

PATROL REPORTS

District : Western
Station : Lake Murray
Volume : 22
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Headquarters
Konedobu

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1/73/74
District: ~~Western~~ District.
Patrol conducted by: D. Thompson.
Area patrolled: Lake Murray Census Div.
Duration of patrol: 21/8 - 20/9/73
Last D.D.A. patrol: Feb 73
Last O.L.G. patrol: Feb '73
Map reference: Army 1:100000
Border Series.

Objects of patrol: Animal Census, Area Study Update.
Station: Lake Murray Patrol Post.
Subdistrict: Nomad Sub District.
Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.
Personnel accompanying: Interpreter Bengot.
Number of days: 16
Total population of area: 2,269
Council area: Lake Murray Local Government Council.
House of Assembly Electorate: North Fly.

The District Commissioner,
~~WESTERN~~ District,

[Signature]

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 8 To 14 (✓)
- Patrol Instructions (✓)
- The Report and my comments (✓)
- Area study ()
- Updating of area study (✓)
- Situation Report No's 1- ()
- Patrol map ()

DATE: 10/1/1974

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study ()
- Updating of area study (✓)
- Situation Report No's. 1- ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report. Above average
Average
Below average

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 04/1/1974

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
23/8/73	AEWA	18	28	11	55	-	-	3	-	85
10/9/73	BOIHALAVU	37	44	28	36	3	3	4	1	156
27/8/73	BUSEKI	56	80	57	55	3	3	8	2	264
12/9/73	DIMU	65	39	43	53	2	-	4	-	206
20/9/73	KUBIKINA	61	48	34	49	-	-	3	-	195
29/8/73	MAGIEPO	19	26	30	30	-	-	1	-	106
19/9/73	MIWA	91	94	62	93	1	-	8	-	349
22/8/73	HAGO	42	34	31	40	-	3	3	3	156
13/9/73	TAGUM	80	85	59	71	-	-	4	-	299
25/8/73	UPOHIA	33	28	46	46	-	-	1	-	154
7/9/73	USUKOF	85	68	66	69	3	2	5	1	299
		<u>587</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2,269</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2596
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-22-5
Date: 5/2/74

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARD
.....
.....
.....

RE: Lake Murray PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74
D. Thompson
CONDUCTED BY MR. Lake Murray
TO CENSUS DIVISION(S).

.... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos.
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters Branches for information
and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

P. Bouraga
(P. BOURAGA)
A/Secretary.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NOMAD.

24th January, 1974
67-7-1
BROWN/frb
D.C.



District Office,
DARU.

P/R LAKE MURRAY. NC. 1 OF 1973/74

Receipt of the above report of a patrol by Mr. D. Thompson is acknowledged.

There can be no good excuse for a report reaching me four months after the patrol was stood down. I accept the fact that you all have a lot to do but I would prefer one job being completed before the next is started, particularly field work.

The report itself will be quite useful.


K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

o.c. Secretary,
Dept. of Chief Minister and
Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
LAKE MURRAY.

A) INTRODUCTION.

a) The Lake Murray census division appears from the air to be flat and featureless, with the main feature being Lake Murray itself. The total area of the census division is about 7800 square kilometers, including the area of the Lake, which averages about 400 square kilometers, but varies from 300 to 600 square kilometers, depending on the rise and fall of the waters during the wet and dry seasons. The altitude of the area varies between 40 and 80 metres above mean sea level. Areas between 40 and 60 metres above m.s.l. are subject to inundation. The rainfall is usually just over 120 inches per year. Most years there is a noticeable 'dry' season, which lasts from about April to September. The wet season usually lasts, in one form or another, from October through to March, although it should be noted that the actual time and the duration of the wet and 'dry' seasons tend to vary from year to year. The Lake is fed by the Kain, Iwe and June rivers and so the level of the Lake depends on the rainfall in the headwaters of these three rivers rather than on the rainfall over the actual Lake. The Lake itself drains into the Strickland/Fly rivers, through the Herbert river. Vegetation consists of savannah grass and small scrubby trees in the swampy/low-lying areas, while typical tropical rain forests grow on the higher and drier sections of land.

b) The Lake Murray census division comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the Lake Murray Patrol Post, and is in the Nomad LJB District of the Western District. The Patrol Post itself is situated on the island of Baboa, on the western side of the Lake. Baboa to the District Headquarters at Daru is 290 km by air and about 550 km by river. To Nomad, which is accessible only by air, is about 120 km. Except during periods of extreme dry, Baboa island can be reached by Administration boats and vessels of similar size, at all times during the year. The airstrip at Baboa is 800 metres long and can take category 'B' aircraft. Some five miles across the Lake from Baboa island is the Pangoa mission, which has a small strip that is open to category 'D' aircraft aircraft, as long as prior arrangements have been made with the mission and with the Department of Civil Aviation. Some 30 km to the north of Baboa is the old Government station of Haka, which at present has DASF and Education establishments only. Some 40 km to the south east of Baboa, on the edge of the Lake, is the start of the Union Oil company road, which has been bull-dozed through to the village of Aimbak on the Fly river. This road may later be upgraded to 4 wheel drive vehicle capacity.

c) Pacification and Administration of an enduring nature date from the late 1940's. Previous to this time, contact was sporadic and consisted of chance encounters with various expeditions passing through the Lake area while on their way to other places. The 1950's were a period of sleepy co-existence, with neither the Administration nor the Lake people interfering too much with each other. The early sixties saw the increase in the activity along the border with West Irian ~~and~~ which in turn led to the build up of border stations such as Lake Murray. The drought and the crocodile boom of 1965 put the Lake area on the economic map and saw the first major influx of European shooters and traders. The Lake Murray Co-operative society was formed as a result of the skin boom, but of recent times, the society has been fading away, due mainly to mis-management. The Lake Murray Local Government Council was started in 1968 and is still in existence. There have been a few short lived cargo cults in the past, but there are none operating at the moment. It can be generally stated that the people at the northern end of the Lake are pro-Administration and pro-Council, and that the situation deteriorates as one travels southward and is met with the apathy and laziness of the southern Lake dwellers. The Lake area suffers from mild inflation due to the easy money that can be made from the sale of crocodile skins, but this should change as the numbers of crocodiles drops and as more cash cropping is introduced.

(3) POPULATION - Distribution and Trends.

a) The population figures are included on the inside of the front cover of the patrol report jacket. Since the last annual census for 72/73, the population for the Lake Murray census division has increased from 2142 to 2269. Of this figure, part of the increase, 32, was due to a natural increase and the remaining increase of 95 was due to migration from areas north of the Lake. From the Kiunga area, 76 persons moved into the Lake Murray area - all 16 settled at Buseki. From the Nomad area, 79 persons migrated in and settled as follows:- Upohia, 48; Magipopo, 28; and Usukof, 3. The main reason for this migration is so that the immigrants can join in the economic ventures, e.g. rubber, which the host villages are now involved. More Iongon and Pare migrations into the Lake Murray area are expected as the pace of rubber production increases. The villages of Buseki and Usukof have been resited since the last annual census (see map) and, again, this is mainly tied up with land available for rubber production.

b) All the villages are situated on the Lake itself and hence all access to and from them is by water. Hago and Buseki are connected by a walking track. As indicated in the introduction, there is now a bull-dozed road/walking track from the south west corner of the Lake through to Aianbak on the Fly. Miwa and Vengveng villages have now combined to census under the name of Miwa village.

c) There is no excessive outward flow of labour from the area because of the employment opportunities available with the Union Oil company and the various Government Departments operating around the Lake, e.g. DCMGA, FWD, DASF, etc. In fact, the Union Oil company has had to import much labor in order to carry out their activities on the Libu plateau. See Appendix 'B' - this table does not include such employees as mission staff, domestic staff or Co-operative staff etc..

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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

a) The 3 groups in the Lake Murray area are the Suki, the Longom and the Pare peoples. The latter speak a PA language while the Sukis speak the languages of KUNI and EIMAKANI. The Longom people speak the LONGOM language. (see Appendix 'A') Although all three groups originally came from the area now known as Indian Jaiab, the Sukis were the first of the three groups to settle in the Lake area. Then came the Longoms who migrated down from the north east, followed by the Pares who came from the north.

b) The extended family is the operational unit within the Lake area. However, as is evident throughout the country, as more and more of the younger generation seek further education and employment outside the area, then the extended family system tends to break down.

c) See a), above.

d) Within the Lake area, loyalties tend to lie within one or other of the three groups, e.g. The Longoms, Pares or Sukis. With villages such as Kago and Aowa, both of which are comprised of Longom and Suki people, loyalties of the villagers are sometimes divided. The same applies for Usukof, which is comprised of Pare and Suki peoples.

e) In times gone by, it was usual for the Lake dwellers to unite to fight non-Lake dwellers, e.g. the Pares, the Longoms and many others - this was when only the Sukis lived on the Lake. These days, the Pare and Longom peoples living on the Lake have loyalties with their own groups back in the Homad and Kiunga areas, respectively - loyalties which are greater than those with the Suki peoples.

(D) LEADERSHIP?

a) Most of the ten councillors who represent the Lake Murray people
b) have a certain amount of hereditary leadership, although this is slowly changing as these older leaders are being replaced by more experienced and/or educated men. Of the ten councillors, the three most prominent are:-

Councillor KUNOK BITAN, a Iongon, of Buseki village. Although illiterate, he has been a councillor since the inception of the Lake Murray Council. He is very pro-Administration and very keen to further the economic development which has already started at his village.

Councillor KOWANO GOIOP, a Suki, of Usukof village. Generally an unscrupulous and an untrustworthy character, who is either pro Mission or pro Administration, depending on whether it is to benefit himself or not.

Councillor Sekoane AJFA, a Suki, of Miwa village. He is also vice president of the Lake Murray Council and a member of the Fly River Area Authority. Is influential due to these referred positions and also because he works as an interpreter at the Lake Murray Government station. This man and the Council President, Uliaini Kainde of Kaviananga village, virtually control the Lake Murray Council.

c) There is a growing awareness of the need for increased education but there is still a widespread attitude that the older men are more suited to the making of decisions. There are a number of younger men who have primary school education or who have worked outside the area and have returned to the village. However, most of them have not yet established the maturity or the social standing that is required of leaders in an educated society (or, in this case, a partially educated society). However, it is expected that the educated members of the village will eventually replace or, at least have preference over the other non-educated villagers.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

a) Traditionally, the land tenure system throughout the Lake Murray area is patrilineal, i.e. land is passed on from father to son. This system still stands today.

b) No Lake Murray or other indigenous people hold land on lease from the Administration, and most of the people of this area have little idea exactly what land tenure conversion is. Alienated land inside the area includes the old Government station at MAVA, the lease for which is presently held by one Fred Spychiger. Other alienated land is at the other old Government station site at MAKA, on which there are now DASF and Education establishments. Also land at PARCOA, on which the APMI Mission is situated, and the island of BABOA, on which the present Government station and the Baboa Animal Husbandry Centre are situated. Mr Fred Spychiger has applied to lease the land at MAKA, but so far a decision on his application has not been handed down.

c) Cash cropping, in the form of rubber, has commenced at most villages on the Lake - that is, most of the villages have at least made an effort to clear land and plant rubber stumps while the more industrious of them have actually started tapping. Plantings are generally on communal land, but with individual owners for each block of trees. This is so that, in the present initial stages of rubber production, all those chaps producing rubber can use the same processing facilities. Villages that are more established in rubber growing have established village nurseries from which to stock new village blocks. Upoin, Busak and Magipopo have been tapping their trees for the last 12 months and Awa, Kago, BOHRIALAVU, Usukof, Miru and Tagan have already planted, and, in some cases will begin to tap in the next 12 months. For the rubber stump and production statistics, see Appendix 'C'. Apart from rubber, no other cash cropping is carried out.

(F) LITERACY.

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a) There are two Primary Schools in the Lake Murray Census Division - one at Maka, which is government controlled and the other at Paugoa, which is controlled by the APC Mission. Both cover standards One to Six. See Appendix "D" for attendance figures. Total attendance at the two schools is 306, of whom 230 come from within the census division. All classes are conducted in English.

b) About fifteen percent of the older generation (adults) are literate or semi literate in the lingua franca (Mota) or in the vernacular. A small percentage are literate in English. Most of the letter writing and reading in the village is done by the school children, or those recently out of school, on behalf of their parents.

c) A handful of young people from the area have received higher education but they do not reside in the area, either being away working or continuing to further their education, to wit, 6 teachers/teacher trainees, 2 clerks, and 1 chap at Iduabada Technical College doing Mechanical Engineering. A clerk from the area, Miss V. Bakukasi, works in the office at Lake Murray Station.

d) See above.

e) Newspapers and bulletins as such are not distributed in the area, and any interest shown in them is mainly in connection with trade twist tobacco. Most villages have at least one or two radios and the people can pick up a number of stations and consequently listen to a wide variety of programmes. Political education programmes are generally not well accepted and most switch off, either minds or radios, when these programmes start. In the sense of pure Political Education, radios have had limited success. But, taken in a broad context, political education can be any knowledge imparted to the populace and while they may switch off pure political education programmes, they still hear a lot of other information which probably does more to "politically educate" them than the officially accepted P.E programmes do.

