

National Archives & Public Records Services  
of Papua New Guinea

# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western  
Station : Lake Murray  
Volume : 20  
ISBN NO : 9980-910-84-4  
Accession NO : 496  
Period : 1971-1972

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea  
Port Moresby 1995

*Sole Custodian:* National Archives of Papua New Guinea

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

[Volume 20]

PATROL REPORT OF: LAKE MURRAY WESTERN ACC. No: 490.

Volume No: 21 [20] 1971/72: Number of Reports: 7.....

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FI No
[1] 2 OF 1971/72	1-21	P. BOURNE P.O	LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	17.11.71 - 2.12.71	
[2] 3 OF 1971/72	1-6	D.O. MEAKORD	LOCAL GOVERNMENT		6.9.71 - 22.9.71	
[3] 4 OF 1971/72	1-12	R.M. DIAMOND P.O	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY C/D		6.1.72 - 31.1.72	
[4] 5 OF 1971/72	1-2	P. BOURNE	TOP OF MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION		20.1.72 - 25.1.72	
[5] 6 OF 1971/72	1-2	D.O. MEAKORD	MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION		19.2.72 - 1.3.72	
[6] 7 OF 1971/72	1-2	P. BOURNE P.O	LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION		19.2.72 - 11.3.72	
[7] 8 OF 1971/72	1-20	K. GOMBO	LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL		11.5.72 - 26.5.72	
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						

WESTERN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971-1972

LAKE MURRAY

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1	NOT USED	NOT USED
2	P. BOURNE	Lake Murray Census Division Lake Murray Local Govt. Cou
3	D.O. MEAKORO	Local Government Area.
4	R.M. DIAMOND	Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Division.
5	P. BOURNE	Top of Middle Fly Census Division. Lake Murray Local Government Council. Middle Fly.
6	D.O. MEAKORO	Middle Fly Census Division
7	P. BOURNE	Lake Murray Census Division and Strickland River Supply Camp Area.
8	K. GOMBO	Lake Murray Council Area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 2 of 1971-72  
 Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD  
 District..... WESTERN  
 Type of Patrol..... ADMINISTRATIVE AND MEDICAL  
 Patrol Conducted by..... PAUL BOURNE, PATROL OFFICER  
 Area Patrolled } LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION  
 (Council and/or } L/M LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL  
 Census Division/s.) }  
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 Const. 1/C KORINA 1672 RP&NGC Medical PANGI (APCM) (part)  
 Const. 1/C MORKA 1121 RP&NGC Interpreter SEKOWARI (part)  
 Medical MITOI (PHD) (part) Interpreter WAUM (part)  
 Engineer DUMA  
 Councillor KUOK (part)  
 Duration of Patrol—from..... 17 / 11 / 71 to 2 / 12 / 71  
 No. of Days..... THIRTEEN  
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: LAKE MURRAY No. 1 of 1971-72  
 Date..... JULY, 1971 Duration.....  
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION, AREA FAMILIARIZATION,  
 POLITICAL EDUCATION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.  
 Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1938

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 12 / 71

*K. B. Bourne*  
District Commissioner.

OA:MG

20

P.O. Box 2396,  
KCHEDOBU.

67-6-41

21st January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971-72

Your reference 67-6-1 of 29/12/71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report  
by Mr. P. Bourne, P.O. of the LAKE MURRAY Census Division.

(G.J. PEARSALL)  
a/Secretary.

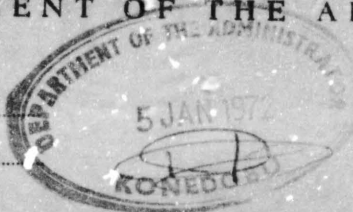


DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-6-1

KAB.jfh



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

DARU.  
Western District.

29th December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

REPORT OF LAKE MURRAY PATROL No. 2/71-72

Please find attached two copies of the above report, submitted by Mr. P. Bourne, OIC Lake Murray.

2. The report has been made in the format of the old situation reports. I doubt that Mr. Bourne would have received your 67-1-0 of 25th November in time to prepare this report accordingly.

3. My comments are:

Para 3:

The W.I./PNG border is more than 20 miles away from Lake Murray, and so should not adversely effect any animal husbandry schemes.

Para 12:

All possible assistance will be given to BABOA Animal Husbandry Centre.

Paras 19-22:

The IONGOM/PARE people have different values to the 'SUKI' folk. While the latter may not have ideals which please the average administration officer, it is not the administration's task to forcibly change them. If tactful advice, assistance etc do not achieve this, then the situation should be accepted as is.

Para 23:

Should the school be moved from MAKKA to LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post, the northern half of the lake will be without a school. While the station at MAKKA is, in some ways not running well, it is not this department's position to criticize. As is, there is a school near each end of the lake and this provides fair opportunities to everyone there.

Para 35:

I should imagine cost was a prohibitive factor in the non-construction of an airstrip at MAKKA. I do not think the administration would provide funds

18

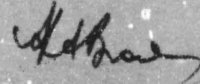
3. Para 35: Contd:

for building a small airstrip these days, as it would have limited use.

Para 45:

There is a possible land resettlement scheme (LIBU) planned for this area, and if it goes ahead, may solve the PARE people's dilemma. In any case, the present situation must be handled with tact and diplomacy to avoid festering resistance.

4. The report is quite informative, but perhaps too long. Details of the pig hunt, for instance, are not required in a report such as this.



(K.A. BROWN)  
A/District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...MOREHEAD  
Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post....LAKE MURRAY  
Mr. P. Bourne.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... 67-1-2  
If calling ask for PB:pb  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-2

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Admin.  
Patrol Post,  
LAKE MURRAY.  
27th December, 1971.

District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72

The attached report refers.

2. I have submitted the report direct to yourself to avoid the possibility of excessive delay if forwarded via Morehead. I trust this is acceptable.
3. Would it be possible to have the Patrol Map sunprinted and a few copies (say five) forwarded to Lake Murray please?
4. For your comments and enforwarding please.

(Paul Bourne)

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MOREHEAD.

Att/.....

67-1-2  
PB:pb

67-1-2

Division of District Admin.,  
Patrol Post,  
LAKE MURRAY.  
27th December, 1971.

District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARR.

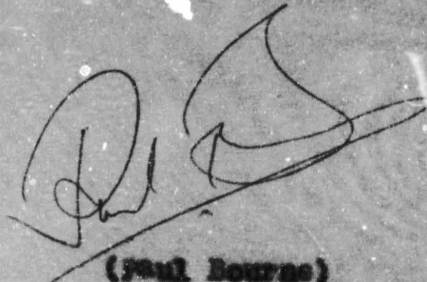
LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72.

The attached report refers.

2. I have submitted the report direct to yourself to avoid the possibility of excessive delay if forwarded via Morehead. I trust this is acceptable.

3. Would it be possible to have the patrol map sunprinted and a few copies (say five) forwarded to Lake Murray please?

4. For your comments and enc forwarding please.



(Paul Bourne)  
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MOREHEAD.

Att/.....

INTRODUCTION TO PATROL REPORT

1. The patrol was conducted in the Lake Murray Census Division, in which the population of 1938 occupies approximately 1287 square miles of the Lake Murray Administrative Area. The census division encompasses the whole of the Lake area, including Lake Murray Patrol Post. Bordering the Census Division to the north is the Pare Census Division of the Nomad Sub-District, to the west and south-west the Middle Fly Census Division of the Lake Murray Administrative Area, and to the east and south-east the Lower Rentoul Census Division, administered by Nomad.

2. Topographically speaking, the area is dull. Typical rain-forest covers the monotonously flat landscape bordering the lake. The lake itself, with an average depth of round six to seven fathoms is a large basin whose level is determined by the height of the Strickland River. The waters of the lake in this silty region are rarely clear and the ever-present swamp-grass fringe ~~xxxxxx~~ somewhat destroys the ideal of crystal waters lapping on picturesque rocky shorelines. In its own way though, the lake is attractive.

3. All the villages in this Census Division, save for Upobia, are located round the lake. This is understandable. The abundance of fish in the lake and the ease in catching game by blocking off peninsulas would be a great attraction, and, to a lesser extent I imagine, the presence of the Administration and missions.

4. When speaking in terms of the sophistication of the area one can be fairly general, despite the fact that some groups give a greater impression at first than do others. Time and experience will teach all the people a lot.

5. The main object of the patrol was to immunise the peoples in the north of the census division against whooping cough. The patrol was, in fact, precipitated by the unannounced arrival of a medical ex Daru to do this work. This seemed a good opportunity for myself to get out and see part of the area I was administering (a night was spent in every village except Boimbulavu and Tagum). General administration was carried out and a few words were said in each place to prepare the people for the coming House of Assembly elections.

6. No patrol instructions were issued for this patrol.

7. The duration of the patrol was thirteen days, eleven nights of which were camped out.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

GENERAL

1. Political education was the main task of the patrol as far as administrative duties were concerned. The approach to this in each place was made usually by opening with the subject of local government councils. Most people were o.k. this far, although a few ideas were a little inconsistent with fact. After it seemed that the people understood what councils did, ~~the~~ the House of Assembly was brought into the discussion. The people were asked to consider the H of A as a big council - that is, it voted its members the same, meetings were similar, they both allocated monies to projects, and both had, in a sense, rule-making powers. Self government was explained - "You've just about got it now." - they were told, and the matter of Independence clarified - the people being re-assured that all the Europeans wouldn't just disappear and things go back to the old ways. Education was brought into the talk next. The policy of localisation was pointed out and it was asked who would do the replacing. Generally the people caught on to what I was going on about with reference to education. That completed the talks and a question time/general discussion followed. Below, each village is dealt with under a separate heading, the various comments ~~being~~ made in each being listed.

1) BOIMBULAVU

Only a few people were present here due to the short notice of the patrol. The group was quite receptive but had little original comment to make.

ii) BUSEKI

The talk here lasted quite a time. The people were fairly quiet till the point of education was reached, when great concern was shown re the future of the Primary T School at the old government station at Maka. It was pointed out that this station was in a shocking state and many of the children had run away from school. The people agreed with this and tended to blame the agricultural officers for this due to their laxity. This point will be taken up further in separate correspondence. NANTUNG commented: "Education can't go to Boboa (present Patrol Post site) for we have worked very hard and if the school goes we shall have lost everything - Boboa is a long way away." KUOK added: "If Education and Agriculture stay, then Maka will be good. PWD should send people to maintain the station, to build classrooms and the aid-post (now a Council concern)."

iii) UPOBIA

Here the people were most receptive. The reply to the question of who allocated the Council funds to what of "The advisor" was an interesting one, and the comment "When we want something and we say so in the council meeting, the Fly River people stop us from getting it. Nothing comes quickly to us and we are told all the time that things are in Daru" was really getting the people out of their shells. Councillor KUOK (Buseki) was

SITUATION REPORTPOLITICAL (Cont'd)UPOBIA (Cont'd)

asked to take over the talk and tell the people what he had heard the day before in his village talks. The experiment was a success and serious open discussion developed.

iv) NAGO

The reception here was good. The people didn't know much about the H of A, but they put this down to not hearing the radio - "The councillor, himself, looks after the Council radio - only he hears the news." Similar to Buseki, Nago seemed quite concerned also about the education situation. - "The school should stay at Maka. If the school goes to Boboa we would not be able to supply food from here for the students - we would have to hunt near the station on Tagum ground. This would mean that there would be much trouble and you would soon tire of hearing courts involving us." Councillor KHOK said a few words here that went down well.

v) AEWA

The people were only partially represented here. The shocking state of the village contrasted with the fairly good response to the talks. No unique comments were noted here. In the evening, councillor KUOK gathered the people together and told them all he had heard so far on the patrol - it seemed to go down very well.

vi) MAGIPOPO

After a brief introduction was given, councillor KUOK was asked to take over. By this stage of the game he was quite clued-up with the content of the talks and did a good job. The people were very receptive to the discussion.

vii) USOKOF

After waiting half an hour the people were finally ready for the talks. Apart from the women in the background, the group seemed to have a predominance of young chaps - an unusual feature so far on the patrol. Response was very slow, with only a few mutterings coming forth. One chap, MINAME, was prepared to say a few words though: "We don't know much about the H of A." Councillor KOMANO did voice the wish for another MHA for North Fly - population comparisons were made and KOMANO seemed to realise the impracticality of his wish. By the end of the discussion things were going quite well, but it was a little bit of a battle here.

viii) DIMU

Response here was good. Not a great deal was said by the people, apart from telling me of their ignorance of the H of A. (one chap's idea of it brought a burst of laughter from the others). The point of independence was concentrated on for quite a while, and by the great mutterings that followed, I would say that something got across.

SITUATION REPORTPOLITICAL (Cont'd)ix) TAGUM

This village was deserted. The village committee man did advise me about it beforehand though. I had noticed a number of Tagums at Dimu, so I hope that they pass the spoken word to their fellows.

x) KUSIKINA

The response from here was good. The start was slow, but by the time the general discussion was reached a great number of chaps were actively participating.

xi) MIWA

The roll-up here was good. Quite a number of young chaps were seen here, they having a fair knowledge of what things were about - "There are 94 members in the H of A." one chap replied when the people were asked what they know. Another chap, AINAU, also had a good idea of matters. The people were quite serious when the subject of independence was brought up. The importance of education I'm sure was understood - quite a few of the young, semi-educated seemed to be left with a look of apprehension about that. The talks went down well here.

2. It can be seen above that in most cases, the political education talks were taken very well. In a few instances a sequence of discussion topics that worked well for one village didn't go over too well in another village - in these cases the approach had to be altered and the points tossed around in a different manner till the people seemed to be getting interested. In the first section of the patrol councillor KOOK proved to be very valuable, donating his own time for the benefit of the villagers. In quite a number of villages the discussion was culminated by a round of clapping by the people - I haven't struck this before.

ECONOMICGENERAL

3. At Buseki village the question of animal husbandry was brought up. The people are interested in breeding pigs (white), goats, cattle, poultry, etc.. The people realise that the close proximity of the border presents a problem, but surely this question should be realistically looked at. I shall take the matter up in separate correspondence with the District Rural Development Officer.

