was a charge of Adultery reported at KOTORAMBUN No. 2. village. All parties have been sent up to Kianga Patrol Post.

Minor complaints regarding bride-price etc., were settled quite amicably by arbitration between the parties concerned.

Enquiries were made re the murderers of the KOTORAMBUN No. 1. man (Vide Lake Murray Memo 72/11 -1/51 of 24/12/51), who had fled across the Dutch border. People in the area were warned to report any return of these men to Kianga Patrol Post.

A murder at UNGEREM No. 1, was under investigation at Kianga Patrol Post, and no action was taken by the patrol in this matter.

Border Movements.

There is only one recent case of border movement in this area. That is the people of KOTORAMBUN NO.1. village, who as previously mentioned, moved from their old village on the banks of the Fly River above RAGGI Island, because of a murder of one of their men there. They moved further inland and built their new village. In doing so they have inadvertently crossed the Dutch border and built in Dutch Territory. When the position was explained to them, they stated that they will return and build a village below their former site on the Fly River. They have been advised to settle permanently in the one place.

In the case of the KAREMOU people, they moved across from their village on Dutch Territory in 1947 and have conbined with some of their relatives on this side of the border to form their village on the BINGE River. Since then they have remained permanently in Australian Territory. The fact of their migration to this area was reported in Lake Murray memo 7/1-3/51 of 21/1/51, but as no action was taken, these people have remained in this Territory. It is assumed that these people will be allowed to remain there, in view of the fact that no action was taken previously, however an official decision regarding these people would be appreciated.

There are no other border movements reported to the patrol.

Appendices Attached.

"A" Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying patrol.
"B" Report on Administration Employees accompanying patrol.
"C" Distances between villages.

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

26/7/52.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 1-1952/53.

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1324	Const.	DUNA-BOGAGA.	A good experienced man. Worked well as usual.
338	"	GAJIGA-TOWATI	Quiet but efficient. Can be relied upon.
7001	"	BUBO-OPARI	Works well under supervision. Inclined to relax discipline otherwise.
7146	"	KERIORAIMI	Keen young policeman. Can be relied upon to carry out orders to best of ability.
7599.	"	HAINA-DIMDA	Young policeman. Lacks experience. No doubt will improve with time.

D.G. Calder.

26th. July, 1953.

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

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 1-1952/53.

Appendix "B".

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 2.	GAVEN.	Interprets OX-TEDI language into police Motu. Worked well on patrol.
L.M. 57.	DOWIAN.	Interprets OXTEDI Language into police Motu. Worked well on patrol.
Daru. -	SAWI.	Native medical orderly. Knows his job. Worked well on patrol.

D. C. Calder.
Patrol Officer.

26th. July, 1953.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 1-1952/53.

Appendix "C".

Distances between villages.

From.	To.	Time and method of travel.
Station	AFWA	1 hour 5 minutes by canoe.
AFWA	NAUA	2 hours 40 minutes by canoe.
NAUA	UNGEREM NO.1.	3 hours by canoe up AE River, and ½ hours walking on fair track.
UNGEREM NO.1.	UNGEREM NO.2.	2 hours walking on fair track.
UNGEREM NO.2.	ELECTA	5 hours walking on fair track.
ELECTA	EOVI	2 hours 50 minutes on fair track.
EOVI	MOIAN	2 hours 35 minutes walking.
MOIAN	KAWOK	2 hours 45 minutes by canoe and track
KAWOK	KIANGA Station.	3 hours 50 minutes on bad track
KIANGA Station	MOIAN	5 hours 5 minutes by canoe.
MOIAN	BOUGOBAN	4 hours by canoe.
BOUGOBAN	KOTORAMBUN NO.2.	4 hours by canoe.
KOTORAMBUN NO.2.	UWAN	5 hours 35 minutes. walking.
UWAN	KAREMGU	3 hours 50 minutes on fair track.
KAREMGU	UNGEREM NO.1.	6 hours 25 minutes by canoe and track
UNGEREM NO.1	LAKE MURRAY Station.	13 hours 30 minutes by canoe and track.

D. G. Calder,
Patrol Officer.

26th. July, 1952.

30/4/108

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 344 - 30/1.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
8 - SEP 1952
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Commissioner's Office,
D A R U, M.D.

25th August, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1-52/53
BY MR. D.G.CALDER, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Once again Mr.Calder has carried out a very useful Patrol and his contacts with the people highly successful and friendly.

P. 4. Villages:- We can but advise the people where the approximate position of the Border is, and I think we will find those natives who have been in this Territory in the past will continue to remain on this side of the 'line'.

People ex BOIUNGA Village. During my visit to Kiunga in June I was advised that these people were settling on the right Bank, Fly River, somewhere in the vicinity of KOUGORAN, but it appears as if my information was misleading.

Village Officials:- Recommendations will be forwarded as soon as they are to hand here.

P. 5. Roads and Bridges:- The Lake Murray - Kiunga road is fairly extensively used now. I do not think the work entailed in keeping the road in order will in any way handicap the villages in their village construction.

Health:- Extracted and sent to P.H.D. Daru.

P. 6. Census:- I look forward to the time when the initial census in these villages and the villages in the Kiunga area can be compiled. Census books were ~~xxx~~ ordered last April but are not to hand. I attach a further requisition. I think this area would be a very good one in which a study of the population tendencies could be made.

Native Affairs:- I am awaiting further reports re the alleged murder at UNGEREM No.1.

P. 7. Border Movements:- I can see no reason why the people of KAREMGU should not be allowed to stay where they are. The latest memo in our files is memo D.S.1-3-12 of 12th March 1951 from DDS & NA which asked for a sketch map of the exact location of the villages mentioned in Lake Murray memo 7/1-3/51 of 31/1/51. Duplicate copy was handed to the then O.I.C Lake Murray on 21st March, and he initialled our copy.

The map accompanying this Report, and which was drawn by Mr.C.P.G. Geyle is very neat. Unfortunately Mr.Geyle has used blue and red inks for some of his work. His attention is drawn to Circular Memo D.S.15-1-1 of 20th March Section (iii).

Mr Walker
4/9/52

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
8 - SEP 1952
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

Under L. Murray

The decision to put the area covered by this Patrol was made by me during my recent visit of inspection. This gives Kiunga a better opportunity to attend to the area North of the Fly River.

(K.C.Atkinson)
Acting District Commissioner, W.D.

ati

ATIONS

30-4-10.

9th September, 19[illegible].

The District Commissioner,
Western District, DARU.

Subject: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No.1
of 1952/1953.

Re receipt ak acknowledged of Mr. Patrol Officer D.G. Calder's report of his patrol of the village between Lake Murray and Kikori Patrol Posts, together with your covering memorandum.

2. The report indicates a useful and successful piece of field work and that the gradual process of making these people by our field staff is, up to the present, quite satisfactory.

3. I agree that there is no reason why the Lake people, who have combined with some of their relatives, should not stay where they are now. It is likely too, that while our officers are active in trying to help these people to become settled and law abiding, that those in our territory will wish to remain with us.

There is no reason too why these people in their present stage of development should not occasionally cross the border to see relatives, or on legitimate and peaceful native trading excursions or to hunt or garden on their own land.

4. Census books will be forwarded immediately. Fifty will be despatched by first available transport, and the remainder in bulk.

5. The map will be copied and prints forwarded to you for appropriate distribution.

P1A

(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 2 of 57/53

Patrol Conducted by D G CALDER P O

Area Patrolled MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ——

Natives 8

Duration—From 11/8/19 57 to 27/8/19 57

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N O

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/7/19 57

Medical —— /——/19——

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1) INVESTIGATE AN ALLEGED MURDER AT TINUNG
2) MEDICAL INSPECTION 3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 3-1952/1953.

Report of a patrol to the Middle Fly River area and the Lake Wam area.

PATROL REPORTS BY : D. G. Calder, P.O.

TO : MIDDLE FLY and LAKE WAM areas.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. 1. To investigate an alleged murder at TINUNO.
2. Medical inspection.
3. General Administration.

DATE LEFT STATION. : 11th. August, 1952.

DATE RETURNED. : 27th. August, 1952.

NO. OF DAYS SPENT ON PATROL : 17.

PERSONNEL : 3 Native members of R.P.C. as per Appendix "A"
4 Administration Employees as per Appendix "B".
1 personal servant.

MAP : Sketch Map attached.

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA. : Lake Murray Patrol No. 3-1951/52.

D. G. Calder

D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary objective of this patrol was to investigate reports that a KOMOVE man had struck an old woman, who had subsequently died. This wasalleged to have happened at TINUNG village, close to KOMOVE.

Other objectives of the patrol were to carry out a medical inspection of all villages in this area and also to settle some minor disputes which had arisen since the last patrol in February, 1952.

DIARY.

August 11th.

Departed station 8.15 am. per launch "SAMBIO" and proceeded South East across Lake. Passed USUGOVA village at 11.30 am. Arrived PANGOA U.F.M. Mission at 1.30 p.m. Visited Missionaries, Mr & Mrs Dennis. Interviewed a KOMOVE lad re alleged murder. Heard a story of an assualt on a MOIRAVU'UM child by her father, the child being at present at PANGOA hospital with a broken leg. Departed 3.15.pm. and continued Sotth East a cross Lake. Arrived MOIRAVU'UM village 4.15.pm. Father of child at PANGOA arrested on assault charge. Food purchased, and arrangements made for witnesses in a sago dispute to proceed overland to BOSSET to meet patrol there. Departed 5.10.pm. and continued down Lake. Arrived MIWA village at 6.15.pm. Patrol here for night.

Distance Travelled 35 miles.
Time Taken, 7 hours 20 minutes.
Average Speed. 4.8 m.p.h.

August, 12th.

Left MIWA by canoe at 7.15 am. Arrived launch and under power 7.40 am. Followed down HERBERT River. Passed MASSEY-BAKER Junction at 12.45.pm. and continued down Strickland River. Tied up to bank 6.15.pm. and carped for night. Average speed down Strickland River 5.6.m.p.h. Position approx. 6 miles above Everill Junction.

Distance Travelled 59 miles.
Time Taken. 10.hours 35 minutes.

August, 13th.

Under power 7.am. and contiued down Strickland River. Passed Everill Junction 8.a m. and proceeded up Fly River. Passed deserted Mission site at OBO at 9.10.am. Entered passage to Lake DAVIUMBU at 9.20.am. Found way blocked by weeds. Village men in a small canoe fishing nearby sent to KAVIANANGA to bring canoes to launch. Canoes arrived 10.30 am and departed "SAMBIO". Crossed Lake Daviumbu and arrived KAVIANANGA village 11.40.am. People away fishing and making sago. A policeman despatched to nearby KOMOVE to apprehend man suspected of TINUNG murder. Village inspected. Discussions with village officials. People returned in late afternoon. Distance travelled 12 miles. Time 2 hrs. 20 mins.

August, 14th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Minor matters Discussions with officials. Departed 12.am. by village canoes to visit KOMOVE village. Crossed Lake Daviumbu and several swamps. Arrived KOMOVE 3.40.pm. Policeman,despatched yesterday, reported with suspected murderer. Village inspected Minor matters. V.C. KEINDE paid to 30/6/53.

August, 15th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Discussions with village officials. Murder investigation commenced. Rain during afternoon.

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INTRODUCTION.

The primary objective of this patrol was to investigate reports that a KOMOVE man had struck an old woman, who had subsequently died. This wasalleged to have happened at TINUNG village, close to KOMOVE.

Other objectives of the patrol were to carry out a medical inspection of all villages in this area and also to settle some minor disputes which had arisen since the last patr ol in February, 1952.

DIARY.

August 11th.

Departed station 8.15.am. per launch "SAMBIO" and proceeded South East across Lake. Passed USUGOVA village at 11.30.am. Arrived PANGOA U.F.M. Mission at 1.30 p.m. Visited Missionaries, Mr & Mrs Dennis. Interviewed a KOMOVE lad re alleged murder. Heard a story of an assualt on a MOIRAVU'UM child by her father, the child being at present at PANGOA hospital with a broken leg. Departed 3.15.pm. and continued Sotth East a cross Lake. Arrived MOIRAVU'UM village 4.15.pm. Father of child at PANGOA arrested on assault charge. Food purchased, and arrangements made for witnesses in a sago dispute to proceed overland to BOSSET to meet patrol there. Departed 5.10.pm. and continued down Lake. Arrived MIWA village at 6.15.pm. Patrol here for night.

Distance Travelled 35 miles.
Time Taken, 7 hours,30 minutes.
Average Speed. 4.8 m.p.h.

August, 12th.

Left MIWA by canoe at 7.15 am. Arrived launch and under power 7.40.am. Followed down HERBERT River. Passed MASSEY-BAKER Junction at 12.45.pm. and continued down Strickland River. Tied up to bank 6.15.pm. and camped for night. Average speed down Strickland River 5.6.m.p.h. Position approx. 6 miles above Everill Junction.

Distance Travelled 59 miles.
Time Taken. 10.hours 35 minutes.

August, 13th.

Under power 7.am. and contiued down Strickland River. Passed Everill Junction 8.a m. and proceeded up Fly River. Passed deserted Mission site at OBO at 9.10.am. Entered passage to Lake DAVIUMBU at 9.20.am. Found way blocked by weeds. Village men in a small canos fishing nearby sent to KAVIANANGA to bring canoes to launch. Canoes arrived 10.30.am and departed "SAMBIO". Crossed Lake Daviumbu and arrived KAVIANANGA village 11.40.am. People away fishing and making sago. A policeman despatched to nearby KOMOVE to apprehend man suspected of TINUNG murder. Village inspected. Discussions with village officials. People returned in late afternoon. Distance travelled 12 miles. Time 2 hrs.20 mins.

August, 14th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Minor matters Discussions with officials. Departed 12.am. by village canoes to visit KOMOVE village. Crossed Lake Daviumbu and several swamps. Arrived KOMOVE 3.40.pm. Policeman,despatched yesterday, reported with suspected murderer. Village inspected Minor matters. V.C. KEINDE paid to 30/6/52.

August, 15th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Discussions with village officials. Murder investigation commenced. Rain during afternoon.

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August. 16th.

Councillor elected by people. Departed 8.15.am. Returned to KAVIANANGA village, arriving 10.30.am. Second canoe arrived 11.am. Paddlers paid off. Discussions with village officials.

August. 17th.

Departed village by canoe 7.35.am. Arrived launch 7.55am. Under power 8.5.am. Entered Fly River 8.10.am. and proceeded upstream. Passed mouth of TAMU Creek 11.30.am. Large swamps on both sides of river. Tied up to bank 10.pm. and camped for night. Position approx. 52 miles above Everill Junction. Average speed up Fly River 3.3.m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 46 miles.
Time Taken 13 hours 50 minutes.

August. 18th.

Departed 7.30.am. and continued upstream. Entered TINUNG River 8.am. Passage blocked by weeds.. Ord sent to village by fishing canoe. Village canoes arrived 10.30.am. Supervising clearing of passage for launch. Departed "SAMBIO" by canoe 12.30.pm. and arrived TINUNG village 1.30.pm. Village inspected. Village matters. Murder investigation.

August 19th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Murder investigation continued. Clearing of passage finished and "SAMBIO" arrived village 12.30.pm. V.C. SIMBAM paid to 30/6/53. Village matters. Heavy rain during night.

August. 20th.

Under power from TINUNG at 8.5.am. Crossed TINUNG Lagoon and entered Fly River at 9.am. Proceeded up stream. River has risen 4 feet with recent heavy rains. Strong current and slow progress made. Passed mouth of KONGU River at 3.pm. Entered Lake WAM at 4.55pm. Arrived BOSSET Village at 6.5.pm. Patrol welcomed by school children's drum and fife band. Average speed up Fly River 2.9 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 29 miles.
Time Taken 10 hours.

August. 21th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Village inspected. Gag dispute between these and MOIRAVU'UM ~~settlers~~ people settled. Minor village matters. Discussions with village officials. Patrol entertained in evening by school children's band.

August. 22nd.

Under power 7.55.am. and crossed Lake WAM. Entered Fly River 9.5.am. and proceeded downstream. Passed mouth of KONGU River at 10.am. Passed enterance to TINUNG Lagoon at 1.20.pm. Tied up to bank and camped 5.35.pm. Position approx. 23 miles above Everill Junction. Average speed down Fly River 6 m.p.h.

Distance travelled 48 miles
Time Taken 9 hours 40 minutes.

August. 23rd.

Under power 6.53.am and continued down Fly River. Passed TAMU Creek 8.30.am. Arrived Everill Junction 11.30.am. and continued on up Strickland River. Passed camp-site of 12/8/53 at 1.5.pm. and entered GASAKP River at 1.10.pm. Arrived BOIKAMAV village at 5.pm. Average speed 5.m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 50 miles.
Time Taken 10 hours.

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August, 34th.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Village inspected. Minor matters settled. Discussions with village Officials. Rain during afternoon.

August, 35th.

Under power 7.15 am. and followed down GASAKW River. Entered Strickland River 10.25 am. and proceeded upstream. Tied up to small island at 6.30 pm. and camped for night. Average speed up Strickland River 2.4 m.p.h. Position approx. 16 miles below MASSEY-BAKER junct.

Distance Travelled 33 miles.
Time Taken 11 hours 35 minutes.

August, 36th.

Under power 7.5 am. and continued up Strickland River. Passed sago shelters of VIWAVWA people at 1 pm. Passed MASSEY-BAKER Junction 3 p.m. and entered WARAMI River. Followed up stream. Rain during after noon. Average speed up Strickland River 3.3 m.p.h. Arrived VI'WA village 8.15 pm. People absent at sago-place.

Distance Travelled 40 miles.
Time Taken 13 hours 10 minutes.

August, 37th.

Under power 7.30 am. and proceeded North East across Lake Murray. Arrived PAUGWA 9.10 am. Visited missionaries. Dispute between a mission lad and a BOIKAWAV man settled. Lunch. Under power 1.35 pm. and crossed Lake. Anchored station 5.45 pm. Average speed across Lake 4.3 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 31 miles.
Time Taken 8 hours 30 minutes.

---- END OF DIARY -----

SUMMARY.

Patrol's Reception.

In all village the patrol was warmly received. ~~Thxxx~~ As mentioned in the Diary, at BOSSET village the patrol was received by the school children's drum and fife band as is the custom of this village.

Villages.

All villages in this area are in excellent order, being both well-built and clean. TIMUNG village especially is worthy of special mention. On the last patrol through this area, it was necessary to supervise the cleaning up of this village (P/R 3-51/5 2) and the inhabitants were warned of their obligations under N.R.O.s. Apparently they took it to heart, and they had their village in first class order.

At BOIKAWAV village the people have finished building and have done a good job. Their village was also in excellent condition, and no further advice was needed for its improvement.

BOSSET village, as usual, was in good order with its clean and orderly streets of houses. The people of this village, have been given the house of the Village Constable as a model, and have been told that all future building is to be done on piles, and not on the ground as at present.

KAVIANANDA and KOMOVE villages were in good order and the houses satisfactory.

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Village Officials.

All village officials in the area are doing their jobs well. In the cases of V.C. MAMBAI of BOIKAWAV and V.C. SIMANA of TINUNG, on the previous patrol these men were told that a decided improvement would be necessary in their work and in their control of their respective villages. I am pleased to say that the condition of both these villages is a credit to them, and they have been told to keep up the good work.

The new appointment, V.C. KAIMDE of KOMOVE is shaping well and has the makings of a good village constable.

V.C.s KERAI of KAVIANANGA and KAIMBAKASI of BOSSET are also working well. V.C. KERAI of KAVIANANGA is an excellent man for the position of Village Constable and is always keen and eager to assist patrols in every way.

The Councillors in this area are also working well and there is excellent co-operation between the Village Constables and Councillors.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The main item of diet of these people is sago, though this is occasionally supplemented by produce from their small gardens. All sago is wild and is not cultivated in any way. The gardens are fairly small and are of yam, taro, maniota, bananas and sugar-cane. At the time of the patrol, all gardens were new and were not producing, owing to their old gardens having been flooded out by the heavy rains.

Pigs and dogs are the only livestock kept by these people and great store is set upon them. Most pigs are kept on separate islands close to the villages and only one or two are allowed to roam through the village.

Game of all kinds abound in this area, pigs, cassowaries, wallabies, ducks and geese and the lagoons and river are well stocked with fish, which plays an important part in their diet.

At BOSSET village, it was advised that the rice crop (Vide Patrol Report No. 3-1961/62) was very poor owing to the onslaughts of insects and birds and also to the heavy rains which swamped out most of it, and consequently I was unable to obtain samples of this rice to sent to the Dept. of Agriculture for analysis. However the people intend to plant some more at a later date and samples will be obtained from that harvest.