(C) STANDARD OF LIVING.

a) The standard of living in the area is fairly high considering the relative under-development of the area and of the economy. Housing is still by and large local materials but use of nails, carpentry tools and some sawn planks are making a vast improvement on the traditional style of housing. The usual family house in the area being about 30' x 30', woven 'salo' walls of a tongue and groove system of vertically aligned sage stems. The roof is usually sage leaf thatch, the floor narrow strips of split black palm or occasionally adzed planks. Inside the house is usually divided into three rooms for living and sleeping. The whole house is raised up on 5' or 6' stumps, making a living and cooking area underneath. Sanitation is quite satisfactory throughout, each village having sufficient latrines to accommodate the population. Clothes and other European artifacts have completely replaced traditional dress and implements throughout the area and the occasional old women only still wear traditional dress.

b) The staple diet of the average villager consists of taro, sage, sweet potatoes, bananas, and coconuts. There are many shotguns throughout the area (see Appendix 'E') and so pig, wallaby, pigeon and cassowary are regular menu items as well as the ample supply of fresh fish from the rivers and swamps. Rice, flour and tinned meat and fish are also consumed when they are available. The average villager, if he has the price of a tin of fish in his pocket will not bother to go out hunting for fresh meat. The network of privately owned and Co-operative Society trade stores throughout the area cater to the people's needs in the food, clothing and other locally unattainable goods field.

c) At present, there are no Community Centres in any of the villages, but plans are under to establish some with the help of Rural Improvement Funds. There are no village clubs, and the only clubs in the area are the Boboa Sports Club, which caters mainly for station people, and the Mission orientated clubs at Pangoa Mission station. The village people seem to have little interest in sport, but I think that this is mainly due to the fact that they have neither the equipment nor the facilities required. This problem will also be tackled by the use of R.I.F funds.

(R) MISSIONS.

a) The only mission operating inside the area is the Asia Pacific Christian Mission (APCM), which has its Lake Murray base at Pangoa. As it is the only mission on the Lake, most villages of the Lake Murray area profess allegiance to it, although the influence of it decreases as the villages get further away. From time to time, evangelising elements of various religious sects pass through Lake Murray and attempt to spread their own particular version of the Good Word. At the moment, a certain Mr Roger Graham and his wife, of the Jehovahs Witness sect, are living at Buceki village and preaching fire and brimstone to interested parties. As yet, there has been no conflict in the village between the APCM faction and Mr Graham, and none is expected.

b) From their base at Pangoa, the APCM maintains an airstrip (open Cat 'D' - see Introduction), a Pasuwe trade store, and aid posts at Fangoa and Marivanaga. The Primary school there is also administered under the auspices of the Mission. Medical patrols are also carried out from time to time around the Lake, by outboard. Mrs Shields also visits Beboa station regularly to carry out baby clinic activities on the station baby population. The health services provided are average but the trade store is always well stocked, well staffed, well attended and leaves the wallowing Co-operative for dead. The expatriate population at Pangoa is 6, as follows + Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Shields, their 2 young children and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Merrisweather.

c) The villages of the Lake generally support the APCM, although the southern Lake villages jealously eye the activities of the Norfolk Catholic Mission (NCM) at Bonset, and from time to time requests are made to that mission that they establish a mission on the Lake. The main reason for this appears to be that the NCM, as well as indulging in the usual spiritual activities, also places emphasis on economic development within its area of influence. On the other hand, the APCM concentrates on its religious aspirations, with its own economic development (through Pasuwe trade store) as a sideline. Also, the NCM health services/patrols are reputed to be more regular, reliable and efficient than those provided by the APCM. However, at the present, it is unlikely that the NCM will move into the Lake Area.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

- a) There are no plantations, factories or other commercial establishments
 b) in the area operated by Non-Indigenes. The least that can be said is that
 c) 2 Daru based businessmen frequent the Lake from time to time, to wit:-
 d)

Mr. Jack Sweeney, on the MV 'Vanlin', who appears at the Lake every 2 months or so. Mr. Sweeney carries Government cargo to and from Daru, as well as buying artifacts and crocodile skins and selling trade goods to the people of the Lake. The value of the goods bought and/or sold by Mr. Sweeney is not known. His crew come from Daru.

Mr. Gary Selwood, on the MV 'Viking', appears on the Lake during each fishing season, that is, about 4 months in every year. Mr. Selwood does some fishing himself, but also buys large amounts of barramundi fish from the people of the Lake, the value of which is not known but is thought to be considerable. He also buys a few crocodile skins and has the intention of setting up a freezer, in early '74, at the village of Miwa, so that the people there can be more actively engaged in a continuing fishing business. If this freezer is installed, it should be a regular source of employment for most of the men of Miwa and Kusikina villages.

The Union Oil company, which recently ceased drilling operations to the south east of Boboa station, employed 17 local men, but these will now rejoin the ranks of the unemployed. Mr. Fred Spydiger, now presently living at Kaka, is awaiting approval for his land lease application and if this is approved and he starts his projects then he could be able to absorb at least 15 local men (see paragraph H).

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

a) Roads: There are no roads to speak of in the Lake Murray area. The Lake Murray Council, using the old RDF funds, started work on a couple of roads but these have since been pigeon-holed. A few walking tracks, once used by Administration patrols, are now only used by the odd villager or two, except for the Kaviswanga-Kusikina and the Kofol canoe place-Mipen swamp tracks which are used quite regularly. There is also the recently bulldozed track from the Lake down to Aimbak (see paragraph A).

b) SEA: The only wharf facility on the Lake is at Kaka, and such is the design and construction of it that it is only really usable during the wet season when waters are relatively high. All villages in the area are accessible by shallow draught vessels and those that are situated on the banks of the main rivers or the Lake are accessible by deeper draught vessels. Services are sporadic and the only vessels that regularly ply the waterways are either Government or Mission boats or itinerant traders or Steamships or Burns Philp boats on charter runs. None of the above vessels run to anything like a fixed service itinerary.

c) AIR: For information on the airstrips in the Lake Murray area see paragraph 'A'. There is the possibility of 5 service flights a week into the Lake Murray airstrip at Boboa. One is the Government chartered Aerial Tours Islander which arrives at Boboa at any time on a Monday. On Tuesdays, there is the Daru-Kiunga Macair commercial service and the Port Moresby-Kiunga Aerial Tours commercial service, but these only drop in at the Lake if there are passengers/cargo booked into or out of the Lake. These two services also operate on a Friday, as above. These service flights do not have any set timetable and all that can be said about them is that they MAY arrive at Lake Murray on the day that they are scheduled to do so. Planes of the Missionary Air Fellowship (MAF) also fly into the Mission strip at Pangoa, but these services are irregular and dependent on loading and back-loading.

d) RIVERS: Except during periods of excessive dry, the Herbert/Strickland rivers can be negotiated by the vessels as referred in section (b). See also, section (b).

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

e) Several absentees were said to possess varying skills, e.g., "foreman" at the Dape Rodney saw mill - which could mean anything, and "works for FWD Dara" - could be an office cleaner or something. Generally speaking, no fully trained artisans have been produced from this area. For information on clerical skills, see paragraph (F).

(1) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A number of committees and groups of other politicians have dropped in at the Lake on various occasions during the last 12 months. Those villagers who were interested enough to come to Moba on these occasions got their "political moneys" worth so they say. Unfortunately, in most cases, the visiting groups only stayed long enough to put forward their own views and policies and not much time was devoted to allowing people to ask questions. However, I feel sure that actually seeing such people as the Chief Minister and Fr. John Mamas did more to arouse national interest amongst the local people than would hours of political education over Radio Dava. Of course, that is not to say that the Lake Murrays were in a frenzy over the visitors but rather that they became a little more aware and appreciative of the fact that the House of Assembly is composed of members from all over Papua New Guinea and that the country is being controlled by Papua New Guineans. It is evident that the impressions of the Lake people by these visits must be followed up by further political education or else they will sink back into their old political stagnation.

It is a recognised fact that when the people are tied to an everyday humdrum existence of subsistence farming that they reach a situation where they cannot, and are not desirous to, project their minds to situations and life, e.g. PNG as a nation, outside their immediate daily sphere. Rural development is one way through which the harsh subsistence type living can be ameliorated and at the same time their awareness and appreciation of happenings on a National scene can be increased.

Despite the persuasive words of the visiting politicians, many Lake people are still wary of the imminent Self Government and the following Independence. Their anxiety is mainly based on the fact that they are not economically prepared and, although they are not even on the road to being adequately prepared, politically speaking, that doesn't really enter into their feelings of unpreparedness. This is probably because, since Europeans first came and established Administration, there has always been a "Central Government" which has looked after the interests of the people no matter how disinterested the people were. The only real change since then, as far as they can see, is that Papua New Guineans have replaced Europeans in the "Central Government", and, as their confidence in the present Central Government grows, they are being lulled into a feeling that political equilibrium is being re-established and that they can drift back to their former ways of virtual total political disinterest. However, on the economic side of things, they appreciate that they are being fully inducted into a system which requires some form of money producing ventures in order to keep up with the progressing situation - and that this system is one from which they cannot practically withdraw.

Another feature in the awakening of the political awareness of the average Lake Murray villager is the Fly River Area Authority. Originally, the concept of the Area Authority did not get much publicity and very little of its functions were known by the general populace. However, as more and more emphasis and responsibility is put on the Area Authority, it is becoming that is receiving more attention and interest of the people - ~~possibly~~ possibly even more interest than is taken in the Central Government and the happenings in the House of Assembly. This is probably because 2¹ of the Area Authority members actually reside in the Lake area and that the decisions and actions of the A.A. seem to have more relevance to the daily lives of the people than do those emanating from the House of Assembly. It is probable that the political attention of the people will focus more and more on the Area Authority as it achieves greater status and power, although this may possibly change in many years time when the populace, as a unit, has the education and awareness to fully appreciate the actual absolute power, status and functions of the Central Government, and when this time arrives, they will appreciate that the A.A. is only an arm of the Central Government rather than the absolute body that controls the existence, services and functions inside Western District.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA. (6)

a) Types of economic trees in the Lake Murray area are limited to coconut and rubber trees. Each village has access to a large number of coconut trees, either at the village itself or at old village sites or garden places. Estimates of numbers are impossible to calculate, but probably in the vicinity of about 300-400 per village. All of these trees have been planted village fashion, i.e. not in the prescribed fashion for commercial production of copra.

There are approximately 75,800 rubber trees in the area and the range of maturity is from 6 months to 6 years (see Appendix 'C'). In addition, there are many thousands more stumps in village nurseries, but an approximate number is not known. All of these referred trees have been planted under DASF direction and so are correctly laid out to ensure the best possible production of ~~maxim~~ latex.

b) No enduring copra production has ever been carried out in the Lake area and none is likely. For total rubber production, in weight and fiscal value, see Appendix 'C'. From the appendix, it is seen that only 11 men are actually tapping and in some cases, they have only been tapping for a few months, so although \$630 does not seem like a lot of money, when taken into ~~the~~ perspective, that amount is very encouraging to the villagers.

c) By DASF estimates, the following latex production figures are possible:

1st year of tapping	460 kg / day / hectare,
2nd " " "	670 " " "
3rd " " "	780 " " "
4th " " "	890 " " "
5th " " "	1110 " " "

As previously written, comparison of these figures with actual production figures is not yet possible for a number of reasons, to wit, some of the block owners have not been producing for a full year, and others have only half of their block actually producing latex. Production has continued on into the 73/74 financial year and since June 1973, a number of price rises for all grades of rubber has occurred, so the future financial returns to the villagers looks very good.

d) No market gardening is carried out on a commercial basis but a considerable amount of garden produce is purchased from the villagers by the various station people - this would probably amount to about \$500 per year.

e) As elicited from the 72/73 vouchers/payheets held at the Boboa Treasury Office were the following wages etc:

Public Works Dep.	Wages	2105.00
DASF, Maka	Wages	1123.00
	Purchase of rubber	630.90
DASF, Boboa	Wages	3745.00
	Crocodile/fish	1274.00
	Services	54.00
DCMBA	Wages	2163.00
	Services	312.00
Police Pensions		617.00
		<hr/>
		12023.00
	Sale of garden produce - estimated	500.00
	Oil Company Wages - estimated	4560.00
		<hr/>
		17,083.00

Not included in the above is the cash earned through the sale of crocodile skins to itinerant traders and the 2 Lake Murray Co-operatives. In the former case, the referred traders have since departed the Lake, and, in the latter, the records of the 2 Co-operatives are inconsistent and unreliable. Also not included is the sale of fish and artifacts to itinerant fishermen/traders and wages paid to Public Servants working in the Lake Murray area.

