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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Copy:

District Administration



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. I of 1968/69 - LAKE MURRAY.

Patrol Conducted by Colin Young, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled TOTU RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans one (ADC - NOMAD)

Natives 29

Duration—From 19 / 6 / 1968 to 15 / 7 / 1968

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Medical Orderly

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5 / 19 68

Medical N/A / / 19

Map Reference Strickland and Tomu Rivers - Western District.

Objects of Patrol Initial contact and consolidation.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9 / 10 / 1968

[Signature]
District Commissioner [Signature]

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

10
67-3-6

67-3-6

October 21st, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. LAKE MURRAY 1-68/69

Your reference 67-6-1 of 9th October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by C.G. YOUNG P.O. to the TOMU River area.

This patrol was useful and should help to give a
greater sense of security to the people of the area.

If the people of the three villages do migrate to
a point on the Strickland River 20 miles south of the TOMU
junction they will presumably be administered from Lake Murray.
It would have been pertinent for the patrol to examine the site
for suitability and whether assistance such as supply of seed
coconuts might be desirable. An indication of the numbers of
people involved would have made the situation clearer. The
ownership of the site chosen would also be relevant.

(W.R. DISHON)
A/Director.

c.c. Mr. C.G. Young,
C/- Lake Murray Patrol Post,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

67-3-6
(9)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-6-1
If calling ask for RAG.bd
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU
9th October, 1968

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONDORU

LAKE MURRAY PATROL 1/68-69

Please find herewith report on the above patrol from Mr. C.G. YOUNG, Officer-in-Charge, LAKE MURRAY. Two reports should be read in conjunction with this: LAKE MURRAY 5/67-68 forwarded on 20th June, 1968 (your 67-16-31 of 26th July, 1968 refers) and NOMAD 1/68-69, forwarded on 3rd September, 1968, under cover of my 67-7-1 of that date. Camping allowance claims are being funded.

2. My comments on this latter report apply, and there is little I can add. Despite the fact that Mr. YOUNG and his party spent 9 or 10 days travelling to and from the area concerned, and only some 7 days or less in actual area, this combined NOMAD/LAKE MURRAY patrol was considerably more than a mere logistical exercise. Tales of its route and joint nature would spread through the area by word of mouth, and most of the people concerned would now be aware that Administration patrols have the mobility, strength and will to traverse even their "backblocks" from any direction.

3. Mr. YOUNG has competently conducted his section of the patrol. His stay at LAKE MURRAY, spread now over portions of two terms, has been characterised by steady hard work, made more difficult by many frustrating experiences with outboard motors and a broken-down launch. He has recently requested a transfer, and this is being sympathetically considered.

4. For consideration, please.

I.A. Holmes
(I.A. Holmes) *MB*
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DISTROFF

59-1-1

123.

NORRHAD, via DARU,
Western District.

30th September, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1. OF 1968/69.

Please find attached in duplicate the above patrol report by Mr. Patrol Officer Young. Copies of Mr. Young's Claim for Camping Allowance, certified by me, also are enclosed for your approval please. I would ask that my tardiness in submitting this report be overlooked as with the onset of the dry season I have been travelling a great deal in the sub-district and as a result have not spent much time in the office.

2. From my point of view this patrol, as ^{was} with patrol no. 5 of 1967/68, was intended to clear up what might have been an untidy corner of the sub-district. At the same time it was understood that the population probably would come within the KOMAD sphere and such has proved to be the case.

Apart from this aspect it is considered closer links should be forged between the KOMAD and NORRHAD sub-districts and joint patrols do have this effect.

In the long range pattern stores to KOMAD, both government and co-operative must be shipped to the aerodrome at BOBKA and airlifted to KOMAD from there on the score of economy. This consideration would have been one of many in the minds of the District Co-ordinating Committee when they approved recently a recommendation that the Lake Murray Patrol Post, and allied administrative services, be transferred from HAKA to BOBKA.

3. A map, in this instance, has not been submitted as there area concerned is one of initial contact and that submitted with KOMAD Patrol Report No. 1 of 1968/69 should be used. The patrol was under the control of the officer conducting that patrol and the area traversed lies within the KOMAD sub-district.

For your consideration please.

(Signature)
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc Assistant District Commissioner,
KOMAD.

Officer-in-charge,
Patrol Post,
LAKE MURRAY.



INTRODUCTION

This initial contact patrol of the Tomu River area was a combined effort with the Lake Murray contingent joining with the Nomad patrol at a point on the Strickland River and then co-jointly moving by foot into the incensed area. A.D.O. Wells of Nomad led the patrol and with his Interpreters being able to converse (mostly indirectly) with the ground we contacted, the Lake Murray contingent remained here a support group.

67/68 I refer you to my Lake Murray Patrol Report No. ⁵ ~~4~~ a report on my May patrol into the Ubuu area west of the Strickland and south of the Tomu Rivers. The intention of this patrol was to re-visit the villages I contacted then move further west and north to contact other villages which were vaguely known about and which an aerial survey by Wells and myself prior to our respective departures, verified.

This report is an intentionally brief one the patrol being more a concern of Nomad with the patrolled area falling within the Nomad administrative area boundaries. With Mr. Well's and his Interpreter's knowledge of surrounding groups, they were able to fit these people into an overall picture. By questioning them on their knowledge of these surrounding groups, connecting similarities in customs, language, house construction etc. this, broadly, was able to be done.

Mr. Well's report will give details on those aspects which I have no background knowledge to do.

DIARY

1968

June

Wednesday, 19th.

0650 departed Lake Murray Station in M.V. "KIWA" with 1 Police, 2 Interpreters, Medical Orderly and 7 carriers. 2 Police and 15 carriers have been sent ahead to GOIXOBON village. Travelled down Herbert River then up Strickland until 1730 when made camp on banks of Strickland.

Thursday, 20th.

0630 departed campsite and continue boat trail up the Strickland. Travelled until 1945 when tied up and again made camp on banks of Strickland.

Friday, 21st.

0530 depart campsite. Water has dropped an estimated 10 feet since we came on last patrol. A few logs and continually the look out for sand and gravel bars. At 1945 arrive south of Dupetata Creek. Carriers un load and walk through to village. Self and boats crew go dead slow up the Creek. Stuck halfway for 1 hour on a log. Eventually reach village at 2040. Slept GOIXOBON.

Saturday, 22nd.

At GOIXOBON. Flies bad in village. Tomorrow will go up river some 18 miles to junction of Tomu River to await Wells and party. Slept GOIXOBON.

DIARY (Cont.)

JUNE

Sunday, 23rd.

0900 departed GOIYOBOM in M.V. "MIWA" for Tamu junction. Against strong current. Stopped for hour or so hunting a casseway. Arrive junction at 1530. Anchored and will stay until Wells arrives.

Monday, 24th.

Spent bad night with mosquitoes and snuffles allowing little sleep. 1030 Wells arrives by canoe. 1200 C.P.O. Pell arrives with foot party. Depart junction loaded down and towing canoe load of carriers. An equal amount walking down to Dupotata with a GOIYOBOM guide I brought. Arrive GOIYOBOM and sleep.

Tuesday, 25th.

At GOIYOBOM - heavy patrol resting.

Wednesday, 26th.

Departed GOIYOBOM (party consists of A.D.C. Wells, P.C. Young, C.P.O. Pell, 1 S/C., 1 C/4c., 5 other ranks, 4 Interpreters, 2 Medicals, 2 cooks, and 62 carriers - Pares, Jemas, Lungrus and Gaiyoboms) at 0745. At 1600 stop and make bush camp. Slight camp.

Thursday, 27th.

Departed camp and walked until reached ASALIBI village in afternoon. Only 3 females at long house who promptly take off on our arrival. Late afternoon some men arrive in. Made camp down from village and slept.

Friday, 28th.

At ASALIBI. Wells questions people as whereabouts & distances of other villages. Attempt correlate vague information with what we saw on aerial survey - still not clear. People bring food in, purchased and distributed to carriers. Slept ASALIBI.

Saturday, 29th.

Depart ASALIBI for BUBIOTI (Lubus group). This is new country as in my last patrol only went as far as last village ASALIBI. After 1.25 hrs. walking arrived burnt out village. Call out to people but no one appears - construct make-shift shelter and leave presents. Then set off for BUBIOTI village (have a couple of ASALIBI guides). After 1.15 hrs. walking we are told by ASALIBI that village is close. Send 2 of them ahead to warn people of our imminent arrival. After 15 minutes return saying village is deserted. Patrol then moves on to village. Here found two skulls fastened to recessed floor of long house. Patrol moves back some 300 yards and camp is set up - rope set up around camp and no-one to come outside of this perimeter. About 3 p.m. some villagers arrive - friendly but timid and wary. Guards posted throughout night and slept.

Sunday, 30th.

Wells and self to village where had informal talk with people (now numbering 11 + 12 from BUBIOTI) Village of BUGBITIA (Usua group) confirmed. Skulls have been removed and others won't recover them to be photographed - paint not pressed. Talk an area generally - still timid and wary and hedge around though obtain guides to take us to BUGBITIA. Slept camp.

DIARY (Cont.)

JULY

Monday, 1st.

Departed WAGALIBI at 0700. In first hour had to fell trees to cross Toul River taking 45 minutes to do so. Walked on and after 1 1/2 hours approx. came across a 75ft. long house-deserted. Push on and at 1330 arrive at EUGUBITIA. Under thin reception with people living in their long house until we enticed them out. Camp set up about 500 yards from village and cordoned off. People very timid and extremely wary. Are like physical specimens, scaly and fairly tall. Guards posted throughout night. Slept camp.

Tuesday, 2nd.

At EUGUBITIA. Talks with people (Usuna clan, part of Kowu group). 12 adult men, 9 adult females and 6 children - rest of people won't present themselves. Talks are fruitless as people are scared and lie unconvincingly. Don't know Biami language, only heard of Miria's. Obtain guides to take us to the Rontoul River - to then the Sia River. Say they aren't raided but WAGALIBIS are - opposite to what WAGALIBIS say. Presents given out, carriers feed purchased. On the track to here we had to walk through an old garden (say left 1 year ago) that was in use - over 100 acres possibly up to 150. Slept camp.

Wednesday, 3rd.

Departed EUGUBITIA 0730 with guides. Track very indistinct and in parts none at all. Becoming obvious that the guides are swinging us west away from house, gardens. At 1600 make camp.

Thursday, 4th.

Guides say we are on wrong track - retrace steps for 1/2 hour then they strike directly west (road is 20° west of north) - curse and swear but nothing we can do. Cutting our way through bush - then swing north west. At 1700 make camp.

Friday, 5th.

0700 break camp and move north of north west. Bad track - what track there is. Well's leg becoming infected from impalement on a thorny bush in flight from a wasp swarm. Cross Rontoul River by log raft. Pass through gardens with small garden house - entering forest contacted ... At 1730 make camp.

Saturday, 6th.

Break camp. Guide now is Interpreter UGA. Leads us all over the place-back tracking-patrol spread all over the place-finding tracks like yesterday. Most frustrating. Eventually find track and at 0930 pass through WOHOMSON hamlet. Walk on and arrive at ISIBI village 3 1/2 hours later. Slept ISIBI.

Sunday, 7th.

Depart ISIBI 0830 and arrive Nowad Station at 12.30. Leave Murray patrol and carriers quartered for the night. Self slept P.O. Johnson's house.

Monday, 8th.

At Nowad.

DIARY (Cont.)

JULY

Tuesday, 9th. At Nomad.

Wednesday, 10th. At Nomad.

Thursday, 11th. Self and Lake Murray contingent depart Nomad for return to Lake Murray. Walk on Westerley track then cross Strickland (after spending 2 hours finding canoe and crossing). Walked through evening until reached DUAN village at 1930. Slept DUAN.

Friday, 12th. Departed DUAN walking south until 1200 when reached DEBEFARE Mission where had lunch with missionary. At 1330 departed again and reached BELEDEMA village around 1600. Slept BELEDEMA.

Saturday, 13th. Departed BELEDEMA walking south towards headwaters KAIM River. At 1645 made bush camp and slept.

Sunday, 14th. Departed camp site and arrived Kaim River canoe place about 2 hours later. All into 2 canoes and take off down river for Lake Murray swamp. At 1800 beached and had a meal. At 1930 re-embarked and paddled all night.

Monday, 15th. Still paddling and arrive Lake Murray Station around 1100. All tired and have afternoon sleep. Patrol stood down.

End of Patrol

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In my initial contact patrol of May I visited the villages of GOIYOBOM, DEME and ASALIBI. A number of people from BUBIOBI and WAGALIBI villages appeared at ASALIBI to meet the patrol however because of their reluctance for me to move on and visit their villages I in fact did not go any further, mainly because of their attitude and also because I was moving further into Nomas territory.

As stated in my previous report, a number of people from the three villages I contacted indicated that they wished to move down onto the banks of the Strickland some 30 miles below the Tomu junction. This was unexpected and I was rather skeptical of their actually carrying out the move, thinking it was more put forward to please the patrol. These people are bush dwellers and as such would have to greatly adapt themselves (as the GOIYOBOMS are at present doing- learning how to make canoes etc.) if decided to move to the Strickland banks and thereafter be drawn into the Lake Murray orbit which is an area of swamps and waterways. Besides this they are completely primitive and as such the Nomas administration would be more geared to administer them than the Lake Murray administration. People in the Lake area are semi-sophisticated with a high per capita income derived from crocodile skins whereas the Nomas area people are nearly all primitives- any Nomas moving into the Lake area would be misfits socially and economically.

A basic reason for my participating in this extension patrol was to again visit these villages in company with the Nomas O.I.C. and then jointly work out the future administration of these people. The people seemed undecided but some stated that they would now definitely stay where they were- the GOIYOBOMS, as before, are still going to make the move. However in the last month word has trickled through that not only the people of the three villages are going ahead with the move preparing a combined village site but have been joined by people from the two farther villages WAGALIBI and BUBIOBI.

From observations on patrol (and Mr. Wells would agree) it seems certain that all of these villages are still subject to raids from the BIAMIS, in their own village areas. This would explain why the people are so undecided on moving- not really wanting to move even further south but wanting to get away from the superior BIAMI forces. Things will just have to remain in confusion until the whole of the BIAMIS are brought under full control (plus the HONANABIS who also seem to raid here) and, as I feel sure they will do, these people are able to move back to their original grounds north of the Tomu without any fear of being driven out again. This however will not be for at least another couple of years when considering the traditional fighting spirit of the BIAMIS and their reluctance to accept civilization readily with all its strictures on custom, most common day to them but repugnant to a civilized society.

Reception of the patrol at the previously contacted villages of GOIYOBOM, DEME (destroyed by fire), and ASALIBI was good and we were able to recruit guides to take us on to the farther villages. The village of BUBIOBI was found in ashes as the people had earlier reported as an accident. Mr. Wells will have more on this burning at this village (and possibly that of DEME also) in his report, he had no prior information from the BIAMIS on this.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Upon the arrival of the patrol at WAGALIBI long house it was found totally deserted. Some of the inhabitants arrived later in the day meeting the patrol with the explanation that they thought we had gone in another direction (since this patrol in conversation with P.O. Randolph ex-Bann Base Camp, he spoke of 2 villages being very near if not actually on the banks of Lake Campbell - this Lake being some 15 miles S.E. of WAGALIBI)

Our unexpected visit to this village enabled us to view the two warning skulls fastened to the recessed doorway, something we wouldn't have seen if the people had known of our imminent arrival. As it was, the next day (after the people had arrived back) the skulls disappeared, obviously being taken into the bush and hidden. The people were unable to deny their existence but when cautiously asked they refused to recover them for Wells to take pictures for the Territory Museum.

Both skulls were finger painted with red and yellow ochre on the "face" and each featured the right hand side of the skull (over the mastoid bone) smashed in, through which the brains had been extracted for cannibalism. One appeared to be less than 3 months old whilst the other was that of a young lad or a female (a female according to the village leader). Both had fresh red flowers inserted in the eye and nose sockets which gave them a grotesquely attractive appearance.

The WAGALIBI people (as taken rearward only whilst the majority never presented themselves) were friendly but wary and unco-operative - however they confirmed that another village BUGUBITIA (of Usua clan) lay a days walk north. We obtained guides to lead us there. Enroute to BUGUBITIA a day later we came across a long house in good repair but barricaded up and deserted. On asking our guides as to who lived there they blandly explained that it was the previous WAGALIBI long house. The house materials were as new if not more new than those of the present WAGALIBI house so it was obviously a cover up for a group that didn't wish to acknowledge themselves to the patrol.

Our arrival at BUGUBITIA was cautiously met by the people keeping well inside their long house and only coming out after we had proved our intentions friendly. These people (again a taken force) were extremely timid and though volunteering that it was true that the DIMS raided WAGALIBI, they denied that they raided them. Of the 12 adult males that we saw in this village all appeared in good physical, fairly tall and well built - there was a distinct comparison between these and the others we saw in previous villages.

From here the patrol moved north far beyond Cation, we were able to obtain BUGUBITIA guides to take us to the Rencoul River (SIU River in local language) from where we could easily make our way north and west across contacted villages and from there to Nased Station. The journey north was designed by our guides to keep us away from houses, gardens, tracks and points from where we may be able to see those. The "track" was mainly made by ourselves and even when our guides got onto a faint track a number of times we had to retrace our steps for our guides to supposedly get their bearings. 4 1/2 days later we reached Nased after a most uncomfortable journey.

This was the end of the patrol and it now only remained for the Lake Murray contingent to walk the 4 1/2 days back to Lake Murray using a lead through the PARE area.

CONCLUSION

There were no set objects for the patrol to achieve other than to contact as many of these people as possible. There are undoubtedly other people and villages in this area as yet uncontacted plus those people of the villages we contacted, that didn't appear before the patrol.

What this patrol did achieve was to penetrate a previously uncontacted area, make contact with some of the people and show our friendly intentions toward them. The patrol's observations, positioning of villages and friendly contact gives a background basis for the follow up patrol to proceed with. It is anticipated that future administration with lie in the hands of Nomad though Lake Murray with its boat transport direct to SOIYORON, could help out with ferrying supplies if needed.

The route of the return of the patrol through the contacted but still primitive villages of W'OMSON and ISIRI would also have shown these people that there is another "Government" south of them that if need be can travel up into their area.

This report has been more a recount of the patrol's movements than a survey of the people as mentioned in my introduction this would be ably handled by Mr. Wells who is able to fit these people into the Nomad set-up.

The murder of a young man as reported in my May Report was confirmed and the attackers named as being the MIRIAN group were identified by the Nomad interpreter as being the NOMANABI people, the headman MIRIA also being identified as the NOMANABI headman. The investigation of this incident will be taken up further by Nomad.

No illusions are held that the patrol has stopped tribal raiding in the area, much more work remains to be done before this can come about. In the meantime, as the patrol advised these people, they should defend themselves as always (in our present position the Administration is incapable of doing this) but should report raids to Nomad as soon as possible and were also hopefully requested to discontinue their raids on others. I think this is as much as can hoped to be achieved at this stage.

.....
C. G. YOUNG,
PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

*1- Moresby
H.P.*

District of WESTERN Report No. LAKE MURRAY No. 2 -68/69

Patrol Conducted by C.G. YOUNG, P.O.

