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Station : Lake Murray

Volume : 9

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 9]

PATROL REPORT OF: L/MURRAY - WESTERN ACC. NO: 496

VOL. NO: 10 1960 - 1961 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 5

[9]

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
(1) 1 OF 1960/61	1-20	PETER J. BARBER	CPO	L/MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY C/D.		16/7/60 - 2/8/60
(2) 2 OF 1960/61	1-19	R.C. BROWNE	P.O	PARE CENSUS DIVISION		5/9/60 - 12/10/60
(3) 3 OF 1960/61	1-16	R.V.C. HUMPHREYS	P.O	LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION	map	9/1/61 - 23/1/61
(4) 4 OF 1960/61	1-28	R.V. HENDERSON	P.O	STRICKLAND BASE CAMP - PARE	map	5/1/61 - 2/2/61
(5) 5 OF 1960/61	1-21	R.V. HENDERSON	P.O	MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION	map	1/5/61 - 15/5/61

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Report No. Lake Murray No.1-60/61

Patrol Conducted by Peter J.Barber,C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Lake Murray & Middle Fly Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 16/7/1960 to 2/8/1960

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/5/1960

Medical ...../1/1859

Map Reference IAM patrol map No.3-59/60 refers.

Objects of Patrol Follow up to Patrol No.3-59/60.Attention to housing,health, copra and routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4/10/1960

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 ....

67-3-4

24th October, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1960/61 - LAKE MURRAY.

Thank you for the above report.

It is indeed pleasing to note the tremendous improvement in housing, copra production and other developmental activities revealed by this follow-up patrol.

The enthusiasm of the natives in carrying out this work should be encouraged and the best way of doing this is by regular patrolling.

The report is well presented and gives a clear picture of the area patrolled, but it is somewhat marred by the use of such expressions as "place lousy with mosquitoes", "all okay" and "chop it out".

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/A
38/6

67-3-4

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(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 67-3-4.

In Reply Please Quote No. 67-6-1.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
13 OCT 1960

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

6th. October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 1-60/61
P.J. BARBER, C.P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. This report is most encouraging and it is pleasing to learn that the developmental plans earlier in the year have been accepted so enthusiastically by the villagers. No doubt enthusiasm will wane a little but now that a coffee nursery has been established, regular marketing of crocodile skins has been arranged and store goods are available, there is good reason to believe that increasing co-operation will develop between the people and the Administration.

2. Mr Barber will proceed on leave shortly followed by the Officer in Charge Mr Br me but some continuity is assured with the posting of Mr K. Humphreys, P.O. on his return from leave.

3. Mr Barber was in error in giving official sanction to the school at Tinunga and the D.E.O. has been advised of the development.

4. The parts for the "Mawa" have arrived from Port Moresby and the vessel should be serviceable again shortly.

5. Extracts of the report have been made and passed to the D.M.O. and D.A.O.

K.R. WILLIAMSON.
A/District Commissioner.
WESTERN DISTRICT.

67-6-1.

District Office,
BARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

6th. October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

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K.R. WILLIAMSON,
A/District Commissioner.
WESTERN DISTRICT.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Kiunga Sub-district,
Western District.

9th.August,1960.

The District Officer,
Western District,
Daru.

Lake Murray Patrol No. 1 - 60/61.

Officer Conducting Patrol.	Peter J.Barber,C.P.O.
Europeans accompanying patrol.	Nil.
Area patrolled.	Lake Murray & Middle Fly.
Duration of Patrol.	16th.July,1960 to 2nd.August'60
Native personnel accompanying.	R.P.N.G.C. 1402.Sgt.3/C.Keme. 9390.Const.2nd.year Baisoga. Interpreter. Sekoari. N.M.O. Guba.
Objects of patrol.	Follow-up to Patrol No.3-59/60 Attention to housing,health, copra and routine administration etc.
Last patrol to area.	12/5/60 (both Divisions).
Map reference.	L/M patrol map No.3-59/60 refers.

Peter J.Barber

Peter J.Barber,C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to check on all works started by the April/May patrol in this area.

More time was spent in the Middle Fly than the Lake as the Lake people are visited regularly and also because a patrol by Constable 1/C Ako,N.M.O.Aniba and D.A.S.F. Fieldworker Siu had been conducted from 29th.June to 19th.July.

Once again the patrol was well received in all villages and the pleasing improvement throughout seems to indicate that aversity to work has diminished somewhat.In some villages the improvement is amazing and the people are very proud of their achievement which is not inconsiderable for only two to three months endeavour.

Needless to say,however,there rmains much to be done and that their efforts so far,while good,are but a scratch upon the surface is understood.The people realise that they have a long way to go before they can think of a N.L.G.C. or any such form of progress.

.....

DIARY.

Saturday,16th.July..
Departed station 0945.Met Ako,Aniba & Siu on the way. Arrived Mission Pangoa 1310.Departed Mission 1430.Arr.Miwa 1545-set up camp and quick inspection,then over to inspect Asoatatuma and arrange for carriers in about 12 days.Back at Miwa 1755.Slept Miwa.

Sunday,17th.July.
Departed Miwa 0730-Strickland R.1050.Fly R.1550 & met A.P.C.boat Kibeni.Departed Oto 1725 after collecting copra sacks & arrived Kaviananga 1755.N.M.O.Guba arrived 2000.Slept here.

Monday,18th.July.
Inspection and talks,medical check.Departed Kav.1110.Fly R.1145,Ck.1405 & arrived Komovai 1537.Inspection and talks and medical check-all ok.Place lousy with mosqitos.Slept Komovai.

Tuesday,19th.July.
Departed Komovai after more talks 0700,Fly R.0825,T.Boat passage 1510 and arrived Tinunga 1550.Slept Tinumga.

Wednesday,20th.July.
Departed Tinunga with patients for Boset A.P. 0815,Fly R.0900,Boset passage 1455 & arrived Boset 1610.Inspected and slept B.

Thursday,21st.July.
Village inspection and talks,some complaints cleared up & old V.C.resigned & new elected subject to approval.Ok.Slept Boset.

Friday,22nd.July.
Departed Boset 0720,Fly R.0815,Agu R.1240.Boat passage right up to village now & arrived Mipan 1555.Village inpection,talks & medical inspection.Fieldworker to come here soon.Slept Mipan.

Saturday,23rd.July.
Departed Mipan 0700,Fly R.0945 & arrived Kuem 1925.A long way & when water up best way by canoe.Slept Kuem.Millions mosquitos.

Sunday,24th.July.
Village inspection,medical inspection and talks.Pontoon from river to village to be built and coconuts planted.Ok.Slept Kuem.

Monday, 25th.July Departed Kuem 0625,Agu R.1215,Boset Ck.1455 & arrived Boset 1550. Collected people for station.Slept Boset.

Tuesday,26th.July.
Departed Boset 0730,Fly R.0825,Tinunga Ck.1128.Bit of grass trouble & arrived Tinunga 1235.M.V.Mawa when starting to leave for Asoatatuma cracked a cylinder-U/S.Village inspection,medical check and talks.All okay.Boikumava people in to paddle.Slept Tinunga.

Wednesday 27th.July.
Last words of wisdom,into canoes & away 0800.Walked 0915 to 1200.More canoes & arrived Boikumava 1400.Village inspection and medical inspection,talks.All okay.Slept Boikumava.

Thursday,28th.July.
Departed Boikumava 0750,canoe place 1005,reached Gana Lagoon 1130,across Gana,walk and into more canoes 1430 & arrived Asoatatuma 1610.Village inspection and talks.All okay.Slept here.

Friday,29th.July.
Departed Asoatatuma 0730 & arrived VenaVena 1150.Talks & village inspection.All okay.Departed VenaVena 1235 & arrived Miwa 1505.Village inspection and talks.All okay.Departed Miwa1550 and arr. Moilavuam 1705.Quick look around only.Slept here.

Saturday,30th.July.
Village inspection,talks-allokay.Departed Moilavuam 0855 & reached mission 1010,left Mission 1045 & arrived Dimu 1200.Village inspection & talks-all okay.Departed Dimu1300 & arrived Mission 1425. Slept Mission.

Sunday,31st.July.
Departed Mission 0810 aided by 35 H.P.motor & arrived Usakof 0910.Village inspection,talks etc.&all Okay.Departed Usakof 1000 and arrived Station 1115.Slept staion.

Monday,1st.August.
Departed station per M.V.Kibeni 1000.and inspected Aewa, Nago new site & Boimboilavu,talks delivered-all okay,& back at statin 1555.Slept station.

Tuesday,2nd.August.
Departed station per canoe 0845 & arrived Buseki 0930. Inspection and talks & all okay.Left Buseki 1015 & at station 1130.

End of Patrol.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This patrol was conducted as a follow up to Patrol No. 3 of 59/60 which finished on 12/5/60, and its main purpose was to check on work started by this last patrol.

The overall improvement is very pleasing and the people appear to be eager for further progress both in living standards and economically. However, the present activity while pleasing-not to say surprising-will last only as long as regular visits are made and encouragement given, therefore, and despite the small population constant patrolling at two to three monthly intervals is necessary for any lasting improvement to be made.

One good feature is the realisation that for the area as a whole to show itself as a progressive one co-operation between groups is of the utmost importance. Constant bickering between groups, and indeed within groups, is possibly a big factor in the areas' present state of economic distress and definitely in its small population.

The need for cooperation is realised but it will be sometime before the realisation is acted upon to any marked degree because at present the older men remember that someone stole a pig or something twenty years ago and still maintain ageing grudges.

An interesting example of local thinking is illustrated best by a complaint by the Tinunga people. The old people complained that the younger generation wished to kick them out and let them organise their own village as best they could. The oldsters were piqued about this lack of respect for age.

In answer to this the young men said that their reason for wishing to remove the older element was that they were opposed to improvement of any kind and that they steadfastly refused to build decent homes or help clear bush for new plantations. The young men went on to say that their elders wished to go back to the bush and ignore all pleas for advancement and that they, the young men, thought it a poor show if they could not enlist the aid of all able bodied males for the new works.

This does pose a problem but it was overcome to some

extent by boosting the young men's ego by praising the work and also by pointing out that in any society the older generations invariably resisted change and that they should not be condemned as old ways die hard: that it was up to the young men to show their elders the results and explain the need for change; that everywhere throughout the world it was largely due to the energies of younger people that brought about any changes that resulted in better conditions and advanced technologies; that if they only wished to sit and talk and do not wish to use their land and become unified in its use someone who would use it may take it from them - even by force - thus depriving everyone of somewhere even to sit down.

The point was made, I think, and in most cases accepted.

Several personal complaints and queries were brought forward but were all settled equably. The two main ones were women and coconuts.

The woman problem cannot be cleared up completely unless men limit themselves to one wife and other men refrain from marrying another's prospective, or "marked", wife. The best that can be done is to point out every time that until such customs stop there will always be trouble over women, and endeavour to persuade the people to chop it out.

Now that copra production has started everyone is realising that they have remarkably few coconuts. This has led to a few coconut raids on someone elses domain and naturally stirrs up a bit of ill feeling. It was pointed out that the only way to overcome shortages was to plant and that any further such nocturnal sorties will, in all probability, end up in court.

However, the place is moving even if slowly and while realising that they have much distance to travel these people are pleased with their present small achievements and so far show no sign of losing enthusiasm. But as mentioned before, regular patrolling is the only way in which this enthusiasm can be maintained.

.....

LAKE MURRAY BUYERS SOCIETY.

Various delays caused the belated opening of the store. However, three quarters of the initial £100 order eventually arrived and lasted for only a matter of hours.

The response was amazing and augers well for the Society's future. Several items were taken on patrol and sold very quickly.

That the initial order was inadequate cannot be doubted, and the shortage of transport cannot be held wholly to blame at this time, as a misunderstanding with L. Luff, Daru trader, delayed goods arriving; but an order for £200 has been placed with B.N.G. Daru and will arrive on the next boat - which may be two or so months from now.

Perhaps not so surprisingly local interest has not waned through these delays as these people are hardened to such annoyances.

So far fifty crocodile skins have been purchased by the store and sent to Daru for further shipment. The society is paying initially 4/- to 4/6 per inch per skin but this is in the nature of a deposit and the balance will be paid when Global Agencies forward payment.

Negotiations are under way with other firms and apparently very high prices are now being paid for skins which will mean a great boost locally.

.....

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Apart from crocodile skins previously mentioned the production of copra is well under way (further details under Ag.).

However, the small number of bearing trees will prevent expansion of this industry until present plantings produce, and even then will probably be insufficient to provide a reasonable income. Coffee, therefore, would appear to be the answer to the immediate future needs.

.....

VILLAGES.

Villages have, in most cases, shown a vast improvement, and the removal of ground level hovels is proceeding very satisfactorily.

Villages were clean although quite a bit of rubbish is still lying at their edges but this is to be burnt off now or when the water falls a bit more.

Following a summary of building:

Usakof: Two new buildings under construction but this village must be improved as it is now about the worst in the area and lagging far behind the others as far as new construction goes. One hovel remaining.

Dimu: Clean but untidy village. Five houses well under way and two new ones finished, and the three remaining hovels will be removed when these others are completed. Good effort.

Moilavuam: A good village and four new houses have been completed but three hovels are still standing. These are to be replaced immediately. Two new and fairly good latrines here.

Miwa: Five houses are well under way and another is intended and the three hovels are to be removed when houses are completed.

VenaVena: Village cleanish only but three new houses are completed and six others are nearing completion and new latrines have been erected. Big improvement.

Ascatatuma: Three new houses completed with another under way and no hovels remain, but three houses will need repacing soon. Much better.

Nago: Are living in their old village but intend building closer to the station.

Aewa: Ten new houses finished and two under construction. Tremendous change.

Boimboilavu: Four houses under way but the village is not up to scratch.

Busaki: Still ahead of the others but one or two houses need repairing. Timber has been collected for new building and repairs.

Kavianaga: Seven new houses finished and big lift in standard, but one or two shacks must be replaced.

Komovai: One new house but this village must show a big improvement or move to Kaviananga. Since census, when its population was 44, two big families have moved out leaving a tiny working force. Either improve or move.

Villages contd.

Boset: Seven new houses under way but several hovels still remaining. School house and Aid Post dispensary finished but housing can be moved along considerably.

Mipan: A great improvement. All hovels replaced with eight new houses and four more under construction.

Kuem: Ten new houses well under way and very well built too.

Tinumga: Another big improvement with six new houses finished and four under way although nine hovels remain.

Boikumava: Three new houses completed and six well under way but seven hovels remain. A good effort.

All hovels are to be replaced before an intended September/October patrol, and rubbish to be burnt or removed.

.....

HEALTH.

Before we can expect any wondrous efforts by either adults or children something must be done about malaria and the many other scourges which are common among these people - pneumonia, dysentery etc

The Aid Post staff at Boset and at the Station are doing a fine job in cleaning up external troubles such as scabies, yaws and wounds and also in the village sanitation department slow progress is being made.

Despite the work being done by these fellows no headway can be made with the more serious illness owing to lack of knowledge in this more complicated field. Mentioned in Report No.3-59/60 is the thought that a thorough medical patrol by a Doctor and Medast be conducted in this area resulting in definite instructions etc. to Aid Post staff. This patrol should be followed by a Medast's patrol at three to six monthly intervals.

Lack of medical staff is appreciated but it seems that Kiunga Sub-district with its vast area and fairish population should have the services of an E.M.A.

An E.M.A. journeyed up the Fly River to Kiunga aboard M.V. Heduru and found time to visit one or two Middle Fly villages for an hour or so, but time being so precious it did not permit for a reasonable inspection and the comments noted were "Health appears good, Too many dogs" which is not, of course, very helpful.

We are extremely lucky in that we have two very good graded N.M.O.'s and two equally keen probationers.

The question that arises is how long will they stay here. The Station staff are well fed and fairly well clothed but the Boset requirements were left for P.H.D. Daru to handle with the result that they have no rations or issues and N.M.O. Guba says that unless these are forthcoming he will be forced to send his family home. They are all at the Station now.

The P.H.D. supply question has been a prickly one for some time and the same troubles are being experienced up at Kiunga. Poor shipping does not help much but if all rations and issues were ordered from here the problem would be quickly cleared up but apparently P.H.D

Health contd.

Daru find some objection to this course of action.

Further, N.M.O.s wish to be paid from their Station instead of having it tucked away ina Daru account. As all other departments are paid from here the reason behind P.H.D.'s objection to this seems obscure.

The whole point is that for the area to reap full benefit from its medical staff that staff must be looked after and above all fed. Obviously if they are discontented their work will suffer.

A Lake Murray medical inspection was conducted by Aniba (Station N.M.O.) from the 29th. June to 19th. July, and N.M.O. Guba from Boset accompanied this patrol and held a medical inspection through - out the Middle Fly. It is intended to have regular patrolling by Aid Post staff with stress being laid upon village hygiene and sanitation.

Following treatment figures:

Lake Murray:

Tropical Ulcer	8
Septic Sore	90
Infected Sore	8
Laceration	15
Scabies	20
Cough	8
Malaria	19
Common Cold	6
Boil	8
Abscess	2
Constipation	1
Burn	13
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	2
Septic Arthritis	2
Conjunctivitis	1
Toothache	1
Scalds	3
Abrasions	2
Swelling	3
Tinia	2
Diarrhoea	1
Leprosy	1
Total	207

Injections..... 73.

Middle Fly:

Abrasions	27
Septic Sore	22
Scabies	10
Pneumonia	4
Malaria	14
Cough	12
Laceration	3
Headache	3
Leprosy	2
Total	97

Injections..... 10.

.....

EDUCATION@

The only change in this field is that the Tinunga people are asking for a school. They have asked a Boset man to take charge of the school until other arrangements can be made. The fellow they have asked has recently returned from several years with D.C.A. and is a very good type although he has no teaching qualifications.

Permission was given to fire ahead so long as he teaches a parallel itinary to that used at Boset.

If this proposed "school" does not produce great results it cannot do any harm as it will be watched and it is surely pleasing to see that people desire an education and will gain one of sorts by their own initiative.

.....

MISSIONS.

As recorded in Patrol No.3-59/60 report.

.....

LIVESTOCK. ~~Livestock~~

Livestock remains the same.

