

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

VOLUME No: 14

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PERIOD: 1971 - 1972

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PORT MORESBY - 1945

Sole Custodian. National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. No 1 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by B.C. ALI (PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled PART IDAM YAPSIKI CREEKS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWO MEMBERS S.P. S.M.C. AND ONE AIDPOST ORDERLY

Duration—From 11/8/1971 to 22/8/1971

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/9/1970

Medical 26/9/1970

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol PUBLICATION REPORTS TO ALL LAND OWNERS IN THIS CREEKS DIV.
AREAS SHOWN ON SKETCH MAP

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13 / 10 / 1971

B. Bunting
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

FJM:IP

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-16-11

14th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
WANIMO.
West Sepik District.

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72.

Your reference is 67-3-7 dated 11th October,
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Mr. E.C. Ali, Patrol Officer of a Patrol
to part of the Idam Yapsiei Census Division.

A well conducted patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-16-118

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-2

If calling ask for

Mr.



In Reply

Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

October 11, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

SUBJECT: Green River Patrol No.) of 1971/72.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol undertaken by Mr. E. C. Ali, Patrol Officer, to part of the IDAM YAPSTEI Census Division.

- (i) Patrol Instructions 35-4-1 of August 6, 1971 by A.D.C. Amanab;
- (ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (iii) Covering comments 67-3-2 of September 16, 1971 by A.D.C. Amanab.

2. Patrol was mounted for the specific purpose of publicising two applications for prospecting authorities in the area by Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty. Ltd and Pickands Mather & Co. International respectively. Patrol objectives were successfully implemented. No objections were raised by the land owners.

3. An efficiently conducted patrol and an adequate, if brief, report.

B. Bunting
.....
(B. BUNTING) W.S.
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

IN REPLY PLEASE
QUOTE 67-3-2

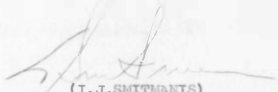
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MEKAMAB.....W.S.D.

16th September, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
VANIMO.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1971/1972
IDAM YAPSEI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Attached please find in triplicate a patrol report submitted by Mr. C. Ali, Patrol Officer and Officer-in-Charge of Green River Patrol Post. The patrol report consists of a diary of the patrol's movements, a Special Report covering the purpose of the patrol and appended is a sketch map of the Idam Yapsiei Census Division showing the route taken by the patrol.
2. As instructed Mr. Ali has visited villages and contacted land owners of land within the Idam Yapsiei Census Division affected by two applications for Prospecting Authorities namely one, Kennecott Explorations (Australia) PTY. LTD No. 269(N.G.), and two, Pickands Mather & Co. International No. 270(N.G.). The sole purpose of this patrol was to explain to the people what the mining companies intended to do with the boundaries of the native owned land and to assess the people's attitude towards prospecting operations being carried out.
3. The report clearly shows that there were no objections raised by any person or persons or land owners, living or owning land within the Idam Yapsiei Census Division and coming within the boundaries of the prospecting leases.
4. The patrolling officer has submitted a claim for camping allowance which is attached for your approval.
5. For your information please.


(I. J. SMITHANIS)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. C. Ali,
Patrol Officer,
GREEN RIVER.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

7

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 1.07.1974/72.....

Sub-District..... SUKSES.....

District..... WEST MILNE.....

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL.....

Patrol Conducted by..... E.C.M.I. (PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled EAST MILNE PATROL CENSUS DIVISION.
(Councils/or
Census Divisions) (NON-COUNCIL AREA).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

..... 2 LEADERS OF THE P.N.G.F.

..... 1 REGIONAL OFFICER.....

Duration of Patrol: from..... 11/8/74..... to 22/8/74.....

No. of Days 11 DAYS.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol To Area..... 26/8/70.....

Objects of Patrol TO PUBLICIZE MINING AUTHORITY IMAGES.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled Population of 240,110.....

30166

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

6

IN REPLY PLEASE
QUOTE 35-4-1

The Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
AMANAB.....N.S.D.

6th August, 1971.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Green River Patrol Post,
AMARAE Sub-District.

APPLICATIONS FOR PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES
NOS. 269(N.G.) & 270 (N.G.)

Forwarded are copies of two applications for
Prospecting Authorities submitted by Kennecott Explorations
(Australia) PTY. LTD and Pickands Mather & Co. International.

Please refer to paragraph 4 of District Commissioner's
memo 35/PA.269 of 28th June 1971 where it is pointed out that
after publication of the Applications the Warden will have to be
notified of any objections by land owners well before the 23rd
September 1971, which is the set date of the hearing.

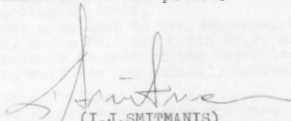
I realise that there is not much time left before
the hearing date, so I would like you to give this matter priority
and depart on patrol as soon as possible with the view of
contacting all land owners affected by these Applications and
gaining their attitudes towards prospecting operations being
carried out on their land.

Please peruse Circular 67/142 of 3rd November 1969
from the Director of Lands and Circular 35/1/1 from the Director
Department of District Administration and carry out all necessary
instructions.

It is realised that you have made plans for a patrol
to another area, however I would like you to postpone this patrol
and carry out this task as a matter of urgency.

At the completion of your patrol please submit
requested affidavits indicating the attitude of the local land
owners.

For your immediate action please.



(I. J. SMITMANIS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

all
12/8/71

5

GREEN RIVER PATROL (SPECIAL)
REPORT NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Wednesday:

- Wed. 11/8/71 1330 - Left Green River Station by tractor to Diern Village.
1430 - Left Diern by canoe, difficulty on this journey, river was very low and huge logs blocked the passage the canoe was pushed and pulled most of the way.
1730 - Arrived on the Sepik River.
2000 - Camped Buna Village.

Thur. 12/8/71

- 0800 - Decamped Buna Village.
1735 - We were ~~still~~ heading up the AUGUST (Yapsiei) River. After arriving we got carriers that were picked up on the way from the Sepik River and continued the journey by walking.
1935 - Arrived Wauru village and camped.

Fri. 13/8/71

- 1340 - Left Wauru village after giving talks on the purpose of the patrol. People from Wau village and Kaunifi attended the meeting in Wauru.
1620 - Arrived at the two mouths of the August (Yapsiei) River and put up canvas sails. Camped for the night.

Sat. 14/8/71

- 0800 - Decamped and walked to Ileis village. ^{at}
1145 - Took half an hours rest and as this area was very badly by malaria, the patrol had to standby while the Aidpost Odeley IWO Ilokone went to work to treat the people. The writer also helped. One aged female and two teenage boys were reported deceased just before the patrol's arrival.

Sun 15/8/71

- 0800 - People started to gather by themselves and the writer talked to them about their sickness he also called the village elders and gave them the news about the prospecting authorities.
1200 - Observed after settling some disputes.
Slept Ileis village.

Mon 16/8/71

- 0830 - Decamped Ileis village
1630 - Arrived Inmai village after short intervals during the journey. On this track the writer injured his ankle so slowed down the patrol half that of normal walking pace.
Camped Inmai Village.

Tue. 17/8/71

- 0800 - People put to work cleaning around the rest house. People of this village reside on a new site, the old site is only half a mile away.
1040 - People that were sick, had tropical ulcers, and other diseases were treated by the Aidpost Odeley. Word was sent out to Baiba and Agweisa to come for the meeting in Inmai.
Word was also sent to Ura, Memaue, Matrasnebi, Barubi, Rafin No.1 and Rafin No.2. All these village leaders were to meet at the Wagarabe Camp Site. All were to wait for the patrol's arrival.

Wed. 18/8/71

- 0700 - Left Inmai village.
1750 - Arrived Wagarabe camp site and made camp, again by putting up canvas tents.
Slept Wagarabe.

Thur. 19/8/71

- 0930 - Started giving talk about the prospecting authorities to the people. Attendance was very good, nearly all the people from places mentioned in Para. Tue 17/8/71 appeared for the hearing and to the writer's comment they were very interested in what was being said.
1300 - Left Wagarabe on raft, logs lashed together, and floated down the fast flowing rapids.
2345 - Arrived Inmai village.
Slept Inmai

4

PATROL REPORT CONTINUED.
DIARY

- Fri. 20/8/71 0730-- Called all people from Inmai together, this wasn't difficult at all because they lived next door to the rest house. The head loaders were called and the news about the prospecting authorities ~~was~~ given.
1130 - Left Inmai village and headed for Ileis.
1830 - Arrived Ileis village and camped.
- Sat. 21/8/71 0430 - Left Ileis village and walked to Kottibi where powered canoe was left.
1020 - Arrived and sent word to the people in Idam No.1, Idam No.2, Yaseiru and Amto all these villages were to gather at Pisiabru and wait for the patrol.
1200 - Observed.
- Sun. 22/8/71 0700 - Left Kottibi by powered canoe and headed for the Sepik River.
0815 - Arrived at a camp called Pomeai situated on the Sepik River, all the people had gathered here so it was a lot easier for the patrol. The general talks were given on the prospecting Authorities. Attendance was very satisfactory.
1330 - Left Pomeai and headed for the Dio inlet.
1815 - Arrived Diuru Village.
1910 - Arrived Green River Station after leaving Diuru 1820. Slept Station.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

3

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
GREEN RIVER, Patrol Post.
West Sepik District.

1st September, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub - District Office,
NAIAB.
West Sepik District.

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES.
NO'S. 269(N.G.) AND 270(N.G.)

In accordance with instructions on the 6th August, 1971 by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wanab part of the Idam Yapsiei Census Division was visited and all land owners concerned turned up to hear what was to be said concerning the Applications by the Prospecting Authorities.