Medical & Health.

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

VILLAGE.	Boils.	T/Ulcers.	Yaws.	Scabies.	Burns.	Dysentryy.	Totals.
KAVIANANGA	1	-	2	1	2	-	6
KOMOVE	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
TINUNG	3	3	4	-	1	1	10
BOSSET	-	4	12	1	1	-	18
BOIKAWAV	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	3?	8.	20.	2.	4.	1.	39.

All people thus afflicted were directed down to Lake Murray hospital, and the fathers of children thus afflicted were advised of their obligations under N.R.O.s. and told to take their offspring down to hospital.

In all, with the exception of BOSSET village, general health in this area is good.

At BOSSET it was reported that seven villagers had died of pneumonia recently. The Village Constable has been instructed that in future cases he is to report immediately to Lake Murray station with those suffering from this complaint, if they can be moved.

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Census.

Labour availability figures for this area are as follows :

Village.	Total Eligible A.B. Males as at 27/8/52.	Total A.B. Males Absent at work. 27/8/52.	No. Labour available as at 27/8/52.
KAVIANANGA	22	8	Nil.
KOMOVE	11	4	Nil.
TINUNG	36	13	Nil.
BOSSET	61	26	Nil.
BOIKAMAV	24	3	5
	124	50	5

From these figures it can be seen that more than one third of the able-bodied males in this area are absent from their villages at work, and also that BOIKAMAV village is the only village in the area which has not been fully recruited.

Missions.

There is only one mission operating in the area patrolled, and that is the Roman Catholic Mission at BOSSET. This mission is run by the Catholic Mission from BOPUFL, D.N.G. and a Dutch priest pays periodic visits to BOSSET village only. The influence of this mission is confined to the village only, and it does not operate in the other villages in this area.

Education.

There is one school in the area at BOSSET run by a Malay teacher under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission from BOPUFL. The pupils of this school are drawn from BOSSET village only, and other villages in the area send their children to the U.P.N.G. school at PAWOA, Lake Murray.

At BOSSET there are at present 21 girls and 19 boy pupils attending, and all teaching is done in Malay pidgin. The standard appears to be fairly high, corresponding to our fourth grade. The advanced pupils can add, subtract, and multiply up to three figures.

These school children have their own drum and fife band and are taught Malay and local folk songs by the mission teacher. During the patrol's stay at BOSSET, the writer was surprised when the children sang the National Anthem in English, which no doubt had been taught to them by the Dutch priest during one of his periodic visits.

Resthouses and police barracks.

All villages in the area have resthouses and police barracks, all of which are in good repair. At TINUNG and BOIKAMAV villages new resthouses have been built and are in good condition.

Accessibility to Villages by launch.

All villages have previously had passages leading direct to them but in the cases of KAVIANANGA, KOMOVE and TINUNG villages, they had been neglected and are now closed by reeds. These villages have been instructed to clean their passages and when this is done there will be no difficulty in reaching them direct by launch.

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Native Affairs.

An alleged murder at TIWUNG village by a KOMOVE man was investigated by the patrol. However on investigation it was found that the woman, reported to have been murdered, had died of pneumonia, and that there was no evidence of any kind to support the allegations of murder. It was just another case of how rumours in this area spread and magnify, and by the time they are reported to the Govt. they have reached gigantic proportions.

A case of adultery was reported to the patrol at KAVIANANGA village, but however the husband concerned did not wish to prosecute as the offender was his younger brother. He contented himself with divorcing his erring wife. The younger brother was warned of the penalties of interfereing with other men's wives, and if it occurred again he would be dealt with severely.

At BOSSET a minor fight between two men was reported, but as the circumstances did not warrant court action they have been given extra work in the village as punishment.

At the other villages in the area only minor matters were reported and these were settled by arbitration between the parties concerned.

A sago dispute between the BOSSET people and the KOIRAVUUM people was settled amicably by arbitration, and the KOIRAVUUM people decided to give another sago ground to the BOSSET people for their use.

All Village Constables in the area report that they have seen no sign of the escaped murderer, KOKORI of TIWUNG, (Vide Patrol Report No. 3-51/52) and they have been instructed to maintain their search for this man.

Border Movements.

There were no border movements reported to the patrol.

General.

All travelling by the patrol, except from KAVIANANGA to KOMOVE villages, was done in the station launch "SAMBIO", which performed excellently on the 400 miles round trip. The intake of water through the stern propellor shaft is more than the pump can cope with, and necessitates bailing with a bucket, but apart from that there was no trouble at all.

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

Appendices attached.

"A" Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying patrol.
"B" Reportt on Admin. Employees accompanying patrol.

L.D.Calder

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

30th. August, 1952.

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Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 8-1952/53.

Appendix "A".

Report of members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
6981	Const.	TEREBETA	A smart young policeman. Inclined to be led astray at times. Worked well.
7003.	"	BERO-OARI	Good. Works well under supervision.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIWI	Keen man. Worked well as usual.

30th. August, 1952.

R. G. Calder,
Officer of R.P.C.

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Lake Murray Patrol No. 2-1953/53.

Appendix "B".

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L. M. E.	TOBUBO.	Interprets Lake Murray & Middle Fly languages into Police Motu. Worked quite well.
DARU -	KUME	Boatscrew. Worked well. Knows his job.
Daru. -	SIDA.	Prob. Engineer. Worked well. Fair knowledge of engines.
DARU. -	SIPERE.	Medical Orderly. Knows his job well. Very good.

[redacted]

30th. August, 1953.

[redacted]
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 403-30/5.

District Commissioner's Office,
D. . R U. . M.D.

8th October, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1952/53.
S/L. D. G. CALDER, P.C.

Above Report is forwarded in triplicate.

Once again Mr.Calder appears to have done a good Patrol and used his discretion at all times.

Packing for "Seabird" Stern Tube:- Packing will be forwarded first opportunity.

(K.C.Atkinson)
Acting District Commissioner, M.D.

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30-4-117.

21st October, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Western District, DARU.

Subject: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No.2 of 1952/1953.

The report of Mr. Patrol Officer D.G. Calder of the patrol to the Middle Fly and Lake Murray areas, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Calder and his party covered a considerable distance on this patrol in the launch "MAPUIO". The good progress made and the satisfactory state of affairs pertaining at the villages visited is indicative of thoroughly performed field work carried out and being carried out from Lake Murray.

C.H.B.
(C.H. Bell)
a/Director, D.B.D. & B.A.

SKETCH MAP ONLY

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 2-1953

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH

LAKE WAM

BOSSET

KANGU RIVER

SAGO PLACE

TINUNG LAGOON

TINUNG

HIGH RED BANK

FLY RIVER

BOIKAMAY

LAGOON

LAGOON

TO MASSEY-BAKER JUNC.

46 MILES FROM EVERILL JUNCTION

CASUKE RIVER

STRICKLAND RIVER

TAMU CK.

KOMOVE

LAKE DAVIUMBU

KAVIANANGA

OBO (DESERTED)

EVERILL JUNCTION

DUTCH NEW GUINEA

PAPUA

N

MIDDLE FLY

* LAKE WAM CAMP

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 3 OF 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D.G CALDER P.O.

Area Patrolled ALL LAKE MURRAY VILLAGES AND MIPAN VILLAGE

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives 7

Duration—From 29/9/1952 to 14/10/1952

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEB./1952

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1) MEDICAL INSPECTION

2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 3-1952/1953.

Report of a petrol to all villages in the Lake Murray Census Sub-Division.

PATROL REPORT BY : D. G. Calder, P.O.

TO. : All Lake Murray Villages and MIPAN villag

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Medical Inspection of people.
2. General Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL : From 29th. September, 1952
To 14th. October, 1952.

NO. OF DAYS SPENT ON PATROL : 16.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 3 Native Members of R.P.C. as per Appendix "A" attached.
4 Administration Employees as per Appendix "B" attached.

MAP. : Sketch Map attached.

METHOD OF TRANSPORT : By station launch "SAMBIO".

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA : Patrol No. 3-1951/52 in February-March 1952 by D.G.Calder, P.O.

D. G. Calder.
D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

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INTRODUCTION.

The objectives of this patrol were to conduct a medical inspection of all villages in the Lake Murray Census Sub-division and also to settle any disputes which may have cropped up since the last patrol to this area in February - March 1952.

DIARY.

September 29th.

Departed station 8.15 am. in launch "SAMBIO". Proceeded North East across Lake and Arrived USUCOVA village 11.5 am. Village inspected and medical inspection of people held. Discussions with village officials.

Distance Travelled 14 miles.
Time Taken. 2 hours 50 mins.

September. 30th.

Departed USUCOVA 7.30 am. Proceeded South East across Lake. Arrived PANGOA Mission 8.35 am. Visited Mission school. Lunch with missionaries Mr. & Mrs Dennis. Departed 1.45 pm. and proceeded down Eastern arm of Lake. Arrived DIMU village at 3.45 pm. Village inspect -ed. Discussions with village officials. Native foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 15 miles.
Time Taken 3 hours 5 mins.

October. 1st.

People assembled and medical inspection held. Councillor elected by people. Discussions with village officials. Departed 10am. and returned along Lake. Arrived PANGOA 11 a.m. Heavy rain during afternoon. Night at PANGOA.

Distance Travelled 5 miles
Time taken 1 hour.

October 2nd.

Departed 8.10 am. and proceeded South down Lake. Arrived MOIRAVUUM village 9.10 am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with village officials. Rain during afternoon.

Distance Travelled 5 miles.
Time Taken 1 hour.

October 3rd.

Departed 7.55 a.m. and continued South down Lake. Arrived MIVA village 8.55 a.m. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Minor matters settled. Discussions with village officials. Rain during afternoon.

Distance Travelled 5 miles.
Time Taken 1 hour.

October 4th.

Departed 7.40 am. and followed down HERBERT River. Entered VENAVENA xx River at 10.40 am. Blocked by reeds and trees. Waited till way cleared by villagers. Arrived VENAVENA at 12.50 p.m. Village inspect -ed and medical inspection held. C.M.M. held in afternoon. Native food s purchased. Rain during night.

Distance Travelled 30 miles.
Time Taken 4 hours.

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October 5th.

Discussions with Village Officials. Minor matters settled. Rain during afternoon.

October 6th.

Rain in early morning. Departed 8.15.am. and followed down VENAVENA River. Entered HERBERT River at 9.20.am. and proceeded upstream. Entered Lake Murray at 13.30.p.m. and arrived ASORVATUTUMA village at 1.40.pm. Discussions with village officials. C.N.M. in afternoon. Native Foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 37 miles.
Time Taken 5 hours 25 minutes.

October 7th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Departed 9.30. a.m. and proceeded North up Lake. Arrived PANGOA Mission 11.50.am. Lunch with missionaries Mr. & Mrs Dennis. Departed 1.40.pm. and continued up Lake. Arrived Station 6.pm.

Distance Travelled 33 miles.
Time Taken 6 hours 40 minutes.

October 8th.

Inspected station and fresh work allotted. Attending to minor matters which had accumulated during absence.

October 9th.

Departed station 8.10.am. in launch "SAMBIO". Proceeded South West up Lake. Arrived AEWA village 9.30.am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Village matters. Const. HAINA of R.P.C. sent on to MIPAN village to arrange for carriers and canoes to meet patrol. Discussions with village officials.

Distance Travelled 7 miles.
Time Taken 1 hours 20 minues.

October 10th.

Departed AEWA 7.50 am. Entered AE River 8.30.am. Followed upstream and arrived NAUA village at 11.5.am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with village officials. Native foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 17 miles.
Time Taken 4 hours 15 minutes.

October 11th.

Departed 7.45 am. and followed down AE River. Passed deserted BOIUNGA village at 9.30.am. Met by MIPAN carriers and canoes at 10pm. Boarded canoes and paddled across thick swamp, arriving at canoe place at 10.40.pm. Followed a fair track through thick forest and arrived at other canoe place at 12.am. Boarded canoes and followed down DA River arriving MIPAN village at 3.pm. Discussions with village officials.

October 12th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Supervising cleaning up of village. Discussions with village officials.

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October 13th.

Accompanied by hospital patients patrol departed MIPAN at 7.45.am. and returned by canoe and foot to launch arriving 1.30.pm. Under power 1.45.pm. and arrived station at 5.30.pm.

Distance Travelled 18 miles.
Time taken 3 hours 35 minutes.

October 14th.

Departed station 9.15.am. by canoe and crossed SOI River and swamp, arriving OKASEKI village at 9.45 am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with village officials. Departed 11.pm. and returned to station.

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

SUMMARY.

Patrol's Reception.

In all villages the patrol was warmly received. Food and carriers were readily supplied whenever required.

Villages.

All villages in this area, with the exception of MIPAN, were in excellent order, being both well kept and tidy. On the last patrol to this area (Vide P/R No. 3-5 1/53) the village of MIPAN was most unsatisfactory and it was necessary to warn the people of their obligations under N.A.O.S. On this visit the people had their villages in really first class order and they were consequently congratulated on same and told to keep up the good work.

At MIPAN village it was necessary to supervise the cleaning up of the grounds and also the demolishing of some old houses. The people have also been informed that in any future cases of not the work allotted to them by the Village Constable they will be dealt with under N.A.O.S.

In regard to the villages of USUNOVA, DIMU, MOIPAN(U), and ACORVATUTUMA, the people have been instructed that all future building of houses is to be done on piles, and not on the ground as is at present.

At NAUA village, one of the two KIANGA villages on the Lake, the population has been increased by the arrival of some 10 people from NINGIMA village in the KIANGA area. This intended move of the people was advised in Patrol Report No. 1-1952/53. The houses of the new arrivals have already been constructed. At POASEKI, the other KIANGA village, construction is still going on and some 15 people from the top of the SUKI River area have moved down to this village. These KIANGA people have settled in very well on the Lake and in due course intend to make payment to the SUKI owners for the land made available to them.

As previously advised in P/R No. 3-51/52 the BOIUNGA people have returned to their old village site at GAGUM on the Upper River. The village of BOIUNGA is now completely deserted. These people now come under the administration of KIANGA Patrol Post.

Welfare Officials.

All village officials appear to be doing their jobs well, and with the exception of MIPAN village, their villages were a credit to them. The KUKU-KWAMA of MIPAN and his Councillors are endeavouring to do their jobs against a lethargic population. The cleaning up of MIPAN village was supervised by myself and a talk given to the people about their obligations under N.A.O.S. It is thought that this "shake-up" will be sufficient to stir these people out of their lethargy, however they have been warned that any future cases of not

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Village Officials Cont'd.

doing the village work allotted to them by the Village Constables would result in prosecutions under I.P.O.O.

C. BAKIRASI of AWA was convicted on a charge of unlawful wounding and recommendations for his dismissal and the appointment of a suitable man will be made in due course.

The Councillors of this area are also coming up for re-election and new Councillors were elected by the people of MOIRAVU'UM, AWA and POKASEKI. The people of this area set high store on the Councillors' medals and many requests have been received from Councillors for issue of their medals. However as no stocks of medals are held here, they will have to be obtained from Port Moresby.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The staple diet of these people is sago, which grows wild and is not cultivated in any way. The OUKI people of the lake are not agriculturists and only small gardens of bananas, sugar-cane and taro have been established. They have been encouraged to plant big gardens and they have seen, from the good results obtained from the Govt. garden at MAVA, that their land is very suitable for cultivation. The USUGOVA people recently obtained a large number of taro plants from the MAVA station and say that they intend to plant a large garden near their village.

The KIAUA people of the villages of AWA and POKASEKI have made large gardens of taro, kaiva, bananas and sugar-cane and they are far ahead of their OUKI neighbours in this respect. These two villages have been given seed-coconuts from the Govt. station for planting in their villages.

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The only livestock kept in this area are pigs and dogs.

Medical and Health.

A medical inspection of all villages was carried out by the patrol, particulars of which are tabulated hereunder ;

Village.	Scabies.	T/Ulcers.	Boils.	Injuries.	Yaws.	Total.
USUGOVA	1	-	1	1	-	3
DIMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOIRAVU'UM	3	-	1	-	-	3
MIWA	-	-	-	1	-	1
VENAVENA	-	-	-	1	-	1
ASORVATUTUMA	-	-	-	1	1	2
AEWA	1	3	-	-	1	4
NAUA	1	-	-	2	1	4
MIPAN	3	9	1	-	11	24
POKASEKI	1	-	-	1	-	2
	9	11	3	7	14	44

At NAUA village a woman was found to be suffering from pneumonia and dysentry combined and was brought down to MAVA hospital. She has responded well to treatment and is now recovered.

As can be seen from the above figures, the health of all villages, with the exception of MIPAN, is excellent and this is due to the fact that these people have realised the benefits of medicine, and are quick to take their sick along to hospital. All the above cases are at present in hospital undergoing treatment.

A point of interest is that 4 boys from the OUKI villages of MOIRAVU'UM and USUGOVA recently expressed a desire to enter training as M.M.O.s. They have been forwarded to DARU and accepted for training.

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Labour Potential.

Labour availability for this area are as follows :

Village.	Total Eligible A.B. Males as at 15/10/52.	Total A.B. Males absent at work. 15/10/52.	Total Labour available as at 15/10/52.
USUGOVA	36	13.	Nil.
DIMU	36	4	2
MOIRAVU'UM	30	12	Nil.
MIWA	21	3	4
VENAVENA	28	8	3
ASORVATUTUMA	24	7	1
AEWA	12	3	1
NAUA	17	5	1
MIPAN	36	8	4
POKASEKI	31	12	Nil.
	" 261	73	18

From these figures it can be seen that this area has nearly been fully recruited and that no more labour will be available from here for a time. Most of the A.B. males have already worked one term away in Port Moresby, and are now, for the most part, content to remain in their villages.

Missions.

There is one Missions operating in the area, and that is the U.F.M. Missions at PANGOA, Lake Murray, in charge of Mr. & Mrs Dennis. The sphere of influence of this mission is confined to the southern end of the Lake only, and to some villages in the Middle Fly area. The top Lake villages of AEWA, POKASEKI, NAUA and the inland village of MIPAN have little or no contact with the mission at all.

Education.

There is one school in the area at PANGOA run by the U.F.M. missionaries, Mr. & Mrs Dennis. Children from the villages of USUGOVA, DIMU, MIWA, MOIRAVU'UM, VENAVENA and ASORVATUTUMA attend this school.

The school was visited by myself whilst at PANGOA, and the children are taught to read and write in MOTU and the vernacular and are also taught elementary arithmetic. Advanced classes then start on the elements of English.

At present there are 64 boys and 10 girls as pupils at this school. All teaching is done by the missionaries Mr & Mrs Dennis.

Resthouses and Police Barracks.

All villages have resthouses and barracks, all of which are in good order. At DIMU village, a new resthouse has been erected and is in good condition.

Accessibility to villages by launch.

All villages, with the exception of MIPAN, are acessible by launch. At MIPAN village it is necessary to change to canoes at the old village of POMUGA and then to walk for an hour to another canoe place on the DA River, and then once more into canoes.

All travelling by the patrol was done in the station launch SAMBIO, except as mentioned, when travelling to MIPAN village.

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Native Affairs.

The KAIV River men have become frequent visitors to the SUKI villages of USUKOVA and SUKI and some were visiting these villages at the time of the patrol. Also men from USUKOVA and SUKI have got into the habit of visiting the KAIV villages of WA[illegible]WEMB to purchase native tobacco whenever their supplies are low. These exchange of friendly visits are heartening and will do much to broaden the outlook of the KAIV river people.

At ASOMWAMUDA village, a man was convicted in the C.[illegible] on a charge of threatening behaviour and sentenced to 2 months I.H.L. whilst at WEMAVEMA village, ten men were convicted for failure to clear obstructions from their watercourse, when ordered to do so by the Village Constable, and were each fined one pound. These were the only cases where court action was necessary by the patrol.

At other villages only minor matters were reported to the patrol and settled amicably.

Border Movements.

The BOTAKAVA people from Dutch New Guinea are still very anxious to return to this Territory. Some thirty natives from this village met the patrol at WEMA village and advised that they wished cross back into this Territory. Some twenty years ago these people crossed the Fly River into Dutch New Guinea, and for the past three 3 years they have been endeavouring to return to this area. In continuance with the policy laid down in previous correspondence on these people, they have been advised to return to their village.

General.

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

Appendices Attached.

"A" Report on Members of R.P.C. accompanying patrol.
"B" Report on Administration Employees " ".