However, although there is no shortage of game in the bush it may be worth probing the possibilities of introducing water buffalo into the area.

There is no shortage of water and with plenty of food available there seems no reason why these animals should not thrive under local conditions, and at the same time provide an excellent and readily available meat supply.

I understand that water buffalo have done well at Meratke (P.N.G.) and perhaps a transaction of sorts could be arranged to enable their introduction into Lake Murray.

.....

TRANSPORT.

Remains unaltered except that M.V. Kawa cracked a cylinder and is now U/S.

This boat is invaluable for patrolling in the area. The Anzani refuses to start and reliable paddlers are preferred in any case.

.....

AGRICULTURE.
SUBSISTANCE:

Not much can be added to facts recorded by Patrol No.3 59/60 except that some gardens have been started at Miwa,Komovai and Aewa while extensions have been made to those already in existance at Buseki.

Moilavuam people are experiencing a grim sago shortage which may result in the expansion of gardens.Time and time again these people have had explained to them the obvious benefit of nearby gardens as opposed to the wide travel necessary to obtain sago.Also the need for planting sago in nearby swamps has been stressed by nearly every patrol for the last ten years but the attitude "Our parents' did not plant it so why should we?" prevails.Now a few sections of the community are realising the wisdom of officers' talk and bemoan the fact that their parents did not plant.

The ever decreasing amounts of sago available may eventually result in the appearance of fair gardens.

CASH CROPS:

A further count of coconuts in the Lake shows that original figures were optimistic.

Copra production has,however,started with a vengeance. Smoke houses are completed and in use at Usakof,Dimu,Moilavuam,Miwa, VenaVena,Asoatatuma,Boikumava,Kaviananga,Komovai and the Station,and others are under construction at Boset,Tinunga and Mipan.

So far eight bags of copra have been bought and Dimu,Usako, VenaVena,Miwa,Asoatatuma have their first lot ready to come in.Also Aewa has made one and a half bags of copra at the Station smoke house.

The work by the D.A.S.F.Fieldworker and the local people is commendable and shows a real desire by the latter to develop a good and lasting source of income.But everyone is finding that they have not as many coconuts as they at first thought,and once again they are awakening to the fact that planting is the only way to overcome their shortage.

Agriculture....Cash Crops contd.

Bush is being cut and cleared by all villages with a view to extend present plantations;the work is slow owing to a small labour force but the present keeness and activity proves that these people are willing to work if they have a reason for it and can depend upon a stable local policy of "progress is a must",and can rely upon support and recognition of their efforts.

The initial burst is astounding really but will be halted to a trickle by lack of nuts in a few months,but to maintain the present enthusiasm - and as a result of this good effort in the last two months - the introduction of coffee seems of primary importance.

Mentioned earlier (P.R.No.3-59/60) that small ridges and islands and a small labour force point naturally to a small acreage cash crop,but at that time it was considered sensible to delay coffee until it was seen the effort put into copra.There can now be little doubt left as to the local willingness to work for such enterprises.

A very pleasing effort but it must be further encouraged and guided to be maintained.

.....

Village Officials.

The only change in village officials is that the old Boset V.C.Kaimbukesi has resigned.He says that he has been V.C.for many years and now wishes to enjoy old age without the worries of V.C.

Iosep was elected by the people to replace Kaimbukesi and as he is the natural village leader,has good control,speaks Motu and Malay,an ex N.N.G. policeman and is a good type his nomination is recommended to take effect from 1-7-60 as he actually took over just prior to that date.

.....

CONCLUSION.

A period of little more than two months had elapsed between this and the previous patrol in the Lake Murray/Middle Fly area and in that time a great improvement in housing has been made.In fact several villages are unrecognisable as the run down,neglected hovels have mostly been removed and new,and in the main,good raised housing has replaced them.

Apart from the big step forward in housing the work put into starting a copra industry is surprising,and also the fact that everywhere bush is being cut away for new plantations indicates that the people are approaching their problems sensibly and willingly.

Of course,the present achievements are a mere trifle and work in all fields must continue at an increased rate if any lasting and telling progress is to be made.The people realise this but are not unduly overawed by its implications,actually they are proud of their small achievements so far and rightly so too.

A very good effort generally and,to me,a surprising one.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. LAKE MURRAY NO. 2 - 60/61.

Patrol Conducted by R.G. BROWNE, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled PARE Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 5 R.P. & N.G.C.
I N.M.O.
I Interpreter.

Duration—From 5 / 9 /1960 to 12 / 10 /1960

Number of Days 38 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / II/19 59.

Medical / Nil/48

Map Reference Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration.
(2) Census Revision.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Duplicate report held (not map)

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 ....

67-3-5

Department of Native Affairs,
Konodobu, Papua.

9th February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DAKI.

SUN PRINTS OF PATROL SKETCH MAP.
PATROL NO. 2/60-61 - LAKE MURRAY

Being forwarded under separate cover are the six sun-prints of the above sketch map as requested in your memorandum 67-0-1 of 9th January, 1961.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67-3-5

67-3-5

RECEIVED
8 FEB 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

2nd February, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

SKETCH MAP - PATROL NO.2/1960-61
LAKE MURRAY

Would you please have six (6) sun-prints of the attached patrol sketch map prepared, and forward them to me?

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Prints herewith

B.L. Anthony
Acting Director Lands
Surveys and Mines

67-3-5

2nd. February, 1961

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU

PATROL No. 2 of 1960/61 - LAKE MURRAY

Thank you for the report on the above patrol and your covering comments.

It is extremely pleasing to see the general improvement evident in this area since the last patrol, and I agree that a follow-up patrol in six months time would greatly increase this improvement.

The report is well written and gives a clear picture of conditions in the area visited.

Sun-prints of the patrol sketch map will be forwarded at a later date.

(J.K. McCarthy),
DIRECTOR.

67-3-5

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

2nd February, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

SKETCH MAP - PATROL NO.2/1960-61
LAKE MURRAY

Would you please have six (6) sun-prints of the attached patrol sketch map prepared, and forward them to me?

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 67-3-5.

RECEIVED
11 JAN 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-6-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

9th. January, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO 2 OF 1960/61
PATROL OFFICER R.C. BROWNE

Two copies of the above report are forwarded herewith.

Patrol Officer Browne may be regarded as the leading authority on the Pare area. This is on the line of communication to the Territory east of the Strickland River where two new Patrol Posts are listed.

The route via Kiunga up the Elevala River may be of easier access but certain other supply advantages attach to Lake Murray.

Patrol Officer Henderson has departed for the Pare area to prepar a base camp for entry to the East Strickland. He will comment if tracks from Lake Murray can be used in the wet seasons with safety to personnel and supplies. He will also investigate the reported air strip site.

Use of the Kuda U.F.M. airstrip is anticipated for Administration purposes in the future. I will call for a report on the re-establishment of the Kuda village people mentioned in diary entries of 21/22nd. September, 1960 and what action has been taken to alienate the land the Mission is on.

The Pare people working for the Department of Public Works Daru have settled down and experience gained should be invaluable for the future of their own area.

The Assistant District Officer and Mr Browne have requested sun prints of the map. Six of these would be sufficient.

R.I. MACILWAIN,
a/District Officer.

c.c. Kiunga
Lake Murray

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

67-6-1.
Kiunga S/D Office,
Kiunga.
10th Dec., 1960.

The District Officer,
District Office,
DARU. WESTERN DISTRICT.

Patrol report Lake Murray No 2 of 60/61.

Once again the comments of the Officer conducting this patrol emphasisethat the easiest route into the Pare lies up the Ela Vala river however the new siting of Pare villages mentioned may change this and make for far easier penetration from Mava.

The improvement noticed is heartening but lack of staff will be a large factor in determining when another patrol can bw made to this area. In this connection I submit that the energies of feild staff may well be better utalized in the Murray and Middle Fly regions where we are committed to a plan of economic developement and have a potential to work with even, at this stage, to the temporary neglect of the Pare for all but purely routine Administration.

There is little in this patrol calling for comment or action and apart from drawingthe District Officer's attention to the request for copies of the Patrol map, if possible I forward the same for his perusal and action.

J.D.Fitzer,
a/ A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Kiunga Sub-District,
Western District.

25th October, 1960.

The District Officer,
Daru,
Western District.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 2 - 60/61.

Officer conducting patrol:	R.C.Browne, P.O.
Personnel accompanying patrol:	Nil.
Area patrolled:	Pare Census Division.
Duration of patrol:	5/9/60 to 12/10/60. 38 days.
Native personnel accompanying:	No.8036 Const.I/C Gabumi. No.6052 Const.I/C Ako. No.7138 Const.I/C Havia. No.7365 Const.I/C Argobe. No.3300 Const. Ondirori. N.M.O.prob. Mania. Interpreter Minae.
Objects of patrol:	(1) Routine Administration (2) Census Revision.
Area last patrolled:	D.N.A; November, 1959. P.H.D; Nil.
Map reference:	Map attached.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol into the Pare was a little less than one year since the completion of the last Pare patrol and was conducted by the same officer. The fact that both patrols were conducted by the same officer, in my opinion, has had an extremely good effect upon these people as previous patrols to the area have been few and far between and any continuity, therefore, has been impossible.

Althpugh a signifant improvement in health, housing and roads was apparent this time I expect a very large improvement to be noticeable by the anticipated patrol into the area early next year.

Possibly the main problem with regard to Pare patrolling is the area's inaccessibility as it takes a good four to five days camping in the bush before any sizeable village is reached. Actually the Pare can be reached far more easily from Kiunga than Lake Murray via the Elavala River, however, Kiunga has far more than it can handle with the present staff at the moment. But if the present moves afoot to shift certain villages to more accessible sites are promptly acted upon, and with the aid of a reliable outboard motor, it would be possible to eliminate bush camping. The route would in this case be from Lake Murray to Usokof village up the Kaim River to Kapitamena and then per foot to Kotogura village.

The patrol returned via the Lake Murray village of Dimu in order to contact the previously unvisited Kapitamena village and also to have a look at the area between the Pare and Lake Murray. Two hours after leaving Kapitamena heading towards Dimu another hamlet was discovered but between this hamlet and Dimu no people were seen owing to the lack of water in the area during the dry season. All creeks are almost completely dry and the water remaining pretty dirty but the patrol got through with no ill-effects.

The A510 portable transceiver was taken by the patrol and enable constant contact with Lake Murray and Kiunga which proved valuable in obtaining supplies, etc, until the transmitter failed.

Remarkably the Anzani was successful in getting the patrol to the unloading place with a mimimum of breakdowns, in fact it ran for the required ten hours. Motor power of some description is very necessary for this leg of the patrol as with paddle power the distance takes three days to cover.

DIARY.

Monday, 5th September, 1960.

Departed Lake Murray station at 9.45a.m. per Anzani. Except for a few minor stoppages the motor kept going until 4.10p.m. when camp was made.

Tuesday, 6th September, 1960.

Broke camp 7.30a.m. Engine running at 7.40a.m. Reached junction of Kaim and Yuri creek at 1305. Camp made.

Wednesday, 7th September.

No Pare carriers as yet. Canoes and paddlers off on return journey to Lake Murray. Pare carriers arrived at 5.00p.m.

Thursday, 8th September.

Broke camp at 8.00a.m. passing Iowiteda hamlet at 10.00a.m. Camp erected at 3.00p.m.

Friday, 9th September.

Broke camp at 7.50a.m. by-passing Wabero hamlet and reaching Susiabira village at 2.20p.m.

DIARY(con't).

Saturday, I0th September, I960.
At Susiabira village. Census and medical check. No complaints. New village under construction approximately I00 yds from the old site.

Sunday, II th September.
Susiabira to Unevanglised Field Mission station in 2.I5 mins. Remained overnight.

Monday, I2th September.
U.F.M to Beredina village in I.20mins. Census and medical check. Village in a very dirty condition. Old rest house available.

Tuesday, I3th September.
Beredina to Kotogura village in 5.50mins over a very rough track. New rest house available. Village in poor condition.

Wednesday, I4th September.
Census and medical check at Kotogura. Census attendance nearly I00%. No courts and no complaints. All men and women cleaning villages and tracks during the day under supervision.

Thursday, I5th September.
Departed Kotogura at 8.00 and arrived at Kigera village at 3.00p.m. A total of 6 hours walking over an uncut track. Informed at this village that Desina village people whom I intended to census the next day had not returned to their village despite the fact that they had been told on two occasions.
Remained overnight.

Friday, I6th September.
Census and medical check at Kigera village. Many female absentees. Village in fair condition.
To Igabira in I.I5mins. Census and medical check. Village fair. Attendance at Census good.

Saturday, I7th September.
Igabira to Ibitida village in I.55mins over partly cut track. Census and medical check. Attendance good. New rest house and barracks available in cleared area, however, the village house could be hardly seen for high grass and young trees. During the afternoon the village was cleaned under supervision.

Sunday, I8th September.
Ibitida to Asipoana village in 2.55mins over a poor track. Census and medical check. Attendance good. Good rest house and barracks available but village in poor condition.

Monday, I9th September.
Asipoana to Wakiana village in I.00. Track good. Census and medical check. Attendance good. Rest house and barracks available. Village reasonably clean but housing poor.

Tuesday, 20th September.
Wakiana village to Iumora village in I.II0. Census and medical check. Attendance good. New village site but no village houses erected as yet. Rest house and barracks available. Police despatched to apprehend census evaders from Desina village.

Wednesday, 2Ist September.
It was hoped to stay at Kuda village to-day but discovered that the Kuda people had deserted their old village and were camped in a few shacks near the Mission awaiting permission to go

DIARY(con't).

Wednesday, 2Ist September, I960.(con't).
ahead with the building as the Mission were objecting to the nearness of the village to the Mission station.

Iumora to U.F.M. in 2.30mins. Police to Susiabira to apprehend a man for alledged assault. Police also despatched to surrounding villages to inspect progress in cleaning of tracks and villages.

Thursddy, 22nd September, I960.

Census and medical check of Kuda villagers at Mission station. Then with Mr. S. Cochrane, U.F.M. and village leaders to inspect village site. People wished to build within a 15 mins walk of the Mission station which the Mission objected to because of the proximity of pigs and dogs to the airstrip and station. After some discussion the Kuda villagers agreed to move to another site approximately 30 mins from the Mission. The people were satisfied with the result.

Friday, 23rd September.

Departed Mission station at 9.15a.m. Travelling via Iumora and Wakiana villages arriving at Pipina village at 1.10p.m. Census and medical check. Attendance very good. New rest House and barracks available. Agood deal of improvement here since the previous patrol.

Saturday, 24th September.

Pipina to Tebuda village in I.50mins. Census and medical check. Attendance fair. Village in poor condition. New village houses to be built.

Sunday, 25th September.

Tebuda to Duanna village in I.55mins. Census and medical check. Attendance very good. Village in fair condition but housing poor. Rest house and barracks available.

Monday, 26th September.

Duanna to Benna village in 1.25mins. Census and medical check. Attendance fair. New rest house and barracks available. Village in fair condition but could do with some improvement.

Tuesday, 27th September.

Benna to the new village of Dimina in I.25mins. Initial census and medical check. This village was previously visited by Mr.B.McBride, A.D.O. and myself in December, I959(Kiunga report No.2 -59/60)

New rest house and barracks built and part of the road cut - a good initial effort.

Wednesday, 28th September.

Departed Dimina village at 8.00a.m. and travelling via Benna and Duanna villages arrived at Idienna village at 2.20p.m. Idienna people have now moved their village to the original Strickland Base Camp on the Strickland River. Census and medical check at Idienna. Attendance fair. Village in very poor condition, in fact, the worst so far.

A group of 37 people from another hamlet as yet unconsused put in an appearance at Idienna. They were censused with the Idienna people on this occasion but desire to be censused separately on the next census patrol.

Thursddy, 29th September.

Remained at Idienna in the hope of contacting some of the Supei people,however, with no canoes available and the Strickland River rising, this was not possible.

Friday, 30th September.

Idienna to Wakiana in 5.20mins travelling via Duanna and Pipina. Remained overnight at Wakiana.

DIARY.(con't)

Saturday, 1st October, 1960.
Wakiana to Disina village in 3.05mins. Census and medical check. Attendance fair and health very poor despite proximity to the Mission station. Village in very poor condition - no attempt at improvement since previous patrol. No rest house and barracks. An extremely poor effort. Eleven men were arrested for failing to appear for census.

Sunday, 2nd October.
Disina to U.F.M. in 1.40mins. Remained overnight.

Monday, 3rd October.
At Pare Mission station. 2 C.N.Ms. Attempted to contact Lake Murray on Mission radio but failed. Talks with village leaders with regard to their duties, etc. Over 100 men now with the patrol all going back to Lake Murray station in the hope of obtaining outside employment.

Tuesday, 4th October.
U.F.M. to Susiabira in 2.20mins. thence to Wabera hamlet in 2.25. Camp made 15 mins farther on. Track now very dry due to no rain for nearly a week.

Wednesday, 5th October.
Broke camp at 8.00a.m. Passed through many sago swamp and made camp at 2.15p.m. Total walking time of 5½ hours.

Thursday, 6th October.
Broke camp at 8.00a.m. and surprisingly reached Kapitamena village in 1 hour. Many people absent at their sago places. Apparently when the patrol left Kotogura village on 15/9/60 these people assumed that we were not going to visit them and consequently we were not expected. Some men away to summons the people at the sago swamps.

Friday, 7th October.
Initial census and medical check at Kapitamena. Talks with the villagers with regard to health, village cleanliness, tracks, etc. Also they were requested to construct a rest house and barracks for the next patrol. Pori was appointed the headman.

Saturday, 8th October.
Departed Kapitamena at 8.10a.m. passing a second small hamlet at 10.10a.m. These few people were told to report to Kapitamena for the next census. Camped at 3.30p.m. making a total of 6½ hours walking for the day. Very little water seen along the track.

Sunday, 9th October.
Broke camp at 7.50a.m. proceeding along a flat and dry track to make camp at 2.30p.m. A total of 6 hours walking.

Monday, 10th October.
Patrol departed at 7.30a.m. and camped at 4.30p.m. making a total of 8 hours walking. Track still very dry.

