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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 11]

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

Volume No: ... ¹² [11] 1962/63 ... Number of Reports: ... 7 ...

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FI No
1	1 OF 1962/63	R.W. McLELLAN P.O	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY C/D		16.7.62 - 17.8.62	
2	1 OF 1962/63 (SP)	R.W. McLELLAN P.O	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY C/D		1.11.62 - 17.11.62	
3	4 OF 1962/63	R.W. McLELLAN P.O	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY C/D		13.4.63 - 22.5.63	
4	5 OF 1962/63	R.W. McLELLAN P.O	PARE CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	8.6.63 - 4.7.63	

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT 1962/63

LAKE MURRAY

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
L.M.1-62/63	R.W.McLellen	Lake Murray end Middle Fly Census Divisions
"Spec.1-62/63	R.W.McLellen	"
" 4-62/63	R.W.McLellen	"
" 5-62/63	R.W.McLellen	Pare Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. LAKE MURRAY 1/62-63
 Patrol Conducted by R. W. McLELLAN, PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives 2 R.P.O.N.G.C., 1 INTERPRETER, 1 AG. WORKER.
 Duration—From 16./7./1962 to 17./8./1962
 Number of Days 33 (6 of which spent at Patrol Post)
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1961 LAKE MURRAY
5./1961 MIDDLE FLY
 Medical 10/10/1961
 Map Reference MAP ATTACHED
 Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

WHL:LEK

67-34

24th October, 1962.

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

LAKE MURRAY FISHING REPORT No. 1-1962-63

I very much agree with your first paragraph. Opinions of young Officers who bring a fresh appreciation to bear are always welcome providing they spend the time to obtain a reasonable basis for their beliefs, by means of friendly discussions with their hosts - and horsemen. Often these Officers who have lived amongst the people for many years fail to see the trees by looking at the woods.

Lake Murray Rivers Society has a really remarkable record for a primitive business organization and much of the credit should go to Mr. Jackson's enthusiasm and ability.

It is to be hoped that the contending parties for the ownership of the station land can come to amicable compromise. If they cannot, policy is that those who conquered the land and were in possession when the fishing prohibition was imposed effectively by the Administration are to be regarded as the present owners.

The sex life of precocious teenagers is a disturbing factor in many modern communities. Our society has so little claim to success in this field that it can hardly criticize others. I would not worry about a little precocity if I were Mr. McEllan. After all, life in the Western District of Papua cannot be much fun, and there are more urgent problems in such a hostile environment.

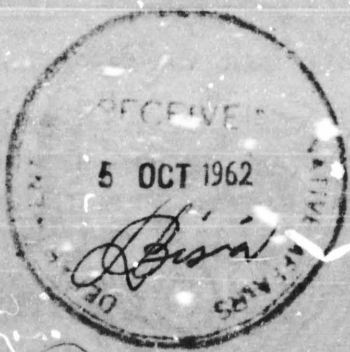
(M.R. O'Brien)
DIRECTOR

c.c. Director, D.N.A.
P.O.I.C. Lake Murray

67-3-4

MICR

F



67-6-1

District Office,
DARU
26th September, 1962.

~~Assistant~~ District Officer,

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 62-63.

George

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned patrol report from Mr. McCallan which is reported in quite an efficient manner, but I would like to see more emphasis on Native trends of thinking and results of actual personal contact with the people. His observations are good but I think our reports should go beyond mere observations and give more indications of the results of discussion conducted with the people themselves and their own trends of thought.

Villages.

The remarks on latrines are noted and this is a good point.

Native Affairs.

means ultimate

I agree entirely with the remarks in the penultimate paragraph of this section. Before any officer introduces any new scheme for economic development, he should make a submission to this office which will be fully discussed at District level and if implemented, will then be carried right through to fruition. This is not the first time this sort of thing has cropped up and I feel that we should take all possible steps to prevent any re-occurrence. Extracts of the patrol report have been forwarded to the various Departments concerned.

Claim for camping allowance has also been approved.

The Officer must watch his spelling of village names on the village population register. On no account is the spelling from the Village Director of 1960 to be varied without prior approval. Ascotatuma should read ASOATUTUMA; Mollavum should read MOILAVUAM (assuming the first "u" in the Village Directory is a misprint) and Boimwalavu should read BOIMBOILAVU. The Village of AIBRAK does not appear in the Village Register.

For your information, please.

[Signature]
(E. Flower)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2



Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Western District.

14th September, 1962.

The District Officer,
Daru.

Lake Murray Patrol Report 1/62-63.

Please find attached the above-mentioned patrol report together with an extra copy each of census sheets, Health and Education.

Also attached is a claim for camping allowance for your approval, please.

In accordance with past procedure, the report is being sent direct to you with a copy to the Assistant District Officer, Kiunga.

For your information, please.

R. W. McLellan
(R. W. McLellan)
O.I.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 62/63.

Officer conducting patrol: R.W. McLezian, Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying: 8789 Const. Jiregari.
10174 Const. Pekala.
Interpreter Sekoari.
Ag. Field Worker Seyou.

Area patrolled: Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 16th July, 1962 to 17th August, 62.
33 days (6 of which spent at Patrol Post).

Objects of patrol: Census revision and general administration - see introduction.

Map reference: Map attached.

Last patrol: Lake Murray January, 1961.
Middle Fly May, 1961.

INTRODUCTION (cont.)

At each village the patrol covered the usual aspects of administration -- Census, economic development, education, village inspection and an explanation of duties to the Village Constables who were all paid. In addition, the 1961 dividend of the Lake Murray Buyers' Society was paid and the functions of the Society were explained. The people were then asked to give their views on the Buyers' Society and economic development and general discussions followed. At the Lake Murray villages there were also discussions on Land Tenure and past history as it affected land tenure.

"Census etc." is used in the diary to cover the whole of the preceding paragraph.

DIARY

1963

JULY 16 Patrol to Vena vena; launch 'Mava' 5 hrs 15; walking 15mins; canoe 20mins.
Slept Venavenu.

17 Census etc. at Venavenu. Venavenu to Ascotatuna 2 hrs 30.
Census etc. Ascotatuna.
Slept Ascotatuna.

18 Ascotatuna to Miwa 45 mins. Census etc. Miwa.
Slept Miwa.

19 Miwa to Moilavuan 1 hr. Census etc. Moilavuan.
Slept Moilavuan.

20 Moilavuan to Dima 45 mins. Census etc. Dima.
Slept Dima.

21 Dima to Usokof 2 hrs. Census etc. at Usokof.
Slept Usokof.

22 a.m. Further discussions concerning land.
p.m. Usokof to Lake Murray 1 hr 15.

23 To Nago in 'Mava' 2 hrs 30. Census etc. at Nago.
Nago to Aewa 1 hr 30. Slept Aewa.

24 Census etc. at Aewa. Returned to Patrol Post 1 hr 15.

25 Census etc. at Boiebulavu.

26 Census etc. at Busoki.

27 a.m. visited Nagipopo (The only Pare village on Lake Murray).
p.m. To new station to check on building program.

28th July to 2nd August: at Lake Murray Patrol Post.

AUGUST 3 Lake Murray to Mipan: 2 hrs 'Mava'; 1 hr canoes; 1 hr 30 walking; 3 hrs 15 canoes.
Slept Mipan.

4 Census etc. at Mipan. Left Mipan by canoe 2.40 p.m. and camped on bank of Agu River 6 p.m.

5 Broke camp 7 a.m. and arrived Kuen 3.30 p.m.
Slept Kuen.

DIARY (contd.)