(12) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (continued).

f) The Lake Murray Co-operative has its main store at Boboa, with a branch store at Maka. Both of these are not functioning properly, and, if it were not for the large profit to be made from the resale of crocodile skins, the stores would not even be viable economic propositions. The initial years of the Co-operatives, that is, during the drought and the subsequent skin boom of 1965, saw great interest taken in them by the people of the Lake. However, with subsequent financial losses due to inefficiency, embezzlement, and other corruption, followed by non payment of dividends, the Lake Murray people have mostly lost interest in the theory behind the Co-operatives and tend to think of it as only another trade store. The original share capital of the Co-operative was \$120,000 but no-one knows if any more shares, either recognised or fraudulent, have been issued since that time. As far as share ownership and the issue of dividends goes, the people of Lake Murray have written off all their "investments" as being irredeemable losses.

g) The only entrepreneurs in the area are the owners of the various village trade stores - some 14 in all (see Appendix "F"). The interest and efficiency with which these stores are run vary - the worst trade store seen was at Nago, and its stock consisted of 2 tins of fish and 4 cups of rice (weevilled) - the best, which is run at Miwa village by Mr Dekoral Wnoka, had a wide variety of knick knacks, clothing, foods etc - admittedly Mr Dekoral does receive some support from Mr Gary Selwood, of Daru. By and by, the proprietors of these 14 village trade stores are illiterate, have no real knowledge of business principles and "maintain" their "trade stores" as a form of status symbol.

h) A fairly high percentage of villagers have bank accounts, mainly with the National Savings Bank, although a few do have Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts. Use of the accounts is very limited seeing that most of the people have very little spare money to bank. Overall, passbooks in the area have balances ranging from 10c to \$250, but the average would be about \$1.50. Confidence in the National Savings Bank has dropped to an all time low with the discovery of a horde of passbooks in the domestic quarters at the Boboa Animal Husbandry Centre - the agency had apparently been taken over by the enterprising domestic (illiterate) who proceeded to "service" Bank customers, evidenced by the series of unintelligible scrawls in the uncovered passbooks and no tracing of funds is possible - the domestic is now a guest of Her Majesty, for other misdemeanors, at Daru Corrective Institutions.

i) The villages in the Lake Murray area experienced little difficulty in the actual payment of Council tax, but they did have reservations about paying it because they believe that they are not getting their moneys worth (see paragraph (c)).

j) It is difficult to work out an exact income-per-head-of-population and it can only be estimated as being about \$40 to \$50 per head per annum. The inflow of cash would be approximately the same for all villages in the area.

k) As assessed, marketing facilities within the area are very limited. The only market place that exists as such is the Council marketplace/shed at Boboa but, as the volume of produce brought into it is so small, it is usually sold as soon as the transport canoes hit the beaches of Boboa.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

a) In the inhabited areas of the Lake surrounds there is not a lot of arable land available for increased plantings - as it is, some of the rubber plantings, e.g. at Busuki and Magiporo, are situated on undulating terrain. The most likely and most suitable place for large scale primary expansion is the now uninhabited Libu plateau - some 70 kilometers south west of Boboa. At the moment, a team of DASF Land Use change are surveying this area, with view of introducing palm oil into the area. Initial results of this survey have yet to be announced. About 4 hours by outboard motor north east of Boboa is the Kapikas resettlement scheme, which is administered from Honau Sub District Office. About 200 people are settling in here, with the intention of rubber growing. As yet, the land has not been alienated, but it will have to be before the scheme progresses much further. Generally, quite an amount of arable land lies within 32 kilometers of the border with Indian Jaiah but DASF is reluctant to encourage stock and crops there for fear of diseases being carried from there into the Papua New Guinean hinterland.

b) Market gardening could be increased considerably but there is no local market as yet and facilities for exporting the sort of crops that would grow around here would involve costly freezers and rapid transport to the market area which would tend to make the scheme impractical.

c) At present, wage earnings within the area could not be increased since all labour employing organisations are already making full use of local labour resources within the bounds of practicality. The manpower in the villages at present is hardly sufficient for the working and further development of a high intensity attention and labour crop like rubber and if more labour were taken from the villages then the rubber scheme would begin to take on an impractical aspect.

d) Barramundi abound in the Lake and surrounding swamps and good catches have been made by itinerant fishermen in the Lake. However, a large amount of capital would be needed to set up freezers and associated equipment to enable the Lake people to exploit the Barramundi reserves. As they do not possess the know-how and business acumen to manage such a fishing project, the only way would be to include "foreigners", i.e. either non Lake people or expatriates.

At present, Mr Fred Spychiger is at Meka, with some \$40,000 worth of equipment including freezers, generators, nets, and outboard motors etc etc and he intends to set up a fishing business/piggery/poultry farm and other sideline ventures. He has had wide experience in all the above mentioned businesses and, as he has declared his intention of settling down to live in the area, this project should be a great boon to the area once it gets off the ground. Mr. Spychiger also intends to have maximum local participation in the venture. At present, he is living in the old Administration house at Meka, and is waiting for approval of his application to lease land at Meka - seeing that he submitted the only application, its approval is virtually guaranteed. Spychiger is honest in his intentions and should be accorded all possible support.

Also on the drawing board is a freezer that Mr. G Selwood hopes to install at Miwa village during early '74. The Miwa people, who have had some years of fishing experience under Mr Selwood's guidance, should be in a position to gain much more should the freezer be installed.

Timber milling is another economic activity which could be successfully carried - given the proper supervision. It was due to lack of experience and supervision that the Co-operative saw mill at Meka, set up in 1969, only operated for 2 days and has lain idle since that time. The APC Mission at Pangoa has sawmilling facilities but its operations are suspended while Mr. Keith Dennis is on long leave. Mr Spychiger has also had extensive experience in saw milling and he intends looking into the possibilities of re-establishing saw milling activities on the Lake. With the increase in RIF funds and subsequent approval of RIF projects, the use of locally sawn timber would greatly reduce building costs as well as providing an income to numerous local people and set a Lake Murray saw milling operation on a sound basis.

The main factor limiting projects in the area is the people themselves. Except for the villages of Busuki, Upohia and Magiporo, the rest of the villages of the Lake Murray area have "an ingrained and traumatic horror of work" - this, plus the relative lack of population, tends to impede economic ventures around the Lake.

(C) ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

a) Most of the villagers passively accept Local Government and only a few could be said to be actively supporting the Lake Murray Council. For most of the people, the benefits that they have received are minimal, and ones which they feel that they would have received anyway, even without the Council.

Some complaints were received that the Council was not doing anything to bring business into the area, and it was explained that introduction of business was primarily the job of other departments, although it is an accepted fact that active councils in other areas have indeed been involved in the introduction and/or consolidation of economic interests in their own area. However, with a Council like the Lake Murray council, lumbered with a mostly apathetic population, one cannot expect it to strive ahead. Needless to say, the complaints came from the middle Lake villages - renowned for their apathy and general inability to work.

A general feeling throughout the Lake is that the people are not getting their monies worth when it comes to paying Council taxes - in the 6 years that the Council has been established a few fish nets have been distributed plus Government supplied radios. As well, there is the Council canoe, at present unserviceable at Obo, which has been utilised for the people on many occasions; the council rest house, market and chambers at Boboa. These disgruntlements seem to hinge on the fact that the council has, for 2 or 3 years been trying to install galvanised iron water tanks at each village, however, due to difficulty in getting tank supplies, transport and artisan labour etc not one of these tanks had yet been successfully installed. Most of the villages have these tanks and there they sit, minus taps, guttering etc, much to the annoyance of the general populace.

Another factor behind the ineffectiveness of the Council is that it is prone to splits on tribal grounds as well as on the grounds of policy. The Suki factions tend to stick together and vote as a block at meetings and thus the "Minorities" such as the Pare, Longom and the Northern Fly councillors tend to be on the outer. Of course, these latter councillors are partly to blame for the situation because they refuse to stand up at Council meetings and say exactly what they are desirous to say. The Council is virtually controlled by Gurs Kainde and Sekware, the President and Vice-President respectively, with the situation being that Kainde uses his position to persuade the other councillors that most projects would be best in his own area e.g, airstrip at Kooval, freezer on the Fly etc, etc. Kainde is the most experienced and most travelled (Australia in 1969) person on the council and so a lot of Councillors tend to either follow what he says or else passively accept his decisions. Generally, the council will not be able to function successfully as a council unless all the councillors take a more active roll.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

With the general ignorance of political matters that the Lake people have, it is hard for them to have a definable attitude towards Central Government. It is fairly common knowledge that Western District has three members representing it in the House of Assembly, and the names of the three are known by a few. Mr. Olewale, member for the South Fly Open, has visited Boboa once or twice; Mr. Niapuri Kina has been to Boboa on numerous occasions, and, once or twice, has ventured out to the villages in the hinterland of Lake Murray; Mr. K. Womai, member for the North Fly Open, has not visited the area as such and has only been at Boboa en route to or from Daru. Needless to say, the general feeling is one of displeasure with the latter member because of his neglect of his voting public in the Lake Murray area. The image that the Western District M.H.A.'s put forward is very important because it helps the people to relate themselves to the functions of the House, through their members. Thus, Messrs. Olewale and Kina are keeping in touch with the people and putting over a good image of the House.

General feeling toward, and appreciation of, Central Government is increasing all the time, and this has been helped by the visits of various committees and other groups of politicians who have held meetings and informal discussions at Boboa. In listening to the dissertations of these politicians, the people have obtained a better appreciation of the work and aspirations of the Central Government than if they had heard the same very words over the radio, in fact, they probably would have switched the radio off.

It is generally felt that the Government is pushing ahead a little too fast with Self Government and Independence. The people realize that there is little that they can do about it and they just passively accept it as they do with most political situations whether it be local, District or Central Government.

(c) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES and FACILITIES.

Are virtually non-existent. At Boboa and Maka stations, accommodation can usually be arranged with the Station people and at village level, there are usually rest houses or single mens quarters where one can kip for the night - there are no hotels etc to accommodate aspiring travellers. There are no public or private facilities or services available in the area.

APPENDIX 'A'.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>TRIBAL GROUP.</u>	<u>LANGUAGE GROUP.</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR.</u>
Aewa	Iongon Suki	Iongon Kumi	Kudnak
Hoinbalevu	Suki	Kumi	Onaba
Iusaki	Iongon	Iongon	Kurok
Diga	Suki	Suki (Kumi)	Brot
Kaukina	Suki	Zimkani	Ackiri
Magipopo	Pare	Pare	Luwok
Niva	Suki	Zimkani	Selawo/Senamad
Hxo	Iongon Suki	Iongon Kumi	Kudnak
Tegve	Suki	Kumi	Dubiya
Upokin	Pare	Pare	Kain
Usukof	Suki Pare	Kumi Pare	Konzo

A total of 10 Councillors.

APPENDIX 'B'.Labour distribution in the Lake Murray Area.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>Union Oil</u>	<u>DOMADA</u>	<u>PWD</u>	<u>Land Use</u>	<u>DASF</u> <u>Pabea/Maka</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aewa	2				1	3
Boimbalavu						0
Buseki		4	2	5	7	18
Dinu	2					2
Kusikina						0
Magipopo					4	4
Miwa						0
Mago	4				1	5
Pagwa	6					6
Upolia					1	1
Usukof	<u>5</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>44</u>

Note: The above mentioned employers also employ staff who come from areas adjacent to the census division, but who prefer to be censused in their home villages.

APPENDIX 'C',Rubber Stump & Production Statistics.

* indicates that tapping has commenced.

(w) indicates that all the block has been replanted because of damage caused by the 1972 fires.

(p) indicates that part of the block has been replanted because of damage caused by the 1972 fires.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME OF BLOCK OWNER.</u>	<u>No. of Trees.</u>	<u>Area of Block (in Hectares)</u>	<u>Village Tree Total.</u>
AEMA	Daki Cor	772	1.68 H	772
BUSEKI	Birin Elemunop *	1045	2.4	
	Namben Kakuru *	1132	2.4	
	Kakuru Iamfop	1097	2.4	
	Toan Vinea (t)	1066	2.0	
	Kurumop Toanb (w)	760	1.2	
	Iamisa Tukas	1370	2.4	
	Muron Angas (w)	990	2.0	
	Misben Lapomas	1091	2.4	
	Nandun Tukas	1281	2.4	
	Dakua Hoy (p)	1136	2.4	
	Kuwak Bitan	1099	2.4	
	Elemunop Watet	918	2.0	
	Kanan Naduk	911	2.0	
	Dinani Okirit	800	1.6	
	Lucas Kairan	900	2.0	
	Sika Kairan	1099	2.4	
	Muron Ienan	540	1.2	
	Benan Watet	588	1.2	
	Kalop Koiop	350	0.8	
	Kanan Naduk	1027	2.0	
	Onwen Bitan	630	1.2	
	Kowokat Towarot (w)	640	1.2	
	Agobe Urege (p)	200	1.2	
	Iari Kien (w)	580	1.3	
	Ekaiyak Kabinat (w)	842	1.4	
	Kanon Dukat (w)	872	1.6	
	Arnot Kebenas	597	1.2	23,601
DIRU	Jim	434	1.0	
	Jilari	330	0.7	
	Alewa	111	0.3	
	Mingma	193	0.4	
	Kewata	180	0.4	
	Kaklo	192	0.4	
	Mareko	76	0.2	
	Daida	172	0.2	
	Angas	82	0.2	
	Koltoi	120	0.3	1,260
MAGIPOPO	Ionwan Nagi *	540	1.2	
	Uwa Ebu *	720	1.6	
	Gigizo Wanibe *	540	1.2	
	Tedua Kadogo *	1048	2.0	
	Minal Towa *	1080	2.4	
	Gigira Waro *	1684	2.4	
	Wedlwo Bayou	1009	2.0	
	Poni Tin	842	2.0	
	Kiana Gagobi	730	1.6	

APPENDIX 'C' (continued).