Tuesday, 11th October.
Two hours to Dimu canoe palce where canoes were waiting. Thence to Pangoa mission station per canoe in two hours. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 12th October.
Mr.K.Dennis, U.F.M. kindly conveyed patrol gear and self to Lake Murray station by his 35 h.p. Johnson outboard. Only two hours travelling time at reduced speed. Such an outboard would be a very valuable asset to Lake Murray station.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General. Although most of the work was done apparently after hearing of the patrol's pending arrival the progress with regard to roads, village cleanliness, etc was pleasing. For any lasting and continued improvement it is obvious that more regular patrolling, say at six monthly intervals, should be conducted.

This group has been rather unfortunate in that they have had very little contact with groups under Administration supervision. The nearest such group is at Lake Murray which is 3-4 days walk away and therfore they have no example on which to base their ideas of Administration requirements. This was borne out by the fact that in some cases the local conception of a clean village was a tidy area around the rest houses and barracks but leaving the villages houses in dense scrub. It must be said that in the majority of villages the rest house and barracks were of a very high standard.

One of the most radical changes noted is the change over from the large communal house to the family size houses which in some cases are very small indeed. These smaller houses are being built on new village sites where composite villages are being formed and it appears to me that the people are quite keen about forming larger groups although not over enthusiastic about the work involved. An endeavour was made by demonstration to have houses built in some uniformity rather than haphazardly over the village site. One thing holding back steady progress is the tendency for villagers to desert their permanent houses in order to hunt during the dry season and villages become overgrown with grass and young trees, however, they always return to their villages for the wet season.

Two additional villages were visited, one, Dimina, to the north and close to the Elevala river and the second, Kapitamena, to the south of the main Pare population area. Apparently the Kapitamena people are peeved as they claim to be the first Pares to make contact with the Administration and Mission and the last to receive any attention. For some reason I was not informed of the presence of this village on the previous patrol, however, they appear quite happy now. Whilst awaiting the arrival of Idienna people for census in that village 37 people claiming to be visiting from a hamlet called Koyena appeared. This place was not visited on this occasion and the people were censused with Idienna,however, they were given a village book of their own and requested to build a rest house and barracks and also to cut a good track for the next patrol.

Crime. Only one crime was reported and this by one of the U.F.M. Pare helpers. The offender hearing somebody had reported him ran away and the first attempt to apprehend him failed,however, he was later arrested while in his garden. This is probably the first crime reported by a Pare and the fact that the offender was caught and punished will certainly result in a greater respect and confidence in the Administration. These people are terrified by the though of reprisals through sorcery which, the Mission claims, is particularly rife in the area.

No other crime was reported but undoubtedly many crimes do occur which are not reported, however, time, patrolling and outside contact will gradually overcome this.

Native Labour. Regretable as it is only a bare smattering of Pares have been employed outside their area. Owing to short notice by those requiring workers attempts to have Pares placed in bigger centers have failed. It must be realised that despite three to four days walk to the station the track is usually impassable during the wet season and also not being canoeists at least two to three weeks notice is absolutely necessary. An example of this was clearly seen earlier this year when A.P.C. required over seventy Pare labourers. On this occasion approximately two days notice was given the O.I.C. of the pending arrival of the A.P.C. recruiter. Word was immediately sent to the Mission in the Pare but although the recruiter remained at Lake

NATIVE AFFAIRS(con't).

Murray for 12 days a group of 15 Pares out of 70 who started arrived a day late and had to return disheartened.

100 Pare men returned with this patrol to Lake Murray station of whom 25 are now in Daru working for P.W.D. and 20 more are at Kiunga from where they are expected to proceed to Kokoda for work on the Soldier's settlement scheme. This is a good start and there are many more who wish to obtain employment and the benefits of this employment will, I think, be far reaching when the men return home.

Carriers. Whereas the last patrol suffered through lack of carriers this patrol experienced a complete reversal in attitude towards carrying which meant, on many occasions, that it was virtually impossible to keep the carrier line down to a reasonable number. Everyone seemed keen to help and perhaps due to the fact that many wished to return with the patrol hoping to gain employment outside the area. However, the change was very heartening.

Census. A total of 216 new names was registered by the patrol, the majority of whom came from the northern section around the headquarters of the Elevala river but I think there are quite a few more between the Strickland and the Elevala rivers. Two men from Horhumbia hamlet in that area claimed to be Akiums(Awins) at first but later decided that they were Pares. These men were both bi-lingual speaking Pare and Awin. However, the fact that many people willingly attended census in order to be registered indicates a more confidant outlook.

A pleasing feature was the percentage increase of females from 45.4% in 1959 to 46.5% of the total over the past year but a disappointing aspect was the small natural increase of 2(1m & 1f) for the whole year.

Average census attendance was 80 - 85% which when compared with the census attendance of the last patrol was very good. Some villages roll-ups were extremely good and other very poor the worst being Disina and Makipopo.

Village Constables. Of the 25 men who went to Daru to work for P.W.D. 8 were village leaders namely;

Name.	Village.
Saka	Ibitida
Wadigu	Wakiana
Dika	Pipina
Iadu	Duanna
Iadu	Dimina
Kiwu	Iumora
Kanata	Beredina
Onogo	Igabira.

Only one of these men had been outside the Lake Murray area previously and as the work in Daru will probably only last a few months the opportunity was taken to get some of the headmen out to learn some motu and have a look at the outside. Care was taken to inform these men that they would be labourers in Daru and nothing else.

The most impressive of these men will be recommended for appointed to V.C. on their return to the area. They are as follows;

Wadigu of Wakiana.
Dika of Pipina.
Iadu of Duanna.
Kiwu of Iumora
Kanata of Beredina.
Onogo of Igabira.

The headmen and probationary V.C. of the Pare area have an extremely difficult task largely due to lack of access to an Administration station. It is apparent that they do most of the work themselves supported by a few staunch supporters. However, I was quite impressed with the efforts of a few who were commended and it is most probable that others will follow their example in due course.

NATIVE AFFAIRS(con't).

Burying of the dead. The custom of keeping a corpse out of the ground for a few weeks is still being practiced although no first hand evidence to that effect was seen by this patrol, however, it is known that one corpse was kept in the house at Beredina village for three weeks just prior to the arrival of the patrol. That the habit was abhorrent and unhealthy was pointed out but will probably disappear with time as the younger people blame their elders for maintaining this custom.

AGRICULTURE.

The Pare people are essentially food-gatherers and hunters. During the dry season they spend most of their time hunting and gathering food in their many sago swamps. Hunting is usually confined to the area between Lake Murray and the Strickland river where game abounds but during the wet season they stay in their villages and plant small gardens which consist mainly of bananas, taro, yams, pawpaws and a little sweet potato. The gardens are then neglected until harvesting time.

There are many coconut trees in the Division but are mostly picked clean after collecting one batch of sago and before collecting the next. At present these people have no source of income but copra is a possibility if planting under supervision is started now, however, immediately their best chances of obtaining income is employment elsewhere.

Game, such as wild pig and cassowary, abounds in the area south of the main Pare body. Many domestic pigs were bought by the patrol as the people are still steel hungry.

HEALTH.

The health position has improved considerably since the last patrol in the whole area, however, in the northern villages a few bad medical cases were seen. The people are beginning to appreciate the value of medicine but as in most native societies they tend not to report for treatment until such time as their ailment has become aggravated by neglect. Most of the improvement can be attributed to the U.F.M. who run outpatients hospital.

N.M.O.prob. Mania accompanied the patrol and did a reasonable job although he still lacks the experience in this kind of work. The list of treatments as diagnosed by Mania were as follows;

Disease.	No. of treatments.
Septic sores	164
Cough.	23
Yaws	19
Tropical Ulcer.	16
Scabies	16
Lacerations	18
Infected sores	12
Headache	8
Eye trouble	6
Malaria	5
Pneumonia	3
Miscellaneous	19.
	311

Of these listed treatment only a few serious cases were noted and they were sent to the Mission station. 179 penicillin injections were given.

MISSION AND EDUCATION.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cochrane are in charge of the Unevangelised Field Mission in the Parex and are still in the throws of building the station and completing the airstrip. Mr. R. Bartell has been there for the pasy 10 months studying the language. The Mission have not as yet established a school but plan to do so next year. The Missionaries have not managed to visit the people except occasionally for medical purposes to Kuda and Beredina villages and, as a result, have only scanty influence.

Two young boys from Makipopo village are attending the Administration school at Lake Murray but owing to distance the people are reluctant to send their children to Lake Murray and are waiting for the Mission school to open.

AIRSTRIPS.

Work has been, and is still, continuing on the Mission airstrip. The strip have never been an excellent site and a lot of work has gone into it, however, it has the advantage of having a good solid surface. The Mission Avaition Fellowship pilots believe it will become an all weather strip for light aircraft eventually. The strip could probably take an Otter or Piaggio aircraft should ever an emergency arise.

Mr. Cochrane informed me of the presence of a possible D.C.3 strip just SE of Igabira village on the Strickland River which may be worth investigating by the next patrol. Mr. Cochrane discovered the site while looking for a light aircraft strip but I did not seem the strip myself as we had completed the area and had to move on.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Carrying time between villages and a comment on the condition of the track are given in Appendix"B". Generally the tracks throughout the Pare area are in pretty fair condition. The section from the U.F.M. to Asipoana via Beredina and Kotogura was very poor and instructions were given that these roads would have to be cleared by the arrival of the next patrol. Outside of this section roads were good and I think the general idea of good tracks is spreading and the next patrol should experience a vast change for the better. There has been a significant improvement since the last patrol and there is no reason why this should not continue.

CONCLUSION.

Two patrols within one year has, in my opinion, has done a great deal in improving the attitude towards the Administration and further patrolling at reasonable intervals, say six monthly, should be kept up so as not to let the position deteriorate. Patrols by P.H.D. and the Agriculture Departments at the present time would undoubtedly assist immeasureably in the development of the area, however, prospects of such patrols are very remote at the present time.

As there is no immediate prospects of economic development the only step at present is to obtain outside employment for the men. A few men have been sent out to work recently but many more are available and it must be emphasised again that at least two weeks notice should be given to the Patrol Officer at Lake Murray.

The attached map was executed by Mr.P.Barber, C.P.O. and shows the three sensus divisions with villages that come under the administrative control of Lake Murray Patrol Post. Copies of this map would be appreciated.

R.C.Browne, P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE CONSTABLES AND HEADMEN - PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE.	POPN.	V.C.W. UNIFORM.	HEADMEN.	REMARKS.
Susiabira	75	-	Nemo	Improving.
Beredina	I23	Kanata	-	Young - little control.
Kotogura	48	-	Siga	Impressed.
Kigera	6[illegible]	Moro	-	Fair.
Igabira	45	Onogo	-	To be recommended.
Ibitida	49	Saka	-	Weak.
Asipoana	44	Napu	-	Poor.
Wakiana	58	Wadigu	-	To be recommended.
Iumora	96	Kiwu	-	To be recommended.
Kuda	I09	-	Sorobihe	Keen.
Pipina	48	-	Diku	To be recommended.
Tebuda	48	-	Kumina	Could improve.
Duanna	55	-	Iadu	To be recommended.
Benna	56	-	Pesewa	Old but a trier.
Dimina	29	-	Iadu	Good job so far.
Idienna	8I	-	Hogabi	Recently App.
Disina	36	-	Sarobi	Recently App.
Kapitamena	46	-	Pori	Recently App.
Makipopo	9I	Digimu[illegible]	-	Fair.

R.C.Browne, P.O.

APPENDIX "B".

CARRYING TIMES BETWEEN VILLAGES - PARE CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE	VILLAGE	TIME.	COMMENT.
Kaim River	Susiabira	II.30(2 days)	Poor.
Susiabira	U.F.Mission	2.50	Good.
U.F.M.	Beredina	I.20	Fair
Beredina	Kotogura	5.50	Poor.
Kotogura	Kigera	6.00	Poor.
Kigera	Igabira	I.15	Fair.
Igabira	Ibitida	I.55	Fair.
Ibitida	Asipoana	2.55	Poor.
Asipoana	Wakiana	I.00	Good.
Wakiana	Iumora	I.10	Very Good.
Iumora	U.F.M.	2.20	Very Good.
Wakiana	Pipina	I.10	Good.
Pipina	Tebuda	I.50	Poor.
Tebuda	Duanna	I.55	Fair.
Duanna	Benna	I.25	Fair.
Benna	Dimina	1.25	Fair.
Duanna	Idienna (Strickland Base Camp)	3.00	Poor.
Wakiana	Disina	3.05	Poor - Disina section.
Disina	U.F.M.	I.40	Poor.
Susiabira	Wabero	2.25	Poor.
Wabero	Kapitamena	6.30	Lightly timbered.
Kapitamena	Dimu Canoe place	22.00(4 days)	Lightly Timbered.
Dimu Canoe Place	U.F.M.Pangoa	2.00	By canoe.

R.C.Browne, P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION RE

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960 PARE CENSUS DIV

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District		Outside District		Students: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males		Females		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-6	15-4	7-14	15-45	Number of Child-bearing age			M	F	M	F	M+F
SUSIABRA	10.9.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	10	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	6	16	-	17	1.3	17	14	23	21	40+35 75
BEREDINA	12.9.60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	36	11	31	2	33	1.3	19	24	41	39	60+63 123
KOTOGURA	14.9.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	1	14	-	12	1.4	11	6	16	15	27+21 48
VIGERA	15.9.60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	4	16	-	17	1.3	10	8	21	21	31+29 60
IBITIPA	17.9.60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	11	-	10	2.0	12	8	17	12	29+20 49
ASIPOANA	18.9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	1	12	1	12	1.5	7	8	14	15	21+23 44
WAKIANA	19.9.60	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	1	16	-	15	1.6	13	10	17	18	30+28 58
IUMORA	20.9.60	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	27	4	25	-	24	1.4	15	15	34	32	49+47 96
KUDA	22.9.60	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	29	4	21	1	21	2.2	26	21	33	29	59+50 109
PIPINA	23.9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	8	10	2	12	1.7	8	13	14	13	22+26 48
TEBUDA	24.9.60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	1	9	-	8	1.5	10	5	18	15	28+20 48
DUANNA	25.9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	3	17	1	17	1.2	7	9	18	2[illegible]	25+30 55
BENNA	26.9.60	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	2	15	1	14	1.4	10	8	18	20	28+28 56
DIMINA	27.9.60									INITIAL CENSUS																				3	8	2	9	1	8	1.0	3	5	9	12	12+17 29
IDIENNA	29.9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	15	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	38	5	15	-	16	1.4	10	10	42	19	52+29 81
DIMINA	1.10.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	5	13	-	14	1.6	13	12	20	21	33+33 66
KAPITAMENA	7.10.60									INITIAL CENSUS																				5	13	-	13	-	12	1.0	7	7	16	16	23+23 46
MAKIPODO	18.10.60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	9	6	7	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	32	4	18	1	17	1.5	21	13	32	23	57+34 91
ILABIRA	11.9.60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	10	1	10	1.2	8	3	22	12	30+15 45
TOTAL		14	12	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	9	8	-	-	99	101	31	30	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	97	368	62[illegible]	1	11	289	[illegible]	227	199	425	374	656+571 1227

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF ... 1961 DARU WESTERN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. Lake Murray No. 3 -60/61

Patrol Conducted K.W.C.Humphreys P.O.Gr.1

Area Patrolled Lake Murray Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 3 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 1 Interpreter 1 Personal servant 22 paddlers

Duration—From 9/1/1961 to 23/1/1961 (includes 6 days at L/M)

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../4/1960

Medical ../../1859

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/3/1961

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

67-3-7

24th April, 1961.

The Superintendent of Marine,
Department of Customs and Marine,
PORT MORESBY.

JET-BOATS

The following is an Extract from Patrol Report No. 3 - 1960/61 by Mr K.W.C. Humphries, Lake Murray, for your information, please.

"The jet-boat mentioned above has been used by Mr P. Vaczi, a crocodile shooter at present in Lake Murray. It is powered by a Ford-Zephyr 6 cylinder car engine and uses 3 gallons of motor spirit an hour. It was hoped originally that it would travel through the grass without difficulty but experience has found that its intake on the bottom of the hull has to be cleared of weeds frequently. Nevertheless it is quite an exhilarating experience to travel in it as it can turn on a threpence and achieves astounding speeds at times. It is an ideal type of water transport for Lake Murray."

J. K.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67-3-7

24th April, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

Patrol Report No. [illegible] 1960-61 - Lake Murray

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

I feel that the Bagwa Society is fulfilling the function for which it was created.

I feel that something is lacking in Mr Humphreys' training and shall make a note on his personal file to this effect.

The people are probably aware of the limitations their environment imposes on them but I feel we should still maintain a satisfactory balance as a work force in the village.

I agree that the officer making the rebate to the people will have some difficulty in explaining the nature of the rebate. However, this should not deter him from attempting to explain business methods.

A very interesting Patrol Report. It is regretted that the search for a D.C.3. airstrip site has not yet been successful.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67.3.7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-6-1.

RECEIVED
6 APR 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

23rd. March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 3-1960/61
K.W.C. HUMPHREYS, P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. Native Affairs.

Mr Humphreys' criticism of the role of the Administration in promoting economic development is interesting and after discussing the matter with him I am quite sure that he has been more than a little influenced by the one trader in the Lake whose monopoly in the past led me to form the Society. This trader has been operating there for a number of years from a vessel and I suspect that barter was the form of trading. Increases in skin prices were not being passed on to native shooters and exorbitant prices were being charged for cartridges, torches and batteries, essential items in a shooter's equipment.

2. Any misunderstanding of the ownership and aims of the Society rests squarely with the Officers concerned for it seems clear that the flow of propaganda diminished with a change in staff.

It is to be hoped that Mr Humphreys will, at A.S.O.P.A. learn that there is more to his work than census taking and maintaining law and order.

3. The remainder of the report does not call for comment other than that a search continues for a better station site with airstrip.

4. Extracts have been passed to the departments concerned.

K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

Officer in Charge,
LAKE MURRAY.

67-6-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

23rd. March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 3-1960/61
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c.c. Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

Officer in Charge,
LAKE MURRAY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lake Murray Patrol Post,
Kiunga Sub-district,

WESTERN DISTRICT.