- AUGUST 6** Census etc. at Kuem. Demonstration on spacing and planting coconuts. Slept Kuem.
- 7 Heavy rain. Departed Kuem 9.30 a.m. Paddled down Fly River until heavy rain again at 4 p.m. when camp was made.
- 8 Broke camp 7.15 a.m. Arrived Boset 5.45 p.m. Slept Boset.
- 9 Census etc. at Boset. 'Mava' arrived ex Lake Murray 6 p.m. Slept Boset.
- 10 Boset to Timunga 4 hrs. 45 in 'Mava'. Census etc. Timunga. Slept Timunga.
- 11 Timunga to Aimbak 2 hours. Census etc. at Aimbak then coconut spacing demonstration. Slept Aimbak.
- 12 Aimbak to Kaviananga. 4 hrs 30. Sunday afternoon observed. Slept Kaviananga.
- 13 Census etc. at Kaviananga. Inspection of coconut groves.
- 14 To Kosavai for Census. 2hrs 30 each way by canoe. Slept Kaviananga.
- 15 Kaviananga to Boikamava. 2 hrs 30 by 'Mava' to junction of Gasake Creek and Strickland; then 4 hrs by canoe to Boikamava. Mava sent to Boikamava canoe place via Herbert River and Ascatatama. Census etc. Boikamava. Slept Boikamava.
- 16 Boikamava to Pangoa mission: 2 hrs 30 in canoes; 1 hr 30 walking; 1 hr 30 ferrying across Gana Lake in small canoes; 2 hrs 30 in 'Mava'. Slept Pangoa.
- 17 Pangoa to Lake Murray Patrol Post. 3 hours.

VILLAGES

The Village housing and rest houses were, in most cases, satisfactory. All villages, apart from those adjacent to the Patrol Post, provide rest houses.

Housing at Aewa, Nago and Aimbak was inadequate and those three villages will have to be largely reconstructed. The people concerned are aware of this and have already started work.

The only village where housing was uniformly good and the people obviously take a pride in their village was Buseki. The Buseki are relatively new arrivals to Lake Murray, immigrants from N.N.G. in the upper Alice River area. For some reason, which appears to be only psychological, they are more willing workers than the Suki in all respects.

Most of the villages are on small islands which have had the surface scraped down to bare clay. The smallness of the islands and bareness of the ground ensure the minimum amount of work in cleaning up the villages when a patrol is imminent. There are other advantages of the islands such as convenience for canoes and proximity to the good water of the Lakes.

At the edge of all Suki villages there are numbers of very rickety little houses built on about 6 ft. stilts. These are the menstruating and child bearing houses. They are most unsightly and, in many cases, unsafe. However, no action was taken as the women of

VILLAGES (contd.)

this area must not menstruate or bear children in the main houses and the little houses are preferable to the women going into the bush as is the case with the Kowan and Zongom women. It was suggested at one village that the people erect one well built house for all of the women but the people think that it is necessary to have one house for each woman. It seems that the only thing to do at present is to insist on a reasonable standard for the little houses.

Most of the villages have between 50 and 200 dogs and at least a few pigs. It was suggested that the livestock be kept away from the villages and that the men limit themselves to two or three dogs so that they can feed them. That is, two or three dogs each. One man had over 20 starving dogs. These suggestions will probably be ignored, as they have been with previous officers, because they are not backed by law.

Sanitation in most of the villages is unsatisfactory. This too is a difficult problem with no easy solution. As high water, the water table in many of the villages is too high for pit latrines. Latrines built over the water would foul the drinking water.

Where possible, the people were instructed to build pit latrines or to maintain the ones they had built. They were told that shallow pit latrines are worse than none at all and also, if they build decent latrines, they might as well use them. This is not just a problem for hygiene drains - there were many deaths through dysentery over the past year.

There is room for improvement in most of the villages and, where applicable, the people were told what improvements were desirable. The people who had built good houses were praised and others advised to follow their example. It was pleasing to note that the old type ground level humpies have almost disappeared.

TRANSPORT

The only practicable method of travelling in the Lake Murray area is by water transport. The distances travelled between villages are large and the 20 ft. launch is invaluable.

Launch passages had been cut through the grass where necessary and there were no transport difficulties encountered by the patrol.

Every village has access to the Fly River, The Strickland River or Lake Murray.

The only water-way where a strong current was encountered was the Strickland River which was flooding.

The few walking tracks used by the patrol were in good order.

BORDER AFFAIRS

A report on border affairs is contained in confidential memo. 1-1-2 of the 27th August, 1962 to the District Officer, Daru.

SPECIAL ARMS PERMITS

Details of special arms permits and shotguns were recorded in the Station Shotgun Register. There is a total of 21 effective shotguns in the Lake Murray and Middle Fly areas.

LICENCES TO TRADE WITH NATIVES

The only such licence is held at Pangoa Mission.

CENSUS**Lake Murray**

1961 population		1289	
Births	51		
Immigrations	36	+	87
			<u>1376</u>
Deaths	29		
Emigrations	39	-	
Previous double recordings	8	-	76
			<u>1300</u>
			1962 total.

The natural population increase of 22 shows a satisfactory general trend. At Misa and Venavona there were more deaths than births and at Nago deaths equalled births. At all of the other villages there was a natural increase in population.

Middle Fly

1961 population		1191	
Births	66		
Immigrations	16		
Not counted 1961	4	+	86
			<u>1277</u>
Deaths	40		
Emigrations	7	-	47
			<u>1230</u>
			1962 total.

The natural population increase of 26 shows a similar trend to the Lake Murray Division. The glaring exception is Kuch where there were 15 deaths (see Health).

In neither division was there an unusual migratory trend. The vast majority of migrations were within each census division and were the result of marriages, deaths or wins.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was well received in all villages and the people were friendly and cooperative. The people are eager for progress and look towards the Administration for help. They were told that the Administration could only help them if they were willing to work themselves.

The Sukis have been widely criticised in the past for laziness and general lack of initiative. These criticisms have not been altogether unfounded. The Sukis are not willing workers although they have plenty of plans and ideas. For example, the people of Kaviananga wanted the Buyers Society to buy a launch to 'transport copra' before they had even planted the accounts. It finally emerged that a police constable on leave had told the people all about the Kival Council's boat. It was explained to the people that each member of the Kival council pays £3 a year in tax.

One of the problems here is that many of the people have seen progress in outside areas and cannot understand why there is not the

NATIVE AFFAIRS (contd.)

same progress at home.

The recent cargo cult in the Lake Murray area highlighted the people's frustrated desires. All of the Baguas and Kunis were affected by the cult which took the common form of a self-styled Messiah prophesising the coming of the cargo. The cult seems to be over now but it may crop up again. The prophet, Naki of Usakof, is very old and feeble and his actions could not be predicted.

The opportunity has been taken, where possible, to dispel the myth of cargo. For example, the people have been invited to note that the permanent house at the new station is being built by the carpenters with their hands and not being conjured up.

There was only one C.N.M. held during the patrol. An Usakof man was fined \$1 for not appearing at the census.

The Tinunga and Aimbak Village Constables have been taken to Kiunga by the Assistant District Officer. They are witnesses in a murder case which they concealed for over a year.

There were plenty of minor disputes, especially over marriage. A combination of polygyny and sister exchange produces some complicated cases. Polygyny is still widespread. Some men have two, three or four wives whereas others are hard pressed to find one. Another undesirable practice here is for a man divorcing his wife to take his sister back from her husband (his ex-wife's brother).

Apart from the cargo cult, there were no unusual trends in thought or attitude. It is to be hoped that the cargo cult was only a passing phase. There certainly do not seem to be any lasting effects but it is too early to judge. An interesting side effect of the cult was that it united the Kunis and the Baguas for a while.

Some of the people had one important constructive criticism of the Administration. Lake Murray has been unmanned a lot in recent years and the officer-in-charge has been frequently changed. Different officers have promoted different schemes which have mostly fallen through. The people quoted a rice scheme, a peanut scheme and a copra scheme.

It is most important that any future schemes mooted by the Administration have a reasonable chance of success. It is a simple matter to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. The difficult job is to carry a scheme through to successful fruition.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The present cash income of the people is derived mainly from the sale of crocodile skins. Some of the people obtain small amounts of cash from the sale of fresh foods to the patrol post.

In 1960 a copra scheme was started but that has fallen through. There are not nearly enough coconuts in the area for copra production. The people need their coconuts for food and for seed nuts.

The people were encouraged to start copra plantations as insurance against the day that crocodiles become scarce or crocodile skin prices fall. However, before there is any major effort in this field, it would be wise to have expert opinion on the economics of copra production in this area. A major problem would be transport. Shipping costs are high and copra is a bulky item. There is also the factor that coconuts may not bear as well here as on the coast.

Coffee is being given a trial run by the Agricultural Field Worker at Lake Murray. Coffee should be thoroughly tried and tested by the Administration before any attempt is made to introduce it as a cash crop. Even if coffee grew well, the proper supervision of pruning, harvesting, processing and marketing would be difficult in this scattered area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd.)Lake Murray Buyers Society.