Area Patrolled LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 2 PNGC, 1 Warder, 2 Interpreters, 1 personal cook & Council Clerk.

Duration—From 8/9/1968 to 21/10/1968

Number of Days 36

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/2/1968

Medical -/-/1966

Map Reference ATTACHED FOURMIL- COPY ARMY AERIAL SURVEY MAP 1964.

Objects of Patrol (1) Write up new Census Registers, (2) Write up firearms Register, (3) Report on Council work to date to villages & (4) General Admin.

Director of District Administration,
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

*Not used as
an Area Study
Kuo
2/6/69*

67-3-19

4th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. LAKE MURRAY 2/68-12

Your reference 67-6-1 of 15th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Report by Mr. C.G. Young, P.O. to LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY Census Divisions.

An informative report which is marred by not being in the format as required by my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

I expect that the next patrol will carry out an investigation into the land rights of the JUNGUN and BARE people to avoid the possibility of litigation arising in the future.

Has the District Rural Development Officer been advised concerning the growth of the deer herds in the area? Any action should emanate from him in the first instance.

As you are aware the move to BOBOA has received approval subject to the conditions as advised to you.

Covering memoranda adequately deals with other matters raised in the report.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. C.G. Young,
P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
NOMAD
Western District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.3.19(93)

67-6-1

AMB.ss



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

15th January, 1969

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUI.

LAKE MURRAY P/R 2 - 68/69 - C.G. Young, P.O.

Please find attached copies of a patrol report submitted by Mr. C.G. Young, P.O. in relation to a patrol to the LAKE MURRAY and Middle FLY Census Division and covering memorandum 67-1-2 of the 3rd December, 1968 from the Assistant District Commissioner, MOREHEAD. This should have been submitted as an area study/situation report but this was neglected. As the report is now old and the officer transferred to NOMAD, the action taken has been to draw the attention of Mr. YOUNG and the Assistant District Commissioner, MOREHEAD to this deficiency.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The matter of IUNGUM and PARE peoples land rights in the area would have merited more investigation by the patrol. Future patrols should endeavour to discover whether transfers of land by sale were permitted under the traditional system of the original owners, whether such sales were permanent and transmissible to heirs of the purchasers, and whether the purchase was outright or whether payments had to be made in perpetuity. Some details of the original purchases would be useful information such as the name of each block of land, the names of the buying groups or individuals, the names of the vendors or the vending groups, details of the payments made and whether both groups to each transaction concur in their renditions of what was intended by the contract and what was effected. Once these questions are answered, the solution of the dispute may be more readily apparent.

ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The economics of the rubber industry are not as bad as Mr. YOUNG thinks. The District Rural Development Officer advises me that currently rubber can be purchased by the Agriculture Dept. at DARU at 16c per lb. This would mean that the grower at LAKE MURRAY would receive about 13c per lb. at a buying centre there.

The scheme at LAKE MURRAY envisages the establishment of small holders factories at the village level. The cost of a factory would be \$400. The process of preparing the rubber into 1 lb. smoked sheets is simple and Papuans have proved very adaptable to learn it. The grower would bring these sheets into a central buying point where they would be baled.

It is recommended that a grower establish 6 acres of rubber which in the 10th year should yield 1000 lb. per acre or between \$700 and \$800 per year.

Because of the uncertainty of the future of the rubber market it is intended that cattle also be introduced into the rubber blocks as an alternative or additional source of revenue. These cannot be introduced in the early years of the rubber as cattle can damage immature trees.

Another crop being considered for LAKE MURRAY is pepper.

OS
5/3

.../2

The alleged "muddy" taste of LAKE MURRAY barramundi has not been definitely proven. If it is proven to be so, smoking the product would probably make it marketable. However the Agriculture Department hesitates to develop barramundi fishing at LAKE MURRAY until more is known of the life cycle and migrations of this fish lest the valuable coastal fisheries are endangered or fishing of undersized fish is promoted.

The area will probably always produce some crocodile skins even if present protection of breeders is not successful.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

No coverage of border movements and attitudes has been given. The Assistant District Commissioner has been requested to make the need for such reporting a part of standing patrol instructions for such border areas.

EDUCATION:

Expulsion of delinquent boarders who break and enter stores would appear necessary if this type of activity is to be wiped out. The complaint should apply to the Courts also for parents to make restitution for stolen property in order that their discouragement of the practice is gained.

AGRICULTURE:

The growth of deer herds in these areas should be brought to the attention of the Director of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.

The police authorities in this District refer all shotgun applications to D.D.A. officers in charge of the various areas. Therefore to a great extent the preservation of bird life in this area is in the hands of the Officer in Charge.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The communication problem between the LAKE MURRAY Post and BOBOA (PANGOA) airstrip is being currently considered at D.D.A. Headquarters.

The airstrip at KAVIANANGA may be required by the Administration for border control or by the LAKE MURRAY Buyers' Society at a later date. It might be prudent to only grant the U.F.M. a yearly lease of this site until the economic and political picture becomes clearer. This aspect should be covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, MOREHEAD when the purchase is effected.

CENSUS:

Mr. YOUNG has evidently done a good job in rewriting the Census sheets and correcting previous errors. Unfortunately the Village Population Registers do not show the date of the previous census on the top of the form as required and the A.D.C. MOREHEAD is being asked to see that this is done on all such registers submitted in the future.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

There are no vehicular roads in the area, but there are tracks and these should be shown on the map and track times given.

(I.A. Holmes)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The alleged "muddy" taste of LAKE MURRAY barramundi has not been definitely proven. If it is proven to be so, smoking the product would probably make it marketable. However the Agriculture Department hesitates to develop barramundi fishing at LAKE MURRAY until more is known of the life cycle and migrations of this fish lest the valuable coastal fisheries are endangered or fishing of undersized fish is promoted.

The area will probably always produce some crocodile skins even if present protection of breeders is not successful.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

No coverage of border movements and attitudes has been given. The Assistant District Commissioner has been requested to make the need for such reporting a part of standing patrol instructions for such border areas.

EDUCATION:

Expulsion of delinquent boarders who break and enter stores would appear necessary if this type of activity is to be wiped out. The complaint should apply to the Courts also for parents to make restitution for stolen property in order that their discouragement of the practice is gained.

AGRICULTURE:

The growth of deer herds in these areas should be brought to the attention of the Director of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.

The police authorities in this District refer all shotgun applications to D.D.A. officers in charge of the various areas. Therefore to a great extent the preservation of bird life in this area is in the hands of the Officer in Charge.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The communication problem between the LAKE MURRAY Post and BOYER (PANGO) airstrip is being currently considered at D.D.A. Headquarters.

The airstrip at KAVIANANGA may be required by the Administration for border control or by the LAKE MURRAY Buyers' Society at a later date. It might be prudent to only grant the U.F.M. a yearly lease of this site until the economic and political picture becomes clearer. This aspect should be covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, MOREHEAD when the purchase is effected.

CENSUS:

Mr. YOUNG has evidently done a good job in rewriting the Census sheets and correcting previous errors. Unfortunately the Village Population Registers do not show the date of the previous census on the top of the form as required and the A.D.C. MOREHEAD is being asked to see that this is done on all such registers submitted in the future.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

There are no vehicular roads in the area, but there are tracks and these should be shown on the map and track times given.

(I.A. Holmes)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegrams

Car Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Morehead, via Daru,
Western District.

3rd December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 2 of 1968/69.

Attached please find three copies of the above report by Mr. Patrol Officer Colin Young and Claims for Camping Allowance for your certification. These could be returned please to the NOMAD Sub-district Office where Mr. Young now is stationed.

2. Mr. Young has written a thoughtful report and it comprises the distilled experience of his two tours of duties at the lake. Some facets of the patrol post's activities have been understated.

In his introductory section (paragraph 3) Mr. Young suggests a cadet patrol officer would be of great use at Lake Murray. This is so and from time to time cadets when stationed at MOREHEAD can be detached to the OIC LAKE MURRAY to assist that officer in his duties. Much more lasting relief will be given the OIC when the Patrol Post is moved from MAKU to BOBOA and his clerk does not have to spend one day in five driving an outboard and dinghy down to the aerodrome to meet aircraft and when the new funded and projected office can be built at the new site to replace the rather dreadful existing MAKU office. In paragraph two of the Native Affairs section Young mentions time taken in travelling and in his second paragraph of communications he covers inadequate servicing of outboards. All that he writes is true and an additional burden is thrown on the OIC at LAKE MURRAY since the Marine Branch have not kept Western District water transport running since they have replaced their expatriate officer stationed at DARU with a local officer.

3. The report's "Native Affairs" summary is concise and correct. Care will need to be taken in the future that migrant rubber planters who have purchased the land upon which they are farming are not evicted by the land's legal owners when the rubber starts to be tapped. It is understood that the quickest way to secure the intervention of the Lands' Commission is to have a dispute reported and this should be done some time during 1969.

Under his Economic Development section the reporting officer draws attention to the fact that it is not understood how it is proposed that the latex collected from widely separated acres of this lake will be processed and how. It may be possible please for the agricultural department to comment upon this aspect so that it can be brought to the notice of the Local Government Council in good time.

With regard to the lake centered co-operative/mission/locals fish industry the greatest obstacle is to get sufficient loaded planes in from the highlands to take back fish; this assumes that there is constant supervision at BOBOA aerodrome of the processing and freezing of fish and that the local citizens will catch fish. This industry will become more urgent in the economy of the "hunters and collectors" as income from sale of crocodile skins decreases - as it will - and it is assumed that at that time in their evolution they will take advantage of the industry that has been already established for their use. That is the conception of the industry now is all to the good.

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4. I agree with the reporting officer's views as expressed in his section under POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. However it is important to understand that in the co-operative society the river people consider that their interest is unfairly being subordinated to those of the lake peoples. Mr Young Esq., I consider, with his supervision of the council made it clear that due regard is taken to the interests of everybody according to the number of votes they can muster. Again the partnership between the central government and the people via the council is appreciated and efforts being made to move the patrol post into the centre of all groups is being noted, as is the holding of council meetings at regional centres, and plans to bring into operation again OBO airstrip. I think that everyone from myself down - if I may put it this way are tired of the domination of MAKA affairs by the elegant "serwamp taudia" as they know themselves in polite motion.

5. Mr. Young was instructed not to attempt to reconcile this years census with that of last year since this would not be possible and has explained why.

Suggestions for the improvement of the new census forms that have been made will be supported by many other officers I expect but I agree that the concept behind the new lay out is good.

6. The state of the numbers of children attending the so called Lake Murray Primary T School (it more accurately should be called the MAKA Primary T School and perhaps consideration could be given to this change of name) is most unsatisfactory. The OIC Lake Murray Patrol Post is to carry out a muster of all children aged 7 plus before the start of the 1969 school year and do all he can to ensure that a n adequate number of children present themselves for enrollment in the new primary class. The Local Council is aware of the present situation and is doing all it can to correct the situation and the newly elected council I do not doubt will adopt the same attitude.

7. Under the heading of communications it is important to stress the need for a decision to be made quickly so that work can commence on moving the patrol post to BOBOA. This will government vessels making abortive trips from MAKA to the aerodrome and in the long run enable more pure administrative water trips. Again an administrative establishment at the latter centre will enable stores for NOMAD to be routed through BOBOA avoiding the longer KIUNGA NOMAD haul.

In the case of OBO airstrip if this can be recommissioned under the auspices of the UFM mission it will enable government staff to move into and out of that centre of population by air thus saving much time. On the economic side co-operative stores can be shipped to that point by larger vessel and transhipped to smaller vessels for delivery to branch stores. This is not being done as society officials cannot move quickly from MAKA to OBO by water transport. To this end the OIC LAKE MURRAY has been asked to try and finalise this land application. The Department of Civil Aviation will not grant a licence to use the strip until the mission have clear title to the land.

8. I concur with suggested plans to build aid posts of permanent materials at KAVIANANGA and HEPAN to be staffed by the UFM and CM missions respectively provided title to the land upon which the two buildings are situated is vested in the council.

Once a substantial staff build up takes place at BOBOA there will be a need for an aid post at that establishment in addition to the already established government aid post at MAKA.

9. As Mr. Young has reported the two missions in the LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post area contribute much to the communities they serve. It is not too much to write that both establishments are a credit to their respective missions.

10. Movement of Government Station: This report covers all major aspects of activity in the two census divisions administered from the LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post. The reporting officer quite properly touches upon the projected move of the patrol post administrative headquarters from MKA to DBOA.

However to give a balanced picture it would be as well for me to record that the Lake Murray Co-operative Ltd., the Lake Murray Local Government Council, and the Department of Agriculture, Stock, & Fisheries' Crocodile Research Centre should be being established on BOBOL Island during 1969. Already established there is the local Department of Public Works establishment, a Lake Murray Co-operative Ltd. branch store and freezer to handle fish for export to the Highlands (or elsewhere for that matter), and the Unweeded Fields Mission's local agricultural establishment.

As understood at sub-district headquarters the submission which has been accepted by the district co-ordinating committee has now been forwarded to the Department of District Administration who now are consulting the Departments of Agriculture and Manpower.

The labour problem mentioned by Mr. Young applies with any lake construction activity but can be off set by using public works equipment already at the lake or moving up additional equipment by barge. As is advised foreign labour could be employed if necessary.

In addition to the 4 LG houses mentioned funds have been made available to build a patrol post office. It is hoped that the go-ahead can be given as soon as possible for this project.

II. Conclusion.

Before his concluding comments Mr. Young touches briefly upon the state of the Lake Murray Co-operatives Ltd. The society manager, Mr. W. Dutton MKA, has been only able to spend a few weeks at a time between his parliamentary duties in actual supervision of MKA - and I might add he only draws managerial salary when on society duties - with the result that the society drifts while he is not there. My personal link between the society and the department of district administration was severed after the posting of a co-operative officer to the Western District. To overcome this difficulty the Registrar of Co-operatives posted a co-operative assistant to the Morehead sub-district to assist with the day to day running of the Lake Murray and Morehead societies. However with the departure on leave of the Co-operative Officer (he has now returned to his posting) it was necessary for the Morehead based officer to go to DAVU just after his arrival at Morehead and so far he has been unable to effectively help the Lake Murray Society. He try and illustrate the lack of staff in the Western District an invitation was extended to the Assistant Ministerial Member for Co-operatives to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Morehead co-operative. The chairman of the Lake Murray Administrative Society attended this meeting. Much useful work is being done by the society manager and it is hoped that once the co-operative assistant can assume his intended role the society will be able to use its relatively large assets to start making some more for society members.

Mr. Young has reported the administration has kept aloof from any recommendations in the economic fields (incidentally a better trained agricultural assistant will need to be posted to MKA in the near future or we will have the rubber effect joining co-ops and education in the doldrums) and I too think that the Department of District Administration still is a respected body.

Mr. Young at his own request was relieved of his post at Lake Murray and now is at MURRAY. For some time before this he had wished to leave LAKE MURRAY but I did not consider that until it had been demonstrated that the administration could take the initiative once more that he should be allowed to leave and fortunately this view was accepted by District Headquarters. Through his relationship with the local council many of the nagging faults that seem to be built in to the MKA set up are being corrected. To be more precise would involve dealing with a number of personalities and to that extent Mr. Young's excellent work at LAKE MURRAY, I have not the slightest doubt, will go unhonoured and

and unsung. As time goes by Mr. Young will forget the frustrations of NAKA and will remember the many humorous happenings that it was his lot to experience when OIC Patrol Boat LAKE MURRAY. For my part I will never ever forget my journey to the lake with Young and the unforgettable 100 weeks I spent in his company when the Lake Murray Council was started and the Norwood Co-operative Limited had its Annual General Meeting. These were days of comely in the grand tradition as the government of the day and the people of Lake Murray and the Middle Fly duly played out their parts on the NAKA stage and Xavier Herbert had he been there would have thought back on the days when he wrote Capricornia.

[Handwritten Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

cc OIC,
Patrol Boat,
LAKE MURRAY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 2-68/69

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: C.G. YOUNG, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY
CENSUS DIVISIONS (Complete
Lake Murray Administrative area)

Patrol ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS: Nil.


NATIVES: Kiunga Council Clerk.
2 R.P.N.G.C.
1 Warder
2 Interpreters
1 Personal Servant

DURATION : 36 days
8th. September to 21st October '68.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : D.D.A. - February '68
CENSUS - November '67
Medical - 1966

MAP REFERENCE : FOURMIL MAP ATTACHED - COPY OF
ARMY AERIAL SURVEY MAP 1964.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : WRITE UP NEW CENSUS REGISTERS
WRITE UP COMPREHENSIVE FIREARMS
REGISTER.
REPORT ON COUNCIL WORK TO DATE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.


.....
C.G. YOUNG,
Patrol Officer,
O.I.C., LAKE MURRAY

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol was a combined one that covered the two Lake Murray Census Divisions and concerned itself with fulfilling the annual obligatory departmentally prescribed tasks.

The new census registers were written up, a census take done, new fire-arms register written up and an accompanying but separate Council body drew up the Council's first Tax Register and conducted the 68/69 tax collection. The completion of these commitments early in the financial year will leave the O.I.C. in his dual role of D.D.A. officer and Council Advisor free for the rest of the year to concentrate on the other aspects of his work.

Lake Murray Government staff consists of the one D.D.A. officer, a European Headmaster & 5 local teachers for the Primary "E" school, a local Agricultural officer with an assistant, 5 Police, 1 Warder and a Medical Orderly. The staff is adequate except that I consider a second D.D.A. officer (a cadet would suffice) would relieve the O.I.C. from routine office tasks, Council projects supervision and transport and communications. Four major projects (Council) are ahead of schedule but probably would have been completed by now had a cadet been available to supervise. However, the staff position being what it is, Lake Murray would understandably be preceded in priority by certain other stations in the District.

Patrol and general administrative information contained in this report has been sectionalized under the conventional headings with a special section dealing with the proposed re-siting of the Government Station. An attempt has been made in "Economic Development" and "Political Affairs" to define the local situation relative to the Territory as a whole. In these times of expanding political movement in the elite indigene bloc, the thoughts and reactions of the peasant villager, even though they constitute the majority, tend to be relegated to a position of relative unimportance.

Attached are Master Census Registers for the two Divisions for your records plus a map of the area patrolled.

I now refer you to the body of the report for your information and comments.

DIARY

1968

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Sunday, 8th. 1100 depart Lake Murray per M.V. "Jade" and M.V. "Miwa" for Kaviananga. Arrive 0100 around midnight then $\frac{1}{2}$ hour walk through to village. Have picked up Councillors on the way.
- 2 Monday, 9th. 0715 depart Kaviananga for Bosset. Arrive Bosset at 7p.m. - swamp low-difficult navigating passage through swamp to village.
- 3 Tuesday, 10th. At Bosset. At 0930 start Council meeting (all Councillors present). - no real business to discuss & resume of Council activities since its inception given by President to attending villagers.

DIARY (Cont.)