H. T. Calder,
Patrol Officer,
Lake Murray, S.D.
17th. October, 1953.

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Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-1952/53.

Appendix "A".

Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
7001	Const.	BELO-OPARI	Improving. Works well under supervision.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIKI	Worked well as usual.
7538.	"	HAILA-DI IDA	Smart and keen. Needs experience.

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

17th. October, 1952.

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Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-1952/53.

Appendix "B".

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 5.	WOBWPO-POIMUK	Interprets the Lake Murray SUKI languages into Police Moto. Worked quite well.
LM.2.	GAVEN-IMON.	Interprets KIAUNA OK-TEDI language into Police Motu. Worked well.
Daru.	KUWE	Boatscrew. Worked well. Trustworthy in his job.
Daru.	SIDA.	Prob. Engineer. Worked well.
Daru.	SIMSIRA.	Medical Orderly. Knows his job. Worked well.

D. H. Calder,
Patrol Officer.

17th. October, 1952.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30/1 - 63/53.

Patrol Post,
Lake Murray,
Western Division.

17th. October, 1953.

District Commissioner,
BARU....N.D.

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

The above Patrol Report is enclosed in quadriplicate for your information please.

Would you please arrange to obtain from Port Moresby a supply of Village Councillors' badges for issue to Councillors in this area.

A. Calder

P. C. Calder,
O.I.C. LAKE MURRAY.

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30/4/124

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 489-30/5.

District Commissioner's Office,
D A R U, W.D.

9th December, 1952.

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

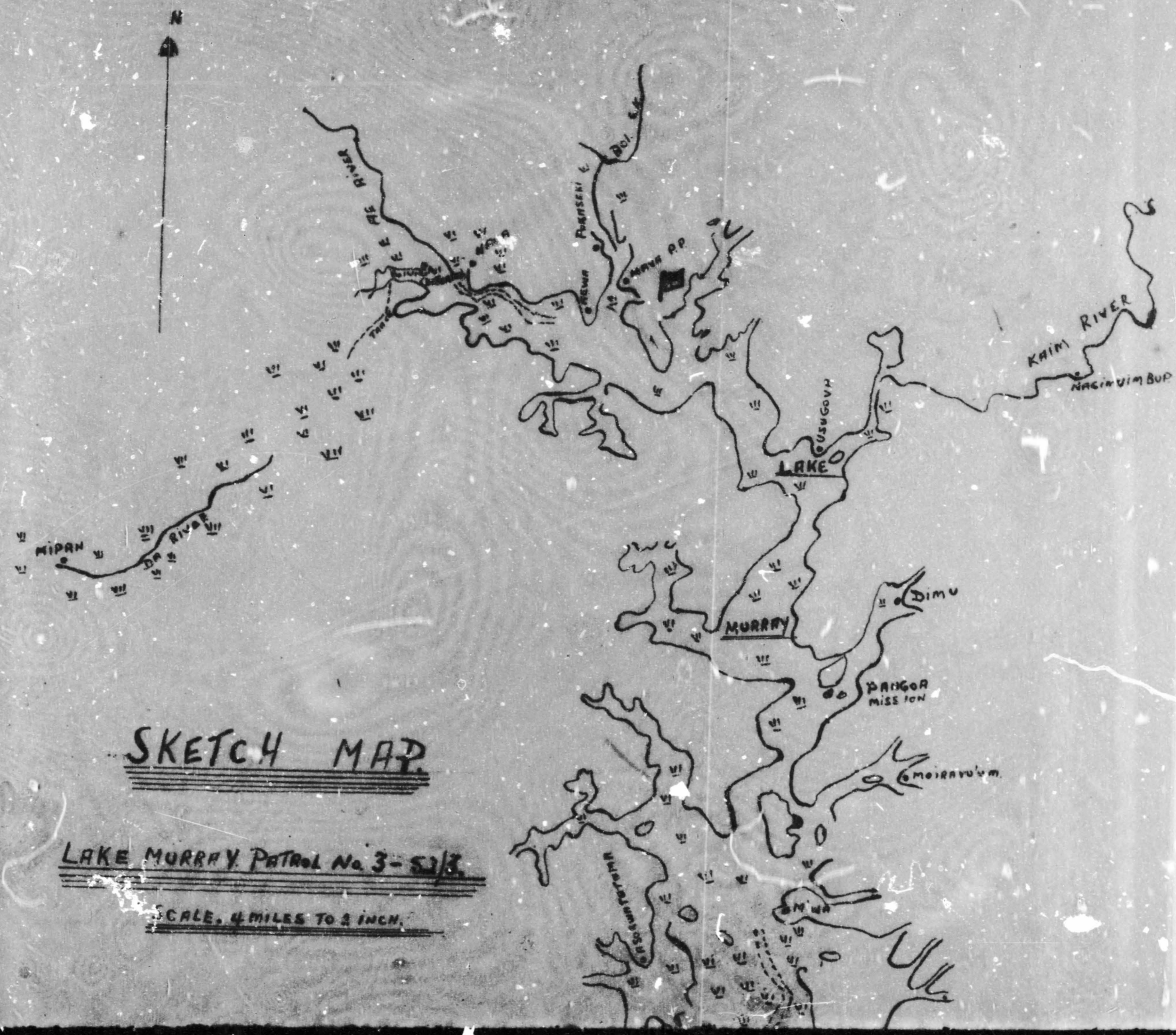
LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO.3 OF 52/53.

The abovementioned report is forwarded.

The patrol was of a routine nature and requires little comment.

It is pleasing to note that the area visited was in first class order and the patrol was welcomed at all villages.

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



SKETCH MAP.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL No. 3 - 5/3.

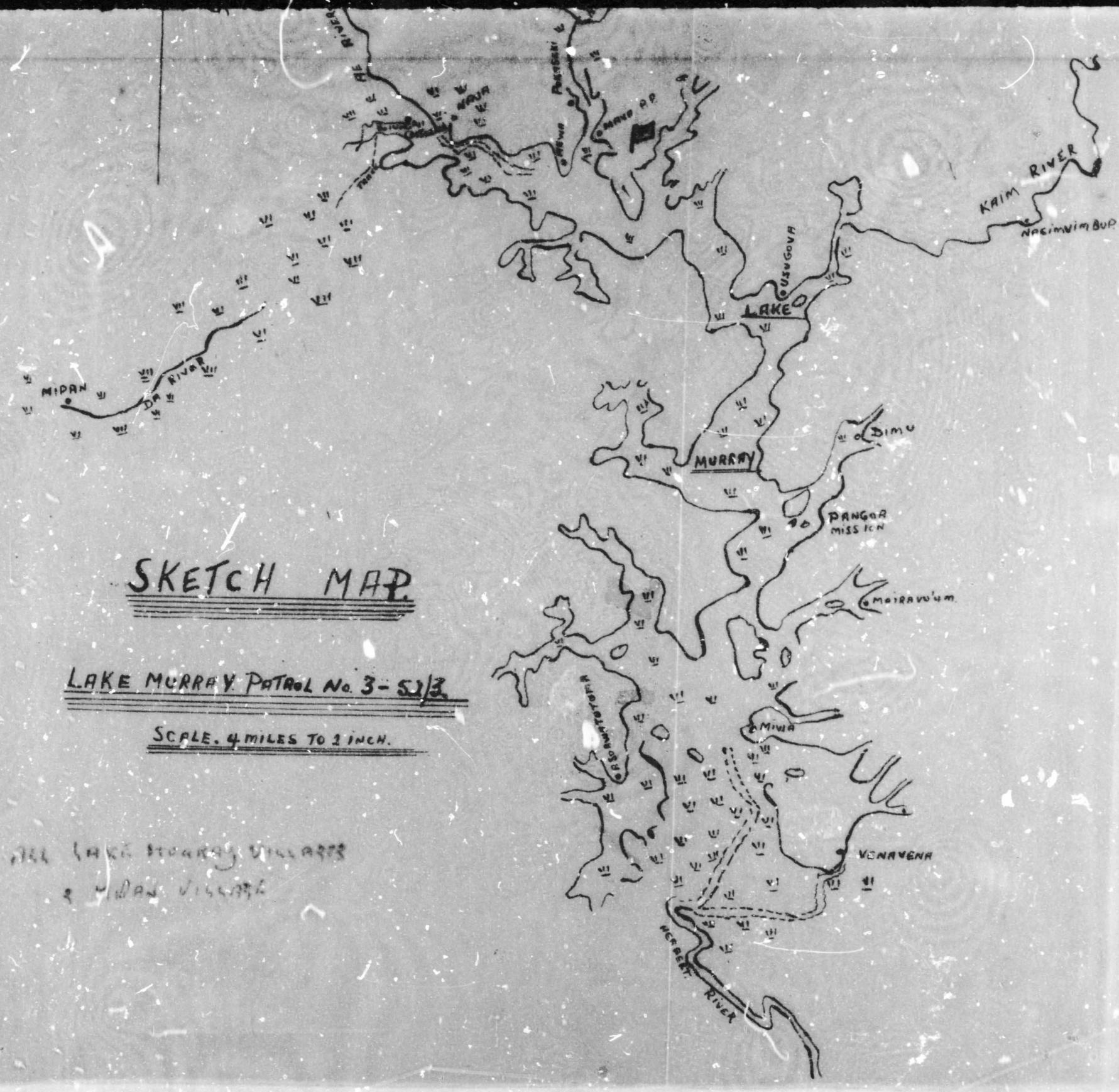
SCALE, 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

SKETCH MAP

LAKE MURRAY PATROL No. 3 - SJ/3

SCALE. 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

ALL LAKE MURRAY VILLAGES & MIDAN VILLAGE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No 4 OF 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D.G. CALDER P.O.

Area Patrolled KAIMA RIVER AREA WEST TO BOI RIVER AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 56

Duration—From 30/10/1952 to 14/11/1952

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services KAIMA RIVER AREA MAY '52 / BOI RIVER AREA JUNE '52 19

Medical .... —/—/19

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1. TO MAKE FRIENDLY CONTACT WITH THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THIS AREA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

EASTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 4-1953/54.

Report of a patrol to the KAIY River Area, West to the BOI River area.

Officer Conducting the Patrol : N. G. Galler, P/O.

Personnel Accompanying: 8 Native members of N.P.C. as per Appendix "A".

3 Administration Interpreters.

1 Native Medical Orderly.

40 Native Carriers.

Area Patrolled : KAIY River Area, West to BOI River Area.

Objects of Patrol : (1) To make friendly contact with people living in this area.

Duration of Patrol : From 30th. October, 1953 to 14th. November, '53

Number of Days on Patrol : 16.

Map. : Sketch Map Attached.

Previous Patrols to area : To KAIY River area, Patrol No. 4-5 1/53 of May 1953.

To BOI River area Patrol No. 4-1/3 of June 1953.

N. G. Galler.
PATROL OFFICER.

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INTRODUCTION.

It was the original intention of the patrol to endeavour to explore the country EAST of the KAI River to the Strickland River and ascertain whether or not any population exists in this area. However as guides for this area were not available as expected, owing to the people being absent at a funeral at BUMUMA on the BOI River, it was decided to likewise proceed to BUMUMA, where it was believed that a large crowd of these so-called BAMU people had gathered to pay their respects to a dead man of BUMUMA village, and there make contact with the people of this area.

DIARY OF PATROL.

30th. October.

Patrol went in 3 canoes, under charge of L/Cpl. [redacted] departed station 9 a.m. Self in launch "CAMBIO" departed 8.30 a.m. Proceeded down Lake and arrived USUMOVA village 9.20 a.m. Canoes had arrived shortly before. Native foods purchased. Discussions with Village Officials.

31st. October.

Launch "CAMBIO" returned to station. Departed USUMOVA in canoes 7.30 a.m. Entered KAIN River 7.45 a.m. Proceeded upstream. Landed for lunch 11.30 a.m. Departed 12.30 p.m. and continued upstream. Passed Camp Site No. 1 of Patrol No. 4-51/3 at 3.10 p.m. Landed 4.15pm. and camped for night. Estimated 32 miles covered to-day.

1st. November.

Departed 6.15 a.m. and continued upstream. Arrived NAGIVIMBU VILLAGE at 8.30 a.m. Welcomed effusively by inhabitants. Some people absent at sago place. A little native foods purchased. People arrived in from sago place 1.30 p.m. Discussions with people. Some ailments treated.

2nd. November.

Accompanied by 2 local guides, departed NAGIVIMBU 7.10 a.m. and proceeded upstream. Passed mouth of KA River 8.10 a.m. Landed 11.30 a.m. for lunch. Departed 12.40 p.m. and continued upstream. Passed No. 3 Camp Site of Patrol No. 4-51/3 at 1.10 p.m. Landed 3.30 p.m. and camped for night. Have covered an estimated 44 miles from mouth of Kain River. Heavy rain in late afternoon and night.

3rd. November.

Departed 7.35 a.m. and continued upstream. Lot of obstructions in river. Landed 11.30 a.m. for lunch. Departed 12.40 p.m. Rain in afternoon. River has narrowed to about 15 yards wide and is a mass of fallen trees and hidden snags. Passed highest point reached by "CAMBIO" on Patrol No. 6-48/9 at 3.40 p.m. Landed 3.50 p.m. and camped for night. Have now covered an estimated 56 miles up the Kain. Guides advise that the village is 3 days walk from this point.

4th. November.

Rain in early morning. Arranging loads for carriers. Departed in a North Westerly direction at 8.10 a.m. Followed a very indistinct track in steady rain. Necessary to cut track for carriers. Camp made 12.30 p.m. to get some shelter from this persistent rain. Rain ceased in late afternoon.

5th. November.

Broke camp 7.15 a.m. and followed a very indistinct track in

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5th. November. Cont'd.

in a N.N.E. direction. Necessary to cut track for carriers. Slow progress. Crossed several streams and passed two old gardens of these BARTM people. Continued on and crossed several more streams and 2.30 pm. arrived at a coconut grove. This is the site of the old village, so the guides advise. Camp made here. During the evening a large white dog walked into camp and attached itself to the patrol. These BARTM people cannot be too far away.

6th. November.

Broke camp 7.30 am. and continued on cutting a track in a N.N.E. direction. Crossed several sago swamps and arrived at an old fallen down house belonging to the people now at BUBREMA on the BOI River. Continued on and 11.30 am. arrived at another coconut grove. A short spell and some welcome refreshment offered by the guides. Continued on and met a BARTM man on the track at 12.45 pm. He is from the village of DARGOMIN at the headwaters of the FLAVALA River. He advises that there are no people at the village for which the patrol is making. Two of our BOI River guides went on with this man to tell the people to return and meet the patrol. Continued on and at 3 pm. arrived at the deserted one house village of IE'SA. Camp made here for night.

7th. November.

Will spell here to-day and wait in case the people return with the two guides sent for them yesterday. The two guides returned in the afternoon and advise that they didn't see the people but from the tracks it is obvious that they are proceeding to BUBREMA on the BOI River. This is unfortunate as it had been hoped to obtain fresh guides here to the country between the KAIM and STRICKLAND Rivers. The guides are inclined to think that a man has died at BUBREMA and these people are travelling to pay their last respects. A small gift of beads and matches left at the house for the owners to find on their return.

8th. November.

Departed IE'SA 7.15 am. and returned along track to BUBREMA track. Continued on this track in a South Westerly direction. Passed a garden house at 10.10 am. Heavy rain during afternoon. Arrived at an old bush house at 3.30 pm. Found the traveller from DARGOMIN, previously met on Nov. 6th., this time with a friend who had previously fled into the bush at the patrol's approach. Camp made here for night.

9th. November.

Rain in morning. On cessation patrol, in company with the two travellers from the FLAVALA River, departed 8.45 am. Continued cutting a track in a South Westerly direction. At 11 am. passed a branch track, leading, so advise the guides, to another house, GASOWEI. From the footprints it is obvious that these people are also making for BUBREMA village, so will continue straight on to BUBREMA. Several streams in flood due to recent rains. Passed a garden place at 3.20 pm and arrived BUBREMA village at 3.30 pm. Patrol warmly welcomed by inhabitants. The people of IE'SA and GASOWEI are here, as surmised, to help in the burial of a BUBREMA man. Native foods purchased. A village pig was also purchased and shot. The women and children are showing no fear at the patrol, and readily brought along food for sale.

10th. November.

More Native foods bought, and also another pig was brought along and purchased. People of all three villages, BUBREMA, IE'SA and GASOWEI lined and a short talk given. These people advise that some people from the DAGART village of MENDUNAM near the Fly River are at present building a village lower down on the BOI River. Arrangements made for the patrol to obtain canoes here. Women and children came along for medical treatment. Discussions with people. Carriers set to work making paddles and rafts.

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11th. November.

Heavy continuos rain during night and early morning. Broke camp and departed 8.30.am. Arrived BOI River at 9.30.a.m. All hands set to finishing rafts. River is in flood and running rapidly. Rafts finished and departed 12.50pm. down BOI River. Held up clearing trees and other obstructions from river. Landed 5 p.m. and camped for night.

12th. November.

Const. HAINA despatched to MAVA station to bring up canoes to meet patrol. Departed 7.45 am. and followed downstream in canoes and rafts. Rafts making slow progress. Landed 10.10.am. below a yard at place. Met by BUREMA guides who had been sent overland owing to lack of canoes. Rafts arrived 12.35 pm. Guides advise that they cannot find any traces of the MERUMAU people, although this is the spot where they are supposed to be building their village. Camp made here and a search made for any tracks made by these people. Unable to locate the alleged village of these people.

13th. November.

Repairing rafts in morning. Departed 9 a.m. and continued down BOI River. Rafts still making very slow progress. Many fallen trees blocking river. Arrived at 2 garden houses at 2.30. pm. Canoes sent back upstream to take gear and personnel of rafts. Rafts abandoned and canoes returned at 4 p.m. Camped here for night. Const. HAINA returned with canoes from station at 5.30 pm.

14th. November.

Departed 7.10.a.m. and continued down BOI River. Swift current running and good progress made. Landed 10.30.am. and inspected new village site of the BUREMA people. Continued on and arrived MAVA station at 12.30.pm.

END OF DIARY.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As previously mentioned it had been the patrol's intention to explore the country between the KAIM and the STRICKLAND Rivers, but as no guides were found at IRISA village as expected and it was believed that all the people in this area had collected at BUREMA for a corroboree, it was decided to take this opportunity of contacting a large number of these nomadic BARI people in the one place.

The MERUMAU people, for whom the patrol searched in vain, came in to the station of their own accord, on learning that the patrol had been looking for them.

The patrol was warmly welcomed by the people of NAGIMWIMBUP, BUREMA and also the new contacts IRISA and GASOTWI people. A pleasing sign was that the women and children have lost their timidity which was apparent on the last patrols to this area, and they readily approached the patrol with food for sale or for medical treatment.

The BUREMA people, in particular, are most ethusiastic in helping and welcoming the government, and the guides obtained from this village were invaluable to the patrol. These BUREMA people are very keen to bring the government to see their friends and relatives living in isolated houses, which otherwise the finding of such without trustworthy guides would be virtually impossible. One man in particular, MINAI of BUREMA, was indispensable to the patrol both for his knowledge of the area and also as an interpreter, and future patrols to this area would be well advised to obtain this man's services.

The NAGIMWIMBUP people of the KAIM River appear to be an isolated group of BARIS, who speak a dialect of the BARI language slightly different to that spoken by the BOI River people. I am inclined to think that these people migrated over from the STRICKLAND River in past years and settled on the KAIM River, and that their true language group would be found amongst the people inhabiting the STRICKLAND River area.

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VILLAGES.

There are four villages in the area visited by the patrol, and also a new village under construction by the WUNDUNAM people on the BOI River.

The villages of NAGIMVIMBUP and BUMPMA both consist of three houses each, whereas the village of IMISA consist of only one large house. The village of GASOMPI was not visited by the patrol, and its people were contacted at BUMPMA village. It is also believed to consist of only one house.

The houses of both the KAIN River and the BOI River people are identical and consist of two compartments inside the house, one for men and the other for women. All houses are built on piles about 10 feet off the ground and are strongly constructed for defence, as advised in previous reports.

The people of BUMPMA, as advised in Patrol Report No. 5-51/2, are in the process of constructing a new village lower down the BOI River closer to the Government station. The site was inspected by myself on the work of clearing the ground has nearly been completed.

The WUNDUNAM people advise that they intend to build a village at KOIPISU on the BOI River near where the patrol was camped looking for these people. The WUNDUNAM people are of the DAGART tribe and were formerly living about two days inland from the Fly River. Their village was visited by Lake Murray Patrol No. 3-50/51. Some of the people have remained behind at the ol village to harvest the crop of native tobacco, and when this is done they will also move down to KOIPISU.