Rubber Stump and Production Statistics.

VILLAGE.	NAME of BLOCK OWNER.	No. of Trees.	Area of Block (in Hectares).	Village Tree Total.
MAGIPOPO (contin'd)	Ane Sesewa	382 (p)	0.4	
	Ginea Wasiba	762	1.6	
	Wipo Eba	787	1.6	
	Memoa Nagi	183	0.4	
	Navi Kugori	935	2.0	
	Kube Girika	590	2.0	
	Usuko Minai	400	0.8	
	Usuko Girika	419	0.8	12,051
NAGO	Danga Dengan (p)	1050	2.0	
	Koian Kembot (p)	840	2.0	
	Kakit Iaroran (w)	540	1.8	
	Kamin Imon (w)	900	2.0	
	Kutanop Kinnok (w)	730	1.6	
	Imberen Amunkun (w)	858	2.0	
	Ianginan Imon (w)	720	1.6	
	Iumop Kembot	720	1.6	
	Kondo Imon (w)	1350	2.4	
	Batkin Olong (w)	900	2.0	
	Iondo Makia (w)	720	1.6	
	Kiwuak Het (w)	556	1.6	
	Kerok Kamaon (w)	1041	2.0	
	Joseph Reka (w)	540	1.6	
	Chirit Bawaren	800	1.6	
	Ionkak Awaranop (w)	724	1.8	
	Warunkak Koari (w)	583	1.2	
	Koari Koari	580	1.2	
	Yongun Onyap	720	1.2	
	Koret Het	250	0.4	
	Iyarin Biri jat	260	0.3	
	Motap Reka	400	0.8	
	Borandi Imon	203	0.4	15,715
UPOBIA	Daba Gobo *	900	2.0	
	Kunuge Unka *	630	1.2	
	Kalah Sanda †	630	1.2	
	Wasumo Poiha (w)	630	1.2	
	Toyo Gowyo	400	0.8	
	Getuno Wuyaka	630	1.2	
	Yuro Duga (p)	479	1.2	
	Pozil Seke	685	1.2	
	Gewa Hude	479	0.8	
	Kira Tamogop	659	1.2	
	Wabe Turu	479	1.2	
	Serano Wikpo	479	1.2	
	Gigiro Uma	479	0.8	
	Inapo Sanda	640	1.2	
	Sisiro Gura	1034	2.0	
	Kaleya Hinabi	209	0.4	
	Yaba Se	611	1.2	
	Peliasina Mene	479	0.8	
	Kugury Fosusan	479	1.2	
	Sakoro Anobi	1331	2.4	
	Dumangi Waba	1850	4.0	
	Yans Gura	661	1.2	
	Gnawi Gere	1080	2.4	
	Sodana Anobi	1050	2.4	
	Hebi Pasowa	262	0.4	
	Kemoso Anbi	960	2.0	16,335

APPENDIX 'C' (continued).Rubber Stump and Production Statistics.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME of BLOCK OWNER.</u>	<u>No. of Trees.</u>	<u>Area of Block</u> <u>(in Hectares).</u>	<u>Village</u> <u>Tree Total.</u>
USUKOF	Gosangu	860	1.6	
	Hai	642	1.2	
	Dusa	526	1.2	
	Eimao	378	0.8	
	Hapoka	382	0.8	
	Dupa	248	0.4	
	Mato	271	0.4	
	Daniel	127	0.3	
	Sita	32	0.1	3,466

Total area under rubber is 159.9 hectares.

Total number of trees in the area is approximately 75,800.

Rubber production statistics for the year ended June 30th 1973.

<u>Grade of</u> <u>Rubber.</u>	<u>Village.</u>							
	<u>Dusaki</u>		<u>Mariopo</u>		<u>Brodia</u>		<u>Grade Total</u>	
	<u>Kg</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Kg</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Kg</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Kg</u>	<u>\$</u>
RSS 1	556.6	171.35	679.8	205.76	114.8	30.58	1351.2	407.69
RSS 2	105.8	34.68	280.8	71.68	53.6	14.12	440.2	120.48
RSS 3	72.9	19.44	126.5	33.99	56.3	14.007	255.7	67.50
Clippings	18.9	6.60	60.8	14.98	17.1	3.98	96.8	25.56
Scraps	36.9	3.22	20.7	2.39	37.4	3.17	95.0	8.77
	<u>791.1</u>	<u>\$235.29</u>	<u>1168.6</u>	<u>\$328.79</u>	<u>279.2</u>	<u>\$65.92</u>	<u>2238.9</u>	<u>\$630.00</u>

Note: The above rubber production statistics were compiled from Produce Purchase Dockets held by DASR at the Maka Extension Centre.

APPENDIX 'D'.School Attendance Statistics.WAZA Primary "A" School.

Village.	Standard.												Village Total.	
	One.		Two		Three.		Four.		Five.		Six.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Aewa	3	1	0	0	1									5
Boimbalavu	5				2	1		1	1					10
Busaki	3				6	4	4	2	2	2	9	5		39
Magipopo	2				1		2				2			7
Nago	2	2			1		2		2	2	3	1		15
Upobia	3	3			1	1	1	2	1	2	2			16
Usukof	2				2		3		3					10
Others	13	13			1	1	2	1	2	1	2			36
Sub Total	35	19	0	0	15	7	14	6	11	7	18	6		138
Total in each Class.	54		0		22		20		18		24			

PAFOGA Primary "A" School

Village.	Standard.												Village Total.	
	One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five.		Six.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Boimbalavu											4	2		6
Diam			7		3	1			1		2			14
Kusikisa	7	5	3	5	5	5			2					32
Miva	10	3	5	7	8	7			2	1	5	1		49
Tagum	2		6	2	6	1			3	1	3			24
Usukof	1								2					3
Others	5	2	4	2	3	6			4	1	9	3		40
Sub Total	26	10	25	16	25	20	0	0	19	3	23	6		168
Total in each Class.	36		41		45		0		22		29			

NOTE: The group referred to as 'Others' in the above tables include such children as those from outside the census division and children of Mission and Government staff.

: Villages not included in either one of the above have no children at that particular school.

: Above statistics taken from Class attendance rolls held at the respective schools.

APPENDIX "D" (continued).

School Attendance Statistics.

Village (and Total Population.	CHILDREN 6 TO 12 YEARS.								
	Overall Number.			Number at School.			Percentage at School.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Overall %
Awa (85)	11	14	25	4	1	5	36%	7%	20%
Boimbalavu (156)	25	24	49	12	4	16	48	17	32
Busaki (264)	39	42	81	26	13	39	67	25	40
Dinu (206)	37	22	59	13	1	14	33	15	24
Kusikina (195)	37	26	63	17	15	32	46	58	51
Magipopo (105)	11	11	22	7	0	7	64	0	32
Miwa (349)	53	50	103	30	19	49	57	38	48
Nago (156)	23	26	49	10	5	15	43	29	31
Tagua (299)	48	48	96	20	4	24	42	8	25
Upobia (154)	16	16	32	8	8	16	50	50	50
Usukof (299)	44	38	82	13	0	13	30	0	15
	334	317	661	160	70	230	47	21	34

High School Students.

	Form.								Sub TOTAL	TOTAL	Balinc V.T.S.	
	ONE		TWO		THREE		FOUR					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Awa			1						1	1		
Boimbalavu	1		1				1	1	2	4		
Busaki			3		3	1	4		10	2	12	
Dinu									0	0	0	3
Kusikina			1						1	0	1	
Magipopo									0	0	0	
Miwa	1		1						2	0	2	6
Nago			1	1		1			1	2	3	
Tagua									0	0	0	1
Upobia									0	0	0	
Usukof			2						2	0	2	
	4	1	8	1	3	2	5	1	20	5	25	10

APPENDIX "F"Licensed Stores in the Lake Murray Area.

<u>Registered Name/Owner.</u>	<u>Village/Location.</u>	<u>Licence Number.</u>
Kala Sando	Upobla	B 16220
Wambon Kakuro	Puseki	16221
Oktan Tamangan	Nago	16223
Kavang Imon	"	16224
Giago'ore Sebara	Miwa	16225
Dekorni Wanoka	"	16226
Senda Pixiano	"	16238
Sianka Aitawai	"	16239
Lake Murray Co-operative	Boboa	16228
" " "	Maka	16235
Zeomeng Balangia	Tagun	16233
Deisi Murup	Dimu	16234
Pangoa trade store	Pangoa	16240
Gosai Wasigul	Kusina	17902
Saseo Mofe	"	17903
Robinson Kozap	Bohabelavu	17904

PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKE MURRAY
 Subdistrict: NGA AD
 District: WESTERN
 Report No: 2 of 73/74
 Conducted by: C. K. SMITH
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
 Duration: 22/8/73 to 24/9/73
 No. of Days: 34
 Census Division: MIDDLE FLY

Population: 2044
 Council Area: LAKE MURRAY
 House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY
 Map Reference: BORDER SERIES
 Last Patrol: JUNE 73
 Objects of Patrol: CENSUS & AREA STUDY,
 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION,
 BORDER MATTERS

The District Commissioner,

~~DARY~~ District,
~~WESTERN DISTRICT~~

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 71 To 78, (✓)
 - Patrol Instruction, ()
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, (✓)
 - Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 10/1/1974

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
- District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report
- Above average
 - Average
 - Below average

Date: 24/1/1974

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electr-ate)				Grand Total
		Under 15 years		15 years and over		Under 15 years		15 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
3/7/73	ALAMBAK	31	30	32	30			1		124
22/9/73	BOIKMAVA	53	42	33	53	1	3	3	1	189
5/7/73	BOSSET	119	122	97	99	5		8	7	457
25/8/73	KAVIANANGA	106	97	57	71	2	2	8	3	340
28/8/73	KOMOVAI	42	21	28	26	3	2	5	2	129
9/9/73	KUEM	55	50	51	52			1		209
23/3/73	LEVAME	37	23	23	22	1				106
6/7/73	MANDA	26	30	40	27			1	1	125
11/9/73	MIPAN	69	58	61	69					257
18/9/73	TINUNGA	31	25	26	27					108
		562	493	448	476	12	7	27	14	2044

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-22-5
Date: 5/2/74

The District Commissioner
Western District.....
DARU.....
.....

RE: ... Lake MURRAY..... PATROL NO. 2..... OF 1973/74.....
CONDUCTED BY MR. ... G.K. Smith.....
TO: ... Middle Fly..... CENSUS DIVISION.....

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. ... 1..... together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/compilation.

P. Bouraga
(P. BOURAGA)
A/Secretary.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NOBOD.

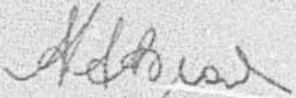
24th January, 1974
67-7-1
BROWN/erb
D.C.

District Office,
PARU

LAKE MURRAY P/R No. 2 OF 1973/74

My comments re late submission of patrol report made on Lake Murray P/R No. 1 of 75/74 also apply in this case.

I agree it is a good report and would have been even more valuable if received on 24th October, 1973 and not 24th January, 1974.



R.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
LAKE MURRAY

c.c. Secretary,
Dept. of Chief Minister and
Development Administration,
NOBODU.

A. Introduction.

(a) The Middle Fly census division appears from the air to be flat and featureless. The main features of the area are the FLY and STRICKLAND rivers and their surrounding swamps and flood plains. The total area of the census division is just under 5000 square kilometres. Of this area ten percent can be considered as permanently inundated and about forty percent as not subject to annual inundation. The area of higher ground in the FLY-STRICKLAND was known as the LIDU plateau comprises most of this forty percent and is currently subject to investigation with a view to agricultural resettlement.

The altitude of the area varies between 40 metres and 80 metres above mean sea level. Areas between 40 and 60 metres above m.s.l. are subject to inundation.

The rainfall is usually just over 120 inches per year. Most years there is a discernible 'dry' season sometime during the last six months of the calendar year, this lasts about four months. As a rule the first six months are the 'wettest'. Local rainfall is not the major factor in influencing the water level in the large rivers. The FLY and STRICKLAND respond mainly to rainfall, or lack of rainfall, in the hills and mountains in the north of the district. The FLY is also affected by the damming or draining action of the tides at its mouth. For example - heavy rain at KUMBA and HUNTER combined with high tides and bore at the mouth mean a rapid rise of water level in the middle FLY river whether there has been any rainfall in the area or not. The FLY rises and falls through about ten metres between flood level and drought level.

Vegetation in the area consists of savannah grass and small scrubby trees (that like living with their feet in water) in the places most subject to inundation. Normal tropical forest grows on the higher and drier places of land.

(b) The Middle Fly census division is located in the Lake Huray patrol post area in the HONAD sub-district of the Western district. LAKE HURRAY patrol post is about 290 km by air and about 950 km by river from district headquarters at DAND. LAKE HURRAY to HONAD sub-district headquarters is about 120 km. HONAD is only accessible by air. LAKE HURRAY strip can take category 'B' aircraft and is 800 metres in length. From DAND, LAKE HURRAY can be reached by trailer sized vessels all year round, except during rare drought conditions. In the middle Fly census division the main off-loading places for vessels are at OBO, ALAYBAK and BOBERT (see map). River access to the Middle Fly is excellent the FLY river being both broad and deep and flowing right through the middle of the census division. There is now also a bulldozed track, possibly to be upgraded to a 4 wheel drive road from a point on the shores of LAKE HURRAY to ALAYBAK on the FLY river. There is a small private airfield at the mission station at BOBERT. This is suitable only for category 'B' aircraft. There is another small airfield at OBO but this is unusable for most of the year, being either underwater or overgrown.