- 4 Wednesday, 11th. Census of villagers started-old village done being completed in the afternoon.
- 5 Thursday, 12th. Census continued-new village. With Cr. Leo to partly built meeting house/tank project and explain what is to be done. Spent afternoon at Mission with Sisters.
- 6 Friday, 13th. 0730 depart Bosset for Mipan per "Miwa". Engine of "Miwa" playing up and shaft fell out to make matters worse. Arrived Mipan at 1700. Sleep Mipan.
- 7 Saturday, 14th. 0900 started census of Mipan. At 5.30p.m. census completed. Slept Mipan.
- 8 Sunday, 15th. Sunday-- observed Mipan.
- 9 Monday, 16th. Departed Mipan for Kuem. Reach Kuem at 1.30p.m. Census started at 3p.m. going until dark at 6.30p.m. Slept Kuem.
- 10 Tuesday, 17th. 0900 census continued until 11.30 when finished. Afternoon talking about Council and border affairs. This village was originally straddling the W.I. border until it moved here--consequently the rest of their tribe is in W.I. and this village finds it difficult without being able to exchange wives (actually bought). Slept Kuem.
- 11 Wednesday, 18th. Depart for Manda arriving at 2.30 p.m. At 3.15 p.m. census started (of 6 houses only) Slept Manda.
- 12 Thursday, 19th. Census resumed and completed mid-day. At night villagers put on a party for the patrol. Slept Manda.
- 13 Friday, 20th. 0730 depart Manda for Tinunga. Hard time negotiating swamp surrounding village. Reach village at 4.30p.m. Slept Tinunga.
- 14 Saturday, 21st. Census of Tinunga done in morning. Afternoon per boat around to Aiambak (twin village) about an hour away. Slept Aiambak.
- 15 Sunday, 22nd. Observed- Aiambak.
- 16 Monday, 23rd. Census of Aiambak done. In each village after the writer has completed census the new register is handed to the Council Committee for the collection of tax.--the collection is conducted separate from the Govt. patrol with no members participating. Slept Aiambak
- 17 Tuesday, 24th. Departed Aiambak per "miwa" and arrived Komoval village in afternoon. Slept Komoval.
- 18 Wednesday, 25th. Census of village done (only about 50 people) and other business completed then travel on to Kaviananga where arrived late afternoon. Slept Kaviananga (old village).

DIARY (Cont.)

- 19 Thursday, 26th. Census of Kaviananga started (large village) and continue into afternoon until 9p.m. when halt and retire. Slept Kaviananga (O.V.)
- 20 Friday, 27th. Census continued and completed by lunch. In afternoon to OBO where do chain and compass of proposed Mission lease on edge of Fly River (for storage shed etc.) then to old A.P.C. airstrip where do chain and compass around its perimeter. Arrive back at new village about 6p.m. where slept.
- 21 Saturday, 28th. Morning- talks with Council President (his village) about Council projects etc. At 11.00 with villages to plains 5 miles away for a hunt, flushing the animals out with fire. Actually shot a wallaby on the hop. Returned new village where slept.
- 22 Sunday, 29th. Observed Kaviananga. Go over tax books & receipts and cash with Council Clerk (on loan from Kiunga). Collected \$4,000 to date (rate male \$8 and female 40c.) Slept ~~Kixix~~ new village. Kaviananga.
- 23 Monday, 30th. Departed Kavia nanga (after a finish off to airstrip survey) for Boikmava where arrive late afternoon. Slept Boikmava.
- OCTOBER
- 24 Tuesday, 1st. Census of Boikmava completed by afternoon late afternoon do preliminary investigation into case of under age girl having intercourse. Slept Boikmava.
- 25 Wednesday, 2nd. Departed Boikmava for Asoatutuma (Kuskina). Part of patrol go through swamps and bush by foot. Self and boats crew go by "Miwa" and arrive village at 10p.m. after a tiring trip. Slept Asoatutuma.
- 26 Thursday, 3rd. Census of Asoatutuma done. Investigate case of incest between brother and sister. Slept. Asoatutuma.
- 27 Friday, 4th. Depart Asoatutuma for Miwa/Venavena (twin & combined villages) where arrive around 1000. Afternoon started and completed census of both villages finishing around 6p.m. Slept Miwa.
- 28 Saturday, 5th. At Miwa inspecting project and planning for rest of work to be done to it. Talks with people about land problems with Tagums and general Council policy etc. Slept Miwa.
- 29 Sunday, 6th. Observed Miwa.
- 30 Monday, 7th. Departed Miwa for 2 hour trip to Moilavuan (Tagum) . Census conducted and completed of Moilavuan. Afternoon to Pangoa U.F.M. Mission then 6.30p.m. returned to Moilavuan where slept.

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DIARY (Cont.)

31 Tuesday, 8th.

Departed Moilavuan for Dimu where conducted Census. Village in poor condition - first one in poor condition and all others were cleaned up prior to patrol's arrival and housing was adequate and good. This village is in process of building a new village and this is actually more a transit camp. Advised people to build their new village as quickly as possible. Afternoon returned to U.F.M. Mission where slept.

32 Wednesday, 9th.

Departed Mission for Usofof where arrived after 1.20 hour trip. Census of Uskof done and general talks on schooling of children, Council etc. Slept Uskof.

Thursday, 10th.

Departed Uskof for Magipopo (a migrated Pare village of around 70 people) where conducted census then departed for Station where arrived at 3.15p.m. At station.

Friday, 11th,
Saturday 12th,
Sunday 13th.

At Station.

Monday 14th.

By "Miwa" to near station village of Aewa ~~where~~ where conducted census then travelled on to Nago village 1/2 hour away where census also done. Late afternoon departed and arrived back Station.

Tuesday, 15th.

Departed Station by "Miwa" for near Station village of Buseki (migrated Iungrume) where conducted census. Had lunch on the villagers (European style) then travelled on to Boimbalavu village where census conducted then returned station.

Wednesday, 16th.

Thursday, 17th
Friday 18th.
Saturday 19th.
Sunday 20th.

At Station (S.L.G.O. on audit inspection)

Monday 21st.

Departed station per hired outboard and hull for 1.50 hr. trip up Boi River to Upobia village (migrated Pares) Census conducted inspected rubber plot (best in area) talked about Council (people say everyone hasn't got tax money ready. Returned to Station.

END OF PATROL

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Lake Murray, a patrol post area of Morehead Sub-District, is an area consisting of clear and stagnant swamps, flat marsh land and rain forest, physically dominated by the Lake itself (largest in the Territory) and the Fly and Strickland Rivers that neatly trisect the administrative area in a V. The area (near 10% water in the wet season) totals around 7,000 square miles and has a population of near 3,600 which puts it in the category of one of the Territory's more sparsely populated areas.

With its population scattered the length and breadth of the area, communications between the local Administration and the people was in the past compulsorily infrequent. Water transport has solved this in some degree however physical contact still remains a time consuming business. For this patrol to reach every village it had to travel some 500 miles taking 7 weeks to do so; time that can be ill-afforded considering the modern P.O.'s multifarious tasks of station, office, Council and other commitments that demand regular station attendance.

Following the initial European contact by D'Albertis (who made his entrance with rather a bang) pre-war contact with the local people was sporadic. It was only in the late 40's when Marsh and Galloway arrived ex-Daru to put down inter-tribal fighting in the Lake area, that a permanent Government base was established in the region. For the next decade administration, law and order and health services marked the operative extent of the post.

The beginning of the 60's saw ever increasing activity in the area, both economic and administrative. After the Indonesian takeover of Western New Guinea, the Administration's crash program along the border changed the Lake Murray post from a collection of huts to quite a presentable permanent station (unfortunately it was re-sited in the wrong place—some 17 miles from the airstrip—but this will be dealt with later). The lucrative crocodile skin market now presented itself as an on-hand excellent economic opportunity to the local people who, under the guidance of the then present P.O., exploited the opportunity and reaped a handsome reward. In one golden year of operation (an exceptionally dry year which forced the crocodiles more into the open) the Co-operative Society's surplus was counted in tens of thousands of pounds. Such slaughter however, had the inevitable result of seriously depleting the crocodile population and the repercussions are today being felt. This is further discussed under "Economic Development".

The people of the Fly River have rather a different history of contact. For many years they were administered by the Dutch, mistakenly, as most of them were actually living in Australian Territory but the confused situation over the position of the border was such that they remained under Dutch control for many years until agreement on the border position was reached and they passed over into Australian hands. Malay is still the lingua franca of the area and it is not uncommon to be addressed as "Tuan" and given a bow that would do credit to their former mentors. They are more friendly and co-operative than their Lake counterparts and the main village of Bosse would be the most sophisticated of the whole area.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

They are genuinely grateful at being under Ausx Australia's wing and I was informed by the Mission there that they (the people) have voluntarily decided to discontinue using Bazaar Malay in favour of Motu in order to become more "Papuan".

The reception of the patrol at the Fly River villages could only be described as grand. Villagers had spent weeks tidying up their villages and only one village (AIAMBAK) could be faulted on this point. Guitar bands and flower decked archways of stripped coconut fronds greeted our arrival and special parties were put on for the patrol at night. There is no need to mention that relations in this division are excellent.

The Lake people received the patrol in a less genuine fashion and although respect and general relations are also good the people are of different character and lack the stable nature resulting in inconsistent attitudes. To be more precise when talking of the Lake people, the migrant groups of Iungrums and Pares (from Mingerum and Nomad station areas respectively) settled in three villages, are a race apart from the other Lake dwellers. The Iungrums are an industrious group (being traditionally gardeners) who are very pro-administration and can be called on at any time to assist the Administration whatever the task. The Pares are an unsophisticated lot who, as yet, do not fit in socially with the other Lake groups but like the Iungrums are not adverse to hard work though not to the same extent. Both groups are leading others in the planting of rubber and this has caused some jealousy amongst the Lake people who originally sold them the land to settle on. There have been outright threats of eviction by the original land owners (BOIM-BALAVU villagers) though, as the land has been fairly purchased by money and goods, they have no basis to do so. In my tour of 1 1/2 years in the area I have had to intervene four times and I know previous officers have had to do the same. The Iungrums are a definite asset to the area and their interests should be officially protected any time their title is questioned.

ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The rejection of the World Bank Committee's advice to concentrate expenditure on the populous, developing areas and leave such unproductive areas as the Western District as administrative units only, was undoubtedly made on a political rather than an economic basis. Not that the Western District is totally incapable of supporting industries even considering the but sparse and scattered population available to exploit opportunities, but in certain fields, especially agriculture which will be the main prop of this country's future economy, the potential is limited. Not only is the potential limited but when one sits in the economic planner's chair considering where the greatest return for investment opportunity lies within the Territory, this District faces a theoretical blackballing. And a developing country desperately wanting to boost its economy must make hard-line decisions in this direction.

The course taken by the Administration in opting to disregard the Committee's advice and continue to give sympathetic financial consideration to areas such as this, was in the circumstances, a justifiable one. It no doubt will remain

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Cont.)

a low key consideration however the recent decision by the Development Bank to help finance a fishing venture in Daru is proof that their decision is going to be practically implemented.

A considerable amount has been spent in the last 3 years on the mass introduction of rubber into the area as a cash crop. Distribution and planting has fallen off in the last year, mainly because of the transfer of a keen and energetic Agriculture officer (at Lake Murray) and his replacement by a rather mediocre one. However there has been quite extensive plots planted up and the local people are still interested; they realizing that early diversification is needed to offset the fast approaching time when the crocodile population is at such a low level that the skin industry will itself be a low level source of income. The decline in rubber prices has forced one to view the industry with a skeptical eye, more so in our instance as production will not start for another 3 years during which time further research breakthroughs (at which I believe the Communist countries are working studiously recognizing that home production of a suitable synthetic would obviate the present necessity to import natural rubber) may accelerate the price drop.

Again we must consider the local situation of sparse and scattered population - the position in 3 years at the initial production stage will be, say 3,000 trees at point A, 3,000 trees at point B 25 miles away, 3,000 at point C 50 miles away and so on to a distance of 100 river miles between the extreme North and South villages. The new process (which some people reject) where rubber can be tapped and then left for a number of weeks would seem to be the only way out of the collecting and processing predicament (individual village processing plants would, apart from the initial capital outlay, be a nightmare of unskilled operation, breakdowns, organizational failures etc. (my opinion only)). There has been no official mention of how the local problems are to be overcome though I am sure Agriculture has a pre-planned solution - and if a D.A. Officer of the calibre of the present one, Mr. Ian Pendergast, is in office in 1971 then the problem will be in capable hands.

A.D.C. Wren being officially interested in the industry as rubber has recently introduced into his immediate administrative area, has recently collected some data on the subject and is at present trying to throw some light on to how the industry principles can be adapted to meet local conditions. The future will see if the current energy being expended produces a corresponding return.

The local Mission/Society efforts in establishing a barramundi export (Highlands) venture has met with only partial success - at 10c a pound (an increase of 5c on previous buying price) for fillets (which reduces a 20lb. barramundi to less than a third of its weight) the locals find it an unattractive employment being more content to loiter around the village for a couple of months and then go on a croc. shooting jaunt for a couple of weeks from which enough cash is derived from the sale of skins to allow them once more to pursue a leisurely life for a couple of months. Not only do these people eat the calyx embedded seeds of the Rose Lotus but actually live the life of the fabled lotus-eaters. Regressing to the subject of fishing - some years ago two European business men attempted to make a commercial success out

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Cont.)

of Lake Murray barramundi fishing but after having to dump their initial catch of 40,000lbs. of fillets (reputedly the figure) the project was promptly disbanded forthwith. Reasons for the failure to market the fish (it was in a freezer in Brisbane for months before being dumped) are vague - some say the fish had a "swamp muddy taste" and was found unsuitable for the Australian market and others say the catch was blacklisted by the Queensland Fisherman's Association because it was an outside inroad on their market and also for personal reasons against the two persons involved. I have heard from a reliable source and I believe this to be the reason, that the reason was actually the "muddy taste". Whatever happened the fact remains that one attempt to market Lake barramundi failed. The obvious alternative is home markets and this has been the object of the Mission/Society venture. Highlanders are not so finicky when it comes to a muddy taste in their fish dinner and are buying what can be sent there. Barramundi fillets are bought at 40c per pound landed at a Highlands airstrip which gives 30c per pound of fish to pay all costs (airfreight, maintenance of freezer, fuel, wages etc.) and make a profit. Getting the fish in, supervision of purchasing and freezing and organization of aircraft and markets constitute some of the difficulties involved.

It is interesting to note that I recently heard from a former fisherman that 30,000 lb. of barramundi was trucked from Sydney to Melbourne but the "new" fish was unacceptable to the Victorians and the lot had to be back trucked to Sydney. The wholesale price of barramundi at Paddington is 45c a pound and retail price is around 85c.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The transistor radio is undoubtedly the foremost medium through which Territory political knowledge is acquired by the locals. The infusion of political education into radio broadcasts (primarily the A.B.C.) has, during the last few years, escalated to its present extensive level. The relatively affluent local economy has placed quite a number of radios in the villages thereby giving the majority of the local population access to these programmes.

However there are only a handful of educated adult locals who could analyse the program's content sensibly by drawing on their background education to interpret and correlate. To the others much of it must be so confusing that automatically they mentally dismiss it as "town talk" and turn their attention elsewhere. Quite a few locals have told me this and I assume the others are in much the same predicament. All this despite the fact that a lot is given in lingua francae, simply and with unembellished basic points - but some must come through.

The newly formed Local Council has as one of its aims to instil a simple political awareness in its wards. The local Society manager, a European ex-P.O., was elected for the North Fly last year and was able to attend our second Council meeting where he explained what had transpired at the first House meeting. He will be giving similar reports to the Council in the future as he is most interested in meeting with and disseminating political thought to his constituents in this way.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The local political situation is an inherited one of internal tribal distrust, economic and social change making little inroad into this traditional pattern of tribal polarity. Essentially Lake Murray is split into two opposing factions- the Lake dwellers and the River dwellers. There is almost nil social intercourse between the two and without a doubt only the presence of the Administration stabilises the situation. The main confrontation is between the BEGUA/ZIMZKANI group and the KUINI group- originally the BEGUAs owned the whole of the Eastern Lake area until it was taken from them by the KUINIs raiding from the Rly River area. This is the essence of the argument.

There has been only one open incident in my term that being a near riot on the station between the two following the 1968 Co-operative Society Annual General meeting. Through the station being sited in the heart of the Lake people this group is able to amass an overwhelming majority of votes at such meetings and thereby hold elective sway over the complete proceedings. In the above incident the re-election of a "Lake person" as Chairman precipitated the ensuing confrontation between the groups that was fortunately arrested from developing by the intervention of the station Police N.C.O.

The River people actually have a numerical superiority and this is shown in the Council where population size representation has given the River people a majority in elected members. This position has not been abused by them and the Council is functioning as an efficient body with a fair hearing to all. At the beginning of this patrol a Council meeting was held in the River village of Bosset, the specific purpose being to tangibly show the people that the Council is indeed a Council of all the people and not a Government Station based and controlled body. It is planned that a near future meeting be held in one of the Southern villages for the same purpose.

The Council should result in being the most successful instrument in unifying the people with the Adviser being the active catalyst toward planned interaction between groups. To successfully do this there must first be a planned power balance within the Council. Executive, Tax Review, Financial, etc. Committees should (for the initial years at least) be composed of members drawn from different groups (essentially Upper River, Lower River and Lake) so that the different groups have direct representation in the various official Council bodies. This has been discussed with the members and it is something they wish themselves. The present Council administrative set-up is on these lines and is working quite well. I would recommend to future Advisers that this system be adopted for the formative years of the Council until such time as the people are sufficiently educated in the role, power and limits of the body. This may smack of over-paternalism but at this stage the whole Territory is a guided democracy- gradually more becoming not so with increasing sophistication and a ballooning elite, but in un-sophisticated/(politically) still a need.

/areas

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The new multi-purpose Census/Council Register forms were written up for each village and have been grouped and securely bound. The complete Census write up is a task of no small effort and I found that most villages required two days to complete the job.

(7)

CENSUS AND STATISTICS (Cont.)

At this stage I wish to comment on the new sheets. Firstly they are to provide for 4 years of census, tax collection and Council elections. To ensure that they stand up to the 4 years wear they should have been made of a stronger paper, at least of strength equal to the old census register type. The number column (1 to 25) of the Census form does not coincide with the corresponding number column on the Council form when the two sets of clip holes are in alignment. This means that when the sheets are bound in the covers provided, the number column on the Census sheets cannot be seen - on the Council sheet they can. The margin on the Census sheet therefore, should be $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider.

The "year of birth" squares should be larger so that the complete birthdate (day, month, year) can be inserted without cramping. The covers should be longer - with the foolscap size Council sheet the covers only overlap them by a bare $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The plastic screws supplied for securing the sheets between covers split and break after very little use. It was found best to use metal screws (those issued by Stores for assembly of L.C.H. tables are suitable) with a second locking nut. Two pieces of wood $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick placed outside of each cover (back and front, one each) through which the two screws are passed keep the sheets firmly secured. Further, by inserting a number of spare sheets for each village (estimate enough for 4 years), the whole book can then be glued giving the whole book added rigidity.

Without the above strengthening pre-cautions I am sure after a few years use many sheets would tear at the clip holes and eventually fall right out. I would ask that my above comments be passed on to whoever designs these things and at the least I would suggest a stronger paper be used for the next printing.

Apart from the above physical defects the new system is a practical and workable one which efficiently puts the whole area statistical data (Admin. & Council) under the one roof so as to speak.