The patrol did not visit every village but had sent word to those villages, calling in all land owners to attend meetings held in a village which was close to them when the patrol turned up.

In Wauru village, the land owners from Wau and Kaunifi turned up. These people know where their land boundaries are and there are no disputes worth mentioning about land rights.

The villages mentioned are within the proposed prospecting area.

A meeting was held in Ilois village, there were no other villages close by so the talk was only given to these people.

This land is also within the proposed prospecting area.

A meeting was held in Innai village. The Headleaders from Baits and Agweisa turned up for this meeting as they were close to Innai and their areas fell in within the prospecting area.

Villages from Ura, Manuwo, Watrasemabi, Barubi, Rafin No.1 and Rafin No.2 all turned up for the meeting as arranged in the Wagarabe camp site. All these villages are included in the prospecting area.

Further toward the Sepik River, the villagers from Idam No.1, Idam No.2, Yaseiru and Wato all assembled at a camp site called Pomas where the meeting was held. The attendance was very good.

The Department of Lands Surveys and Mines Circular No.67/142 of the 3rd November, 1969 was used as the basis for the discussions with the land owners.

The meetings were set out as follows and relevant points stressed and made clear prior to the meeting.

1. Under the Authority the company is given freedom of movement throughout the area.
2. The Company may remove rock samples HOW cannot commence mining activities.
3. Land owners are entitled to compensation for any damage to crops etc. which may occur due to the companies activities, damage to the surface, as loss of rights of way, any such claims to be lodged with the mining warden, generally through the District Office but in this case through the Green River Office.


4. The Company is concerned with minerals UNDER THE SURFACE, such minerals are the property of the state. Any such mineral found by exploration under the Prospecting Authority remain the property of the state, until such time as a mining lease is granted.
5. Papua New Guinea requires diversetation in its exports, and minerals can provide both this and a large proportion of internal revenue in the form of royalties and taxation on profits.
6. At the District level the employment offered by the Mining Companies and Auxillary companies can be considerable. Further a wide scope of training in various trades and ~~professions~~ professions become available to the younger generation;

The writer is satisfied that ~~the~~ the people present at the time of the meetings held in various villages are now aware of the implications of the Prospecting Authorities Application.

The people themselves stated that they had no objections to the prospecting activities in their area, and they are looking forward to the coming of both Companies. They are glad someone will make a try and look for something in their area and are also very interested to know what the companies will find if anything of value is located.

The general feeling is that of developmental activity and with the people in this frame of mind, they are sure to welcome the proposed prospecting activity.

For your information and further action, please.


.....
(B.C. Allen)
Officer In Charge

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

VOLUME No: 15

ISBN: 9980-911 - 11 - 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1972 - 1973

Filed by//for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1945

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 of 1972/73
District: WEST SEPIK
Patrol conducted by: E.C.ALI
Area patrolled: YABALHAI & PART GREEN RIVER LOCAL G.D
Duration of patrol: 14/8/72 to 28/8/72
Last D.D.A. patrol: AUGUST 1971
Last O.L.G. patrol: 9/2/72
Map reference: ATTACHED

Objects of patrol: COUNCIL ELECTIONS
Station: GREEN RIVER
Subdistrict: AMANAB
Designation: A.D.O
Personnel accompanying: 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C
Number of days: 15
Total population of area: 2,359
Council area: YABALHAI & PART GREEN RIVER LOCAL
House of Assembly Electorate: BEWANI

The District Commissioner,

District,

ANIMO

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 18 To 23, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, NOT REQUIRED ()

The Report and my comments, (✓)

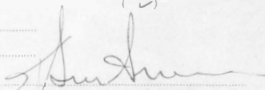
Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1- ()

Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 15 / 11 / 1972.


Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)

..... ()

..... ()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report Average ✓

Below average

Date: 11/12/1972.


District Commissioner

JWK:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEHOGU

67-16-8

15th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District
P.O. Box 42
VANIMO

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-3-7 of 11th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of documentation arising out of the above patrol of the YABALHAI and part GREEN RIVER LOCAL Census Divisions, together with the appropriate comments, as submitted by Mr. K.C. AIL, Assistant District Officer.

S.J. FEARSALL
s/Secretary



20067-168

7

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

West Sepik District,
P.O. Box 42,
VANIMO.

Telegrams

Telephones

Our Reference 67-5-7

If calling ask for

PG:lt

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

11th December, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 2-1972/73
GREEN RIVER COUNCIL ELECTION PATROL.

- ... Enclosed please find 2 copies of relevant aspects of the report covering the above patrol.
- ... I have enclosed relevant field officer's journal cover.

The technical information associated with patrol objectives have been channelled through the District Local Government Officer.

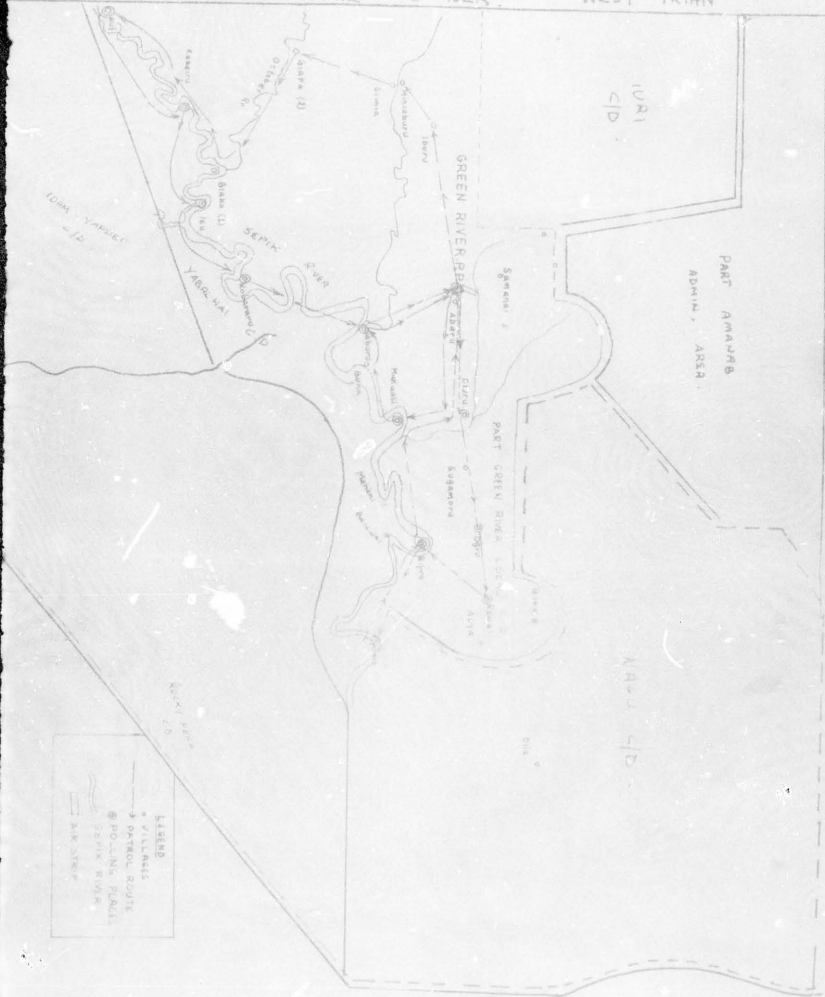
My only comment is that the patrol objectives were adequately achieved and the results successful.

Movement and travelling times were jeopardised by a faulty outboard motor with consequent delays and in order to achieve the electoral objectives of the patrol Mr. Ali could not concern himself with other matters of administration interest.

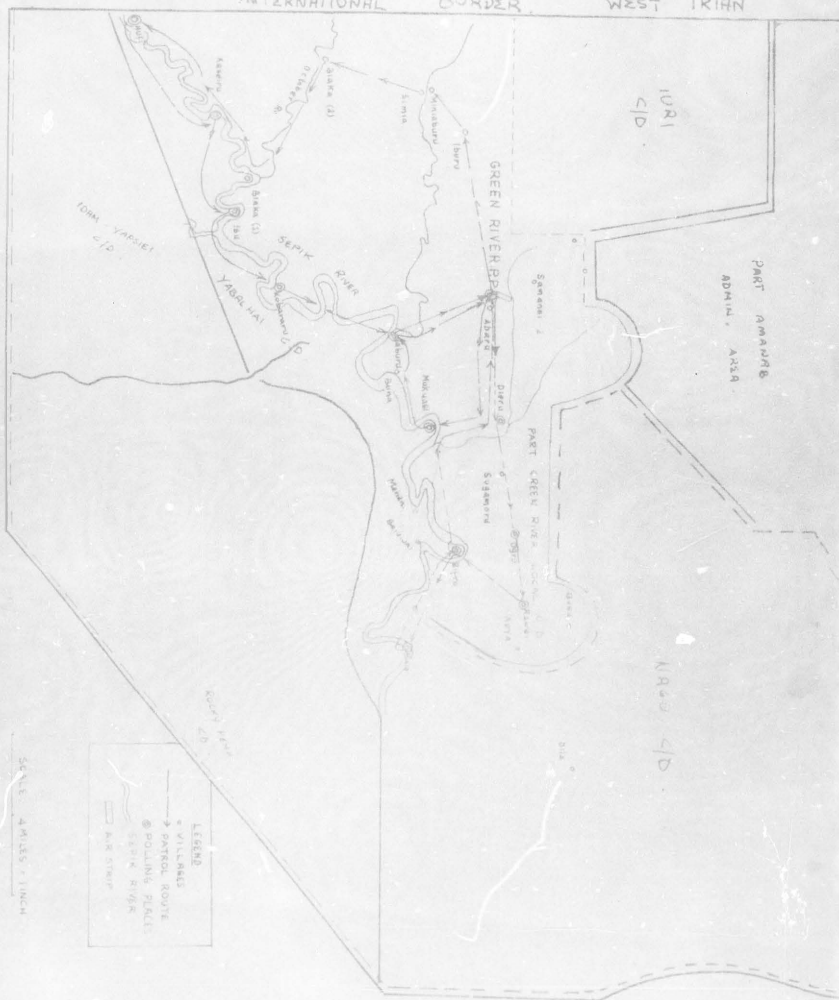
B. Bunting
B. BUNTING
District Commissioner.