24/1/61

Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL No. 3 -60/61

Officer conducting patrol	K.W.C.Humphreys P.O.Gr 1
Europeans accompanying	Nil
Area patrolled	Lake Murray Census Division
Duration of patrol	9/1/61 - 23/1/61 (includes six days at MAVA)
Native personnel accompanying	6092 Const 1/C AKO 7231 Const SOU 8789 Const JIREGARI N.M.O.Gr 1 OLIAM Interpreter SEKOARI-AUTA 1 Personal servant 22 paddlers
Objects of patrol	1961 Census revision, routine administration.
Last patrol to area	D.N.A. April 1960 P.H.D. January 1959
Map reference	Attached

K. Humphreys
O.I.C. Lake Murray

DIARY

Monday 9th Jan:

0845 Departed Lake Murray Patrol Post on M.V.URANGAH.
1030 Passed USOKOF village.
1230 Passed PANGOA U.F.M. station.
1300 Arrived MIWA - Met by Messrs A.and P.Vaczi,European crocodile shooters.

Village inspected. Census. Slept.

Tuesday 10th:

0815 Departed MIWA with 3 canoes.
1040 Arrived VENAVENA.

Village inspected. Census. Slept.

Wednesday 11th:

0805 Departed VENAVENA.
1205 Arrived ASOATUTUMA. En route canoe nudged by crocodile.

Village inspected. Census. Slept.

Thursday 12th:

0745 Departed ASOATUTUMA.
1000 Arrived MOILAVUAM.

Village inspected. Census.
1300 Self departed MOILAVUAM.
1415 Arrived PANGOA U.F.M. station. Met by Mr.&Mrs.Dennis. Slept.

Friday 13th:

0830 Rest of patrol arrived PANGOA.
0910 Departed PANGOA.
1040 Arrived DIMU.

Village inspected. Census. Slept.

Saturday 14th:

0750 Departed DIMU.
1050 Arrived USOKOF.

Village inspected. Census. Slept.

Sunday 15th:

0750 Departed USOKOF.
1100 Arrived Lake Murray Patrol Post.

Monday 16th:

At Lake Murray.

Tuesday 17th:

0820 Departed Lake Murray in outboard canoe.
0850 Arrived BOIMBOILAVU.
Census.
0950 Departed BOIMBOILAVU.
1025 Arrived BUSEKI.
Census.
1125 Departed BUSEKI.
1155 Returned Lake Murray.

Period Wednesday 18th to Sunday 22nd spent at Lake Murray to prepare for and meet fortnightly TAA Otter.

Monday 23rd:

0840 Departed Lake Murray in outboard canoe.
1040 Arrived new village site of NAGO. R/H & P/H only structures.
Census.

1130 Departed NAGO.
1245 Arrived AEWA.
Census.

1340 Departed AEWA.
1440 Returned Lake Murray Patrol Post. No breakdowns with ANZANI rotor which would probably constitute a Territory record.

- END OF PATROL -

INTRODUCTION:

The Lake Murray Census Division population is made up of four tribes-

a. KUNI tribe inhabiting the villages of DIMU, USOKOF, BOIMBOILAVU, and part of MOILAVUAM.

b. A branch of KUNI inhabiting AEMA.

c. BAGWA inhabiting the villages of VENAVENA, MIWA, ASOATUTUMA, and part of MOILAVUAM.

d. KUNGUM (ex-KIUNGA area) inhabiting the villages of NAGO and BUSEKI.

Friendly relations exist between all villages and as seen in the Census figures there is always a lot of migration in the true Lake villages with the KUNGUMS keeping separate. These Kiunga people are by far the most likeable and co-operative people in the area and are ever ready to assist the Administration in station works, whereas the remainder (general term -SUKI) are the greatest laggards, liars, connivers and gossipers imaginable. Much of this state of affairs can be attributed to the infrequent manning of Lake Murray in the past, the monotonous diet and country. Rumour spreading is rife and a high-light of their character. There once was the case of the venerable old gentleman who possessed a crocodile tooth "wireless". When things got slack he would paddle off into the wide blue yonder to listen to his wireless. At the end of the news session he would return to the village and inform his audience of the latest developments in the outside world. The news thus received would, within a short time, be spread around the lake, with suitable embellishments, and all would be happy with their discussion of the news.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The patrol was fairly well received and the attendance at census was excellent, though I dare say a surprise visit to any village would find it deserted as these people spend many weeks on hunting and sago-gathering expeditions, sometimes venturing well over toward the Strickland River. In the lower lake villages the patrol was accompanied by a Police Constable on leave and a full dress parade with drilling was held at the 6pm Flag ceremony. At this ceremony the whole village population was lined up to witness this. Little food was bought on the patrol as apparently it is the custom for Bagwa paddlers to take the patrol to the Bagwa villages and eat Bagwa food, then to hand over the patrol to the Kunis who transport it around the top of the lake. Only a few bunches of bananas were bought and most of this food returned to the patrol post. It also is apparently the custom that patrol police wear only the full uniform, and not working dress.

In arranging marriages Sister Exchange is practised though there are some instances of bride prices being paid. The system as practised in Lake Murray has the usual feature of widows being given to the young single men who have no chance of acquiring a wife under Sister Exchange. This has lead to many ill-matched marriages, one case seen in ASOATUTUMA was that the new husband was apparently the same age as that of the widow's son by her former husband. But evryone seems happy with these second marriages. The other young single men are very restless and numerous requests have been received for work outside the district. This wish for employment is widespread.

Many of the villagers around the top of the lake have been earing good money from the sale of crocodile skins to both the European shooters and the Lake Murray Buyers Society. Since this officer took over Lake Murray Patrol Post in November £700 has been paid out by the Society for crocodile skins. The amount paid out by European shooters is not known but an estimate for the season just ended would be well over £1200. With this money the natives purchase

trade goods at the Buyers Store. The Society was started approximately 10 months ago with a capital of 454 £1 shares. Profit to date is in the vicinity of £1000 ,mainly earnde from the sale of ~~xxxxx~~ crocodile skins, the prices of which have risen greatly due to the Congo crisis. It is definite that the Society has succeeded financially but it is doubtful whether it is good administration. The fact that a Government officer does all purchasing of goods and skins and that cargo comes from Daru on Administration vessels (freight is paid) has given rise to the concept that the Buyers Society store is a "government" store. In the native's mind in this area the government office, government store and Buyers store are one. When a dividend on the £1 shares is paid, it will be interesting to see what the native reaction is. I feel that the impression gained will be that the Administration is giving "money for nothing" and the Administration will lose considerable face because of this. In past years the native attitude in the border area was that the Dutch natives had stores and the Australian natives had none. They apparently could not differentiate between Private Enterprise and the Administration. Thus it would have been far better from a Native Affairs point of view for a trader to be encouraged to set up a store in this area. I fear that now private enterprise is not keen to set up business here because of the existence of the Buyers Society which has very little overhead.

EDUCATION:

In this census division there are primary schools at Pangoa the U.F.M. station, and at Lake Murray Patrol Post. Due to both being on annual holidays the census figures do not give a true picture of school attendances. In the MIDDLE FLY Census Division the U.F.M. have established vernacular (ZIMAKANI) schools at BOIKUMAVA and KAVIANANGA.

The U.F.M. school figures are as follows:-

CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	21	23	44
2	12	13	25
Standard 1	19	11	30
Standard 2	11	-	11
	63	47	110

These figures fluctuate during the year due to the nomadic habits of the lower Lake villagers. At times the villagers go on hunting trips for weeks on end. Attendances at Lake Murray Patrol Post are somewhat better due to the villages being quite close and the students coming from 3 different tribes - KUNI,AEWA and IUNGUM. Both schools at the moment teach only to Standard 2 but it is hoped to open for Standard 3 some time this year.

Happily the elders are now realising the value of education and all are now eagerly awaiting the return of the native teachers from leave. The local manager of the Buyers Society Store is Mission-educated to Standard 3. He however he is a ZIMAKANI man from the Fly river and the KUNIS and BAGWAS protested strongly when he was appointed to the position. It was explained to them the now obvious value of education as they had no one with sufficient education to fill the post. Now they want education more than anything and it is hoped that the Education Department does not let them down.

CRIME AND COMPLAINTS:

Only 2 C.N.M.s were dealt with on the patrol but since the patrol's return to the station 3 more complaints have been investigated - as a result 2 men are serving sentences of 6 months for assault and 1 ~~xxxx~~ xh

1 man serving a sentence of 2 months for spreading lying reports, and 2 men were fined 10/- for assault. The crime of assault is the most prevalent one in the area and this is understandable when considering the diet, the monotonous country, the absence of alcoholic beverages such as tuba, and the considerable number of single young men with no useful employment. The three ways used to inject some spice into life here is fighting, dancing and gossiping.

Only minor complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol and these were settled amicably.

HEALTH:

N.M.O.Gr 1 OLIAM-WARAPA accompanied the patrol and performed his duties well. The health in general was not good though the U.F.M. conducts a small hospital at Pangoa. Unfortunately the practice here in the Lake Murray Census Division is to go to the hospital when all else has failed - there is no idea of preventive medicine held.

Treatments were:-

Tropical Ulcer	8
Septic sore	127
Laceration	19
Scabies	10
Boils	8
Abscesses	2
Malaria	10
Pneumonia	2
Leprosy	1 (sent to Mission)

VILLAGE HOUSING:

The standard of housing was only fair and most dwellings will have to be renewed within two years. Rest houses and Police Barracks were all in reasonable condition. All hovels built on ground level have disappeared except for the Single Mens House (Club) which in some villages are rather large structures and from which , day and night, come the sounds of revelry. New villages are being built at Nago and Moilavuam.

TOURIST POTENTIAL:

Lake Murray has been frequently mentioned as a likely area for promoting Australian and overseas tourist trades. The potential is discussed as follows:-

1. LAND

At high water no large areas of raised dry ground are found. By large I mean in the vicinity of 500 acres. However there can be found areas of up to 50 acres scattered around the Lake. The land question would depend on whether there would be one large hotel or a number of lodges around the lake. There is one likely position in the centre of the lake, opposite Pangoa Mission, and quite close to the cessna airstrip at BABOA. Around the north of the Lake there are quite reasonable sites as here the land begins to undulate. With fast water transport distance is no worry in Lake Murray.

2. CLIMATE

The area experiences a WET and DRY season and the

annual rainfall

annual rainfall would be in the vicinity of 100 inches. The average daily temperature would not fall below 70 degrees and maximum temperatures experienced would be around the century mark. Many really beautiful days are experienced with clear blue skies and the Lake as calm as a millpond. In the wet season the rain falls mainly at night and upwards of 10 am, but the middle of day usually sees no rain fall. On some days when strong winds blow from the north and west the lake gets quite choppy and "whitecaps" are seen. Travelling in a canoe at these times is quite dangerous.

3. SCENERY

On fine days the lake scenery is truly beautiful. The sight is enhanced by the large areas of grass pushing out from the shore. At high water the natives use many passages through the grass and such a journey is quite an experienced as wild life such as crocodiles and fowl are disturbed. However long periods in such a setting would ~~xxxx~~ make such a setting dull and uninteresting. Trips can be taken by launch into many hidden reaches of the Lake and a 3 week holiday exploration of Lake Murray would be really worth while.

4. HUNTING

Crocodiles still abound in the dry season in Lake Murray and because of there being so many hidden swamps it is doubtful whether the Lake will ever be shot out. Thus there would be plenty of excitement for the sportsmen. Pig, cassowary and bush fowl are found in the bush and thousands of geese and wild duck abound in the dry season. Even at this time of the year with high water ducks abound near the station. In the dry season good supplies of fish can be obtained.

5. PLEASURE TRIPS

Under LAND it was suggested that lodges could be set up. This would really be the ideal setup as they could be used for trips by outboard, jet-boat or small launches around the extremities of the lake. In this way the tourist enjoying a short stay in this remote area could be the type of person wishing for peace and quiet, the opposite of the sportsman who would be after the crocodiles and pigs. A few days stay at one lodge then off perhaps to the bottom of the lake for a few day trips and so on till the end of his stay. The jet-boat mentioned above has been used by Mr.P.Vaczi, a crocodile shooter at present in Lake Murray. It is powered by a Ford-Zephyr 6 cylinder car engine and uses 3 gallons of motor spirit an hour. It was hoped originally that it would travel through the grass without difficulty but experience has found that its intake on the bottom of the hull has to be cleared of weeds frequently. Nevertheless it is quite an exhilarating experience to travel in it as it can turn on a threepence and achieves astounding speeds at times. It is an ideal type of water transport for Lake Murray.

Serp! Marine

6. LABOUR

Labour requirements for the initial constructions could be met by recruitment of local natives. Guides and boat crews could be obtained from Lake Murray villages but domestics, native engineers and carpenters are not available.

7. CURIOS

Unfortunately there is not a wide variety of curios. The atrefacts used thesedays are bows, arrows and drums mainly. The dress of the men in European clothes. The women still were grass skirts however. In the acquisition of native curios the tourist would find that the Lake Murray villagers drove a hard bargain.

8. COMMUNICATIONS:

Radio reception at Lake Murray is very good. No land

~~No land comm~~

communications exist however.

Any tourist company would require at least a 30 ton scow for the transport of caroes up the Fly river from Daru. This is normally a 5-6 day trip to the Government station. There is at present a Cessna strip operated by the U.F.M. at BABOA. Extension of this to DC 3 standard has been estimated at £15,000. Near the Government station is a Catalina landing site - 5,000feet long with excellent approaches. Transport of passengers and essential cargo could be accomplished by a regular Catalina service from Port Moresby, bypassing Daru. Tourists from Australia would then need to stay only one night in Port Moresby before proceeding to Lake Murray. The problem is that the day of the Catalinas has passed. Efforts are continually being made at Lake Murray to find a DC 3 airstrip site. They have not been successful. Further investigation is planned in the area north of the Government Patrol Post where the possibility of better surfaces and drainage is considered to be better.

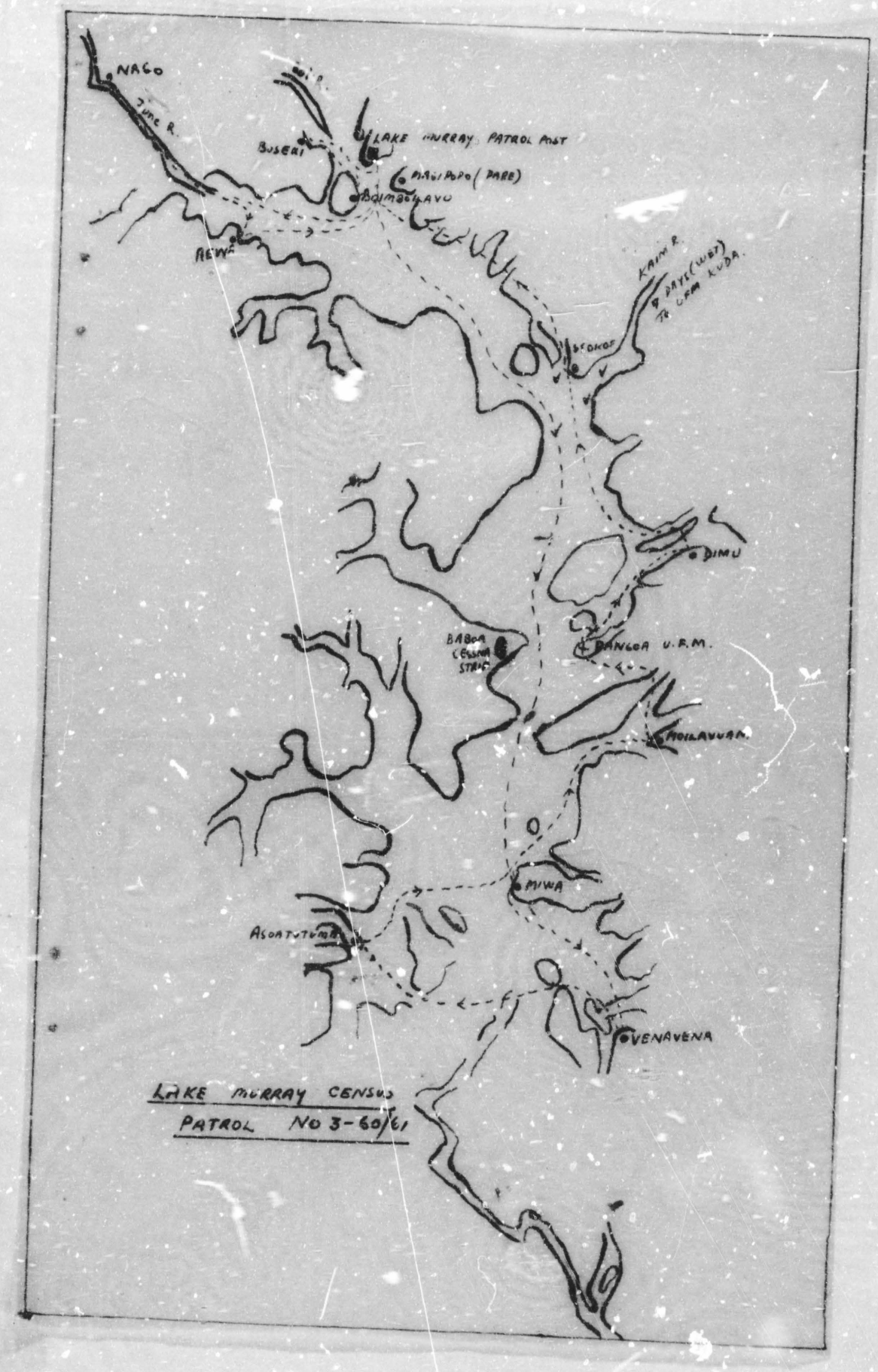
K. Humphreys
.....
Patrol Officer Gr 1

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1961 LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION – KIUNGA S/D – WESTERN DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District		Outside District		Students: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
MIWA	9.1.61																4	4	2	2	3		1				10	6	13	29	13	36	2	23	2.8	–	5	54	70	68+81 149
VENAVENA	10.1.61	3	1				1							1	1		4	2	3	1	2		4				1		7	21	11	31	1	26	2.5	16	30	23	36	46+66 112
ASOATUTUMA	11.1.61	2	1														2		2	1	5	1	1				7		8	26	3	21	3	16	3.6	9	16	23	27	45+44 89
MOILAVVAM	12.1.61	5	4												2				5	16	1		2				15	7	17	28	6	20	2	23	3.0	28	32	36	54	82+93 175
DIMU	13.1.61		1														4	9	7	7	1						1		13	28	8	27	1	26	3.0	26	27	34	42	62+69 131
USOKOF	14.1.61	3	2												1		17	17	6	6	3		4						24	39	14	47	4	38	5.0	56	41	45	64	101+105 213
BOIMBOLAVU	17.1.61	1															8	8	4	7			1						7	23	10	27	–	24	3.0	27	25	30	39	58+64 122
BUSEKI	17.1.61	2	2												1	1			1	1	1		2		1				11	35	7	32	1	24	2.1	29	28	39	34	67+62 134
NABO	23.1.61	1																1					4	4					7	24	7	18	1	16	2.0	13	12	24	20	37+36 77
AEWA	23.1.61	2															3	5		2	1								7	17	6	28	3	24	2.5	17	15	19	35	37+50 87
		19	11				1							1	5	1	42	46	30	43	17	1	19	4	1		34	13	114	270	85	297	18	238		221	231	327	421	619+670 1289



LAKE MURRAY CENSUS
PATROL NO 3-60/61

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
15 MAR 1961
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: WESTERN — LAKE MURRAY Report No. 4 - CO/61

Patrol Conducted by: R. W. HENDERSON P.O.