For a reason I have included no figures in the "Migrations" column. I am completely unable to reconcile this years Census with that done in November 1967. Coupling the two Divisions there is an overall increase in population of 425 which in no way can be accounted for by inward migrations, births or N.P.R.'s. It would appear that the last Census taker (a cadet) has totally excluded those persons absent from his census take (on crocodile hunting expeditions etc.) and consequently his Master Register (Form 1).

This Census, however, can be taken as being a correct one. The Master Registers have been filled out in hand - if typed the columns are too narrow to accommodate figures in the hundreds resulting in overlapping. This could be the subject of a Circular Instruction as typed copies of previous years are often difficult to decypher.

All people able to attend Census and nil Census evasion charges were laid. The Catholic Mission at Bosset graciously made available their Births/Deaths Register and each person 20 and under of Bosset village, have their correct birth-dates entered in the Register. The custom of name changing is prevalent in this area and the writer took the opportunity of entering their current names in the new Register.

EDUCATION

There are 3 accredited Primary schools, one at Lake Murray Station (Admin.), one at Pangoa (U.F.M. Mission) and one at Bosset (Montfort Catholic Mission) with an overall enrollment of around 400.

Both Pangoa and Bosset seem to have no problems in filling annual enrollment quota's but in contrast the Administration School's tentative enrollment for Prep. this year was so low that the class was wiped. To even keep enrolled children in higher classes at school is a constant battle throughout the year. Over the last 3 years total enrollment has dropped by 30% despite enrollment drives by both the Headmaster and myself. The parents just don't seem interested in sending their sons to school and consider the education of daughters as a complete waste of time.

The Council has passed a rule to the effect that enrolled children must complete the year's schooling with the parents bearing responsibility. This will arrest the drop-out situation but new enrollments will continue to be an annual headache.

Over the last year there has been a noticeable rise in juvenile delinquency amongst the Government School boarders. Despite punishments and restrictions, petty theft is still prevalent and the cause of continual complaint to both the Headmaster and myself. At least once they have broken into the store and stolen edible goods. Nothing seems to deter them and time and again the same boys are found to be the culprits.

Boys and girls who achieve their Standard 6 either continue their studies at the secondary schools at Daru Government or Mission schools at Daru or Awaba.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

Many of the points equally relevant to this section have already been discussed under "Economic Development" and there is no need for duplication.

The people are essentially foragers and village plantings of taro, cooking bananas etc. are of such small size that compared with the ~~the~~ staple sago they are only a diet extra. Fish are abundant and game is in sufficient quantity. It is interesting to note that deer migration from the Morehead/Wear area has in the last 2 years placed a sizeable herd in the Kaviananga area and are also found in scattered handfuls in the Tiuanga/Boikava area between the Fly and the Strickland. The Mipan people also reported that they are also between the Agu and the Fly Rivers. Given another 5 years they should be in sizeable numbers in most of the Lake Murray area.

For an amateur bird-watcher the Lake area presents an excellent opportunity for observing water bird life. There is regular bird migration between the Queensland gulf country, Northern Territory and Papua with a sizeable proportion of the water-birds overflying the coast and coastal hinterland and migrating to the more suitable Lake area. The Northern Territory Pied or Magpie geese are regular migrants around the month of August and can be seen in their hundreds. Along with the common whistling duck and green pygmy geese they are a welcome menu addition.

(5)

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

Fortunately the area population is small and the swamp area large, which enables the birds to live naturally without continually having to run the gauntlet of shotgun barrages as they have too in other areas. The combination of no closed season, a liberal shotgun ownership law and native ignorance has reduced the wild life population to a lamentable scarcity in some Territory areas- it would be a great pity and a disgrace if birds are denied migratory rights to this area through fear of ground flak at every turn of the swamp.

Also amongst the bird life of the Lake are quite a lot of Plumed Egrets - that bird much hunted in the early decades of this century so that their plumes may grace female headgear- but it might be unwise to mention this openly or we might have another "Bird of Paradise Bill" scandal on our hands.

COMMUNICATIONS,

Airstrips are located at Pangoa (actually Boboa Island) and Bosset with land purchase (by U.F.M. Mission) of an old A.P.C. Oil Company airstrip at OBO (junction of Fly and Strickland) being investigated. The chain and compass survey was completed on this patrol and the incoming O.I.C. will complete the information forms.

Each village in the area, plus the Government Station, airstrip and Mission Stations are sited on or near water making them all accessible by boat. The Administration, U.F.M. Mission and Society all have small workboats and rely on hulls and outboards for short distance commuting. Broken down outboards have been a constant headache not only to myself over the past 2 years but also to preceding officers. The unsatisfactory position at Napamapa where there are literally hundreds of outboards on racks awaiting repair and a hopelessly inadequate band of mechanics, has its repercussions on stations such as this one where the cost of hiring outboards whilst awaiting the return of the one in for repairs, eventually exceeds the value of the motor. In the last 4 years the Lake Murray Administration has expended over 2½ thousand dollars on hire of engines and hulls - a ridiculous state of affairs.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Sago thatched roofs, split timber, celo or sago stalk walls, black palm floors, built on stumps allowing for cooking and storage facilities underneath, are the constructional features of area housing.

At present the villages of DIMU, BOIMBALAVU and KAVIANANGA are in the process of moving to a new village site whilst AIAMBAK and BOIKMAVA are contemplating a move. The villages NAGO, AFWA, MOILAVUAM (TAGUM) and MANDA have re-established themselves on new sites over the past two years. The moves seem to average out at 5 year intervals and take place for a number of reasons, not the least being that the people just feel like a change of scenery. Make At present there are three village Council projects three-quarters constructed (meeting house with water tank) and though there can be no objections to the people shifting sites, for the sake of the projects I hope the people either remain where they are or at least stay quite a few years.

HEALTH

Health services are provided in the form of an Aid Post at Lake Murray and Kaviananga and medical centres with inpatient sections at Bosset and Pangoa.

The Aid Post at Kaviananga is only a native materials building staffed by a Mission permit Orderly which qualification allows only for giving first aid. The Mipon Council Ward area (incorporating the villages of KUM and MAND) plus the Kaviananga Ward (incorporating the villages of Boikava and Komovai) are the only Wards where the people do not have ready access to qualified medical treatment. It is proposed by the Council that in this financial year 68/69 a small outpatients Aid Post will be built at both Kaviananga and Mipon, made of permanent materials and costing around \$500 each. These will be supplied and staffed by the Missions. The Council has almost completed the construction of an \$800 Aid Post at Lake Murray having done so on an equal financial basis with the Administration. The Administration's share of \$400 had originally been given to the Society but finding they were unable to fulfill their side of the agreement (rest of the cost and the construction of the building) the Society transferred the money over to the Council which was able in the first month to draw up a plan, organize and start construction.

in early 67

When both the Kaviananga and Mipon Aid Posts are in operation there will be a complete medical coverage of the area.

MISSIONS

Two missions operate in the area, the U.F.M. in the Lake and Strickland areas and the Montforts in the Fly River area. Both provide medical and educational facilities for the locals besides their primary task of spiritual instruction.

The station U.I.O. of the Pangoa Mission, Mr. Keith Dennis, first opened the local mission in 1947 - the same time as the Government moved permanently into the area. Mr. Dennis has been resident missionary since that time and has done much good work as has done his wife in the medical field. They are a fine couple who temper their missionary zeal with realism and practicality. To assist them in their work there are a handful of European and native missionaries who staff the church, hospital, school and saw-mill.

The Bosset Catholic Mission is considerably smaller in size and staff and seems to have less influence amongst the locals. The Mission, however, has operated longer being staffed pre-war by Indonesian missionaries under the control of the Dutch Father at Moeting in now West Irian. This long contact is the reason why the Bosset people are the most sophisticated in the area. They are also the most education conscious and quite a number of the villages' teenagers are in High School, Nurse Training, Mission Generalist training, Police, p.i.r. etc. The Councillor of that village is an ex-Electrician.

On this patrol, in return for their many kindnesses, I was able to lend the patrol workshop to the Bosset Mission Sisters for a two day trip to nearby villages to do a medical check on the people. Mr. Dennis of Pangoa has also assisted greatly in working out material requirements for Council projects, lending us fuel, visiting the station every 2 weeks for baby clinic and general medical dispensing etc.

(3)

MOVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT STATION.

This is a subject which I am sure the initiator of the move A.D.G. Wren will wish to elaborate on in his covering comments.

The move was brought up some years ago but because of objections and cost it was shelved. The actual move would be from the present site in the North West of the Lake proper to Boboa Island half-way down the Western shore. The move has been approved in principle by an investigating committee appointed by the District Co-ordinating Committee. The present station is near 17 miles (boat) distant from Boboa Island where site 1 is the Administrated airstrip. The overriding reason for the move is to have the station in the near vicinity of the airstrip which is the Lake's major communications link.

The existing situation where to connect with service and irregular flights the local Administration is wholly dependent on a workboat and outboards, is one which not infrequently sees an enraged P.O. subjecting an ill-disciplined outboard engine to impolite abuse. Not only can temperamental outboards disrupt the system but shortage or lack of fuel, other boat commitments, not being informed of a flight (a number of people have been stranded on the strip overnight because of this) can all be equally as disruptive.

The present station housing situation is: 3 H.C. houses (one being of the "crash" Education Aluminium S.O.O. type), 9 L.C. houses with 4 L.C. houses to be erected this financial year. If the committee's decision is ratified by Moresby then these 4 will be built at Boboa and will constitute a basic housing block for the initial transfer of key personnel.

The one foreseeable obstacle to building the station will be the availability of labour. The affluent locals are understandably uninterested in working as labourers for \$3 a week and the Iungrums and Pares haven't the numbers to supply the task force necessary to clear land, construct roads, drains, buildings etc. The O.I.C. will probably find that he will have to import labour - the Iungrums and Ningerums of Ningerum would be the closest and most suitable.

CONCLUSION

The area is progressing but not as fast as it could be. The Co-operative Society, since its break with direct Administration advisorship, has stagnated somewhat in particular in that it has not completed one of the projects proposed by the Manager and Directors in early 1967.

The Society still has considerable bank and capital assets and is in no danger of collapse but undoubtedly greater use could be made of these assets. The manager is keen and interested in the economic welfare of the people and the Society but House or Assembly meetings, District meetings, buying etc. has kept him away from the area for extended periods resulting in adverse effects to the trading, book-keeping, production and developmental aspects of the Society's activities. I can remember that in the closing stages of the first house members were apprehensive about their future if not re-elected. Those members most worried were those who were returning to neglected businesses and farms, a result of time spent at house meetings and attending to house and electorate commitments. Having seen

CONCLUSION (Cont.)

our Society manager's predicament I can now fully sympathise with them.

Economics aside, the Administration is still a res-pected body and the people still look to its officers for guidance and advice. The Council has been successfully formed and organized into a going unit - it should be able to accomplish quite a bit for the area. The usual rumours accompanying the start of a Council (in this instance (a) Councillors to wear uniforms and have village magisterial powers (b) Council would legislate for the re-claiming of land lost through conquest (c) Council would legislate that village guitar parties and dancing (frowned on by the local mission) were allowed etc) were there and were, as usual, dismissed by the Advisor.

Overall the area situation is satisfactory Administration wise but as explained, the economic position is currently not what it could be. The Sub-District A.D.C. Mr. Dave Wren has visited the Lake several times this year (including a trip to several of the more distant villages) and is au fait with the local situation. His covering comments in conjunction with the contents of this report should give a balanced and accurate picture of the Lake situation.

.....
C.G. YOUNG,
PATROL OFFICER,
O.I.C., LAKE MURRAY.

WEST IRIAN

ROSETT C. MISION

MIDDLE FLY
CENSUS DIVISION

KOMORU
ALPENSAN
TUMBUKA

3 000
M. C.
KORONORU
KORONORU

SVERILL
SUNDORON

DOMINORU

HERBERT R.
KOROTUMU

WINDA 1
VAN VEJEN
(Sondor)

LAKE MURRAY
CENSUS DIVISION

STRICKLAND R.

LAKE MURRAY

LAKE MURRAY

Patrol No. 2 - 68/69

Scale 1 inch = 4 mls.

C. Young

67-3-47

2nd May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. LAKE MURRAY 3/68-69.

Your reference 67-6-1 of 10th March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P. Gamogab, Trainee Patrol Officer, to Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions.

Mr. Gamogab has submitted quite a reasonable report and all indications are that he gained considerable experience in the duties he will be required to undertake when he has completed his in-service training.

Your letter should also be of assistance to him in the writing of future reports.

It would appear that Mr. Gamogab will develop into a good field staff officer.

c.c.
Mr. P. Gamogab,
Trainee Patrol Officer,
VUNADIDIR Training Centre.
VUNADIDIR, East New Britain.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.6.49

(11)

IAH:es
67-6-1

Western District,
DARU.
10th March, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MORHEAD.

Patrol LAKE MURRAY 3/1968-69
Mr. P. GAMOGAB - P.O. (TR) - 26 Days
LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS

En route return to Adcol, Mr. GAMOGAB handed me the above. I attach your copy. Also copy of a letter to him, which is self-explanatory.

Notwithstanding the latter, the report is quite a fair effort for a trainee. He seemed to enjoy his vacation posting and I gather he proved useful. Training him should have provided experience to Mr. NOMBRI in a field of increasing importance.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please, with map. The latter does not merit printing.

ms

J. A. Bensted
(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

10

0745-1

Western District,
DARU.

I.N. 55

10th March, 1969

Mr. P. Genogab,
c/- Administrative College,
BOBOKO.

Dear Pende,

Patrol LAKE MURRAY 3/1969-69

I am pleased that you enjoyed your period at Lake Murray, your introduction to field patrolling and the training you received from Patrol Officer, NOMBRI.

2. Your first Patrol Report and its typing were quite good for a trainee. Later you will learn how to set out a patrol report better and to prepare a covering jacket.

3. You show that you have powers of observation. Always be frank in your official duties. However, before you make recommendations always carefully state all the facts about your subject first so that people reading your reports can see what is the basis for your recommendations. As a matter of interest, in the Lake Murray area almost no village is very far from a Primary School. It is not Administration policy to compete with Missions with good schoolteachers. Nor "to build a School" unless the people are prepared to give a lot of assistance. Encouraging people to think what they can do rather than expect the Administration to provide everything is a most important part of our Field Officers' work.

4. You told me that you kept one copy of your report. In your own interests, please discuss it with one of your lecturers. He will explain where use of simpler English would have made more sense, and how important it is to use a dictionary if not too sure of any word. Take up with your lecturer these words in your report so you can get them correct -

mis-spelt words: entry, source, anger, physically, immaciated, deficiencies, monotonously, assistance, impenetrable

mis-used words: induced, maliciously, contingency, envinaged, infrastructures. (9)

5. As a Patrol Report is an official document you should use "Mr. AIO" or "the L.G. Assistant" in it, not "Grog". "Dog droppings" or "fecies" or "turds" would also be better than "dog-shits". All proper nouns like "NOMBRI" and "KIPAN" should be in block capitals.


6. I hope you have a successful second year.

Yours faithfully,



3DC
For F.A. Bonsted
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.



4

Patrol Post,
Lake Murray,
WESTERN DISTRICT,
PAPUA.
6th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1968-1969
OF LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE-FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS.

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A doc
9/3/69

⑦

Patrol Post,

Lake Murray,
WESTERN DISTRICT,
PAPUA.
6th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1968-1969
OF LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE-FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Sir, I PENDE COMOGAB a trainee Patrol Officer have been instructed to lodge a report as part of my training on the recent Election patrol of the Lake Murray Local Government Council including the Middle-Fly and Lake Murray Census Divisions.

The patrol was conducted by the O.I.C Lake Murray Patrol Post, Mr. J.K. Nambri. Both Census Divisions are administered from the Lake Murray Post. I with Greg ~~XX~~ Al'ie a Local Government Assistant assisted the O.I.C with Council Elections and other miscellaneous duties as directed.

There were two separate trips induced. First to conduct elections in the respective areas. Secondly to erect water tanks and simultaneously to deal with land purchases at CBO.

DECEMBER, 1968.

FRIDAY, 13th - O.I.C, myself and Greg, conducted the Elections at AEW and NAGO villages. We also called the village rolls and recorded names of the children eligible for School in 1969.

Accompanying us was a P.H.D patrol consisting of SISA MUE, Health Educator, DIRIMU LEGA a Medical student at the Papuan Medical College, and the Medical Assistant from Morehead. The reason for this P.H.D patrol was to give Small-Pox vaccination to the villagers.

SATURDAY-14th and SUNDAY-15th - Worked at the Station with the O.I.C.

(6)

MONDAY-16th- Again with O.I.C and Greg , conducted Elections recorded Census and took names of the children at Buseki for Magipepe, Upobia and Buseki villages. Meanwhile the Medical Staff proceeded with vaccination. In the afternoon we returned to the Station in the Station dinghy.

TUESDAY, 17th- I and the above mentioned D.D.A Officers, once more went to Usukef village. This time we only called the village roll and got the names of the School children eligible and competent for entry into Primary 'T' School for the year 1969. On the other hand the Medical group gave vaccination to the people. The Election for this village was done prior to my patrol to this village.

WEDNESDAY, 18th- We left the Station and sailed in the Lake Murray Buyers Society vessel. Midway on the Lake between the Station and Pangoa we were met by the Government ship Alepa on Health Department duty. Our things were loaded onto Alepa and we sailed on it to Pangoa. We arrived late in the afternoon and spent the night aboard.

THURSDAY, 19th- Conducted Election at Pangoa Mission Station for Pangoa and Dimu and Tagum villagers. Vaccination to the villagers was given by the Medical group, and the recording of the School children and Census were done by us. Greg left us here because he was required at Kiunga. In the afternoon we sailed to Miwa, where we spent the night.

FRIDAY, 20th- Conducted Election at Miwa for Miwa, Venavena and Aseatutuma villages. The Medical group gave vaccination to the villagers. We also got names of the School children to enter into Primary & 'T' School at Lake Murray for the year 1969. In the night we sailed in the Alepa to OBO or Kaveranga the first village on the Middle-Fly area, about a couple ~~sixty~~ of miles from the junction of the Strictland River.

SATURDAY, 21st- We waited for Baikumava, Komevai and Kaveranga village people to come and held Election at OBO?

SUNDAY, 22nd- We conducted the ~~Election~~ Election at Obo^{for} the previous mentioned villages. There two councillors were elected for this ward. We got names of the school children the Medical group gave vaccination to the villagers.

(5)

MONDAY, 23rd- We endeavoured to hold election at
AIAMBAK FOR AIAMBAK and Tinanga villages.
We didn't because the councillor for this ward was
elected unopposed. The Medical group gave vaccination
while the D.D.A Officers got names of the school children.
On that same day we left on ALEPA for Besset.

TUESDAY, 24th- Conducted and held election at Besset village.
Former councillor for this ward was re-elected.
Vaccination was given to the people of this ward.
Also the children's names were taken and recorded.

WEDNESDAY, 25th- Arrived at Manda later in the afternoon
and sailed past Manda to Mipan. We waited
and stayed at Mipan for two days. We
did not hold election for this ward because the people
of Kuen, Manda and Mipan villagers were dispersed
all over the area. So we decided to come back to
the Station. The Medical group gave vaccination
to the remaining people at Mipan.
After the Medical group had given the
vaccination to the villagers they went back to
Daru on the ALEPA.