In August of this year, Mr Jackman set up the original records of the Lake Murray Buyers' Society and the Society is now registered. Since its inception in 1960, the Society has made a net profit of £2,784 on a share capital of £454. The profit has been distributed as follows:

Dividend	£ 420
Bonus share issue	£1808
Balance	£ 556.

The bonus share issue makes the original £1 shares worth £5 and anyone wishing to join now will have to purchase a £5 share.

Apart from the very good financial results, the Society provides a valuable service for the people. The Society buys crocodile skins and sells them direct to Australia, thus eliminating a middle-man. The high prices of crocodile skins have been the major factor contributing to the Society's financial success. The Society also runs a trade store where prices are a little above Daru prices. During the patrol, the people were encouraged to support the Society for their own good. The distribution of the 1961 dividend was a concrete example of "their own good". Each shareholder received a dividend ranging from 10/- to 30/- on a £1 share.

Present economic development based on the crocodile skin trade and the Buyers' Society is encouraging. What is seriously lacking is a permanent basis for economic development.

LAND

The main purpose of the Land discussions in the Lake Murray division was to find out who owns the land where the new station is being built. When investigations were first started, most of the people in Lake Murray claimed the land. However, they have now narrowed it down to two clans. The station is being built on land which was apparently a no-man's land in the see-sawing battles between the Kunis and the Aewas. The Kunis and the Aewas both claimed the land. The Baguas also claimed a share as they are descended from the same mythical ancestors as the Aewas. We have to take note of the rights of both descent and conquest. If there were no rights of conquest, the Kunis would own no land in the Lake Murray area. They obviously do and in fact, the Baguas bought a sago swamp from the Kunis in 1957.

What is now emerging is a compromise. Under the circumstances, if the people agree on a compromise, it would probably be best for us to accept it. The normal straightforward rules of descent do not give us a complete answer as the land has not been occupied continuously by the one group.

LABOUR

Most of the people absent at work within the district were working for the Administration at the new station or for the mission at Pangoa. The Sukis are generally reluctant labourers, one reason being that they can earn far more money from shooting crocodiles than from labouring. The people have to be cajoled into working on such projects as the new station and they show no desire to go out and work. This is quite understandable. An average crocodile skin is worth 30/-, a month's wages, and it is no great difficulty to shoot and skin a crocodile.

EDUCATION

The schools in the area and attendances are as follows:

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL LAKE MURRAY

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1	23	2	25
2	22	3	25
3	28	4	32
4	17	2	19
	<u>90</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>101</u>

U.F.M. SCHOOL PANGOA

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	30	28	58
1	16	7	23
2	11	9	20
	<u>57</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>101</u>

U.F.M. KAVIANANGA

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	20	11	<u>31</u>

U.F.M. OIKANAVA

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	5	10	<u>15</u>

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION BOSSET

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	11	13	24
1	9	10	19
2	8	2	10
3	6	4	10
	<u>34</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>63</u>

A European teacher has been posted to the Administration School at Lake Murray and the development of the school under a qualified teacher will give a much needed boost to education in this area.

The U.F.M. sends children to Lake Murray after Std. II.

The Catholic Mission takes the children to Kiunga after they have finished at Boset.

EDUCATION (contd.)

A major problem at present is to get all of the children of school age to attend school. The advantages of education were explained at all villages and the people were strongly advised to send their children to school. However, there are still many people who would rather have the company of their children than see their children go to school.

Teachers and schoolboys having sexual intercourse with schoolgirls have caused some resentment in this area and this factor has a direct bearing on the low enrolment of girls. In the past, disciplinary action seems to have consisted of sending Daru teachers who play up to Lake Murray and Lake Murray teachers who play up to Daru. The fact that the girls are sometimes more than willing does not undo any of the harm done.

The amours of schoolboys and schoolgirls are less of a blot on the Administration but cause the parents nearly as much concern.

This year there have been no cases of teachers fornicating with schoolgirls and there has only been one case of schoolboy and schoolgirl going off into the woods to play. This trouble is not confined to the Administration. The Baguas do not send their girls to the mission school at Pangoa for the same reason.

Education at Lake Murray is still in the initial stages but noticeable headway is being made.

The biggest problem of all, finding suitable employment for educated boys and girls, is yet to come.

Checked by [unclear]

HEALTH

The medical facilities available are as follows:

PANGOIA MISSION AIDPOST

Both of the missionaries' wives, Mrs Dennis and Mrs Hadlow, are trained nurses.

LAKE MURRAY AND BOSSET AIDPOSTS

An Administration N.M.O. is stationed at each.

KAVIANANGA AND BOIKANAVA AIDPOSTS

A mission trained A.P.O. with no definite qualifications is in attendance at each.

Medical emergencies can be flown out from Pangca strip.

One of the major health problems is that the people do not get around to taking sick people to aidposts.

The Village Constables and villagers were asked to send sick people to an aidpost as soon as the illness appeared. The Village Constables were instructed to order parents of sick children to take them to an aidpost.

Sores and tinea seemed to be ever-present. Most sores can be easily treated and cured but a medical assistant has had the following to say about tinea, "Very few people are ever consistent enough in having it treated and in any case, I would not trust Kiwai medical orderlies with tinea paint as I suspect them of distilling it for the spirits. A satisfactory cure for tinea would be a great boon to these people.

A whooping cough epidemic killed at least 12 babies during the year. The epidemic was over by the time of the patrol.

A survey of smallpox vaccinations was done and the results sent to the D.M.O., Daru. There have been no cases of smallpox.

Dysentery is often fatal in this area - mainly because people who contract the disease are not taken to an aidpost. At Kuen, the 17 deaths last year were mostly through untreated dysentery.

Leprosy is another serious disease present at Lake Murray. One person at Nipan had badly mutilated fingers with raw tips. He will be sent down to Daru on the next boat.

The standard of health could improve considerably with the existing facilities if the people can be persuaded to make better use of them. Kuen is the only village which is more than one day's travel from an aidpost.

A thorough medical patrol at least once a year would be of great advantage, especially in the early diagnosis of such diseases as leprosy. N.M.Os. accompanying D.M.A. patrols do good work.

It is most important that medical supplies be kept up to Bosset and Lake Murray Aidposts. Supply in the past has been haphazard, mainly because of shipping problems. It is suggested that Bosset be supplied from Kiunga (a mission boat does regular trips from Kiunga to Bosset) and that Lake Murray be supplied direct from Daru.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES

<u>Village</u>	<u>VILLAGE CONSTABLE.</u>	<u>COUNCILLORS.</u>
Moilavuan	1A Salua. 1.7.60	Sangami, Ipinik, Firi.
Kaviananga	2 Kerai 1.7.45	Gamai.
Venavens	3 Kaniwai 1.7.45	Tengoai, Wangip.
Usokof	5 Golop 1.1.48	Keabaka, Bokakasi, Dora.
Asoatatumu	6 Marisi 1.1.48	Basiau.
Boikomava	7 Nambai 1.1.48	Bamaru, Koso.
Mipan	8A Kakop 1.1.62	Matius, Gauandi.
Boset	9 Iosop 1.7.60	Antonias, Iemaso.
Komavai	11 Kendi 1.7.51	
Nago	13 Kerop 1.3.52	Kakit.
Aewa	14A Loka 1.1.61	Dakia, Siakoua.
Timunga	15 Miria 1.12.52	Arimisa, Ogera, Isak.
Miwa	16 Jeranaki 1.6.53	Aitawa, Sibui.
Boimbulavu	17 Onapa 1.7.55	Minamo, Iauri.
Busaki	18 Kurumop 1.9.55	Muruvom, Iandei.
Kuem	19 Kumpage 2.10.56	Kau.
Dimu	20 Bere 1.7.59	Wongoa, Okami.

Aimbak The provisional appointee, Anato, is absent at Kiunga. He helped to conceal a murder for over a year and it is doubtful if his appointment will be recommended.

The village officials range from quite helpful to utterly useless. A comment is not given against each V.C. as it would only be based on first impressions. During the patrol, the Village Constables were all helpful and courteous. Some of the older councillors were of no help at all.