Area Patrolled: STRICKLAND BASE CAMP — PARE

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives: RPC. 6 ; Interpreter 1

Duration—From 5/1/1961 to 2/2/1961

Number of Days: 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../10/1960

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference: STRICKLAND AREA ; 8mm-1 inch attached ; 4mm-1 inch recently sun printed.

Objects of Patrol: RE-ESTABLISH STRICKLAND BASE CAMP, GENERAL SURVEY OF AREA, INVESTIGATE IGABERA AIRSTRIP POSSIBILITY, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/3/1961

District ~~Commissioner~~ Officer

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

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

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

67/3/6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-6-1.

RECEIVED
15 MAY 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

9th May, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1960-61
LAKE MURRAY

Your 67-3-6 of 24th April, 1961, refers.

2. The Kiunga Patrol is scheduled to start out early June, and it is planned that it will, without delay, head for the possible airfield sites designated by A.D.O. McBride in his 1959 patrol. It is intended that the patrol will build up a base camp in this area, while concentrating on the search for a suitable airstrip and station site.

3. From the composite map of the Strickland-Bosavi region, and first hand reports including that of the M.A.F. Cessna pilot operating from Tari, the area bounded by Long. 142°20' and 142°40' and by Lat. 6°10' and 6°20' contains the heaviest population. This will be confirmed when I am able to arrange a charter.

4. The Police detachment for this patrol is now being collected at Kiunga and since, initially at least, carriers will have to be recruited from west of the Strickland River, I shall be requesting special patrol funds when A.D.O. Kiunga's estimates come to hand.

O.K. 11
E/O has informed
[illegible]

K. R. WILLIAMSON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-6-1.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

9th May, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1960-61
LAKE MURRAY

Your 67-5-6 of 24th April, 1961, refers.

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K. R. WILLIAMSON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-6-1.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

9th May, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1960-61
LAKE MURRAY

Your 67-3-8 of 24th April, 1961, refers.

2. The Kiunga Patrol is scheduled to start out early June, and it is planned that it will, without delay, head for the possible airfield sites designated by A.D.O. McBride in his 1959 patrol. It is intended that the patrol will build up a base camp in this area, while concentrating on the search for a suitable airstrip and station site.

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K. R. WILLIAMSON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-3-6

24th April, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report No. 4-1960/61 - Lake Murray

Would you please let me have six prints of the attached map.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

Att.

File: 67-3-6

District Officer,
DARU.

Sunprints forwarded herewith.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR
3/5/1961

67-3-6

24th April, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DAGE.

Patrol Report No. W/126/61 - Lake Murray

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

I am most interested in the suggestion that an East Strickland post would be best sited at the junction of the East and North branches of the Bentoul River, possibly obviating the need for posts at both Cecilia River and Bosavi. Please let me have a report on your Cessna flight for purpose undertaking.

I shall be looking forward to Mr Long's comments.

(J. K. [illegible])
Director.

67.3.6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-6-1.

RECEIVED
6 APR 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

30th. March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 4-1960/61
R.W. HENDERSON, P.O.

Attached report refers.

1. This patrol was well conducted and provided some more information preparatory to crossing the Strickland River to investigate patrol post and air strip sites.

2. It would appear that the best route to the Base Camp is from Kiunga via the Elevala River. After the East Strickland work is under way the M.A.F. Cessna from Pangoa (Lake Murray) to Debepari could be used economically to supply patrols.

3. If Mr Henderson's conclusion is correct - that an East Strickland Post would be best sited at the junction of the East and North branches of the Rentoul River - then it is quite probable that the need for a Cecilia River and Bosavi Post will be removed. However, it is my intention, when the patrol moves to the area to arrange a flight by Cessna for personal observation.

4. I have examined the area between the Aiema River and the Aramia River, mainly swamp and found no signs of habitation or cultivation.

Has went less staff + funds + introduced + necessity for 2 Posts questionable in view of (a) Small population (b) Poor Population (c) Attitude of People

K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

c.c. The Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

The Officer in Charge,
LAKE MURRAY.

67-6-1.

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

30th. March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,

KONEDOBU . . . PAPUA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO 4-1960/61
R.W. HENDERSON, P.O.

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K.R. WILLIAMSON,
District Officer.

c.c. The Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

The Officer in Charge,
LAKE MURRAY.

TERRITORY of PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

67-6-1
Kiunga S/D Office,
Kiunga.
3rd March, 1961.

The District Officer,
District Office,
Daru. WESTERN DISTRICT.

Patrol report No L/M 4-60/61. R.W.Henderson.

Mr Henderson has conducted a good patrol and creditably discharged his duties in connection therewith.

Mr Lang is at present with Mr Henderson at Mawa and will no doubt discuss this patrol fully with him as the task of establishing the post in the Biami will fall to his lot during the coming months.

The information collected by Mr Henderson has been read with interest and should prove most usefull to subsequent officers working in this area and East of the Strickland.

As Mr Lang will no doubt have been briefed and have formed his own ideas and opinions about this area I assume he will feel called on to comment further upon this report to yourself in due course.

The access route via the Ela Vala is again mentioned as the most favourable and here I can only agree with the proviso that adequate, reliable outboards are available on Kiunga.

J.D.Fitzer,
a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WESTERN DISTRICT

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No.4-60/61.

Conducted by; R.W.Henderson , Patrol Officer.

To ; PARE area.

Accompanied by; P.P.& N.G.C. Sgt. 1
L/Cpl. 1
Const. 4

Interpreter 1

Duration ; from 5/1/61 to 2/2/61

29 days

Objects of Patrol; Establish Base Camp at site used by Mr. McBride ADO in 1959 on the west bank of Strickland River.

Investigate possible L03 strip near mouth of Rentoul River.

Aquaint writer with Strickland area.

General administration and contact with PARE and other groups where possible.

coo0ooo

DIARY

January 1961

Thurs.5; To pontoon to await Otter. Met Otter and departed 1120 by double canoe powered by Anzani outboard. Lake rough and reached USAKOF 1305. Purchased sago and recruited four carriers for canoe building. Heavy rain and very cold.

Fri.6 ; Away 0830 in light rain, entered KAIM R. 0915. 3½ hours running and outboard giving trouble. Number of stops and by 1330 running on 1+? cylinders. Camped at long deserted village site of BAIOS 1600. Rain.

Sat.7 ; Engine started at 0755 on one cylinder and probably making about 2½mph. 1330 passed old village site of NAGIUMUINBOP. Camped in small garden 1600. Rain all afternoon.

Sun.8 ; Engine firing by 0730. Arrived MAGUM hamlet 1020, departing 1115 with several carriers. Lake Murray-Kuda track reported to be 6ft under water. Arrived YURI Ck canoe place 1445 met by police and carriers - road reported to be chest deep in water in places. Rain from 1600 on. Camped.

Mon.9 ; Moving by 0820, carriers very slow. Passed abandonned IOWETEDA 1130. Camped 1600. Made about eleven miles only. Track up to thigh deep in water, raining.

Tues.10; Departed 0800 arriving DEBORNA village (RH. Barrack only so far) 1330. Ridge country starting, track drier, made about 10½ miles. Carriers already in bad shape, reliefs sent for. Large amount of food bought, heavy rain afternoon.

Wed.11 ; 4 hrs 50 mins to SUSIABIRA (7 miles). Track partly cut. Relief carriers arrived, large amount of food purchased. A good village, RH very small, rain all afternoon.

Thur.12; 3 hrs 50 mins to DEBAPARE Mission Station (6 miles) track fair. Visited Mr and Mrs Stove Cochrane. 1¼ miles to Kuda village. Food purchased, now have 95 carriers. Rain.

Fri.13 ; 2 hrs 40 mins to IUCMORA village (5 miles), thence 1 hr 5 mins to WAKIANA village (2½ miles), then to PIPINA village 1 hr 30 mins (3 miles). Track good, some rain.

Sat.14 ; 3 hrs 15 mins to DUANNA village (6 miles) track quite good. Thence to the STRICKLAND BASE CAMP 3 hrs over partly submerged track. Heavy rain and thunderstorms.

Sun.15 ; At base camp. Cleaning up, drying and washing. Bamboo raft constructed. Day fine heavy rain at night.

Mon.16 ; Departed on raft in light rain, Strickland running swiftly. Supei rafts, houses, shelters, gardens seen East bank. Missed IGABERA canoe place for which we were aiming due to map inaccuracies. Landed by old hunting shelters (IUWU) after 5 hrs. Police out looking for track unsuccessful, made camp.

Tues.17; Self, two police and one Pare out on compass course for IGABERA track. 1115 found indistinct and long disused track heading mainly NW, followed. Trackx repeatedly lost and found, made camp in bush 1800. Rain afternoon and night. Self fell and smashed compass during afternoon, crossing stream and log broke.

Wed.18 ; 0845 heard chopping but said person ran off, despite our

January 1961

18th cont; expressed peaceful intentions. Tracked him to a new sago making hut, by 0915, he had obviously warned others and they all ran away before we got there. Said occupants tracked into a large sago swamp. A young pup unable to swim left behind at the hut greatly assisted us. 1030 succeeding in catching up with party of women and child-ren. Extremely frightened but calmed down and then thought the whole thing rather fun. They then led us back and showed us the right track. Going in the right direction by1300. Made camp by track at 1700, rained from 1300 on.

Thur19;; Departed 0[illegible], still raining, arrived [illegible]BERINA in sunshine 1[illegible]. Six men arranged to leave first thing in the morning for the gear by the river. Sgt and self on to Mission Station 1 hr 15 mins, raining again.

Fri.20 ; Missio to KUDA 30 mins,
KUDA to IUOMORA 1 hr 45 mins,
IUOMORA to WAKIANA 1 hr,
WAKIANA to PIPINA 1 hr,
PIPINA To DUANNA 1 hr,
DUANNA to BASE CAMP 3 hrs arriving 1830. Rain day and night.

Sat.21 ; At Base Camp. One canoe completed, another nearly so but split. 14 Supeis men and boys in from GWIRIABINA with bananas for sale. Discussions and heard report of BIAMI raid. Rain.Compiled PARE and SUPEI short vocab.

Sun.22 ; Talks with SUPEIs. Two to accompany patrol to KIUNGA. Supeis returned to village for more food to sell, also stated their neighbours wish to come. Advised to await the patrols return. Rain.

Mon.23 ; Pare villages from the north arrived with food for sale. From the villages of BENNA, DOWANA and KOINA. Accompanied by four previously uncontacted SUPEIs of WUSIOBIA village.Checked above vocab. Marked out new site for Camp as old one not the best and the houses are in a state of collapse. Rain.

Tues.24; Instructing Sgt. Second and third canoes nearing completion. Walked up to mouth of Cecilia River. First rainless 24 hr period.

Wed.25 ; 2 hrs 45 mins to DUANNA. 1300 Const. reported that remainder of raft party has carried on. 1400 - 1600 to TEBUDA. Rain.

Thur.26; 2 hrs 30 mins over fair track to GIMENA. Thence by rather poor and wet track to KESEPAEIU, 3 hrs 15 mins. Very heavy rain afternoon and night.

Fri.27 ; ElavalaRiver has risen 9ft over night. Departed in small double canoe, 0815 - 1230 to BAHANAI. Village deserted. 1245 to 1600 to old village site of SOGOROM. Made camp in rain, 2000 Const returned with P.C. and villagers - new village is about 1 hr 30 mins north of the river.

Sat. 28; Up at 0330 but due to rain, unsatisfactory canoes and paddles not going till 0845. Canoes small and unstable. Made only slow progress, reached Elavala - Fly junction 1320. Break from 1345-1510. Arrived KIUNGA 1845.

Sun.29; At KIUNGA. Radio and discussions with ADO.

Mon. 30; Downstream to Asian canoe place per MV MYRENIA. 45 mins to MOTAN No.1. Thence 1 hr 45 mins to IOI. One spot to chest deep but tracks cut and cleared, villages excellent.

January 1961

Tues.31 ; 7 hrs 15 mins to UNGREM No.2, thence 1 hr 45 mins to UNGREM No.1. Rain most of day and night.

February 1961

Wed. 1 ; 8 hrs 45 mins to canoe place on JUNE River. Met by police. Track pretty wet, one bridge thigh deep under water. Two pigs and two cassowary in the afternoon for the station. Rain morning and night.

Thur.2 ; Departed in heavy rain per single canoe and Anzani outboard. Only stopped three times with minor faults. 4 hrs to LAKE MURRAY PATROL POST.

oooOooo

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the patrol was to re-establish the Base Camp and to acquaint the writer with the area especially the accessability of the area in wet season conditions.

The base camp was originally opened by MrA. Besaparis P.O. for Mr McPride ADO in 1959 for his East Strickland Patrol. The housing is now in a state of collapse, a better site one hundred yards to the north was found and reconstruction is going on here. Three canoes have been completed and a garden is under construction.

The patrol had to be completed before the 2/2/61 the proposed date of departure of Mr Humphries OIC Lake Murray.

General administration duties were carried in all villages visited. Talks were held where possible and minor matters cleared up. The Pares as yet are loath to bring matters before the patrol, they still appear uncertain of the aims of the administration. Where doubt showed every effort was made to eleviate it. Very friendly contact was also made with several groups of Supeis.

Unfortunately due to time and the miscalculation on the Strickland IGABERA and the airstrip possibility were not investigated. If still required it can be done on the next patrol shortly. It appear however to be a long way from a suitable station site(see Native Affairs section).

The area is accessable in the wet season but considerable more difficulty could be experienced than this patrol found it. Although parts of the track were under water no gear or non swimmers had to be rafted, this would have to be done in flood times.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As particular note was paid to the proposed East Strickland Patrol Post, the following contains all the information I have been able to gain from discussions with locals and previous reports.

Population Pattern;

(A) West Bank Strickland, Base Camp to Blucher Range.

(i) North of contacted Pares - some villages of AWIN-PARE, several contacted once, number uncontacted. Not far north of Base Camp.

(ii) Murray Valley - Mission Cessna pilot reports estimated population of 500. Possibly AWIN-PARE or more likely DABA as Mr Clancy reports some of latter living west of Strickland.

(iii) Further North - pretty well unknown, group refered to as "KANAI", unlikely to be more than lightly populated.

This area would seem best to continue under KIUNGA control.

(B) East Strickland North of Cecilia River.

(i) This patrol was met by four Supeis of this area. They came to the base camp and volunteered information regarding their village and two others. They

live apparently in that neck of land formed by the Strickland and the last 15 miles or so of the Cecilia River. The villages WUSIOBIA, BAGGNIOBIA and SISI'NVIA are all so far unvisited.

(ii) Between the Cecilia and Wai Asai Rivers Mr Clancy reports a scattered population of several hundred DABA groups.

(iii) Further north I have no information.

(C) Cecilia - Rentoul Area

(i) Nearest Strickland - SUPEI estimated population 700+. Twice visited last in 1959, number villages as yet uncontacted. Friendly to and unafraid of administration. On the day of my departure women and children came to base camp. Main the fighting arrows carried only as self defence measures (see under heading "Fighting").

(ii) Further inland - a belt of DABA groups, probable population in this area 500. To previous patrols have appeared friendly enough. Area has been visited twice.

(iii) Great Papuan Plateau foothills - BIAMI groups, large population and warlike. Have not welcomed patrols and recently attacked Supeis.

(D) Rentoul - Tomu Area

(i) Mission Cessna pilot reports much heavier population this area than the Cecelia - Rentoul area. One village only contacted. Population said to be made up of HIRIBU, AEBA and DINUK groups.

(ii) HIRIBUs used to attack the PARES but no longer do so. Several men have worked on the Mission airstrip at Kuda.

(iii) Cpl. reports seeing numerous rafts and shelters this area but no people showed themselves. This was seen from the Strickland River.

(E) Tomu - Aiema Area

(i) Virtually uncontacted, several have been seen from the Strickland by passing patrols. Story has it that they killed an Orokaiva Constable in the RPC about 1943.

(ii) I have however been in contact with some villagers from the lower lake villages of VENAVENA and ASOATUTUMA. They claim that before the Government came they captured four of these people and they stayed with the lake people for a number of years before being allowed to return. Several therefor claim to speak some of their language, and the captives speak theirs. They have maintained intermittent contact with these people. The group is refered to as SU or DU. The lake people also claim that the SU population is large.

(F) South of the Aiema River -

One patrol spent several months in this area and found many deserted villages and only one inhabited hamlet. The majority of these people have moved to the Fly River villages or down to Balimo patrolled areas. Towards the headwaters of the Aiema there werer rumoured to be five villages.

(C) Great Papuan Plateau - Mt Bosavi Area

So far partly contacted from the Southern Highlands, Lake Kutubu. Appears to be heavily populated.

Accessability:

This is limited to the base camp but will have some bearing on East Strickland work.