4. Whilst at Usokof village quite a number of home-made chairs were noticed - some quite good. In other villages similar chairs were also seen. Possibly chair-making or cane-work could be developed in the area.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72SITUATION REPORTECONOMIC (Cont'd)RUBBER

5. In the C.D. rubber is primarily concentrated at the 'top' end of the Lake, in the Yongom/Pare area. These people are apparently very keen as evidenced by the well-kept blocks. The rubber is just starting to be tapped and will be a welcome source of income for the people involved. Current prices are 11 or 12 cents per pound for the rubber. Other villages in the Lake area, being made up predominantly of Suki people, do have rubber, however, the people's attitude here has been to just let the rubber look after itself.

6. The villages involved with rubber are not very happy with the present Agric. Officers in the area. I shall not go into things here (separate correspondence), however, I feel that at least DASF officers should get along with the people and try to keep them happy.

7. The top villages in the lake voiced two requests to the patrol. They wanted Buseki and Nago villages to be linked by vehicular road to Maka (\$750.00 has been allocated by the Council for this) so that rubber transportation would be facilitated by the use of a tractor. They also wanted a boat, similar to that which the Council is currently operating, for general transportation requirements (particularly rubber movements ex Upobia).

FISHING

8. Fishing in the lake at present is being conducted on a very small time basis. The village people either spear the fish or, in the case of the lucky few, net them. The lake has great quantities of ~~various~~ various kinds of fish (particularly barramundi) and potential for business development is there. I have heard that the Council is playing with the idea of setting-up two freezer units on the lake with the view in mind of selling frozen fillets outside the area. This is an encouraging thought if all goes well, however, without strict supervision chance of success is doubtful. Dependence on the interest of the local people is certainly not enough and if it is hoped that it will be enough I can only predict a sheer failure (by 'people' I mean the 'central' lake people).

9. Earlier this year Boboa Animal Husbandry Centre were marketing barramundi fillets in Darg through Gulf Enterprises, however, a fire recently destroyed their entire freezer network.

10. In the past the occasional fishing boat has been working in the lake, but poor communications seem to discourage them.

BOBOA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CENTRE

11. This centre is a sort of vocational school with the aim of teaching the students basic management of farm animals and crops, and fish netting. The Centre's manager, Mr Bev Varidel, is doing a great job trying to make ends meet financially and generally improve the Centre's standards.

SITUATION REPORTECONOMIC (Cont'd)BOBOA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CENTRE (Cont'd)

12. I feel that many people don't quite realise what the situation regarding the Centre is. The Centre is actually operated as an association, with a constitution, office bearers etc.. The duty of the manager, Mr Varidel, is to ensure the proper functioning of the Centre, and to supervise the training of the students. If DASF or Education tried to replace this set-up it would cost a fortune to do so and salaries would be a regular expense (Mr Varidel has completed an agricultural college course and just his replacement would be expensive enough). The point I'm trying to make is that the Centre is established, it is a going concern, it does have a competent manager with plenty of experience in the area, it does have great potential, and it is not a private profit-making concern. If higher-ups would realise the gift-horse and do something about it then I'm sure it wouldn't be regretted. If the hollow fears of picking-up disease in cattle from across the border were laid aside, and things looked at a little more realistically, then I'm sure Mr Varidel could do wonders with family farms etc.. With added finance the Centre could expand its staff to include something for females (in the field of welfare - Mrs Varidel is trying to do this herself now). Tutors in local material crafts could teach various skills such as chairmaking (mentioned in para. 4) etc.. There are many things that could be done with serious support from Government departments. Mr Varidel's reliance on Development Bank loans and the occasional grant is not enough to reap full benefits. If skilled men were to consult with Mr Varidel about the Centre, giving it a lot of thought, maybe a few things could be planned out and put into operation with a good chance of success (which is more than can be said for a lot of govt. instigated ventures).

13. I have just heard that the Varidels have gone to Australia for some time. This was brought about by Mrs Varidel's sudden illness. Now, more than ever does the Centre need support.

LAKE MURRAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

14. This is an embarrassment to the area and should be either vastly re-organised or disbanded. The people around the lake generally have the opinion that the Society is slack - "Before (when the croc's were in vast numbers in 65/66) the Society was good, now it is not good." The people don't like the idea of taking a croc' skin to the Society to sell and being given a credit slip for payment. The prices for skins are low too. Prices vary between stores as well - small tinned-fish were selling at 25<sup>c</sup> at Boboa branch store whilst the main store at Maka were charging 15<sup>c</sup>. None of this goes down well with the people. Things like the \$4,000.00 Forestall saw deteriorating at Maka (now finally under shelter after encouragement from Mr Eggleton) and the freezer unit at Boboa airstrip <sup>only</sup> emphasise the Societies inadequacies. The information that a Co-operatives Officer is coming to Lake Murray early 1972 is encouraging - I am sure that if he is a good man he will sort things out - one way or the other.



SITUATION REPORTECONOMIC (Cont'd)TRADESTORES

15. Only five native-operated tradestores exist in this census division (apart from the Co-op's interests). They are at NAGO, BUSEKI, USOKOF, TAGUM and BOIMBULAVU. The stores are neat and tidy buildings and are a credit to the owners, although the range of stock is fairly limited. With only small capital and dealing at village level this is only to be expected.

KAIM RIVER OIL CAMP

16. This concern has been operating in the area for close on a year now. A number of Lake Murray chaps have obtained work there from time to time, however, never in great numbers. A few of the lake fellows have been involved in theft cases and, with their reputation for laziness, have not been too popular. Most of the camp labour is now supplied from the Balimo, Kiunga and Nomad areas.

CROCODILE FARMING

17. Through the presence of the DASF (Ecology) Crocodile Research Station at Lake Murray a general interest has been fostered in this field by the people. Maybe the fact of dealing with familiar things has a good deal to do with this. I imagine prestige is not disassociated with it either. Most villages have their one or two crocodile pens which they keep the small croc's in. The general idea is to feed them up till they are at a good selling size, then hand them over to the Crocodile Farm. In practice this only partially works as the temptation to sell the croc's shortly after capture is usually hard to suppress when watching them swimming around inside a pen. Boboa Animal Husbandry Centre could possibly work out an approach on the business management side of things and work hand-in-hand with the Crocodile Research Station.

SUMMARY

18. By regarding the above points it must be realized by anyone reading them that the Lake area is far from being in a hopeless situation. There is great potential there in fact, and this can be unearthed if the right moves are made by the right people. I suppose like the Kennecot/Kiunga Sub-District situation, things would start happening if the Union Oil Co. went ahead. Referring to subsequent remarks in this report may clarify things to some degree, and may bring further factors to bear on the economics of the region.

SOCIALGENERAL

19. In this census division the people seem to be divided into two main groups - the northern YONGOM/PARE group and the SUKIS. The former have traditionally been used to living as shifting cultivators, with not such a great dependence on sago. They migrated down from their forest areas and established themselves at the lake.

SITUATION REPORTSOCIAL (Cont'd)GENERAL (Cont'd)

The lake-dwelling Suki people have had it easy in comparison. They have readily been able to spear and trap fish in the lake, and the occurrence of many peninsulas on the lake's foreshores has made it easy for gangs to be chased into a line of waiting hunters. It is thus not surprising that when a good look is taken at the area, the obvious workers (rubber etc.) are the Yongom/Pare group. Consequently, a concentration of development on this group will probably occur, simply owing to the fact that results are obtained.

20. If it is considered how a developed minority group will go against a comparatively undeveloped majority (the Sukis), further thought is necessary re the Lake peoples' future.

21. The Yongom/Pares will probably be the farmers of the future (that is, figuring on a projection of the current trend) - will the Sukis also be involved in farming too, or shall they just live as they are now and wander about from sago-place to sago-place? Maybe through their long contact with the PANGO A PTS they may have more men going through high school etc., and they might decide to let the Yongom/Pares be the farmers so long as they (the Sukis) are the bosses. This latter argument could win over, but I think it unlikely due to the important fact that while the Sukis are wandering about in their family groups searching for sago, the Yongom/Pares are developing into more compact close-knit communities, by virtue of the fact that they are compelled to stay together because their rubber blocks are together. Rubber thus might not be so rewarding financially, but at least it is developing the people into civilised communities. I feel sure that so long as the Suki people of the lake continue to sit around not doing anything (apart from sago-gathering forays), there is a potential trouble factor in the Lake area. The Sukis should be strongly encouraged to develop some interest - be it rubber, coconuts, vegetables or what - for the sake of the area as a whole. Leave it too late, and I am sure it will be regretted (even now I am aware of Suki jealousy over the Yongom/Pare achievements). Let DASF alter slightly its policy of 'if you don't jump at what we offer we'll give it to someone else.'

22. I have more-or-less regarded development here as economic. If the Sukis play into the part of the bosses, through political development of their group, thus causing economic and political development to be assumed by two separate groups, trouble could result. Relatively uniform economic and political development for all the Lake peoples, I feel, is of prime importance.

EDUCATION

23. There are two schools in the area - the Administration Primary 'T' School at MAKA, and the SIA PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MISSION Primary 'T' School at Pangoa. Pangoa school appears quite well organised and much is said about it. It caters for many of the Murray Station people's children. Maka School is a different kettle of fish. As one walks over the station, the

SITUATION REPORTSOCIAL (Cont'd)EDUCATION (Cont'd)

feeling of depression usually develops. The grass is long, and the houses are dirty and unkempt, and throughout the year the attendance at the school has been falling-off regularly. My first conclusion was that the school (and the Agricultural complex) should be hastily moved to Lake Murray patrol Post. After completing this patrol I was left with mixed feelings due mainly out of witnessing the efforts of the hard-working Yongom and Pare people of the area. After thinking about it, I realise that the school will possibly have to go to Boboa for proper and efficient (or something approaching that ideal) administration to prevail. The rapid expansion of Lake Murray Station, with the increasing need for education facilities close at hand for the Station children, only emphasizes this thought. If the change is made, I consider it mandatory that proper thought be given to the schooling of the Yongom and Pare children - that is, reasonable dormitory facilities and a system of food supply for them.

HEALTH

24. The patrol was initiated through their need to immunise against whooping cough in the villages at the top end of the Lake. This was done. Lepers were also checked, but no new cases came to light. Figures for sickness cases should be obtainable from PHD, Daru, and the APCM, Pangoa, if required. The APCM medical accompanied the second leg of the patrol.

25. Generally speaking, the lake people are a fairly healthy lot.

26. The C.D. is served by an APCM aid-post at Pangoa and a Council run aid-post at Maka. Minor ailments are also dealt with at the Boboa Animal Husbandry Centre, which is handy for the station people.

27. It was noticed that the Yongom/Pare peoples had toilets in the villages, whilst the Sukis had scarcely one between all their villages. They were given two weeks to ~~xx~~ remedy this situation. It is interesting to note that the people have been very quick to comply with this - the Usokofs have finished (a total of 18 toilets having been built) and a number of other villages are well into it. Perhaps what is most important is that the people seem keen.

LAW AND ORDER

28. Upon my arrival at Lake Murray Station in July, 1971, and the month or so subsequent to that, I gained the impression that the Lake was a remarkably peaceful area. Over the last few months my opinion has changed - they are just like anyone else. The people seem to have a good deal of faith in the Government at the moment which, though sometimes time-consuming, is an encouraging thought. Probably the greatest trouble develops from sorcery. The latter is extremely prevalent in the area (particularly round the southern end of the lake). A few people have been charged under sec. 80 of the N.R.O.'s in my time and they know where they stand. Personally, I feel that the use of fear tactics such as sorcery does not make for good development.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72

SITUATION REPORT

SOCIAL (Cont'd)

LAW AND ORDER (Cont'd)

29. The patrol was presented with many minor disputes to settle and a few cases requiring court hearings. In the case of the former, the village committee men and the Local Government councillors were encouraged to be the mediators. They were reminded that the Government laid down the law, however, with mediations so much depended on local custom that it was far more suitable for minor matters to be settled by village authorities.

30. Whilst at Buseki village three gentlemen were brought to the patrol. They were escapees from Lake Murray Station. They had taken off during the night and made their way through the bush to the Manda/Mipan area. People from these villages had heard a broadcast about the escape and had spotted the three round a camp-fire in the bush. The villages apprehended the escapees and brought them to the patrol. The captors were paid for their efforts. This certainly proves to me the worth of Radio Western District.

MISSIONS

31. The Asia Pacific Christian Mission is the only mission in the area. Previous patrol reports have adequately dealt with this topic. I may mention, however, that Mr Keith Dennis of the mission, is a most interesting fellow, and a wealth of knowledge for the Lake Murray patrol officer.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

32. At village level, community education is fairly limited to the work done by Radio Western District. The fact that the Lake Murray escapees were apprehended due to radio broadcasts shows that the radio is listened to. I have made it a policy to use the radio for announcing patrol schedules the L.G. Council does likewise. A certain amount of community education is carried out by mission staff, the Bobo Animal Husbandry Centre and patrols.

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

33. There are currently no vehicular roads in the census division. Funds have been set aside by the Council, however, for a link between Buseki and Nago villages with Meka station. Two high standard walking tracks are being constructed by the Council between KUSIKINA and BOIKMAVA villages (Gamo track) and the Lake and Fly River (Kongum track). No walking tracks were used by the patrol as all villages were easily accessible by boat.

RIVERS AND LAKE

34. Water transport is the medium for local travel. Due to the extent of the lake, simply operated diesel (long life) powered craft such as the Government 22'-0" Kopsen launch and the Council double canoe are ideal.

SITUATION REPORTCOMMUNICATIONS (Cont'd)AIRSTRIPS

35. As a result of the opening of the 1800' strip at pangoa on Monday, 15th November, 1971, the total of airstrips in the C.D. has risen to two. The pangoa strip needs a lot of work on it yet in surface conditioning. The strip at the Patrol Post is in very good condition. In very wet weather the surface does get soft, however, by the use of local gravel a solid surface mat is hoped to be developed.