DISTANCES FROM LAKE MURRAY - TRAVELLING TIME

<u>Venavens</u>	'Mava' 5 hrs 15; walking 15 mins; canoe 20 mins. Total 5 hrs 50.
<u>Miwa</u>	'Mava' 4 hrs 15.
<u>Asoatatumu</u>	" 4 hrs 40.
<u>Moilavuan</u>	" 3 hrs 30.
<u>Dimu</u>	" 3 hrs 50.
<u>Usokof</u>	" 2 hrs.
<u>Aewa</u>	" 1 hr 15.
<u>Nago</u>	" 2 hrs 30.
<u>Boimbulavu</u>	" 20 mins.
<u>Busaki</u>	" 20 mins.
<u>Mipan</u>	'Mava' 2 hrs; canoes 1 hr; walking 1 hr 30; canoes 3 hrs 15. Total 7 hrs 45.
<u>Kuem</u>	To Mipan plus 11 hrs 50 in canoes. Total 19 hrs 35.
<u>Boset</u>	'Mava' 30 hours.
<u>Timunga</u>	" 26 hrs.
<u>Aimbak</u>	" 24 hrs.
<u>Kaviananga</u>	" 18 hrs.
<u>Komavai</u>	" 18 hrs plus 2 hrs 30 in canoe. Total 20 hrs 30.
<u>Boikomava</u>	'Mava' 5 hrs; 15 mins walking; 30 mins canoe; 1 hr 30 walking; 2 hrs 30 in canoes. Total 9 hrs 45.

CONCLUSION

This is an area in which disappointment and disillusionment have been common. Any success achieved with these people is really rewarding. They are great talkers but are a little too content to sit back and ask for everything to be done for them.

The success of the Lake Murray Buyers' Society and the increased efforts in education are good examples of what the Administration can do for the people. What they must understand is that while the Administration is here to help them, it is not here to do everything for them.

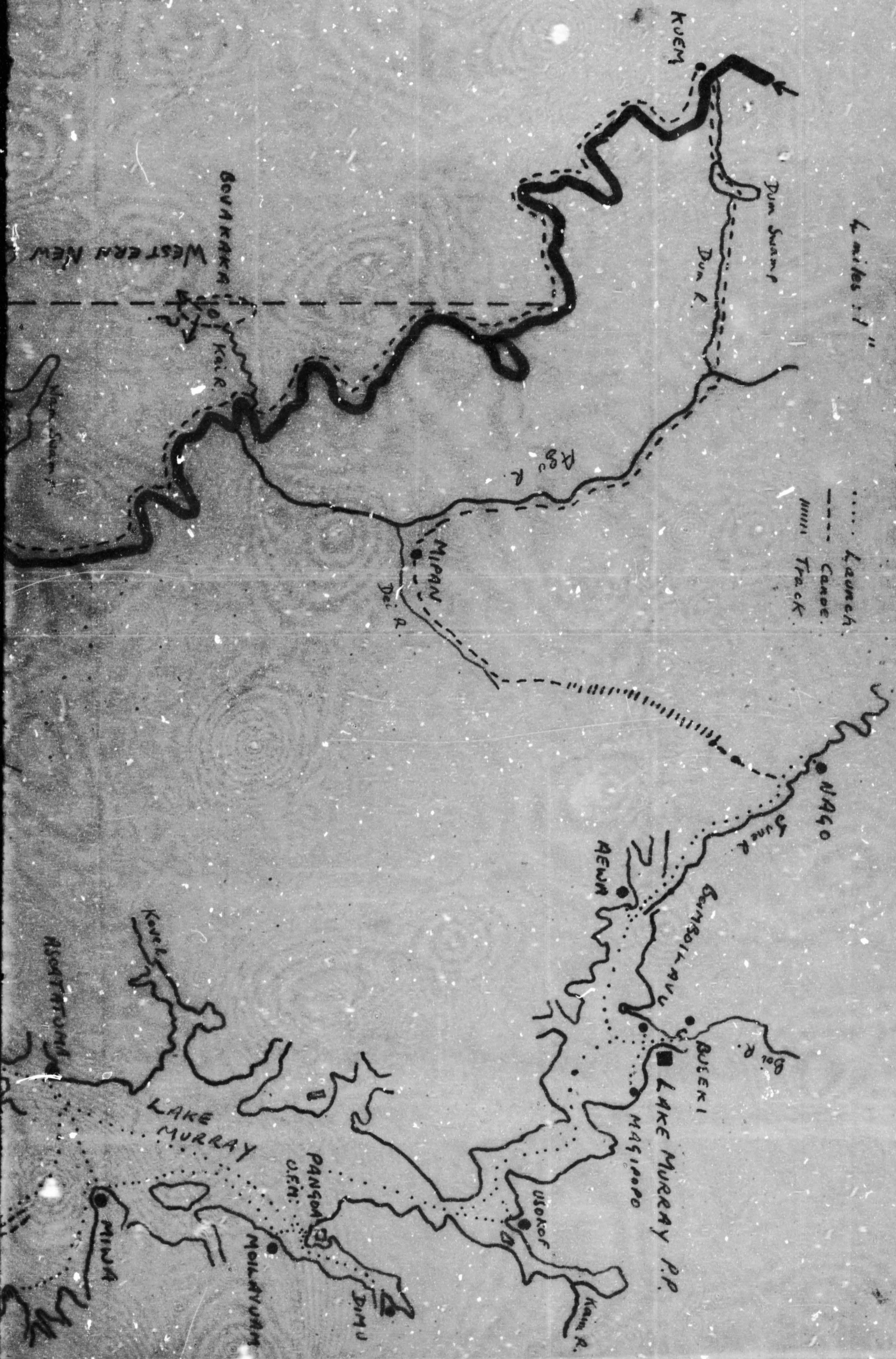
H. W. McLellan
H. W. McLellan.

10th September, 1962.

LAKE MURRAY P.P. 1 - 62/63

4 miles : 1"

..... Launch
 --- Canoe
 ||||| Track



GOVAKAKA
WESTERN NEW GUINEA





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Amount Returned to Store

Telegrams—NATAFF

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-7

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

26th February, 1963.

The Assistant Administrator (Services),
KONEDOBU.

BORDER MOVEMENTS, WESTERN DISTRICT

Immediately hereunder is a memorandum from the Officer in Charge, Lake Murray, concerning the movements of the KUEM people around the Territorial Border. This is passed to you to illustrate further the degree of movement which is taking place in these areas where the Border passes through tribal lands.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

07/26/63

D.N.A.

This movement must be discouraged

District Officer,
Western District,
D.A.R.U.

67-3-7
7/3/63

The Assistant Administrator (Services) has endorsed this memorandum, "D.N.A. - This movement must be discouraged." I shall be pleased if you will ensure that your officers are so instructed. Reference is 47-1-2 of the 23rd January, 1963 addressed to you from the O.I.C., Lake Murray.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7
67-3-7



67-1-2

Large Murray Patrol Post,
Western District.

23rd January, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western District,
Daru.

Visits to West New Guinea by KUEM People.

Your minute 67-5-1 of 3rd January, 1963 to memo. 67-3-7 of
13th December, 1962 from the Director refer-

The Kuem people own no land in Papua. For as long as the village
has been administered by Australia, the people have been using Mipan land.
Most of their relatives live in West New Guinea, over 5 days walk away
in the direction of Tanamurah.

About a generation ago the Mipan people invited the Kuem people
to settle on Mipan land on the right bank of the Fly River where the
river forms the border. A patrolling officer saw that, although they
were on Mipan land, the Kuem people were in Dutch territory and arranged
for them to move to other Mipan land above Mipan on the Agu River.
Later, because of a sago shortage, another Patrol Officer moved the Kuem
people back to the Fly River. In 1962, once it had been ascertained that
Kuem was again in Dutch territory, the Kuem people decided to move back
to the Agu River. The Mipan people agreed with the move.

In the past, visits of the Kuem people to West New Guinea have
been quite common, probably occurring at least annually.

There were 38 people in the last party to visit West New Guinea.
According to informants, the visiting parties have often been large such
as the last one.

The people were away for 2 months and said that they were
attending a funeral feast. The Kuem people intermarry with their relatives
in West New Guinea and have many family connections there.

The West New Guinea relatives of the Kuem people have no land
rights on this side of the border and, to my knowledge, have not been
across the border.

The Kuem people have usufructory rights over the Mipan hunting
area and sago swamp adjacent to their old village in West New Guinea.
As the first West New Guinea village is 5 days walk away, perhaps it
would be alright for the Kuem people to cross the river for a day or two
at a time to hunt and to make sago; except, of course, in times of
medical emergency when they should be kept on this side of the river
(Fly).