BB

INTERNATIONAL BORDER WEST IRAN



INTERNATIONAL BORDER WEST IRIAN



LEGEND

- * VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE
- POLLING STATION
- RIVER
- ▭ BAR STAMP

SCALE: 4 CM = 1 KM



HEADQUARTERS HAN 67-16-58

PATROL REPORT

Report number: Green River NO. 5 72-73
 District: West Sepik
 Patrol conducted by: J. Lindorop
 Area patrolled: Green River Local
 Duration of patrol: 27.3.73 to 2.4.73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: Angim
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Routine patrol, Area Study
 Station: Green River. Area Familiarisation
 Subdistrict: Annab
 Designation: Patrol Officer.
 Personnel accompanying: 0/1 Class E. Leo & 2/1 Class 2. Simon & interpreter.
 Number of days: 14
 Total population of area: 1372
 Council area: Green River Local. GOVERNMENT
 House of Assembly Electorate: Downland open



The District Commissioner,
District,

V. N. L. M. O.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
 - Patrol Instructions. ()
 - The Report and my comments. ()
 - Area study. ()
 - Updating of area study. ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1-7. ()
 - Patrol map. ()

DATE: 7/7/1973.

J. Lindorop
Assistant District Commissioner

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

Mrs. Sandy Jones

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study. ()
 - Updating of area study. ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1-7 ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of ()
 - Patrol & Report. ()
- Above average ✓
Average
Below average

Date: 11/9/1973.

M. S. ...
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9.4.73	Aberu	33	48	28	45	2	1	7		164
030.3.73	Anini	49	43	39	39					156
28.3.73	Dieru	40		3749	46	-	-	1	1	189
3.4.73	Ixuru	60	66	53	56	1		14	1	243
4.4.73	Miniaburu	46	25	36	41			4		152
29.3.73	Oyru	27	38	58	50			14		187
31.3.73	Samana'i	22	42	50	49			10		1744
4.4.73	Simia	10	12	9	11					43
	Sugumoru	nil	nil		nil					nil
2.4.73	Useri	17	18	12	13	3				64
		304	329	334	338	6	6	2	Total	1372

The District
West Sepik
P.O. Box 42
VANUATU

PATROL REPORT

By 07-16-50

The information
incorrect.

By records in
also see, 3

W.F. RYAN
Secretary

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District
P.O. Box 42
VANUATU

21st September, 1973.
67-1-0/87-16-58
R.G. Owen
a/d.D.C.

PATROL REPORTS : 1972/73

My 67-16-58 of 19th September, 1973, referred.

The information in the last paragraph of same is unfortunately incorrect.

My records indicate that GREEN RIVER Patrol Reports No. 1 and also Nos. 3 and 4 of 1972/73 are still to be received here.

W.P. HEAR
a/Secretary

and Total

164
156
189
243
152

187
1744
43
nil
64

1372

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District
P.O. Box 42
VANUATU

19th September, 1973.
67-16-58
M.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 5-1972/73

Reference your Minute of 31st August, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 9 arising out of the above patrol of GREEN RIVER LOCAL Command Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. J. KAMOROP, Patrol Officer.

Your comments adequately cover Area Study and contents of Situation Reports.

My records indicate that GREEN RIVER Patrol Report No. 4 has been received here.

W. P. Orwin
W.P. ORWIN
a/Secretary

District Headquarters,
JABBO.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
JABBO.

21st August, 1973
67-3-7
P. Hall
S.D.O.

GREEN RIVER PATROL MATR No. 2 of 1973/73.

GREEN RIVER LOCAL COUNCIL DIFFICULTIES

1. The following:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-3 dated 7th July, 1973 with attachments, on which the following comments are made.

1. It is unfortunate that an aid post orderly or Hospital Assistant did not accompany the patrol. Please ensure that future Green River patrols are accompanied with an orderly from either Green River or Amamb or if necessary from Vanimo. It would appear from an early remark in the patrol report that there is need for a medical visit.
2. Field Officers Journals are not to be typed.
3. Section "Councillors" in patrol report. What is being done to enhance the Councillors position in this village, and to increase his effectiveness. Also was a Councillors training course last held for the Green River Councillors.
4. Each subject matter of the area study should have had a separate page.
5. "C" land tenure was not clearly stated. What follow up has taken place to the introduction of pepper to this area. The writer wishes a section of rice in the area - is this correct.
6. The possibility of expanding the economy. Has the possibility of economic growth in the Green River area been discussed with the District Rural Development Officer with respect to the technical implications. Apart from its food and domestic value, quite obviously the possibility of copra production is currently facilitated by the export of various nutlets, but it is hoped this obstacle will shortly be overcome. Rice and however have been introduced to the area, apparently via technical assistance. If so, expansion will depend upon administration follow up, ~~with~~ together with motivation & incentive by the Green River people.
7. Appendix "B". Does the age, maturity and visible productive capacity of the coconut palms listed indicate a possibility, for extensive plantings. Again, the District Rural Development Officer should be consulted on this aspect.
8. The content of situation reports 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, substance for patrol report, not situation reports.

"A" INTRODUCTION:

(a) Green River Local Census Division in the Green River Local Government Council.

The area covered by this area study is bounded on the westermide by the Papua New Guinea-West Irian Border. This particular census division is surrounded by the following census divisions: IURI, AUGUST RIVER, AND MAGU Census Divisions.

(refer to a patrol map).

The area situated on the Sepik River plains, Green River, Walusi and Doi Rivers. The height is approximately 500 feet to 700 feet above sea level.

The whole area is well drained by the abovenamed rivers. The plains area is forested with lowland tropical rainforest margin into denser forest in the foothills of the Ggru, Amini and Samani villages. THERE are large patches of grassland around the Green River Patrol Post. The sago swamps are scattered here and there within the division. The soil on the grassland does not appear to be very fertile however that in the mountainous area (including Iuri Census Division) seems to be quite fertile and there appears to be no difficulty in growing foodstuffs. There are large trees in the plain forests but the stands are not sufficiently large to warrant investigation with view to extensive milling.

Monthly Rainfall in Points- Green River Station.

January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August,
2017	1246	2755	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

September, October, November and December: 1973.

nil nil nil nil. The total rainfall for previous 12 months is 11993 points. The dry season comes in between May and September each year. No temperature figures have been kept for the area at Green River station, however the average temperature would be 70's in the early morning. The temperature combined with the rainfall makes this area quite humid.

(b) Access to the Green River Local Census Division is by the 2,300 feet airstrip at Green River Patrol Post. There are three vehicular feeder roads to any other parts of the census division. The first road is from Pieru village to Green River station. This road is about 6 1/2 miles long and is suitable for all forms of road transport, the road is not cut and kept in good condition as it should be.

Secondly, the road that leads to Iburu village from Green River Patrol Post, is about 10 miles.

The third and last is the proposed road from Green River Patrol Post via Amini village to the Amanab border to join with a road from Amanab. This would provide a linkup of roads from Amanab Station to Green River Patrol Post and to the Sepik River. Thus providing a cheaper route for obtaining bulk supplies and for transporting cash crops to market.

(c) The first real contact with the Green River people could be said to have been made in 1950-51, when the Patrol Post at Green River was established. There was a base camp at Green River before the war, but the contact seems to have been slight. No reports or records for this period are known to exist. The people of the area as a whole have been contacted and initially censused at various times from 1951-1964. Most of the villages for the division were initially censused in the year 1951/52.

"B" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) Refer attached Village Population Register Form.
- (b) Refer to attached map.
- (c) There is no significant outflow of labour and absenteeism.

"C" SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There are no obvious social groups in the area. The villages themselves constitute separate social groups. These seem to consist of the members of the individual patrilineal and the women married into the clan. A possible exception to this would be Aua-Usari group (Aua is in Iuri Census Division). This particular group seem to have very close ties within the villages than any other villages in and outside the Division.

(b) The basic functional unit in the village is the family. However depending on the size of the task involved, this unit can be increased to include the extended family in for example, cleaning of land. If cleaning of the communal garden is undertaken then the village group becomes the basic group. For even larger tasks such as road construction and building of Rest houses then whole groups of villages will join. This does not seem to be any place for the clan as a functional unit and its main use seems to come to the fore during marriage arrangements.

(c) There are three basic language groups in the area studied. Djarok, Garar and Nai languages. The names for these languages come from the word for talk or language in the local dialects. Djarok is spoken at the following villages: Abaru, Iburu, Simia, Miniaburu, Dieru and Ogru. Gargar is spoken only at Usari village. Nai this particular language is only spoken at Amini village.

(d) In all cases where a village speaking one language was close to another speaking another language, the villagers understood both. In other words it does not matter which language group the individual come from they can all converse with each other.

Relationship between the different groups are good, with quite a amount of social exchange and intermarriages.

(e) Relationships with people outside the area studied. The villagers from Usari have ties with Aua village. Samanai people have ties with people of Mongo village. These two hamlets are within the Iuri Census Division (Aua & Mongo).

In general the people of the Division are friendly with the people from other Census Division within the Patrol Post.

"D" LEADERSHIP.