36. Out of interest this officer measured out a stretch of ground right on Maka Station for airstrip suitability. It seems strange to me that with all the past controversy on the 'Lake Murray Airstrip', Maka Station was hardly considered. The only argument against it is possibly that it is too short. Without doing hardly anything a 1500' strip with 200' fly-overs at each end is now available and with excavations this runway length could be extended to at least 2000' with 200' fly-overs either end. I realize that this site is out of the question for construction, but it just seems odd that virtually no consideration (on our records) had been given to it.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

37. It may be worth mentioning a little of the marriage customs of the people. These customs do vary with the different linguistic groups. The Yongom people have a system of bride price, whereby the man's family gives pay to the girl's family. Everyone then gets together in a party and the pay is returned. Sometimes, however, the payment is returned on an instalment basis. The Suki people exchange their women. If a young chap acquires a wife from a certain group, then that chap's family has to supply a female to his wife's family. The Pare people have a similar custom to that of the Sukis.

38. While at Magipopo village I participated in an interesting event - a game hunt. I quickly learned that the hunt was to consist of hunters with shotguns arranging themselves in a line across a narrow isthmus, whilst a number of men and women would conduct a rowdy walk through the bush towards the hunters. The system seemed just like that used for a game hunt in Africa.

39. After shotguns had been checked, canoes bailed out (I noticed no less than four different methods of bailing being used) and everyone assembled, we set off for the hunting ground, the men paddling a large canoe and the women in a narrow faster one.

40. We soon arrived at the spot. The women and some of the men, who were the beaters, left us. The hunters (with whom I was an observer) then commandeered the swifter canoe and quickly paddled into position. One chap was left to bring the large canoe around to where we were.

SITUATION REPORTANTHROPOLOGICAL (Cont'd)

41. The place was a narrow ridge, flanked on either side by swamp. The men positioned themselves and waited, the faint jingle of the beaters in the distance. I selected a spot just beside an enormous dead tree trunk. We didn't have to wait long. Suddenly out of the dim bush came a fast-moving shadow. The pig dashed through the line to my right and was safe. The man covering this area was cursing, for his cartridge had failed to fire. Shortly there was a loud report to my left. The beaters were quite audible now - the women were chanting and occasionally a loud drum sound was picked-up as a hollow tree was struck. Suddenly the steady jingle was broken by the sound of crashing underbrush. Up the incline to my right and coming straight for me at great speed was a pig. I didn't move. The pig came on till I could have touched it before it realized I was there. It baulked and skirted the great tree trunk. ~~Then~~ On the other side the interpreter's weapon exploded, but the pig kept going - I couldn't see how he missed at such a short distance. Hastily I cut myself a heavy club, assured that if a chance like that presented itself again I would bag myself a pig. We didn't have much more waiting to do as the beaters soon came to our line. The fellow to my left, who had fired earlier on, had bagged himself a fine pig, so the day was not wasted. We waited a little while, while the interpreter tried unsuccessfully to find his wounded pig, then we set off, the dead pig's blood sloshing about in the bottom of the canoe.

42. The lads thought they'd try a second place. Events were similar, only this time I was prepared with a stout club at the ready. The interpreter fully redeemed himself by bagging a good-sized pig with a fine long-distance shot. Two other chaps fired shots but were unlucky. When the beaters arrived I noticed that one of the women was carrying a large python she had found - all food for the pot.

43. On both occasions after the hunt there was great chatter and excitement as the shooters swapped tales. The chaps found great humour in my incident at the first place. Then came the long haul home in the canoes. It was getting dark when we got back and everyone was weary. It was a unique experience for myself though, which was really topped off a little later as one of the hunters came to my quarters and presented me with a bloody piece of pig meat, as part of the spoils.

MISCELLANEOUS

44. On the patrol there were a number of requests made by people wishing to shift their villages - all by Sukis. All these were considered on their long-term possibilities and the people advised accordingly.

45. Whilst at UPOBIA, a request was made on behalf of the people from DOANNA village, in the Pare C.D. of the Nomad Administrative area. This village wishes to migrate south, half the people settling-in with Upobia and half with Magipopo. There is a problem. Magipopo had bought their ground (a small island and two sago swamps) from the USOKOFS - obviously the industrious Doanna people will want ground for rubber planting or suchlike (the Magipopo island is already fully utilized), but the Usukofs said that they would not part with any more land. That the latter are jealous of the hard-working Pares (the Magipopos are Pares) is obvious, and their attitude is very annoying (after the Magipopos had developed their

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72SITUATION REPORTMISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd)

site similar complications had been created by the Usokofs). The Usokof people were referred on to the various talks made in Council meetings regarding re-settlement (in the Kongun track area) and I played on making them feel a little ashamed of themselves (they have stacks of land). In the end the general attitude of the Usokof people was that of passing the buck - 'It's not up to me to decide - I have to consult the other members of the line involved and they are at such-and-such-a-place.' I told the Usokof people to do some serious thinking about the matter.

CONCLUSION

It should be seen that the Lake area has potential. The moving of the Government station to Boboa Island has brought with it many problems, and I feel that they have been looked at fairly realistically in the report. The problem of the two groups, the Yongom/Pares and the Sukis is very real, and a gearing down of development (that is, economically) to the present pace of the latter majority to gain sameness, is not, I think, the solution. The Sukis have to catch up to the workers.

The patrol was mainly one of familiarization as far as I was personally concerned. Political education talks were fairly basic and were accepted very well overall. This officer gained great insight into the Lake area.



(Paul Bourne)  
PATROL OFFICER

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1971-72SITUATION REPORTAPPENDIX 1PERSONNEL REPORTConst. 1/C KORINA 1672 RP&NGC

A knowledgeable member - worked well.

Const. 1/C MORKA 1121 RP&NGC

Worked efficiently.

Medical MAITOI (PHD)

Worked well.

Medical PANGI (APCM)

Worked well - holds a keen interest in his work.

Interpreter SEKOWARI

Has much experience - this is a great asset when it is applied.

Interpreter WAUM

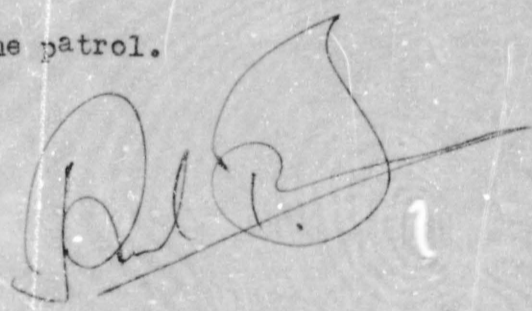
Works well with encouragement.

Engineer DUMA

Performed his duties well.

Councillor KUOK

A great asset to the patrol.



(Paul Bourne)

PATROL OFFICER and OFFICER  
OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW  
GUINEA CONSTABULARY

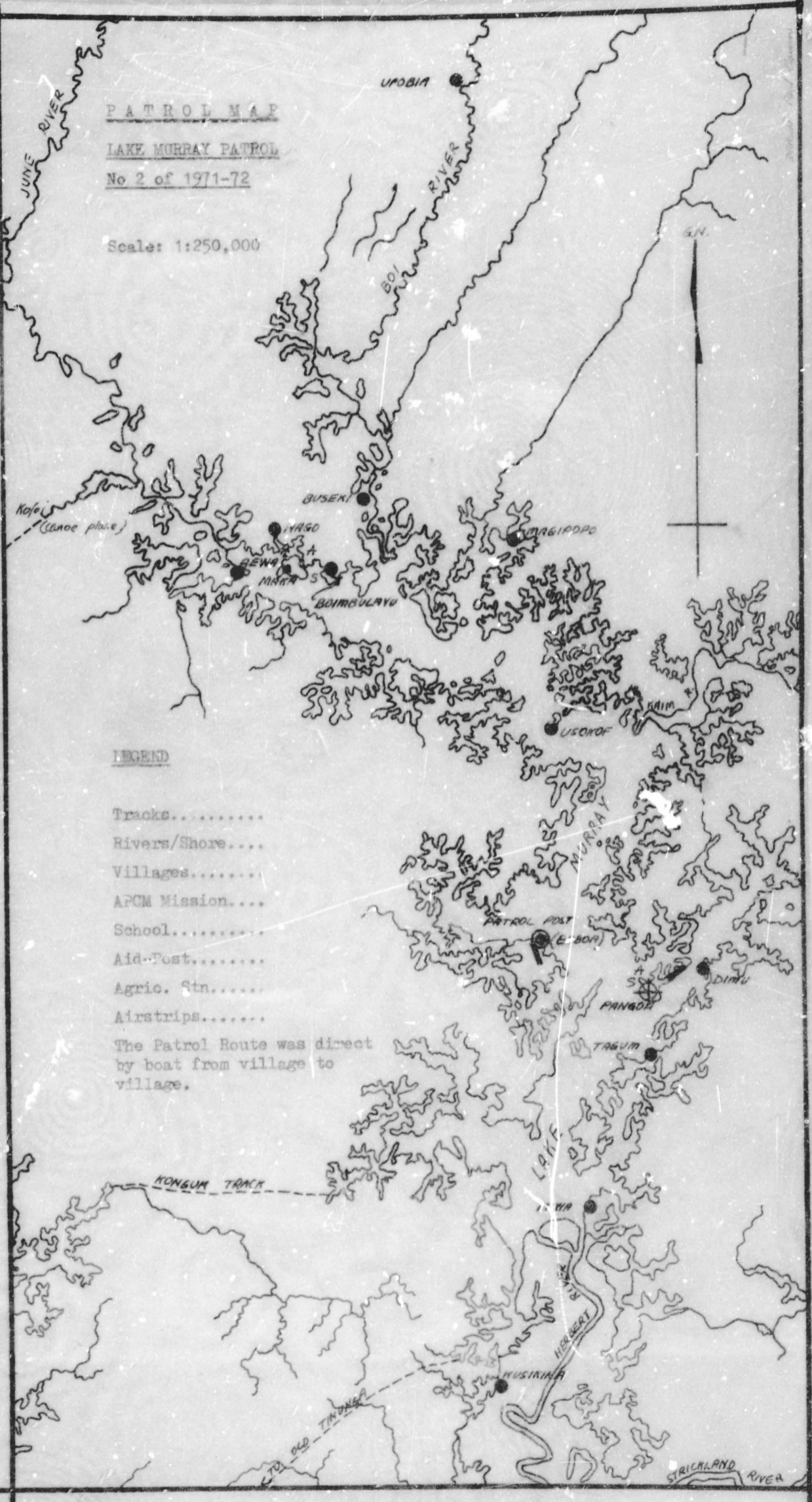


PATROL MAP

LAKE MURRAY PATROL

No 2 of 1971-72

Scale: 1:250,000



LEGEND

- Tracks.....
- Rivers/Shore....
- Villages.....
- APCM Mission....
- School.....
- Aid-Post.....
- Agric. Stn.....
- Airstrips.....

The Patrol Route was direct  
by boat from village to  
village.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

6725-1

41-5-4

Report Number... LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971 - 72

Subdistrict... NORMAD.

District... WESTERN.

Type of Patrol... LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Patrol Conducted by... MR. D. O. MEAKORO.

Area Patrolled } LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

(Council and/or }  
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. CEDRIS JARAI ( BOAT SKIPPER )  
MR. JEFFREY ASIEA ( " CREW )  
MR. KUOK BITAN ( COUNCILLOR )

MR. SIRIAM KATE ( COUNCIL BOAT OPERATOR )  
MR. BALIGA MUDUP ( COUNCIL BOAT CREW )

Duration of Patrol—from 6 / 9 / 71 to 22 / 9 / 71

No. of Days... 10 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971 - 72.

Date... Duration... 14 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)... AREA STUDY

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

*Not done in the Survey*

Forwarded, please.

24/11/1972

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner.

OA:JH

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-3-66

17th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72

Your reference 67-6-1 of 25th February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Reports arising out of the above Patrol of the Lake Murray area as submitted by Mr. D. Meakoro, L.S.A.

(T.W. BALLIS)  
Secretary.



DDA 67-3-66

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-6-1

KAB.jfh

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



DARU.  
Western District.

25th February, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

LAKE MURRAY No. 3 of 1971/72

1. Two copies of above report for your information please.
2. I will pass on D.L.G.O's comments to A.D.C. Morehead, who will arrange for Mr. Meakro to receive some instruction.

(K.A. BROWN)  
A/District Commissioner

Encls.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner..NOMAD  
Officer in Charge, LAKE MURRAY  
District Local Government Officer.

67-5-1

FP:my

67-5-1



Office of Local Government,  
P.O. Box 52,  
DARU.

23rd February, 1972.

District Commissioner  
District Office,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT 3/1971-72  
D.O. MEAKORO L.G.A.2.

Herewith a very brief and belated report by Mr. Meakoro. This is I believe his first report since he has been in the Public Service.

It is unfortunate that he has not sought advice from the Officer in Charge on the correct manner of compiling a report. Perhaps you could ask the Assistant District Commissioner, Nomad, to advise Mr. Meakoro, if he visits Lake Murray before I do, Mr. Meakoro needs assistance in the assembling and presentation of his information and opinions.

As Mr. Meakoro is on an election patrol I will not delay matters by returning this report to him.

Camping allowance claim herewith for funding.

  
(V. PARKER)  
DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971 - 72.  
CONDUCTED BY MR. D.O. MEAKORO LGA. GR.2.

This report is short and brief as writer had his first visit to the Council area. The aim of this Patrol was to collect Council Tax for the year 1971-72, also writer to become familiar with area and its people.

The details of report are in the diary.

This report covered the period from 6/9/71 to 22/9/71. My apologies for not attending this report earlier.

The people are very keen on paying taxes, yet they were little worried about water supplies to the villages. This matter had been solved very well and matter is on hand.

Rural Development Road construction at Maka/ Nago/ Buseki is well under way, and about three miles jungle had been cleared and still another two or rather three miles of jungle to be cut. Yangoms and Pari's carried out this work so that it will be a great help to them when finished. This will enable them to transport their ~~ma~~ taped rubber ~~in~~ easier to port facilities and also allow Department of Agriculture staff to go, to and fro to the blocks, etc.