(a) Lake Murray via Strickland River

An excellent means of return as the upper reaches can flow up to 10 knots. A reliable 25 hp outboard and canoe could stem the flow but probably the excessive amount of fuel needed would make this impractical.

(b) Lake Murray via Kaim River

Practical but not the best. Firstly adequate and reliable water transport is required - Anzanis cannot be regarded as adequate or reliable, certainly not the latter. This patrol was also out six days before a village was reached. The first three days walk are subject to severe flooding, the remainder of the area only at the creeks. The patrol struck thigh deep water in places, since then the Lake has risen four feet and has about another six feet to go to full flood.

A shorter and reputably drier track is to be openned further upstream at a later date.

This patrol took ten days to reach the Base Camp. The amount of gear was large, the carriers weak and water transport sub standard. This time could be halved by good water transport and faster walking. Compare times between Kuda and the base camp, with and without cargo.

The Kaim River is naviagable for 75 miles by small launch, somewhat further by canoe.

(c) Lake Murray - Kuda Direct Track

Four hard days walk to Kuda and impassable in the wet. Track uninhabited throughout.

(d) Lake Murray via Bol River

Future Pare patrols may start or return by this route. I hope to invest gate its possibilities shortly as there are two at least uncontacted villages in the area. To roundabout for an access route, probably two days on the river then five or six days walk to KUDA.

(e) Kianga via Elavala River

Could be done in three days to the base camp. Main advantage is that it is possible to call on villagers who are capable of carrying. Pares are incompetent and the Lake people need a little encouragement before they will help out.

Flooding is not the same worry, rather it can dry out so as to make canoe travell difficult because of the snags. These circumstances are not common and do not last long.

In my opinion the best access

route as it involves only 11 hrs walking to the Base Camp.

(f) Debapare Cessna Airstrip.- Kuda

Cessna charters using the two mission airstrips of BUBOA at Lake Murray and the one at Kuda would involve only 53 air miles one way. Gear etc could be shipped to Lake Murray and then relayed in. This would eliminate much wasted time in carrying in and would be easier on the small population of the area.

Routes (b) and (e) were personally traversed on this patrol. (c) by two Constables to recruit the carriers for the patrol, (a) was partly used by self and then L/Cpl and Constable completed the trip to Lake Murray. (d) will be investigated as soon as possible and (f) is used regually by the UEM.

East Strickland Patrol Post;

Based on the population pattern as given afore it would seem that the logical place would be on the Rentoul River near the junction of the East and North Branches. This would have the main populated areas of the Cecilia-Rentoul, the Rentoul-Tomu and the Plateau within a radius of 25 miles.

The previously recommended site at the headwaters of the Nomad River would not appear to as centrally situated.

In addition the Rentoul would seem to naviagable to outboard and canoe for some distance. A Constable who went with Mr Calder in 1953 to the area reports the lowerr reaches to be quite slow, the meanders on the map would seem to bear this out.

Fighting:

Pare; never great fighters it seems now that even assault is uncommon.

Supei; Contacted groups claim all fighting has finished as far as they are concerned. Fighting arrows still carried but claim they are for self defence only.

However some six men from the Supei area near the mouth of the Rentoul recently visited the Pare village of IGABERA for a dance. Here they boasted that the Government would not survive a visit to their area. On hearing this I rafted down the Strickland to the Igabera canoe place, this is the quickest way to the village and would also possibly cut them off. Unfortunately due to inaccuracies of my map the canoe place was missed and the Supeis concerned not encountered. Most likely this was merely a boast given under the influence of Gamada a popular beverage.

Biami;

The headman of GWIRIBIANA(Supei) reported to me at the base camp that about Christmas time a group of BIAMIs (village unknown) attacked the Supei village ofUWINABRIA. The Supeis apparently blockaded themselves in their house but four men were shot and killed by the BIAMI archers. The murdered mens names were given to me as follows, IAGWOU, ONI'ADU, ISAWU and WODOGO. UWINABRIA so far uncontacted is by the DAMANA River somewhere near the headwaters.

Time and instructions disallowed this patrol from doing anything further. A patrol should check this as soon as possible however, as in 1953 Mr Calder was

threatened and in 1959 Mr McBride was attacked. This group could prove troublesome.

Languages:

There are some 16 or more languages in this area. Interpretation has proved a problem and will continue to be one for a while yet. At present there are some twelve Pares who have some knowledge of Motu. Also there is now quite a few Pares away at work who should help out considerably on their return.

Some Pares also speak SUPEI and one young chap is being groomed for a MOTU-PARE-SUPEI interpreter. At the moment his Motu is not up to standard but improving.

As mentioned in the Diary two Supeis were taken through to KIUNGA and it is hoped that on their return that they will have some knowledge of Motu and the "outside".

A short list of PARE and SUPEI words are listed as follows;

English	Pare	Supei
Good	AMUNI	WHOPA'IGA
In peace	WASI BAI	WHOSUWA'INGAI
Fear not	ATEMENO	BRULAMU
Yes	DUWANU	MOGUBEGEDARA
No	AMARI (BAI adopted)	MOINGAWA
You come	HADANO-O	UGWAIA
You go	KADANO-O	IO
Put down	KAKAMU	MARAMUIA
Bring here	TOKOMAHAN	SUSAGWAMAIA
Close	KESEKOPASO	SASAMOGO
Long Way	WHUSIWIGOGO	SURIMOGO
Road	UTIGI	ADI
River	UMA	WHO
Village	A	MOSOM
Where	DEPO	KARIWO
Day	GIME	OSOM
Night	WHIGA	GESEGODAGA
Man	KOPO	OSU
Woman	WIGI	IUGBU
Boy	MI	OSUWHO
Girl	GWIRIUNGAMA	SOMWHO
Bow	TAKABU	BUSI
Arrow	KUME	TION

English	Pare	Suoei
Sago	DA	WO
Pig	MEWE	BOTO
Bananas	AWEI	EBE
Yams	TA	WORIO
Cassowary	URI	KAIAERI
Sugar cane	GA	HI'IA
Sweet potatoes	SUBEME	KIPURU
Fish	MURE	GIO

ooOoo

Trading;

The Pares are not so steel hungry as they were, but steel is still good trade, particually small knives and razors. The best items in order are; matches, tobacco, calico, beeds and fish hooks.

The Supeis have similar tastes but are more steel minded.

Roads and Bridges;

All roads visited were not good. A number of villages have attempted to improve them but have little idea of what is required. As soon as possible I will send several police in to help and advise them. Cleared tracks would much improve the carrying times in this area.

Settlements;

The Pares are semi nomadic particually during the dry season. They do however appear to be settling into more permanent villages. They are also getting away from the old communial fort like "Jubu" and building seperate houses on the family basis. They have however also adopted the Lake pratice of Single Mens houses. Several villages were marked out so that the houses will be in line.

Couch grass has been obtained from the Mission airstrip and was planted out in all villages. When this takes fully it will vastly improve the villages.

Latrines is an indigineous practice, the only fault being that they are usually too close to the houses.

EDUCATION

There are now only two boys at school at Lake Murray from the Pare area. Long distances to bring food is the reason for this as given by the villagers. Better attendance was encouraged but met with little enthusiasm because of this.

The Debapare Mission have not as yet opened a school.

HEALTH

No medical orderly was accompanying the patrol as the staff position at Lake Murray is inadequate. There are no Aid Posts in the area.

Health appeared to be quite good on the whole. One man was prosecuted however under 115(2) of N.R.O.s.

The Mission however is continuing with its outpatients treatment and deals with numerous minor cases.

It is hoped that the promised Aid Post Orderly for the Base Camp is forthcoming.

AGRICULTURE

Neither the Pares or the Supeis are great agriculturalists relying mainly on sago. Most villages are very haphazard with their gardens, felling the trees, planting and then leaving the garden until harvesting.

The gardens are usually planted by brothers and their families. The clearing work is on the clan basis. The size of the garden appears to be governed by the energy of the gardeners concerned. At Beberina a series of large gardens were seen, whereas most villages had very little.

Coconuts have been in the area some considerable time. The history of their introduction is unknown. It is more likely that however the Lake people on their raids took nuts to eat with their sago and left some behind. These nuts and the resulting nuts were slowly spread throughout the Pare area. Copra is a possible economic crop but marketing will present a very difficult problem. I have a number of seed nuts at Lake Murray and they will be introduced as oportunities arise.

Sweet potatoes, yams, taro and bananas of this area are of poor quality and the introduction of better stock would be advantageous.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Clans;

The clans are all named after trees, animal totems not being used at all. This is the Pare system. Clans are patrilineal.

Clans are numerous and scattered throughout the group. One village seldom has more than three or four men belonging to the same clan, the other clan members being in other villages. Because of interpreting difficulties I was unable to acertain whether the moiety system operates or not, it does with the Lake people.

Marriage;

Child marriage is the custom of the Pares. At birth a female child is marked for a particular husband, sister exchange is the means by which the marriages are arranged. Actual marriage takes place when the girl is about eight years of age. At marriage the girls weave a form of "brassiere" from grass. this rests on and partly covers the breast.

Once the child is marked then the prospective husband is under obligation to the girls family. No payment is made until the actual marriage.

The Supeis on the other hand state that they wait until the girls are 18-20 before marrying. They also say that it is up to the girl to choose her spouse.

FORESTRY

Numerous economic trees are to be found in this area, but their exploitation presents a problem. Some Cedar, a type Pine were seen in limited numbers. The large flange root trees commonly milled in the territory were seen in quite large numbers. Other trees of good quality were also seen

but unfortunately I do not know the English or motu names for them.

Another tree that bears nuts similar to almonds was seen. It is not bearing at the moment but when it does I will forward samples to see if it is worth developing. Motu for this tree is "URI".

There is an almost unlimited supply of sago in the Para lands. If either of the two commercial uses are ever developed, this and much of the Western District would be an excellent source of raw materials.

Copal Gum has brought some income to these groups but at the moment collecting is almost at a standstill because of the wet. In addition to its commercial uses it makes quite good lighting and the smoke, not unpleasant is a good mosquito deterrent.

Conclusion.

The base camp was established and there is sufficient food and trade goods for approximately two and a half months. Canoes were constructed for crossing the Strickland River and a garden is in the making. It is possible to purchase quite large quantities of local food. The game position however is not good.

The patrol was welcomed at every stage, the return of workers speaking Motu and having some knowledge of the outside should greatly improve things. Further employment after their return for those that have not gone yet should also be kept in mind.

An improving area but one that still has quite a long way to go.

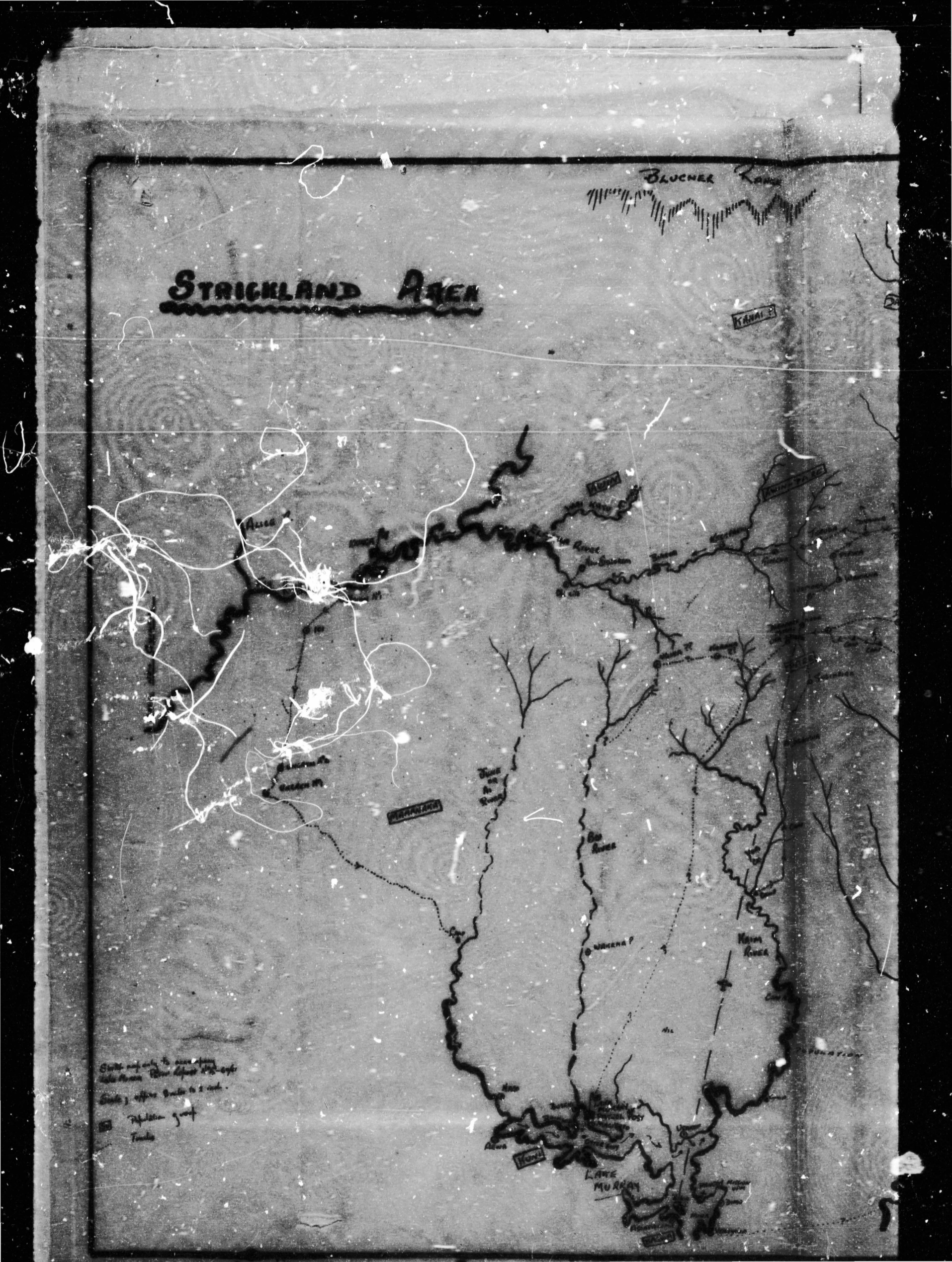
R.W. Henderson
Patrol Officer.

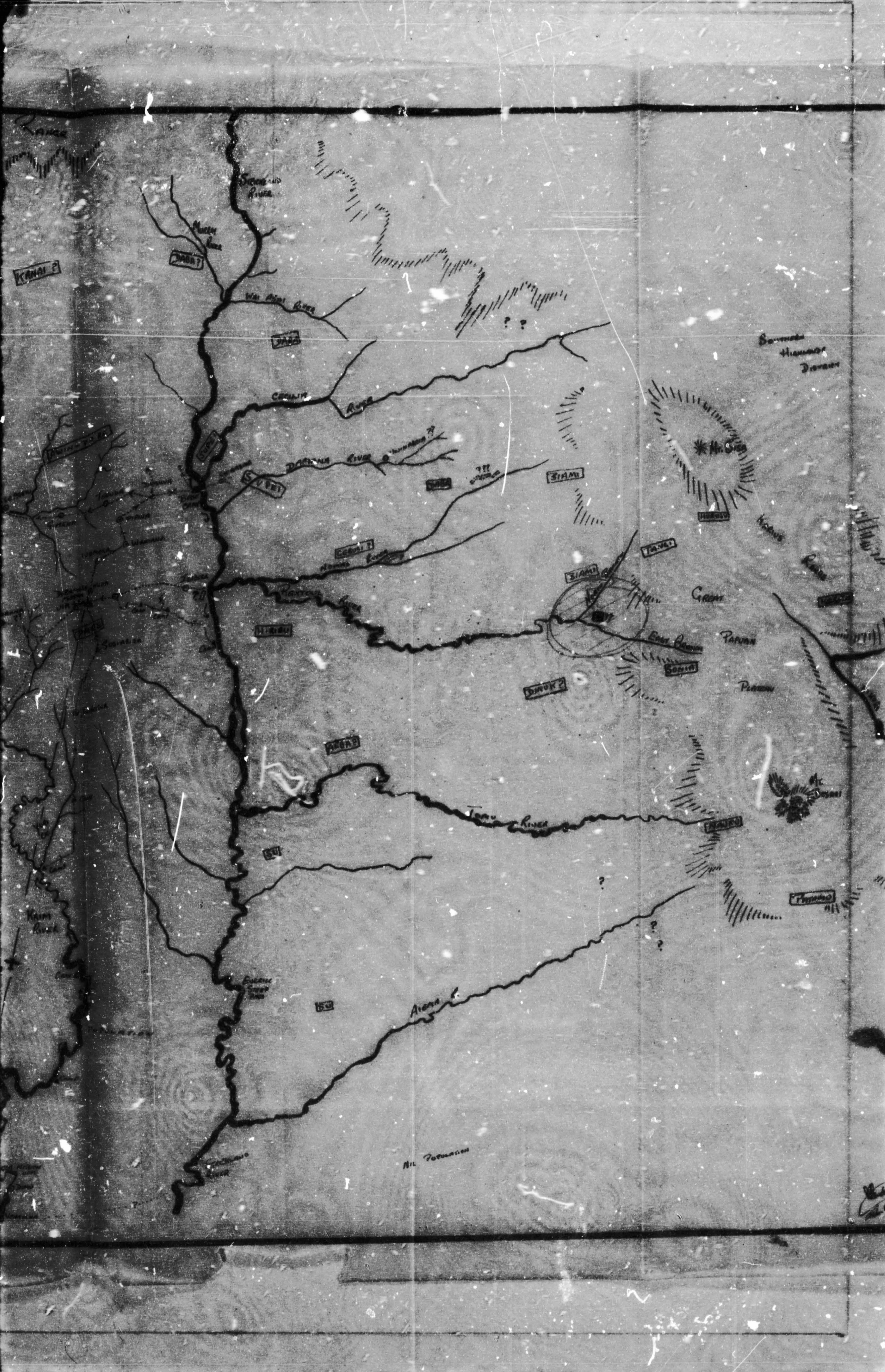
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