There are three men who seem to stand out as leaders in the area, two of these are ex-councillors and the third one is at present a councillor and the President for Green River Local Government Council. Most of the present councillors in the area seem to exert a good deal of influence over the people in the villages, however those listed below seem to have an influence over a larger area:

ANUAP OF ABARU VILLAGE.

Aged approximately 48 years old. ex-councillor. Worked as an interpreter for the Administration for many years and consequently is well known by a vast number of people in the area. Exerts a strong influence over other leaders and over his people in the village. Is very pro-administration in outlook, and offers a good deal of support and assistance. However his main loyalty seems to be to the Government and is very willing to assist and has proven very useful on a number of occasions. At present he is involved with road work from Green River to Amanab.

BIGAMI OF AMINI VILLAGE.

Aged approximately 35 years ex-councillor. Extremely forceful and pro-administration in outlook. Needs careful guidance, however very willing. Has a very strong influence people and to a lesser extent over Samanai and Abaru villages. Seems to have reached his limit in popularity and may possibly be on the decline in the future.

GOWI SELIPO OF ABARU VILLAGE.

Aged approximately 40 years old. He is a present Council President. Has spent three years with the Police Department. Particularly forceful and intelligent. Exerts a strong influence over other members of the council and over his village people in particular. Pro-administration.

With the introduction of the Local Government Council there has been quite an appreciable change in the leadership of the area. Whereas it had been practice for old men to hold the leading positions in the villages it has become the practice for the younger more energetic man to gain the public support. This can be seen by the comparative ages of the councillors and those of the ex-bulais in the area. However it seemed that in such spheres as land ownership and rights, marriage and traditional celebrations the older men are still the authorities.

"E" LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Throughout the area studied it seemed that the same land tenure system existed. Absolute right to a piece of land would be held by the village on a communal basis, with an individual holding only certain rights. These rights could include hunting and fishing, gardening and so on. However should he wish to sell the land then the proceeds would be divided amongst the people of the village as a whole.

No permanent rights accrue to the husband over the land of his wife. He may be granted hunting and fishing rights or rights to use the land for farming. Such land always remains the property of the village. In the village the rights to land pass through the male line, and he receives these rights on being adopted or on birth. Women as a rule work their father's land or that of their husbands.

Hunting rights are very general and as a general rule an individual can hunt almost everywhere within the land owned by his village. Rights to cultivate are not so general. The staple of these people is sago and consequently every male has rights to certain stands planted by his father or himself. These are planted on a long term basis and any wild palms that grow in the same area are also claimed. In general when a garden is to be cleared the whole village gathers to assist. The land cleared will then be divided and individual families will cultivate it. These crops taro, sweet potatoes, yam and mani are planted to supplement the sago diet. Bananas, pawpaws, edible leaves and some European crops such as beans, corns, tomatoes and lemons are also planted. The European crops are as a general rule for sale in the Green River market.

The exception of pepper plant, there is no other cash cropping in the area surveyed.

"F" LITERACY:

There are three Mission schools operated by the Christian Mission in Many Lands, Mission located in the following villages: Amini, Samanai and Miniaburu. Fidgin is taught in these village schools.

The Administration School is based at Green River Station. The followings are details of the Administration School in the area studied.

(a) STANDARDS	MALE ENROLMENTS	FEMALE ENROLMENT
Class 1.	18	
STD. 2.		13
S STD. 3.	31	4
STD. 4.	27	6
STD. 5.	19	4
STD. 6.	31	3
	24	7
	150	37
TOTAL FIGURE IS	187	STUDENTS.

LITERACY (English)

Adult male. 5

Adult female. nil

Children male. 1 (Iburu village)

" female. nil

Fidgin. (Literacy)

Male adult. 79

Female " 5

Children male. 30

" female. 5

There are 10 students attending Aitape High School, one at Sogeri Senior High School in Port Moresby.

(B) Green River Local Government Council issued to every councillor a receiver (radio) in every ward.

(C) A number of newspapers are received at the Green River station and these are distributed through the Local Government Council. However not great deal of interest is shown in these as it is felt that the only ones to read them would be school children.

"B" STANDARD OF LIVING:

"C" STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) The standard of housing in the area was quite good, (but quite a few houses in every visited village needed to be repaired) and so people were instructed to rebuild their houses) all of the houses seen are constructed on stilts raised off the ground and generally consist of two rooms. In the plains area within the area studied the houses tended to be quite small averaging about 20 feet by 28 feet and raised about three feet above the ground. The walls are about 6 feet high and constructed of the stem of sago fronds or bark. The apex of the roof is from 10-12 feet above the floor. These houses are generally divided, the front area being for cooking and eating and back area for sleeping. The house would contain two fireplaces. In some cases where the size of the house was too small only one room was seen. These served as both eating and sleeping quarters.

Sanitation in all villages was quite adequate and was provided in the form of pit latrines. Nearly every visited village instructions were issued to the villagers so that they may restore their toilets when required.

European type shorts are worn by 95% of the males throughout the area and the women wear laplaps and blouses when patrols are in the villages. When the patrols are not in the villages the women revert to their traditional grass skirt. Most men possessed two pairs of shorts and the most of the women at least two laplaps and one blouse. Most families owned an axe, bushknives, plates, cups and spoons. Mosquito nets are found in nearly every visited village. There are seven trade stores in the area studied. Out of these seven two are found in the village. The remaining (five) trade stores are owned by the C.M.M.U. Mission, Green River Buyer's Society at Green River, the other three are owned by the following persons: Kwase Mongo of Usari village, Gowi and one other person both from Abaru village. All these trade stores are situated on Green River Station. All stores sell tinned fish and meat at competitive prices and all stock rice. Other sundries including trade good and clothing are also stocked.

(b) There are no community centres as such, however the Green River sports clubs for both male and female have regular weekly competitions and have four teams (men & women) competing weekly made up of both local and station personnel. And these are seen very sport minded and where possible every encouragement is given.

"H" MISSION:

(a) There is one Mission in the area surveyed. This is the Christian Mission in Many Lands (C.M.M.L.) The influence of the mission is very great in the area studied. The relations between the Mission and the people seem to be very good and there does not seem to be any form of tension apparent. All the people in the area profess to belong to this particular faith.

(b) The Mission provided a trade store. Churches services are held on Sundays in the mornings sometimes in the afternoons as well. The Mission employs one storeman and one casual labourer.

(c) The attitude of the general population towards the Mission is very favourable. There is no friction between people or the Mission and the Administration.

"I" NON-INDIGENES.

~~Not-applicable~~ Not applicable.

"J" COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads refer to Main heading "A", sub-heading (b)

(b) Sea not applicable.

(c) New walking tracks can be built by linking the following hamlets: Ogru to Amini, Amini through Samanai, Samanai to Usari then to Iburu. Motor bike tracks cannot be made available it is almost impossible.

(d) Air. There is one air-drome in the area studied. This is situated at Green River Patrol Post and is classed as a category "B" Bravo, aerodrome. The air services include two days run within a week by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship (M.A.F.) from Wevak on Mondays and Fridays. There is a regular passenger services of three flights per week from Vanimo which also calls in at Bewani, Inonda, Amamb station. S.A. charters as required by Aerial Tours from Vanimo. All of these flights are by cessna aircraft.

The present length of the Green River aerodrome is 2,300 feet, this could be extended to 4000 feet. However such an extension would necessitate a good deal of earth moving and rerouting of small creeks.

"K" TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

It is quite apparent that there is no-one in the area studied that this heading would deal with.

"L" THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

There has been fairly regular patrolling throughout this area since about 1955. However the people seem to still follow the traditional ties and affiliations. The Mission in the area seems to be doing a fair amount to break these down and by placing school teachers (pidgin) in quite a number of villages in the area studied. Quite a few members from all of the villages traditional apprehensions are being cut down. When the people gather together for Sunday services in the village, in some cases two or three villages come together for the Sunday services in a particular village. This seems to be creating a wider unity and fosters better relations between villages that traditional enemies in the past. This combined with regular patrol stressing Political Education should bring out a more unified atmosphere in the area. The Local Government Council is very keenly supported in the area and a good deal of interest was shown by the average man in the village. This has also tended to unify the people in the area. A large number of people have been to council meetings as spectators and this itself is a good sign of interest.

With reference to comprehension of the form of Government, this can only be described as very slight. The people in the area studied having only a slightly better idea or picture in their minds concerning the central Government.

"W" THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) See appendix for the number of possible economic trees in the area. However all those recorded are used for food purposes only. There is no production from these trees for economic purposes.

(b) Production of economic trees. No figures available.

(c) Market gardening enterprises. There is a station market at Green River and the villages in close proximity to the station bring fresh food for sale in this market.

Hospital purchases of fresh food	50.00 dollars
Mission " " "	400.00 dollars
station personnel " " "	950.00 dollars
	<u>1400.00</u>

Market gardening is not done as such and only the surplus of food stuffs is brought to the station for sale. The above figure for station personnel includes estimates for purchase of pigs and wild fowls.

(d) Cash Earnings:

1. Wages: 156.00 dollars, two casual labourers employed by the Administration. The interpreter ("Publi Servant") is paid a total of 780 dollars per annum.

A domestic servant employed on the bus station by the Officer in Charge is paid approximately 312.00 dollars per year. There are two local medical orderlies at the Hospital and they are paid a total of 960.00 dollars per year.

Other sources:

Patrol carriers	100.00 dollars,
Money brought back from other areas,	-750.00 dollars.
Income from the trade stores,	2000 dollars (approx)
Total figure is	2,850.00 dollars.

(e) Co-operatives. Nil.

(f) Entrepreneurs.