Reporter was notified by various Councillors and people about general Health Services and Infant Welfare Clinics. This matter had not been well treated and there has been some ill feelings in the area. U.F. Mission at Pangoa in the Lake Murray census division runs this service.

Regarding this matter I personally agree that should an attempt be approached in the way of improving and the standard of the Hospital to have a bit more light on it.

If so, why not Administration look into such matters as matter of important and have its own established for the area.

There had been no welfare activities such as clubs, both men and women in the area. Some consideration be given on the matter would be a great to the area.

The End.



( D . O. Meakoro ) LGA.  
Council Administrative Adviser.

cc. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
NORMAD.

Officer In-Charge,  
Lake Murray Patrol Post.  
LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL DIARY .

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971/72.

1971.

- Monday 6th September . Departed Lake Murray 10.a.m. per M.V.Miwa for OBO port in the Middle Fly arriving OBO 2.30 a.m. and slept at OBO.
- Tuesday 7th September . Departed OBO 6.a.m. for LIAMBAK village and in between injector on the engine cracked and fuel started leaking from it, so boat had to return slowly to OBO arriving 8 a.m. At 8.30.a.m patrol left boat at OBO thence walked to Kavinanga village arriving 10.a.m. tax collected there for Kavinanga/Komevai villages until 1.30.p.m thence returned to OBO. Observed whole afternoon and overnight at OBO.
- Wednesday 8th September. Departed 6 a.m. OBO per M.V.Miwa for Lake Murray station and dark on the way so boat anchored and slept on the boat.
- Thursday 9th September . Departed 6.a.m. per boat kept on travelling for Lake Murray station arriving 6.p.m.
- Tuesday 14th September . Departed 8.30.a.m. per Council Canoe for Upabira village and arriving Buseki village 0300 hours and tax collection at Buseki village until 6.30 .p.m. and overnight at Buseki.
- Wednesday 15th September. Departed 7.30.a.m. Buseki village for U. bira village per Council canoe arriving 1.p.m. thence tax collection until 2.30.p.m. thence returned per canoe to Maka station arriving 6.30.a.m. Overnight at Maka .
- Thursday 16th September. Tax collection commenced 7.30.a.m. for Maka Station and Bimbo-lavu village until 9.a.m. Departed Maka Station 9.25 .a.m. per Council canoe powered by diesel propet engine for AIWA village arriving 10.a.m. tax collection there until 10.30.a.m. thence departed for NAGO village per canoe arriving 11.a.m. Tax collection there until 1.30.p.m. At 2.p.m. walked to MAKA/NAGO road cleared parts were only three miles and still another four miles of road to be cleared. After an hours walk returned to village at 4.p.m. thence to canoe left for Maka station arriving 6 p.m. Overnight Maka.
- Friday 17th September . Departed Maka 7.30 am. for MAGIPOPO village per Council canoe arriving 9.30.a.m. tax collection there until 12 noon, thence departed per canoe for USUKOF Village arriving 2.p.m. tax collection there until 3p.m., thence departed USUKOF for BOBOA - Lake Murray station per canoe arriving 5.p.m.
- Saturday 18th September. Departed 9.a.m. per canoe for Pangoa arriving 12 . Noon tax collection for Pangoa station, DIMU village and TAGUM village until 4.p.m. More effort Monday. Overnight Pangoa.
- Sunday 19th September . Observed Pangoa Station . Overnight Pangoa.
- Monday 20th September . Tax Collection at Pangoa until 3.30.p.m. Observed the afternoon. Overnight Pangoa.
- Tuesday 21st September . Departed 7.a.m. Pangoa for Lake Murray Station per Council canoe arriving 9.30.a.m. Rest of the day spent in the Office until 4.06.p.m.
- Wednesday 22nd September. Departed Lake Murray station 7.a.m. for Miwa village per Council canoe arriving 11 .a.m. , tax collection there until 1.p.m. thence departed per canoe for Kusikina village arriving 2.30.p.m. tax collection there until 3.15.p.m. thence departed Kusikina village for Lake Murray Station per canoe arriving 3.p.m.

The End.

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 4/71-72  
 DISTRICT: Western  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.M. Diamond, P.O.  
 AREA PATROLLED: LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE FLY C.D.'s  
 DURATION OF PATROL: 6/1/72 to 31/1/72  
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: Dec. 1971  
 LAST O.L.G. PATROL:  
 MAP REFERENCE:

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Fact finding survey, resettlement schemes.  
 STATION: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post  
 SUB-DISTRICT: NOMAD  
 DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer  
 NUMBER OF DAYS: 25  
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: *Appr. 3000*  
 COUNCIL AREA: LAKE MURRAY  
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: North Fly

The District Commissioner,  
Western District.

In respect of this patrol, I attach:

- FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL, FOLIOS 7 TO 14 (✓)
- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ( )
- THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS ( )
- AREA STUDY ( )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
- SITUATION REPORT NO. 1 (✓)
- PATROL MAP ( )
- ..... ( )

DATE:

.....  
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. 1 (✓)
- .....

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL AND REPORT:

ABOVE AVERAGE  
 AVERAGE  
 BELOW AVERAGE

DATE:

*03/1/72*

.....  
District Commissioner

*copy to 67-22-5*



P.O. Box 2396, KONEBOBU.

67-3-65

9th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72.

Your reference 67-6-1 of 23rd February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above Patrol of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. R. Diamond, Patrol Officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

10

67-6-1

District Office,  
DARU.

4th February, 1972

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
NOHAD.

REPORT OF LAKE MURRAY PATROL, NO.4/71-72.

Please find attached two copies of the above report  
for yourself and OIC LAKE MURRAY.

2. Three copies, including the original, have already  
been submitted to the District Commissioner.

*D*  
R.M. Diamond.  
Patrol Officer

→ The District Commissioner,  
DARU.



67-3-65

9

Assessment by District Commissioner

District Office : DARU  
Date Received : 23/2/72

*File 67-61*

LAKE MURRAY 4 of 71/72

.....

Matters raised by Mr. Diamond concerning MIFAN village will be discussed by separate memorandum as will the future of MAKU and LAKE MURRAY. I will take up the matter of Lake Murray Cash Advance with Treasury Representative.

LIBU Scheme will be discussed at length by District Co-ordinating Committee.

A very valuable effort by Mr. Diamond.

(K.A. BROWN)

A/District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...NOMAD  
Officer in Charge...LAKE MURRAY  
Mr. R.M. Diamond.

PATROL REPORT NO.4/71-72

STATION: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post.    OFFICER COMPILING: R.M. Diamond, P.O.

DISTRICT: Western

SUB-DISTRICT: NOMAD

CENSUS DIVISION: LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL: LAKE MURRAY

---

MISSION/BOSSET VILLAGE FISHING PROJECT:

The fishing industry at BOSSET, mentioned in LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No.4/70-71, is now a working concern. The Montfort Catholic Mission has purchased a large freezer with diesel generating plant, and has established them on BOSSET village land. (I think the freezer has a capacity of 5,000 lb.)

The BOSSET people are netting barramundi and freezing the fillets. These are then sent by whatever transport is available to DARU, and are sold there. A percentage of the profits is being used to pay of the purchase and installation costs of the freezer and generating plant. These will then become the property of the BOSSET people.

Father BOUCHARD, who is in charge at the BOSSET Mission, is not certain about the amount of profit now being made, but is optimistic about the venture. While he is still doing a good deal of supervising, he has already trained some BOSSET people to run the plant, and they have successfully done this for short periods during his absence.

The project requires a lot of hard work to keep it going. Nets must be checked frequently, and these are often far away in creeks and lagoons along the Fly River. When no other transport is available, this can entail a long canoe trip. Profits, whatever they are, cannot be great while paying off the equipment. At this stage, the people seem quite prepared to put a lot into this, despite low returns, and the scheme looks as though it will succeed.

CROCODILE FARMING:

Many villages, in both census divisions, are collecting live crocodiles and keeping them in live enclosures. They wish to sell these to the crocodile farm at LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post, run by the Ecological Section of D.A.S.F.

The manager of the farm wishes to purchase these crocodiles, and has the funds on the appropriate vote, but cannot obtain the cash to make the purchases. The imprest advance at LAKE MURRAY is inadequate, and for some reason an advance cannot be given from DARU. For the want of ready cash, an opportunity to gain a good income is being lost. It could also be slowing down research by ecologists.

DISCONTENT AMONG VILLAGERS AT LAKE MURRAY:

LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post used to be situated on the North side of the lake, at MAKKA. During 1970, this was moved to its present site at BOBOA, where an airstrip was already in operation, improving communications. People in the villages near MAKKA were worried, as they felt the 'government' was deserting them.

Now, the people have accepted the situation, and have settled for keeping MAKKA as an agricultural/education station. There has recently been talk about moving the school from MAKKA to the patrol post. This is mainly rumour at present, encouraged by Councillors discussing the possibilities among themselves. The people near MAKKA are worried, as they fear the school will be moved.

So far as I know, there is no plan to have this school re-sited, but should this be considered at a later date, the following should be noted. There is already a similar school at PANGO A.P.C.M. station, which adequately serves the surrounding area, and the patrol post staff. Moving the school from MAKKA would benefit teachers, who would appreciate being near the airstrip, and station staff, to the detriment of several villages near MAKKA. The benefit to teachers and station staff does not seem to be justification for the problems it would cause the people near MAKKA. I suspect the Councillors who are in favour of moving the school are deliberately trying to make things as difficult as possible for people who it now serves.

It is interesting to note that people on that side of the lake, near MAKKA, are coming to regard D.A.S.F. as a more important part of their lives than other departments of the Administration. Perhaps, contrary to their feelings of a couple of years ago, they are realising there is more to the 'government' than D.D.A.

LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL CANOE:

The LAKE MURRAY Local Government Council has a twin-hulled canoe, powered by a 10 h.p. 'Yanmar Propet' diesel unit. This was hired for part of the patrol for \$5.00/day, including fuel and crew. It proved quite adequate along the Fly and Strickland Rivers, and could be considered for future use in the area.

CLUB HOUSE AT BOSSET:

The Montfort Catholic Mission at BOSSET has provided a small area of land for the villagers to build a club house on. This has already been started, and will be built on semi-traditional lines. It is intended to be used for recreation, and also as a museum, where people will be encouraged to display artefacts of their traditional culture. In an area where traditional ways are disappearing, this may be a way to preserve some of the more interesting artefacts, even though they are no longer used.

FOOD SHORTAGE - MIPAN AREA:

The people in the MIPAN area claim they are becoming short of sago, their traditional staple food. They say they have a great deal of sago just over the border in WEST IRIAN, but little on this side. These people are probably not alone in their predicament, but are still unfortunate. Perhaps the answer will be found in resettlement, though these people were not among those most interested in the possible LIBU resettlement scheme.

It is possible that the people have more sago on this side of the border than they realise, as they are not too certain where the border is. Perhaps after the House of Assembly elections, a competent officer will be able to spend some time in the area, indicating to these people exactly where the border is.

This generation will probably never accept the legality of the border where it cuts through traditional lands.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Post      OFFICER COMPILING: R.M. Diamond, P.O.  
DISTRICT: Western      SUB-DISTRICT: NOMAD  
GENUS DIVISIONS: LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL: LAKE MURRAY

SUBJECT: 'LIBU' LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME, LAKE MURRAY.

The main aim of this patrol was to inform people about, and note reactions to the possibility of commencing a land resettlement scheme at LAKE MURRAY. This was in connection with discussions held during D.A.C. and D.G.C. meetings of October, 1971.

A report in favour of commencing this scheme has been compiled, largely from information gained during this patrol. A copy of this report is attached, and should serve adequately as a situation report.

*R.M. Diamond*  
R.M. Diamond, P.O. 4/2/72

SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT OF 'LIBU' LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

LAKE MURRAY - WESTERN DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION:

An area of land between LAKE MURRAY and the FLY River, some 40,000 acres has been considered by C.S.I.R.O. as having good potential for tree crops. This land is being considered for resettlement as discussed in D.A.C. and D.C.C. meetings, October, 1971.

The LAKE MURRAY Administrative area, comprised of LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY Census Divisions, has a population of about 3,000 and an area of several thousand square miles. The people comprise several small language groups.

Development has been mainly confined to that gained through crocodile skins, barramundi fishing, and a poorly functioning co-operative. Union Oil are carrying out survey work over towards the Strickland at present.

There are some 1600 people to the East of LAKE MURRAY in the PARE Census Division and these have no real economic development at all taking place. They are somewhat isolated, and it would appear their best chances for advancement lies in being settled in an area where greater opportunities are available.

The people administered to by LAKE MURRAY would also be better off if they were not spread over so vast an area. This would improve administration, but more importantly enhance the people's prospects of gaining an income through agricultural activities.

During January, 1972 a Patrol Officer travelled through the LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY Census Divisions, visiting most of the villages there, and conducting a fact finding survey among people likely to be involved in this scheme. Details of this patrol's findings are contained in this report.

FACT FINDING SURVEY : LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY Census DIVISIONS:

During this patrol, most villages in the two Census Divisions were visited. A few were not, but the interested people from those villages came to meet the patrol at other places, and gave their views there. It would be reasonable to say that nearly all people in the two Census Divisions who would have been interested in entering into discussions about the resettlement scheme were in a position to do so. People have been aware of the Administration's interest in this land since at least December, 1971, and they were prepared to say what they have been thinking.

Briefly, the people were given the following information, and then their views were sought:

- (i) The land involved was described, and its rough position shown on a map. (The name of the land varies from LIBU, LIBUMONDA, AEOMBE and TU).



(i) All the groups (PARES, BAGUAS, KUINIS, etc.) despite having different names for the land, agree that the area is that between the Fly and Strickland, and extending 'up to Kiunga' (which probably means it is vast and beyond their reckoning.) It was fairly simple to indicate where the desirable area was, and that it did not involve all the land. Even illiterates can see that a large area is called 'LIBU' or whatever, and that the Administration is interested in a part of this, not all of it.