THURSDAY, 26th- We waited at Mipan.

FRIDAY, 27th- We walked on foot from Mipan to the source of
the June River. Here we paddled down the
river on the canoe and reached the Station in the
night.

JANUARY, 1969.

FRIDAY, 3rd- We left the Station for our second trip to
the Lake Murray and the Middle-Fly areas.
Constructed the base of the water tank at Miwa.

SATURDAY, 4th- Continued building the tank at Miwa.

SUNDAY, 5th- Left Miwa for Kavenanga and arrived at Obo in
the night.

MONDAY, 6th- We commenced constructing water tank at Kavenanga.

TUESDAY, 7th- We finished building the water tank at Kavenanga.

WEDNESDAY, 8th- During the morning hours of the day, we
painted the tank.
In the afternoon we made Demarcation of
land purchases at OBO. We then put pegs as

Continued.

guidance for the building of the house near the airstrip. (4)

THURSDAY, 9th- We left the OBO for Station and arrived in the night at Miwa.

FRIDAY, 10th- Finished erecting the water tank at Miwa. Afterwards we finished painting it before we sailed home to the Station.

NOTE.

After we had returned from the patrol, I stayed for few days, before I went on another patrol to Mipan to conduct Election. I was accompanied by Greg, a constable and the carriers.

WEDNESDAY, 15th- Left the Station in Mr. Meriss' ~~canoe~~ canoe run ~~by the motor~~ by the motor. Got out at the source of the June River. We then walked on foot to Mipan.

THURSDAY, 16th- We waited for the above mentioned villagers at Mipan village.

FRIDAY, 17th- We had an Election at Mipan. Most people from Mipan, Manda ~~voted~~ voted, but only a few came from Kuem. Two councillors were elected for this ward. One elected was the former councillor at Mipan the other a new councillor from Manda.

POLITICAL.

1.

Most people living in these two Census Divisions very much appreciate the work that Local Government Council has done. On the whole most people voted during the Election, only the ~~missed~~ unfortunate ones missed out on the Elections. They either arrived very late at the election or were engaged in some private jobs that prevented them from having Elections. When the Patrol visited the villages in these two Census Divisions, people were more willing to help.

Continued

3

1. POLITICAL.

There was no refusal from the villagers when told to do something or carry our patrolling gear. Only at one occasion when we came on foot from Mipan to the Station. One of our ~~xxxxxxx~~ carriers fell down and got maliciously injured. I was incriminated and everyone ~~xxxxxxx~~ looked as though I had antagonized, and their reaction of anger was to be applied on me. But after a while they calmed down.

2. XI SCHOOLS - EDUCATION.

More childrens' names were taken during the Patrol. The children whose names were taken for entry into Primary 'T' School were ~~xxxx~~ about seven and six years old and contingency eight years old if the person was ~~x~~ clever, and wanted to attend School. There is only one Administration Primary 'T' School at Lake Murray Station. The other two operating at a large scale and where most pupils are enrolled are financially run by the U.F.M. Mission with the assistance from the Lake Murray Local Government Council. Missions also have small schools established in bigger villages all throughout these Census Divisions.

3. HEALTH.

I was surprised to see the villages with individuals having toilets. This to me indicated the higher standard of living. The ~~xxxxxx~~ houses had proper ventilation and doors. The people are physically well built and healthy, ~~xxxxxxx~~ a few look imbecile because ~~xxxxxxx~~ of some food deficiencies in the diet. Most people ~~in~~ wear clothes. The organization of the villages on the whole was good. The only bad thing about the villages was that *the villagers* that have too many dogs and there were doghuts on the village which made it unhealthy to walk bare feet in the village.

4. AGRICULTURE.

The only cash ~~xxxxxxx~~ crop for these areas is Rubber, however at the present time it is uneconomical because the crop was introduced recently and it will take awhile ~~xx~~ ~~xxxx~~ for the return.

People on the Middle-Fly ~~x~~ areas manifested enthusiasm to grow rubber. They also asked the D.A.S.F to graze cattle on their land. But D.A.S.F rejected this idea. Selling of the crocodile skins is decreasing and the L.M.L.G. Council is supporting the Croc Project at Pebea with financial assistance of \$500.00.

5. CONCLUSION -RECOMMENDATION.

In field of Education Mission has the complete responsibility over the Schools in these areas. Now I recommend that it's about time the Government give assistance to the people of these area by building more Government School.

Most people in these areas own shotguns. Most of them are not envisaged of the shooting of the wild animals and birds. I, suggest that one way to alleviate the destruction of Fauna is tell villagers not to buy any more guns.

The Administration has succeeded in pacifying these areas and in introducing Law and Order. The villages which were secluded, now under the Administration or the Local Government Council have very close relation with the other villages. Now people cooperate with the motive of self development.

For the year 1969, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Elections, there were twelve Councillors elected, to look after the total of Twenty-one villages. Each WARD ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ composed of two to three villages has its own Councillor. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ The only exception to these wards is Basse village which has its own Ward with its own Councillor.

The area patrolled is nonstop flat and swampy with lowland rain forests. We found it very hard to reach our destination, because of the fast flowing rivers unable to cross. We were also bothered by the forest insects and in the lowland ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ rain forest of inaccessible and impenetrable nature. The only means of transportation in this region is by canoe. There are no infrastructures in this region to promote the Economic Development. There are only a few bush tracks mainly used for hunting purposes.

In the time of inundation Crocodiles are feared by the people.

However with some difficulties we successfully completed our work.

WEST IRIAN BORDER

7° 15'

7° 30'

7° 45'

OTNUNGA

FLY RIVER
ANAMBAK

MIDDLE FLY

KOMOVA

SWAMPY

RAVENANGA

EVERILL JUNCTION

BOIKUMAYA

SWAMPY

VENAYENA

STICKLAND RIVER

FOREST

SCALE 1" : 4 MILES.

OR
1 : 250

LEGEND

- OUR.
- PAROL. ROUTE.
- AIRSTRIPS.
- SWAMPY.



150

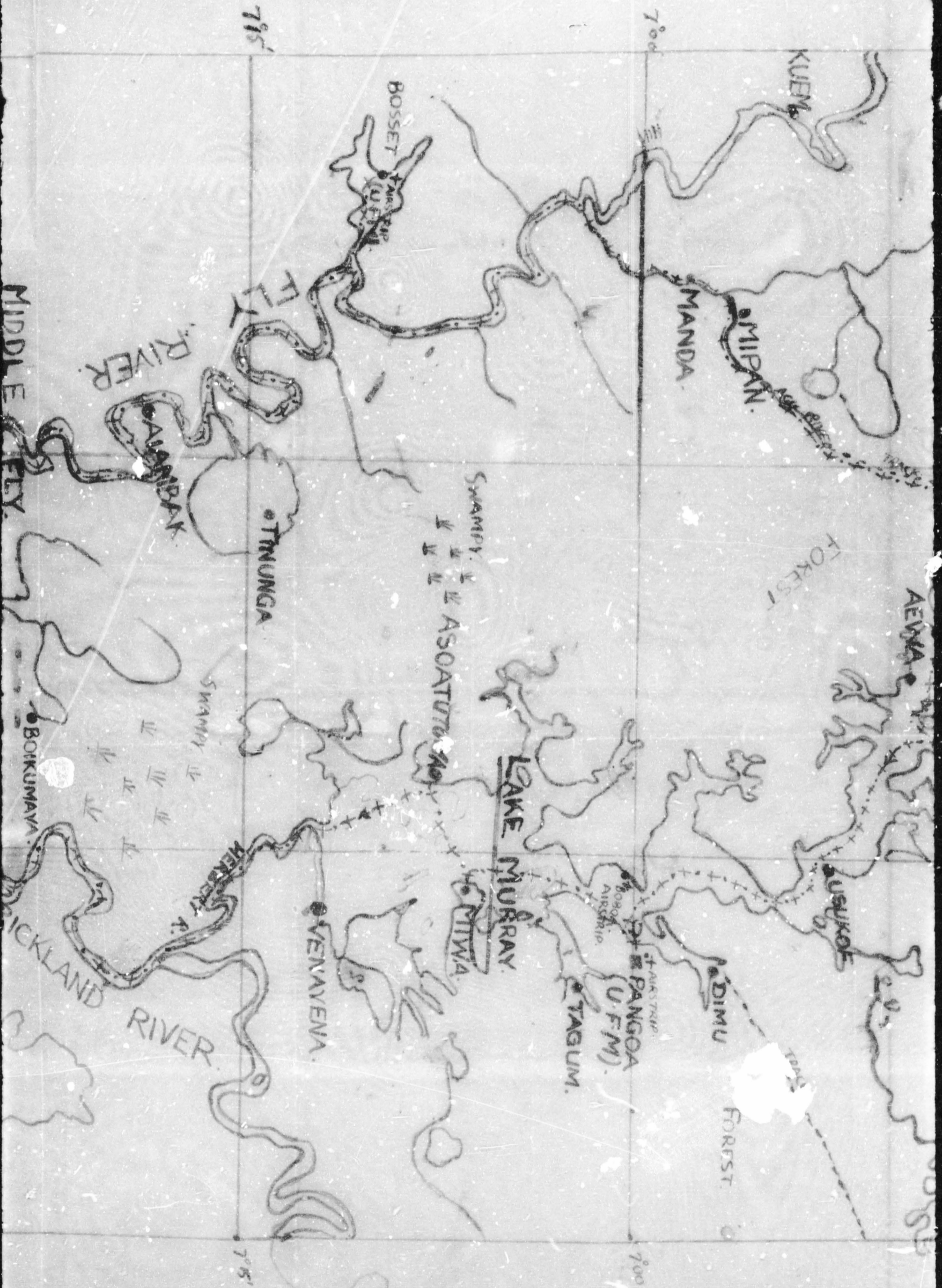
300

450

7° 30'

7° 15'

WEST IRIAN BORDER.



MIDDLE RIVER.

BOIKUMAYA.

WICKLAND RIVER.

RIVER.

7°5'

7°5'

7°0'

7°0'

BOSSET

KUEN

MANDA

MIPAN

TMUNGA

SWAMPY

ASOATUTA

LAKE MURRAY

TIWA

PANGO A (U.F.M.)

TAGUM

DIMU

USUKOF

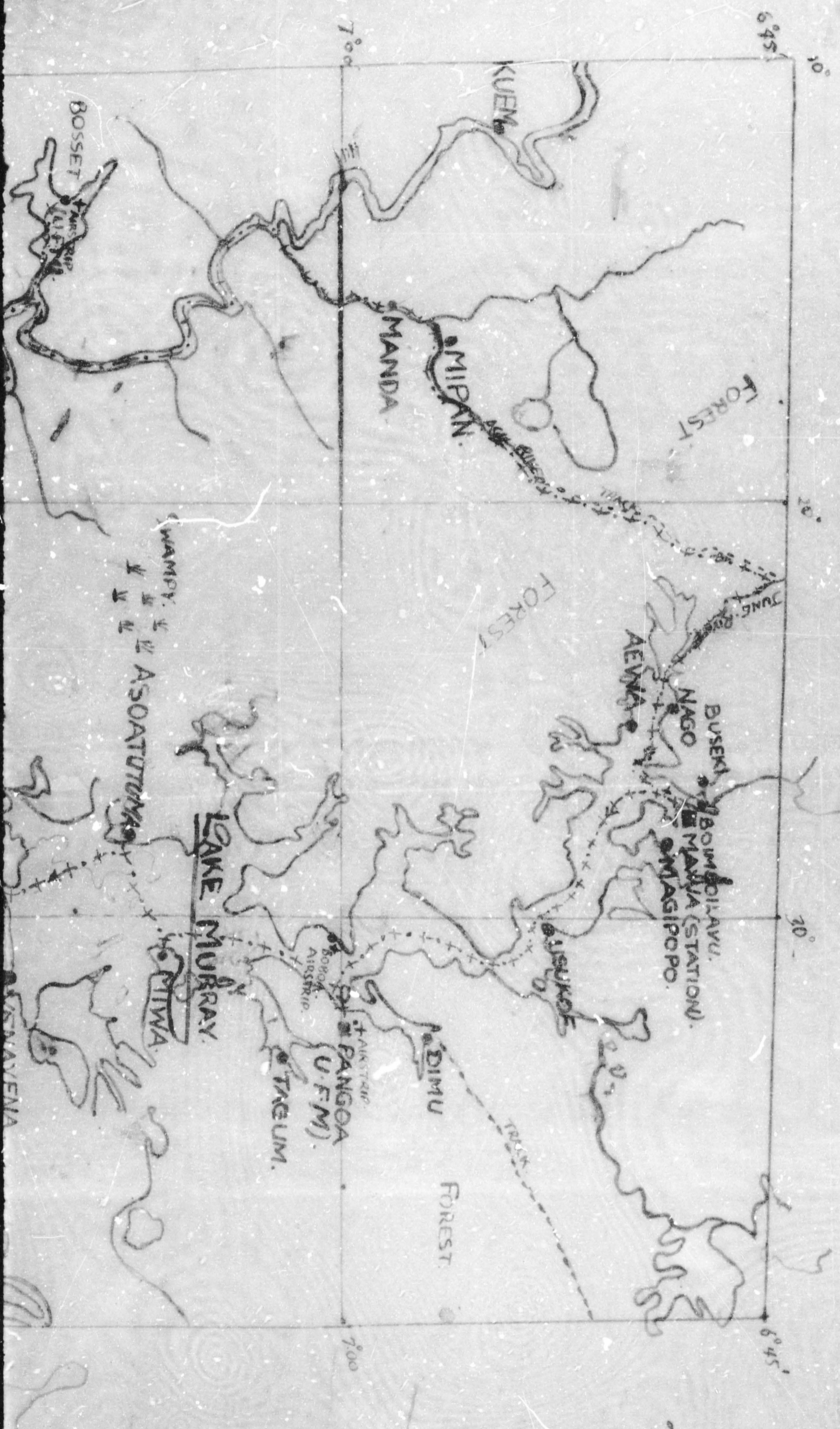
AEVMA

FOREST

FOREST

TRAIL

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3. 1968-1969.



WEST IRIAN BORDER.

7°30'

7°5'

BOSSET

FOREST

SCALE 1" : 4 MILES.

OR
1 : 250



LEGEND

OUR PATROL ROUTE

AIRSTRIPS

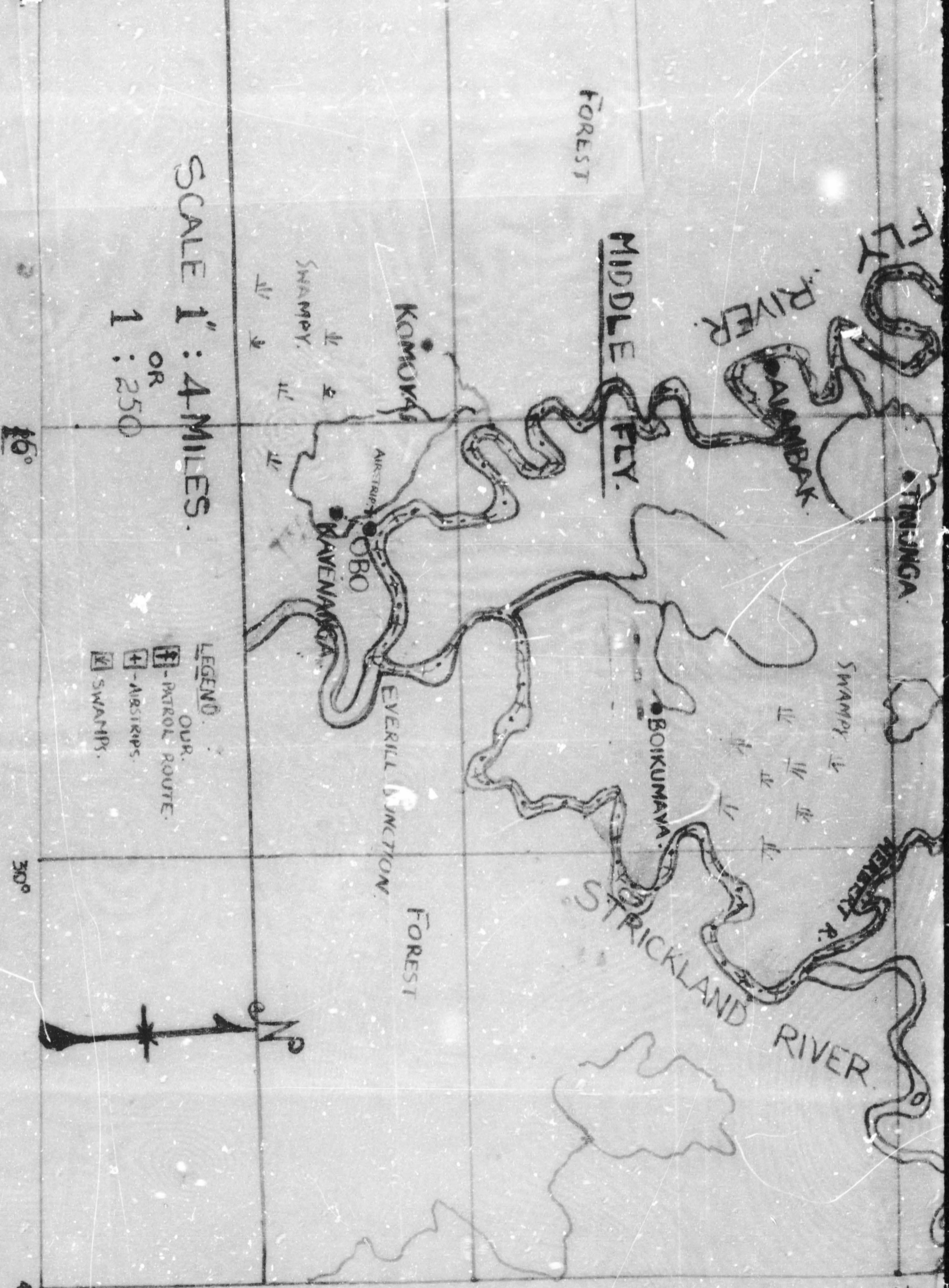
SWAMPY



130°30'

130°5'

7°45' 7°30' 7°15'



SCALE 1" : 4 MILES.

OR
1 : 250

LEGEND :

- OUR. PATROL ROUTE.
- AIRSTRIPS.
- SWAMPY.



16°

30°

45°

7°30'

7°30'

7°15'



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 4 of 1968/69 LAKE MURRAY

Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD

District..... WESTERN

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PATROL - LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Patrol Conducted by..... J.K. NOMERI PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled } LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA
 (Council and/or } INCLUDING 1. LAKE MURRAY 2. MIDDLE FLY
 Census Division/s.) } CENSUS DIVISIONS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. G. AI'IO LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASST.	MR. SISA MUE HEALTH EDUCATOR
MR. P. GEMOAGAB TRAINEE P.O.	MR. KONI MT.
	MR. D. LEGA MED. STUDENT
	MR. S. AUTA INTERPRETER
MR. W. LOLI HEALTH EXTN. OFFICER	Const. 1st/c IOIVI

Duration of Patrol—from 9./12/68 To 10./1/69

No. of Days..... THIRTY-TWO

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : ANNUAL CENSUS AND LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL TAX PATROL

Date..... 8/9/69 to 21/10/68 Duration..... 36 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1. GENERAL ELECTIONS OF LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL 2. SMALL POX VACCINATION 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER MATTER ARISING OUT OF THE AREA.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 3927

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

67.3.55 (16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
BARU.