The Kuem people have been asked not to visit their relatives in
West New Guinea again, at least until further notice.

For your information, please.

*Pass to sec act
as ex. of border movement
2/12*

R. W. McLellan
(R. W. McLellan)
O.I.C.

The Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please. Your 67-3-7 of 13th December, 1962
refers.

E. Flower
(E. Flower)

67-3-7

11

6

67-3-7

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.

13th December, 1962.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962-63 - LAKE MERRAY

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The matter recorded in the second paragraph of your covering memorandum has been brought to the notice of the Public Relations Officer and she has assured me that corrective action will be taken should the Press advice have been compiled by her office.

The people's response to the cholera prevention has been amazingly good in view of the fact that they had in some cases been subjected to the discomfort of smaller vaccinations earlier.

I would like information concerning the visits by the Kuan people to West Papua. How frequent are the visits; are the parties visiting usually large; do the people have any land rights in West Papua or, alternatively, do the West Papuan people have land rights in Papua?


(A.R. Dishon),
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-7 ✓
5

In Reply
Please Quote

No67-2-6(2)



District Office,
PARU:

29th November, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU:

LAKE MURRAY PATROL SPECIAL NO. 1 62/63.

Attached hereto is a copy of a special patrol for the purpose of cholera immunization and smallpox vaccination conducted by the Patrol Officer-in-Charge, Lake Murray, in connection with the current campaign. No particular comment is necessary on this short report.

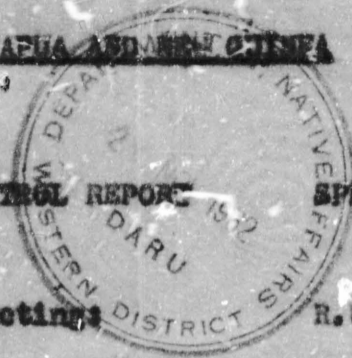
However, I would point out in a recent South Pacific Post press statement which mentioned that trainee Medical Assistants were moving in crocodile infested swamps and waters in the Upper Fly River, no mention was made of the fact that each of these patrols was accompanied by an experienced Patrol Officer. I feel in deference to this Department this fact should have been mentioned.

*P.R.O.
advised
12/12*

(E. Flower)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3



LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT

SPECIAL PATROL 1-62/63.

Officer Conducting:

R.W. McLellan, Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying:

6052 L/Cpl Ako.

11019 T/C Wami.

H.O. Tapoi.

H.O. Sabla.

Interpreter Kaiji.

Area patrolled:

**Lake Murray and Middle Fly
Census Divisions.**

Duration:

**4.11.62 to 17.11.62.
14 days.**

Objectives:

**Cholera immunisation and
smallpox vaccination.**

Maps:

Ref. P.R. 1-62/63.

Last patrol:

Regular patrol, August 1962.

R.W. McLellan

22.11.62

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the patrol was to immunize the people against cholera and to vaccinate them against smallpox.

The patrol was hurried for two reasons: the cholera immunization had to be completed as quickly as possible and the P.H.D. boat "Heduru" had to be returned to Daru as quickly as possible.

DIARY

1962

- November 4 The patrol travelled from Lake Murray Patrol Post to Mipan village.
- 5 The patrol travelled from Mipan to camp on the Fly River.
- 6 M.V. "Heduru" arrived ex Kiunga.
- 7 Anti-cholera injections given to people of Bewakaka village who came to the Fly River camp. Patrol to Mipan per "Heduru."
- 8 Anti-cholera and smallpox at Mipan, for Kuen and Mipan.
- 9 Patrol to Boset per "Heduru." Anti-cholera and smallpox at Boset.
- 10 Anti-cholera and smallpox for Aimbak and Timunga people at Aimbak.
- 11 Anti-cholera and smallpox for Kaviananga, Boikanava and Komovai people at Kaviananga.
- 12 Travelled to Pangoa U.F.M.
- 13 Anti-cholera and smallpox for people of Miwa, Venavena, Ascotutuma and Mollavuan.
- 14 Anti-cholera and smallpox for people of Pangoa Mission and Dima and Usokof villages.
- 15 Anti-cholera and Smallpox at Nago and Aewa.
- 16 Anti-cholera and smallpox for Boimbollavu and Buseki people.
- 17 Anti-cholera and smallpox for station people and schoolchildren.

The patrol was treated as a census patrol so that a full coverage would be achieved.

The only serious absenteeism was at Kuen where the village constable and 38 other people were visiting relatives in west New Guinea. Word was left for all of the absentees to report to the station as soon as they return.

The next greatest absenteeism was at Venavena where 8 people were up the Strickland River. These people will get their injections at Pangoa when they return.

Apart from Kuen and Venavena there were only isolated absentees such as a man who had run off with another person's wife. He has since been apprehended.

When the Kuen people return, there will be a full coverage of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly areas.

The patrol was too rushed for the normal discussions with the people and attention to the many facets of general administration. However, it is worth noting that the people cooperated well and that, apart from Kusa, there were very few absences.

Excepting a few dozen screaming and kicking children, no one objected to being vaccinated.

As the water in the lake is dropping rapidly, the main interest of many of the people was to get out crocodile hunting as soon as the patrol was over. The next regular patrol will probably be after the main crocodile season.

Border affairs are dealt with in confidential memo. of 19th November, 1962 from O.I.C., Lake Murray to the District Officer, Daru.

*H.H.
summary
in terms
of this
memo*

H.H.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 4-62/63

Patrol Conducted by R.W. McLELLAN, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C. 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 13/4/1963 to 22/5/1963 EXCLUDING 23/4-9/5

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1962

Medical 4/1962

Map Reference P.R. 1-62/63

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/7/1963

District Commissioner D.D.O.

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

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

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

→ DNA

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67-3-26

20th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-62/63 - LAKE MURRAY.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.


I note you have passed the relevant extracts to the technical Departments concerned. The pig and dog Census has been passed to the Department of Agriculture.

I am gratified to note that this year there has been a concentrated drive to get most of the children in the 6 to 7 age group to start school and results have been satisfactory. You will have to continue in your efforts to discourage parents from removing children from the school.

The success of the Lake Murray Buyers Society should encourage the people to continue in their crocodile skin trade however their other ventures should not be neglected. I agree that coconuts should be planted as the produce could be used either as a foodstuff or an economic crop.

The impact of the cult was obviously negligible in the ASOATUTUNA, MIWA and VEHAVANA areas. This type of activity could be controlled by giving the people other interests and developing new projects will assist.

A very good report.


(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.

1-53-3

20th August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,
KONEDOH.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-62/63 - LAKE MURRAY.
PIG AND DOG CENSUS.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a pig and dog
census taken by the Department of Native Affairs patrolling
the Middle Fly area, for your information please.

(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.

67. 3. 26



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-1



~~Representative of the Administrator~~

District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

18th July, 1963.

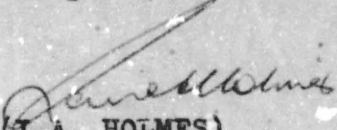
Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL LMU 4-1962/63:

LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Attached is a report of the above 23 day patrol by Mr. R.W. McLELLAN, P.O.

2. As the O.I.C. makes clear, these native people change little, so nothing calls for my comment.
3. Educational progress is gratifying.
4. Relevant extracts have been forwarded to D.E.O., D.A.O., D.M.O, D.A.S.F. and Co-Operative Headquarters.


(I.A. HOLMES)
District Officer,

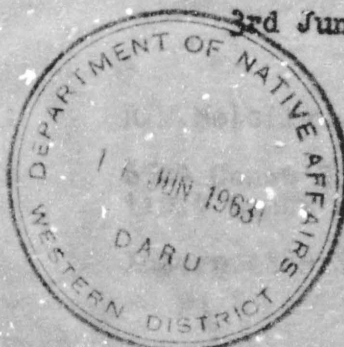
c.c. A.D.O., KIUNGA.
O.I.C., LAKE MURRAY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Western District.

3rd June, 1963.



The District Officer,
Western District,
Daru.

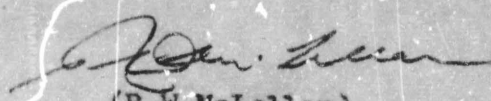
Lake Murray Patrol Report 4-62/63

Please find attached 3 copies of the above-mentioned patrol report. One copy has already been sent to Kiunga.