(c) Identification and Administration contact of an enduring nature date from the late 1940's. Previous to this time contact was sporadic and consisted of chance encounters with the various expeditions by the FLY river during the 1920's and 30's. The 1950's were a period of sleepy co-existence with neither the Administration nor the people interfering too much with each other. Early sixties saw the Indonesian take-over of Dutch West New Guinea and a resultant re-awakening of official interest in the border area. The drought and crocodile skin boom of 1965 put the FLY river on the economic map and saw the first major influx of European shooters and traders. The I.C.F. HURRAY C.-operative society was formed as a result of the skin boom and has just this year finally faded away as the last echo of the great skin boom. The LAKE HURRAY Local Government Council was started in 1968 and looks like lasting for a while yet.

There have been a few isolated 'flash in the pan' cargo cults type incidents over the years but all have been short lived and not widely supported. There are no cargo cults in evidence in the area at the moment although most of the people still strongly believe in sorcery, magic etc.

Introduction (continued)

At the present time the majority of the people of the Middle Fly census division are reasonably tractable and pleasant enough to work with. They are pro-administration and not yet anti-Local Government Council. They still display a large degree of deference to Europeans and can be easily influenced by a European person good or bad. They are very keen for economic development (road money) but not so keen on hard work. Crocodile hunting has meant easy money, as and when required, for many years and as a result the area suffers from mild inflation. They have not a good idea of the value of money in terms of work required to earn it.

C. K. SMITH,
Assistant District Officer.

12/10/73.

B. Population, Distribution and trends.

(a) The population of the Middle Fly is almost hopelessly spread out and sparse. Communications between villages and throughout the area as a whole are very slow and arduous due to the great distances that have to be covered to reach small numbers of people.

The average village population is about 240 people. Six of the ten villages in the area have populations well under two hundred. To visit all ten villages and return to LAKE MURRAY station a patrol covers more than nine hundred (900) kilometres of river and swamp.

The people are reasonably healthy and the neo-natal mortality rate is insignificant.

Village population figures are recorded on the inside of the patrol report jacket.

(b) All villages are accessible by canoe and this is the usual means of travel in the census division. The three main walking tracks from the Middle Fly area to LAKE MURRAY are marked on the accompanying map. There is also a bulldozed track from LAKE MURRAY to AIAMBAK on the FLY river. It remains to be seen whether this will be upgraded to a vehicular road.

(c) A comparison of the village population figures with the village directory will show that there are two extra villages included in this years census. They are TINURKA and LEVANE. Some years back the two villages TINURKA and AIAMBAK joined together at AIAMBAK. TINURKA village site was deserted and the TINURKA people expressed the desire to be censused with the AIAMBAK people. Due to social friction and squabbles over land and rubber planting the TINURKA people have now separated again from AIAMBAK and gone and rebuilt their old village at TINURKA. They have also cleared rubber blocks and planted nurseries at this site so they are not likely to be moving back to AIAMBAK in a hurry. Therefore they have been censused separately. LEVANE is a completely new village on the STRICKLAND river. It consists of people from BOIKHAVA and KAVIAHANGA who have moved to this new spot in order to plant rubber on land that clearly and indisputably belongs to them. They too have been given a separate census book.

(d) During the course this area study recompilation the census book for the MIDDLE FLY area was completely rewritten. This is because the old book had been unwisely set out so that in most cases there was no space left to enter new children, new spouses etc. This problem had existed for some years with the result that names were squeezed in two to a line, up the side of the page, lone children were recorded on the end pages and the whole book was in a chaotic state of confusion.

This time the book has been set ^{out} so that there is more than adequate space to accommodate all possible population increases for at least the next ten years, more in most cases. All names and family changes have also been revised.

G.F. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

12/10/73.

C. Social Groupings.

(a) The largest type of social grouping in the Middle Fly is by language. There are three language groups found in the area.

The SIKAKAKI language is spoken by the people of LEVANE, SIKIKAVA, HAVIANAKRA, and KOSOVAI villages, a total of 764 people (this language is also spoken by NIWA and KUSIKIA villages in the LAKE MURRAY census div.).

The WAMAK language is the native tongue of the villages AIAMBAK, BOSSET, TINUNGA, MANDA and NIPAN a total speaking population of 1071. (This group is sometimes known as the BUASI people.)

The village of KUSH is the sole constituent of the MANDOBO language group, population 209. All other MANDOBO speaking villages are in IRIAN JAYA.

These languages constitute social groups because of the 'wantok' system. There is not open hostility between these groups but hospitality is usually minimal on occasions when they do mingle. Social intercourse between the SIKAKAKI and the WAMAK people is facilitated by the fact that these two groups can 'hear' (but not speak) each others language and this in a lot of cases helps to soften some of the barriers erected by the 'wantok' system.

(b) With the exception of BOSSET I would hesitate to call a Middle Fly village a 'social group'. Each village consists of a number of extended families who occasionally live together on one site which is convenient to their various tracts of traditionally owned land. Usually the villages are nearly deserted because most of the families prefer to camp out at their sage places and hunting lodges. Loyalty to family and clan is the basis of the community. Loyalty to the 'village' is almost non-existent. I shall however continue to use the word 'village' throughout this report purely for convenience sake.

Identification with and loyalty to a clan varies in degree from village to village. The larger the village the more 'clan-conscious' the people. Consistent with this observation the people of BOSSET (the largest Middle Fly village) are by far the most clan orientated in the area. In most villages the clans are only in evidence in matters relating to land and marriage. At BOSSET the clan system extends into selection of students for higher education, allocation of shotguns, and rosters for work on their barra-undi fishing business. In the newly written census book BOSSET has been divided up into clan sections in the book, the only village where this has been done.

I think that the more families that live in close proximity to each other the greater the need there is to belong to some larger group (i.e. the clan) in order to gain a measure of 'protection' from the surrounding masses. In the smaller villages where sometimes a whole clan will only consist of one family the clan and family identities merge and one becomes indistinguishable from the other.

(c) The language pattern is as described above.

(d) There was never any long lasting and rigid pattern of traditional entities or alliances between any of the groups as outlined above. Alliances of convenience did spring up from time to time but there is nothing of usefulness to be gained by going into these here.

(e) Much the same as for (d) above.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

15/10/73.

D. Leadership.

There is no one person who could be considered the leader of the entire Middle Fly area. However each language group has its own personages. The men named in this section are naturally of greatest importance within their own villages but I have selected these men because their importance and influence extends to other villages as well.

Firstly the leaders of the SINAKANI language group.

Mr. ULISINI KAINDE, President Lake Murray Local Government Council, member Fly River Area Authority, member District Education Board, lives near KONOVAI village and is one of the two councillors elected for the KAVIANAKIA/KONOVAI ward. Mr. KAINDE is educated to standard 5 and is literate in simple english, motu, pidgin and malay as well as the vernacular. He has previously worked as a storekeeper in KIKORI and also in (then) Dutch West New Guinea. Visited Australia in 1969 as Lake Murray Council President.

In the past Mr. KAINDE has identified himself with the U.F.N. mission for education purposes and also to help him along on his social climb. He is now anti-mission and seems to be trying to make life difficult for them by attacking them whenever possible in the council meetings and in the village. Mr. KAINDE now has two wives which should help to further strain relations between him and the mission. At the moment Mr. KAINDE is riding high in the 'Administration' system. No doubt we will be just as readily discarded as was the mission if and when it suits Mr. KAINDE.

As mentioned above Mr. KAINDE lives near but not 'at' KONOVAI village. He has his house and gardens established on a separate island some distance from the main village complex. Last year the Lake Murray sent in a submission for a 2000 gallon galvanised iron water tank and catchment for a place called KAKATE. KAKATE it turns out is Mr. KAINDE's personal island. Mr. KAINDE has various quite plausible reasons as to why the tank was located there and not at the main village. The fact remains that Mr. KAINDE has his personal water supply provided by public monies, and the village where everyone else lives has nothing. They are still drinking swamp water. There are also other villages which have not yet received tanks. Mr. KAINDE has managed to wangle a water supply out of the council, placing his own comfort ahead of the needs of his own ward and of other villages in the council area.

As for Mr. KAINDE being a leader in the area, the fact that he managed to shove this tank business through the council and the fact that no-one in the village has ever complained or objected is certainly proof of his power, if nothing else.

Mr. KAINDE's father is an important land owner in the KONOVAI area and presumably Mr. KAINDE stands to inherit these rights. This will give him more direct power than that which he wields at the present.

Mr. KERAI WANBIKA is an important and still powerful elder statesman of the SINAKANI group. He is 55 years old and still very active. He was village Constable at KAVIANAKIA for 25 years. He has had numerous wives and has fathered at least 20 children, he has many grandchildren. He has no formal education, is illiterate, can speak police motu and a little pidgin. He is very pro-administration and always actively helpful. He can order about nearly everyone in the village, including the educated (St.6 graduates) youths who normally consider themselves too sophisticated to indulge in the more mundane village chores and activities. The present Councillor at KAVIANAKIA would have a much harder job if it were not for the support of KERAI. A lot of KERAI's following consists of relatives by blood and by marriage that he has accumulated over the years via his many wives and the marriages of his sons and daughters. I doubt whether any other one person in the whole SINAKANI group could muster such a large number of 'close' relatives. KERAI is a bastion of administration influence in the SINAKANI group. Any officer who fails to win KERAI's support can expect the going to be very difficult in his work with the SINAKANI's.

B. Leadership. (continued from previous page)

The two men of distinction amongst the BUARI or WAMAK speaking people are the two Local Government Councillors at BOSSET.

The first, Mr. LEO NALA, has been a councillor since the inception of the Lake Murray Council and has served at one time as council President. He is a very clever and usually good natured sort of person and has been of great assistance to the Administration during all his time in office. He is educated to standard five and can read and write quite well in English, Motu, Malay pidgin and the vernacular. Although he can speak and understand English he prefers to converse in Motu. He has one conviction for adultery (fined). Worked in Port Moresby for seven years for the old Electrical Undertakings Branch, he says it was in some clerical capacity but the details of his duties are rather vague. He also claims to have performed clerical duties for the Dutch Administration in BERAIKI. This is probably true. He is married to a woman from the RIGO sub-district and she is probably the most progressive and socially alert woman at BOSSET for her age group. She is president of the women's club and a general pillar of society. Leo is on the BOSSET school board of management and participates actively in all school church and community activities. LEO holds influence because he has been for a long time the most sophisticated man at BOSSET and in fact the entire WAMAK group. He has consolidated this with a long history of helping out in community works etc.

The second councillor at BOSSET is Mr. MATHEUS EKOLA. He is educated to standard six. Married with six children. Previously worked as a teacher for the Catholic mission for three years. Also worked with FED at BOKRO as a plumbers assistant for seven years. Speaks, reads and writes English, Motu, pidgin, Malay. He has no court convictions. He is also an excellent fellow. He is a strong supporter of the Catholic mission and to date had restricted himself to 'mission politics' holding several positions in the church and going off to conferences and so forth. This is his first term as a councillor. He is proving very useful and is working just as well for the council as he does for the church. He is pro-administration and pro-mission. Same as LEO he is respected because of his education and experience. All references to missions here mean the HONORABLE CATHOLIC MISSION.

Another figure of some importance amongst the WAMAK people is DOMINICUS ONOKAI the councillor from HAPAN. He is quite influential in the ASU river villages. He has no formal education and has not been out of the area but seems to have acquired a degree of sophistication that somehow makes him stand out amongst the others of his ward. A good natured and pretty straight sort of character easy to work with. Is pro-administration and pro-mission. Speaks the lingua franca and Malay.

The obvious leader of the MANDORO village of KUM is KOSLUN KUMBAHE, elected unanimously (except for two old ladies who nuffed their lines at the polling booth) to the position of councillor for KUM. Has only been formally educated to standard six but has a command of English, mathematics and general social and political awareness exceeding that found in a lot of high school students. He was employed for four years by the Lake Murray co-operative as a storekeeper and at present owns and manages one of the very few successful trade stores in the Lake Murray area. Speaks Malay. A very young vigorous and go ahead type of councillor. Definitely an improvement on the old traditional leader type of councillor who is often out of his depth when dealing with council matters. He has no known prejudices and seems to be pro-everyone. An excellent example of the young educated (but not 'spivvy') type of leader.

There are other councillors in the area who have small followings in their own clans etc but all the other councillors not listed are sub-ordinate to one or the other of the men named above.

G.E. SMITH,
Assistant District Officer.

15/11/73

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance appears to run on the male side from father to son. As long as the patriarch of a particular family is still living he controls all the land belonging to that family, on his death control can go to either his younger brother or his eldest son, who ever is most suitable. Land is owned within the clan. Usually all the owners of a piece of land will belong to the same clan. Women do own land. Very occasionally a woman's name will appear in an age-loy agreement etc. All men own or have interest in some land but not ~~simply~~ all women.

The actual 'land' itself is not of great importance to the Middle Fly people at this stage because they are not great gardeners, but the sage places, coconut stands, fishing swamps and crocodile hunting grounds within their tracts of ground are of great importance.