67-6-1
FF.ss

13th June, 1969



The Assistant District Commissioner,
MOHIMBAU.

Report of Lake Murray Patrol 4/68-69

The above Report received and relevant allowance
claims. Travelling allowance may not be claimed for the
period spent on a boat on patrol. Mr. Nombri will be
asked to submit a camping allowance claim for the full period.

2. Mr. Nombri's typing ability should improve with
practice.

3. Lake Murray is now, as you say, well off for
transport. With recent border events, adequate supplies
of fuel are now held.

4. Regarding the ownership of land on which rubber
plantings are being made, where there has been or will be
outright customary purchase of the land, I suggest the
Council pass the model Land Use Record Rule as set out
in Local Government Circular 6 of 68. The registration of
the land in the names of the rubber planters would constitute
a good documentary piece of evidence for use in any later
dispute even though it would not be an outright title. I
would prefer the Council did this rather than rely on their
"not allowing the planters to be dispossessed". The
registration could be backed up with details on any agree-
ments reached, prices paid for land, etc. I would
appreciate your taking this up with the Council at the next
meeting you attend.

R.A. Calcutt

(R.A. Calcutt)

Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, LAKE MURRAY
Mr. J.S. Nombri, BARU

Please submit camping allowance claim for the full
period.

(R.A. Calcutt)

Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

FAD
/ because of money
provided
for your personal and comms, etc
see rule

67-1-2

Morhead, via Daru,
Western District.

9th May, 1969.



The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 4 of 1969/1970.

Please find attached three copies of the above report plus Mr. Membri claims for travelling and camping allowances, the latter certified by me.

The report is not model of good typing and in service courses should be provided, in my view, for officers such as Membri who have difficulty with their typing. Much can be provided in this day and age with well presented submissions and many a good proposal can be rejected because in format it is unattractively presented. In fairness to the reporting officer I should add that he has had frequent switches in postings and many calls upon his time since before last Christmas.

2. No special comment is called for upon the report except perhaps in respect for paragraphs 9, 14, 18, and 20.

Para 9. When the border influx took place the station launch was in DARU for repair, both station outboards were U/S, wireless equipment was not fully serviceable, and OBO airstrip was closed.

The situation now is far better. The launch MIWA is repaired two new and powerful outboards have been supplied to the station - though funds to buy enough fuel seems always short, wireless equipment is in working order, and OBO is maintained to allow aircraft to land in an emergency.

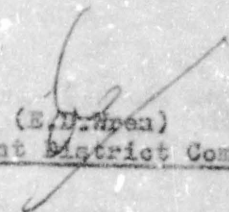
Para 14. Clear land ownership title should be given to the migrant rubber planters. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Lands Titles Commissioner for the Western District by myself and others. Another way to achieve the same result would be, as has been suggested, for the Administration to buy the land. However the land has been purchased from the original owners, whether the transaction is legal or not, and this fact is known to all. For historical reasons, the original land owners, have in the past, been difficult persons with whom to deal. They, now however, in the recently created Lake Murray Council, are in a minority and the fact is known and appreciated by the total electorate. The council would not I am certain, allow the rubber planters to be dispossessed just when they are ready to claim the reward for their hard work.

Para 18. As stated health coverage for the area is adequate when Mission and Administration efforts are viewed as a whole. Two points could be noted. Firstly the council plans to build aid post buildings at KAVIANANGA and MILPAN for use by

the UFF and CM respectively. Secondly with the establishment of additional administration departments on BOBOA Island a new aid post and orderley will need to be provided at this place.

Para 19. With the Council in and Village Constables out it is obvious that the constables need to be replaced by something else than the few councillors. To this end as well as for reasons of border security plans are almost complete to open rural border police posts at OBO and BOSET. This will be done as soon as the launch MIWA can commence regular and scheduled sailings down lake from the station to OBO and hence to BOSET and MIPAN and return.

Forwarded please.


(E. D. Wopen)
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc C/O, Patrol Post, LAKE MURRAY.

Mr. J. Nombri, C/- Sub-District Office, DAHU.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NUMBER 4 - 1968/69

(13)

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: J. NOMBRI PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL AREA - LAKE MURRAY &
MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS (Complete
Lake Murray Administrative Area).

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: MR. S. AI'IO Local Government Assistant
MR. P. GEMOAGAB Trainee Patrol Officer
MR. W. LOLI Health Extension Officer and staff
of three P.H.D Personnel
~~Four~~ Member of BP&NGC
One Interpreter

DURATION: 9th. December, 1968 to 10th. January, 1969.
32 Days

LAST PATROL TO AREA: Annual Census and Council Tax Patrol
September and October 1968.

MAP REFERENCE : See attached map please

OBJECTS OF PATROL: LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS,
SMALL POX VACINATIONS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
and WORK OF COUNCIL PROJECTS AND OTHER
MATTERS IN THE AREA.

J. Nombri

(J. NOMBRI)
Officer-in-Charge - Lake Murray

(12)

A INTRODUCTION

Originally this patrol was planned mainly to conduct the general election for the Lake Murray Local Government Council, however, other matters had cropped up in the area so the patrol programme was altered to fit in all of these matters. Besides the Council elections the patrol went out to inspect and supervise the completion of council projects in the council area and to carry out general administration of the area. Another big thing was that a Medical Patrol under the leadership of Health Extension Officer Mr. W. LOLI had joined the patrol to administer Small Pox Vaccination to the villagers in the Lake Murray Council area. The Lake Murray Council area is the whole of the Lake Murray Patrol Post Administrative area and it consists of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions.

2. It will be seen in the body of the report that the patrol had visited all the villages in the area except ~~three~~ because of the lack of time and transport. On the other hand the patrol had visited a number of the villages twice because other needs had risen in the area after the patrol had gone through ~~the area~~. The patrol had split up into smaller groups in order to keep in line with the time limits especially on the elections.

3. Though the patrol had carried out a variety of duties I treat it as a special patrol and as such the report consists of the diary and a situation report which is divided into the normal sub headings of political, economic and social.

4. Mr. Pende Gemoagab, who is the Trainee Patrol Officer ~~has~~ had accompanied the patrol is being instructed to submit a separate report as part of his training exercise.

B DIARY

- 7/ 9th. Decenber, 1968. Local Government Assistant Mr. G. Ai'io, Wom, the patrol interpreter and self departed Lake Murray station at 9.00am for Usokof village per dinghy and outboard. After receiving nominations for ward 1 we then departed Usokof for Magipopo village and instructed the villagers to assemble at Buseki for elections for ward 2 to be held on Thursday the 12th. December. Then departed Magipopo for the station arriving there at 3.00pm then walked across to Baimboilavu village and received nominations for ward 1.
- 10th. December, 1968. From 7.45am to 10.00am did the radio and some office duties. At 10.10 elections for ward 1 began and it ended at 3.00 pm. KOMANO DOEOP of Usokof village a former councillor was re-elected for ward 1.
- 11th. December, 1968. Departed the station at 9.00am for Aewa for the nominations for ward 2. GO BAIMBE the sitting Councillor was nominated. We then left Aewa for Nago village and received nominations there. At Nago KABENA IMON was nominated. The party then returned to the station. Self did some office work and spent the night at the station.
- 12th. December, 1968. I departed Lake Murray station for Boboa airstrip to meet Mr. Trainee Patrol Officer Pende Gemoagab and Mr. W. Loli, the Health Extension Officer and his family. I returned to the station late in the afternoon with the above mentioned people.
- 13th. December, 1968. Departed the station early in the morning with the Medical patrol for Aewa village and soon after our arrival there elections for ward 2 was in progress. At the same time the Aewa villagers were given their small pox vaccines. The work there was completed at 11.30. The party then moved on to Nago village per dinghy and outboard. Elections for

B. DIARY (contd)

(11)

ward 2 and injection for the Nago villagers was on the way soon after the party arrived there and work for the day completed 5.00pm. The election for this ward resulted in GO BAIMBE the former councillor from Aewa village being re-elected. On the way back to the station the motor broke down and after more than 5 hours of struggle against the wind and waves arrived at the station at 9.30 pm.

14th. December 1968.

The morning was spent in office duties and Saturday radio scheduel. The afternoon was spent in fixing the motor.

15th. December 1968. Observed Sunday.

16th. December 1968.

The party departed the station early for Buseki village. At Buseki nominations for ward 5 were received, names of children of school age were recorded and election talk was given. Mr Sisa Mus the Health Educator also gave health talks to the villagers. Two gentlemen were nominated for this ward viz, MINAI YANGWA of Magipopo village and KUWOK BITAN a former councillor from Buseki. The elections and vaccinations for this group began at approximately 11.30am and ended at 3.00pm for the villagers of Magipopo and Upobia villages gathered at Buseki for the occasion. The election resulted in KUWOK winning his seat second time in succession. The patrol party returned to the station and some of the station people were given their small pox injections.

17th. December, 1968.

The patrol went to Usokf village per outboard and dinghy where the medical group injections and health talks and self took down names of school age children. We then returned to the station where the medical people finished off injecting the station personnel then walked to Boimboilavu village and injected the villagers there.

18th. December 1968.

The patrol party including Mrs. Loli and children departed Lake Murray Station per M.V. Lake Murray at 9.00am for Pangoa. This time Wom the patrol interpreter was left on the station and Setoware Aute the Government Interpreter accompanied the patrol. Enroute the party met M.V. Alepa the Public Health boat and went aboard the M.V. Alepa and returned to the Station to pick up the Head Master of Lake Murray school Mr. I. McDougall's crates. The party arrived at Pangoa Mission Station very late in the afternoon and spent the night on board the ship Alepa.

19th. December 1968.

Early in the morning at Pangoa Mission station nominations for ward 3 were received:- ward 3 includes Dimu and Tagua villages and Pangoa Mission station. Three persons nominated for this ward, namely FERET MARIAGASI and MARIAGASI MARIAGASI both of Dimu village and ASERAI GAIM of Tagua Village. Election and health talks were given, after which elections & injections given and ~~all~~ all work ended at 1300 hours. The election resulted in ASERAI being re-elected for ward 3 for another term. After lunch Mr. Gregory Ai'io departed for Fungo for Christmas break while the rest of the party went on to Mawa per M.V. Alepa and spent the night aboard at Mawa.

B. DIARY (continued)

- 20th. December, 1968. At Miwa nominations for ward 4 were received and the following were nominated; TOPA MAIO and DUPIA GEPUGAI both of Asoatutuma village AIRA AUTA of VANAVANA village and OLISAI SIBO of Miwa village. After nominations taken did health education, elections and vaccinations. The election resulted in AIRA AUTA and TOPA MAIO both re-elected for the two seats that they had held for ward 4. The party sailed for Obo arriving there in the afternoon and spent the night at Obo.
- 21st. December, 1968. Worked on the Obo airstrip land investigation and began taking nominations for ward 7. Night spent at Obo aboard the Alepa.
- 22nd. December, 1968. Villagers from Komovai and Boikrava came into Kav. nanga village for the elections. Some West Irianese who were camping at Komovai also came in. Nominations for ward 7 was closed in the afternoon. ULISINI KAINDE and MANIARA KEINGI both of Komovai ABIRO LOBOI of Kaviananga and SORORE WAURA of BOIKRAVA were nominated.
- 23rd. December, 1968. Held elections for ward 7. Health education and small pox vaccination were also done. The result of the elections for ward 7 runs as follows; ULISINI KAINDE, the seating member and President of the council won his seat back and the other seat was won by ABIRO LOBOI for the seating member SORORE WAURA. The patrol then sailed for Aiambak and soon after our arrival nominations for ward 9 was called. The sitting member for this ward, ANATO SAREMAP of Aiambak was re-elected unopposed. The medical party did their health education and vaccination while self held talks with the West Irianese who were at the village. When all work ended we sailed again very late in the afternoon for Bosset village arriving at the entrance at about 10pm.
- 24th. December, 1968. Set out for Bosset village per dinghy and paddles leaving half the patrol behind on Alepa. A motor and canoe was sent out from Bosset to pick up the rest of the patrol. At Bosset village took nominations for ward 6 where three gentlemen were nominated. The nominees were LEO MALA, YOSEPH YABAI and VICKTORI IAMBAI all of Bosset village. Elections, health education and vaccination were all done. LEO MALA the sitting member was re-elected. The patrol then returned to the MV Alepa and spent the night on board.
- 25th. December, 1968 - Christmas Day. The patrol sailed for Mipan village. En-route the ship anchored at Mandi and the medical party went ashore injected those few people who remained behind for the rest of the village was down at Bosset for Christmas Service. The patrol then sailed again for Mipan. At Mipan the medical party once again did their work while self and party observed Christmas Day. The night spent on board the Alepa.

8. DIARY (continued) (9)

- 26th. Decemner, 1968 At about 8am self and party left the MV. Alepa and went ashore to Mipan village. The MV. Alepa with the medical party departed Mipan for straight after we got off. At 9.30am after realising that all the villagers or most of them for ward 8 which includes the villages of Manda, Mipan and Kuem were still at Bosset for the Christmas we departed Mipan village for Lake Murray station leaving ward behind that we would return to do the elections. The patrol paddled for three hours then walked for another three hours then paddled for 6 hours thus arriving at the Lake Murray station late in the night.
- 27th. December, 1968. The whole day spent on office duties at Lake Murray station
- 28th. December, 1968. Did the Saturday scheduel and work on the out board mottor.
- 29th. Decemberv, 1968. At 9am departed Lake Murray station for Obo per dinghy and outboard. The mottor broke down three hours down the Strickland from Miwa village. Ten minutes after the mottor had broke down I met the MV. Lake Murray which took me and towed the dinghy back to Lake Murray sailing through at night. It dawned at Miawa village and I got the mottor working again. Self and the two Police Constables from Daku went to the station per outboard and mottor.
- 30th. December, 1968. Carried out office duties and waited for the MV. Lake Murray to go back to Obo.
- 31st. December, 1968. Worked in the office and waited for the MV. Lake Murray
- 1st. January, 1969. New Years Day - Observed.
- 2nd. January, 1969. Went down to the Boboa airstrip to meet the plane and find out about the availability of the MV. Lake Murray. On the return journey the mottor broke down. Mr. P. Gemoagab and self paddled the dinghy from 6pm till 230am at which time we arrived at the Lake Murray station.
- 3rd. January, 1969. Mr. P. Gemoagab, four Police Constables, the patrol interpreter and self departed the station early in the morning for the Middle Fly Census Division, per MV. Lake Murray. Anchored at Miawa the second last village of the Lake Murray Census Division at 4pm. From 4pm till 7.45pm worked on the Council Water Tank Project at Miwa village. The tank left uncompleted. Left written instructions for Mr. Ai'io to do elections for ward 8.
- 4th. January, 1969. Worked a bit more on the tank then departed Miwa at about 10am for Obo arriving there very late and thus anchored there.
- 5th. January, 1969. Departed Obo at 7.00am for Kaviananga. At Kaviananga one Police Constable and self got off the ship. The rest of the police under the charge Mr. P. Gemoagab departed for Komovai, Aiambak and Bosset villages. Held discussions with the villagers and inspected the airstrip.

(8)

8. DIARY (continued)

- 6th. January, 1969. Worked on the Kaviananga Water Tank Project most of the day. Walked down to Obo ari inspected the airstrip again at 3pm. At 4pm made radio contact with Morehead and reported on the condition of the airstrip and other matters. From 7pm to 9pm recorded genealogies for the land owners of Obo airstrip. The night spent at Kaviananga village. Had received word over the air that Mr. G. Ai'io had departed Lake Murray over land for Mipan village.
- 7th. January, 1969. From 8am to 12 noon put on the final touches of the water tank. After lunch held discussions with the villagers did another airstrip inspection. At 4pm contacted Morehead and made another report to the ADC Morehead. At night again worked on the genealogies of land owners. At 7.30pm Mr. P. Gemogab and Const. 1st/s Koivi returned from Komovai village after having discharged their duties on migrants from West Irian ~~was~~ as directed by self.
- 8th. January 1969. From 8am to 12noon worked on the new house at Obo. The afternoon was spent in completing the genealogies of the land owners of Obo airstrip. The MV. Lake Murray arrived from Bosset village with the rest of the police party at 8.30pm. It anchored at Obo/
- 9th. January, 1969. Departed Obo at 9a, for Lake Murray, per MV. Lake Murray and anchored at Miwa village after midnight. Went ashore and camped at Miwa village.
- 10th. January, 1969. From 6am to 8.30 am put ~~on~~ the final touches on the Miwa Water Tank. 9am departed Miwa for Lake Murray station, arriving there late in the afternoon. At the station found Mr. G. Ai'io who was recovering from being sick. He had returned from Mipan because he was sick and also there were not people present to do the elections for ward G. However he had left word that he would return.
- 11th. January, 1969. Carried out office duties at the station.
- 12th. January, 1969. Messers Ai'io and Gemogab with Constable Daniel departed for Mipan village per outboard and canoe. Self observed Sunday.
- 13th., 14th., 15th., 16th., and 17th January 1969. The rest of the patrol was out at Mipan village finishing off the Lake Murray Council Elections self stayed at the station and worked on the land report, election returns and ~~other~~ carried my station duties.
- 18th. January, 1969. The party from Mipan returned, self went out per canoe and outboard and picked ~~them~~ up.

END OF PATROL.

(7)

C. SITUATION REPORT

C (1) POLITICAL

5. As it has been mentioned earlier in the introduction of the report the patrol was conducted basically to conduct the general elections for the Lake Murray Local Government Council after the first year of its operations. The elections began on the 9th day of December 1968 and ended on the 17th day of January 1969. The movements of people in the council area during the Christmas period etc., produced some difficulties in completing the elections within the specified time limit, however, with the availability of the services Messers Ai'io and Gemoagab the work was done in good time.
6. Despite the difficulties experienced 66% of the electors enrolled did take part in the elections. Almost all of the other 34 % were unavoidably absent from the elections. There are 3927 persons living in the council area and out these 3927 about 46% are eligible to vote and are enrolled.
7. The voters who did take part have indicated they required 12 councillors for the 9 wards in the Lake Murray Local Government Council according to the prescribed manner. Ten of the twelve men so elected have been councillors previously and have been re-elected. The other two men namely Abiro Zoboi of Kaviananga and Blasus Kasper of Ma'ida each have won one of the seats in wards 7 and 8 respectively from the old councillors- Wards 7 and 8 each have two seats. In all wards there has been competition with the exception of ward 9 where Anato Seremay of Aiambak has been elected unopposed. For further details of voting statistics and results please refer to the electoral forms submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Commissioner for Local Government.
8. The preferential voting the voters in the Lake Murray Council seemed to have a fair idea on what to do in a polling booth. It is reasonable because most of them are whispering voters and they taken part in three elections previously: that is the two House of assembly elections and the first Lake Murray Council elections and this their fourth one. However, many of those who could write their own ballot papers have not done so well. In my opinion these people cannot read nor write well but they choose to mark their own papers just for prestige in front of their fellow villagers.
9. The boarder situation fairly quiet except for a few bursts of migration from the other side of the boarder. One of these bursts did occur during the time the patrol was in the area. The patrol revisited a number of the villages because of this. The migrants whose home villages are just over the boarder stated that they had come to Papua and New Guinea to stay only for a while until things are quiet down on their side of the boarder. These migrants cause disruptions in the day to day life of the host villages and this the villagers object much to it. The particular migration mentioned above is under control for the new comers have been all sent back across the boarder to their own village and every thing is back to normal in the area now.
10. With the House of Assembly, the villagers in the Lake Murray Council are beginning to see their local member's role and theirs though this is not very evident on first sight. They know that he represent them at Port Moresby as the Councillors in Lake Murray Council. The local member lives in the council area and this also makes it easy for the villagers to understand things much better. The local member is very co-operative with the officer-in-charge and visits the villages as many as he can when he can and this a very important thing in boarder areas such as Lake Murray. It makes the villagers to understand the Government better and know and feel that they are participating in the government of the country.