CENSUS.

The population for this area is as follows:

Village.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	F/Child.	M/Child.	Total
NAGIMVIMBUP	13	13	10	9	45
IMISA	5	6	1	1	13
GASOMPI	6	2	3	1	11
BUMPMA	15	13	5	15	48
KOIPISU	12	11	3	5	31
	51	45	21	31	148

All the above people, with the exception of the KOIPISU people, were sighted and contacted by the patrol. The KOIPISU people, as previously advised, came down to the station of their own accord after the patrol had searched unsuccessfully for their village. 11 males of KOIPISU were sighted and the remaining figures of women and children were given by them.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Several cases of yaws and tropical ulcers were treated by the patrol and the people of NAGIMVIMBUP and BUMPMA state that they will come down to MAVA hospital for further treatment. An encouraging sign was that some children of both these villages who had been given N.A.B. injections for facial and body yaws on my previous patrols to this area are now completely cured. This obvious boost to the Government medicine has completely allayed what little fear these people may have had towards medicine.

As mentioned previously the women and children have lost their timidity and readily came forward to have their ailments dressed and treated.

Except for those few cases of yaws and tropical ulcers requiring hospital treatment, the general health of these people is quite good.

RESTHOUSES AND BARRACKS.

As they had previously advised to Patrol No. 4-51/2. the NAGIMVIMBUP people have constructed a resthouse and police barracks at their village. Payment xxx of a canoe adze was made for the construction of same. They are both fairly well built and are a comrate sign of the welcome extended to the Government by these people.

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main diet of these people is sago, which grows in abundance in this area. These sago swamps are entirely uncultivated and when one swamp is worked out the people move to another one, and thus allow the young sago palms of the previous swamp to build themselves up.

At NAGIVIMBUP very little is done in the way of agriculture due, so the people advise to their taro and bannana plants having died. These people have been told that they can obtain some taro and bannana plants from the station and also some seed coconuts will be supplied to them.

In the BOI River area coconuts are plentiful, and groves of up to thirty trees were sighted by the patrol. Small gardens of cucumbers, taro and bannanas are also planted by these people.

Pigs and dogs are the only livestock kept by these people, but these are so numerous that it is doubtful whether any other brand of livestock could hope for survival amongst them. The pigs are large animals and are kept for feasting and dances.

TRACKS.

Tracks, for the most part are non-existent, and it was necessary to cut tracks for the carriers. The absence of tracks is a form of protection used by these people to prevent their houses being accessible to any but friends and relatives of their tribal group. In some cases I believe that the people go to the trouble of making distinct tracks leading well away from their houses and villages. Apparently the main track to the BARM villages around the FLAVAL~~xxxxxxx~~ River runs through IF'SA village, as is borne out by the two travellers from DAPGOMIN village who were met by the patrol. It is also believed that the track to the STRICKLAND River starts at IF'SA village, and this had been the intended route of the patrol, but was abandoned owing to no guides being found at IF'SA.

CARRIERS AND NATIVE FOODS.

Carriers for the patrol comprised of SUKIs from the Lake villages, KIANGAS from the OK-TEDI village of POKASEKI on the Lake, and also BARTS from BUTRUMA and NAGIVIMBUP villages. All worked well on the patrol, though the SUKIs found land travel a little arduous. For the BARTS it was the first time they had ever carried, and they performed creditably.

Native foods were in very short supply at NAGIVIMBUP village and consequently the patrol was forced to rely entirely upon food carried by itself, and thus its activities were limited to the food supply. At BUTRUMA village good quantities of native foods were available.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

It is the custom amongst these BARM people for when one of their number dies, for word to be sent out to all friends and relatives in the area to come and view the body. Meanwhile the body is searched for any swellings, which are pierced and drained of fluid, and then red clay is packed beneath the skin of the swelling. The face and body is then smeared with red clay and laid out on a bed of saplings in the main house of the village. The friends and relatives from afar can then come and pay their last respects. After a month of this "lying in state" the body is then buried standing up in the ground, and a small shelter built over the grave. After the burial the village pigs are killed and a feast held in honour of the dead man.

The smearing of the body with red clay must have some preservative powers, as the man had been dead about a week before the patrol arrived at BUTRUMA, and a very faint smell only was noticeable. In this case the body was buried on the morning after the patrol's arrival, and when questioned on this departure from their usual custom, the people naively explained that they wished to have the Government "fashion".

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At BUMBUMA village the IF'SA people brought along one woman and child who had been taken prisoner by them in the raid on the [illegible] River people as reported in Patrol Report No. 4-1951/3. They stated that they wished the woman and child to be returned to their proper village. The woman and child have since been repatriated to [illegible] village.

These IF'SA people advise that they, the people of GASOWTI village and the people of IF'SAGWTI village near the FLAWALA River combined together for this raid on the [illegible] River people as a payback for the [illegible] River people killing a GASOWTI man late in 1951. They also advise that the other prisoners taken at no. of IF'SAGWTI village.

No action has been taken by the patrol regarding this matter as the main objective of this patrol was to establish friendly contact. The people of IF'SAGWTI village near the FLAWALA River are believed to have been contacted by Lake Murray Patrol No. 3-1950/51.

CONCLUSION.

A friendly reception was given to the patrol by these people, being the second time the [illegible] villages have been visited and the first time the IF'SA and IF'SAGWTI people have been contacted.

The flag was raised in all villages visited by the patrol.

H.A. Calder

D. H. Calder
PATROL OFFICER.

Lake Murray... W.D.
20/11/52.

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APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of R. P. C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1323	L/Cpl.	UNIMI	Experienced. Worked well.
3358	Const.	GADIHA	Quiet but efficient.
7001	"	ERO	Improving. Worked well.
7146	"	KARI	Worked well.
7599	"	KAILA	Good pat. Improving with experience.
7810	"	PANGARI	New policeman. Has makings of good man.

H.B. Calder
D. B. Calder
Officer of R. P. C.

20th. November, 1953.

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APPENDIX "B".

Report on Administration Interpreters accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 3.	GAVEN-IMON	Interprets from KIANGA language into MOTU. Worked well on patrol.
L.M.118.	IGAE-DUTON	Interprets from DAGARI language into KIANGA language. Not over bright, but worked well on patrol.

20th. November, 1952.

L.L.b alden
D. C. Calder
O.I.C. LAKE MURRAY.

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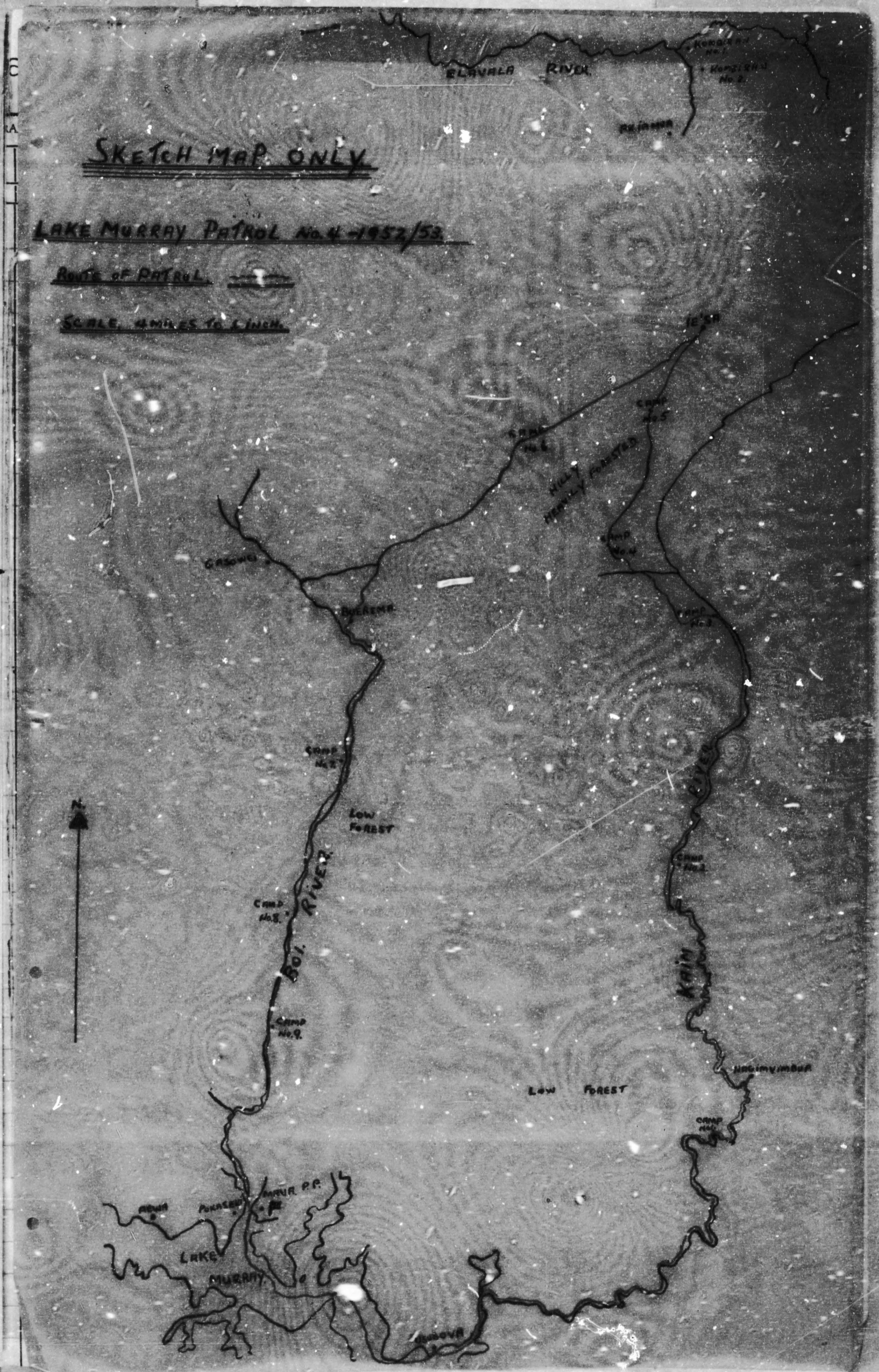

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36/4/125

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 501-30/5.

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

18th December, 1952.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 52/53.

The abovementioned report is forwarded in triplicate together with sketch map.

The patrol was carried out efficiently and well in spite of the fact that many people were not seen in their villages but were seen at other places.

It was most unfortunate that the original area to be patrolled had to be abandoned owing to lack of guides but, no doubt Mr.Calder will visit the area in the near future, now that the Iesa people have been contacted and appear to be quite friendly.

The paragraph dealing with native food will no doubt strengthen my statement in my covering letter attached to Daru Six Monthly Requisitions, "Food is very difficult to purchase on outstations, particularly on patrol."

The paragraph dealing with burial customs is most isteresting. The sand used must have some preservative compound in it.

As the abducted people have now been returned to their village it is recommended that no further action be taken.

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

DC DARU. (Leonie)
Result in part of P/R 4 of 52/53 Lake Murray
6/1.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 5 OF 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D.G CALDER P.O

Area Patrolled MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ——

Natives 7 POLICE, 1 PERSONAL SERVANT, 1 N.M.O, 1 INTERP. 1 ENG, 1 BOAT CREW.

Duration—From 15/1/1953 to 1/2/1953

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nil/1952/53 (aug '53)

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS REVISION 2) MEDICAL INSPECTION 3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 5 - 1952/1953.

Report of a patrol to the Middle Fly River area and the Lake Wam area.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D. G. Ca lder, P/O.

TO : MIDDLE FLY and LAKE WAM AREAS.

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

DATE LEFT STATION : 15th. January, 1953.

DATE RETURNED : 1st. February, 1953.

NO. OF DAYS SPENT ON PATROL : 18.

PERSONNEL : 2 Native Members of R.P.C. a s per Appendix "A".
4 Administration Employees as per Appendix "B"
1 personal servant.

METHOD OF TRANSPORT : By station launch "SAMBIO".

MAP : Sketch Map attached.

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA : La ke Murray Patrol No. 2- 1952/3. of August, 1952.

D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this patrol was to revise the census for the Middle Fly Census Sub-division, which consists of the Middle Fly River area and the Lake Wam area. The census of this area was last revised in February, 1952 by Patrol No. 3-51/3.

Other objects of the patrol were to carry out a medical inspection of villages and routine administration. This area was last patrolled in August, 1952 by Patrol No. 2- 52/3.

DIARY.

January, 15th.

Departed station 9.45 am. per launch "SAMBIO". Proceeded East down Lake Murray. Arrived PANGOA at 1.15.pm. Lunch with missionaries Mr & Mrs Dennis. Heavy rain during afternoon. Night at PANGOA. Average speed across Lake 6 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 21 miles.
Time Under Power 3½ hours.

January, 16th.

Departed PANGOA 9.15.am. Proceeded South down Lake. Met VENAVENA V.C. with sick on way to hospital. Arrived MIWA 10.35 am. Investigation held into drowning of baby girl. Departed 12.35 p.m. and entered HERBERT River. Strong current flowing into Lake and slow progress made. Camped 5.30.pm. at MASSEY-BAKER Junction. Rain during night. Average speed 4.8 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 29 miles.
Time Under Power. 6 hours 15 minutes.

January, 17th.

Departed 7.15.am. and proceeded down STRICKLAND River. Slow current flowing. Entered GASAKE River 1.20.pm. Followed upstream and crossed lagoon. Arrived BOIKAMAV village at 3.40.pm. Native foods purchased. Average speed down Strickland River 6.m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 31 miles.
Time Under Power 8 hours 35 minutes.

January, 18th.

Census taken and medical inspection held. Village inspected New Councillor elected by people. New witnesses obtained for murder at present awaiting trial at station. Discussions with Village Officials More native foods purchased.

January, 19th.

Departed 7.45 am. and proceeded down GASAKE River. Entered Strickland River at 10.40.am. and continued downstream. Passed EVERILL Junction at 11.30.am. and proceeded up Fly River. Entered KAVIANANGA River 12.35pm. River blocked by grass 1 p.m. Assisted by village canoes, arrived KAVIANANGA 2.30.pm. Average speed 5.2 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 29 miles.
Time Under Power 5 hours 30 minutes.

January, 20th.

Census taken and medical inspection held. Village inspected. Minor troubles settled. Discussions with Village Officials. Rain during afternoon.

January. 21st.

Departed 8.am. Crossed Lake DAVIUMBU and followed down KAVIANANGA River. Entered FLY River 9.15.am. and proceeded upstream. Entered TAMU Creek 12.am. Followed upstream. Anchored KOMOVE Village at 1.30 pm. Native Foods purchased. Discussions with village Officials. Rain and strong winds during afternoon. Average speed up FLY River 3.6 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 20 miles.
Time Under Power 5 hours 30 minutes.

January. 22nd.

Rain in morning. Census taken and medical inspection held. Village inspected. Discussions with Village Officials.

January. 23rd.

Departed 7.40.am. and followed down TAMU Creek. Entered FLY River 9.10.am. and proceeded upstream. Met M.V. "PAULINE" at 4.10. p.m. with Messrs. Breize and Rio who are crocodile shooting in the area. Anchored here for night. Position approx. 44 miles above EVERILL Junction. Average speed up FLY River 4 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 34 miles.
Time Under Power 8 hours 30 minutes.

January. 24th.

Departed 7.45 am. and continued up Fly River. Entered TINUNG River at 9.35.am. Crossed lagoon and arrived TINUNG Village at 10.35.am. Women away making sago. Village inspected. Discussions with Village Officials. Native Foods purchased. Women returned from sago place in late afternoon.

Distance Travelled 11 miles.
Time Under Power 2 hours 50 minutes.

January. 25th.

Census taken and medical inspection held. New Councillor elected by people. Native Foods purchased. Discussions with Village Officials. Rain and strong winds in evening.

January 26th.

Departed 7.45.am. and crossed TINUNG Lagoon. Entered FLY River at 8.45.am. and proceeded upstream. Passed mouth of KONGU River at 1.15.pm. Entered Lake WAM at 2.40.p.m. Arrived BOSSET village at 3.30.pm. Patrol welcomed by school-children's drum and fife band. Discussions with Village Officials. Average speed up FLY River 3.3.mph. Patrol entertained in evening by school-children's band.

Distance Travelled 29 miles.
Time Under Power 7 hours 45 minutes.

January. 27th.

Census taken and medical inspection held. Village inspected. Attending to 5 cases of pneumonia. Court for Native Matters held in afternoon. Discussions with Village Officials.

January. 28th.

Attending to pneumonia patients. Court for Native Matters held. Minor disputes settled.

January. 29th.

Arranging for transport of child patients to hospital. Departed 8.15.am. and crossed Lake Wam. Entered FLY River at 9.10.am. and proceeded downstream. Passed KONGU River at 9.55.am. Passed TINUNG

January 29th. cont'd.

River at 12.40 pm. Passed TAMU Creek at 5.30 pm. Camped for night at 5.40 pm. Position approx. 16 miles above EBERILL Junction. Average speed down FLY River 6.2 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 58 miles.
Time Taken 9 hours 25 minutes.

January. 30th.

Departed 7.15 am. and continued down FLY River. Light rain. Passed entrance to Lake DAVIUMBU at 8.45 am. Passed EBERILL Junction at 9.30 am. and proceeded up Strickland River. Passed GASAKA River at 11 am. Landed 4.15 pm. and camped for night. Position approx. 18 miles below MASSEY-BAKER Junction. Average speed up Strickland River 4 mph.

Distance Travelled 43 miles.
Time Under Power. 9 hours.

January 31st.

Departed 7.10 am. and continued up Strickland River. Passed MASSEY-BAKER Junction at 12.10 pm. and proceeded up HERBERT River. Entered Lake Murray at 4.15 pm. Passed MIWA village and continued up Lake. Arrived PANGOA mission station at 6. pm. Average speed up HERBERT River 5 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 48 miles.
Time Under Power 10 hours 50 minutes.

February. 1st.

Departed PANGOA 10.15 am. and proceeded North across Lake. Met by USUGOVA people at 12.30 pm. One USUGOVA man arrested for threatening behaviour. Continued on and arrived station at 2.30 pm. Average speed across Lake 5 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 21 miles.
Time Under Power 4 hours.

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

SUMMARY.

Villages.

All villages in this area were in good order and condition, and in the villages of KAVIANANGA and KOMOVE only was it necessary to order the demolishing of several old houses and the erection of new ones. At TINUNG village the people are in the middle of a large rebuilding programme and the progress made is very satisfactory. This village was in first class condition and the people are putting themselves wholeheartedly into rebuilding their village.

BOIKAMAV and BOSSET villages were in good order and no orders were necessary for the improvement of these villages.

Village Officials.

All village officials in the area are doing their jobs well and new councillors were elected at the villages of BOSSET, BOIKAMAV and TINUNG.

V.C. SIMBANA of TINUNG is at present serving a two months sentence imposed for riotous behaviour and his dismissal will be recommended in due course. The former councillor MIRIA of TINUNG has been recommended to fill the position of Village Constable of this village and is at present carrying out the duties of V.C. on probation pending his appointment. This man seems to have the confidence and co-operation of the people and the condition and attitude of the village and people on this visit was the best ever seen at this

Village Officials Cont'd.

particular village by the writer. It is believed that with the dismissal of the former Village Constable SIMBANA and the appointment of the man MIRIA, this village of TINUNG will loss its old reputation of being the most troublesome in this area.

Other Village constables in the area are working well and appear to have the confidence and co-operation of their people.

Agriculture and Livestock.

In addition to the staple diet of sago all villages in the area have fairly substantial gardens of taro, manioca, sugar-cane and bannanas. These gardens were all producing at the time of the patrol and large amounts of native foods were purchased.

At BOSSET village rice and peanuts are also under cultivation. The rice will not be ready for harvest for some months yet, but it is hoped to obtain some samples of the crop for forwarding to the Dept. of Agriculture for analysis. A large harvest of peanuts was obtained by the villagers and a quantity of the crop was purchased by the patrol. These peanuts were introduced into the area by the Malay Mission teacher from the Dutch Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL, but the type of nut appears to be rather poor quality, being only very small and with only one nut. A supply of larger and better type peanuts will be made available to these people on their next visit to the station. Peanuts grow very well in this area, being a hardy crop and requiring little attention, and a fair area is under this crop at Mava station, and also at PANGOA mission.

Medical & Health.