.....

(ii) Simply the idea behind resettlement schemes was explained.

(ii) The description of how resettlement schemes work was kept in very general terms and somewhat low-key. People appeared to understand what was involved. A few were somewhat worried that compulsory resettlement might be brought in, but it was explained that such was not likely to be the case.

.....

(iii) It was pointed out that the Administration is now only considering a resettlement scheme for this area, and that no plans have been finalised.

(iii) This was understood by most people. However, no matter how low-key investigations etc. now are, it is not possible to expect people's hopes not to have been aroused, and disappointments will follow should nothing come of this.

.....

(iv) It was also explained that resettlement schemes were not just an easy way to obtain wealth, but that they involved hard work.

(iv) This, too, was understood. Most people claimed not to be worried by the thought of hard work. The main thing is that few people will have the impression that all wonderful things will come for no effort.

.....

(v) Questions were asked covering ownership claims to the land.

(v) There are no strong claims to ownership of this land. People along the Fly and in the Lake, claim ownership of sago swamps and crocodile hunting places. They consider the rest to be just bush, with no real owners. Many people felt it would be utterly ridiculous to think anyone could claim ownership to such an area. (Some Fly River people felt the Lake people would try to do this, but their fears have so far not eventuated.)

Some opinions were that the Administration could not buy this land, as there were no owners to buy it from. Instead, it could just have it, excepting sago places, etc. The PARE and IONGOM groups claim no ownership of any of it, including sago swamps. Probably, later claims to ownership will be made, and the Administration would not be wise to accept any land without making payment for it.

.....

- (vi) Questions were asked about how the people would feel if 'outsiders' came to settle in the area.
- (vi) No one raised any real objection to the possibilities of people from anywhere else in P.N.G. coming to settle there. The proviso is that they remain on the land allocated, and do not trespass on sago places, etc. Some few individuals made grand speeches about how this under-populated district could benefit by people coming in.

The NOMAD people were specifically mentioned, as they seem among the lot most likely to become involved in this scheme. While there were some fears earlier held that these particular folk would not be accepted by the LAKE MURRAY people, there were no objections mentioned during this investigation.

The people most interested in the scheme do want to have an opportunity to take part in it, and it would not be wise to bring in 'outsiders' without ensuring people in the area were first given a chance to re-settle.

GENERAL ATTITUDES NOTED IN THE AREA:

People's feelings about this scheme vary from being very much in favour of it to not being enthusiastic, while not opposing it.

People along the Fly are perhaps the most keen to see things start and to become involved in them. Many of these feel the Administration has not done enough for them. They have made requests to D.A.S.F. to start projects, such as rubber, and they have a feeling that they are being out-distanced by the Lake Murray folk.

This area is hard to administer, with its small population and large area. Little has been done to enhance development, and it is not likely much can be done if the situation remains as is. The people of the Middle Fly appear to realise this, and indications are that they would be keen to participate in the development scheme, which would provide more efficient administration and economic development.

The people in the Lake Murray Census Division do not feel quite so neglected. Some have rubber projects going quite well, and were content with this. The whole Census Division is easy to administer and whatever activities have occurred in the past have mainly been centred at the patrol post. Consequently, the people feel less ignored. For the most part they wish the scheme to go ahead, and claim that they want to participate in it.

Two groups in the Lake Murray Census Division - the IONGOMS and PARES are not very excited about it. They have rubber blocks now providing some income, and are very satisfied with this. They do not wish to re-settle, but will not oppose anyone who wishes to do so. They have no objection to the scheme going ahead, but rather feel it does not concern them.

CONCLUSION:

The results of the fact finding survey indicate no reason why the resettlement scheme should not go ahead. Direct opposition from the people to sell the land, or to settlers coming from outside areas would have fairly well quashed the whole scheme, but these objections were not raised by the people.

Further reasons favouring this scheme are:

(i) Little other opportunity exists for developing the Lake Murray and Nomad areas (of the two, Lake Murray would be the better off). Further, depending upon the participation of people from the NOMAD Sub-district, the scheme could benefit people willing to come from other areas.

(ii) A resettlement scheme as envisaged would provide a centre of population and allow improvement supply of services by government and councils. This is now difficult to achieve with the vast areas and small population involved. Any problems caused by consequent social change should not prove difficult to deal with, as Lake Murray is to become Sub-district headquarters, and will have increased staff and facilities.

(iii) Rubber has already proved successful in the area, and C.S.I.F.O. indicate that other tree crops - such as oil palm - will successfully grow here.

(iv) Produce would not prove difficult to transport, as "bowyer" class boats can enter the lake at almost any time, and have no problems navigating the Fly. Access to shipping from the land involved, either through to the Fly or the Lake seems feasible.

Basically initial investigation reveal no reason why this scheme cannot be successfully implemented. The people involved have raised no objections to the scheme, the land is considered suitable, and there are sound economic and administrative reasons for its implementation. Most importantly, there are now people in the area who wish to re-settle.

Action should now be taken to determine -

1. Possible development by D.A.C.F., Administration, Private Enterprise and smallholders;
2. More accurately local interest in re-settlement;  
and
3. Interest in resettlement from outside the District.

There appears to be no reasons why this scheme will not be successful, and it is strongly recommended that work be commenced to implement it.



HA. 67-611

282A 67-3-99

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Lake Murray No 5 of 1971-72  
 Subdistrict..... Nomad  
 District..... Western  
 Type of Patrol..... Special  
 Patrol Conducted by..... Paul Bourne

Area Patrolled } Top of Middle Fly Census Division  
 (Council and/or } Lake Murray Local Government Council  
 Census Division/s.) } Middle Fly

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 No Administration personnel accompanied this patrol, however, the patrol did operate jointly with Mr. Diamond (refer Lake Murray Patrol No 4 of 1971-72) for two days.

Duration of Patrol—from 20 / 1 / 72 to 25 / 1 / 72

No. of Days..... Six (five nights)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: D.D.A.

Date..... January, 1971 Duration..... Three weeks

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Familiarisation with area, tax rate and tax ~~records~~ defaulter work on behalf of council advisor, proposed land resettlement, bring in Supreme Court witnesses, general administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 512 at last census (MANDA, MIPAN, and KUEM villages).

→ The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONEDOBUI.

Forwarded, please.  
 AVERAGE

20/4/1972

*G. R. [Signature]*  
 District Commissioner.

JAW:MD

*no papers attached*

P.O. Box 2396,  
KEMEDGE.

67-3-99

27th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72.

Reference your minute of the 20th April.

All I have received of the above patrol is an old-style Patrol Report cover. Please forward any other documents e.g. Situation Reports on land resettlement, tax defaulter work etcetera.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*67-3-100 DARU*

Report Number..... LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1971 - 72  
 Subdistrict..... NOMAD  
 District..... WESTERN  
 Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL  
 Patrol Conducted by..... Mr. Daniel O. Meakoro 3 L.G.A. Gr.2./ PRESIDING OFFICER.

Area Patrolled } MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION  
 (Council and/or }  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 GERIC JABAI - COXSWAIN M.V. MIWA  
 BODI KASAU - POLL CLERK  
 SEKAW-RE AUTA - INTERPRETER  
 JEFFREY ASIBA - M.E.O.M.V. MIWA

Duration of Patrol—from 19/2 / 72 to 1ST 22/3 / 72

No. of Days..... FOURTEEN

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: JANUARY 1972.

Date..... Duration.....

*D/C* Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... TO CONDUCT 1972 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONEDOBU.

*The officer has been advised to use the correct format in future.* Forwarded, please. BELOW AVERAGE

*G. P. Hardy*  
 District Commissioner.



JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI.

67-3-100

27th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
BARI

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 6 - 1971/72

Reference your minute of the 20th April, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks notification of the above Patrol  
of the Middle Fly Census Division as submitted by Mr. Daniel O. Meakoro,  
Local Government Assistant.

(T. W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



DATA 67-3-101 DARS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... LAKE MURRAY No 7 of 1971-72

Subdistrict..... NOMAD

District..... WESTERN

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... PAUL BOURNE - PATROL OFFICER/PRESIDING OFFICER

Area Patrolled..... LAKE MURRAY CENSUS DIVISION AND  
(Council and/or..... STRICKLAND RIVER SUPPLY CAMP AREA  
Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

..... JIMMY HARO - POLL CLERK

..... WAUM BENGOT - INTERPRETER (part only)

..... KWAUSA OWENTI - M.E.O. M.V. AKETA (part only) JAMES RADIA - COXSWAIN M.V. AKETA (part only)

Duration of Patrol—from..... 19/2/72..... to..... 11/3/72

No. of Days..... THIRTEEN

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1971 and JANUARY, 1972

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... TO CONDUCT 1972 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS  
..... TO CARRY-OUT GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AS AND WHEN NECESSARY

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

d/c

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

*Mr. Bourne has been advised  
to use the correct format in future.*

Forwarded, please.

AVERAGE.

20/4/1972

*G.P. Hardy*  
District Commissioner.

G.P.—P:NG/B1657.





JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2396, KOMEDEBU.

67-3-101

27th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 7 - 1971/72

Reference your minute of the 20th April, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks notification of the above  
Patrol of the Lake Murray Census Division carried out by  
Mr. P. Bourne, Patrol Officer.

Please have Mr. Bourne submit a Situation Report  
on the House of Assembly elections in which he was involved  
as Presiding Officer.

(T.W.BELLS)  
Secretary.

JWK:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-3-147

7th September, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO.8 - 71/72

Reference your minute of 17th August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the Middle Fly Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. KIPLING COMBO, Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs in the Census Division, however, much of the information should have been incorporated in the Area Study. I quite agree that Mr. Combo will have to be able to distinguish the difference between a Situation Report and an Area Study. This will no doubt come about with additional on-the-spot training and experience. As it is, he has shown ability to collect pertinent and valuable information. He is to be complimented for his interest and a good piece of field work.

Reasons for non use of correct forms are accepted. I trust that sufficient supplies of Situation Report forms have now been received and that Mr. Combo as well as other field officers will comply with the relevant instructions i.e. one topic, one Situation Report, not a medley of subjects in one Situation Report as was the case in this instance.

S. J. P.  
(S. J. PEARSALL)<sup>hew</sup>  
a/Secretary.



Distroff

67-2-1

KG/kg

17  
Patrol Post,  
Lake Murray,  
Western District.

10th August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU

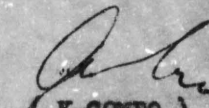
LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT 8 OF 1971/72.

Attached please find the above patrol report in triplicate. Two general expenses vouchers are also attached for your certification please.

As discussed during your last visit (10/8/72) your copy and two copies for Headquarters have been forwarded for your attention and forwarding.

Please be informed that situation report has not been submitted in correct forms, i.e each topic has not been given two pages each, reasons being late receipt of the correct forms. Future reports will be submitted in accordance with the Headquarters 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971.

Delay is regretted, my typing is very slow and other emergency functions interrupted my submission.

  
( K-GOMBO )  
Officer-in-Charge

cc. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
NOMAD.

(B)

(Jacket inside left flap inside right flap)

POPULATION

DATE OF SENSUS	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.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15.5.72	KUEM	50	38	52	56	-	-	1	-	197
16.5.72	MIPAN	65	52	67	73	-	-	1	-	258
17.5.72	MANDA	26	31	44	39	-	-	-	-	140
18.5.72	BOSSET	111	119	109	107	1	3	7	2	459
22.5.72	TINUNGA	57	24	34	36	-	-	-	-	131
22.5.72	ALAMBAK	23	28	28	25	-	-	-	-	104
23.5.72	KOMOVAI	30	21	25	25	-	-	2	-	103
23.5.72	KAVIANANGA	110	97	77	89	1	-	3	1	378
25.5.72	BOLKMAVA	70	58	49	60	-	-	1	-	238
	TOTAL	522	458	485	510	2	3	15	3	2008

(D)

15

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1 PAGE 1. (Colour pink)

STATION... LAKE MURRAY..... OFFICER COMPILING ... KIEPLING... GOMBO....  
DISTRICT WESTER..... SUB-DISTRICT ..... NCMA.....  
CENSUS DIVISION MIDDLE FLY..... L.G. COUNCIL ..... LAKE MURRAY.....

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : POLITICAL

Council

Local Government : Like many other areas of the Western District, Lake Murray / has been playing its part fairly well in the political sphere of the area since 1967. Politically, the people of Middle Fly census division achieved reasonable comprehension of what the government is doing now. However, majority of the population still have doubts on unexpected political changes taking place today, which of course invites more political education to the area.

There are six Councillors in middle fly census division representing the similar number of wards. Two of the six Councillors are literate, these two representing Boset and Kaviananga wards. Other four representing Kuen, Mipan, Alambak and Boikmaya do play their parts in political education in their respective wards. However, the Councillors have to be properly trained in this particular field so that they would not make mistake in interpreting political aspects to their constituents. Political education Officers may approach the people in two ways to politically educate the people, firstly formal way of approach and informal way of approach. The latter is very important as the villagers still have fear and doubts during the formal discussions with central government officials. The second system is direct contact from the House of Assembly Members to the Local Government Councillors to report back what is going on in the House and self-government, and independence would be properly explained.

House of Assembly.

The people of Middle fly have doubts in what the House of Assembly really means and who meet in it and for what purpose. However, there are some people who have fair ideas what the House is for and who meet in it, these are the people of Boset and Kaviananga. The Members of the House of Assembly, that is North Fly Electorate and Western Regional have to plan up their timetable very carefully for political education because they represent 1013 eligible voters in middle fly census division and they all need to know what changes taking place in this country's government today.

Votings: The greater number of people fall in whispering vote due to the illiteracy. It is experienced that only 5% of the total eligible voters elected their representatives by themselves where as remainder voted by assistance. The villagers use preferential system of voting for electing their representatives both in national and local government elections.