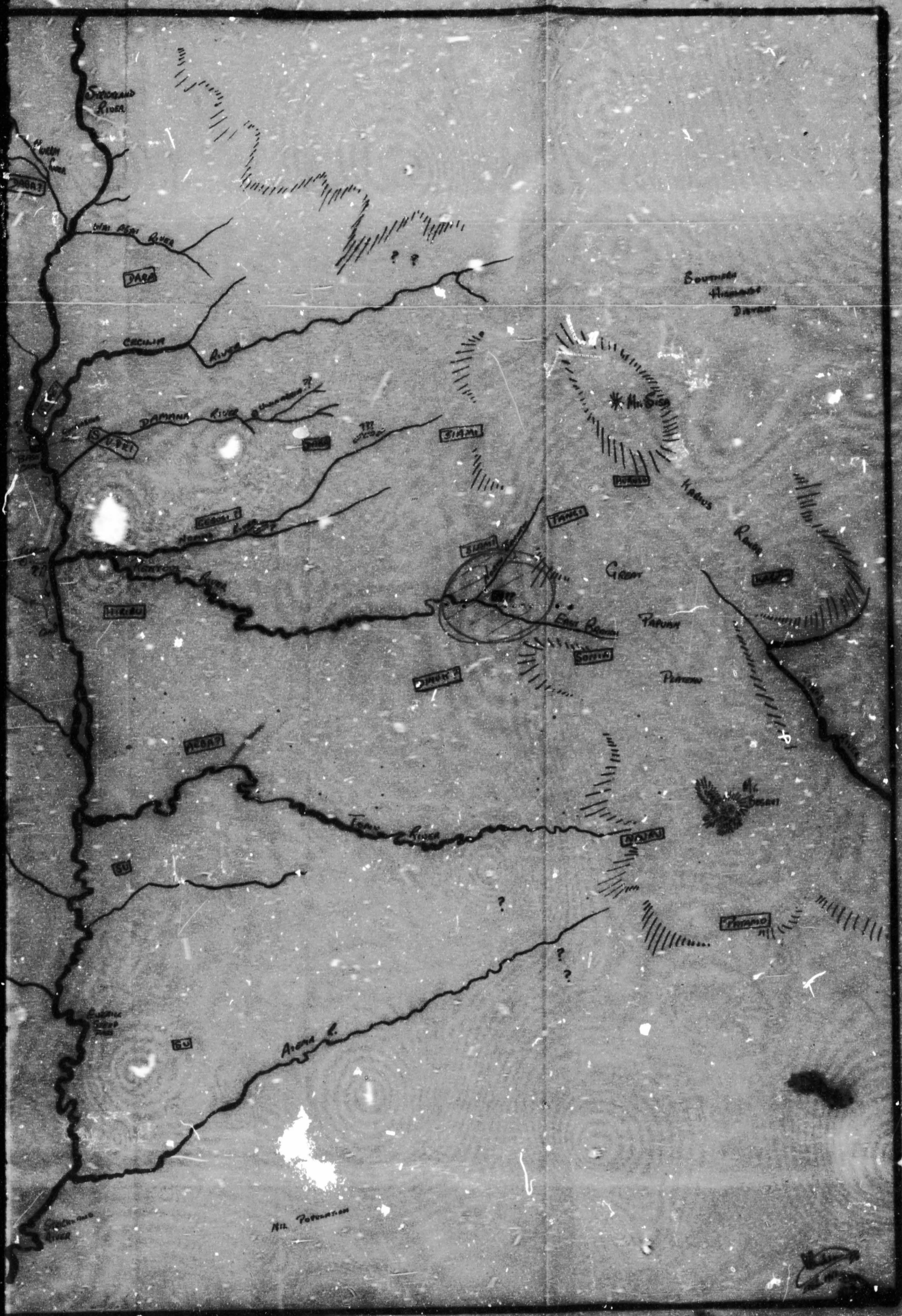
REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANING PATROL

2309	Sgt.	EROROO	A good senior NCO, willing and handy with an axe.
3300	Const.	ONDIRORI	An old hand, a little inclined to exaggerate but very capable.
7584	Const.	PAIRE (Kairi)	Happiest in the bush, untiring.
8145	L/Cpl	INGITA	Capable and energetic, a real asset.
9390	Const.	BAISOGA	Useful and willing.
9786	Const.	DETATA	New to this form of patrolling but eager and quick to learn.

R.J. Henderson
Officer of R.P.& N.G.C.


STRICKLAND AREA
BLUCHER RANGE
KANAI
LAKE MURRAY


Range
Strickland River
DABA?
KANAI ?
DABA
Cecilia River
SIAMI
Southern Highlands District
Mt. Sisa
Karius Range
SIAMI
Great Papuan Plateau
East Branch
SONIA
Tomu River
Strickland River
Nil Population


Strickland River
Wai Asai River
DARA
Cecilia River
Damana River
SIUDEI
SIAMI
Mt. Sisa
Karius River
TANKI
Great Papuan Plateau
East Branch
SONIA
HIRIBU
ACBA?
Tomu River
NOUAU
SU
Aiema R.
Mt. Pobuntan

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. HM 5-60/61

Patrol Conducted by R.W. HENDERSON P/O

Area Patrolled MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.J. FANNING CPO

Natives 8

Duration—From 1/5/1961 to 15/5/1961

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1960

Medical 3/1861

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol TAX CENSUS REVISION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION STRICKLAND CARRIER RECRUITING, NUTURING LMBS

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 ....

JMcL.AMH

67-2-13

2nd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1960/61

The origin myths and legends of the Suki have been read with interest by the Government Anthropologist. He advises that Professor Elkin some years ago, in his South Pacific Commission Survey, mentioned this group as one in which research was needed.

2. Your recommendations will also be quoted by Mr. Julius to the recently formed International Committee on Anthropological Research in New Guinea, whose Executive Officer, Professor van Baal, has asked for suggestions concerning areas suitable for new scientific investigation.

3. Please convey my thanks to Mr. Henderson for an interesting report. I will certainly do my best to reinforce your recommendations for the assistance of trained technical personnel, but you are well aware that it is hardly coincidental that most research work has been conducted in the more comfortable environments.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

Mr McLeod:

Comments on the Suhi area, by Mr Lang and Mr Williamson, have been noted. Some years ago, Professor Ellison, in his South Pacific Commission survey, mentioned this group as one in which research was needed.

The matter will also be mentioned to the recently formed International Committee on Anthropological Research in New Guinea, whose Executive Officer, Professor van Baal, has asked for suggestions concerning areas suitable for new research.

E.W.P.
30/10.

67.3.13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-6-1.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
16 AUG 1961

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

7th August, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 5
of 1960/61 : PATROL OFFICER R.W.HENDERSON

The attached Report refers.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Could Mr. Julius' comments be sought on the A.D.O. Kiunga's suggestion that an anthropologist may care to visit this area?

The queries relating to the villages of ERAMBO, KUEM and FEGIGAPU will be referred to the Dutch authorities at Merauke.

The extension of the sphere of influence of the Lake Murray Buyers' Society must inevitably lead to a decline in trading across the border.

3. Relevant extracts from this Report relating to Health and Agriculture have been forwarded to those Departments.

4. GENERAL.

Mr. Henderson has carried out this Patrol in a conscientious and capable manner. Mr. Fanning, in his addendum to the report, has demonstrated keen powers of observation.

ENC.

(F.R.WILLIAMSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-6-1.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

7th August, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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(K.R.WILLIAMSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

ENC.

67-6-1.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

7th August, 1961.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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RWC.

(K.R.WILLIAMSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 67-6-I.

Sub - District Office,
KIUNGA,
Western District,
13th June, 1961.

The District Officer,
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 5/60-61.

Please find attached two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Henderson with accompanying comments by Mr. Fanning.

1. The fundamental importance of reliable water-transport in this sub-district is amply demonstrated by this patrol. With the M.V. MAVA the patrol covered 528 miles in 15 days. Without the boat the patrol would have been tedious indeed.

2. The LAKE MURRAY Buyers' Society has had an excellent trading year and there is no reason why it should not successfully extend its operations. Mr. Henderson has in selecting ALAMBAK village wisely chosen a village which is centrally located and most important, accessible to water-transport. Adequately supervised these smaller branch stores of the central society should prosper and as they continue to spring into existance then the day when they become the full-time responsibility of an officer may not be far off. I have in mind of course a Co-operative officer furnished with suitable water-transport.

3. There seems little we can do to improve villages throughout the sub-division and in fact it appears impossible while the people remain largely hunters and gatherers.

4. Mr. Henderson has recorded some interesting anthropological data concerning the origins of the people of the area. As there seems a genuine desire by some of the older people of the area to make a lasting record of their myth and legend, the project would perhaps prove of interest to a visiting anthropologist. It is perhaps worthwhile suggesting to headquarters.

5. If I were Mr. Henderson I would not be particularly concerned with drawing lines on the map. This is an international boundary and if the Commonwealth is not particularly interested in marking a clear line of demarcation between ourselves and our neighbours, I don't see that we should bother. In the meantime I think we should try and win over to our side the itinerant people of the border country by offering them greater advantages, particularly trading, than they can find on the Dutch side. And one of the ways in which we can do this is through the buyers' societies.

6. There seems to be plenty of work here for a medical patrol and doubtless Mr. Huon will be visiting the area before very long.

7. Mr. Henderson has made some interesting observations concerning wild rice and the possibilities could well be investigated by the Agricultural officer whom I believe is to be posted to KIUNGA soon.

8. Mr. Fanning's observations and impressions of his first patrol are appended to the report. He has recorded these impressions clearly and well and demonstrates that he is beginning to feel the pulse of the sub-district. His understanding will become more acute as he acquires a knowledge of the lingua franca.

9. Attached are both Mr. Henderson's and Mr. Fanning's claims for camping allowance for your signature please.

M. Lang.
.....
(M.Lang.)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No.5-60/61

MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION.

LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post,
Kiunga Sub District,
Western District.

22nd May 1961.

District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

Officer Conducting Patrol — R.W.Henderson P/O

Accompanied by Europeans — D.J.Fanning CPO

Natives — R.P.& N.G.C.;
Consts., OVUGA
SOU
KASIKA

Interpreters;
SEKWARI
KAIPI

Boatscrew;
AIMA
SENEA

D.A.S.F. F/W
SIU

Duration of Patrol — 15 days

1.5.61 to 15.5.61

Objects of Patrol — Routines Administration
Tax/Census Revision
Recruit Strickland carrier
L.M.B.S. nurturing

Previous visits — D.N.A.
August 1960
P.H.D.
March 1961

Map attatched.

INTRODUCTION;

Patrol was conducted per the recently returned MV "MAVA" which made for a pleasant effective patrol with minimum of time wasted travelling. A total of 528 miles was covered on the patrol so that it can be seen without proper transport much time would be taken up by mere travelling.

Mr Des Fanning Cadet Patrol Officer accompanied, it was his first patrol.

This patrol now brings the Lake Murray schedule up to date for a few months. However it is recomended that a follow up patrol leaves in several months time to distribute the Lake Murray Buyers Society dividends and to inaugurate the first branch store at AIAMLAK on the Fly River. A follow up of routine administration would also be advantageous.

Census was revised, "pep" talks given re economic development, schooling, housing, health etc, further discussions re the Lake Murray Buyers Society, coconut and copra inspections were carried out in all villages. Several shotguns and tilleys were repaired.

DIARY

May 1961

Mon.	1st	Departed 1045, picked up TINUNGA canoe near HANAMGWAT Pt. 1230, arrived PANGOA U.F.M. Mission Station 1400. Departed 1530 and arrived MIWA 1715, - population - one dog.
Tues.	2nd	0700 to 1000 arrived GUWATABUD the new site of VENAVENA village now at mouth of Herbert River into Strickland - a poor site. 1015 to 1230 shot cassowary crossing Strickland. 1230 to 1300 starting again, 1540 Everill Junction, 1715 KAVIUNANGA - passage fair.
Wed.	3rd	Census revision, discussions, coconuts etc.
Thurs.	4th	KOMOVAI passage completely blocked so to village by canoe 2hrs 45mins census etc and return 3 hrs 15mins. Number of Dutch side natives in village - see Native Affairs.
Fri.	5th	Further discussions and depart 0900, arrived IEGIZA 1745 passage cut but for one little section. Camped as no RH or PB.
Sat.	6th	Census etc, V.C. provisionally appointed. Departed 0900, one hour to river thence BOSSET arriving 1645.
Sun.	7th	Census, discussions, coconuts etc.
Mon.	8th	Departed 0700 arrived MIPAN 1445. Census etc large number absent.

Tues.	9th	Departed 0700 up AGU Creek, DUM Creek to DUM lagoon 1415 then cut passage through flooded bush to Fly River reaching at 1555 and KUEM 1600. Towed on canoe throughout day.
Wed.	10th	Mava to JUJE to collect census absentees, Mipan paddlers down to FEGIGAPU, Waiting on KUEMs, discussions etc, 1550 Mr H.Backhouse arrived from inspecting Bosset school returning to KIUNGA.
Thurs.	11th	Census etc, departed 0900, passed border 1100, FEGIGAPU Creek 1400 met Mipan paddlers. Continued on to BOSSET arriving 1745.
Fri.	12th	Departed 0715 and arrived TINUNGA 1130. Census, mary absentees, housing poor, RH and PB in state of collapse and passage not cut.
Sat.	13th	MAVA left for KAWIUNUNGA , patrol left 0830 by canoe, left canoes 0935 packing gear and left 1000 walked or rather waded to 1230 thence by canoes to BOIKUMAVA 1430. Another poor village. Census discussions etc.
Sun.	14th	Departed 0830 by canoe to 1040, pack gear wading at 1055 to 1145, canoes accross the very rough GANA lagoon to 1205 thence wade to 1225. Waiting on ASOATUTUMA canoes and ferrying accross Gana. 1515 to 1630 canoes to ASOATUTUMA. Discussions and heard MAVA arrive MIWA 2200.
Mon.	15th	Departed 0700 to MIWA, nearlt to PANGOA but shortcut closed by grass, double back and reached PANGOA 1100. 1330 to 1700 returned to station.

oooOOOooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The first thing to note with this group is the fact that they have been influenced by two Administrations the Dutch and Australian. Many have lived under both influences and the rest have seen both sides through visiting relatives and friends and through trading expeditions.

The area cannot be considered good from a native affairs point of view although the positions seems to gradually improving again.

Housing is generally poor but as the houses are seldom used this is to be expected. The "SUKIS" are hunters and gatherers, horticulture is at the barest minimum. Consequently the people are semi nomads, moving from sago place to sago swamp and hunting. The only "housing" used during these periods are rough leanto shelters sometimes black palm or sago leaves thrown on as is and sometimes platted sago leaves, sometimes with a floor often without. It therefor follows that the village houses are little more than show places for the Government. At Boikemava several snakes had to be chased out and killed from the houses so that the villagers could move in for the duration of the patrol. At certain times of the year the houses are used more often but this was certainly not the time of the year.

With the one exception all villages are built on small islands in the middle of swamps for the stated reason that it means less area to clean up when the Government looks like coming around. KUEM is the exception but they are not Sukis but are similar to the Kiungaites.

Boat passages; Kaviunanga and Bosset had done a fair job, Iagiza had tried, Tinunga a barely noticeable attempt and Komovai had made no attempt at all. This is a never ending but not a hard job especially as they have no tracks to keep clear.

Border Movements;

Much of this can be explaned by a brief history of the area.

But first a point that has come up since the patrol. I have been approached by several old than leaders who fear that they are dying out and that they wish to have there history recorded as they feel that there is no one to whom they can satisfactorally pass their old culture onto. The most important leader who is now the only one who fully knows the Suki history lives at MIWA under the name of DAIBI. This seems very important to them and could be an excellent project for an officer to undertake if possible.

A very brief outline of the population pattern from the first is as follows. Lake Murray originally was without people, The majority of people of the Western District were born in the southern Lake Murray area. It was here that all valuables such as goods , crafts, sago etc originated.

The history starts at JIBWIF near Pangoa, here there were seven men, three Jimakanis and four Bagwas. As with "Sukis" they were moving around from sago place to sago place, one of which is GANA Lagoon where the floating sago island is another story. All this time they were searching for women and goods, they searched

in the bush and they dived deep into the lakes and swamps without success. From here they moved to WAVWI near present day BOIKAMAVA, and it was here that one Jimakani died. Again they moved on this time to KEVE Creek and built a house at KOGOGIS. One day a Bagwa man went out and planted some tobacco some distance from the house. About three days later when wandering in tharea he heard voices and on going over found a number of young women who said that born from the tobacco shoots of which there was now no sign. Greatly excited he took the women to KOGOGIS where all were immediately married amid considerable rejoicing. It was a while after this as children began to arrive that it was decided that Jimikanis would moved down to WAVWI to look after the land where one had died.

One Bagwa was elected to see the top end of the Lake, name of MANDENA; WOI or GAMUS, he first arrived at a place called WIA. Moving around and scattering fingernails bones, seeds etc which brought pigs, cassowary, cane etc to the area he came accross the KAMBE people. These people were strange in that few men were taller than three feet whereas the women were of normal hight. He became friendly with them, married a woman and because of his size and knowledge became their leader. The village was at GAGAS near the old AEWE site. One day MANDENA went hunting and took with him some crocodile eggs to eat. Seeing a pig and preparing to shoot it with his bow and arrow he left his eggs behind. Then he heard a strange sound and looking around found a number of dogs who tackled the pig and killing it put it in the canoe for him. He then noticed that the crocodile eggs were broken as hatched, apparently the dogs had come from these. Until this stage the KAMBE chips had used more or less toy bows and arrows and possums as dogs. MANDENA on returning to the village gave them the pig to eat and took of himself and ate the "dogs" ie the KAMBE possums. That night when all slept he made full size bows and arrows for the KAMBE and destroyed their small ones. Next morning when they awoke thy found these large bows and were unable to stretch them. Later that day MANDENA went into the bush and using a bamboo knife cut his penis catching the blood in cups made from leaves. He then left it for a while and went in search of some bark in which to cook some sago. On his return he found a number of full size men who had been born from his blood. These men then attacked the KAMBE killing the men and taking the women. This was the begining of AEWE. The KAMBE men on dying became fish, betel nut etc. It is said that the noise of jumping fish hitting the water is the sighs of these dead midgets.