There is one person in the area who is part owner of his immediate family and himself in a store. This is very small business and situated on the Green River station. The owner is Hongo Kwase of Usari village. Prices at this store are quite high owing to the fact that he obtains from the other store and then sells them at a profit (There are two new trade stores that can be considered under this heading but their future is quite hard to tell. This will appear in the next area study).

(g) Savings Account. (24 7/1000000)

There are a total of 1,927.27 (one thousand and nine hundred twenty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents) if they were all added up.

(h) There has been no apparent difficulty in meeting tax obligations in this area. The Council tax rate is 4.50 (four dollars and fifty cents) for males and nil for female population.

(i) The average per capita income would be as follows:

\$ 100.00	(Patrol carriers)
\$ 750.00	(Money brought back from other areas)
\$ 2000.00	(Income from the trade stores)
\$ 50.00	(Hospital)
\$ 400.00	(Mission)
\$ 950.00	(station personnel purchase of food stuffs)
\$ 156.00	(casual labourers)
\$ 12.00	(domestic servant)
\$ 960.00	(two local aid post orderlies)
\$ 780.00	(interpreter)

The total figure would be \$6456.00. The above figure approximately \$4,000.00 would actually enter as cash. The area studied has a total population of 1372. Thus 6458.00 dollars divided by 1372 gives \$4.61 per head per year. On the figure of \$4000.00 this gives \$2.68. The money is given out to other divisions as a gift to their relatives quite often so that the actual cash could be less than the figure shown above.

"THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) The average figure ~~is~~ of people to the square mile in this area would be in the vicinity of 2 to 3 people to the square mile. There is no shortage of land, however owing to the extensive swamps it is difficult to estimate the acreage that would be arable. Should cash cropping be introduced it is felt that there would be no shortage of arable land.

(b) There are possibilities of increasing market gardening, however owing to high costs of bringing the goods to market the return to the grower would be too small to maintain enthusiasm.

(c) As can be seen from the foregoing paragraphs there is very little potential for increasing the wage earnings in this area. In actual fact very few labourers are required by the Administration or the Mission and a permanent group is usually kept working on general maintenance and so on.

(d) It is generally felt that new crops such as rice or copra could be introduced successfully into the Green River area. However the cost of marketing is the main stumbling block to such forms of progress. It is hoped that when the proposed Amanab to Green River road is completed through to the Sepik River, work-boats will be able to employ bringing supplies upriver and back loads of produce and back. This would probably be considerably cheaper than air freight and consequently the prospects would appear much better to the grower. At the moment the people in the area extremely keen to see some form of cash income introduced into the area. The people have very limited channels through which they can obtain money and they have reached the stage where they would probably co-operate fully with any plan that was introduced. How long this interest would last is debatable however should a plan be introduced and extreme care was taken in its supervision there seems no reason why the people should not be interested still.

Rice has been introduced into the area but it is not seen in progress in every visited village. This project can be revised as soon as practicable.

"G" ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is pleasing to note that the people in the area are still very keen and actively support their council. As a general rule councillors are quite forceful and have the backing of their villagers. A large number of people have attended the council meetings at Green River as spectators and are interested enough to ask questions after wards.

"P" ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRE GOVERNMENT.

With reference to comprehension of the form of Government this can only be described as very slight. The people in the area studied having only a slightly better picture in their minds concerning the centre Government or the House of Assembly.

"00" ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(a) The rest houses are available in every visited hamlet.
(b) Services, access to ~~and~~ other areas is by air only that calls in on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Vanimo. This service is also provided for other stations such as Bawani, Isonda and Amanab.

The Mission aircraft (MAF) also ~~calls~~ calls into the station on Mondays and Fridays every week.

The station has three tractors. Fir t one is for the Transport Department, Green River Local Government Councilies owns the second one, the last tractor belongs to the Christian Mission in Manys Lands. There are three motor ~~lives~~ dies in the station. There is no workshpp available in the station. Any repairs to the tractors and power equipment the mechanics are flown from Vanimo. There is a small power station at Green River which supplies light to the whole station. It operates according to its time table.

There are seven (?) trade stores in the area, five at Green River Patrol Post, two are in these hamlets, Samanal and Usari. The stores in the village level the people only sell tinned fish and some rice. Income per year is very low only about 20-40 dollars per annum.



(J. Kendorop)
Patrol Officer.

Appendix. "A"

List of Livestock and Economic Trees.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Livestock</u>	<u>No. of economic Trees.</u>
Abaru	Nil	50 coconut palms
Dieru	32 pigs	80 " "
Ogru	2 "	60 " "
Samemai	8 "	45 " "
Usari	9 "	25 " "
Asini	Nil	30 " "
Iburu	18 "	30 " "
Miniaburu	10 "	50 " "
Simia	5 "	20 " "

Appendix. "B"

Names and positions of the hamlets and bush camps.

As per instruction No.4 of the Green River Patrol No. 2 of 1972-73, a number of bush camps were seen in almost all the visited villages but the Patrol was told that these camps were for the purpose of keeping the pigs only not the permanent settlements. To tell the truth I would say that many people stay in these bush camps for weeks and even longer.

The villagers from Abaru village told the Patrol that they will shift their hamlet to north-east of their existing village. The exception of Sugumoru village there were no other deserted villages sighted during the Patrol within the Census Division.

HEADQUARTERS.

PATROL REPORT

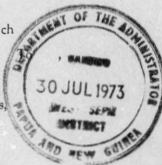
Report number: C GREEN RIVER Objects of patrol: CENSUS REVISION AND IDENTICAL EDUCATION
 District: WEST SEPIK Station: GREEN RIVER
 Patrol conducted by: K. W. RAGG Subdistrict: AMANAB
 Area patrolled: IURI CENSUS DIV. 17/6/73 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Duration of patrol: 9 DAYS 24/6/73 Personnel accompanying: 1 MEMBER RPNGC
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 15/3/72 Number of days: 9
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Total population of area: 1069
 Map reference: Council area: GREEN RIVER LCC
 House of Assembly Electorate: BEJANI

The District Commissioner,

District,

VANIMO

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios ()
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- 3, (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()



DATE: 17/7 1973.

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

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

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- 3 (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of Above average
 - Patrol & Report..... Average ✓
 - Below average

Date: 25/9/1973.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17-6-73	AUIA	30	22	30	31			5		118
18-6-73	TERAUWI	20	22	39	34			7		122
19-6-73	KAMBRIAP	24	23	49	47			12		155
20-6-73	PANANAGGAN	33	27	43	35			14		152
21-6-73	FONGWIMAM	32	33	31	42			10		148 158
22-6-73	TENGIRABU	17	30	40	32			10		129
22-6-73	MONGO	10	18	31	24			9		92
23-6-73	JURI N ^o 2	16	22	33	24			8		103
24-6-73	JURI N ^o 1	31	12	32	24			6		105
		<u>213</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>233</u>			<u>71</u>		<u>1124</u>

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District
P.O. Box 42
VANIMO

10th October, 1973.
67-16-63
B.J. Mamma
District Officer
(Projects)
67-3-7
24th September, 1973.

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 6 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of IURI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. K.W. RUGG.

Situation Reports have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters Branches for information and any action required.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDP 67. 16. 63

- 2 -

7. NURU of IUAL is mentioned under "Leadership" in the area study. His 3 years with D.A.S.F. AMANAB would make him an eligible person to consider with respect to persons to be employed under the rural development scheme being proposed for the AMANAB Sub-District.
8. Area study - expanding economy. Can the Council assist the IDMI people with a tractor to assist carriage of fresh foods to market? I would assume this move would be welcomed by the GUMAN RIVER station community. It would also be a demonstration of Council assistance to its constituents.
9. An interesting, comprehensive area study.

... A good, informative report. Copies of comments on situation reports are enclosed.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING / *BB*
District Commissioner.

c.c.
The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
& Development Administration,
KENEDOSU.

→
... Two copies of relevant aspects of the report are attached.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING / *BB*
District Commissioner.

West Sepik District,
WARIMO.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMANAB. E.S.D.

24th September, 1973
67-3-7

P.S. Gull
J.D.C.

67-3-2
17.7.73



GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1972/73
IURI CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-2 dated 17th July, 1973, with attachments, on which I make the following comments:-

1. Field Officer's Journal folio 32 paragraph 203 - requested bicycle track TEMAWILL and AULA. Would this connect with the proposed road to connect GREEN RIVER with TEMAWILL where the new primary school is proposed for 1974?
2. The patrol report mentions the IURI No 1 and No 2 people as being keen for economic development. As you are aware the Regional Agricultural Officer, Lee is currently visiting GREEN RIVER partly to ascertain whether rubber would be a viable proposition in this border region. If so the IURI area might be the appropriate place for initial plantings.
3. Please ensure that the spelling of village names is consistent throughout patrol reports.
4. An Aid Post is being considered for TEMAWILL and an attempt to allocate \$600 from minor new works funds is being made for this project. No doubt the walls will be made of blind produced by the loom which the Green River Council proposes to acquire??
5. I shall be interested in the result of the Mining Assistant's survey of the IURI Census Division with respect to gold. Should a potential development be agreed upon, do not hesitate to seek rural improvement fund assistance to start the project off, as was the case at AMANAB.
6. Chickens - this project is highly commendable for its value to subsistence diet. However the project will fail unless those who acquire chickens are prepared to properly care for them insofar as protection against hawks and dogs is concerned. In this regard it will be difficult to encourage and train owners to fence chickens and hand feed. Without this I fear little success. Perhaps indoctrination to these methods at the Green River School would help; those students not proceeding from standard 6 to High School then taking a batch of chickens home, their domestic care then being checked and guided by subsequent visiting patrols.