SGD : \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

ECONOMIC. Generally speaking, Middle Fly people earn their income from crocodile skins. Previously, this system of making money was favourable but at present dropped heavily when a new legislation relating to the limitation of crocodile skins, length in particular was introduced. There are of course other factors accounted for with regards to their drop.

It is experienced that crocodile skin business is an easy system of money making to the people of Lake Murray. This method made the people very lazy to enforce themselves in other money making activities, such as rubber and copra, Middle Fly people in particular.

Recently alive crocodile farm business has been introduced to the villagers by the Department of Agriculture. The large trial unit being placed at Boboa with 800 alive crocodile now. This research has developed to nearly every village in Lake Murray area, figures I refer to my Appendix "A" for Middle Fly census division. Perhaps, it could be a better source of income to the people if the Administration trains the people properly, those who really have fixed mind to run such business. But as from start I can see there is danger, economically, in peoples' side and future industry of crocodile skin. As far as I understand the villagers have failed to realize the importance of crocodile skin industry and have already started spoiling the young alive crocodiles. Some of the young alive crocodiles are not properly cared for and resulted with death.

To put the industry into safe side, I suggest that the research unit be properly run by the Administration like vocational centre and train certain people in village groups and supply them with Licences instead of Certificates to look after crocodile farms in the village level. Limitations relating to the number of crocodiles, alive ones of course be specifically stated in the Licences, so that there is no excess in each farm. This is very important for the future of the people of Lake Murray or even Western District as a whole, because at present it is well over three hundred alive crocodiles in Middle Fly census division.

As far as Agricultural development goes in Middle Fly census division, it is noted that very little is done to the area. Only at Boset bit of rubber activities found, again it goes back to irregular visit by the DASF caused the villagers to give up interest with the rubber activities. There of course bad side laid on people too but people like Middle Fly very far away from centre of the Administration need prompt checking, economic and political fields in particular, changes taking place in this country revealed the reasons. Boset people now realized that rubber work is most important as far as their money work goes apart from crocodile skins. Consequently, they started to build rubber nurseries, my Appendix "B" refers. The people of Tinunga have also realized this and already one man made a start with eleven young rubber trees in the nursery. Most of the villagers in Middle Fly awaiting rubber seeds promised by the Dept. of Agriculture during their visit last year. Land prepared for rubber planting are now covered by weeds and small plants about three to five feet high.

SOCIAL. Education in Middle Fly census division is carried out by the two missions, to wit, Montfort Catholic Mission and Asian Pacific Christian Mission. The former covers the villages of KUEM, MIRAN, MANDA, BOSSET, TINUNGA and half AIAMBAK. Where as the latter covers the villages of KAVIANANGA, KOMOVAI, BOIKMAVA and half AIAMBAK. The people of middle Fly in general have fairly good assistance from the two missions as far as education goes. Attendance of the both schools as per Appendix 'C'. The only problem that missions find in education side is the low number of attendance in their agency schools. My suggestion in this side is that it would be better for the people if TRUENCY rule is created by the Lake Murray Local Government Council. This rule, I am sure, will clear up the wrong thoughts of the parents and instead of taking them to sago swamps will encourage them to go to school. Kuem and Tinunga villages in particula have not a single child attending BOSSET 'T' School 1972. At present Bosset Primary 'T' School has 8 students who have gone to high schools. Six of the eight did Form 4 and two did form 3. Two of the Form 4 students are studying at Lae Technical College, Diesel engineering and architectural engineering. Rest of the students ended up as teachers and sister in public health department. Kaviananga primary T school produced 11 students who have done high school. None of them completed Form 4 or above. They all ended up as Teachers in the mission field.

Health services are again carried out by the two missions. It experienced that the work of the missionaries in Middle Fly is more than adequate. Montfort Catholic Mission covers the area where education service is supplied and Asian Pacific Christian mission does the same. Both missions carry out medical patrols every one to two months interval, as a result the health conditions of the people and villages are good.

Post a  
Kavian  
make o  
mounte  
since.  
govern  
Major  
are ta  
been t  
time o  
patien  
of cer

ideas  
there  
These  
Incest  
found

handle  
times  
shotg

census  
of the  
Lake  
accord

Assoc  
ainta  
is an  
in 197  
pating

been  
woman  
succes  
village

The wo  
the pe  
taught  
are so  
planni  
the p

Fly co  
in par  
club h  
games  
There  
arrang  
ragby

MISCE  
and wa  
how to  
build  
that  
guns  
have

and p  
believ  
village  
Admin

Lake Murray Local Government Council has installed one Aid-Post at Kaviananga and two water tanks, one at Bosset and the other at Kaviananga. As far as medical patrols from central government go, Doctors make one trip to Bosset hospital every year. In 1962 a medical patrol was mounted from Daru right up to Kuen village by boat, this have not been repeated since. The area of course do not require medical patrols from the central government as they have adequate medical patrols from both missions every month. Major deceases are sent to Daru for Doctors' attention, only minor sicknesses are treated in Bosset hospital. Bosset hospital has been built in 1964 and has been treating patients up to 600 per month and has made 3753 patients at the time of census, May 1972, since 1964. Kaviananga Aid-Post takes an average of 30 patients per month, since 1969 and made a total of 1055 patinets up to the time of census.

Most of the people in Middle Fly census division have fair ideas on existance of Law and Order and attempt to live within it. However, there are some villagers who really do not try to keep up with the Law and Order. These are the people create riotous behaviour and other major offences such as Incest cases and grievous bodily harm, adultery is another offence commonly found in Middle Fly census division.

As far as Trade Stores and Firearme licenses go the people handle them very carefully and properly. Renewals are taken place at the right times, no troubles found in handling of firearms and ammunitions. Number of shotgun holders and Trade store license holders, refer my Appendix 'D'.

The Local Government Councillors of the six wards in Middle Fly census division carry out the civil cases by way of mediation and settle most of the family disputes in the village level. Major troubles are referred to the Lake Murray government station and are delt with laws of the country and punish according to the fixed terms of the sentences laid down for each offence created.

In Middle Fly census division, there are two parents and Citizens Associations operating one at Bosset and the other at Kaviananga. These bodies maintain the buildings and class rooms of the students attending as boarders. It is anticipated that Bosset Primary T School will establish Board of Management in 1973. This will be ppsible if PNT continue to go ahead with majority participating on it.

At Bosset, Women's club activities were found. This club has been operating since 1969 with 70 to 72 members. Membership fee is 10c per woman, in 1969 the total collection was \$39-92 and this years collection was a successfull one with \$61-89. The members of the club make mats and sell to the village people at a varying rates, starting from \$2 to \$10 according to sizes. The women also make sandals out of grass naturally grown in swamps and sell to the people with a very low price - \$1 each. Various types of sewing work are taught in the club and produce shirts, shorts, skirts and dresses. These clothes are sold at fairly low prices to the village people. The club at present is planning to put up a bakery but have no building for it and therefore will add the project to 1973 activities list.

Just this year another club has been formed for girls of Middle Fly census division, villages controlled socially by Montfort Catholic Mission in particular. Membership fee is 20c and has collected \$16 so far this year. The club has similar training and games as womens' club does. Both clubs play the games of basket ball and soft ball, volly ball is also played by the girls club. There is no men's sports club in Middle Fly census division at present, however arrangements were made to create one. Already young men are taught how to play rugby and soccer, this is experienced in Bosset Montfort Catholic Mission.

MISCELLANEOUS :The army visited Lake Murray area in 1971 and built club house and water tank stands at Bosset and Kaviananga. Various young men were taught how to use firearms and ammunitions. Helped the people those without house to build one for them. The villagers in Middle Fly census division feel and express that such an aid from army is benefital for them, especially the ways of machine guns and other firearms operations are taught and people know them which they have not got before.

With the unexpected changes taking place today in this country and people with full ignorance in some political and economical aspects, I believe that army civil action programme is another source of knowledge that the villagers can get. This sort of action will not in some ways affect the future Administration activities of the area.



## AREA STUDY

TOPOGRAPHY. The Middle Fly area in general is said to be swampy, but in fact about 40 percent of the land is fertile. The land known as LIBU is a vast block of land commenced from south west of Lake Murray Government station with an area of approx. 40 hectares. The remainder of the land is under water and kunai grass created by the country's largest river - FLY River. The land is flat and good for rubber gardening.

About two thirds of the entire Lake Murray population exist in Middle Fly census division. Most of the villages were built along the banks of Fly River and very few settled at the edge of LIBU land. The inhabitants of the area use swamps as sago gardening place, this sort of practice is commonly known everywhere in Western District. The Kunai grass is used for hunting wild animals.

CLIMATE & RAINFALL. The area has approximately 86 inches of rain annually. The wet season is between the month of December and June and the dry season between July and November. In 1965 the water in swamps dropped to about 15 to 20 feet, this was repeated in early 1972, but was not as bad as 1965 one.

The vegetation of the area has been discussed briefly in Topography section of the report. However, there are rain forest standing in places where water and kunai grass do not appear.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TREND

The population distribution has mainly caused by money employment and school attendance through out the villages in Middle Fly census division. The villages TINUNGA and AIAMBAK have combined and made a population of 235. The people of Kues village has some people migrated in from villages in Kinga Sub-district, apart from their natural increase of 19 babies. The entire Middle Fly census division has a natural increase of 9.2% a remarkable difference from what had been before. For every village in Middle Fly census division the birth rate is higher than the death rate, this have happened because of missions good medical service in the area.

At present the Non-indigenous population in Middle Fly census division is four (4), they are missionaries residing at Bosset Montfort Catholic Mission.

At Manada village there were two families who had migrated out to Western Irian for many years. One is working as Customs Officer and the other is Co-operative Officer. They got married to West Irian girls and made a permanent home. They have no desire of returning home. Another family from AEWVA village in Lake Murray Census division has migrated in to Manda village.

SOCIAL GROUPING: Family grouping is widely noticed in every village. However, there is one clan head which is again divided to two or three sub-clans, family groups are obtained from these sub-clans. The people from the one sub-clan will not get married to the people of other sub-clan, if one does he is badly criticized. Therefore, the clanship obligation is very important in this community.

The family or clan ties have been little disturbed recently when Western Civilization has been introduced to the area. The villagers who were baptised in the church and attending Sundays everytime have different social groups than those who are not christians. Women club members have different social groups than non-members of the club, girls have the similar situation. The people who are the members of the Parents and Citizenship Associations have different social groups than those who are non-members. Again the family ties have been disturbed by the present generation by having formed a different social groups from academic level. The children of today who have fair bit of education get together in any social functions than the parents do. However, the academic group is very little at present in Middle Fly census division but is gradually increasing. In my opinion it is a start of unity practised in Middle Fly area.

The traditional social groups are also experienced, these groups have based from linguistic origins. They are Kaviananga and Komovai ZIMAKANI group, Alambak and Tinunga KAMEKI group, Bosset BUAZIS group, Manda SAECIZI group, Mipan INGAZ group and Kues MONDURO group. However, Motu and Malai languages have made the whole community as one which is again a source of unity. Will look at the tradition leaders of each group next page under leadership section of the report.

LEADERSHIP. Traditionally each village has two/three sub-clans with one/ <sup>hereditary</sup> ~~inherited~~ leader who has been the great fighter or a rich and land owner. This sort of leadership is steadily disappearing and aquired leadership taking its place. In most of the villages in Middle Fly census division leadership status is aquired, however, there are some people in few villages still possess their hereditary leadership. Hereditary leadership is found in villages with very little population who have bit of education such as Kuem, Mipan, Aiambak, Timunga and Boiknava.

At Kaviananga and Komovai villages influence amongst the ZIMAKANI group is divided between four people. The first ULISINI-KAINDE a man with outside knowledge, educated to Std.3 is literate in English, speaks motu, pidgin and Malay. He owns a trade store and was a Lake Murray Council President previously. His father KAINDE from Komovai is a chief and land owner he is still holding one quarter of the traditional leadership in the village level. Part of ULISINI'S leadership is hereditary.

Second person who holds the leadership in Kaviananga village is KERAI-KONOMAI, illiterate but influential and enthusiastic towards development and progress of Lake Murray area. He is pro-Administration than mission and no criminal record.

Third person is USAIBA-MAROPKASI of Kaviananga village. He served the Police force for eight years and by his co-operation with missions revealed that he may have been dismissed from the force. He is mor pro-Mission than Administration. He is also very influential man in the village could be for his outside knowledge during Police service made the villagers obey and do what he ordered. However, he is enthusiastic about the development and progress through missions, he is also educated to Standard 2.

The forth person who holds the leadership in Kaviananga village amongst the ZIMAKANIS is NAMBAI-GENOBA, ex Village Constable and fight leader. He is also traditional chief of the village, co-operative and enthusiastic about the development and progress more pro-Administration than mission. No criminal record.

Influence amongst the KAMEKI group is divided between two men. The first ANATO-SALEMO of Aiambak village. Ex DDA interpreter and Councillor ever since the establishment of the Lake Murray Council. He speaks motu and pidgin influently and chief traditionally with four wives. Pro-Administration and enthusiastic about the development and progress of his own area.

The second man who shares the leadership is OVUGA-MAILEKE, his leadership is aquired. He had served the police force for twenty two years and retired in 1971. He is pro-Administration and his reasons are obvious. Very co-operative and enthusiastic about the economic and political development of the area. He is also a committee for the ward and would get the next Council election, illiterate but because of his outside knowledge he is very influential.

The leadership amongst the BUAZIS group is divided between three men. The first LEO-MALA, the Councillor for the ward and a President of the Lake Murray Local Government Council and educated to Standard 5 with fair good english, motu, pidgin and malay. Worked at Moresby for many years in Electricity Commission and also worked at Merauke with Dutch government. Very influential than his brother who also shares the leadership in BUAZIS group, enthusiastic about the development and progress of the area. He is pro-Administration and pro-mission and owns a trade store. Leader of the Bosset deep freeze fishing association. Has one criminal record of Adulter (was fined) no more since and is best leader for BUAZIS group at present.