The remaining three Bagwas moved back to JIBWIF and multiplied. Meanwhile at MIWA where the village is today another group of people had been developing. These were then attacked by the Bagwas and driven out - one ran away into the bush and started the PARES, others went east of the Strickland, down the Fly beginning the GOGADARA and KIWAI groups. The sago of the estuary area right round to SAIBAI Island is said to have originated here at Lake Murray.

The Jimikanis at WAVWI also had been multiplying and several groups moved down first to KINDA, spread to DAVIUMBO (now near KAVIUNANGA), later one chap dissagreeing with the rest moved to KOROVAI and founded the GOMAKANI group.

Some time later a fight developed between the Jimikanis themselves and the KINDA group was chased well into what is now N.N.G. to a place near KARIMARAUK. Here this group has intermarried and adopted the language of that area. They are now living at ERAMBO (see later).

This KINDA group anxious for a pay back later attacked the GOMAKANIs and wiped them all out apart

from two men and of course the women and children captives.

One old chap being a leader and unafraid stayed on at KOMOVAI repopulated the village again. The otherwith his ~~[illegible]~~ two sons ran away to MIWA where he was given women and sent to start MOILAVUAM as a buffer against the KUNIs who had by this time appeared on the scene.

The other group of people began at BUMBUK near the present site of TINUNGA. At a time after the spread from MIWA one man on his own came up the Fly River searching for people in that area. His name was WASIA who came from TIGIS at Lake SARU (Gigwa area). Coming into the swamp where TINUNGA now is he heard the sound of drums but could find no people, he searched everywhere and then saw them through a hole in the trunk of a KOROP tree (used for making axe handles etc), he split the trunk and thereby released those people. However these people knew nothing of the world outside their tree trunk and had no mouths and their ears were fastened back against the sides of their heads. WASIA took a bamboo knife and cut mouths into their faces and released their ears so that as now they appear normal. He also schooled them in the way of humans, washing, drinking, eating etc. Following this he took them to nearby WANGAWANGA where they made a very long Dubu, their first village. After he had done all this WASIA continued on his way up river searching for people and it is not known how he fared.

Some time after as the village grew two leaders decided that it was time for a split upa and so they lined the people and made the break up. These two men were AVENDO and IBOI. The first group they decided upon were the BIAKIs who were send north where they settled on the KAIM River at KAVINT. The next were the INGAS who moved north west to settle at MIPAN where they have been ever since. WAMAK were the next and they moved west to settle in Lake WAM at NAGO, at this site a large number of men were shot by the Dutch authorities for waring amongst their villages', the new village was made at BOSSET where they are now. The KUNI group was then decided on and they went only a short distance to WALAP on the PONGUNA River just behind TINUNGA, and those that remained were the KWOMAKs ie the present day TINUNGAs and AIAMBAKs..

For some time hostilities were at a minimum but as the groups multiplied and relationships became a little more distant, trouble began. A group of combined JIMIKANIS, BAGWAS and KWOMAKs attacked the KUNIs killing several of them. Later when the KUNIs made the pay back they attacked a leader in his garden, he was killed but he took two of the KUNIs with him. This man SURUS was an important leader of the KWOMAKS and fearing reprisals the KUNIs had no sooner finished eating him than they ran away, women and children and all to SUGUVAB. From here one man ARISI exploring came accross Lake Murray, here taking some grass and fish back to the rest he recommended that they move on, this was aggreed to and they moved first to GAMIS an island at the mouth of KEVE Creek. It was from here that they heard the sound of drums at MIWA. They attacked but were beaten off. Defeated they moved north and settled at POIV. Here they heard BIAKI drums, and attacked this time winning, the BIAKIs were driven up the BOI River, to settle at MAMBOI.

In running away the BIAKIs weref forced to leave their tobacco behind, feeling somewhat sorry for them a group of KUNIs cured the tobacco and decided to give it back to the BIAKIs. They paddled up to MAMBOI were recieved, handed over the tobacco and then killed as they sat in the village. The BIAKIs after eating them took them down stream some distance to the junction with the BOIAGUS Creek. Here they closed the river over with bamboos and hung up the remains of the KUNIs. Meanwhile the remainder of the KUNIs awaited their

return, when they decided that they did not look like coming a war party was made up and set out for MAMBOI. Coming up the BOI River at night they came accross the remains of their friends, they continued up, caught the BIAKIs napping and chased them out of the area to GAMU which is now well inside the Kiunga administered area.

This is extremely brief history mainly showing the reason for the present population pattern. The two IUNGREM villages of NAGO and BUSEKI were friends of the AEWA group who were called in to resist the KUNIs who were starting to push the AEWAs a little too much. The fight was going against the KUNIs at the present station site at MAVA when MR D. Marsh arrived and put a halt to things.

War parties were sent down the Fly River attacking the Kiwais, into the Balimo and Morehead areas and well into what is now N.N.G., even up the Strickland River to areas the Administration has yet fully penetrate.

Consequently west of the arbitary border THERE are many relatives originally captured in previous fighting, the same goes for this side. Visiting is now common. There are trade stores not far over the border an added draw. Also before the exact site of the bormder was determined the Dutch had some influence on the Middle Fly area. There are still quite a few mission workers, labourers, policemen etc still working for the Dutch.

(i) <u>Migration</u>;

Reference page 5 last para.

ERAMBO is approximately one and a half days walk due south of Kaviunanga which would make it well within T.P.& N.G., it is however at present being administered by the Dutch. The area would seem to be easiest reached by the KAKA Lagoon.

At the time of the patrol some twenty people, men, women and children were visiting Kaviunanga and Komovai to determine whether or not they are decendants of the Kinda Lagoon JIMIKANIs. It seemed at the time that the decision would be in the affirmative. They seemed keen to return to their forefathers land and the Kaviunangas and Komovais were doing everything to encourage them. The land and sago etc that originally belonged to the KINDA group will be returned to them they stated. Also living at ERAMBO apparently are several families from KWARI in the MOREHEAD area.

KWARI has not been visited now for four years although last year I was informed that there are still several families living there.

This seems to be a matter to be taken up with the Dutch. It also seems that a KAVIUNANGA-ERAMBO-KWARI-GWAKU-GIGWA border patrol would be advantageous. I would estimate 7 - 8 days Kaviunanga to Gigwa.

For your advice please.

(ii) <u>Kuem</u> ;

For the last two years KUEM has been incorrectly marked on the patrol maps from this station. KUEM is now within the N.N.G. border.

Being on the west bank of the FLY River above the border mark would make it just on the wrong side of the border. As the village was told to go ahead at its present site by previous officers and orders given re

construction of same, a new order now to shift would seem strange at least. Could some arrangement be made with the Dutch to allow the status quo?

For your advice please.

(iii) Fegigapu ;

This village is as far as I can determinewithout actually visiting the village and judging from previous reports lies within a hundred yards either way of the border.

It appears that until recently it has been administered by the Dutch but that they have not been to the village for two years now. It is regually visited by a Roman Catholic priest from Beopl.

Trouble was experienced on this patrol in so much as four families from two villages were in this village and all attempts to contact them so far have failed. From my information it seems that one family from BOSSET were forceably? withheld from attending census. Two visits by the BOSSET Councillor and one from the Village Constable proved fruitless as those concerned were run off in the bush, the said officials were let know that they were not welcome and that the said family would not be attending anymore Australian cencusses. Bosset claims that the family wishes to return to Bosset although the man came from Fegigapu originally, the woman is from Bosset.

Census attendance at MIPAN was very poor and the three families that hid out at Fegigapu have yet to be located.

Absentees; BOSSET WK200, 421 LINUS-DEWATI (1934)m
422 DEMIANA-ANGATI (1940)w
birth?

MIPAN WK213, 121 SAREP-SAREP (1924)m
two wives & six children

221 LAMAIU-ANDO (aged)m
son NANUK

301 KANDIAP-IABOGO (aged)m
wife TUTUNOP

For your advise please.

(iv) Trading ;

It appears to on the decrease as far as I can judge. In addition the enthusiasm engendered at the first annual meeting of the Lake Murray Buyers Society, together with general talks on the patrol gave the impression that it will cease herewith but that is too much to expect. To please these group will promise the world but to act takes much longer, netheraless enthusiasm for their store appears to be on the increase.

Lake Murray Buyers Society;

On the three days immediately following this patrol the first annualmeeting of shareholders was held at the station and proved a notable success. Dividends of maximum 30/-, minimum 10/- on £1 share were very well recieved and after much explaining I think understood. These will be distributed shortly, other work and transport permitting.

It was decided at this

meeting that the first branch store would be openned to help out the Middle Fly area as transport at times proves a probelm. The new village of AIAMBAK was decided on as the most central, sited on the banks of the Fly River rather than of the beaten track in swamps as are most villages and a storeman has been trained and will take up duties as soon as the store is built. An order is being sent in to start the store off.

£2067-1-0 was the profit taken at the end of the years trading, outstanding considering the £454 capital subscribed to start the store. With the branch store going into business with proper supervision the Society should go from success to success.

Another pleasing feature of this was unamimous request for a new issue of shares so that those who previously did not subscribe may do so now and so benefit in the future.

CENSUS

The attitude to census was poor and defaulters were prosecuted so that next time may be a little better. At MIPAN, population 189, there were 39 absentees whose only excuse that it was too far to go to the village just to be counted, the fact that a bad case of leprosy was found amongst them may also some bearing on the matter.

The alarming figures of 24 discovered miscarriages and still births is to be noted. Dysentry accounted for thirteen deaths mostly among young children and the aged folk.

An overall increase of 28, natural 20 and migratory 8.

A group of 81 from TINUNGA having been centred at IEGIZA for the past three years and have had little to do with TINUNGA. The patrol spent a night here and the TAX-CENSUS sheets have been revised to make them a seperate entity, shown as AIAMBAK, WA201A.

HEALTH

Unfortunately madical staff at Lake Murray was again inadequate and no orderly accompanied the patrol. This position has since been amended.

Health was generally fair but the deaths as noted above are to be noted with alarm. Dysentry is common and epedemic.

One leper was found in rather a bad state and will be shipped out when transport is available.

KUEM was the hardest hit by sickness and they are far from attention. Just north of here there are several KIUNGA controlled villages and perhaps another Aid Post could be considered for this area.

An unsatisfactory situation was found at the BOSSET AID POST. The Bosset people resent other villagers coming in for medical attention and in fact have turned several away. In addition the orders left by Mr Huon EMA for the Aid Post housing to be repaired had been completely ignored. The matter was repaired during the patrols stay and they were warned that if they carry on like that they are likely to loose the Aid Post to a more deserving village.

AGRICULTURE

As mentioned earlier horticulture is practically non exhistant in most villages. Bananas and taro being the main crops that do exhist.

There is no coffee in the area and of 500 seeds planted in the station nursery last year only one survived. Cocoa has not been tried.

The whole Lake Murray area including this the Middle Fly abounds in wild rice. Some was collected on the patrol and eaten and found to be almost the same as issue rice in taste. If some way of husking could be found it would mean an excellent suppliment to their diet. What I have in mind is a small husker so that one could be supplied to each village reasonably cheaply, possibly through the Buyers Society. Rice was tried here before and on the growing side was a success, husking and marketting was its downfall.

Coconuts, a survey was despatched shortly after the return of the patrol to count all nuts, immature, useless, mature and senile. Previous estimates appear to have been slightly exaggerated. Coconuts are also an important food crop so that the present potential of the area is great but plantings on a fairly large scale are being carried out so the future looks brighter. Another fault found in this was that one chap may claim 20 trees but he would be lucky if three are bearing properly and nine or ten bearing a few nuts. The trees have been planted on similar lines as taro, a yard or so apart. A considerable amount of time was spent on this patrol expleining how and why coconuts must be spaced correctly, and in clearing where possible to increase bearing on those healthy trees. The practice as everywhere of sinking and axe or knife into every coconut passed is to be deplored but somewhat difficult to stop.

Education and Missions. Nothing new to report.

CONCLUSION

A very interesting area but one that requires almost constant patrolling. Economic development, general advancement and the Border all pose problems but perhaps the greatest is the isolation of the area. Shipping is irregular and confined to Administration and Mission, the example of private enterprise is sadly missed. APC are practically the only employer apart from mission and Administration that these people know, plantation experience is non exhistant.

Also with the financial position of these people improving all the time, the must soon be considered as prospective tax payers, however small. One of the major hold ups in this particular area is the attitude that everything comes for nothing abd consequently they delight in doing nothing. Slaving to make twelve bags of copra hardly compares to setting a fish hook, catching and skinning a large croc for equal remuneration.

R.W.Henderson
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1961

MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.63.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
KAVIUNANGA	3.5.61	6	8	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1			6	1	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	.	8	7	16	32	13	31	6	33	3.9	44	37	30	42	177
KOMOVAI	4.5.61	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	9	1	4	.	5	5.3	7 9	1	10	9	35
AIAMBAK	6.5.61																	32	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	4	17	4	20	3	18	14	20	29	81
BOSSET	7.5.61	6	10	4	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.		.	.	.	.	4	.	10	3	.	.	.	4	24	53	29	61	7	63	2.9	66	65	62	76	290
MIPAN	8.5.61	5	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	21	36	18	40	3	43	3	50	34	42	54	189
KUEM	11.5.61	8	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.		.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	12	47	10	27	2	23	2.3	24	25	43	32	130
TINUNGA	12.5.61	7	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.		5	9	38	43	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	5	35	6	30	3	32	3	23	19	38	36	126
BOIKAMAVA	13.5.61	8	5	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	1	.	10	6	13	31	7	53	5	51	3.6	50	25	26	58	163
Totals		42	34	11	13	4	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	2	8	.		50	55	46	49	22	.	21	4	10	.	21	22	99	261	88	263	30	270		264	220	270	336	1181

Lake Murray.
23-5-61.

District Officer.
Daru.

During the period 1-5-61 to 15-5-61 I had the occasion of accompanying Mr.H.Henderson, O.I.C. Lake Murray, on a patrol in the Lake Murray area. The area patrolled was the Middle Fly Census Division. As this was my first patrol I was keenly interested in the various phases of field work and was ably assisted in this regard by Mr.Henderson.

The object of the patrol was census check and routine administration. In all nine villages were visited namely, Kakiananga, Komovai, Boset, Mipan, Kuam, Tinunga, Boikumava, Egiza, Miwa and Asoatatuma; the last two being simply overnight stopping points. In the following text I will outline the impressions I made during this patrol.

Economic Development.

It appears that these peoples' main source of income at present is the sale of crocidile skins which they sell, both to the Lake Murray Buyers' Society and Dutch New Guinea traders, mainly the latter. They are enticed to the Dutch side, in many cases by unscrupulous traders, on account of the cheap trade items that are available in exchange for the skins. This is unfortunate because they are not getting any benefit from their own Society Store at Lake Murray. However this position should soon be alleviat when a branch store can be established on the Fly River. These people are in the favourable position that there will always be a steady income from the sale of skins.

The only other worthwhile money-maker at present is the productio of copra. It is progressing very slowly and only a few villages have been bringing copra to the store at Lake Murray. Quite a few of the coconut groves that I saw were overgrown with various types of vegetation which wa strangling the younger trees and the bearing capabilities of the older tre The people, not great workers at any time, are content, once the trees hav been planted, to sit back and await results. It will require continued pressure by the Administration and more enthusiasm by the people if there to be any improvement in this direction.

Agriculture.

In most villages I noticed a lack of any organised gardens. Sago which is their staple food is not cultivated in any way; it is collected from the various sago places which are generally a good distance from the

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villages. When the supply of sago is exhausted in any one place, the people move onto the next place and so on. No attempt is made at replanting; this is the reason why the people have to travell so far to obtain their sago.

Bananas and pawpaws are in plentiful supply but there is a surpris- lack of root vegetables such as sweet potato and taro. A plentiful supply of wild game and fish seems to indicate that the people would much rather spend a day hunting for fresh meat rather work in the gardens. The ground about all the villages is very fertile and the people would have no trouble growing any type of vegetable if they were prepared to put the effort into it.

Livestock.

The only livestock in the villages are pigs, poultry and dogs. The pigs are not very numerous but those that I did see appeared tobe in good condition. Poultry, less numerous than pigs and generally poor. Dogs, very numerous, poor and only of nuisance value.

Villages.

The villages are usually built on small portions of land surrounded by water or on the banks of rivers. The majority are fairly well set out and the houses are built on stilts above the groumd. A few ground levell hovels still remain but are to be replaced by new dwellings in the near future. The houses have little or no windows so the ventilation is very bad within the building. As the villages are built on high sections of land, which slopes away on either side, the drainage is comparatively good; this helps to keep them reasonably clean. There was little evidence of any small houses and those that did exist appeared to have very little use.

Census.

The census was conducted in an orderly manner but was unsatisfactory in that the absenteeism was high. These people are nomads and spent a great percentage of their time wandering in the bush. Some did not even bother to return to the village for census. The necessary action was taken against the offenders though some still remain to be reprimanded.

Lake Murray Buyers Society.

At all the villages Mr.Henderson stressed the importance of the Society. The possibility of opening a branch store on the Fly River was discussed at some length in all the villages. The people of Boset wanted the store there and even suggested a village lad as storeman. However it was

later decided to open the store at a new village called Aiambak which is on the banks of the Fly River and central to all the villages in this area. The people of Aiambak are very enthusiastic about having the STORE and are keen to make a go of it. It should be a success provided a suitable storeman can be obtained.

The prosperity of the Lake Murray Buyers Society speaks for itself. In the first twelve months trading the Society has made a profit of around £2000, which is very good when considering it is the first big economic venture undertaken by these people. The profits should continue to grow in the future with more support from the people.

Following our return to Lake Murray the first annual meeting of shareholders was held. The attendence was very good, all but two villages being represented. The payment of the first dividend to shareholders was arranged and the Societys popularity for the future was accentuated when many more people wanted to buy shares.

Conclusion.

The patrol was well received in all the villages but in most cases little preparation had been made. The boat passages were not cut back very well and as the villagers have no tracks to keep clear this is not a hard job.

From my point of view the patrol was a success in that I acquired much information that should help me in future patrols. The main difficul I experienced was the language barrier. I was able to pick up the general TREND of the conversations and Mr. Henderson later discussed them with me. In the near future I hope to be to handle Motu more ably.

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