(b) There are no natives of the Middle Fly census division who hold any land on lease from the administration, all land is traditionally owned. There are the various pieces of alienated land but these are all for mission stations, aidposts etc. There are no commercial leases in the area.

The people do not have much knowledge of tenure conversion. On occasions when tenure conversion and allied subjects have been under discussion the response has not been enthusiastic. Each person has so much land that there is no crowding yet and the low level and communal nature of the economic activity in the area to date has not given rise to problems that need solving by tenure conversion. In view of the lack of enthusiasm towards and the lack of necessity for tenure conversion I doubt ~~whether~~ ^{if} we will have any tenure conversions in the near future.

(c) Cash cropping in the area at present starts and ends with rubber, none of rubber is yet mature. The rubber is all planted on communally owned land but each planter has his own personal block. Not all planters are part owners of the land which they are cultivating their rubber but in all cases the owners of the land have been happy to donate a bit of dirt to the common good. (see para. 2. above) I dare say the owners extract compensation in one way or another. Perhaps at some future date it may be necessary to alienate some of the blocks and lease them back to their squatter owners but at the moment this is not necessary.

When working on the rubber the heavy clearing and planting work is done communally everyone working together to clear the whole of the rubber block area and then the lighter tasks go back to the individual owners.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

15/11/75.

F. Literacy.

(a) There are two schools in the area. They are the Asia Pacific Christian Mission run school at KAVIANANGA and the Montfort Catholic Mission run school at BOSSET.

KAVIANANGA school caters for the children of LEVANE, BOIKHAVA, KAVIANANGA and KOMOVAI. BOSSET school has children from AIAMBAK, BOSSET, MANDA, HIPAN and KUMH. At present both schools only run up to standard five. After std 5 the KAVIANANGA kids come to PAKIOA school and the BOSSET kids go to KIUMBA. Bosset will have standard six next year.

English is taught at both schools. Most of the older children in the area can speak simple English. There is adequate space in the two schools for every child in the Middle Fly to attend school if he or she so desires. In fact the two schools have trouble scraping up enough starters to fulfill the education departments quotas for the various classes.

(b) Each village has one or two adults who are literate in simple English, and a few others who are literate in motu and the vernacular, they are usually school dropouts, mission pastors or men who have been taught by the missions to read the bible in the vernacular.

(c) The only two persons who have done some higher education and who are still in the area are both at BOSSET and are brother and sister. They are VERANCIUS and ALBERTINA LUCAS. VERANCIUS has form two, he helps out around the school at BOSSET and has applied for further training to become a primary school teacher. His sister has passed form 1 at Marianville college in Port Moresby and works as a domestic servant at the Catholic mission station.

(d) Those away at High School and teacher training etc are listed below.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WHERE AT.</u>
Karawa Sama	Kaviananga	AWABA High school. W.N.
Parea Andibu	"	" " " "
Area Saiga	"	" " " "
Lia Wandiva (f)	"	" " " "
Marikawa Tangora (f)	"	" " " "
Papiwa Kebari	"	" " " "
Liliamai Moisu (f)	"	DARU high school W.D.
Dawasi Tangora	"	" " " "
Teiani Ano	Komovai	AWABA high school
Lucas Leo	Bosset	DARU high school
Daniel Celsius	"	" " " "
Aloysius Martinus	"	" " " "
Marcellus Marcus	"	" " " "
Aloysius Adrianus	"	" " " "
Celestinus Adrianus	"	" " " "
Barnabus Augustinus	"	" " " "
Maria Joseph	"	Marianville college Pt. Moresby
Alfontina Celsius	"	" " " "
Cyria Lucas	"	" " " "
Iverdina Joseph	"	" " " "
Pascalina Joannes	"	Birra training Pt. Moresby.
Tarcisius Sylvester	"	Teacher training Uwak.
MIXX Aida Ignotus (f)	"	" " " "
Salema Kaka	Levane	AWABA high school.
Barnabus Januarius	Hipan	DARU high school.
Haisi Maiki	Boikhava	Teachers college Pt. Moresby.
Sirberi Kama	"	Awaba high school
Paul Sekera	"	" " " "
Karabo Gianveri	"	" " " "

F. Literacy. (continued)

It must be noted that none of the students as listed on the previous page ~~are likely to return to the home area to work when their courses are completed. No jobs are available for a start but also they all have their eye on the bright lights of the big towns.~~

(e) There is practically no interest in newspapers or magazines in the area. People like to look at pictures but most newspapers that find their way into the area are smoked not read. All villages have a couple of radios, country and western and traditional music programmes are by far the favourite listening fare. Radio Western District is the most listened-to station. Sometimes Radio Wauak is picked up.

Educational and current affairs programmes are not popular although the news is listened to. Not very much is retained from either of these sources.

Interest in the media is slight at this time and restricted mainly to entertainment. But interest in current affairs and 'news' is increasing slowly with the numbers of standard 6 drop-outs in each village some of whom take a bit more notice of the more serious side of radio and newspaper.

G.N. Smith

Assistant District Officer

16/11/79.

G. Standard of Living.

(a) Thanks to the crocodile the standard of living in the Middle Fly is quite high despite the relative under-development of other parts of the economy. Housing is still almost exclusively bush materials but the use of nails, wire, carpentry tools and bits of adzed and sawn timber planks are making vast improvements on the standard of housing. The usual family house is about 30 feet X 30 feet (floor) with woven SULO walls or a tongue and grooved system of vertically aligned sago stems. The roof is usually sago leaf thatch or sometimes paper bark (not common), the floor is made of narrow strips of split blackpalm or sometimes adzed planks. Inside the house is divided up into three or more rooms and some houses have a large front verandah. The main whole house is raised up on six foot high posts making an extra living and cooking area beneath. Sanitation is satisfactory in all villages except KIBIK AIAKBAK. Clothes and European artifacts have completely replaced traditional dress and implements. Only the odd very old lady still wears traditional grass skirts.

(b) The staple diet of the average family consists of sago, taro, bananas and coconut with one or two green vegetables. Each village has a full quota of shotguns (1 per 25 persons) so meat is plentiful (the men of TINDIRA returned with eight large bush pigs and country caccouries after one afternoon hunting, this sort of bag is not unusual) the swamps and rivers teem with fish and the jungle is loaded with pigeons and scrub-bona. Despite the abundance of meat in the bush the average Middle Fly man will buy a tin of meat or fish if he can afford it and rice is much liked. Traders to the area always sell quite a lot of tinned meat and rice.

(c) There is one community centre existing at DOSCHT. This is under the care of the Catholic mission. It is used for womens club and youth club meetings occasional dances and celebrations, business meetings, censuses etc etc. It is a much used and most useful building, at present it is constructed only of bush materials but R.I.P. money is being applied for to put an iron roof and a cement floor in it. This community centre is a great success only because of the presence of the Catholic sisters who organize things. Other Community centres are being applied for on R.I.P. for other villages and while the building itself will be very useful in each case I do not think that it will be used socially very much because of lack of motivating supervision. If ^{each} village could send one girl away for training in general welfare work then at least the womens clubs could be got under way.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

18/11/73

AREA STUDY.MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION.LAKE MURRAY PATROL POST.

(12)

Missions.

(a) The only mission actually physically located in the Middle Fly is the MONTFORT CATHOLIC MISSION (M.C.M.) at BOSSET. They minister to all the WANAK people and KUEN village. All the WANAK and KUEN people profess to be Roman Catholics. All the SINKANI villages are half hearted or followers of the ASIA PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MISSION (A.P.C.M.) (previously U.F.M.) who are based far away at PANGOA on Lake Murray. The Catholic mission continually gets requests from SINKANI villages to extend their mission to include the whole area but to date the M.C.M. has declined to accept these invitations. The M.C.M. does not want to risk a confrontation with the A.P.C.M. who, although they command only slight respect in the area, regard it as their territory. Also the M.C.M. feels that they have enough on their plate looking after the area they already have. Both missions supply education, health services and trade store services to their respective areas, the Catholics more efficiently and more intensively than the A.P.C.M.

The M.C.M. is by far the most active and popular of the two missions. They go out on patrol to all their villages once a month and provide on the spot medical checks etc. They permit smoking and drinking and just generally pay more attention to their people than do the A.P.C.M. When the people of BOSSET wanted a freezer the Catholic mission loaned them the \$8000.00 required. The A.P.C.M. has a much harder job in their area. All their villages are far distant from the station so intimate contact with their people is very difficult. They are a relatively poor mission and cannot afford the equipment etc available to the M.C.M.

The Catholic Mission at BOSSET is by far the most influential mission in the Middle Fly census division.

There is absolutely no animosity or bad feelings between the native people of the Middle Fly census division that arises from allegiance to one mission or another. They just don't take their religion as seriously as that.

G.H. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

18/11/73

I. Non-Indigenes.

The only non-indigenes permanently resident in the Middle Fly census division are the priests and nuns at BOSSET who do not indulge in any significant economic activity.

The area is visited once every couple of months by itinerant traders who come selling trade goods and buying crocodile skins. The most regular among these is Mr. Jack Sweeney from DARU who visits the area pretty about six times a year and who has a good reputation amongst the people. The crocodile skin business is still the economic mainstay of the area and I personally have seen Mr. Sweeney pay out nearly \$1000.00 dollars in one hour to the people of KAVIANANJA and KOMOVAI for skins that they had just collected in the ~~last~~ ^{previous} few days. The water was high too.) Sweeney is also the main supplier of trade goods, salt, batteries and the other bits and pieces required for crocodile hunting. Without this assistance the crocodile industry in the area would cease to exist. The Lake Murray co-operative was nothing but a bad joke and could not supply salt or arrange to pick up skins. It remains to be seen whether the two new societies that are being formed will do any better. I am inclined to think not. Hopefully traders like Mr. Sweeney will continue to visit the area and keep the economic wheels turning however slowly.

Mr. Bert Johnson fisherman and trader of DARU also used to spend a lot of time fishing and trading in the area mainly around NIPAN and MANDA. The people also like him a lot and are always eagerly enquiring as to when he will return. Unfortunately I hear that he may have retired.

Mr. Garry Selwood of DARU has sent his fishing boats into the area once or twice but I do not think he was impressed with the catch. He may return. These fishing boats all buy as much fish as the people can supply and also indulge in fishing themselves in order to make it an economic venture. If these boats were not allowed to fish the slow rate at which the people can supply fish would make the venture uneconomical.

As can be seen from the above, at the present non-indigenes control the economic activity of the area even though no European business men actually live in the Middle Fly.

None of the abovementioned businessmen employ any significant numbers of local workers but they indirectly keep the local men employed hunting crocodiles and fishing.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

19/11/73.

AREA STUDYMIP LA FLY CENSUS DIVISIONLAKE MURRAY PATROL POST.

16

~~Administrative.~~J. Communications.

(a) The only thing resembling a road in the Middle Fly census division is the bulldozer track that has been pushed roughly through from Lake Murray at a point roughly opposite NIWA village to ALANBAK village on the Fly river. A distance of some thirty miles. The first eight miles have been upgraded to a good 4 wheel drive standard because the oil exploration company which made the track needed to get heavy trucks and drilling equipment in that far from the Lake Murray side. The upgraded section is actually in the Lake Murray census division. The 'Middle Fly section' of the road was only roughly bulldozed through in case a drop in the water level at Lake Murray necessitated that the drilling work be supplied from the Fly river side. The drilling now appears to be over and the ALANBAK part of the road to the six twenty two miles from ALA the Fly river to the camp is just a track the width of a bulldozer blade. This track however has been properly surveyed and carefully follows the water shed ridge all the way from the Lake to the Fly. When the MIBU resettlement scheme gets going it will be easy enough to relocate the old dozer track and improve the road from there. This road leads right through the proposed resettlement area to the Fly river and could not be more convenient from that point of view. There is possibility that the company may be coming back next year and perhaps then they may find it necessary to upgrade the remaining 22 miles of road. But perhaps this is a bit too much to hope for. This is the only road real or proposed or even necessary in the middle Fly. All other villages are accessible by water and trailer sized boats so roads are not required and would be impossible to build anyway.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There are two airstrips in the Middle Fly census Division. They are situated at BOSSET and GBO. Both strips are small and a bit rough but are quite usable by aircraft up to a large category 'D' e.g. B.E. Islander. Special permission has to be got from DCA before either strip may be used. The southern half of GBO is subject to inundation during the wet season when the Fly river is high. In the case of BOSSET permission should also be got from the KONOVAI CATHOLIC MISSION and at GBO from the A.P.C. MISSION at PANOGA.

There is not much chance of extending the BOSSET airstrip but the GBO airstrip could be extended and raised a lot with the application of a bit of time and money.

There is talk of starting a new strip at KONOVAI but I do not think this will come to much, the site is too out of the way and the population in that area is too small.

(d) The rivers are and will continue the best and most convenient means of communication in this area. All villages are accessible by the 22foot daisel launch that I use on patrol. The villages of LEVARE, HAVIARABEA, KONOVAI, ALANBAK, BOSSET, HAKGA, MIPAN and KUEN are all accessible by large trailers and work boats up to 40 and 50 feet in length and drawing anything upto ten feet. TIMURGA and BOIKRABA are both situated a couple of miles back from the rivers in the grass swamps and so large boats would not be able to pull up at their 'doorsteps' but smaller craft can easily shuttle through the swamps to the larger rivers. Only during rare drought conditions, which average about three times per twenty years, do the Middle Fly rivers become difficult to navigate.