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

Village.	Yaws.	t/Ulcers.	Boils.	N.G. Mouth.	Totals.
BOIKAMAV	1	-	-	-	1
KAVIANANGA	-	-	-	-	-
KOMOVE	-	1	-	-	1
TINUNG	3	1	2	2	7
BOSSET	2	1	-	-	3
	5	3	2	2	12

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

This low figure for these minor complaints is very good for this area which is some days travel from the hospital and consequently the people are in the habit of neglecting to come in with their minor ailments. Some 40 patients from this area were directed into hospital from the last patrol in August 1952 and this would account for the low figures this patrol.

At BOSSET village the patrol stayed an extra day to attend to some five pnuemonia patients until they could be considered to be out of danger and capable of travelling down to hospital.

Census.

A revision of the census was taken in all villages in this area and the relevant Population Registers are attached to this report. There is a decrease of 5 in the census figures for BOSSET village and this is due to a number of deaths due to pnuemonia during the year. At BOIKAMAV there is an increase of 4 in this year's figures and this is caused by migrations to this village from other villages in the area and to natural increases.

All villages co-operated well during the census.

Recruitment of Villages.

Labour availability figures for this area are tabulated hereunder ;

Village.	Total Eligible A/B Males.	No. Absent at Work.	No. A/B males available.
BOSSET	59	17	3
TINUNG	35	10	2
KOMOVE	10	4	-
KAVIANANGA	24	8	7
BOIKAMAV	30	3	
	158	42.	12.

From these figures it can be seen that this area has nearlyubeen recruited to its limit, but the majority of the men at present absent working in Port Moresby should be due for repatriation within a few months.

Missions.

There is only one mission operating in the area patrolled, and that is the Roman Catholic Mission at BOSSET. There is a Malay Mission teacher at that village and he runs the school there under the supervision of a priest from BOEPOEL who pays periodic visits to BOSSET. The influence of this Mission is confined to BOSSET village only.

Education.

There is only one school operating in the area at BOSSET run by a Malay Mission teacher from the Roman Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL. The pupils of this school are drawn from BOSSET village only and other villages in the area send their children to the U.F.M. school at PANGOA. There is no change to the standard of education at the BOSSET school to previous reports.

At present there are 16 boys a nd 21 girl pupils attending the BOSSET school all from BOSSET village.

There are 16 boys and 5 girls from the other villages in the area who are attending the U.F.M. school at PANGOA.

From BOSSET village there are three boys away attending the Roman Catholic school at MERAUKE for more advanced education, I believ with a view to training them as Mission teachers for BOSSET.

Resthouses and Police Barracks.

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

Acessibility to villages by launch.

With the exception of KAVIANANGA village, all villages were readily acessible to the 20 foot station launch "SAMBIO". At KAVIANANGA due to floating grass the passage was closed but this has since been cleared and the village should now be acessible by launch.

Border Movements.

There were no border movements reported to the patrol.

General Remarks.

All travelling done by the patrol was in the station launch "SAMBIO" which performed well on the 400 miles round trip.

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

Native Affairs.

A former Councillor of BOIKAMAV village is at present awaiting trial for murder of his baby daughter, and additional witnesses for this trial were obtained on this patrol. As previously mentioned the former Village Constable of TINUNG village and some four other men of that village are at present serving sentences for riotous behaviour, and the position in that village under the recommended new Village Constable appears to be very good.

The man KOKORI of TINUNG who had evaded ~~xxxxxx~~ capture for nearly 12 months on a murder charge has been arrested and is now awaiting transport down to Daru for trial.

At BOSSET village two Courts for Native Matters were held on counts of riotous behaviour and using obscene language, and these were the only matters reported to the patrol requiring court action. Other minor complaints were settled amicably by arbitration.

The position of Native Affairs in this area, with the final arrest of the escaped murderer, KOKORI of TINUNG, is now very good.

Appendices Attached.

"A" Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying.
"B" Report on Administration Employees accompanying.

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

8th. February, 1953.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 5-1952/1953.

Appendix "A".

Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
7137.	Constable.	KILA-ARUGAI	Fair man. Worked well.
7146.	"	KERI-PAIMI	Good man. Worked well as usual.

8th. February, 1953.

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

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 5- 19[illegible] 1953.

Appendix "B".

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 1.	PAPUA-AVASAI.	Interprets the Middle Fly River languages into Police Motu. A useful man.
Daru.	KUME.	Boatscrew. Worked well as usual.
Daru.	SIDA.	Prob. Engineer. Worked well.
Daru.	SIMOIRA.	Medical Orderly. Knows his job. Worked well.

8th. February, 1953.

D. G. Calder,
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..1953..... . MIDDLE FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
[illegible]	27/1/53	3 1		-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	-		3	2	1	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	1	16	69	15	5	3	44	1.8	43	43	61	74	232
TINUNG	27/1/53	1		1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		2	2	4	3	-	-	10	2	-	-	1	-	22	35	2	1	1	26	2	37	19	33	50	150
[illegible]	22/1.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	6	10	4	-	-	14	3	13	6	18	60
JAVIANANGA	20/1.	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	3	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	5	5	21	1	-	1	32	1.9	22	17	16	33	111
OIKAVAV.	13/1.	1	7	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		5	2	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	8	30	2	-	-	29	1.9	23	20	30	46	127
TOTAL		10	13	2	3	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	-		11	8	9	11	2	-	43	-	-	-	30	7	57	165	24	6	5	135	138	114	62	206	680

304-110

23rd March,1953

The District Coordinator,
Zone 'A' District,
DANG.

Joint Border Patrol Report No.1-52/53
dated 10th-13th/14th of 16/3/53.

Receipt of the above-quoted Patrol Report is acknowledged. Your covering comments adequately deal with the matters raised.

In view of the fact that at present under way to accurately define the border between the territory of [illegible] and Netherlands New Guinea, which will result in a definite decision as to the location of Bosnek, the question of the Joint Border Patrols should be kept in abeyance. It is anticipated that it is established that Bosnek is within Australian territory, you should take action to refer the question to this headquarters for a decision as to whether the Patrols Liaison Body should continue to conduct its activities there.

(A.A.Roberts)
Acting Director.

Noted on personal file
F. 3/3

FD

30/4/130

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No: 58-30/1

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

19 MAR 1953

16th March, 1953.

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO 5 of 52/53.

This report is forwarded in triplicate together with a sketch Map.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and appears to have been carried out well and efficiently, and calls for little if any comment.

Villages:

It is pleasing to note that the people are taking a greater interest in their housing, which in this area is of the utmost importance owing to weather conditions and the prevalence of insect pests.

Village Officials:

It is to be hoped that with the appointment of MIRIA of TINUNG as V.C. that this village will continue to improve and eventually 'live down" its previous reputation.

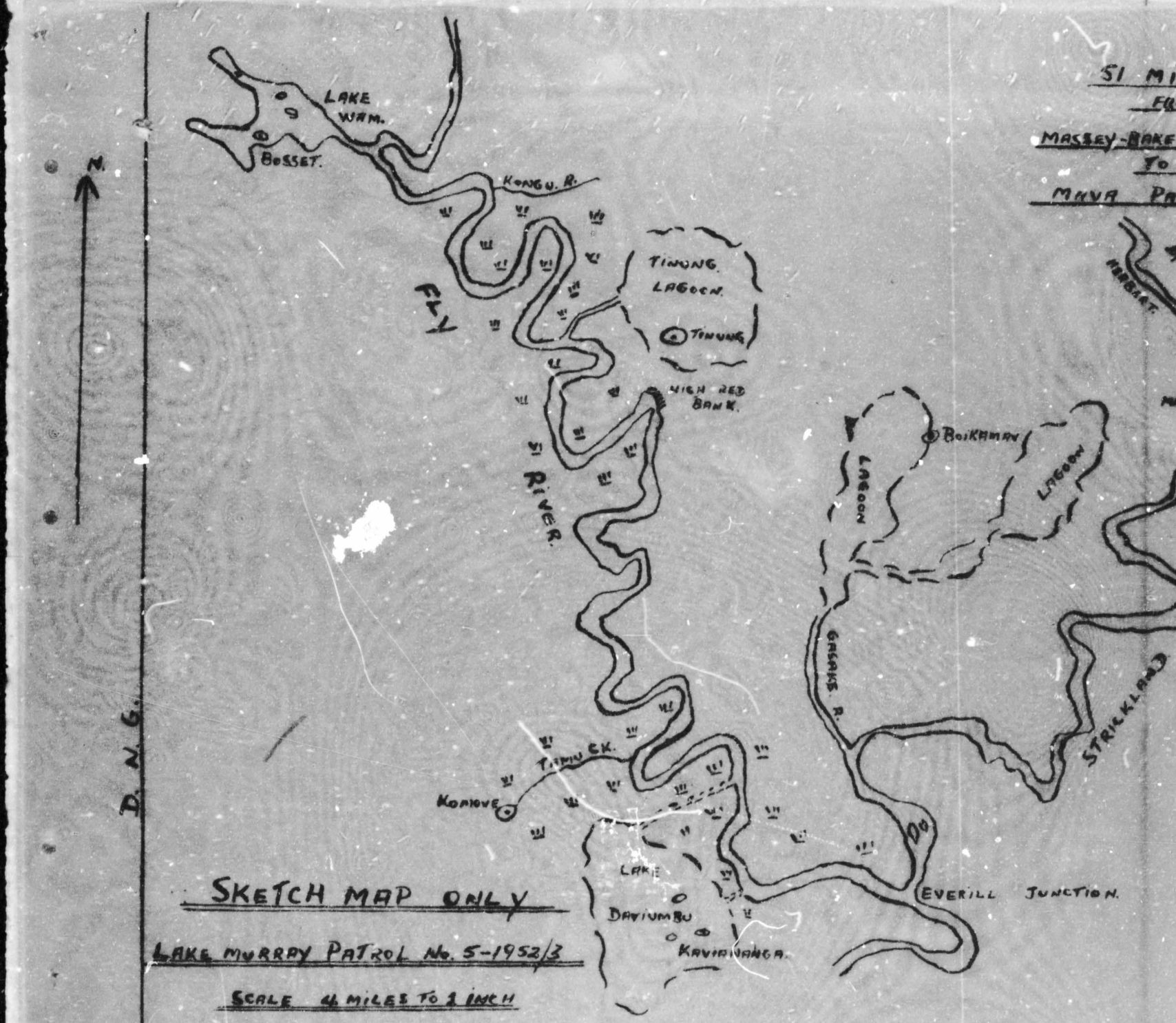
Agriculture and Live Stock.

The introduction of rice and peanut growing to other villages in this area should be carried out immediately. Seed can be obtained as both of these crops will form a valuable addition to the normal diet of these people, and also could be stored to carry them over the lean period of the year.

Recruitment of Villages:

The position with regard to recruitment will need to be closely watched, and if the position deteriorates any further, a recommendation for the closure of these villages will be made.

F.A. Bensted.
A/District Commissioner. W.D.


51 MILE
FROM
MASSEY-BAKER
TO
MAVA PATR
N.
D. N. G.
LAKE
WAM.
BOSSET.
KONGU. R.
FLY
TINUNG
LAGOON.
TINUNG
HIGH RED
BANK.
FLY RIVER.
BOIKHMAN
LAGOON
LAGOON
GRAHAME R.
STRICKLAND
TIMU CK.
KOMOVE
LAKE
DAYUMBU
KAVIAVANGA.
EVERILL JUNCTION.
SKETCH MAP ONLY
LAKE MURRAY PATROL No. 5-1952/3
SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

51 MILES
FROM
MASSEY-BAKER JUNCTION
TO
MAVA PATROL POST

LAKE WAM.
BOSSET
KONGU R.
FLY
TINUNG LAGOON.
TINUNG
HIGH RED BANK.
SI RIVER.
TAMU CK.
KOMOVE
LAKE BAIYUMBU
KAVIANANGA.
BOIKAMAN
LAGOON
LAGOON
GRSAKE R.
MASSEY-BAKER JUNCTION.
HERBERT RIVER
RIVER
STRICKLAND
EVERILL JUNCTION

TCH MAP ONLY

RRAY PATROL No. 5-1952/3

LE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY W.D. Report No. 6 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D.R. JACOBS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled LAKE MURRAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 7

Duration—From 11/2/19 53 to 12/2/19 53 — 9/3/53 - 11/3/53

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPT./19 52

Medical .... —/—/19....

Map Reference ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) MEDICAL INSPECTION

3) INSPECT VILLAGES AND CARRY OUT GENERAL PATROL ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE MURRAY Patrol No.6 of 1952/53

Preamble: Report of patrol of all LAKE MURRAY villages and MIPAN in the LAKE MURRAY sub-district.

OBJECTS:
1. Conduct a census in all villages.
2. Conduct a medical inspection in all villages.
3. Inspect villages a nd carry out general patrol r outine.

Officer Conducting: D.R. Jacobs. C.P.O.

Personnel Accompanying:
1323 L/Cpl UNIMI RP&N.G.C.
7599 Const. HAILA "
N.M.O. SIMBIRA
INTERPRETER GAVEN
INTERPRETER WOBERO
KUME Boatscrew
SIDA Engine er

Duration: 11/2/53 to 17/2/53 (First half)
3/3/53 " 11/3/53 (Second half)
Total 16days.

Last D.D.S. Patrol: Septembe r 1952.

Last MFdical Patrol: September 1952.

Map: As attatched.

David R. Jacobs, C.P.O.

DIARY

Wednesday 11th. February, 1953.

Departed MAVA in "SAMBIO" at 8am. with O.I.C. on board. Proceeded towards USOGOVA where MR. Calder was to investigate a land dispute. Met the people concerned before reaching the village and O.I.C. transferred to the cance and the "SAMBIO" proceeded to AEWA. Arrived AEWA 11am. Inspected village and listened to a complaint. MIPAN V.C. who was in the village was sent with a policeman to arrange for canoes to his village.

Thursday 12th. February, 1953.

Conducte d census and medical inspe ction. Departed AEWA per "SAMBIO" at 12noon. Continued up the JUNE River and arrived NAU'A 3-30pm. Heavy rain from 4pm. until 7pm.

Friday 13th. Febrnary, 1953.

Census and medical held. Visited gardens and inspected village. Purchased food for the station.

Saturday 14th. February, 1953.

Departed NAU'A 8am. in "SAMBIO". Reached MIPAN canoe place 9-10am. Sent "SAMBIO" back to MAVA with orders for it to return on Monday. Proceeded by canoe for 1hour. Walked for 2hours over a fair track. In canoes again for 2½hours arriving at MIPAN 3-30pm. Did census, medical and village inspection.

Sunday 15th. February, 1953.

Left MIPAN by canoe at 9am. Paddled roughly WSW along a sizeable stream. 12-30pm. left the main stream and entered a small lagoon. Two rough shelters and a number of coconut trees marked the proposed new village site of the BOFAKAKA people. Inspected the site and retur ned to MIPAN, arriving 4-30pm. (Further reference to this is made later.)

Monday 16th. February, 1953.

Departed MIPAN by canoe at 7-15am. Reached track at 10-30am. Walked for 2½ hours to another canoe place. Took canoes and reached the awaiting "SAMBIO" at 2pm. Proceeded by launch for AEWA. Purchased food at AEWA and continued on to MAVA arriving at 5-10pm.

Tuesday 17th. February, 1953.

8-30am. left MAVA by canoe for POKASEKI village. Arrived 9am. Did census a nd med ical and inspected village. Purchased food and returned to the station at 12noon.

18/2/53 to 10/3/53

Remained on the stat ion preparing to take over from Mr. Calder on his transfer to GAIMA. However this transfer did not eventuate, a nd the patrol was resumed.

DIARY (cont.)

Wednesday 4th March, 1953.

Departed MAVA by canoe with 13 Usogova paddlers at 8-40 . Arrived USOGOVA at 11-30am. ALL village people present. Census, medical and village inspection done. Carriers sought for next patrol to be done by Mr. Calder P/O.

Thursday 5th March, 1953.

Heavy rain early morning. Left USOGOVA 9am. and arrived PANGOA (U.E.M. Mission station) at 11-30am. Lunched and left for DIMU arriving at 4-30pm. Talked with village officials and made inquires concerning the Kaim River people reported to have moved down in the vicinity of DIMU.

Friday 6th March, 1953.

Census and medical done. Inspected village and found everything in order. Left DIMU 1pm. and arrived back at PANGOA at 2-15pm. Mr. and MRS. Dennis of PANGOA reported an outbreak of measles. Stayed the night at PANGOA but sent the carriers and patrol personnel on to the next village so that they would not runsuch a risk of contracting the complaint.

Saturday 7th March, 1953.

Left PANGOA 8-30am. and reached MOIRAVU'UM at 9-15am. Census, medical and village inspection. Several complaints were listened to.

Sunday 8th March, 1953.

Left MOIRAVU'UM 8-30am and arrived MIWA 1100hrs. Did census, medical and village inspection. Talked with village officials.

Monday 9th March, 1953.

Departed MIWA 8-50am and proceeded down the HERBERT River. 10-40 entered passage and arrived VENA VENA 11-50am Talked with village officials and listened to minor complaints. Women away at sago place, waiting for their return in order to take census.

Tuesday 10th March, 1953.

8am census and medical. Inspected village which was in good order. Left VENA VENA 10-15am. Proceeding by passages through the grass reached ASORWATUTUMA at 1pm. Census, medical and village inspection done. Purchased food for the station and talked to village officials.

Wednesday 11th March, 1953.

Departed ASTSORWATUTUMA at 7am. and arrived at PANGOA 10-45am. Left 11-30am and continued on to MAVA. Passed O.I.C. heading for PANGOA at 2pm. Arrived MAVA 1730hours.

----------END OF DIARY ----------

VILLAGES:

All the villages visited on this patrol, with the exception of MIPAN, are situated on small banks around the Lakes edge. MIPAN lie s on the DO River about 6 hour s travel from the main lake.

The villages were in excellent condition with the exception of MIPAN. The latter is the remains of what looks as if it ha s been a very well constructed and laid out villa ge At present the houses ar e in a state of disrepair, and the Village Constable was ordered to have them repaired before the next pa trol.

The houses of the SUKI villages, though quite neat are not solidly constructed. The best timbers a vailable are not always used, but instead the timbers closest at hand and the most easily worked. The villages of NAU'A and POKASEKI, populated with OK-TEDI people, are excellent. The houses are larger a nd more permanently constructed than those of the SUKIS. Large tree stumps have been utilized as piles and help form a very solid foundation. The sunken fire hearths are a feature of the OK-TEDI houses.

In all the villages the village proper is cleared of grass, and apart from coconut trees and sometimes bananas, there is no other vegetation.

The sago getting necessitates the village people spending a considerable part of their time away from their villages at the numerous sago places. The villages are completely neglected during this period. Considering this the general state of the villages visite d on this patrol was good.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The SUKI people depend almost entirely on sago for subsistence. They have abundant sago for their needs in the vicinity of LAKE MURRAY, and have evidentally never felt it necessary to suppliment or vary their diet to any extent with root crops.

The BAGWA SUKIS of the lower lake villages have small gardens of sweet potatoe, taro, banana s, paw paw and sugar-cane and are being encouraged to increase them. The KUNI people of the northern lake villages have still smaller gardens.

Unlike other areas, such as the BAMU, where good garden land is difficult to find and the people have little choice but to eat sago, ample good garden land is available around La ke MURRAY. The people are being encouraged to make use of this land for agricultural purposes so as to vary their diet and to allow them to spend more time in their villages.

Fish are very plentiful and the women spend a good deal of their time catching them. Five different varieties of scaled fish were seen besides the cat-fish which is the most plentiful variety.

The NAU'A and POKASEKI people are largely agriculturalists They have cleared large garden areas close to the villages and taro, maniota, corn, pumpkin, banana s, sugar-cane and mumia. are the ma in crops. Sago is a subsidiary diet of these people.

Pigs are to be seen in all villa ges and are well cared for. There are no other domesticated livestock. Widd pigs and cassowary are numerous.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

KANIVAI, Village Constable of VENA VENA, is keen and intelligent and carries out his duties very well. He is the best V/C in the lake area. GOIOP, V/C of USUGOVA, is improving and at present is doing a good job. The other SUKI V/C's all attatch considerable pr ide to their position and do a fair job.

The two OK-TEDI V/C's are shaping particularly well. Both BARUN of POKASEKI and KEROK of NAU'A are influencial men, and their people are more settled and of a less impulsive nature than the SUKIS, which makes their work easier.

The village councillor s are all keen men and give considerable help to the V/C's.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS

Hasty repairs to the rest houses and barracks a t MIWA and MIPAN had to made on the arrival of the patrol, otherwise they wer e all in good condition. The ASORWATATUMA rest house is relatively new, but weak bearer s were used and it may have to be completely reconstructed in the near future.