Also attached, are extra copies of Census Statistics, Health comments, Education comments and the Middle Fly Pig and Dog Census. The latter is for the Animal Quarantine Division of the Agriculture Department, Konedobu.

As there has been little change in the area since P.R. 1-62/63 was written, I decided to write a relatively brief report rather than have it hanging until after the Para patrol.

For your information, please.


(R.W. McLellan)
O.I.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 62/63

Officer conducting patrol: R.W. McLellan, Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying : 6509 Const Damana
11019 Const Woni
Interpreter Sekoari.

Area patrolled : Lake Murray and Middle Fly
Census Divisions.

Duration of patrol : April 13th to April 22nd.
May 10th to May 22nd.
23 days.

Objects of patrol : Census revision and general
administration.

Map reference : P.R. 1-62/63.

Last patrol : November, 1962.

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M E

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the patrol was to revise the census in preparation for the compilation of an electoral roll. However, there was time for attention to the usual aspects of general administration such as Courts for Native Matters, village inspection and discussions with the people.

DIARY

1963

April 13 Lake Murray-Nago-Aewa-Lake Murray by powered canoe.
A.M. Census etc at Nago.
P.M. Census etc at Aewa.

14 Observed.

15 Lake Murray to Miwa by powered canoe. Lunch at Pangoa enroute.

16 Census etc at Venavena and Miwa. Slept Miwa.

17 Census etc at Asoatutuma. Slept Mollavuan.

18 Census etc at Mollavuan. Slept Dimu.

19 Census etc at Dimu. Slept Usokof.

20 Census etc at Usokof. Returned to Lake Murray.

21 Observed at Lake Murray.

22 Census etc at Buseki and Boimboilavu.

23rd to 10th May spent at station - fixing launch 'Mava', preparing Nomad airdrop cargo, visited by Fisheries Officer, Treasury Inspector, District Officer, Director Information and a/Director Posts and Telegraphs.

May 10 Launch 'Mava' despatched to Mipan via Strickland, Fly and Agu Rivers.

11 Lake Murray-Mipan via June and Dei Rivers.

12 Sunday observed at Mipan.

13 Census etc at Mipan.

14 Census etc at Kuem. Slept Mipan again.

15 Travelled Mipan-Boset.

16 Census etc at Boset.

17 Boset-Tinunga. Census etc at Tinunga.

18 Census etc at Aimbak. Travelled on to Kaviananga.

19 Observed at Kaviananga.

20 Komovai and Kaviananga Census etc at Kaviananga.

21 Kaviananga-Boikumava. Census etc at Boikumava.

22 Boikumava-Lake Murray, calling at Pangoa enroute.

VILLAGES

There is little change in the villages since P.R. 1-62/63 and the comments therein still apply. Housing is satisfactory but not good. However, there was a little improvement and the people were again encouraged to repair their houses when necessary instead of waiting for specific instructions.

Yenavema village is being rebuilt on a site adjacent to Miwa village and will be more easily accessible than before.

Kuem village is being moved from its site on the West Bank of the Fly River to a site above Mipan on the Agu River.

Both villages have chosen good sites and the people were told to build good houses.

TRANSPORT

No change since P.R. 1-62/63.

CENSUS

.. Laka Murrey:	1962 population	1300	
	Births	42	
	Immigrations	36	
	Not recorded before	3	
			<u>81</u>
			<u>1381</u>
	Deaths	20	
	Emigrations	23	
			<u>43</u>
			<u>1338</u> 1963 total.
<hr/>			
Middle Fly:	1962 population	1230	
	Births	41	
	Immigrations	28	
			<u>69</u>
			<u>1299</u>
	Deaths	16	
	Emigrations	5	
	Previous double recordings	2	
			<u>23</u>
			<u>1276</u> 1963 total

CENSUS (contd.)

The natural increase of 22 and 25 respectively shows the same general trend - a steady rise in population.

In both census divisions, immigrations exceeded emigrations. Iungrum people from Kiunga have migrated to Nago and Buseki; relatives from West New Guinea have returned to Aewa and Boset; and Kuem census evaders, recorded for the first time, have been listed as immigrants as they used to spend some of their time in West New Guinea.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There was a bit of a cult in progress at the time of the Lake Murray patrol. The cult was reported to the District Officer, Western District, in confidential memorandum 7-1-1 of 26th April, 1963. The villages affected were Ascotutuma, Miwa and Venavena. A young man, Ankiri of Ascotutuma, was in communion with the spirit of his dead sister. A hole in the ground appeared and gave forth a flag, two packets of envelopes and some money. At the time of the patrol, the hole had closed over and the money, flag and envelopes had disappeared. However, Ankiri informed me that he was still in communion with his dead sister's spirit and that he was awaiting further developments.

By the end of May, the cult had faded without having caused any serious trouble.

When the cult started, the people were in mourning for Ankiri's sister, who had just died in childbirth. The recent death of the girl probably brought about Ankiri's visions and increased the people's susceptibility.

The cult, or another one, could crop up again. It is less than a year since the last cult in this area. The 1962 cult was centered at Usokof and no connection between the two was discovered.

Once again, the people were told that consumer goods are manufactured and not conjured up. They were also told that money comes only to those who work and earn it, not to those who wait by a hole in the ground.

There does not seem to have been any particular significance to the cult and the general attitude seemed to be "well, it's worth a try".

The people were friendly and co-operative and had no complaints about the Administration. They verbally support ideas for progress but are very poor workers. As long as they receive benefits from the Administration and are not called upon to do too much in return, these people will probably support the Administration. However, any plan which calls for an effort to overcome their state of contented indolence is not popular. (The Iungrum villagers of Buseki and Nago are notable exceptions so the attitude of the rest cannot be put down to faults of past officers). In general, they have nothing against the Administration but at the same time, are rarely willing to do anything for the Administration.

A number of Courts for Native Matters were held. The common offences remain adultery and assault. No major crimes were reported.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The sale of crocodile skins remains the only significant form of economic development in this area.

The Lake Murray Buyers Society made a net profit of £1,300 for the 8 months trading ending 31st March, 1963. The surplus will be distributed as follows:

Bonus share issue of £2 to each member	£900
Dividend	£350
Honoraria	£ 50
	<u>£1300</u>

£1,050 of the Society's profit came from crocodile skins and £250 from store sales.

Crocodile skin prices are still very high and the people are not very interested in other schemes for economic development when they can get so much money for so little work. Just one example: a completely bushy Pari who could not speak a word of Motu received £12 for one crocodile skin the other day. £12 would represent a year's savings for a plantation worker and a considerable amount of work for a copra, coffee or cacao farmer.

The trial plot of coffee at the station is not being planted out by the Agricultural Field Worker. In view of the past failure of agricultural schemes in this area, it would probably be wise to see that coffee does grow before promoting a coffee scheme. If coffee needs a rich deep soil, it probably will not grow well in this area. There is about 18" of topsoil which gives directly onto red lateritic clay.

It is now recognised that a cash crop would be desirable to sustain the economy when the crocodile skin trade falls off. However, there is no technical information on the suitability of any cash crop for this area. As this is an area where the people are not very interested and conditions do not seem favourable, it is rightly given a low priority but a soil survey, at least, should not be too much trouble.

In the meantime, the trial plot should give some idea of the possibilities of coffee and the people are encouraged to plant coconuts when they are not hunting crocodiles. Whether copra production would be commercially feasible or not, the coconuts will be useful for future food supplies.

LABOUR

Of 581 men between the ages of 16 and 45, there are only 23 men working outside of the District and 63 men absent at work within the District. About a third of those absent within the District are at Pangoa Bible School where they work sporadically. The situation remains stable - there is little opportunity for outside employment and little desire for outside employment.

EDUCATION

The schools in the area and attendances are as follows:

Primary T School,
Lake Murray.

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	55	25	80
1	24	2	26
4	32	1	33
	<u>111</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>139</u>

Unevangelized Fields
Mission, Pangoa.

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	28	36	64
1	37	23	60
2	14	1	15
3	4	4	8
	<u>83</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>147</u>

U.F.M.,
Kaviananga.

Prep.	18	18	<u>36</u>
-------	----	----	-----------

Roman Catholic,
Boset.