There are no outstanding navigational hazards deserving of special mention except that the Strickland river has alot of tricky and overhanging sand-banks and shallow spots. These do not prevent navigation by any means but it is not too difficult to run aground in the Strickland if one chooses the wrong side of the river. There are no significant hazards to be found any where in the FLY river although I believe the mouth of the FLY near BARRU can be tricky. This is a long way outside the Middle Fly census division. The Middle Fly section of the FLY is very good.

G.H. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

20/11/73.

AREA STUDYMIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONLAKE HURRAY PATROL POST.

9

H. Technical and Clerical Skills.

There are no individuals with any qualified technical or clerical skills who are still in the area. There are those who claim to have been plumbers, carpenters, clerks etc but I think that they were actually builders labourers, office messengers and the like. I would hesitate to entrust any important project to them. As noted in F. above there are many students away at schools and training institutions but as also mentioned few of those have any intention of coming back to the Middle Fly once they have completed their training. There are 27 men working outside the area most of them in the big centres or teaching in other parts of the district none of these are in clerical and semi-skilled positions but none of them are in a hurry to return to the Middle Fly and so can hardly be included in this area study. Like most of the rural areas in F.M.G. the middle fly has a 'brain drain' problem. In the case of the middle fly it will be a long, long time before it becomes attractive enough to keep any of its craftsmen or graduates at home.

G.K. Smith.
Assistant District Officer.

20/11/73.

L. The Stage of Political Development.

At the present stage of development the political situation in the Middle Fly is quiet and stable. None of the present leaders are in any way turbulent or radical, all are pro-government, reasonably happy with the system and generally conservative in act and opinion. There are no young radicals anywhere in sight and they would not stand much of a following if there were any.

The rest of the village people are the same as their leaders. They are apolitical and don't really want to know about anything to do with politics.

Although there have been quite a lot of politicians and committees and so forth visiting Lake Murray in the last year the Middle Fly people have missed out on most of it because it is too far for them to travel just to see a visiting N.M.A. for a couple of hours. As for Mr. M. W. Wenhel, the member for this area, he has never been in the Middle Fly and the vast majority of people would not know him if he appeared in their villages.

The internal political situation is quiet and usually peaceful. There are no visible outstanding issues which could result in a major split or confrontation within the area. Although the people are divided denominationally by the two missions this does not amount to anything at village level. There are of course numerous unavoidable minor incidents of friction between clans and families, usually over sister exchanges for purposes of marriage or occasionally a squabble over a couple of sage trees. These are not of an intensity or of great enough importance to result in battles or murders as in the highlands. They certainly don't bring about any upheavals in the political system.

The Lake Murray Local Government Council is at present very strongly under the influence of the SIKAKANI group. Mr. ULISINI KAIKHE is president and Mr. SEKOARE AUTA from the Lake Murray census division is vice-president. Mr. AUTA is also a public servant (interpreter) at Lake Murray patrol post. They are both Lake Murray's members in the Fly River Area Authority and they are both SIKAKANIs.

The two of them work very closely together so the SIKAKANI vote is never divided. Also between the two of them they have enough supporters from the various other groups to ensure that all their proposals are carried. e.g. the AIANBAK councillor who is theoretically a WANAK always votes with them, and SEKOARE has some 'buddies' amongst the KUINIs around the lake. Probably because during his long years as interpreter he has done enough 'favours' and helped hide enough scandals to ensure himself of good support.

This all means that Messrs AUTA and KAIKHE are in almost complete control of everything that happens at council meetings. There has been nothing said about this as yet by the other councillors - the minority groups - but this could lead to some future disintegration if the situation does not improve. Hopefully the large amount of R.I.P. projects to be carried out next year will be enough to keep everyone happy without any jockeying for position being necessary to see who gets what they want.

The one sore point on which the entire Middle Fly is united in their indignation is the matter of outsiders hunting crocodiles and fishing in what the people regard as their own swamps and rivers. The people don't mind selling their croc skins and fish to outsiders but nowadays anyone who goes hunting or fishing in the Middle Fly without first negotiating with the 'owners' is looking for trouble. It has been explained to the people that anyone with the appropriate licences is perfectly entitled to shoot or fish anywhere in the Fly river and its associated swamps whether they (the people) like it or not. They don't like it and want the laws changed. This is the only live cause of resentment that I have encountered in each village in the area. Fortunately most of the traders, hunters, fishermen etc who work in the area respect the peoples wishes in this matter and there has been very little strife to date. In most other matters the Middle Fly people are quite easy to get on with. But they don't like what appears to them to be poaching.

1. The Stage of Political Development. (continued)

For their time and place the Middle Fly people have a quite reasonable comprehension of the present machinery of government. They understand that somewhere at the top there is the House of Assembly that makes the decisions and gives the orders and that the House can make and change laws. They understand now that the Administration is subordinate to the House and works at carrying out the Houses orders. This fact is an improvement on when I patrolled the area in 1969, at that stage it was widely believed that the Administration was the 'boss' of the H. of A.

They have caught on quite well to the concept of the Area Authority and District Government being the go-between for their Councils and the central government and strangely enough the establishment of the F.R.A.A. has given them a clearer understanding of the position and role of their own Local Government Council. Now they can see how the council is linked to the central government, before it was just drifting around in limbo. Some of the understanding outlined above does not come out quite as clear cut as I have presented it here but the basic concepts are establishing themselves. When comparing the present situation with the situation I found in 1969 progress is being made, but at the peoples own speed and in their own good time. It doesn't matter how much political education we try to thrust upon them if they are not ready then the excess will just overflow and run off.

The majority of the people in the area find political education and politics in general infinitely boring. I don't think there is any cause for alarm at this situation, they are making progress in their own ways at their own speed and will get there eventually.

The people are uncomfortable about the imminent arrival of self-government and quite twitchy over the thought of early independence. They have been told a hundred times that there is no cause for alarm but they continue to worry. Their main fret is that they are not developed economically enough to face up to self-government and certainly not independence. It has been explained that self-government does not mean the end of all development in the place and I think that they understand this now. Whilst apprehensive about self-government and independence they are not violently opposed to them and are resigned to the fact that this will come about whether they like it or not. They are not hatching any anti-self government plots nor do they worry about it very much. There has been no Middle Fly sleep lost over the problem of impending self government. They are just mildly worried.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

21/11/73.

ALFA STUDYMIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONLAKE MURRAY PATROL POST.

61

H. The Economy of the Area.

(a) The only economic trees in the area are the rubber seedlings planted out in the various nursery blocks and a few rubber stumps at three villages. There are coconut trees at most villages but not in commercial quantities nor were they intended for copra.

Rubber trees per village:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>RUBBER SEEDLINGS (in nursery)</u>	<u>RUBBER STUMPS.</u>
LEVANE	4,020	1500 (approx)
B OIEMAVA	6,004	2000 (" 0)
KAVIANANGA	-	-
KUBOVAI	-	1000 (approx)
AIANBAK	1,484	-
TIBUEGA	564	-
BOSSET	-	-
MAEDA	2,284	-
HIPAN	2,550	-
EVEN	2,496	-

(b) None of the above trees will commence producing latex for about seven years.

(c) The only production figures that are supplied are by the pasture. Since most of the above have not been planted out yet and it is not yet known how extensive future plantings will be any attempt at estimates here would be wild guessing and of no real use.

(d) Market gardening does not play a significant role in the economy of the area because there is no market available. The mission at BOSSET buys very little. Passing ships buy a small amount of fresh food. I would say the total for the whole Middle Fly would be less than \$200.00 per year.

(e) Within the Middle Fly the only two men native to the area and employed inside the area are one mission teacher at KAVIANANGA and one at BOSSET. All other teachers are 'foreigners'. The catholic mission at BOSSET employs two girls as domestic servants. Estimated wage earnings within the Middle Fly are not in excess of \$2,500 per annum. Most of the money in the area comes from crocodiles and fishing. These are discussed below.

930 (f) In the drought and resultant crocodile skin boom of 1965 the Lake Murray co-operative society was formed with a total share capital in its heyday of \$200,000. Its heyday was very brief and the society has been declining ever since 1966. It is currently in liquidation and what remains of its assets and cash is being divided up into four small societies that will together cover the area that was once the Lake Murray Co-operative. In the Middle Fly there will be the KAVIANANGA based society and the HIPAN based society. According to the Business Development Officer in DARU each of these societies will be 'worth' about \$4000.00 at the inception. The people in the area are pretty disgusted with the performance of the Lake Murray society. And rightly so, any organisation that can't make a profit out of the simple and extremely lucrative business of dealing in crocodile skins doesn't deserve to exist. It was a long and sorry story of bungling, embezzlement and wastage that brought down the large Lake Murray Society and personally I can't envisage any brighter future for the four small societies. I think that the Business development people are merely exchanging one large headache for four small headaches. I can only hope that I will be proved wrong in this prediction.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. Mr. MOSSIE KURRANGE at EVEN runs a successful trade store and Mr. POMANUS ANJANI at BOSSET also does reasonably well out of his trade store. Both are plagued with the, at present, insurmountable problems of supply from DARU and the problem of communications and supply factors are the two factors most impeding entrepreneurial development in the area.

(5)

H. The Economy of the Area (continued).

(h) The Middle Fly people have always been, and continue to be, so distant from any agency of any bank that the number of bank accounts of people in the area is very small. The total of bank deposits does not exceed \$300.00

(i) With the easy money available from crocodile skins throughout the area anyone who claims he can't pay his tax money is either a very sick man and deserves exemption or he is trying one on the council.

(j) From the foregoing we get a figure of approximately \$3000 per annum for the area. To this must be added monies paid out for crocodile skins and fish. This figure is impossible to calculate accurately but it is at least \$20,000 per annum and could be as high as \$50,000. Once the people of BOSSET have paid off their freezer and fishing equipment (which will be any day now) it will be no problem for them to make \$6000 - \$10,000 per year from their fishing business. Other villages will be getting their own freezers in the future and this will be increasing all the time. This gives us a per capita income of around \$70-\$75 per annum which is quite a realistic figure, if anything it is a bit low. This figure is for man woman and child. For adult males only it would be more like \$60 per annum. These are excellent earnings when one considers that the people of the Middle Fly believe in taking things very easily. No-one has to work at all hard to generate the income outlined above.

(k) With the exception of traders and fishermen who come into the area after the skins and fish, marketing facilities for any other products would have to be completely in the hands of the administration. e.g. DAF will have to buy the produce from the rubber trees when they start producing. Perhaps the Local Government council could get into the act buying some of the produce at a later stage when the council is better equipped to take on this sort of project.

(l) Although on the surface there doesn't appear to be any economic activity in the Middle Fly area, when one gets into it one finds that the average Middle Fly chap is probably better off financially than a lot of other people in this country who live in areas where there appears to be a lot of activity on the economic scene. The low population and the abundance of crocodiles and fish are what makes the difference.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

22/11/73.

H. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) If and when the rubber plantings are completed in the Middle Fly ^{there} will not cover all of the arable land available, but I would not recommend that there be too much agricultural activity too close to the villages. For one thing this might spoil the hunting grounds and reduce the valuable protein source that the people now have in the bush close to their villages. There is a very extensive area of unpopulated and supposedly unowned land in the Fly-Strickland vee. This is called the LIBU plateau and is currently being closely studied by DAGF with a view to establishing an agricultural resettlement scheme in the area. (Mr. B. Diamonds patrol report DARS 9 of 71/72 is relevant.). The available acres on the LIBU plateau is supposed to be some 40,000 acres.

(b) At the present stage market gardening could not be increased because there is no market. The only way to get food crops out of the area to a market would be by boat. At present shipping is not regular and often not in a position where they can pick up the small amounts of garden produce that this area could supply. Market gardening is not feasible in the Middle Fly.

(c) There is no foreseeable way in which wage earnings could be increased in the area.

(d) The possibilities of starting more fishing projects along the lines of the BOSSSET venture are reasonably good. Each village will require a freezer and some outboard motors so there will have to be some pretty heavy borrowing of money in the early stages. The BOSSSET set up cost \$5000. BOSSSET is a very large village. Other villages in the area should have smaller freezers than the one at BOSSSET and so hopefully they might be able to get set up for a bit less than \$8000.00. Pig and poultry projects are popular in the area but at the present moment there is no market for the meat, eggs, etc. When MHA Mr. DENNIS YOUNG visited BOSSSET last month with the Economic Development Committee he said that the government would put a freezer boat on the FLY river to cruise from village to village picking up the fish, meat, eggs etc etc. if this comes to pass the area will be fantastically well off as the meat and fish producing potential of the area will at last have a regular and convenient access to market.

There is alot of worry about the levels of the crocodile population. The people themselves do not seem all that worried about it. They still know all the good spots where they can go and pick up enough crocs to keep them in pocket money. Even when the water is high they can go out and get crocodiles. This area has been riding on the crocodiles back for a long time now and the people are just starting to cautiously get down and examine other possibilities. It might not happen tomorrow and it is difficult to be specific but with the potential that there is in this area for economic development it must go ahead eventually. The economic future is rosy.