(6)

C (ii) ECONOMIC

11. The economy of the Lake Murray Council area is basically crocodile skin trade plus other minor sources such as sale of labour and surplus garden produce. Because of the dependance of the economy on crocodile skin, it is somewhat shaken as the skins are not easily obtainable as, it used to be in the past. The villagers realize that the crocodiles are getting scarce and as a result they are not making as much money as they used to make in the past. They are much concerned about the situation and consequently expressed their full support for the crocodile protection ordinance that has been passed in the House of Assembly sometimes ago. The villagers are very pleased about the work done by the Department of Agriculture at Boboa Island on the Crocodile Farm and they are supplying as many live crocodiles as they can. Some of the Councillors are even thinking about introducing Council Rule which would forbid the villagers from eating crocodile eggs.
12. The villagers from the farming villages like Buseki and Nago produce surplus garden crops such as bananas taro yams and pumpkins which they sell to the Government and the station personnel for money. Other villagers also sell meat and fish to the station people. The Lake Murray Co-operative buys a lot of fish especially baramundi to resell and to feed crocodiles in the farm. Another source of income is where the people working for either the Government or the Co-operative.
13. Four villages namely Buseki, Nago, Upobia and Magipopo have taken up planting rubber. The trees that have been planted are doing very well and would be in production in the near future. This would mean there will be second source of income for some of the villagers, however, I envisage that there will be a lot of trouble in this rubber industry in the future. The villagers who are planting the rubber do not own the land on which they are growing their crop. The Busekis and the Magipopos have bought the land from the Suki owners but the amount and value of the goods paid for the land is unknown. The Nagos and possibly the Upobias only have permissive residency granted to them by the land owners. This means that titles to all the land is not very sure. When the rubber comes into production and the planters are making money the land owners would certainly make some claims to the proceeds, or even claim the rubber trees. It would be unfair for the land owners to benefit from the sweat and hard work of the poor people who plant the land.
14. The people who are growing the rubber come from the Ilong area of the Ningerum Patrol Post and Debc-Pare in the Nomad Sub-District. In my opinion the Administration should help these people who are trying to help themselves by buying the land from the Suki owners then leasing or handing it to the people as it is done in other resettlement areas. It would not solve the problem any more than they price paid for the land for the people are already there. Unless something is done there is bound to be trouble between the land owners and the planters who do not own the land they are farming.
15. Commerce in the area is handled largely by the Lake Murray Co-operative which is the only large single body, with branch stores at Boboa Island, Miwa village, Kaviananga village and Kuem village. The Unevangelised Fields Mission at Pangoa and the Monfort Catholic Mission each of which has a trade store, the former has its store at Pangoa and the latter has its at Bosset village. Councillor Leo Mala of Bosset village is the only local man who owns and runs a trade store. Mr. Leo Mala is doing fairly well in his trade store and he owns assets running into thousands of dollars worth. He also deals with crocodile skin trade. He is also interested in rubber and copra, where he making copra and planting some rubber.
16. Another class of traders in the council area are the European traders who come in on ships from Daru. They are peddlers like Mr. Craig and Mr. Vacsil. They do great business with the villagers by bringing their store goods to the people in their villages, however, as most people in the area are members of the Lake Murray Co-operative and they are not helping the Society much by buying from these traders.

(5)

C. (iii) SOCIAL

17. The local villagers of the area patrolled can be divided into four distinct social groupings, namely as I call them the river people, the lakes people, the Iunguma and the Pare. The first named group are all those people known generally as Sukis living along the Fly River in the Middle Fly Censur Division. The second named group are also Sukies but they live on the lake in the immediate vicinity of Lake Murray station. The third group also live near the station but they are migrants from Iunguma area which is administered by Nangerum Patrol Post. The fourth group is also another migrant and they have come from the Pare area of the Nomad Sub-District. The two Suki groups speak one common language while the Pare and Iungum groups speak two different languages from each other. The people themselves look on each other as being belonging to different groups as named. The migrants groups are more progressive and hard working than the the Suki groups.

18. The provision of social services in the area by the Central Government ~~an~~ ^{and} its agents are very few. There is one school and one aid post that is run by the Administration. The Lake Murray Council is just about to complete a new permanent material building for the above mentioned aid post. Despite what has been said the council area is adequately covered with health and education services because of the missions. The U.F. Mission has a school on Pangoa Island and the Catholic Mission has a another school at Bosset village. The council has bought radio sets for each village in its area. Furthermore the council has built three water tanks in three of the villages and ~~is~~ is proposing to build four more in next financial years. The council has also got in its plans to build two more aid posts; one at Kawiananga and the other one at Kuem village. This would mean that the whole council area would be covered with medical services.

19. One necessity in the area as I see it is the law enforcement. An area as large as the Lake Murray with its difficulties in transportation there is a definite need for a number of rural police posts. On the lake itself it is pretty well covered but the river needs the posts. I think there should be two or three having one at Obo, one at Bosset and another one at Kuem. This would also take care of the boarder movements in the area for it would be reported quickly. The Office-in-Charge just has not got the time to spend in this matter. With the in coming of the council the villages have lost their village constable systems and nothing has replaced them. It could be argued that a councillor could do the job but as I see it the elected official should never be allowed to carry out law enforcement duties. After all the people have put him in the position and he would be misusing his privilege which the people would naturally will not welcome. A Local Government Council should work like the Central Government and not differently.

D. CONCLUSION.

20. In this section of the report I would like to bring out one two points on the land problem that has been mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 14 before I make my conclusion finally. Though the Pare people at Magipopo and the Iungum people at Buseki have made their payments for the land to the landowners sometimes back in walkables and cash the land owners still making demands. As it has been mentioned earlier the Nago villagers have not paid anything for their land yet. All land in the area in the past has never been sold or bought or at least none that any body remembers. In this regard the land owners have no conception of selling land. They have sold their land but they might like to take it back if they relise that the land buyers are making more money than themselves. In my opinion the land mustv be bought and people given titles along resettlement lines.

21. In conclusion the patrol has achieved what it set out to do. As the economy of the area is solely crocodile skins any thing possible must be done to help the industry for the crocodiles are getting scarce. The people relise this fact and are willing to help themselves in the matter. As rubber trees are growing well the Department of Agriculture should do as much as it could to make it a economic proposition ^{by encouraging} more plantings and providing services for processing of the product. 5

LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTION REPORT.

4

1. INTRODUCTION.

This is the second time the Lake Murray Local Government Council had held its election for this the first election after the council's first year of operation. In accordance with the writs the elections began on the 9th day of December 1968 and ended on the 17th day of January 1969. The election was conducted in the proscribed manner that is set out in the Electoral Ordinance, and the right number of representatives were elected for each ward in the council area as proscribed by the Lake Murray Local Government Council Constitution.

Nearly all the information that is contained in this report has been used in patrol report No. 3 of Lake Murray written by myself. This has been in the first instance I took the Patrol Report as a special report where the election is the main theme, however, there are a few minor details that has been left out in the Patrol Report are included this time in this report.

2. RECEPTION OF VOTERS.

The reception in all the villages was all friendly and good with the exception of a few villages. The exceptional villages were Boikwava, Makia, Mpan and Ezen. The villagers in these named villages did not come to the polling places in time though they have been given plenty of warning about the election. At Mpan the polling was going to be held there but the villagers were not present for the occasion. The foregoing is, however, not entirely the fault of the villagers for they have very good reasons to be absent from their village. Firstly the time the patrol was in their villages was the Christmas period and thus most of the villagers being good Church goers went to either Boasat or Pangoa for the Christmas Services. Some others were either visiting relatives in other villages or hunting crocodiles and would not be bothered to come and vote. This last group would be in a small minority. Then, the villagers who were present at the villages at the time of the elections were keen and helpful in the elections. Despite what has been said, the elections was completed in good time and successfully because of the sufficient time allowed in the writs. Further more the patrol was split into two groups which enabled us to complete the work. The second group went out under the leadership of Mr. G. A. A. the Local Government Assistant and the first group went out under myself.

3. VOTING STATISTICS.

The Lake Murray Council's Constitution provides for 9 wards in its area and 12 representatives to be elected for the 9 wards. These provisions have been fulfilled. The names of the Councillors so elected and the wards they represent are contained in Form 11 Voting Summary. Out of the 12 councillors elected only one was elected unopposed. This Councillor Anato Serepoy from Tinunga village which is in ward 9. Two of the 12 elected councillors have been elected to the council for the first time while the rest have held their seats in the first council in 1966.

The total population of the council area is 3927 persons. About 46% of this total is enrolled electors. Out of the eligible voters 66% have voted in the elections and the remaining 34% were absent from the elections. On Form 10 they all show as class 4 as unavoidably absent and this includes those who were away at work, in prison, sick in hospital, away visiting and other who were temporarily for other reasons. These people who fall in the first three groups are in a very small minority. The great majority of the absentees especially the villagers from ward 8 were away celebrating Christmas and New Year and possibly hunting too and did not get back in time for the elections. It is also possible that they did not bother about the elections for they were given enough warning about the elections and that they have had enough time to get back from their various activities for the elections if they did care about the elections.

The biggest number of informal votes was in Ward 6 and it is 15 votes. All councillors were elected by a majority of votes. Percentage voted in each ward ranges from 50% in ward 8 to 88% in ward 2. The average in the whole Lake Murray Council area is 75%.

4. APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The majority of the electors in the council area are whispering voters and these people all know what to do in a polling booth when it comes to professional voting by whispering voting. The voters understand the system because this is fourth time that they have taken part in this type or system of electing a representative. The voters seemingly appreciate the results and so on of the elections.

5. CONCLUSION.

Apart from the minor set back in some of the voters not turning up for the elections the elections for the Lake Murray Council was a great success in all respects. In case further information are required on the elections I refer the reader of this report to the patrol report No. 3 the has been submitted by myself in connection with the Council Elections.

Atombi
(S. K. ...)

Patrol Officer- Assistant Returning Officer
.....

(2)

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF PATROL POLICE

Const. 1st/c KOIVI

An experienced and confident NCO with very sound knowledge of River work. He has a good knowledge of the people of the area and their customs through serving in the area for a long time. He is a willing and untiresome worker but shabby in dress sometimes.

Const. 1st/c AMANE

A rather quiet NCO who does nothing more than what is required of him. He is neat and tidy at all times during patrol. He is slow and at first sight he seems to be uncertain of himself and uninterested in his work. This probably due to his quiet nature. There is plenty room for improvement but he must be transferred out of Lake Murray for this is his home area and this may have affected his performances.

Const. 2012 NONE

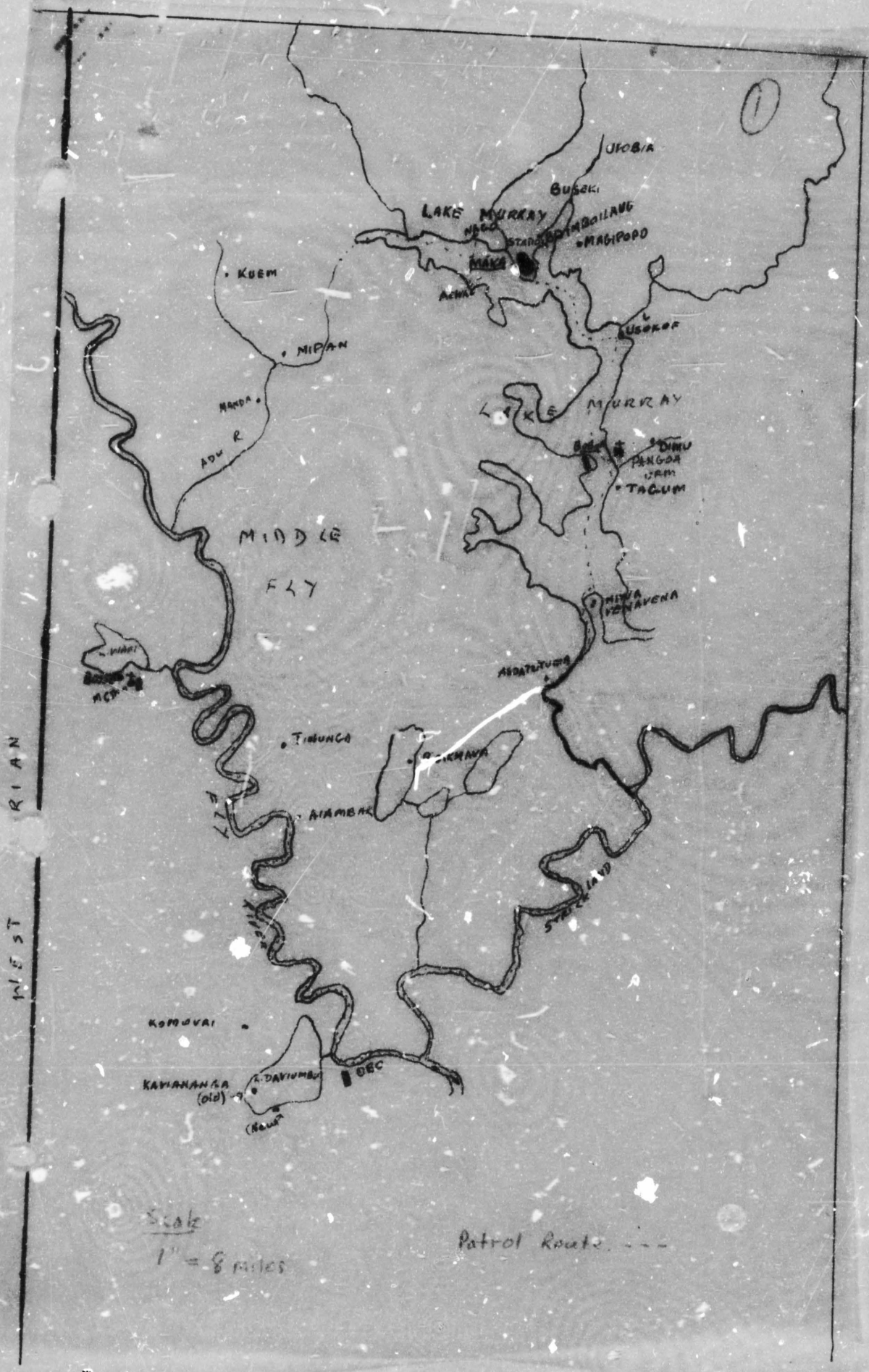
A young and energetic constable with lots of promise who came up from Daru for the special boarder patrol. Takes all orders willingly and well, appears neat and tidy at all times during the patrol. He has fairly good knowledge of the area and the people from serving in the area in the past, would make a good NCO, for he has characters of a good leader.

Const. 2262 WENDUA

Happy natured person with lots of qualities of a good patrol policeman but unfortunately did not prove himself for he was suffering from burns to the right shoulder while sleeping on the ship. He was in bed all through the patrol period. He was also one of the police men sent up from Daru for the patrol

WEST

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



67-6-1

HQ.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... NO. 6 OF 68/69 OF LAKE MURRAY.

Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD S.D.

District..... WESTERN DISTRICT.

Type of Patrol..... FAMILIARIZATION PATROL - for New C.I.C. L/M

Patrol Conducted by..... PATROL OFFICER, MR. A. E. JOHNSON, P. FEARMAN, A.P.O.

Area Patrolled } KUSIKING AND MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION,
 (Council and/or } IN LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL AREA.
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. G. O'LEARY, D.S.A.F. (ECOL. SECT.) MR. WHAM, PATROL INTERPRETER.

SELF, P. FEARMAN C.P.O. MR. TENOR, TR. COUNCIL CLERK.

SNR. CONST. AMANE.....

Duration of Patrol - from 14 5/69 To 24 5/69

No. of Days..... TEN DAYS.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : J.K. NOMBRI (P.O.)

Date 9/12/68-10/1/68 Duration 31 days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Special Patrol - LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

.....

.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 3927

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

27/ 1/19 70.

A. Holmes
District Commissioner. *MS*

doc

67-3-75
Division of District Administration,
Konedobu.

9th February, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
Koror.

PATROL NO. LAKE MURRAY 6/66-69:

Your reference is 57-6-1 of 27th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. P.A. Fearman, Assistant Patrol Officer, to Middle Fly and Lake Murray Census Divisions.

Reason for the delay in submission is noted. Further comment at this late stage would be pointless.

(S.J. Fearmall)
s/Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.2.75

Department of the Administrator,
Western District,
DAEU.

13

Telegrams--

Telephone 67-6-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for RAG.25

Mr.....



27th January, 1970

Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict office,
MOREHEAD.

LAKE MURRAY Patrol 6/68-69

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of two copies of this report by Mr. P.A. FEARMAN, Assistant Patrol Officer, for which extra copies have been typed here.

2. It is regrettable this report has been missed at your office, as any intrinsic value the report may have had then has now been lost. I appreciate the factors involved in Mr. FRABIAN's hasty submission of this report as things were certainly busy in the MOREHEAD/LAKE MURRAY area at that time, and Mr. FEARMAN has certainly shown improvement in his reporting in the subsequent months to date.

(I.A. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

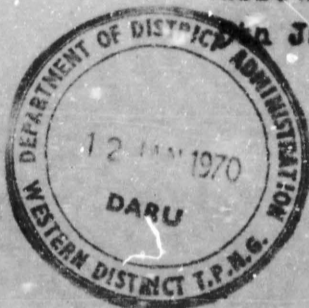
c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KOKODCBU.

Two copies of the report herewith. I apologize for its having been lost.

(I.A. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-2

Sub District Office.
MOREHEAD.
Western District.
12 January, 1970.



The District Commissioner,
Western District.
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 6. of 1968/69.

Kusikina and Middle Fly Census Division.

Lake Murray Council Area. Morehead Sub District.