<u>STD.</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	9	12	21
1	12	9	21
2	12	5	17
	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>59</u>

This year there was a concerted drive to get most of the children in the 6-7 age group to start school. This is reflected in the large prep classes at Lake Murray and Pangoa. It has been a continual job to keep these children at school but with the second term already started, most of them are still there. The parents would use the slightest excuse to remove their children from school but to date have been successfully stalled off.

In view of the great emphasis being placed on education, it seems incongruous that we have no authority to keep children at school. These days, one hesitates to take ultra vires action.

At the Administration and mission schools some of the older dullards (eg. 20 years old in 2nd standard) have been sacked and an effort is being made to bring the grades up to standard. The Administration School has had an Education Officer for 16 months now, the U.F.M. is getting a trained teacher soon and the

EDUCATION (contd.)

Catholic Mission is posting a priest and at least one teaching nun to Boset.

There has been satisfactory progress in education over the past year.

HEALTH

Medical facilities remain the same as described in P.R. 1-62/63.

nurse

An infant welfare was posted to Lake Murray this year and a nursing nun will probably be posted to Boset.

In November, all of the people in the Lake Murray and Middle Fly areas were vaccinated for smallpox and cholera. However, the cholera vaccine is supposed to be effective for only 6 months.

Epidemics this year have been measles and influenza. There were a few deaths caused by complications such as pneumonia.

Sores and tinea remain the obvious evergreens. There were no obvious cases of leprosy but this area should be patrolled by a medical officer skilled in detecting leprosy.

The health of most of the people seems satisfactory to a layman although the lack of energy of the people is possibly partly due to endemic malaria. The main medical point stressed on the patrol was that sick people should be taken promptly to the aidposts.

PIG AND DOG CENSUS - MIDDLE FLY AREA

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>DOGS</u>
BOSET	33	170
Aimbak&TINUNGA	33	110
Komovai&KAVIANANGA	35	167
BOIKUMAVA	37	44
MIPAN	25	104
KUEH	17	65
	<u>180</u>	<u>658</u>

These figures are an estimation only, based on numbers given to the patrol by the owners.

CONCLUSION

There has been progress over the past year - more children are attending school, the villages are slightly improved and the Buyers Society has had a successful year but there has been no apparent improvement in the general attitude of the people. They take what is offered but show little gratitude or willingness to help in return. For example, the only people willingly helping in the construction of the new school and aidpost were the Inyrum people of Buschi and Nago. Perhaps the others are just smarter; but it is not a pleasing kind of smartness and rather premature in people so backward. The people are not completely apathetic - they want progress but they want progress without work or community effort.

Of course it is our job to interest these people in their own development or to channel their interest into constructive efforts. Our job is made rather difficult here by the antipathy of the people to any 'constructive effort' which involves work.

However, the people are friendly enough and with better education and continued efforts may develop a sense of community spirit and community responsibility.

In the meantime, the people are giving little encouragement to successive officers and the writer has not met one person who has had dealings with these people who has not compared them unfavourably with other groups.

Richard L. ...

3.6.63



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... WESTERN Report No..... LM5-62/63

Patrol Conducted by..... R.W. McLELLAN, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... PARE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil

Natives..... 3 Police, 1 interpreter.

Duration—From..... 8/6/1963 to..... 4/7/1963

Number of Days..... 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../3/1962

Medical...../10/1961

Map Reference..... Map attached

Objects of Patrol..... Census revision and general administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

19/8/1963

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-29

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua

28th October, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western District,
D A R U.

PATROL LAKE MURRAY NO. 5-62/63:

The report of the above patrol to the sparsely populated Pare Census Division for Common Roll purposes is acknowledged. The short report provides a good coverage of the areas overall problems and current situation.

Under the heading "Villages" I note Mr. McLellan has adopted a correct, sympathetic and realistic approach.

The illustrations of the time saved by the use of more highly powered outboard motors is interesting and useful in building up a case for the more widespread use of such motors.

The map will be printed and 5 copies sent to you .

In future please ensure that amendments to the Village Directory are dealt with by separate correspondence even though there is a reference in the Patrol Report.

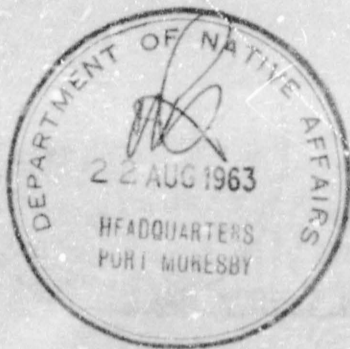
Please contact B.N.G.D. direct in respect to the matter raised in paragraph 5 of your covering memorandum.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 3. 29



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 5-1
45-62/63.

District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

19th. August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

PATROL LAKE MURRAY 5/1962-63.

PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached is a report of the above 27 days patrol,
competently conducted by Mr. R.W. McLELLAN, P.O.

2. It is a pity that this PARE contact and our next two (electoral education and polling) will all be unavoidably rushed, when the long travelling times necessary to traverse the area are considered. If possible, I shall plan to move a light patrol to and from DABAPARI by air for a more leisurely interim visit to part of the area. At present the average PARE's only contact with Europeans is the U.F.M and recent hordes of itinerant crocodile shooters - several no advertisement to our race.
3. Village Constables recommendations will follow.
4. 198 new names were recorded. There are probably up to a further 300 in the most northerly section of the PARE, whose boundary with the Northern and East Strockland Censur Divisions are merely map lines.
5. Would B.N.G.D. be willing to take six agreement PARE - if interested? Pay-off DARU and nil cost return DARU - LAKE MURRAY per bombocow would be reasonable.
6. As with most of the Western District, the only native - Administration contact known (or apparently likely) is with Department of Native Affairs patrols and there is no substitute whatsoever to the much maligned "generalist" approach.

I.A. Holmes
.....
(I.A.HOLMES)
District Officer.

*P.S. Patrol map enclosed,
could have 5 copies, please,
still no develop to hand here*

[Signature]

67-1-2

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Western District.

31st July, 1963.

The District Officer,
Daru.



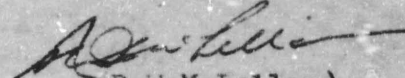
LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT 5/62-63

Please find attached three copies of the above-mentioned patrol report. There are the usual additional copies of Health, Education, Agriculture and Census.

The Kiunga copy has been sent direct.

In the past, it has been standard practice to send Lake Murray patrol reports direct to Daru rather than through Kiunga. Unless you advise to the contrary, that procedure will be continued.

For your information, please.


(R.W. McLellan)
O.I.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 62/63

Officer conducting patrol : R.W. McLellan, Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying : 8042 Const. Haruma
9092 Const. Koivi
11019 Const. Womi
Interpreter Minei.

Area patrolled : Pare Census Division.

Duration of patrol : June 8th to July 4th.
27 days.

Objectives of patrol : Census revision and general
administration.

Map reference : Map attached.

Last patrol : D.N.A. 3/62.
P.H.D. 10/61.

1
ML
In

INTRODUCTION

This was the first Pare census patrol for almost 3 years. However, there were frequent patrols through the Pare area during 1961 and 1962 when the Strickland Base Camp and Nomad Patrol Post were being established.

Unfortunately, the patrol had to be rather rushed to enable the Common Roll to be completed on time. Census evaders were not contacted and 2 hamlets between the Boi and Kaim Rivers, located by Mr Henderson in 1961 but not yet included in the census, were not visited.

DIARY

- June 8 Lake Murray to mid-Kaim River by launch 'Mava'.
9 Camping place to Deborena track by launch.
10 Walked from Kaim River to Deborena. Launch returned to Lake Murray.
11 Census, inspection, instructions and discussions at Deborena.
12 Census etc. at Susiabira.
13 Census etc. at Kuda. Called at Debepari U.F.M.
14 Debepari land survey.
15 Census etc. at Bederina.
16 Census etc. at Disina.
17 Census etc. at Igibira.
18 Census etc. at Ibitida.
19 Census etc. at Waklana.
20 Census etc. at Iumora.
21 Census etc. at Pipina.
22 Census etc. at Duana.
23 Census etc. at Idiena.
24 Returned to Duana.
25 Census etc. at Dimina.
26 Returned to Duana.
27 Census etc. at Tebuda.
28 Most of patrol returned to Lake Murray via Kaim River. O.I.C., Const. Koivi and 5 carriers walked to Kesepeu; p.m. making paddles.