.../2

AREA STUDY - IURI CENSUS DIVISION - GREEN RIVER PATROL POST *Kw Ric G*

(A) INTRODUCTION

The division under study is to the north-west of the Green River Patrol Post in the Border Mountains. One boundary of the division is formed by the West Irian border. (see map attached)

The topography is mountainous and cut by many tributary streams of the Green River in the west and the Dio River to the East. The terrain is not so mountainous to prevent cultivation, even on a commercial scale.

Rain fall is probably slightly higher than that of Green River Patrol Post and as the high country is often shrouded in cloud the decreased hours of sun light will mean less evaporation and increased run off. It is estimated that the annual rainfall would be approximately 100 inches.

Vegetation is uniform throughout the area with no noticeable change from the base of the foothills at 300 to 400 feet above sea level to the peaks slightly below 3,000 feet. The cover is Tropical Rain Forest.

Access. The Division lies South-west from Sub-district Headquarters at Arasab and North-West from Green River Patrol Post. There are no airstrips in the division, nearest ones being at Kamberoro Catholic Mission to the North; Arasab to the North-east and Green River P.F. to the South-east. There are no navigable rivers and no roads. (see Communications)

Background: The people have had regular contact since the Patrol Post was opened and are pro Administration in attitude. I have found in the main the people are co operative and are anxious to take part in any project that may bring economical development to the area. Travel between the individual groups and villages is quite unrestricted and there is no apparent friction among groups. There is no evidence of Cargo Cult thinking however as there is no cash economy other than working for the 'government' the understanding of economics will be nil and it is to be expected that there will be some unusual ideas as to the source of goods and money.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

The census revision has shown that there is an overall increase in the total population. There does not appear to be any significant changes in the numbers of people in any one village. As previously stated there is a lot of traffic between villages and through marriage ties each village has links with a number of others and not just the one nextdoor.

The practice of young men to leave home to work as indentured labour continues and in some cases leaves the village short of able bodied men. Little benefit seems to come from two years working away from home. The men returning have very little money and do not appear to have learnt any thing of value, if anything they come back discontented with the village life.

Latest population figures are given on the inside of the jacket.

(C) Social Groupings

The present trend is for each village to have ties with a larger number of neighbours, however the traditional groupings are as follows.

- 1) Auis, Iuri 1 and Iuri 2
- 2) Tengerabu, Pongwian and Pannagan
- 3) Kambriap and Terandi
- 4) Mongo

The first three belong to one language group while Mongo belongs to a language group in the Dara Census division. Mongo and Tengerabu now have very close ties and there have been several moves to join the two villages into one. These moves have lapsed because of the belief that a Government Surveyor will come and any group not occupying their traditional will loose it. Assurances this is not going to happen were taken with a grain of salt, apparently taking the attitude that it is wiser to safe rather than sorry.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

Social Unit The traditional social unit is the simple family and the unit is as strong as ever. It is not known how frequent marital disputes were in the past but at present they are quite common. There is no indication that any change is taking place. However as traditional law in these matters was quite strict whereas bringing the same complaint to court is a slow and not always satisfactory answer.

Interrillage and exchange. Several of the villages have asked that walking tracks be surveyed so that the paths can be built properly to improve communications between villages and to the Patrol Post. If these tracks are built I feel that there will be an improvement in the amount of exchange and visits to the station.

LEADERSHIP

The Councillors of this group are generally energetic and co operative. Village leaders earn their position by natural ability and only remain in a position of influence as long as their actions are in line with popular opinion. In some cases it appears that men have been given the position only because they are more outspoken than anyone else. These men are usually very careful to weigh their actions against popular opinion so as to maintain their position.

Below is a list of Councillors and men that appear to have some natural influence with brief notes

Village	Councillor	Other possible leader
Asia No 1 & No. 2	Uvino. Appears to be a level headed person who is anxious for some development for his people.	Mivino. Will be the leader for No. 1 village was Councillor previously.
Terauwi and Kambrap	Uvino. A young man who never contributes anything to council meetings. In the village he does not appear to be very influential resides in Terauwi.	Marap of Terauwi is listened to as he has had wide experience, i.e. previously Tultul, seven years on plantation, now pigra teacher with mission
Pauvagan and Pongwinam	Petifo. Is always grateful of a chance to make himself heard, however he does appear to have some influence and is capable of getting things done.	Ram of Pauvagan is the old Luluai and still has the ear of the people.
Tingerabu and Mingo	Makfio is a mature man who does make sensible contributions to Council meetings. Appears to be influential in the village.	Dania of Tingerabu was previously the Luluai and appears to be the leader in Tingerabu.
Iuri	Anowap is a cheerful and cooperative person who is also anxious for some thing to be done to develop his area economically.	Muru at Iuri for several years as labour recruiter then three years at Amanab training with D.A. S.F.

LAND TENURE AND USE

1. The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is that there are usually several actual owners of land in each village who in turn allocate parcels of land to the men of their individual clans. If a man from a landless family wishes to use land when he must buy it. When a land owner dies the land reverts to the eldest son. Daughters have no land rights but may use of their fathers land until they are married. If a woman's husband dies she will then return to garden on her fathers land.

2. Land on Lease from the Administration.
There are no persons who hold land on lease from the Administration or from the crown. The people do not have any knowledge of tenure conversion.

3. Cash Cropping.
There is no effective cash cropping in the area however there is one individual at Iuri who has shown an exceptional amount of enterprise and has carefully tended about two dozen pepper plants for four years. (see situation report)
In the initial clearing and planting stages many of the villagers help, the project is not however a communal one. The owner will incur obligations to his helpers but profits if any remain his own.

LITERACY

(a) There are no Administration schools in the area however several children attend the Primary school at Green River.
The C.M.M.L. (Christian Missions in New Lands) have established several Pigin literacy schools, one at Terawai, Kua, Iap and Iuri No. 2. In the main it is the young men who attend these schools and while it is not known how effective the teaching is, it is certainly increasing the number of literates and the quality of the Pigin. Bible studies are also taught.
With the exception of the old men almost all of the men in the area have a reasonable command of Pigin, it is also encouraging to note that an increasing number of women understand and a little Pigin. The village radios have probably accounted for this.

(b) The patrol only encountered one English speaker of Aua village who was educated at Green River Primary School to standard six. School attendance figures are listed below.

Green River primary school	37
Amanab Mission School	1
Vainio Vocational School	2
Anguganak Mission School	1 (Iuri Sub District)
Sevak High School	1

All of the above are male.

(c) There are no persons in the area who have complete any higher education.

(d) Other than the one boy listed above who is at Sevak there are no others away from the area attending higher education.

STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing. In general villages of the area are well kept, all houses are built with local materials, nails are used when available.
Some change in the style of building was noticed, younger men are now including windows that can be opened during the day, several hinged doors were also noticed.
Sanitation. Most houses have pit latrines but unfortunately the connection between flies and disease is not appreciated, most of the pits being without adequate covers to prevent flies from getting to the excreta.
Utensils, metal pots and saucepans are very popular for carrying water and cooking. Only in Iuri Village have the people learnt to keep their pots and pans clean.

(b) Diet. Sago is the staple supplemented with traditional garden produce. New crops, beans, corn, tomatoes etc. have been introduced in the past but have not been replanted to maintain a supply.

STANDARD OF LIVING

(b) cont.

Canned foodstuffs along with rice, sugar and salt are popular and are bought whenever the money is available.

(c) Community Centres, There are no community centres nor are there any youth organizations such as scouts or guides. Women's clubs do not exist. Sport is popular and several villages have a soccer field in the village centre and in Luri No.2, basket ball goal posts have been erected.

MISIONS

(a) The only mission active in the area is C.M.S.I.

This mission appears to have had a lot of influence on the people any village people trained at mission schools have now taken over all pastoral duties and the running of the church at Green River. Village pigin literacy schools also maintain the influence.

(b) The only services provided by the mission other than Bible studies are the High literacy schools.
Non indigenous personnel are Mr. and Mrs. Kelley who are resident at Green River.

(c) General Attitude

The local population claim to have accepted the Christian religion although church attendance does not indicate that the faith is very strong.

NON INDIGENOUS

(a) There are no non indigenous people actually living in the census division.

(b) Workers employed. Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) There are no roads within the division. During discussions with the people at Terauki and Aua I was asked if new tracks could be surveyed that would make walking easier and would be trafficable by bicycles and motor bikes. These tracks could then later be enlarged to tractor size if a cash crop could be found for the area and production warranted the use of a tractor and trailer. A feasibility survey will be undertaken in the near future.

(b) Water Transport. There are no navigable rivers in the area.

(c) Air. There are no airstrips in the area. Cleared areas are maintained in the villages near the border for emergency helicopter use.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Many men have worked on plantations but only one man claims any particular skill, he says he can drive a tractor.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Talks held in each village were encouraging and a lot of interest is being shown in political developments. Both men and women of all ages were interested and there were a number of misconceptions that were worrying them. The Green River Local Government now having been established for over seven years has given the people of the area a good basis for understanding how an elected group of men can govern and make laws. In getting these people to understand what a government is has been a big step.

The main concern of the villagers seemed to be that they are worried that what ever comes with self government will not be as benevolent as the present administration in most cases it took lengthy explanations to allay these fears but in the end all seemed well satisfied.

Political development is still restricted by poor communications in the area, better tracks of motor bike standard would be a great improvement allowing easier and more frequent visits of village people to the station and administration staff to the village. Larger roads could not be justified at the present stage of economic development.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Economic Trees. There are no tree crops produced in the area. Each village does of course have a number of coconut and breadfruit trees but these are used entirely for village consumption.

(b) Cash return from the above is minimal, a few coconuts are sold to patrols.

(c) Not Applicable

(d) Because of the distance to the station market visits to sell garden produce are infrequent and total income for the whole census division per year would only amount to about two hundred dollars.