There ar e rest houses in all villages with the exception of POKASEKI which is only 30 minutes by canoe from the station.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

The U.F.M. at PANGOA conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, is the only mission in the area. Education facilities are are mad e available to the natives and reading and writing are taught in the local language. The school attendance is mad e up mainly of natives from the middle FLY River vidlages and the villages from the southern end of the lake.

MEDICAL

During the course of the patrol 36 cases were sent to either MAVA Aid Post or the Mission at PANGOA for treatment. The MIPAN people, because they are cut of from the lake, do not visit the station very frequently between patrols, and this explains the high number of tropical ulcers and yaws found.

Besides the figures shown below a number of people were treated in the villages for minor scabies and scratches.

It was learned at the mission at the beginning of the patrol that measles and mumps had broken out in one of the villages. A close check was made for possible cases and two were found a nd sent to Pangoa for isolation.

Village	Yaws	T/u	Scabies	Pnuemonia	Injuries	Measles
AEWA	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAU'A	-	-	3	-	1	-
MIPAN	5	4	-	-	-	-
POKASEKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
USUGOVA	1	-	-	2	-	-
DIMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOIRAVU'UM	1	-	-	-	-	2
MIWA	1	3	1	-	1	-
VENA VENA	2	2	-	-	-	-
ASORWATATUMA	2	1	-	-	2	-

CENSUS

A total of 1252 people were censused in 10 villages. Since the last census of February-March 1952, the BOIUNGA people have left their village and moved up to the BINGE River near UNGEREM No.2 in the KIUNGA sub-district.

The population of NAU'A and POKASEKI villages has substantially increased since the last census, due to the continual stream of OK-TEDIS coming down from the KIUNGA sub-district to settle in these villages.

	1952	1953
NAU'A	43	73
POKASEKI	78	100

As can be seen from the village population register the villages of POKASEKI, USUGOVA, MOIRAVU'UM, VENA VENA and ASORWATATUMA all have over a third of their able-bodied males away at work, and should not be further recruited.

ROADS AND WATERWAYS

All the villages excepting MIPAN are easily accessible by launch or canoe. There is a track connecting two canoe places on the way to MIPAN. The track is quite good in the dry season but would be swampy in the wet season.

BORDER MOVEMENTS

The proposed new village site of the BOFAKAKA people was visited. This site, called MANDA, lies just of the DO River some three hours by canoe to the west of MIPAN village. No BOFAKAKA people were seen at either MANDA or MIPAN.

Reference patrol report LM No. 3-52/53 concerning the BOFAKAKA people being anxious to move to MANDA and erect a permanent village, further information on this matter was gained from an interview with two BOFAKAKA men at ASORWATATUMA. They reported that their people were undecided about moving to MANDA and eventually made their new village of FIFIGABUGA in Dutch Territory.

These two men were told that their people are free at any time to build at MANDA as it is their own land.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Just prior to the start of the patrol it was heard that a number of KAIM river people had moved down to the vicinity of DIMU village for trading and social purposes. It was hoped that the patrol might be able to contact these people. However on arriving at DIMU I was informed that they had returned to their village following the death of three men. This was investigated and it is thought that they may have died from influenza or pneumonia. These people were present at a dance at DIMU where many of the DIMU and MOIRAVU'UM people contracted influenza due to the cold and wet weather and were later treated at PANGOA Mission.

This matter will be further investigated when it is possible to contact the KAIM River people concerned.

GENERAL

The Australian flag was flown in all villages.

Dana Jacobs CPO

Report on members of R.P.& N.G.C. accompanying
LAKE MURRAY Patrol No. 6-1952/53.

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
1323	L/Cpl	UNINI	Experienced and did fair job.
7599	Const.	HAILA	Young and keen. Tries to inforce his authority too much at times and has to be watched.

David R. Jacobs C.P.O.

Report on members of R.P.& N.G.C. accompanying
LAKE MURRAY Patrol No. 6-1952/53.

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
1323	L/Cpl	UNI NI	Experienced and did fair job.
7599	Const.	HAI LA	Young and keen. Tries to inforce his authority too much at times and has to be watched.

David R. Jacobs C.P.O.

Report on Administration Employees accompanying
LAKE MURRAY Patrol No. 6-1952/53.

SIMBIRA H.M.O.

Very good in his medical work, and a handy patrol man.

GAVEN-IMON Interpreter.

Only on the first half of the Patrol. Interprets from OK-TEDI to Police Motu and carried out his duties well.

WOBERO-BOIMUK Interpreter.

Interpreter for SUKI language into Police Motu. Did a fair job.

KUME Boatscrew.

Nows the Lake waters well and handles the "SAMBIO" efficiently. Only on first half of the Patrol.

SIDA Prob. Engineer.

Worked satisfactorally.

David R. Jacobs, C.P.O.

20-4/137

3rd August, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
PALAU

[illegible] NUMBER PATROL REPORT NO. 6/52-53.

Mr. Jacobs indicates that he may be one of our [illegible] typographical experts.

Please radio this office if you require a reconditioned typewriter for Lake Murray and we will see what can be done.

The inside group from the point of view of recommendations concerning tribal recruitment indices, and changes therefore, is to be the census sub-divisions rather than the village. However this Headquarters is prepared to give consideration to your views should a large number of people be involved in such a change.

Absentees in a census of 1/3rd of the able-bodied males (excluding absentees) with due regard to the concurrent Masculinity Index of the same unit may be regarded as serious.

[illegible]
(A. R. [illegible])
Acting Director

Noted on personal file [illegible] 5/8

20/4/137

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FAE/MB

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-3-5/29

District Commissioner's Office,
DAPU W.D.

21st July, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
27 JUL 1953

MEMORANDUM for-

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 52/53.

A well conducted Patrol by a junior officer. Mr. Jacobs shows that he is continuing to improve in his work and is still keenly interested.

The report calls for no comment except that it is pleasing to note that with contact these Lake Murray area people appear to be settling down quite happily under Administration control.

The position ~~in~~ with regard to the over-recruitment of certain villages will be closely examined and if necessary a recommendation for closure made.

(F.A. BENSTED)
Acting District Commissioner W.D.

Mr McLeod
Acting

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953 — LAKE MURRAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—55.3/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AEWA	12.2.53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	24	1·6	11	14	17	33	31+47 78
NAU'A	13.2.53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		15	15	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	4	-	2	20	1·4	9	14	16	25	32+43 75
MIPAN	14.2.53	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-		2	3	2	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	34	-	-	2	34	1·8	36	32	36	58	74+95 169
POKASEKI	17.2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	6	34	6	-	1	20	1·5	20	16	21	27	57+43 100
USOSOVA	4.3.53	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	8	-	20	34	9	-	-	52	2·5	45	37	26	74	95+112 207
DIMU	6.3.53	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	5	-	3	28	2·5	39	24	28	47	71+71 142
MOIRAVUUM	7.3.53	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	1	21	30	-	-	3	35	2	40	25	28	57	84+86 170
MIWA	8.3.53	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		2	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	11	21	-	-	4	26	2	17	20	26	47	53+67 120
VENA-VENA	10.3.53	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		1	5	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	4	22	-	-	1	14	1·6	12	14	18	28	44+42 86
ASORWATATUMA	10.3.53	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	8	22	-	-	1	23	2·2	22	18	16	37	52+55 107
TOTAL		24	23	4	3	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	6	14	-		33	41	3	3	4	-	22	-	1	-	31	1	96	259	24	-	17	276	-	251	217	232	433	601+651 1252

LAKE MURRAY & NIPAN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE'S		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS													
																							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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
																																							31+47
AEWA	12·2·53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	24	1·6	11	14	17	33	78
NAU'A	13·2·53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	4	-	2	20	1·4	9	14	16	25	34+39 73
MIPAN	14·2·53	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	3	2	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	34	-	-	2	34	1·8	36	32	36	58	79+90 169
POKASEKI	17·2·53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	6	34	6	-	1	20	1·5	20	16	21	27	57+43 100
USOGOVA	4·3·53	9	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	8	-	20	34	9	-	-	52	2·5	45	37	26	74	96+111 207
DIMU	6·3·53	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	5	-	3	28	2·5	39	24	28	47	71+71 142
MOIRAVUUM	7·3·53	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	1	2	30	-	-	3	35	2	40	28	28	57	84+86 170
MIWA	8·3·53	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	11	21	-	-	4	26	2	17	20	26	47	53+67 120
VENA-VENA	10·3·53	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	4	22	-	-	1	14	1·6	12	14	18	28	44+42 86
ASORWATATUMA	10·3·53	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	8	22	-	-	1	23	2·2	22	18	16	37	52+55 107
																																							601+651
TOTAL		24	23	4	3	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	6	14		33	41	3	3	4	-	82	-	1		31	1	96	239	24	-	17	276		251	217	232	433	1252

LAKE HERBERT HOOVER
or
LAKE WAM

BOSSET

Swampy

KONGU R

Site place

LAGOON

TINUNG

FLY RIVER

KOMOVE

LAKE DAVIUMBU

KAUTANAMGA

Swampy

EVERILL JUNC.

CASKE R

LAGOON

BOIKAMAV

LAGOON

GARA LAGOON

ASORWAT ATGUMA

NAWA

Swampy

VENA VENA

HERBERT RIVER

MASSEY BAKER JUNC.

STRICKLAND RIVER

N

LAKE MURRAY PATROL N°6/1952/3

Scale 4 miles = 1 inch

TRACED FROM ARMY STRAT SERIES BY D. JACOBS

→ → → = ROUTE OF PATROL

JUNE RIVER

BOI CK

NAVA

POKISENK

MAVA PP

BOIUNGA

Swamp

MEWA

LOW FOREST

KAIM RIVER

USOGOVA

LAKE MURRAY

DIMU

PROGOA (UFM)

MOIRAVUUM

MEWA

ASORMATSUMA

Sago Place

MIPAN

MANDA

Swamp

BO RIVER

HIGH BANK

HIGH BANK

LAKE HERBERT HOOVER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY W.D. Report No. 7 OF 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D.G CALDER P.O

Area Patrolled NORTH OF HEADWATERS OF KAIM AND BOI RIVERS AND AREA EAST OF KAIM RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 44

Duration—From 23/4/1953 to 22/5/1953

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1) CONTACT PEOPLE LIVING IN THIS AREA.

2) DETERMINE POPULATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION. LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 7-1952/1953.

Report of a patrol to the area North of the Headwaters of the BOI & KAIM Rivers and to the area between the KAIM & STRICKLAND Rivers.

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

Personnel Accompanying : 5 Native Members of R.P.C. as per Appendix "A" attached.
2 Administration Interpreters.
1 Native Medical Orderly.
36 Native Carriers.

Area Patrolled : Area North of the Headwaters of the BOI & KAIM Rivers, and the area between the KAIM & STRICKLAND Rivers.

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

Duration of the Patrol : From 23rd. April, 1953 to 22nd. May. 1953.

Number of Days spent on Patrol : 30.

Map : Sketch Map Attached.

Previous Patrol to Area : To KAIM River Area West to BOI River Area. Patrol No. 4-1953/53.

D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of the patrol was to visit the country North of the headwaters of the BOI & KAIM Rivers and East to the Strickland River, returning to Lake Murray overland on the divide between the KAIM & STRICKLAND Rivers. This areahad not previously been visited by any Government Patrol and previous patrols were confined to the lower reaches of the BOI & KAIM Rivers.

Mr. G.A.V. Stanley of the A.P.C. Kaim Survey Party had visited some villages up to PIPINA village, and the information and maps which Mr. Stanley made available to the patrol proved most helpful.

DIARY OF PATROL.

23rd. April.

Departed MAVA station at 7.40 am. in canoes and proceeded N.W. through small swamps. Crossed BOI River at 8.15 am. Continued utilising small passages thru swamps. Entered BOI River again at 8.35 am., and continued upstream. Passed proposed new village site of the BUEREMA people at 8.50 am. Passed 2 A.P.C. camp sites during morning. River has now been cleared of snags and fallen trees encountered on previous patrols, and good progress made. Landed 12.15 pm. for lunch. Continued on at 1.30 pm. Arrived at site of unfinished house at 2.30 pm. Camp made here. Good time made to-day by paddlers. Hunting parties returned with a pig and a cassowary. Heavy rain during night.

24th. April.

Broke camp 7.10 am. and continued upstream. Passed mouth of a small creek, WAI BOWAN, at 8.45 am. Landed 11.10 am.. Remainder of canoes caught up at 12 am. Lunch and continued upstream at 1 p.m. Passed mouth of another small creek on East side of river at 2.45 pm. Landed 3.15 pmm. at previous patrol's camp site. Camped here for night.

25th. April.

Broke camp 6.50 am. and continued upstream. Passed an A.P.C. canoe at 7.25 am. tied up to the bank. Landed at BUEREMA canoe place at 9 am. Met by 2 BUEREMA men who will act as interpreters for patrol. Departed canoe place at 9.20 am. and followed well defined track in a N.E. direction. Passed a Camp of some A.P.C. labourers. Arrived BUEREMA village 9.50 am. Village deserted, with all the people away at sago places, and a lot of single men are working for the A.P.C. Survey party which is working in this area. Camp made here. Arrangements made to obtain 2 BUEREMA men to assist a policeman who is to be left at the A.P.C. Base Camp to guard surplus stores, which will be left by the A.P.C. party when they pull out in a few days time.

26th. April.

Broke camp 6 am. and departed BUEREMA in a N.N.E. direction on a well defined track. Crossed BWEREMI Creek 6.10 am. Crossed several unnamed creeks. Crossed KAPAMI Creek at 6.35 am. Arrived at junction with the KERRA track at 6.40 am. Carriers left here, and self and guides proceeded along this other track in a N.W. direction. After a 10 minutes walk, arrived at a deserted goru house, the people having apparently departed some days ago. Returned to main track at 7.30 am. and continued on. Crossed GESEMI Creek at 7.40 am. Left the IESSA track and walked along a small track in a N.W. direction. Arrived at a sago place house at 7.50 am. Some 20 BUEREMA people are here. Spelled and continued on at 8.20 am. Passed another deserted goru house at 8.30 am. Crossed ABAGI-DAGAMINAE Creek at 8.35 am. Arrived at BOI River at 8.45 am. Crossed and arrived at an A.P.C. camp at 9.5 a.m. Conferring with Mr. M. Middleton of A.P.C. re stores at the A.P.C. main base camp, to be taken over by KIANGA Patrol Post. Camped here. Purchased sago from BUEREMA people during afternoon.

27th. April.

Departed Mr. Middleton's camp at 7.am. Followed A.P.C. Survey track in a N.N.E. direction. Crossed several small streams, all tributaries of the BOI River. Passed a deserted bush house of the GASOWEI people at 8.25 a.m. Spelled at 2 deserted bush houses of the IESSA peoplez at 8.35.am. Continued on. Track follows around banks of the BOI River. Arrived at an old A.P.C. camp site at 10.20 am. Spelled. Continued on. Lunch at 12.25.pm. Continued on at 1.45. p.m. Crossed several more small streams. Arrived at another A.P.C. camp site at 2.45 pm. Camp made here. Some delicious freshwater crayfish caught by guides from the nearby streams.

28th. April.

Broke camp and departed at 6.55.am. Continued on in N.N.E. direction. Landscape consists of small steep hillocks. Crossed several tributaries of the BOI River. Arrived at another A.P.C. camp site at 9.5 a.m. Met advance members of Mr. W. Sykes A.P.C. survey party, who are proceeding down to MAVA station. Met Mr. Sykes at 9.45 am. Spelled. Continued on. Arrived at A.P.C. main base camp at 11.30.am. Met by Mr. T. Maddern of A.P.C. Arrangements made to leave Constable OLEWARE of R.P.C. here to guard the surplus stores, that will be left here, when A.P.C. party finishes up in a few days time. Camped here for night.

29th. April.

Constable OLEWARE leftk here for guard duty as arranged. Patrol departed at 7.am. Followed track in an Easterly direction. Crossed head of WAIDIMNA Creek at 8.a.m. Crossed GWAMMWA Creek at 8.20.am. and arrivod at the one house village of IESSA at 8.30.a m. House is deserted, and guides advise that people have abandoned this house and are going to combine with the GASOWEI people to form one village, near BUERMA. Spelled, and continued on at 9.am. and followed a well defined track, enlarged by the A.P.C. party. Crossed DURU Creek and passed an old unfinished house at 9.10.am. Arrived at an A.P.C. camp site at 10.5 am. Spelled. Continued on at 10.30.am. Crossed several more tributaties of the KAIM River. Arrived at another A.P.C. camp site at 11.55 a.m Camped here for night. Hunting party returned with a cassowary. Rain during afternoon and night.

30th. April.

Broke camp 7 a.m. and followed track in a N.E. direction. Crossed a small creek. Passed an A.P.C. camp site at 7.45 a.m. Passed a new garden place at 9 a.m. Crossed WAI MONGE Creek. Crossed a large new garden at 9.10.am. and arrived at KWARANA village at 9.15 a.m. Greeted by two men. Other people are absent at sago place. Camp made a short distance from village. A village pig purchased and shot. Issued out to patrol personnel. People returned from sago plac in afternoon. Native foods purchased. Some of these people had been contacted previously by patrols to BUERMA village. No signs of timidity from either men or women. An EDDIGUNA man obtained as guide.

1st. May.

Broke camp 7 a.m. and continued on in a N.N.E. direction. Passed an old A.P.C. camp site at 7.45 am. Crossed UN Creek. Crossed several more smalll streams. All are tributaries of the KAIM River. Arrived at another A.P.C. camp site at 9.30.am. Spelled. Continued on at 9.50 am. Crossed the KAIM River at 10.30.am. Track follows along banks. Recrossed the KAIM River at 11.15.am. Lunch. Continued on at 12.30.pm. Crossed 2 small streams. Passed a turnoff to the one house of ITENA village, all the people of which are at KWARANA. Arrived the one house village of EDDIGUNA at 1.25 pm. House is deserted, and appears to have been that way for some months. A small gift left in the house for the people. Camp made a short distance from village.

2nd. May.

One carrier down with diarrhoea. Will move him to the next village, which is close. Broke camp and departed 7.20 am. Continued on track in Northerly. Lamiscape has changed to steep hills, and track winds about on the ridges. Arrived at a small water-fall at 8 a.m. It is fed by WAI IEMI Creek, a tributary of THE KAIM River. Crossed WAI MEGGI Creek at 8.30 am., a tributary of the ELAVALA River. Spelled. Continued on at 8.35 am. Crossed WAITANNA Creek at 8.55 am., another tributary of the ELAVALA River. Crossed several more streams and climbed to DEBBATANA village, arriving at 10.5 a.m. Greeted by some five men, amongst whom were the two travellers met by me on Patrol No. 4-52/53. Vide Diary of 8/11/52. Some welcome coconuts offered as refreshment. A good view of the surrounding country is obtainable from this high position. Camp made a short distance from village. Three men from PIPINA village arrived into camp and showed their stone axes around to all and sundry, and also demonstrated how to fell a tree with them. A pig purchased and shot. Native foods brought in by women and children. Purchased. Discussions with the people. One injection for yaws given. Three men from KWADA village arrived in the late afternoon, to visit the patrol. They advise that a burial is now being conducted at KWADA village. A dance was held by some of the KIANGA carriers and the locals during the evening.

3rd. May.

Remained here to-day to give treatment to the carrier down with diarrhoea. More Native Foods purchased. Six more men from KWADA village arrived in with food for sale. Rain during night.

4th. May.

Broke camp and departed 6.50 am. Followed a track in a N.N.E. direction. Passed old village site of MANTAVENA at 7.10 a.m. Continued on. Passed a large track, leading I believe to the ELAVALA River. Arrived at KWADA village at 7.40 am. Welcomed by inhabitants. People of MONNA hamlet are also here for the burial and also one man from TABUDDA village near the headwaters of the ELAVALA River. Talks with people and native foods purchased. Departed 8.50 am. with 2 local guides. Crossed several streams. Spelled 9.50 am. at old A.P.C. camp site. Continued on at 10/10 am. in a N.E. direction. Passed branch leading to TABUDDA village and also passed old track of pre-war patrols from KIANGA, leading to Strickland River. Arrived at a deserted house, people at the next house, advise the guides. Continued on. Passed several gardens and arrived at another house at 12.55 pm. Greeted by inhabitants. The name of this group is PIPINA. Camp made a short distance from village. Medical attention given to one of the locals, who had sustained a bad gash on his hand. A pig purchased and issued out to personnel. Native foods brought along by women and children. Purchased. Talks with men. Rain during evening. The locals and some of the KIANGA carriers held a dance during the evening.