DIARY (contd.)

- June 29 Paddled down Elevala River for 12 hours.
 30 Camping place to Kiunga - arrived 4 p.m.
- July 1 Looked over Kiunga station and airstrip.
 2 Compiling Common Roll.
 3 Compiling Common Roll.
 4 Kiunga to Lake Murray by Catalina.

VILLAGES

The following amendments should be made to the 1960 Village Directory:

Delete	ASIOPANA	(now included in Wakiana)
"	BENA	(" " " Duana)
"	KOTOGURA	(" " " Susiabira)
"	KIGERA	(" " " Igibira)
Add	DEBORENA	(New village)
"	DIMINA	(" ")

Deborena is a new village formed by the Kapitamena group located by Mr Browne in 1960.

Dimina was located by Mr Browne in 1960.

The desertion of the 3 deleted villages was presented as a fait accompli. However, there seems to be no objection to the formation of larger combined villages. Road and village maintenance is made easier for the people and patrolling is made easier for future officers.

At each village there was an adequate rest house and police barracks.

The village housing, mostly of poor design and poorly laid out, was generally weatherproof and not unhygienic. There were very few of the ground level humpies which characterised the earlier Lake Murray villages.

The people were encouraged to build neater and more solid houses and were again shown how to lay out their villages. Some of the village housing is approaching a satisfactory standard but we cannot expect model villages when the people spend so little of their time in the village.

A lot of the villages were well cleaned in the centre but had high grass immediately behind the houses. In such cases, the village people cut the grass under the supervision of the patrol. This was done in the nature of a demonstration and not a punishment - the people had made genuine attempts to clean up the villages but apparently thought that the villages ended at the back of the houses.

Pigs were running free in most villages. The pigs are nursed by the women when they are young and regarded as pets when they are bigger and, at this stage, there is little chance of keeping the pigs out of the villages.

Water supply at most villages is good. There are innumerable small streams throughout the area.

TRANSPORT

Powered transport for the first stage of the patrol on the Kaim River is essential. The 20 ft. launch used or an Archimedes powered canoe are both suitable. However, a 35 h.p. outboard motor would make the Pari area a day closer. The first village, Deborena, is now 3 very long days from the patrol post.

The tracks, although water-logged and leech infested in the wet, are mostly all weather. The Kaim River end of the Kaim-Deborena track is chest deep in water when the river floods but still negotiable.

The Tebuda-Kesepeu track is completely impassable when the Elevala River is in high flood.

Most of the tracks were remarkably well maintained in view of the large distances and small population.

Bridges were most commonly single logs felled across the streams. There was only one case of carrier falling off bridge; and then there was no major damage.

There is a practically all-weather Cessna airstrip at Debepari U.F.M.

CENSUS

1960 population		1227	
Births	85		
Immigrations	381	466	
		<u>7693</u>	
Deaths	68		
Emigrations	308		
Previous double recordings	18	394	
		<u>1299</u>	1963 population.

The census figures show a very slow natural increase in the population - 17 for 3 years.

The excess of immigrations over emigrations is caused entirely by initial recordings of people who have drifted in from the bush since last census.

LABOUR

There are very few people absent at work and, in this area, there is little opportunity for employment. For the purpose of transport to places of employment, the Pares are one of the most isolated groups in the Territory.

About six people asked if there was work available at the patrol post but there was no large scale demand for employment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The population is small and widely scattered, the terrain is a series of ridges, to the East is the Strickland and to the South are swamps; an effective road system is therefore out of the question.

The Pare area proper is 200 air miles from the port of Daru and air transport of commercial products would be very expensive.

Even the smallest forms of motorised water transport can only reach the outskirts of the Pare area.

Transport difficulties alone would preclude the exploitation of commercial crops in the Pare area.

The Pares own crocodile territory in the Bol, Kaim, Elevala and Strickland River areas. Some of the people, particularly from Makipopo, have been making a lot of money recently from the sale of crocodile skins. However, there is no apparent prospect of a more lasting basis to a cash economy.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Apart from Makipopo, the nearest Pare village is 3 days from Lake Murray. The furthest village is 6 days from Lake Murray. There is no all-weather track from Lake Murray to the Pare area and most of the Pares know little of canoes. Consequently, most of the Pare people are never seen at the patrol post.

Nomad Patrol Post is only 2 days from the centre of the Pare area but there is the formidable barrier of the Strickland River.

It seems that the Pares are destined to remain out on an Administrative limb.

Of course, the people were told to bring future complaints and queries to the patrol post but, in the past, they never have.

Even during the patrol, the people had practically no complaints or queries. It can only be assumed that they still cover up any crime which takes place. The absence of Village Constables retards progress in this field. There are no apparent strong and effective leaders in the villages and that is probably why the appointment of village constables has been put off for so long. However, the following people, who show some promise, will be recommended for appointment:

Sigu Gogoino of	Susiabira
Wadigu Igubi	Wakiana
Kiwu Uguma	Iumora
Diga Wodubi	Pipina
Iedo Dene	Iuana
Ido Ui	Mimina.

Attendance at census was approximately 80%. At the villages of Idiena and Bederina only was the attendance poor.

The patrol had a friendly reception at all villages and, judging by their efforts on the tracks and in the villages, the people willingly do what is asked of them at this stage.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food supplies were adequate and, with few exceptions, the people provided more food than the patrol could buy.

Staple foods are sago and bananas. Taro and pumpkin were also plentiful. Yams, sweet potato, pineapples, pawpaws, coconuts and cucumber are produced. There were abundant galip nuts as they were in season. The people eat them with sago.

The gardens are rough and not well tended but the food seen was mostly of good quality within the limited range.

There are more domestic pigs than in Lake Murray villages. The Pares are no longer steel hungry and are reluctant to sell their pigs.

Dogs are less numerous and slightly less unhealthy than in the Lake Murray area.

The people sometimes go for months at a time on hunting expeditions South of the main Pare area where they hunt wild pig and cassowary and make sago.

The subsistence pattern is an alternation between animal husbandry-gardening and hunting-gathering.

HEALTH

The only health facilities available in the main Pare area are at Debepari mission. There is an outpatients aidpost and accomodation for hospital cases.

A number of cases of tropical ulcers and one case of what looked like yaws were sent to the aidpost.

The people were urged to take the sick to Debepari aidpost as soon as any sickness became apparent.

Most of the Pare villages are within one day's walk from Debepari mission.

The Makipope people use Lake Murray aidpost.

The Pare people do not seem as robust as the Lake Murray people and the natural increase in population is certainly much lower. However, the population is increasing and there were, apart from sores, no signs of particular ill-health.

EDUCATION

There are now 7 boys and 1 girl from Makipopo at the Lake Murray Primary T School. All but 2 are in the prep. class. They are all making progress comparable with the other children.

At Debepari, there are 50 boys and 25 girls, all in the prep. class. The only teacher is Mrs Cochrane, the missionary's wife. Although it is pleasing to see so many at school, it seems as though Mrs Cochrane, who is not a trained teacher, is attempting an impossible task. The class of 75 is composed of children ranging from 5 to 20 years of age.

From a strictly educational point of view, it would probably be better to concentrate on the younger and brighter children, particularly while there is only one teacher.

Of course, the mission's primary objective is to evangelize the unevangelized and the school is used partly as a means to that end.

The village people were asked to supply the schoolchildren regularly with food and to make sure that the children return promptly to school on Mondays. However, no all out effort was made to recruit more schoolchildren as the facilities available at Debepari are already strained to the limit.

CONCLUSION

At present, all that we can offer the Pare people is "good government". We can see that they maintain roads and villages and keep the peace. As educational and health facilities become available, we can see that the people make full use of them. However, unfortunate as it is, any urging of the people to make great efforts on their own behalf would be misplaced. At present, there is no obvious direction in which efforts could be made.

There is no evidence yet of pressure from the people for progress.

The Pare patrol would be a good exercise for those of us, whether mongoloid, negroid, caucasoid or mixed race, who make lofty but misinformed or purely mischievous statements from the air-conditioned comfort of the United Nations, National Parliaments or the Legislative Council.

The Administration can hardly be blamed for the state of such people as the Pares. We cannot change geography.

[Handwritten signature]
27.7.63

PARE PATROL

PR 5-52/63

4 miles: 1 inch