(e) Two mission teachers	120 P.A.
Patrol Carriers	200
Station labour	60
Council road building	1000
Savings of indentured labour	1000
	<u>2380</u>

The above figures are estimates only and it is thought that the total income for the area would be in the vicinity of \$2000 to \$3000.

(f) There are no co operatives in the area.

(g) Entrepreneurs, there is only one man who could be termed an entrepreneur that is Iuru of Iuru who has a pepper garden, one fish pond and a small store in the village. He employs village people to help with his projects.

(h) Quite a few people do have bank books however these are rarely used and few have deposits of more than ten dollars. 39 names are listed in the depositors register at Green River as holders of passbooks.

(i) The people do have some difficulty in obtaining enough money to pay their Council tax. They do not appear to resent having to pay the tax but regret not having the means available to earn the money.

(j) Per capita income on approximated figures would be \$3.00.

(k) Marketing facilities.

The only outlet for local produce is at the Council market at Green River. Produce for other markets would have to be flown out at high cost.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy

(a) Arable land, there is no shortage of arable land and large scale plantings could be undertaken if transport difficulties could be solved. The people of the area are anxious to establish some industry and it is unfortunate that they have been neglected for so long.

(b) Market gardening could be increased, if the Council were to provide transport on the present road it would cut the carrying time by two hours, use of the road will give the people an appreciation of the value of the road and may encourage further road building.

(c) Labour, the population is sparse and labour will always be a problem for any large scale undertaking.

(d) Thus far no crop of economic value has been introduced, several plantings of pepper have been tried but this has not been successful. The Department of Agriculture stock and Fisheries has not been able to suggest anything.

(e) An increase in cash earning should be welcomed by the locals and the prospect of hard work would not daunt them as such as it might other people of the Green River administrative area. I do not feel that the lack of transport is a valid objection to the introduction of any cash crop. The fact that they are prepared to carry garden produce such a long distance to the station shows how keen they are to obtain some cash income. As already mentioned several villages have intimated that they are prepared to start work on new walking/motor bike tracks.

(c) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The general attitude towards local government is slowly improving and the people are beginning to realise that the Council is a platform for their ideas and that it can be effective in improving conditions in their area.

Many people feel that the Council tax is too high although I feel that this is not an objection to the council's efforts but but regret at not having the means of getting enough money to be able to pay.

The Council suffers from one serious drawback in that the Council members do not have the education, experience or knowledge of other areas and countries to be able to produce the ideas for improvement and development. However as younger and more educated men are elected this handicap will gradually disappear.

The fact that the Council is a low income council drastically restricts the amount of work that can be attempted, such of the income is consumed in education and health services, as these services were previously the sole responsibility of the Government the average villager does not see a direct benefit from his hard found tax money. If the Council were to concentrate on small low cost projects aimed at improving village life I feel that such more interest will be taken in Council affairs.

(1) ~~DDA 67.16.71~~ Head quarters
PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 192-73

District: West Sepik

Patrol conducted by: J. Mendo rop

Area patrolled: Nagu Census Division

Duration of patrol: 30.5.73 to 9.6.73

Last D.D.A. patrol: 6.5.70

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Routine Census, Area Study
area familiarisation

Station: Green River

Subdistrict: Aranab

Designation: Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying: C/1 Meas

Number of days: 11

Total population of area: 812

Council area: Non-Council

Household Electorate: Bewani

The District Commissioner,
 District,

U.A.N. 1-10



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
 Patrol Instructions, ()
 The Report and my comments, ()
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports No's 1-9, ()
 Patrol map, ()

DATE 18/7/1973

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Report No's 1-9 ()
 ()
 ()

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

Date: 29/10/1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

(12)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-16-71
Date: 21/11/73

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District.....
P.O. Box 42.....
VANUATU.....

RE:.. GREEN RIVER.....PATROL NO...7.....OF. 1972/73.
CONDUCTED BY MR..... J. KENDOROP.....
TO..... NAWAU.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos..... 1-9..... together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- . Area Study amendments/recompilation.

WSP 04/73
W. P. FYZAL
a/Secretary

West Sepik District,
WARING.

3rd October, 1973
67-3-7
F.B. GALL
D.S.O.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AFANAB.

67-3-6
16/7/73

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1972/73
NAGU CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for this report on which the following comments are offered:-

1. It is regrettable that an Aid Post Orderly and Agricultural Assistant did not accompany the patrol. The District Health Office is anxious that medical personnel accompany every patrol and will ensure staff are available. Please cover this aspect in future.
2. A copy only of the Field Officer's Journal (not original, not typed) should have been provided.
3. Reference patrol report page 1: what is the situation with respect to health services for this census division? Please advise.
4. It will not be feasible to establish a Patrol Post for the census division.
5. In future unnecessary situation reports should be handled at your level before the report is forwarded here. Please discuss with Mr. Kendorop the selection of situation report topics, nearly all in this submission are patrol report material.
6. The area study is interesting and informative.
7. Copies of comments on situation reports are forwarded herewith.

A good patrol and report.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING 239
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:
The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister & Development Administration,
KORORU.

Two copies of relevant parts of the report are forwarded herewith.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING 239
District Commissioner.

AREA STUDY.

" A " INTRODUCTION.

The area extends from the Sepik plains and bounded by the Green River Local, Nal-Faringi census Divisions to the West. The eastern boundary of the Census Division is Lami Sub-District boundary. The north-east corner of the Nagu Census Division borders on the Amanab Local Census Division and the northern boundary borders on the Kontari Census Division.

Vegetation is tropical rainforest, the trees appeared to be larger and of a greater variety and there appeared to be a greater variety of ferns, creepers and parasitic plants as well. A small kunal clearing was seen between Wagrani and Karboni sago swamps are scattered here and there within the area surveyed.

There is no weather station established in the area so no information had been collected but the information collected at Green River is perhaps applicable as both areas are similar geographically. (Relation in position of mountains, nature of the country and the heights above sea level).

The average temperature for the Census Division would be in the high 80s, with little variation throughout the year.

The area is drained by two large rivers which flow into the Sepik. These are named Horden, (Bapi), which rises in the area of the International Border near Imonda Patrol Post ex. North (Sainu river) which starts following from the Bewani Range.

The total rainfall for previous 12 months reads 11993 points recorded at Green River Patrol Post.

(b) Access to the census Division linking with District and Sub-District Headquarters is limited. Access at present can be gained either by walking or canoeing (down the Sepik and then up either North or Bapi Rivers). This applies to access to Green River Patrol Post only. There are no airstrips, roads, road heads, shipping points or wharves within the Division.

(c) Although the Administration contact was made in 1930s. The initial census patrol was conducted in 1961, except for Rawai, Buasa and Auya which were apparently censused before the year 1961.

Contact with the Nagu people has been maintained by regular patrolling since the initial patrol. There have been ten (10) patrols conducted in the area including medical patrol of some sort.

Due to the distances involve the only regular contact the Administration has with the Nagus is through patrolling as the people do not visit either Green River or Amanab stations, very often.

The very friendly reception given to the Patrol is an indication of the attitude of the people towards the Administration. Due to the short ~~contact~~ period of contact the Administration has had with the Nagu people, the Administration influence is not as strong as within the areas closer to the station (Green River Patrol Post).

Nil cargo cult and other movements were sighted at the time of Patrol.

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"B" POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) Refer attached Village Population Register Form.
- (b) Refer attached Map.
- (c) Quite a large number of absentees were recorded in nearly all the villages, this only apply to plantation workers who are out working in other centres. The adult males can be expected in any one time.

"C" SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There are thirteen distinct social groups in the area. These are village groups of Auya, Rawei, Busa, Tila, Pual, Nagatman, Dila, Hills, Marakwini, Tera, Wagroni, Karboni and We tera (deserted). Almost all the villages in the Census Division appear to have the same type of social grouping whereas Karboni village has very slight differences if one can study more about the village (Karboni).

(b) The extended family is the social functional unit. The patrilineal group or the village group seem to be the main groups that the individual identifies himself with, and on large tasks the village group in the functional group. For example on the airstrip project the villages of Tera and Karboni combined forces. However on every tasks such as hunting or gardening and so on the functional group is the extended family, this is due to the fact that the land rights are vested in the oldest male member of each extended family and most small scale activity has to do with land in some way or other.

(c) There three language groups in the Census Division. The Nagu people have names for their languages, but these are only the word for language or talk in each language group. Using these names the following group can be identified as:

Wo language - Includes the people of Busa, Rawei and Auya villages.

Gebu language - Includes the people of Wagroni. This language group extends into the Komtari Census Division.

Gari language - is spoken by the people of the following villages, Tila, Hills, Dila, Nagatman (including Pual), Waitera (deserted), Marakwini, Karboni and Tera. Some Busa people speak Gari as well. Wo, and some Tila people understand Wo as well. Speaking Gari. Some Wagroni people speak Gari as well. Gebe, thus although the three languages have no known relationships with each other contact between villages has allowed some people to become bilingual. Due to the number of men who have been away to work on the coast, most men in the Division can speak Pidgin English.

(d) The component social groupings in the Census Division have their main ties with other groups within their language groups. Within the Census Division there are two main groups, the villages of the Wo language group and villages of Gari language group. Wagroni has its main ties with the other villages of the Gebu language group in the Komtari Census Division Amanab Administrative area. There are a certain amount of overlapping for example Busa has close ties with Tila and Dila of the Gari language group.

The ties that do exist are generally strong due to the general rule that the villages are the exogamous group. Therefore the men of each village have to rely on the other villages to provide wives for them. No individual relationships stood out as stronger than any others.