5th. May.

Another pig brought along and purchased. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased. Talks with villagers. Work on maps. During afternoon, 4 men of GUBINA village came in with food for sale. Rain during late afternoon. Some of the people presented some plants of a new species of bannana to the patrol for planting at MAVA station.

6th. May.

Departed 7.10 am. and followed a well-defined track in an Easterly direction. Crossed several sago swamps. Crossed WAI DUANE Creek at 8.40 am., a tributary of the Strickland River. Crossed several old gardens and arrived at WAWUNNA village at 9 a.m. It consists of one house and is deserted. The people appear to be away hunting. Spelled and a small gift left at the house. Continued on at 9.30 am. Crossed a sago swamp and arrived at the deserted one

6th. May cont'd.

house village of WOGOBINNA at 9.35 am. People left yesterday from the signs. One of the guides despatched to a nearby garden to see if the people are there. Guide returned at 10.10.am. and advised that he hadn't found the WOGOBINNA people, but had found the WAWUNNA people who are now coming in to meet the patrol. A short while after the WAWUNNA people arrived in with native foods for sale. Purchased. Talks with people. Departed 11.30.am. Crossed several gardens and swamps. Passed a large new garden and arrived at the one house village of MONGINNA at 12.30.pm. Greeted by one man. The other people are at the garden place. Continued on at 12.50 pm. Crossed more streams & sago swamps. Arrived at DUMAGUNA village at 1.40.pm. Greeted by some ten men. Village consists of two houses, ten minutes walk apart. Camp made between the houses. Most of the people are absent at another village feasting. A village pig brought along and purchased. A small quantity of native foods purchased.

7th. May.

Heavy continuos rain during morning. Twelve men arrived in from KWARA and KWONA villages to meet patrol. Native foods purchased. A guide obtained from these men. During the aftrenoon, men from IDIENA village came in with food for sale. The people from WOGOBINNA also arrived in later with food for sale. They had found the gift left in their house, and followed up to see the patrol.

8th. May.

Broke camp 7 a.m. and followed a track in a WSW direction. Good track. Arrived at WATANA village at 7.40.am. Deserted, with all the people absent at the feast at ASIPANA village. Continued on in a SW direction. Crossed WAI DUANI Creek, a tributary of the STRICKLAND River at 8.45 am. Crossed several sago swamps. Climbed a short sharp hill through a garden and arrived at GUBINNA village at 9.15.am. Greeted by inhabitants. Village consists of three houses. Spelled and continued on at 9.40.am. Crossed two streams and arrived at KWARA village at 10.am. Greeted by people. Camp made a short distance from village. Food brought into camp by GUBINNA and KWARA peoples. Purchased. A village pig also purchased and issued to personnel.

9th. May.

Broke camp 7.10.am. and followed a good track in a WSW direction. Passed a fallen down house at 7.25 am. Arrived at the one house village of TEMBUNNA at 7.30.am. Greeted by inhabitants. Spelled and continued on at 7.45 am. in a WSW direction. Crossed several streams and sago swamps. Streams are still tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Arrived at the one house village of WAKIANA at 8.25 am. Greeted by inhabitants. Continued on at 8.50 am. Arrived at the second house of the WAKIANA group at 8.55 am. Continued on in a Southerly direction. Crossed WAI KWONOINAI Creek at 9.20 am. Crossed an old garden and arrived at the one house village of KUROENA at 9.25 am. Greeted by people. Continued on at 9.45 am. Crossed several small streams and gardens and arrived at ASIPANA village at 10.30 am. Consists of two houses. Greeted by people. Camp made a short distance from village. Food brought along by the WAKIANA, KWARA and ASIPANA peoples. Purchased. Talks with people.

10th. May.

Broke camp 7 am. and followed track in a SW direction. Crossed several streams and swamps. Crossed a large garden. Arrived at TUBUNA village at 8.40.am. Greeted by people. Spelled. Continued on at 9.25 am. Crossed one stream and arrived at HOPANA village at 9.55 am. Greeted by some 14 men who were working in a garden. After a hunt for a good site near water, camp was made a short distance from village. People of TUBUNA and HOPANA brought along food for sale. Purchased. Talks with men.

11th. May.

Broke camp at 6.45 am. and followed a track in a SW directio -n. Crossed several streams and swamps. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the one house village of MOSSADUNNA at 7.40 am. Greeted by inhabitants. A little native foods purchased. Continued on at 8.15 am. Surprised two women in a nearby garden, but they calmed down, somewhat dubious though, at a few words from our guides. Crossed more streams and sago swamps. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the one house village of DISSENA at 9.15 am. Greeted by some six men. Continued on at 9.45 am. in a N.W. direction. Crossed several streams and sago swamps and arrived at the deserted one house village of TIMMORRA at 11.30 am. People are absent at their STRICKLAND River gardens. Six men from MUNNA and EUOPINA villages arrived, looking for the patrol. Accompanied by these men, continued on at 11.45 am. Crossed several more streams, all are tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Crossed a large garden. Passed an old house and arrived at MUNNA village at 1.20 pm. Welcomed by people. Camp made a short distance from village. One injection for yaws given. Native foods brought along and purchased.

12th. May.

Departed 7 a.m. and continued on track in N.W. direction. Passed branch track leading South to TUMUTANA and KUDA villages at 8.10 am. Met a group of six men from EUOPINA village, who had been at TUMUTANA village looking for patrol. In company with these, continued on. Crossed several streams. Crossed a large new garden and arrived at the two house village of EUOPINA at 9 am. Spelled. Continued on at 9.45 am. Crossed two more tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Crossed the divide between the KAIM & STRICKLAND Rivers. Crossed a tributary of the KAIM River at 11.30 am. Passed a branch track leading to the one house village of MUMORRA. The locals met this morning advise that the MUMORRA people are all absent at the sago place and the house is deserted. Spelled and continued on. Passed a garden place and arrived at TUMUTANA village at 12.10 pm. Welcomed by inhabitants. Village consists of one house. Camp made a short distance from village. The MUMORRA people arrived in from the sago place with native foods for sale. Also native foods purchased from the TUMUTANA people. Two injections given for yaws.

13th. May.

Departed 7 am. and followed track in a Westerly direction. Terrain is hilly. Crossed numerous streams, all are tributaries of the KAIM River. Passed a deserted sago house at 8.10 am. Climbed a steep hill and arrived at KUDA village at 9 am. Welcomed by people. Village consists of three large houses, with two more under constructions. Camp made here. One of the unfinished house placed at the disposal of the carriers. Large quantities of native foods purchased.

14th. May.

Departed KUDA at 6.55 am. and followed a track in a SW direction. Crossed one stream, a tributary of the KURUMB River, and arrived at the one house village of KOSUMINNA at 7.10 am. Most of these people visited the patrol yesterday at KUDA. Continued on at 7.30 am. Crossed several streams, all tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Passed a new garden and arrived at the two house village of WURINNA at 8.50 am. Welcomed by people. Spelled. Village men made presents of native tobacco to all and sundry, including myself. Gifts of matches made to people. Continued on at 9.25 am. Crossed two tributaries of the KURUMB River. Passed a large new garden and arrived at the one house village of KIUMDA at 10.30 am. Greeted by one man. Other people are absent at the sago place. Camp made a short distance from village. Native foods purchased from the WURINNA and KIUMDA peoples during afternoon. Talks with people. One injection given. Visited a waterfall of some 30 feet ten minutes walk from camp. Fed by the KAIM River.

15th. May.

Broke camp and departed 6.55am. Followed track in Southerly direction. Terrain is hilly. Crossed several streams and sago swamps. Crossed a tributary of the STRICKLAND River. Passed through a large garden and arrived at the one house village of MELLIDA at 8.45 am. Welcomed by people, who made gifts of native tobacco to the patrol personnel. Some of these people have previously visited MAVA station. Continued on at 9.25am. Crossed numerous small streams. Passed a new garden and arrived at the one house village of KUTUGURRA at 12.10 p.m. Erected by inhabitants. Camp made a short distance from village. A small quantity of native foods purchased during afternoon. Talks with people.

16th. May.

Broke camp and depaited 6.50 am. in a Southerly direction. Crossed numerous small streams, all tributaries of the STRICKLAND R. Near one stream, found the skull of a large crocodile, which had made its way this far inland. Stopped for lunch at 10.45 am. Continued on at 11.45 am. Crossed several more streams. Passed a tree, in which several arrow heads were imbedded. Guides advise that several years ago after a sucessful raid on the ASIPANA people, the MAIGURRA people shot their arrows into the tree as a sign of joy with their victory. Camp made at 1.35 pm. Hunting party returned with two bush pigs.

17th. May.

Broke camp 7.5 am. and continued on in Southerly direction. Crossed several streams and sago swamps. Spelled 8.45 am. and waited for carriers. Continued on at 9 am. Crossed an old garden and arrived at the two house villages of MAIGURRA at 9.10 am. Welcomed by people. Camp made a short distance from village. People brought along a sick man for treatment. Native Foods purchased during afternoon. Talks with people.

18th. May.

Broke camp and followed track in Southerly direction. Crossed SUGWI River at 7.40 am., a large tributary of the STRICKLAND River. Crossed several streams and swamps. Arrived at the one house village of KEABUNNA at 10 am. House is deserted and appears to have been that way for some considerable time. Continued on at 10.30 am. Crossed several more streams and swamps. Lunch at 11.35 am. Continued on at 12.35 pm. Crossed several more streams. Terrain is now flat and leeches numerous. Camp made at 2 p.m. Hunting party returned with a cassowary. One policeman is down with a poisoned leg. Treated.

19th. May.

Broke camp 7 am. and continued on track in S.W. direction. Crossed numerous streams, all are still tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Spelled 9 am. Continued on at 9.15 am. Terrain comprises of small ridges and hills. Crossed a tributary of the KAIV River at 11 a.m. Lunch at 12 am. Continued on at 12.55 pm. Crossed KA Creek at 1.5 p.m. Crossed numerous streams, all are now tributaries of the KAIV River. Left the main trade route to DIMU at 2.10 pm. and proceeded along an ill defined track in a Westerly direction. Crossed several more streams. Camp made at 3.10 pm. Hunting party returned with a cassowary.

20th. May.

Broke camp 7.15 am. and followed track in a Westerly direction. Crossed numerous streams and sago swamps. Met two NAGIMVIMBUP women at 10 am. Arrived at NAGIMVIMBUP village at 10.15 am. Constable HOHORI despatched down the KAIM River by the one village canoe here, to arrange for canoes from OSUGOWA village and also for station launch to come up to meet patrol. Carriers building canoes and cutting paddles during afternoon. Some village axes lent to patrol to assist in this work.

21st. May.

Supervising construction of canoes and paddles. Discussions with people. Native foods purchased. Two canoes completed and launched Hunting party returned with two cassowaries and a bush pig.

22nd. May.

Finishing off canoes and paddles. Station launch "SAMBIO" arrived at 9.40 am. Some PARE guides sent overland to MAVA, remainder of patrol personnel departed by SAMBIO and canoes at 11.30 am. Followed down KAIM River. River has fallen considerably. Entered Lake Murray at 4.50 pm. Lake has also fallen and SAMBIO ran aground several times. Arrived USUGOVA village at 5.30 pm. Village is deserted. Some food left here for the carriers coming behind in canoes. Departed 5.40 p.m. and proceeded across Lake. Arrived MAVA station at 8.30 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The reception of the patrol was at all times excellent and in most villages the patrol was welcomed without reserve, whilst in others there was at first a certain natural timidity which was quickly overcome once the patrol's peaceful intentions were evident. Some of the men from a few of the villages had been contacted by previous patrols to BUBEMA and NAGIMVIMBUP villages, and all the villages had heard of the Government visits to those villages, and consequently they welcomed the patrol to their villages without fear. One old man from MOSSADUNA village became very excited at the arrival of the patrol, and said that he had heard lots of gossip about there being men with white skins, but he could die happy now that he has seen one with his own eyes./ The password for these people appears to be AMUNI, which literally means very good or very pleased. The use of this word AMUNI always brought a response of AMUNI and friendly relations were established.

VILLAGES.

Thirty six villages were visited by the patrol and people from forty two villages were contacted in all. The people of the other six villages having been contacted when they were visiting other villages. Most of the villages consist of one house only, but some consist of two or three houses. The largest village visited was KUDA, which consisted of three houses and two new ones under construction. The houses are identical with those of BUBEMA and NAGIMVIMBUP described in previous reports, and consist of two compartments inside the house, one for men and one for women. All houses are fortified with loopholes in the walls for defence purposes. The houses are on piles and the space between the floor of the house and the ground is barricaded off so as to prevent any enemies setting fires underneath the floor to burn the defenders out.

Invariably the houses are built with a large tree stump being the main pile and the rest of the house is built around this stump. Many old village sites were seen by the patrol as it is the custom of these people to choose another site for their new houses and to abandon their old house entirely, except for returning now and again to reap the coconut and okari nut harvest.

POPULATION.

The population of the area visited by the patrol totals 945 people, and of these 828 are new contacts. The people of EDDIGUNA, WATANA & KEABUNA villages were absent at the time of the patrol's visit and consequently they were not contacted, though in all cases small gifts were left in the houses for the people to find on their return. The one route of ELLIDA was not visited as the people were absent at their STRICKLAND River gardens at the time.

The thick population of the area was indeed surprising, and from all indications it appears that the area North of

POPULATION Cont'd.

of PIPINA and DUMAGUNA villages towards the headwaters of the ELAVALA River is just as thickly populated. However it was beyond the resources of the patrol to ~~visit~~ visit that area. The correct name of these people is PARE and not BARTS, the name which has been used in previous reports. The BARTsis the name of the OX-TEDI people for these PAREs and consequently was used by the OX-TEDI interpreter when translating and not the true name of PAREs.

The people of NAGIMVIMBUP and BUREMA villages also belong to the PARE group and migrated down to their present village sites from the area North of the headwaters of the KAIM River.

The population of the villages in the area is as follows :

VILLAGE.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Child.	Totals.
BUREMA	15	13	15	5	48
GASOWEI	6	2	1	2	11
IESSA	5	6	1	1	13
KWARANA	6	8	2	1	17
ITENA	1	2	-	-	3
EDDIGUNA	3	3	1	1	8
DEBBATANA	9	8	3	1	21
MONNA	1	2	-	-	3
KWADA	7	7	9	3	26
IGGUNA	4	2	3	2	11
PIPINA	9	8	4	3	24
GUBBINA	4	2	1	1	8
WAWUNNA	4	4	1	2	11
WOGOBINNA	5	3	1	-	9
MONGINNA	5	3	3	1	11
DUMAGUNA	10	6	3	1	20
ORDUNNA	4	5	-	2	11
IDIENA	5	6	2	-	13
DITUKABINNA	4	3	3	1	11
WATANA	3	1	1	1	6
GUBINNA	3	2	1	1	7
KWARA	6	5	1	1	14
TEMBUNNA	5	8	3	1	17
WAKIANA	10	6	3	-	19
KUROENA	2	3	2	1	8
ASIMANA	11	16	3	7	37
TUBUNA	13	13	2	3	36
EOPANA	16	12	7	5	40
MOSSADUNA	12	10	3	3	28
DISSENA	15	11	4	3	33
TIMMORA	4	4	-	1	9
MUNNA	3	9	8	4	25
EUOPINA	6	2	2	1	11
MUMORRA	4	5	2	3	14
TUMUTANA	7	9	4	2	22
KUDA	27	19	14	10	70
KOSUBINNA	9	10	4	5	28
WURINNA	17	13	3	8	41
KIUMDA	10	7	-	6	23
ELLIDA	11	8	5	3	27
MELIDDA	9	9	3	3	24
KUTUGURRA	10	12	4	5	31
MAIGURRA	14	11	6	7	38
KEABUNNA	3	5	4	1	13
NAGIMVIMBUP	15	14	9	5	43.
TOTALS.	370.	315.	143.	117.	945.

These PARE people have several different names for the one village and this makes it difficult to identify any particular village at times. However in all cases it was endeavoured to get the colloquial name for all villages. When asked for the name of their village, one may be given the name of the nearest stream,

POPULATION Cont'd.

or the name of the house or again the name of the clan totem of those people inhabiting that particular house. This custom makes it hard at times even for PARES not fully conversant with the area to identify villages.

TRACKS.

The patrol followed a large A.P.C. Survey track to ISSSA village, and then followed native tracks, which had been enlarged by the A.P.C. party as far as PIPINA village. Other tracks used were worn large by constant use by the native population and were in good condition. There are branch tracks leading direct from village to village and the patrol had numerous tracks to choose from. Near DEBBATANA village a large well worn track was passed, and I believe it leads direct to the ELAVALA River. All the villages situated on tributaries of the STRICKLAND River have their direct routes leading to the STRICKLAND River, where some have made gardens on the banks.

The main trading track in this area is the one followed by the patrol from KUDA village and leads direct to DIMU village on Lake Murray, where a lot of the PARES from the villages South of MUNNA have got into the habit of making regular visits to DIMU for trading with the SUKIS. Sometimes as many as forty PARE men and women make the long trek at the one time, to sell their native tobacco and bird of paradise plumes for the SUKIS' steel and cloth. I understand that these trading visits of the PARES have been going on for some three years and were not reported to the Government, for fear of having to carry for any patrol to the PARE villages, and were only reported recently when the PARES started descending upon DIMU in such numbers as to alarm the SUKIS.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The health of all people seen was good and the main affliction was yaws. Some bad cases of yaws were seen however, but in all cases injections were given, though the recipients could not be prevailed upon to accompany the patrol to hospital for further treatment. All patients given injections received them without protest and it is obvious that word of the yaws sucessfully treated by previous patrols to BUEREMA and NAGIMVIMBUP had reached these higher up villages.

A pleasing custom to note of these PARES is that every house is equipped with a small house, of the pit-latrine type. The house is completely closed in with a small doorway for admittance.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main diet of these people is sago, and for the most part grows wild and is uncultivated, though occasionally trees are planted in the villages. Large gardens abound throughout the area and crops of taro, bannanas, sugar-cane, and cucumbers are obtained. The taro is very woody and seems to be the wild taro variety. The people were told that new taro plants would be made available to them from MAVA station if so desired. All the villages and houses were surrounded by large gardens, some laboriously cut out with stone axes but the most built with steel axes obtained from DIMU or BUEREMA.

The only livestock kept are pigs, and these are numerous in every village. Several pigs were sold to the patrol to obtain the precious steel tomahawks, which are naturally coveted by these people after a lifetime of stone axes.

Wild game abounds in the area, and seldom did any hunting party return without a cassowary or bush pig. In the streams, fresh water crayfish abound and in the larger streams crocodiles and fish made a welcome change of diet for the carriers. Birds of all descriptions are numerous, including the bird of paradise, which forms the back-bone of the PARES trade with the SUKIS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The area of the PARE tribe seems confined to the West side of the STRICKLAND River, though there is some intercourse between the PARES and the SUPEI people who inhabit the East of the STRICKLAND River. One PARE girl from DUMAGUNA village has married into the SUPEI tribe and also at DUMAGUNA there are two men who profess to know the SUPEI language. Guides from DUMAGUNA village would be invaluable to any patrol in the area bounded by the CECILIA and NOMAD Rivers.

There are excellent relations prevailing between the LAKE SUKIS and the lower PARE villages due to the trading visits, and the PARES are to some extent imitating the SUKI style of dress and have picked up a few words of the SUKI language.

Intervillage raiding by the PARES seems to have died out and the last known instance of any raid was that made on the NAGIMVIMBUP people in late 1951 by a combined group from LESSA and other villages. However raiding between the PARES and the SUPEI people seems more common, and at DUMAGUNA village men from surrounding PARE villages were assembled, as some friendly SUPEI had sent word across that two other SUPEI villages would be raiding DUMAGUNA. This intended raid however did not eventuate during the patrol's stay in that area.

At KWARA village an old skull was sighted, hung up in a small basket outside the house, however the people advised that it was the skull of an ancestor. Other houses seen were decorated with skulls of pigs and cassowaries.

CARRIERS AND NATIVE FOODS.

Carriers for the patrol were drawn from the Lake villages of DIMU, ASORWATUTUMA and MOIRAVUSUUM and also OX-TEDIs from POKASEKI village were recruited. All worked well on the patrol and their morale was high at all times.

Native foods were in plentiful supply in the thickly populated area and innumerable wild sago swamps were crossed by the patrol.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The dress and ornaments of these people is fully described in previous reports.

D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

11/6/53.
Lake Murray ... W.D.