G.H. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

22/11/73.

C. Attitude towards ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Local Government.

The Lake Murray Local Government Council (L.M.L.G.C.) was started in 1968. The people were very keen to have the council because of the status that they felt it would give to their area.

They thought it - and they were probably right - that they were getting a bit too 'mature' to still be under the old village constable system with no avenue for expressing their own views and opinions. Also at that stage it was a status thing to have a council. Within this district people from council areas regarded non-council peoples as unsophisticated.

There was sufficient money in the area from crocodile skins and so the Council was commenced on a wave of enthusiasm.

That enthusiasm has been gradually lessening as the years have dragged by and nothing spectacular ever happened. Surprisingly the people are not anti-council. They ~~wish~~ want to see the council continue, but if only there was some way that things could get done more rapidly. In the whole time that the council has been functioning some villages e.g. KUEN have had absolutely nothing from the council to show for their five years of taxes. I am slightly amazed that none of the villages have yet become fed up with the council and announced that they were breaking away or ceasing to pay tax or something.

Overall it is an unfortunate situation but with the low annual budget of the council it is impossible to provide everyone with what they need quickly enough to keep everyone completely happy.

The hopefully large R.I.P. grant for 74/75 will mean that a lot of projects can be financed and we must make sure that villages which have been having a thin time to date get their fair share next year. This could solve most of the Councils problems and restore the flagging enthusiasms of the people.

See also paras 5,6, and 7 in L. above.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer,

22/11/73.

2

AREA STUDY

MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION

JAKE MURRAY PATROL POST.

P. Attitude towards Central Government.

Is reasonably good considering the scant attention and assistance received from a central government over the years. What could easily be an active dislike is really not more than a mild lack of interest.

The affairs of the House of Assembly do not provoke much interest amongst the people of the Middle Fly. This situation is the result of never seeing their ^{members} and because very little of what goes on in the House affects these people directly or in a way that would make them sit up and take notice. The crocodile protection ordinance caused a ripple of discontent some years back. But since then nothing else has stirred the people to the point of taking an interest in the goings-on in Port Moresby. Not even the general elections, the candidate that they all voted for didn't get ~~farther~~ elected anyway so what the heck.

There is room for improvement in Middle Fly - Central Government relations and things generally are ~~going~~ in the right direction to bring about said improvement. The existence of the Area Authority helps bring the Central Government closer to the people of this area because the Central Government is sensitive to the wishes of the Area Authority which includes members from their own council. They can begin to feel that perhaps they are represented in Port Moresby after all, even though they never see their own M.P.A.

The generous provisions of the Rural Extension and Improvement Program will most likely further help to make the people feel more kindly disposed towards the Central Government. With the possibility of the OK-TEDI mine starting ~~soon~~ production soon, it's probably a good idea for the Central Government to work hard at improving their image in this district. One secessionist movement is quite enough for a country the size of Papua New Guinea.

G.K. Smith
Assistant District Officer,

22/11/73.

(7)

AREA STUDYMIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISIONLAKS MURRAY PATROL POST.C. Accommodation, Services and Facilities.

There is the Catholic Mission station at BOGSET. The missionaries there are usually quite hospitable and can usually assist with accommodation if previously advised. They also have a dinghy and outboard. There are a couple of dugout canoes at the village at BOGSET that can usually be hired.

Apart from the above there is nothing. Each village has its bush materials rest house and most of their roofs don't leak too badly.

G.K. Smith,
Assistant District Officer.

22/11/73.

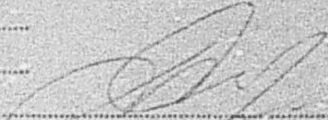
PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKI MURRAY No 2 of 1973/74 Population: 3050
 Subdistrict: NONAO Council Area: Murray/Kiunga
 District: WESTERN House of Assembly Electorate: North Fly Open
 Report No: 3/73/74 Map Reference:
 Conducted by: H.H. Diamond A.D.O. Last Patrol:
 Designation: A.D.O. Objects of Patrol:
 Duration: 1/9/73 - 10/9/73
 No. of Days: 10
 Census Division: North Fly/Nonao

The District Commissioner,
Eastern District,
WEST

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 1 To 3 ()
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
 - Patrol map, ()

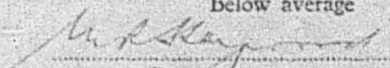
DATE: 20/9/73


 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
 - ()
 - ()
- District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....
- Above average
 - Average
 - Below average

Date: 3/10/73


 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref.: 67-3-7

Date: 26/11/73

The District Commissioner
Western District.....
DARU.....
.....

RE:..... LAKE MURRAY..... PATROL NO... 3..... OF 1973/74...
CONDUCTED BY MR..... R.M. DIAMOND.....
TO..... MIDDLE FLY AND MOJAN..... CENSUS DIVISIONS.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post.
Subdistrict: HONAD Sub District.
District: WESTERN District.
Report No: 4/13/74.
Conducted by: D. J. TIERSON.
Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.
Duration: 10/11 - 23/11/73.
No. of Days: 14 days.
Census Division: MIDDLE FLY C.D.

Population: 2044.
Council Area: Lake Murray L.C.C.
House of Assembly Electorate: HOKIN WEX.
Map Reference: Border Series 1:100,000
Last Patrol: SEPTEMBER 1973.
Objects of Patrol: B.I.P. SUBMISSIONS and
BORDER SURVEILLANCE.

The District Commissioner,
~~WESTERN~~ District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 16 To 21,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 16/11/1974

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....	Above average Average

Date: 24/1/1974

[Signature]
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KON DOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-22-5
Date: 5/2/73

The District Commissioner
Western District
.....
DARU
.....

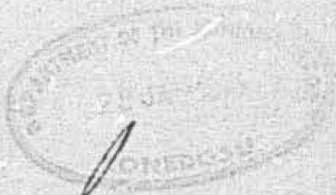
RE:..... I. MURRAY ESTROL NO. 4 OF 1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR. D.J. Thompson
TO..... Middle Fly CENSUS DIVISION(S).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. Bouraga
(P. BOURAGA)
A/Secretary. *mb*

Assistant District Commissioner,
NOKAD.

24th January, 1974
67-6-1
BROWN/frb
D.C.



District Office,
DARU

LAKE MURRAY P/R NO. 4 OF 1973/74

Receipt of above report is acknowledged.

Your comments and proposed action more than adequately cover the report.

A useful piece of field work.


K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

c.c. ~~Officer-in-Charge,~~
LAKE MURRAY

c.c. Secretary,
Dept. of Chief Minister and
Development Administration,
KONEDOBU



PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKE MURRAY

Population: 600

Subdistrict: HONAD

Council Area: LAKE MURRAY

District: ~~WESTERN~~

House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY

Report No: B of 73/74

Map Reference: Border 1:100,000 'BOSSIE'

Conducted by: G.K. SHEPH ADO.

Last Patrol: SEPTEMBER 1973.

Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Objects of Patrol: Special border patrol to KAI lagoon area.

Duration: 6/11/73 to 12/11/73

No. of Days: 6

Census Division: MIDDLE FLY.

The District Commissioner

Western
Dist. District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 83 To 86

(✓)

Patrol Instructions,

()

The Report and my comments,

(✓)

Area study,

()

Updating of area study,

()

Situation Reports Nos 1—

()

Patrol map,

()

DATE: 10/1/1974

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,

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Updating of area study,

()

Situation Reports Nos 1—

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District Headquarters assessment of

Above average

Patrol & Report

Average

Below average

Date: 1/19/74

[Signature]
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-22-5
Date: 5/2/74

The District Commissioner
Western District.....
DARU.....
.....

RE: ...Lake Murray.....PATROL NO.....5.....OF 1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR.....S.K. Smith.....
TO.....Middle Fly.....CENSUS DIVISION(5).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. Bouraga
P. BOURAGA)
A/Secretary. *(Signature)*

DDA 67-3-52 *Headquarters
Konedobu*

PATROL REPORT

Station: **LAKE HIRAY**
Subdistrict: **NEAD**
District: **WESTERN**
Report No: **6 OF 1973/74**
Conducted by: **D. O. HEWERO**
Designation: **I. G. A. G. L. P. (COUNCIL ADVISER)**
Duration: **10/11 - 23/11/73.**
No. of Days: **14 DAYS.**
Census Division: **HIDDEN FLY.**

Population: **2044**
Council Area: **LAKE HIRAY**
House of Assembly Electorate: **FOREVIE FLY**
Map Reference: **BOARDER 1:100,000 'BOBBER'**
Last Patrol: **SEPTEMBER 1973**
Objects of Patrol: **R. I. P. SURREINSTATES AND BOARDER SURVEILLANCE.**

The District Commissioner,
Weston
Stone
District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 27 To 27, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: *23/11* 1974

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average
✓ Average

Date: *7/12* 1974

[Signature]
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

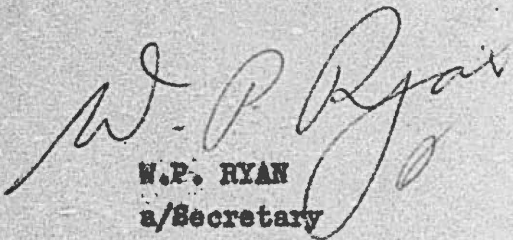
P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-3-52
Date: 20/2/74.

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU
.....

RE: LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 6 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. D.Q. MEAKORO
TO: MIDDLE PLY CENSUS DIVISION (S).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67. 3-59

H. Q.

PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKE MURRAY
 Subdistrict: NOMAD
 District: WESTERN
 Report No: 7 of 1973/74
 Conducted by: G. R. TAULISO PO.
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Duration: 19/2/74 to 28/2/74
 No. of Days: 10 DAYS
 Census Division: MIDDLE FLY

Population: 2044
 Council Area: LAKE MURRAY
 House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY
 Map Reference: Border 1:100,000 'BOSSET'
 Last Patrol: NOVEMBER 1973
 Objects of Patrol: BORDER SURVEILLANCE, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

The District Commissioner,
 WESTERN District,
 DARU.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 49 To 52 (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions ()
 - The Report and my comments (✓)
 - Area study ()
 - Updating of area study ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1— ()
 - Patrol map ()

DATE: 27/3/1974.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBLI, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study ()
 - Updating of area study ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1— ()
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average

Average
 Below average
[Signature]
 District Commissioner

Date: 8/4/1974

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

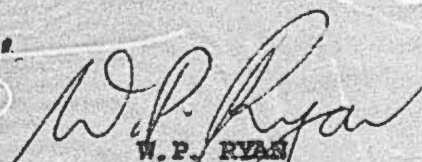
Ref. : 67-3-59

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner
Western District.....
DARU.....
.....

RE :.....~~LAKE MURRAY~~.....PATROL NO.....7.....OF 1973/74...
CONDUCTED BY MR.....G.B. TAULISO.....
TO :.....MIDDLE FLY.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.


W.P. RYAN
s/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Station: LAKE MURRAY

Population: 2044

Subdistrict: HONAD

Council Area: LAKE MURRAY

District: WESTERN

House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY

Report No: 8 of 1973/74

Map Reference: Border 1:100,000 'ROSSET'

Conducted by: G.R. TAULISO P.O.

Last Patrol: FEBRUARY 1974

Designation: PATROL OFFICER

Objects of Patrol: Special border patrol to Rosset area.

Duration: 13/3/74 to 20/3/74

No. of Days: 8 days

Census Division: MIDDLE FLY

The District Commissioner,

WESTERN
DARU

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 55 To 56

(✓)

Patrol Instructions,

(✓)

The Report and my comments,

(✓)

Area study,

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Updating of area study,

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Situation Reports Nos 1-

()

Patrol map,

()

DATE: 26/3/1974

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,

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Updating of area study,

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Situation Reports Nos 1-

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District Headquarters assessment of

Above average

Patrol & Report.....

Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date: 8/4/1974

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU


Ref. : 67-3-57

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner
Western District.....
DAEU.....
.....

RE : ..LAKE MURRAY.....PATROL NO.....8.....OF 1973/74...
CONDUCTED BY MR.....J.R. TAULISO.....
TO : ..MIDDLE FLY.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Situep: 119
67-22-5

Station: LAKE HIRWAY
Subdistrict: HIRWAY
District: HIRWAY
Report No: 9 of 1973/74
Conducted by: R. G. ALA
Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
Duration: 27th JUNE to 1st JULY, 1974.
No. of Days: 5
Census Division: HIRWAY WLY

Population: 2044
Council Area: LAKE HIRWAY
House of Assembly Electorate: HIRWAY WLY
Map Reference: 1:100,000
Last Patrol: MARCH, 1974.
Objects of Patrol: SPECIAL BORDER PATROL TO KAI LAUCH AREA.

The District Commissioner,
DARI, District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 36 To 37 (2)
- Patrol Instructions, (1)
- The Report and my comments, ()
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 18/7/1974

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 7/8/19

[Signature]
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

F.O. Box 2396

KONEDORU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-22-5

Date : 20/8/74.

The District Commissioner
Western District
.....
P.O. Box 24
.....
DARU
.....

RE : LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 9 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR D.R. AILA
TO MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

Situation Report Nos. 1
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.

Area study amendments/Recompilation.

P. BOURAGA
Secretary