The second man is JUSTINUS-MALA the brother of LEO-MALA. He is educated to Standard one and worked at Moresby and Merauke. He is pro-mission and has made a up a powerfull structure at bossset and amongst the BUAZIS as a whole. However, he is totally unsaveury character and not to be trusted. He has two criminal records, one delivering alcohol to a minor and the other grievous bodily harm. He is also a member of Bossset deep freeze fishing association and holds part of power structure.

The third man who shares the influence is JOSEPH-YAMBAI ex Village Constable educated to Std 3 and speaks pidgin, motu, Malay and bit of english. Land owner and traditional chief. Influential and pro-Administration like most of the ex village Constables. Enthusiastic about the development and progress, he holds the older generation because of his hereditary leadership amongst the BUAZIS group. He is also part of Bossset deep freeze fishing association.

At Manda village the influence is divided between two men. The first man is TIASIS-ASAGAI, he is chief and land owner his leadership is hereditary and controls one part of older generation in SANGIZI group. He is ex Village Constable illiterate but speaks motu, pidgin and Malay well, he is pro-Administration and enthusiastic about the development and progress and he is a ward committee.

.... 3 ....

The second man who shares leadership in SANGIZI group is BLACIUS-CASPAR. His leadership is acquired and was a Councillor before and now he a Committee for the ward. He is pro-Administration and enthusiastic about the development and progress mainly on economic development of the area. He is a crocodile shooter and owns a trade store and outboard motor. He has no criminal record, educated in West India speaks fair good English, pidgin and motu besides Malay language.

Influence amongst the INGAZ group is divided between two men. The first man is SONDEM-GWARIK, his leadership is hereditary and was ex Village Constable for Mipan village. Pro-Administration and enthusiastic about the development and progress. He is a chief and traditional leader, illiterate but speaks Motu, pidgin, and Malay languages. He owns most of the land around Mipan area.

The second man is ONOKI-YABAI, Councillor for the ward. Part of his influence is acquired and the other part is hereditary. His father was a chief and great fighter. He is pro-Administration but not very enthusiastic about development and progress, however, he is adjustable and carry out what is told and can not perform things on his own ability and knowledge. He is illiterate but speaks good police motu, pidgin and Malay.

At Kuen village apparently leadership is hereditary there for only one man amongst MONDUBO group, he is KIWEF-KOMBANGE. He is also a Councillor for the ward and worked at Moresby for many years. KIWEF'S father was a chief and great fighter, he lead his group - MONDUBO for many years and died two years ago when his son KIWEF was at Moresby. KIWEF came back from Moresby and became a leader of his people both traditionally and within adopted civilization.

At Boikmava village the leadership is divided between two brothers. The first man is UMBUI-MOBAL, he was Councillor of the ward before. His leadership is hereditary because his father was a chief of the village and a land owner. illiterate but speaks good pidgin, police motu and Malay. He is pro-mission and very enthusiastic about the development of schools and rubber planting in his area. He has no criminal record and represented the village for two years as Councillor and ZIMAKANI group as a all.

The second man is his brother ANOKI-MOBAL, he is at present a Councillor for the ward. Very co-operative and pro-Administration unlike his brother, illiterate but speaks good pidgin, police motu and Malay. During his term as Councillor the GANA road has been started, he stated " This road will be used by my people in future when LIBU resettlement starts". He is very enthusiastic about the economic development of the area, mainly rubber because his village is situated at the eastern end of the Libu land, his leadership is also hereditary.

#### LAND TENURE AND USE.

Since the land Tenure Conversion Ordinance 1963 was brought into operation on 3rd December, 1964 there had not been very much changes took place from the villagers customary tenure. The inheritance of land and other valuable trees are obtained through matrilineal pattern. However, as demonstrated previously the leaders of each sub-clans control the clan land the individuals have rights of hunting, fishing and sago gathering.

Most of the villages in Middle Fly census division are situated close to Libu land and are in fact the owners of the land. This land is solely used for hunting and gathering by the individuals and its a clan land. When rubber is introduced to the area the land will then be used as land tenure conversion scheme like people of Northern District. However, for communication problems some villages would be moved to resettle in a nucleus point.

At present nothing very much is done to the land except hunting and fishing. Very few people planted rubber trees in their own lands (Clan owned land) Bossset people in particular. Unless rubber is introduced to every village and people, the people of Middle Fly Census Division will not experience the difference of land tenure and use. The resettlement scheme is also out of villagers knowledge.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING.

The type of houses found in Middle Fly census division are somewhat similar to the ones found everywhere within Western District. The mixture of European material and local material type of buildings are also noted in places like Bossset where European settlement is close to the village. Houses are built above the ground and have enough rooms and fresh air for the people. Some houses have kitchens built end of the main buildings. Toilets are built for every house and villagers use swamps and Fly river for sanitation. In short the villagers keep their villages reasonably clean. There are council committees in each village to keep the hygiene and health of the people. Missions also have established the health committees for each village, these bodies do an excellent health work in the village level.

In general, sanitation is well kept up by the Council Ward Committees and Mission Health Committees for each village, swamps and Fly river are used for throwing rubbish. The villagers get water from Fly river and small nearby creeks, for those villages with council provided tanks use tank water.

The people of Middle Fly census division eat tin fish and tin meat apart from their normal diets, that is fresh pig meat and fish meat with sago. They use spoons, forks, plates and cups for eating. The people of Kuem village about 50% use wooden dish and other local made containers for food.

It is also experienced that the people use shorts, shirts, skirts and dresses, however, 20% of the population use grass skirts, women and girls in particular. Laplap is also used by men and boys through out the Middle Fly census division.

LITERACY. Literacy in Middle Fly Census Division is extending at a reasonable rate of speed. This is concentrated on Bosset Primary School, staff by Montfort Catholic Mission and Kaviananga Primary School staff by Asian Pacific Christian Mission. Previously, it has been said that 5% of the total population have some sort of literacy, however, taking the number of children under sixteen years into account, the number of literacy for whole Middle Fly census division would amount to 25% since 1964. This number would change if Mission Agency school in each village is encouraged. Also if a TRGENCY RULE is established by the Lake Murray Council it will make a remarkable change within two to three years time. The villagers have to have this rule for start, about 80% of the children are uneducated or semi-educated.

Most of the older people are literate in Motu, Pigin and Malay apart from their own language. The people of Bosset and Kaviananga, those with literacy in English are out working in Moresby and other Administration centres. Very few people who read and write English stay in the villages, Kaviananga people in particular. About five ex Daru high students at the village during nothing, two of the five have done Form. 2.

NON-INDIGENOUS. There are only four Non-indigenous population living in Middle Fly Census Division. These people are from Montfort Catholic Mission based at Bosset and work amongst the people of Bosset, Manda, Muan, Kuem, Tinunga and Aiambak. Like most of the missionaries they carry out an excellent work of the education, Health and Women club activities.

No non-indigenous traders base in Middle Fly area. The crocodile skin buyers visit the area every month to buy the skins and none of them has settled in the area yet.

Kaviananga Primary School is headed by a local teacher with four other teachers and the school is under the control of Asian Pacific Christian Mission, Pangoa.

COMMUNICATION.

Roads. Because of the extensive swamps and other land formation troubles in Middle Fly area no roads were built nor there has been attempt made by the people to build one. Just this year, 1972, a road from Boiknava to Kusikina has been started and is still to be completed.

There are various foot tracks in the area used by the people between Lake Murray government station and Middle Fly area. The foot tracks are from Aiambak to Boiknava and to Kusikina, where new permanent road is under construction. Another one is between Kuem village and Upobia in Lake Murray Census Division. The Administration patrols also use these tracks very often.

Rivers. This source is used by the government and commercial vessels. Mission also use this source. As far as local people go they use rivers by canoes for hunting, fishing and visiting friends from one village to another. The owners of small trade stores use commercial boats from Daru taking their stores to their respective villages. This source of communication is commonly used by the villagers for all purpose in their day to day living, apart from the Administration and traders.

Air. There is only one airstrip in Middle Fly census division, which is at Bosset. It is owned and operated by Montfort Catholic Mission and only takes planes from category B down. Commercial and Army planes use the airstrip on emergency occasions. The villagers use very little apart from services through the Montfort Catholic Mission in education and health likewise.

There is no need for another one as the water communication is far more than adequate for the area.

4

MISSIONS. The Middle Fly census Division has two churches, to wit, Montfort Catholic Mission and Asian Pacific Christian mission. The former covers the villages of Kuen, Minan, Manda, Bossot, Tinunga and part Aiambak whereas the latter deals with Kaviananga, Komeval, part Aiambak and Boiknava.

The services provided by two missions have been displayed previously under SOCIAL sub-paragraph. However, I must repeat that the two churches do far more than adequate jobs amongst the people of Middle Fly census Division.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Both Bossot and Kaviananga villages have some people working outside the district with technical and Clerical know how. However, because of their remoteness particulars were not recorded.

Last year, 1971, two students from Daru High School (ex Bossot Primary students) commenced their high technical learning at Lae High technical College. One SUBERT-AWENUP is studying Diesel Engineering and the other ROMANUS-PRILUIS studying architectural engineering, both of them from Bossot village.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Lake Murray council has been the initial source of political development for the Middle Fly census division since its foundation. The councillors who have been respected by the average village people and are most influential persons, in most cases they form up a good working knowledge of a political system within their immediate communities. Therefore, at present the Lake Murray council is a recognised institution since the people have their own representative taking part in political, economical and social debates. After meetings of course the results have been disclosed to the constituents.

Again it is the Lake Murray council who have supplied each ward with radio sets. This is another political education medium for the people of Middle Fly census division. From this source the average villagers realized the importance of the radio and began to buy their own sets. At present it is noticed that an average of three radio sets exist in each village. The timing of political announcement is not properly kept but it is also experienced that the villagers listen to radios between 6 to 8 in the morning and 6 to 10.30 in the night. This indicates that they miss nothing that is said in the radio Daru each day.

House of Assembly Members have played very little in the political development of the area. However, the former member Mr. W. Dutton had done his best in the economic development of the area by establishing Ecology and National Bank Agency at Boboa, Lake Murray area. He was also a Manager of Lake Murray Buyers Society (Co-operative) before he became a member. The present House of Assembly Member according to the Middle Fly people they have not seen his face nor hear him speaking for the electorate he represented in the House.

In general the villagers have doubts in political words such as Self-government, Independence, unity and so on. About 5% of the adult population at present comprehend the meaning of the important political words in the whole area of the Middle Fly census division, the remaining 75% have no idea at all. The area needs political education campaign from the central and local government. Things are changing very quickly without the will and full awareness of the majority in the country today.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Middle Fly area is one of the propitious areas for economic development in Western District. However, because of lack of comprehension amongst the local inhabitants very little is touched. Crocodile skin work is very easy going task as stated earlier which made the people of Middle Fly area never thought of cultivating tree cash crops. Small alive crocodile ponds were seen in each village (Appendix A) and are not properly kept, the villagers definitely need training for this sort of money work if the Administration thinks its worth while encouraging and spending money for it.

Small trade stores are run by various indigenous people in each village. There is no profit made out of these stores as the owners sell goods with the similar price as originally bought in Daru or local stores run by Non-indigenous traders. In Middle Fly area itself has no Non-indigenous traders permanently settled but services of such are provided by the missions. Montfort Catholic Mission has a store at Bossot and Asian Pacific Christian Mission has a fairly large store at Pangoa, Lake Murray census division.

Villagers sell their crocodile skins to crocodile skin buyers, most of them are Non-indigenous traders only three indigenous traders have licence - ROMANUS-ANGATI, SANUSE-GONUSA and ISO-MALA all of Bossot. The people of Middle Fly census division are members of Lake Murray Buyers Society (Co-operative) and have agency store at Kaviananga village. At present this society is not functioning very well.

The people of Bosset have a fishing project under the directions of Montfort Catholic Mission Father-in-Charge. Montfort Catholic Mission has bought the diesel engine and placed it in Bosset village, Barramundi is netted by the villagers and sold to the project. The profit made out of this project is used to pay off the whole cost of the engine and will eventually become the property of Bosset village people. The three quarters of the cost of the engine is already paid off and only one quarter is to be paid. The product of the project is sold to Dara and to various mining companies locally, very little is sent down to South through mission trading arrangement.

The mining company (Digicon) has another base camp near Bosset village and carry out the prospecting activities around that vicinity. If this mining company starts in Bosset area the villagers will get more income than what is obtained at present through crocodile skins and fish.

Tree cash crop, rubber, is not cultivated in Middle Fly area. Reasons, villagers claim inadequate help from the central government. Agriculture department has been blamed for their failure. Lands were prepared for rubber planting but seeds were not received from the agriculture department. However, it is experienced that the people of Middle Fly in fact share the blame for the failure. The department of Agriculture made several trips up the Fly river with rubber seeds but nobody is interested to wait close to the river with canoes to pick rubber seeds. Consequently, seeds were returned to Lake Murray and distributed to interested people.

Bosset people have just realised the importance of rubber and began to plant nurseries (Appendix B), Tinunga people have joined the party in rubber activities. I suggest the Administration has to encourage the people of Bosset and Tinunga so that rest of the villagers will see from their close neighbours and will in future put themselves into rubber work. This is another source of preparing the people for LIU resettlement scheme.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

The area has enough resources to be expanded, this could only be possible if the peoples economic know how is checked and encouraged where necessary through central and local government. The people surely need training for fishing and crocodile skin activities. It is understood that the villagers have no capital nor economic know-how of their own to start such projects. Projects similar to Montfort Catholic mission and Bosset village people could be a recognised training scheme for the area. Traders working in Lake Murray area should be thinking along these terms if they want to make good profit out of good crocodile skins and frozen fish.

As far as land resources go, the area is part of LIU land which at present is proposed for resettlement scheme. The interested villagers will take part in resettlement scheme when such time the project starts, but as usual they will find hardship and leave their blocks only few will continue. This may happen in future because the villagers at present have very easy ways of making money without taking consideration of future industry of crocodile and fish.

#### ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

As demonstrated earlier the villagers attitudes towards Local Government is remarkably good. The people are beginning to realise the channels of political, economical and social advancement. About 20 to 30 people attend every council meeting as observers and listen to the debates. Lake Murray council is steadily improving and has an annual total revenue of approx. 4.5 dollars each year and spends two thirds of it for the welfare of the people in the village level. There are three roads under construction and three tanks already installed in the villages and fourteen to be completed and placed at the village within 1972/73 financial year.


Most of the villagers have full understanding of the council's work in the middle fly area but there are still few people who do not understand what the Tax Review Committees and Finance Committees are. They seem to have wrong ideas on how the tax is worked out each year. These people base their ideas on traditional distribution of power rights but in fact Western Civilization works through quite different channels. The writer during this patrol explained fully the work of Finance Committee and Tax Review Committee and how and how decide the Tax before it is collected. Mipan, Manda and Tinunga people are involved in Tax matter. Council Advisor has been informed and advised him at the same time to explain during his Tax patrol on 14th August, 1972.

In general the people of Middle Fly area like most of the people of Papua and New Guinea have their doubts but still they are enthusiastic about

the economic and political development of the Council area. The percentage of Tax Evasion is fairly low and it is believed that the percentage at present will decrease when the tax payers are fully explained the concept of the tax calculations. When this is done the people will give their full support to make it a stable council.

CONCLUSION The people of Middle Fly Census Division in general have good education and health services through missions. The only service they lack is economic, this have to be studied very carefully by the government of today. The people of Bosset have good economic assistance from the Montfort Catholic Mission. The mission bought a diesel engine for freezing fish and train the Indigenes the ways of operating the project. The villagers make good money from the fish they sell apart from crocodile skins. Rubber is also grown at Bosset but because of their limited know how plus Agriculture department's irregular visit to the area the people gave up and very few planted. This year the people of Bosset and Tiaunga realize the importance of the rubber and started making nurseries, these people have to be encouraged by the agriculture department, because it is the only tree cash crop for the area.

Lake Murray Local Government Council as demonstrated earlier has been the key statutory body for villagers political know how. However, it is experienced that the Councillors still require training from those officials who deal with the political education functions. I personally believe that the Councillors should be trained as such that they emerge as disseminators of political ideas to the people while as immediate leaders of their own communities. The House of Assembly Members could be placed in this task as well.

  
KIPLING GOMBOC  
Patrol Officer.

10.8.72

.....ooOoo.....

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1971/72  
MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION

6

APPENDIX 'A' - NUMBER OF CROCODILE PONDS AND ALIVE CROCODILES.

Name	Village	Number of Crocodiles
ANATO-SAREMAP	AIAMBAK	6
SOROPHA-MEG	"	8
LEAP-SIMBA	"	10
CHARLES-OGEHA	TINUNGA	11
OVUGA-MARE	"	7
DOMINICAS-... NI	MIFAN	10
ZAMBER	"	1
WALTER-GAB...	"	2
OPALMA	"	2
JOSEPH-ARANGE	"	1
PETERIS-SANUK	"	1
LINUS-KAKOP	"	1
JACOB-KANDIAP	"	5
CORONTIUS-LIAU	MAHDA	24
BLACIUS-CASPAR	"	10
LEO-MALA	BOSSET	56 (Family group owned)
SAMUEL-GOMISA	"	42 " " "
ROMANUS-ANASATI	"	1
GREGORY-TOFORAWO	"	9
GREGORIAS-IMASE	"	10
USATRA-MARAPOKASI	KAVIANANGA	22
CANALAI-LOBOI	"	29
BARAIMAB-AGAMA	KOMOVAI	1
WANDIWA-OMATNGO	KAVIANANGA	8
KELAI-WAMBIKA	"	2
ULISINI-KAINDE	"	50 (Family group owned)
UMBOI-MUWAI	BOIKIWA	8
NAMATOANA-OGTMA	"	5
GENERE-SUAKTMA	"	4
SETTA -BAMARI	"	4
ANEI-WAMBOKTA	"	3
TOTAL :		353

APPENDIX 'B' - RUBBER PLANTING & NURSERIES

Name	Village	No. of trees under nursery	No. of Trees planted
LEO-MALA	BOSSET	4200	745
JOSEPH-LAMA			
ANTONY-BOK	"	-	30
VITALIS-EMENICK	"	131	-
AUGUSTINAS-TUKAMAS	"	125	25
GERADUS-IAMBI	"	-	250
MATHIAS-OKOLA	"	42	-
ROMANUS-ANGATI	"	579	10
LINUS-GENO	"	504	67
JUSTINUS-MALA	"	107	-
PAULUS-PANUS	"	1000 ( for a year)	-
FELIX-DICKEN	"	150	-
SAMUEL-GOMISA	"	-	1620 ( Family group owned)
ANGELAM-GANASI	"	83	-
DAMON-MARCUS	"	142	-
SYLVESTER-KATI	"	400	-
MODESTUS-MALA	"	115	-
NOBERTUS-JANGUMENI	"	161	-
GREGORY-TOFORAWO	"	100	-
MARITIMUS-KANU	"	160	-
LINUS-DEWATI	"	-	182
HANDRIANUS-BANT	"	285	-
REGNERUS-LOMESA	"	152	-
ALBROSE-MARACUS	"	500	-
ANGGASIT-SIETIP	TINUNGA	11	-
BAME-BAME	"	20	- (not mentioned in situation report)





APPENDIX 'D' CONTINUE

KIAWANA-KAI	KAVLANANGA	74355	03309
KIRAI-WAMBIKA	"	74354	93914
MIASSA-AIWANIA	"	74354 93874	281585
WILSINI-KAJINDE	KOMONAI	93890	64864
KIWARI-BUWAMI	BOHIMAYA	74299	41269
MIRIA-MAFREKO	"	74298	61682
WUMBOI-MUBAI	"	74414	066128
BAMARU-MANAHO	"	93855	93907
TEKA-WASIEVA	"	93853	68270

APPENDIX 'B' VILLAGERS SAVING ACCOUNTS

Bank	Name	Number	Amounts
NATIONAL	CELESTINA-IOSEP	4-7562	1-22
"	IOSEP-IAMBAL	4-3385	3-58
"	IABAI-ANDIBU	4-7546	1-22
"	ROSADALINA-BANAG	4-7554	1-22
"	LINUS-GENO	4-4994	49-95
"	FELIX-DIKEN	10-9970	11-53
"	VICTOR-YAMBAL	4-7328	0-44
"	YOKOBUS-DEF	3-5131	3-03
"	MATIAS-WATOL	4-1494	5-65
"	BLASUS-KASPAL	8-6908	1-06
"	LEO-MALA	5-5212	9-30
C.S.B	AUGUSTINUS-	032487	6-98
"	LINUS	032475	4-05
"	FLORENTINA	032485	3-00
"	ADRIANUS	032456	1-00
"	DAVID	49635	3-49
"	JULIENA-SILVESTER	49657	4-77
"	GEN-ETARE	03245	2-00
"	MERCOE	032462	1-00
"	JOSEPH	032457	3-50
"	MARCUS	032470	1-00
"	BERNARDUS-SUMRAGA	49657	3-17
"	TAKLA	032488	2-00
"	SOFIA-ANGATI	49650	5-28
"	CHRISTIANUS	032464	1-02
"	LINUS-GENO	032481	6-97
"	KORNILUS	032458	2-00
National	FRANSICKO-SATORO	4-7511	1-22
CSB	HENDRICUS -MAWASI	029518	2-00
"	LIUS	032467	2-00
"	GERARDUS	032465	1-00
"	JUSTINUS-MALA	021885	2-00
"	FITALIS	032457	2-12
"	ADRIANA-MALA	49638	7-30
"	ANTON-BOG	49646	7-87
"	ANSELMUS-BOG	49639	6-30
"	ALPONSE-SIKINA	028008	0-80
"	HUGO	032466	1-00
"	SAMUEL-COMISA	02718	10-92
"	JULIANUS	032454	1-00
"	PAULUS-BOG	49646	5-28
"	MARIA	032477	5-28
"	HELENA	49644	3-28
"	NATALIUS	032474	2-00
"	AIMINA	032480	1-00
"	SAVERIUS	032453	5-13
"	SOTAN-LEPI	49645	5-28
"	BELINDA-PIRINUS	49643	12-75
"	PETRUS	032455	1-00
"	SEBASTIAN-MAKATA	49656	5-37
"	CHRIS	032460	1-00
"	MANVEL	032489	0-60
"	JOHANNES	032476	4-85
"	VICTOR YAMBAL	37647	2-00
NSW	MATTHEUS-MANOEN	027598	1-00
"	AGENUS-IMUSTI	027596	1-00
"	JOHANNUS-MOIKUKASI	027219	2-00

## APPENDIX "E" CONTINUE.

BANK.	NAME.	PASSBOOK No.	AMOUNT.
National	Dangona Kikia	3-4489	0.64
"	Sapua Daima	3-7578	1.03
"	Ulisini Keindi	7-7454	1.54
"	Taga Kome	8-7134	0.20
"	Jack Sale	8-6860	0.20
"	Olaba	?	0.20
"	Mose Andibu	3-79	0.20
"	Gora Andibu	3-7591	1.42
"	Gepo Indika	4-1906	7.07
"	Wambika Kelae	3-7276	0.46
"	Konomai Kelae	3-7500	0.10
"	Kamale Utuma	3-8033	0.20
"	Baino Moine	3-1856	0.72
"	Deramai Wasoroa	4-3721	0.33
"	Watelai Zombona	3-7313	0.40
"	Torea Tindaka	4-1857	0.05
"	Idika	5-7583	0.10
"	Somea Kelae	3-7348	0.46
"	Sandesa Katima	4-3641	0.01
"	Epole Serila	3-7444	0.10
"	Dewapa Siaboi	4-7116	8.45
"	Kionana Kai	4-7837	19.22
"	Toneka Sumako	4-1304	0.18
"	Selea Nanda	4-3553	0.82
"	Wairi Libai	4-5807	0.65
"	Nambai Ginobi	4-7802	2.59
"	Nambai Ginobi	3-7284	5.20
"	Sepa Naga	3-7671	2.10
"	Muzua Wamasi	3-8105	0.20
"	Masiawari Subagama	3-8076	2.10
"	Mibula Sige	3-8092	0.10
"	Kwomarai Libai	3-6820	0.20
"	Gadira Sibia	7-1837	0.20
"	Segele Audibu	8-3190	0.72
"	Nangori Zombari	4-1793	3.92
"	Wandolia Dagla	4-5954	2.75
"	Irima Ureti	4-3713	1.59
"	Siamatelai Yamau	4-5882	0.10
"	Jiagomani Sekela	-	0.20
"	Serikama Ano	7-1781	0.20
"	Datoma Alenda	3-7217	0.90
"	Nangiala Lobo b	3-7997	0.20
"	Temeta Omango	3-7727	0.10
"	Narca Wagla	4-7175	0.53
"	Ekava Zombona	4-8012	0.02
"	Koremai Sukena	4-1830	0.27
"	Pelame Siamboi	3-7698	2.63
"	Dombera Nanda	4-3617	11.29
"	Watowai Kataba	5-5028	1.00
"	Watowai Katava	4-7220	0.22
"	Kauma Wandai	3-8228	5.20
"	Gwoma Gwoma	4-3609	1.95
"	Waimon Egam	5-0171	1.20
"	Gamai Wasoloa	3-8172	2.25
"	Malawa Gamai	3-7567	0.10
"	Matea Igi	8-7038	2.00
"	Kadame Kakima	3-8594	2.00
"	Mulato Dibala	4-5874	0.20
"	Masekerai Zumbapi	4-7191	10.90
"	Masiterai Zombari	-	0.20
"	Deiuma Gonomai	4-7132	5.22
"	Leuma Sawoba	3-7735	0.20
"	Asera Wandera	4-7159	7.22
"	Leao Waksambua	4-5858	11.55
"	Angandu Yango	5-6198	0.40

APPENDIX "E" CONTINUE.

2

<u>RANK.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>PASSBOOK No.</u>	<u>AMOUNT.</u>
National	Ganalai Lobo	8-2501	3.46
"	Setelamai Wamaya	8-2528	0.20
"	Agata Indika	8-2499	2.71
"	Imele Sumu	3-7946	0.43
"	Sera Kuburasi	4-7095	0.22
"	Orenai Seramai	3-8957	0.10
"	Fili Susip	3-8818	0.20
"	Noanda Koso	?	4.10
"	Amole Kwauma	-	8.15
"	Kamuri Uputia	3-8025	2.54
"	Sautera Kikia	4-3633	4.39
"	Simban Bonese	-	0.40
"	Kowagu Zombona	3-6601	0.15
"	Mandula Gamai	3-7620	0.10
"	Tialamui Hubai	3-9858	2.00
"	Keramai Hubai	4-2825	2.88
"	Nimo Managu	4-8493	0.50
"	Wandelamai Sise	3-7866	1.66
"	Abeto Moisu	3-7815	0.10
"	Abeto Mobai	4-2841	23.56
"	Siamera Tangoro	4-7343	5.55
"	Utupia Tangora	7-7876	3.20
"	Someka Mangorama	4-7351	3.22
"	Bourama Tangoro	4-3502	18.85
"	Dawasi Tangoro	4-3529	0.46
"	Warikawa Tangoro	433510	7.65

Project Officer.....

Date.....

District Office DARU

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

LAKE MURRAY P/R 8 of 1971/72

17/8/72

SITREP 1.

1. Reason stated by Mr. Gombo for non-use of correct forms is accepted.
2. This report is for previous year (1971/72) and therefore does not necessarily need any comments. However the amount of work put into the report by Mr. Gombo and contents of the report are noteworthy.
3. Every effort is made by those developmental departments to visit every area of the district. However apart from other factors, inadequate resources coupled with staff problems make it impossible to have regular visits to every area.
4. There is need to clarify and distinguish the difference between S situation report and Area Study.
5. Every effort should be made to express main points in clear precise terms.
6. Despite the above, the report is good and contains some valuable information.

Action Taken

c.c. A.D.C. NOMAD.

Sd/ K.A. BROWN  
Date 21st August, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....