(e) Although Wagroni has stronger ties with villages in the Komtari Census Division it also has ties with other Nagu villages, due to the language groupings. The villages of Tera, Karboni and Tila, although of a different language group have affinal ties with Kenobasi village of the Rai-Faringi Census Division. The villages of Hills and Marakwini have common land boundaries with the Yellow River people.

15

"D" LEADERSHIP.

(a) There was no man in the area that can be regarded as a leader. Leadership is limited to the big men of each village, and none of these appeared to have influence beyond his own village.

(c) Changes in traditional leadership. There appears to be no changes in the traditional form of leadership.

"2" LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance. The inheritance of land is passed from father to son. The son can not own any piece of land till his father passes away. The inheritance is patrilineal as females have the use of their husbands and father's piece of land .

Every village has a piece of land or a set area of land over which it exercises ownership rights. Within the village land , further sub-divisions are made whereby the oldest male member of each extended family in the village claims rights over a set area of land . The members of the family have the right to use this land. A man can hunt only within his land boundary. Fishing rights only apply to the people who live near creeks flow into their land and its rather restricted to some extent . A man fishes in the water within his boundary only. It is not allowed to go over any man's land mark. Usually big stones or trees represent as an indication to the boundary.

- (a) Cultivation is done on the land of the individual or his father. This applies to sago palm stands and gardens as well.
- (b) Administration land lease to individuals. No individual holds land other than by customary tenure, and tenure converse is not known.
- (c) There is as yet no cash cropping practised in the area surveyed.

11

"F" LITERACY

(a) There are two Mission schools in the area run by the CMSE Mission (Christain Mission in Many Lands). By the way Pidgin English is taught in these two schools.

(b) Adult Literacy.

Pidgin- 20

English- Nil

Children-

Pidgin- 10

English- 2 boys from Rawei village attending Primary School Green River.

(c) Higher Education- Nil.

(d) Receiving Higher Education away from the area. Nil.

(e) News Bulletins and Radio Receivers. Apart from the fact that there are so few people in the area is literate (in Pidgin English) there are no news papers available any way so interest in this media is non-existent.

There are four (4) receivers seen in the whole area but still great number of people don't bother to listen to the news broadcasts. Very few people are interested in listening to the news regularly.

"C" STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing and European Artefacts.³

The general standard of living in the Census Division is poor. The houses are made of the building products of the sago palm, usually built on stilts about 2 to 3 feet above the ground. For the posts the very strong trees are chosen very often. The houses will not last very long unless they are well looked after. By this I mean new sago leaves that can be put up after the removal of the old ones for say every two years or so. The posts last for some years before they are replaced with new ones. Each extended family has its own houses in its respective village, thus every one has a place to live in when they are in the village. They also build many bush houses scattered in each family's land within the family's boundary of course.

The following European artefacts are possessed by the people of the Division, steel axes, bush knives, knives, metal cups, spoons, forks, pots and dishes were sighted in almost all the houses during the village inspection. The exception of small boys nearly all the adult males wear laplaps and a pair of shorts whereas the women rely entirely on grass skirts.

(b) Staple diet. The staple food is sago. This is supplemented by cooking bananas, coconuts and taro. They seem to eat more vegetables and some times pig meat accompanies meals as well. The pig meat is usually smoked over a fire for two or three days and so as a result it becomes as black as lump of coal and just was hard. It is about as tasty as lump of coal too. The people do eat meat for lunch and dinner.

(c) Community Organisation. There are no community centres or organization seen in the area studied.

(9)

"H" MISSIONS.

(a) The only Mission operating in the area is the C.M.E. Mission (Christain Mission in Many Lands) and its based at Green River Patrol Post.

(b) The Mission concerned has permanently posted two Pidgin teachers in the area. The first one is at Tila and the last one is based at Dila village. There are no other services provided by the Mission besides two schools in the above named villages.

(c) General attitude to the Christain Mission. Not very much was noted on this sub-heading as the people themselves were not particularly interested in this field even though the Mission has established two schools in the area available for them to educate their young ones.

"I" NON-INDIGENES.

Not applicable.

8

"J" COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads. There are no vehicle roads in the Census Division.

(b) Sea-Not applicable.

(c) Air-There are no aerodromes in the Census Division. The whole Census Division is flat so the airstrip can be constructed in any ~~open~~ spots where there are no swamps. With the assistance of the CIML Mission at Yellow River. The people, Marewini started the airstrip project at the kumai patche near the Karboni village but it is still uncertain whether they will carry on or not. To the best of my knowledge the site is situated near the Yellow River Administrativ area so as far as the distances are concerned it won't benefit the whole area except for Marewini and Karboni villages which are situated more or less near the airstrip site.

"K" TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

Not applicable.

"B" POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA.

Comprehension of the machinery of the Administration is very low and interested is limited to very few individuals. This only applies to the adult males who have been working on the plantations and have seen Local Government Councils at work in other higher developed areas, such as New Britain and New Ireland.

The general attitude towards the Administration is O.K. and there were no sign of anti-europeanism sighted in the area. In fact most villagers were glad to see us as they feel neglected compared to the Green River Local and Turi Census Divisions.

The remaining non-council villages didn't show any interest in joining Green River Local Government Council. Hardly any are asked questions on the Local Government Council except for Sawai, Basa and Auya ward. The main difficulty that the people face is the money for the Council tax, that they will never afford to pay for many years to come.

"N" THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (a) Number of economic trees. Not applicable.
- (b) Value of product. Not applicable.
- (c) What the production should be. Not applicable.
- (d) Market gardening. Not applicable.
- (e) Cash earnings.

(1) Main sources from which the people of the area obtain the money.

(i) Patrol carriers \$97.50

(ii) Money send back to the village by the men who are out working in other centres especially plantation labourers \$190.00.

(iii) Money brought in by the plantation workers \$ 200.00

- (f) Co-operatives. Not applicable.
- (g) Entrepreneurs. Not applicable.

(h) Commonwealth Savings Account. Due to the fact that not so many people have money within the area. Nil Pasbooks were seen in all the villages.

(i) Tax. Not applicable.

(j) Average per Capita Income . The total average income for the Nagu Census Division is 397.50 divided by 812 (population) is about fifty cents per person. There would be uneven distribution of the money in the area. Great deal amount of money comes in from the other areas. The average person has very little chance of making money without leaving their area.

- (k) Marketing Facilities. Not applicable.

5

"N" POSSIBILITY OF ARABLE LAND:

- (a) Availability of arable land; with a population density of about 2 persons per square mile, most of the land in the Division would be available for planting of cash crops. The acreages of the land can not be estimated as there are swamps scattered every where in the Census Division which are apparently not known.
- (b) Increased market gardening. There are no markets available for the products that would be produced.
- (c) Increased Wage earning within the area. The only wage earning are for the services as there is no development in the area. This cannot be increased unless access is provided.
- (d) New Cash Crops and New Activities. Distances and thus airfreight are a limiting factor in the production of crops and so which has to be sold outside Green River Administrative area. Timber good stands but access is the problem.

(4)

"see

"G" ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The people of Nagu Census Division still have vague idea about the Local Government as well its functions. Apart from three villages Auya, Rawei and Busa which had been included in the Green River Local Government Council. The remaining villages come under or regarded as non-council area. Even though the above three villages had been incorporated in the Green River Local Government Council, the people of the area still have slight idea about the Local Government.

"D" ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is quite good. They do have very little concept of the workings of the Government mainly because I think they were left out of things quite a lot. They have of course the same attitude that was prevalent at the end of the War. Not only physically but mentally they are still very much in luluai and taitai era. This is hardly surprising when one considers the fact that they are lucky to get one patrol a year. The concept of the Administration consists of the current Officers of Green River Patrol Post, their police and the physical existence of the station.

It is quite understandable that the people of the area still refer to the Administration as the Central Government instead of the House of Assembly.

Every attempt was made to teach the people and help them to have fair idea about the differences between the House of Assembly and the Administration. The people were told that they must refer to the House of Assembly as the Government not the Administration as they had in mind for the past years.

The people are always friendly and courteous to officers and police and give a lot of assistance to patrols.

(2)

Accommodation Services And Facilities.

(a) There are rest houses built in every visited village out of bush materia s. Nil permanent buildings are constructed in the area surveyed.

(b) Services .Not applicable.

(c) Facilities. Not applicable.

J. Kenderop
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(J. Kenderop)

Patrol Officer, Green River Patrol Post.

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GREEN RIVER PATROL NO.....1972-73.

APPENDIX "A".

(a) TERA VILLAGE. The people from this particular village told the Patrol that they will move to Karboni village and settle there for good.

(b) WAGRONI VILLAGE. A large number of people had moved into Amanab Administrative area. The luluai and remaining villagers told the Patrol that they will leave their present hamlet and shift everything to Marakvini and settle there for the years ~~to come~~ to come.

(c) WETERA VILLAGE. This village has been shifted to Hila village where they built houses and made gardens and so forth. These indicated that they will stay there for ever and ever.

APPENDIX "B".

PATROL POST. With the (introduction) establishment of a Patrol Post in the area this will mean that the people will have more contact with the Administration. The people stressed very strongly that they have been left out of things for quite a lot not physically only but mentally as well. This is due to the isolation of the area. The Government stations are miles away from the area (2 to 4 days walk). With establishment of the Patrol Post the people will have a chance to convert their area into a council area and keep up with the surrounding areas which are now council areas. The office of Luluai and Taltul is an anachorism. I may say that most everybody have professed to have a Government station in their area.

APPENDIX "C".

AID POST. The people of Nagu Census Division professed that they need an Aid Post to be built in their area. With the introduction of the Aid Post it will for sure improve their health standard. It is almost impossible to transfer sick people to Green River Hospital, as soon as practicable just because of tremendous distances involve.