1. Please find enclosed;
 - a) Two only copies of The above numbered Lake Murray patrol report with Patrol Maps.
 - b) Copies of Patrol Instructions delivered by the OIC Lake Murray - 67-1-1 of 10th May 1969.
 - c) Camping Allowance claim for Mr. P. Fearman for funding and return to Mr. Fearman at WEAM please.
2. The above numbered Patrol Report belongs to the Last Financial Year and was apparently mislaid at Morehead.
3. The Report covers a Patrol conducted by Mr. Johnson and accompanied by Mr. P. Fearman AIO who reported on the patrol as his first exercise in Patrol Reporting. Mr. Fearman was asked to complete the Report in a short time as he was at that time expecting to be transferred to Morehead for Border work. With the report completed and forwarded to this Office Mr. Fearman was then advised that he would be remaining at Lake Murray for the present time; hence the briefness of the report and typing errors etc may be excused.
4. Having been in the Sub District myself for only one month I will not attempt to comment on the Lake Murray situation as described in the report. The report provides adequate details of the activities of the Patrol.
5. As I am only forwarding two copies of the report would you please have photostat copies made for your own files and for record at Lake Murray and Morehead.

(W.R. Paterson)
a/Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. OIC Lake Murray.
c.c. Mr. P. Fearman - WEAM.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post
LAKE MURRAY
Western District
10th. May 1966.

Mr. P. A. Fearman,
C/-D. D. A.
LAKE MURRAY

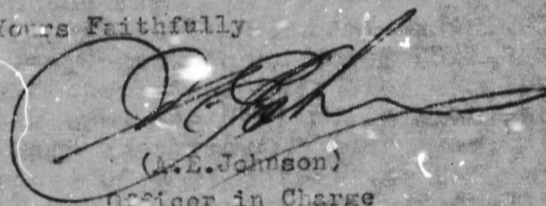
Dear Paul,

Please be prepared to depart with me on the 14th. of May on a patrol of approximately two weeks duration through the middle Fly and Lake Murray Census Divisions. As we will be travelling by the M.V. Jade, there is no need to worry about cargo weights or Patrol Boats.

The objects of the Patrol are; familiarisation of the area for myself, completion of the council projects at Mima, Kaviananga and Boset, routine administration, and the collection by Mr. O'Leary DASF of small crocodiles for the Ecological Section at Boboa. On your return you will be expected to submit a full Patrol Report on the Patrol.

I wish you an interesting and informative Patrol.

Yours Faithfully



(A. E. Johnson)
Officer in Charge

DOC
- a fair report from a young SPO under familiarisation indicating descriptive talent. Although FEARMAN has been flat out with refugee problems since May and has done a good job, he should be told in no uncertain fashion that delays in reporting will not again be tolerated. Also that most of the value of his observations is lost by such delay. A. E. J.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT 68/69-No. 6

10

MOREHEAD SUBDISTRICT,
WESTERN DISTRICT.
30th May 1969

I INTRODUCTION

It could be said that- Lake Murray people ride on the back of a crocodile. Indeed at the moment their economic development looks dangerous. The crocodiles are not as plentiful as they use to be. Rubber has been planted and will soon help in some areas.

The water ways are the main source of transport. All villages and both missions are accessible via water ways. Some villages however are guarded from direct approach of powered boats by weeds. Powered boats can always get within a stones throw through though.

Most of the land around the waterways serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes. This land is held in the highest esteem by the people. This is their sage ground. Sage is still very important in the diet. It can be eaten like rice with any of the abundant wild game.

The patrol used four Rivers the Hubert, Strickland, Fly and Agu. The Herbert is weedy and flat on either side. The Strickland starts off with a medium to heavy forest bush land. The closer to the Fly the more open the country becomes. The Fly has numerous swamps along its way but a reasonably permanent bank compared with the Strickland which I think runs faster. There are a few hills along the fly on which the villages are situated. The Agu has swamps along its path but there are hills with permanent forests along its banks. These increasing with the distance from the Fly.

The people of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly speak three main languages. These being KUNI, BAGUA, and ~~MIWA~~ and JIMAKANI the latter two being similar. Mipan Baset and Aienbak speak Kuni while Miwa and Kaviananga speak the Baga and Jimakani languages.

The purpose of the patrol was to familiarize the new O.I.C. of Lake Murray with his patrolling area and to complete council projects.

PATROL DIARY

9

- 14/5 WEDNESDAY C.I.C. Mr. Johnson, who conducted the Patrol and I departed from the station at Faka at 0915hrs in the M.V. Jade. We arrived at Faoa at 1115hrs where Mr. O'Leary an Agricultural Officer joined the party. At 1300hrs after loading the Agricultural gear and having lunch we set sail for Niua. At 1440hrs we unloaded the council tank materials and continued on without much delay. At 1545 we arrived at Kusikina. Mr. Johnson did the Village inspection. He was satisfied. There were no complaints of any special talk. We spent the night there on the boat. The mosquitoes here were the worst of the whole patrol. We put this down to the season - the dry starting and swamp drying.
- 15/5 THURSDAY We departed from Kusikina at 0620hrs for Obo. At 1340hrs we arrived and unloaded council tank gear, and wire and timber for a crocodile pen. We walked for 15 minutes to Kaviananga. Mr. Johnson did the village inspection. The village is in the process of being moved to a new site and shows prospects of being a well planned and situated village. We assembled the materials and asked the people to bring black palm and posts ready for us to do an early start next day. All the village seemed to be in attendance and got the timber. We walked back to Obo where we stayed the night, in a new rest house - which was built to be a Police house, but is not adequate for the job.
- 16/5 FRIDAY At 0745 we set off to Kaviananga. By 1530hrs the gutter was soldered up and in place on the end of the catchment area. The crocodile pen was constructed a little faster as the people had already built a reasonably good pen and thus we only had to add an excavation. Mr. O'Leary explained, through an interpreter the need for a draught through the pen to dry out the urine and thus keep the pen from smelling too much. There was one complaint which Mr. Johnson settled. We went back to Obo where we spent the night.
- 17/5 SATURDAY 0745 we departed Obo for Aiambak. At 1100hrs we stop at the Komovai Crk. entrance for two hours. Mr. Johnson and Mr. O'Leary with a Policeman and the patrol Interpreter went to Komovai village, in the tradewind dingy. At 1400hrs we set sail and arrived Aiambak at 1115hrs. Mr. Johnson did the village inspection. We slept the night in the rickety resthouse.
- 18/5 SUNDAY At 0745 we started work on the crocodile pen. At 1115hrs we had finished the pen, given the people a talk on the Crocodile Ordinance, loaded ready for departing. Mr. Johnson was not happy with the village the houses were in disrepair and old. The village is thick with scungy dogs. The people look poorly with generally paunched skinny bodies covered with skin disease.
- We arrived at Boset at 1900hrs after an hour of cruising through weeds. We slept in the rest house.

PATROL DIARY (CONTINUED-2)

8

- 19/5 MONDAY At 0745hrs we started work on setting up the tank. We were able to build the tankstand and solder the guttering but as not sufficient brass bolts were in the tank kit we could not construct the tank.
There was a crocodile pen here already-constructed as part of councillor Leo's complex. Mr O'Leary set his pen beside councillor Leo's.
Mr. Johnson did the village inspection and was satisfied with the houses and general cleanliness.
At 1400hrs we went up to the Mission, a Nonford Roman Mission. We stayed here for four hours before returning to the rest house for the night.
- 20/5 TUESDAY We departed from Baset at 0755hrs and arrived at Manda at 1300hrs. We stopped for ten minutes during ~~which~~ which we told them we would visit them on the way back. We moved on to Migan, arriving at 1400 hrs. Mr. Johnson did the village inspection. The dogs were not too bad here and the buildings were all reasonable except one which was ordered to be rebuilt. We slept the night in the rest house.
- 21/5 WEDNESDAY Mr. Johnson, a Policeman and the Patrol Interpreter set off for Kua. Mr. Johnson returned 1200hrs very impressed with the village.
Mr. O'Leary constructed the pen on the boat to take back the crocodiles for the ecological station. I helped the villagers build a new pen for themselves as their old pen was losing crocodiles.
Mr. Johnson heard the complaint at Migan and we ~~stayed~~ stayed the night in the rest house.
- 22/5 THURSDAY Departed from Migan 735hrs and stopped at Manda where Mr. Johnson did the village inspection. The people were complaining about the mosquitoes and as the village was in disrepair and on a bad night the people said they were going to rebuild it, at a new site.
At 1615hrs we dropped into Aiambak picked up a crocodile and were off again. At about an hour from Obo we were stopped by a canoe and an Aiambak villager sold us three crocodiles.
We arrived at Obo 2020hrs where we camped in the rest house.
- 23/5 FRIDAY Departed from Obo 0725hrs after loading on 103 crocodiles, and a deer. At 1610hrs we arrived at the Sricland Herbert junction where Mr. Johnson, Mr. O'Leary and myself left the M.V. Jade to go to Baboa by speed boat. At 1700hrs we arrived at Kuaikina. Here Mr. O'Leary recorded names and measurements for the crocodiles we picked up there. Then 1800 we set off again. We arrived at Baboa 1900hrs where we slept the night.
- 24/5 SATURDAY Mr. Johnson and myself departed from Baboa at 800hrs and arrived back at the station in time for the 0300 hr sked, at

1. (A) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL (cont..)

The council projects were not finished as off as expected. The necessary gear to complete these projects has been ordered and thus these projects will be able to be rapidly finished on the gears' arrival.

1. (B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS.

Our patrol was very brief. It's main function to familiarise the new C.I.C. Lake Murray with his patrol area. If I spoke Motu or had anything to do with councillors before I could give a more real description of the councillors. As it is my description of them ~~can be~~ parallel to that of their village.

Councillor Topa from Kusikina had his village very clean. The houses were respectable but old. The neat house was the only one of the villages visited that had a showering area extended to the house. To get to the village we had to walk through knee deep mud. The councillor spoke only motu to us but from the villagers reaction and the neat state of the village it appeared the councillor had influence and drive.

The council president Ullisini returned to his village, from a trip to Australia, with us aboard the M.V. Jade. He was rather shy of conversation but related about the different life he had visited - with factories and trains. He together with councillor Abilo had their village looking magnificent. The village is in the process of moving to the top of a hill. The houses all being built much bigger than their older ones.

Councillor Anate of Aianbak had his villagers running in every direction to help. Anate has just returned from a trip to the highlands. Although at face value the councillor seemed an influential leader the poor state of the village with an over abundance of unhealthy dogs shews he is keener to please his people than to improve them.

Councillor Lee from Boset is a business man. He was well dressed helpful and always seemed to be around when needed. Councillor has a trade store, a crocodile skin buying licence, and a rubber plantation. It seemed that the R.C. mission at Boset may have had a lot to do with his success.

At Mipan councillor Onekal gave the impression he was a little unsure of himself. He was however very hospitable and friendly.

Blasius the councillor for Manda is a young and energetic man. He told us that his village was to move to a new site up the river, that being the reason a lot of the house had fallen into disrepair.

The councillors as a body seemed very active people and keen to improve their area. Each councillor seemed to be trying to keep his village up to the mark set by Kaviananga. Most of the villages having plans of rebuilding, in some form.

6

1. POLITICAL.

(A) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

The Lake Murray council is a newly formed low income council. One of the main aims of our patrol was to complete council projects. These being the construction of three fibre glass tanks and associated catchment roofs. The setting up of a new aid post at Kaviemunga is a further project in the area we visited but as yet this project has not got under way.

The fibre glass village supply tanks are an ideal way for a low income council to show its people council improvements. As the tanks have been approved by P.H.D. the council received a 200% subsidy to the 320\$ cost. The low income council also gets these tanks duty free. These tanks being so ideal to the council it is most probable that the council will continue purchasing them. A more detailed description, than normally warranted, of their construction may aid further constructions.

The Kaviemunga aid post is a mission run council project. It is council sponsored but staffed by the U.F.M.. There is to be a new building constructed on the new village site. The ~~new~~ old building in the old village is still functioning as aid post, but is very run down. The new building when it is built will be constructed with mission sawn timber at half cost to the society. Thus in fact a joint project.

Miwa is within visiting distance from the station by speed boat. Kiunga was anxious to get the M. V. Jade back within two weeks so we only ferried materials to Miwa. The C.I.T. intends to finish this project at his earliest convenience, on completing his patrolling.

The catchment roof at Kaviemunga was already constructed. So also was the tank. We had only to solder the guttering to size inserting a 'pop'- then mount the lot at the feet of the catchment roof; fit the down pipe from the structure to the tank; fit a 1" female cock to the tank and then the job was done. We had some trouble fitting the guttering to the roof as there was no fascia board on which to attach the gutter to. The roof beams that are supposed to mount such a board were not cut to a common length and were of too poor a timber to carry the weight of a gutter. The guttering was rigged up with the materials supplied but not in a way that could be classified as permanent.

At Boset we had the fibre glass tank to construct, the tank stand to finish off and the guttering to solder to size. The P.I.R. in civil action had planted the tank stand stumps for us. Unfortunately the stumps had moved in the ground and as we had no spirit level it was difficult to level the bearers. The decking of the tank stand was placed with a two inch margin between planks. This done to conserve enough timber to make up a fascia board to mount the guttering to. We were unable to construct the tank as 40 brass nut and bolts were lost from the kit. This inability may have been God sent. The priest at Boset told us he is about to construct a massive tin roof- a new church- and would be glad if the water catchment could be used.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT 68/69-No.6.II. ECONOMIC1. GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The swamp people of the middle fly rely on crocodiles as their form of external income. Most people in the villages have their own gardens for home consumption. Although most of the villages have coconut palms no copra is made. These nuts being used mainly for cooking and general food purposes. Most villages have suitable sights for growing rubber. Rubber being the industry that agriculture have been pushing as a back up industry to the crocodiles. So far only one village has planted any rubber. That being councillor Lee's plantation at Boset. The newly formed low income council has three projects in the middle fly area. It has supplied tanks for domestic purposes in Kavianunga and Boset. Also it has set up an aid post at Kavianunga which is manned by a mission (U.F.M.) orderly and sponsored by the council. The co-operative society has two stores in this area, one at Kavianunga and one at Mipan. These together with councillor Lee's store at Boset are the main source of trade in the area. The father in charge of Boset R.C. mission has a small store to supply any thing that Lee doesn't stock.

Councillor Lee from Boset is a business man. He has a trading licence and a permit to trade in crocodile skins. His business is quite a lucrative one. Most of his income coming from trading in skins. When he has enough skins he charters a plane out full of stores and returns it with a load of skins. He does use the cooperative vessel sometimes, other times he manages to get space on the mission boat. We didn't see his Rubber plantation but he said he had over 500 trees in.

The mission keep Lee under their wing. He has debtors in Daru which don't look like paying so the mission have asked the bishop in Daru to check into his affairs there. I'm quite sure that the mission have stirred Lee in to most of his ventures and in doing so increased economic development of this area far more than the cooperative.

The cooperative movement has been very strong in this area. Before the advent of the council they were the binding influence of the Lake Murray Transfly peoples. The cooperative has two stores in this area, one at Mipan and one at Kavianunga. Although Mipan is off the shipping route I think these stores could be made to operate successfully. Both stores were carrying only that stock that wasn't in demand. Like the rusty tins of meat. All of this area abounds with game thus canned meat is not as popular as the ~~xxxxxxx~~ operators of the cooperative at Lake Murray think.

The swamp people have quite large sums of money to spend but are not given the chance to spend it. They do not get so much from crocodiles that they can afford to ignore other forms of production. Rubber or even copra could be farmed in this area. With the developing industry at Kiunga boats could take back loads of copra instead of returning empty to Daru. In any case I'm sure that if agriculture could spare an officer to campaign for rubber planting in this area there would be some response toward a more secure income by the people.

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II. 2. ACTIVITIES BY DEVELOPING DEPARTMENTS.AGRICULTURE

The department (D.A.S.F.) of agriculture have two main developing activities. They have a rubber nursery with trainee farmers at the Mayka station and an agricultural ecology station on Boboa island.

The rubber nursery at the Mayka station is a considerable distance from the river people and thus has no effect upon them to any great extent. Councillor Lee who comes in to council meetings has been able to get some value from this service but he is the only one of the river people who has been influenced to plant rubber. The villages in the close proximity to the station have some very extensive plantations. Perhaps if the manager of the Lake Murray rubber plots could get a boat and do a river patrol the river people may plant rubber.

The main source of external revenue is the crocodile industry. The ecology section of the agriculture department have nearly established a station for ecological research. Their aim is to get around a thousand live specimens. Already they have over 500. Over a hundred of these were collected on our last patrol. These were bought off the local villagers for second grade skin prices.

On our patrol we built crocodile pens for the villagers to put their specimens in. The cooperative storemen have been keeping records of who put what in the yard so we were able to pay the people who caught the specimens. The yards we built are more secure than the previous pens also they are made of wire which allows wind to dry out the ground- thus far less putrefaction. Agriculture intend to do a joint patrol with D.D.A. every three months to collect the specimens.

The pens that have been established in the village may even promote a form of intensive crocodile skin production. This was at one stage a thought of the ecologist in charge but before any thing so technical is attempted such is to be found out in the relatively unexplored field of crocodile ecology.

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III SOCIAL :HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

Kusikina and the middle fly are served by three main schools and by three sources of medical facilities. These are the catholic mission, the U.F.M. mission and the government, in order of importance to these villages.

The Roman Catholic mission at Beset runs a main school at Beset and a lot of preparatory schools one in each village. These schools are inspected once a month by the father and two nuns. One nun being a teacher and the other being a medical assistant. Beset is nearly central in the middle fly area thus the father is able to patrol up stream one fortnight and down the next.

Kavianunga does receive a visit from the father although as he terms it he has only a few christians there. This village is also served by the U.F.M. who do so by supplying one of their medical orderlies to man the aid post there. This project being sponsored by the local council. This village has a majority of its school children at the U.F.M. mission school at Panga.

Kusikina is virtually a lake village has a R.C. preschool teacher working there. This village is not patrolled by the father. It's proximity to the U.F.M. mission doesn't permit such a venture. Kusikina receives an even distribution of education from both missions and the government schools, it has children at all three. Most of its medical aid comes from the U.F.M. mission.

The Kusikina and middle fly villages are all served well by both medical and educational facilities. These facilities being supplied mainly by missions.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The people of the area patrolled are reasonable law abiding. There were only two complaints one at Kavianunga and one at Mipan. The Mipan complaint was dismissed and the Kavianunga complaint resulted in a fine payable on our way back to the station.

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III SOCIAL :

C MISSIONS.

The mid-fly Kusikina area is not in the immediate proximity of the government stations reaches, as the rest of the Lake Murray patrolling area is. The missions are in a more immediate proximity, especially the Roman Catholic 'Menford' mission at Boset. Health and education is the main aim of the missions: these covered under that heading.

The missions- Roman Catholic and United Field Mission, which is situated in the Lake area- are both very cooperative with any sort of assistance to the government station.

Communication between the Boset mission and us is very poor. Any communications from them going to their mission at Kiunga then to the government station there, then via Daru to us. Both parties are willing but symbiosis can't take place without a catalyst this being in the form of a 377 radio crystal. Since returning from patrol the O.I.C. has applied for this crystal and has been led to believe that Boset would be supplied this crystal. As yet it has not been supplied.

Marehead sub-district is very large and it's people very scattered, thus it has been a policy of the A.D.C. Marehead to assist the missions as much as possible to maintain good relations. These good relations have formed a vital part of the subdistrict communications with its scattered people. When the Boset mission get a 377 crystal they will fall into the Marehead network and be better able to serve us as we then.



Lake Mead Canal, Reservoir, etc.

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