LAKE MU[illegible] PATROL REPORT NO. 7-1952/1953.

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
3043	Corporal.	MARAI-ANGAI.	Experienced. An invaluable man.
7599.	Constable	HAILA-DIMDA.	Good man. Worked well.
7810.	"	PANGARI-EVARI.	New policeman. Has makings of good man. Worked well.
8029.	"	HIVERIVIRA.	New policeman. First patrol. Fair.
8094.	"	HOHORI-DOHIRA.	Worked well.

P. G. Galder,
Officer of R.P.C.

11th. June, 1953.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO 7-1952/1953.

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 the bush. Worked well.
L.M. 118.	ICAE-DUWON.	Interpreter. From DAGART language into OX-TEDI language. Speaks a little Motu badly. Not over bright, but worked well.
DARU.	DURUGI	Native Medical Orderly. Fair knowledge of job. Worked well.

11th. June, 1953.

D. C. Calder.
PATROL OFFICER.

30/4/138

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FAB/MR

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-5-3/30

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU W.D.

21st July, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
27 JUL 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM for-

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 52/53.

A well conducted and valuable Patrol which reflects the keenness of Mr. Calder. The fact that a total of 36 villages were visited and a total of 945 people of whom 828 were new contacts were seen without any untoward incidents indicates that Mr. Calder is carrying out a good job in opening up new areas.

Little if any other comment is called for as there were no outstanding incidents on this Patrol.

(F.A. BENSTED)
Acting District Commissioner W.D.

30/4/138

3rd August, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 52/53:

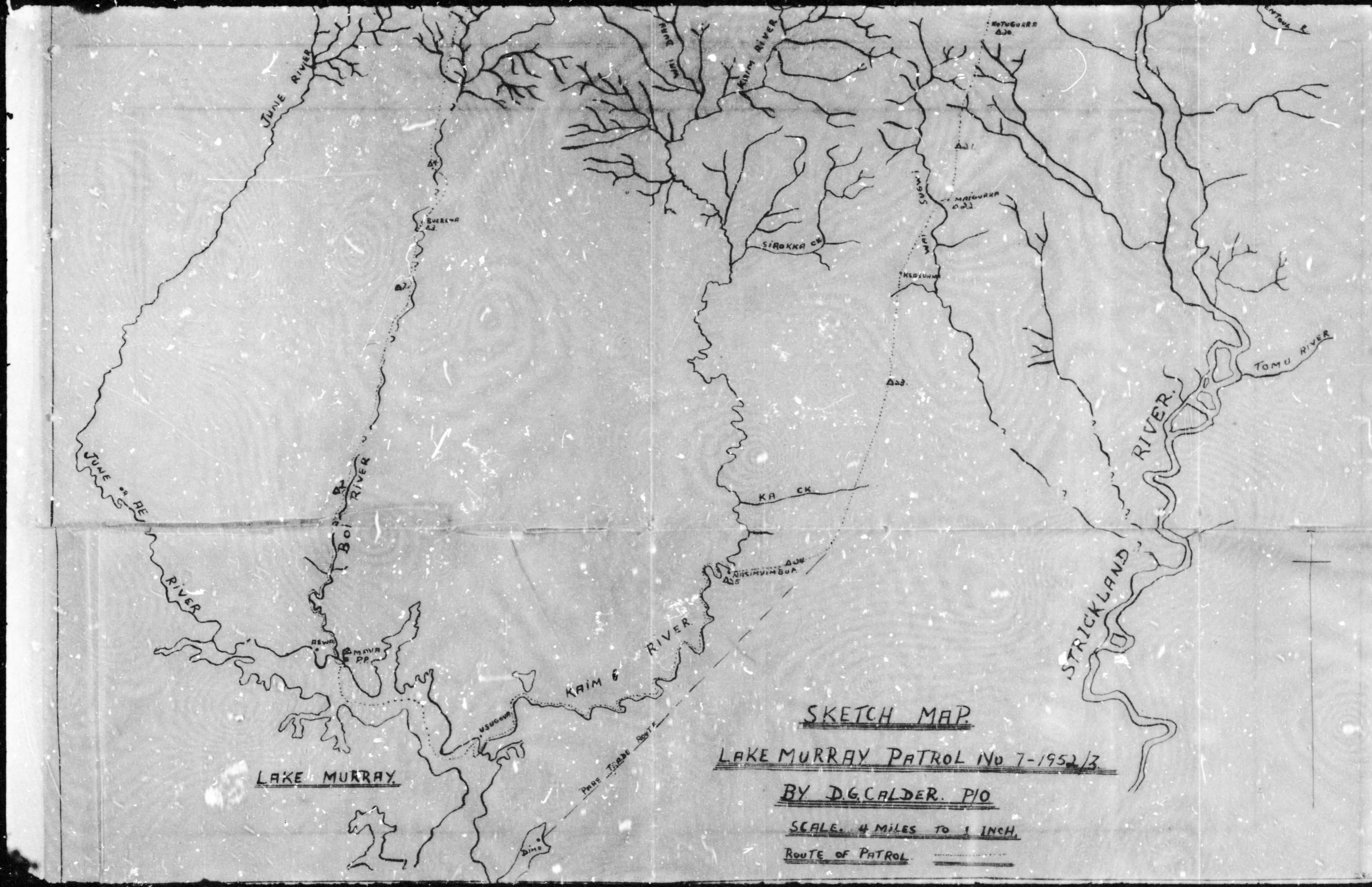
Receipt of this report is acknowledged and calls for no comment beyond the fact that this Headquarters fully appreciates the work being done by the Officers of the Isolated Western Patrol Posts. Although they are well out of sight, they are never out of mind. This report demonstrates fully the effectiveness with which their duties are being executed.

Imprints will be forwarded.

Noted on Journal file 4.5/8

P/A

aak
(A.A. Kelly)
Acting Director


JUNE RIVER
KAIM RIVER
KOTUGURRA
ENTOULA
SIROKKA CK
MAIGURRA
TOMU RIVER
STRICKLAND RIVER
JUNE RIVER
BOI RIVER
KAIM G RIVER
LAKE MURRAY
PADE TRADE ROUTE
KA CK
SKETCH MAP
LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 7-1952/3
BY D.G.CALDER. P/O
SCALE. 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.
ROUTE OF PATROL

FLY RIVER

JUNE RIVER

ELEVALR.

WAI KEN

WAI DURU

KAIM RIVER

SIROKKA CK

WAI KURUME

WAI SUGWI

WAI TU

WAI OMA

CECILIA RIVER

WAI MENGE

NORRD R

RIVER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY (WESTERN) Report No. 8 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by D R JACOBS, C.P.O

Area Patrolled MIDDLE FLY AND LAKE WAM AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ——

Natives 7

Duration—From 8/6/1953 to 24/6/1953

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JAN /19 53

Medical —— /19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

2) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

opula

Females in Child Birth	MIGRA	
	In	
	M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WESTERN DISTRICT — LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY No. 8 - 1952/53.

PREAMBLE: Report of patrol to the MIDDLE FLY and LAKE WAM areas of the Lake Murray sub-district.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.R. Jacobs, C.P.C.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. General Administration.
2. Medical inspection.

DATE LEFT STATION: June 8th. 1953.

DATE RETURNED: June 24th. 1953.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON PATROL: 17

PERSONNEL: 8 Native members of P.P & N.G.C.
4 Administration Employees.
1 Personal servant.

MAP: Sketch map attached.

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA: Lake Murray Patrol No. 5 - 1952/53.

D.R. Jacobs,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine patrol of the Middle Fly and Lake areas. It was discovered on arrival at BOIKAMAV that the Village Constables and the people of all the Middle Fly villages excepting BOSSET had congregated there for a feast. The patrol therefore proceeded direct to BOSSET to allow the people time to return to their villages.

DIARY:

JUNE 8th. 1953.

Departed MAVA 9-15am. in "SAMBIO". Had difficulty reaching the main channel because of the low water. Arrived PANGOA Mission 1-45pm. Departed 3-15pm. and reached MIWA 5pm. Purchased Native foods and stayed the night.

Distance Travelled 31 miles
Time Taken 6-15hrs.

JUNE 9th. 1953.

Departed MIWA about 7am. (clock not working). Passed Massey Baker Junction and continued down the Strickland River. Strickland flow slack. Camped on left bank at 4pm. about 3 miles above GASAKE River.

Distance Travelled 55 miles.
Time Taken 9 hours.

JUNE 10th. 1953.

Broke camp 7-25am. Entered GASAKE River at 7-50am. At 10am. found River blocked by grass. Dispatched some village people to BOIKAMAV for canoes. Canoes arrived 1-15pm. and the patrol reached the village 2-45pm. Discussions with village officials.

Distance Travelled 12 miles
Time Taken 2-35 hrs.

JUNE 11th. 1953.

Village and medical inspections. Supervised cleaning of the village proper. Visited gardens in the afternoon. Minor complaints settled by arbitration.

JUNE 12th. 1953.

Departed BOIKAMAV by canoe 8am. and arrived at "SAMBIO" 10am. Proceeded down the GASAKE River at 10-30am. Entered Strickland River at 12noon. Entered FLY River 12-50pm. and continued up stream. Made camp at 4pm. opposite TAMU creek.

Distance Travelled 31 miles.
Time Taken 5-30hrs.

JUNE 13th. 1953.

Broke camp 10-35am. Trouble starting engine. Continued up the FLY River. Made camp 2 miles below the mouth of the TINUNG River. Apart from the difficulty at times with starting, "SAMBIO" performing well.

Distance Travelled 32miles.
Time Taken 6-30 hrs.

JUNE 14th. 1953.

Departed 7-15am. Passed KONGU River 11-30am. Entered Lake WAM 12-30pm. Arrived BOSSET approx. 3pm. Difficulty finding channel.

Distance Travelled 26 miles
Time Taken 6-30 hrs.

JUNE 15th. 1953.

Village and medical inspections. Gardens visited in the afternoon. Disputes heard.

JUNE 16th 1953.

Departed BOSSET approx. 8-30am. Entered FLY River 9-40am. Passed KONGU River 10-25am. Entered TINUNG River 12-30pm. River blocked in parts by grass. Arrived village 2pm. Talked with village officials and purchased foods.

JUNE 17th 1953.

Village and medical inspections. Listened to complaints.

JUNE 18th. 1953.

Continued the hearing of complaints. Minor disputes settled by arbitration. P.C. told to take all witnesses and defendants to MAVA for C.M.C.

JUNE 19th. 1953.

Departed TINUNG 7-30am. Entered FLY River 8-35am. Travelled downstream, helped by a strong current. Entered TAHU Creek 12-45pm. and found it blocked by drift wood from the FLY River. Cleared blockage and arrived KOMOVE 3pm. Talked with village officials.

Distance Travelled 45miles.
Time Taken 6-40 hrs.

JUNE 20TH. 1953

Village and medical inspections. Purchase of Native foods.

JUNE 21st. 1953.

Departed KOMOVE 7-45am. Entered FLY River 9-30am. Entered KAVIANANGA River 10-50am. and arrived KAVIANANGA 11-20am. Discussions with village officials.

Distance Travelled 19 miles
Time Taken 3-35 hrs.

JUNE 22nd. 1953.

Village and medical inspections. Hearing complaints.

JUNE 23rd. 1953.

Departed KAVIANANGA by canoe at 7am. Reached launch and underway at 7-45am. Entered FLY River 8-30am. EVERILL Junct. 8-50am. Passed GASAKE River mouth 9-50am. Continued up Strickland River and made camp 4-50pm.

Distance Travelled 47 miles.
Time Taken 9-05 hrs.

JUNE 24th. 1953.

Broke camp 7-05am. MASSEY BAKER Junction 8-35am. Continued up the HERBERT River. Passed MIWA 1pm. Arrived Pangoa via MOIRAVU'UM at 3pm. Departed 4-30pm. and arrived MAVA 8-10pm.

Distance Travelled 60 miles
Time Taken 10-50 hrs.

END OF DIARY

SUMMARY

VILLAGES:

With the exception of BOIKAMAV all the villages in this area were of a high standard. Both BOSSET and TINUNG, large villages for this area, were found to be clean and orderly. Both villages build comparatively small houses on the ground, they are made of kipa and biri and are well constructed. At TINUNG a large rebuilding scheme has just been completed, and the village is now in a very satisfactory condition.

BOIKAMAV on the other hand was partly overgrown with grass, and many of the houses were in need of repair. Cutting of the grass was supervised while the patrol was in the village, and orders were left with the V.C. to see that all houses in need of repair were repaired. The condition of this village was partly due to neglect of duty by the Village Constable, and partly to the fact that the people had been away from the village for a considerable time during the measles and mumps outbreak.

Komove and KAVIANANGA villages were in good condition and no orders were necessary for improvement.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The BOSSET, KAVIANANGA and KOMOVE Village Constables are all carrying out their duties well. MIRIA, V.C. of TINUNG village is keen and is showing promise in his new appointment.

V.C. NAMBAI of BOIKAMAV is rather weak and does not have very great control over his people but at present a more suitable man cannot be found and it is hoped that NAMBAI will improve.

V.C. KERAI of KAVIANANGA is a smart man, and the best seen in the area patrolled.

The village councillors are all keen to do their best.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Some excellent gardens were seen at BOIKAMAV and BOSSET. At BOIKAMAV each village family has its seperate garden of an acre or more in extent. Within the last 2 years yams have been introduced with success. Maho was obtained from DARU and taitu from SUKI lagoon in the Morehead River Sub-district. These yams are now grown in greater quantity than taro.

Maniota, pumpkin, bananas, paw-paw, pineapples, and sugar-cane are also grown.

The BOSSET gardens are not as extensive nor as well cared for as are those at BOIKAMAV. Kaima, taro and Malay taro are the main crops grown. The so-called Malay taro, which the people say was introduced from MERAUKE (D.N.G.) has a larger type and lighter coloured foliage than the common taro. Unfortunately there were none ready for digging while the patrol was at the village and a sample was not taken.

The MALAY Missionary has a model garden of some 5 acres, surrounded by a strong pig proof fence. Rice, kaima, taro, and peanuts plus pineapple, paw-paw etc. are grown.

The TINUNG people as yet do not worry very much about gardens. One or two men have small plots of taro and kaima. The KAVIANANGA gardens were not seen, but a good quantity and variety of foodstuffs were sold to the patrol.

Apart from the sago and garden produce, the lagoons and rivers provide these people with a good source for additional food.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont.)

Fish, turtle and crocodile are very plentiful. At KOMOVE the village people catch and domesticate young duck and geese. Wallabies, cassowary and pig are plentiful in the bush.

Fowls are kept by most of the BOSSET people, but apart from a small number at TIMUNG, are not found in the other villages. Pigs and dogs are numerous in all of the villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

A medical inspection was coducted in all the villa ge s, and the particulars are set out below.

Village	T.U.	Yaws	Scabies	Injury	Pneumonia	Boil	N.G. Mouth.	
BOIKAMAV	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	
BOSSET	1	7	6	3	1	-	-	
TIMUNG	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	
KOMOVE	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
KAVIANANGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Total
	3	9	15	3	2	1	1	35

All the people with these above complaints were sent to MAVA AID Post for treatment. Other minor injuries and complaints were treated in the villages.

Apart from the fairly high number of yaws cases at BOSSET the general health, especially among the smaller children is very satisfactory.

MISSIONS:

Ther e is one Mission in the area patrolled, and tha t is the Dutch Roman Catholic Mission at BOSSET. The Mission is under the control of Father van Dongen of BOEPOEL who pays regular visits to BOSSET.

EDUCATION:

The school at BOSSET is conducted by a Malay Mission teacher under the control of the Catholic Mission at BOEPOEL. The school is a ve ry well constructed building, well furnished with wooden desks and school equipment.

At the time of the patrols visit 42 students, 22 boys and 20 girls, were attending the school. These students are divided over three classes and all their work is d one in the Malay language.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS:

There are res thouses and podice barracks of a good standard in all of the villages. Necessary r epairs to the rooves of the TIMUNG and KAVIANANGA resthouses and barracks are to be made.

ACCESSIBILITY TO VILLAGES BY LAUNCH:

The Lake, the Strickland and Fly rivers were at their lowest for many years at the time of this patrol. However the launch was able to get within a mile of the villages from where it was necessary to proceed by canoe to the villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It was reported to the patrol by the TINUNG V.C. whilst at BOIKAVAV, that the male EBAI of TINUNG had committed an unnatural offence against the male NICOLA'AUS of TINUNG. EBAI immediately fled but has since been recaptured and is being held with NICOLA'AUS and the witness awaiting first transport to DARU for trial.

A case of indecent assault was reported to the patrol at BOSSET. The accused and witnesses were sent to the station for C.N.M.

The TINUNG V.C. reported a case of threatening behaviour and a case of obscene language. All parties were sent to MAVA with the V.C. for C.N.M.

A case of unlawful assault was investigated at KAVIANANGA Those concerned in the assault, together with the witnesses were sent to MAVA for C.N.M.

The minor disputes reported to the patrol in the villages, when it was possible, were settled by arbitration.

BORDER MOVEMENTS:

The BOIAKAKA people, from the new village of FIFIGABUGA were at BOSSET for a feast at the time of the patrols visit. FIFIGABUGA, from native reports, is about six hours walk to the north of BOSSET and is under DUTCH jurisdiction.

Four men of the MOU'A group whonsay their villages are in the mountains to the north of BOSSET in Dutch territory were seen at BOSSET. They said that they were returning to work after a spell in their villages. They had come down the OKAWEDI and FLY Rivers by canoe to reach BOSSET. Two of the men, about 35 years of age, were of extremely small statue-no more than four feet in height. They said that most of their people were of similar stature.

GENERAL:

The "SAM" performed very well over the 400 mile trip. The difficulty in starting referred to in the diary is due to air getting into the fuel leads.

D. R. Jacobs
Cadet Patrol Officer.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1952/53.

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1323	L/Cpl.	UNINI	He is experienced but not over intelligent. Did a fair job.
8036	Const.	GABUMI-GONGIGI	A smart constable who shows promise. Is reliable and worked well on the patrol.

D.E. Jacobs,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Compiled

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 8 - 1952/53

APPENDIX "B"

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L.M. 5	MOBERO.	Interprets Lake Murray and Middle Fly languages into Police Motu. His work fair. Tends to be lazy.
DARU-	KURUKA	Boatscrew. Worked well.
DARU-	SIDA	Prob. Engineer. Worked well.
DARU-	DURUGI	Medical Orderly. Seems quite keen on his job and worked well.

D.R. Jacobs,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

20/4/141

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
22 SEP 1953
NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-5-3/82

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU W.D.

14th September, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for-

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

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 52/53.

Another well conducted Patrol from Mr. Jacobs who continues to do good work.

This report calls for little if any comment except that it is pleasing to note that conditions in the areas visited by Mr. Jacobs are good.

(F.A. BENSTED)
Acting District Commissioner W.D.

M.A. McLeod
Ch. 22/9

Check when comments due

DS.30-4-141.

23rd Sept.1953.

The District Commissioner,
Western District.
DARU.

Subject: trol Report No.8/52-53.Lake Murray.

Receipt of this Report is acknowledged.

The satisfactory administrative condition in the Middle Fly and Lake DAVIUMBU Area is noted.

It would appear that the Lake Murray establishment must needs a decent typewriter.

Mr. Jacobs is to be commended for the neatness of his mapping. Should you require sun-prints of Patrol maps, please advise in your covering comments of the relevant report.

(A.A. Roberts),
Act.Director.D.D.S.&N.A.

PA

NETHERLANDS

LAKE HERBERT HOOVER

LAKE HAM

KISSIMMEE RIVER

TAMIAMI CANAL

OKEECHOBEE LAKE

CALOOSA R.

FISHELL JUNC.

STRICKLAND RIVER

SHARPS

MASSEY BAKER JUNC.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 8 - 52/53

Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch

ROUTE OF PATROL -·-·-·→ D.JACOBS 17/1/53

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

FLY RIVER

High Bank

High Bank

LAKE HERBERT HOOVER OR LAKE WAM

Post

LOW FOREST TRACK

Sandy

Nevia

Pokaeki

BOI RIVER

WAVA PP

KAUM RIVER

Obogwa

LAKE MURRAY

Dimzu

Pangoa Mission

Moiluuuton

TRACK

Soyo Place

Asoravelelum

Mtuu

Tone Tone

KONGU RIVER

TINLING LAGOON

TINLING

GANA LAGOON

Swampy

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 8 - 52/53

Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch

ROUTE OF PATROL -·—·→ D.JACOBS 17/7/53