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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: NIGILANI, 1972 – 1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Talasea, volume 25.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Talasea; Nuvani, Gloucester.
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 1972-1973 NUMBER OF REPRTS: 33

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[]		Talasea.			
[1]	1-72/73	1-2. Van Fleet P.W. APO.	Wango Wango - Bala CD [rpt not enclosed]		17.7.72 - 21.7.72
[2]	2-72/73	1-2 Armstrong J.S. PO	Bala CD [rpt not enclosed]		31.7.72 - 18.72
[3]	8-71/72	1-2 Pattison I.R. P.O.	Kilengi - Lollo CD [rpt not enclosed]	1map	1.5.72 - 13.5.72
[4]	3-72/73	Van Fleet P.W. APO.	Kambe CD [rpt not enclosed]		2.8.72 - 3.8.72
[5]	4-72/73	1-18 Armstrong J.S. P.O.	Kambe CD	1map	7.8.72 - 18.8.72
[6]	5-72/73	1-2 Read W.R. ADC.	Kaliai, Kambe CDs [rpt not enclosed]		24.8.72 - 26.8.72
[7]	6-72/73	1-5 Van Fleet P.W. APO.	Bala CD		25.9.72 - 20.10.72
[8]	7-72/73	1-6 Napier A.B. PO.	Kambe CD		27.9.72 - 14.10.72
[9]	8-72/73	1-5 Read W.R. ADC.	Kambe CD		13.11.72 - 23.11.72
[10]	9-72/73	1-3 Read W.R. ADC.	Witu Islands [rpt not enclosed]		11.12.72 - 17.12.72
[11]	10-72/73	1-5 Tauka Ri. AFO.	Pt Bala		12.12.72 - 14.12.72
[12]	11-72/73	1-3 Van Fleet P.W. APO.	Bali - Witu CD [rpt not enclosed]		15.1.73 - 19.1.73
[13]	12-72/73	1-5 Armstrong J.S. PO.	Witu CD [rpt not enclosed]		16.1.73 - 19.1.73
[14]	13-72/73	1-4 Tele Vitalis TPO.	Buludava & Bulumuri [rpt not enclosed]		19.12.72 - 20.12.72
[15]	14-72/73	1-3 Hansen L. DO.	Bali Is [rpt not enclosed]		14.9.72 - 13.10.72
[16]	15-72/73	1-3 Tele Vitalis TPO.	Bulumuri, Buludava & Kambe [rpt not enclosed]		19.2.73 - 22.2.73
[17]	16-72/73	1-3 Read W.R. ADC.	Bali - Witu CD [rpt not enclosed]		26.3.73 - 30.3.73
[18]	17-72/73	1-3 Armstrong J.S. PO.	Kambe & Pt Kaliai CD [rpt not enclosed]		7.5.73 - 22.5.73
[19]	18-72/73	1-3 Proun R.J. ADO.	Pt Bala CD [rpt not enclosed]		23.3.73 - 24.3.73
[20]	19-72/73	1-2 Armstrong J.S. P.O.	Kaliai CD [rpt not enclosed]		[dated 18.9.73]
[]		Gloucester.			
[21]	1-72/73	1-34 Pattison I.R. PO	Kaliai CD	1map	[dated 4/4/73]

WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

TALASEA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	P.W. van Fleet	WANGO WANGO BOLA C.D. (jacket)
2-72-73	J.S. Armstrong	BOLA C.D. "
3-72-73	P.W. van Fleet	KOMBE C.D. "
4-72-73	J.S. Armstrong	KOMBE C.D. "
5-72-73	W.R. Read	KALIAI, KOMBI C.D. "
6-72-73	P.W. van Fleet	BOLA C.D. "
7-72-73	A.P. Napier	KOMBE C.D. "
8-72-73	W.R. Read	KOMBE C.D. "
9-72-73	W.R. Read	WITU Islands "
10-72-73	R.I. Tauke	BOLA C.D. "
11-72-73	P.W. van Fleet	BALI WITU "
12-72-73	J.S. Armstrong	KOMBE C.D. "
13-72-73	V. Tele	BULUDAVA & BULUMURI "
14-72-73	L. Hanson	BALI Island "
15-72-73	V. Tele	BULUMURI, BULUDAVA & KOMBE "
16-72-73	W.R. Read	BALI-WITU C.D. "
17-72-73	J.S. Armstrong	KOMBE, KALIAI C.D. "
18-72-73	R.J. Brown	BOLA C.D. "
19-72-73	J.S. Armstrong	KALIAI C.D. "

GLOUCESTER

1-72-73	I.R. Pattison	KALIAI C.D.
2-72-73	I.R. Pattison	BARIAI C.D.
3-72-73	I.R. Pattison	KALIAI C.D. "
4-72-73	J.R. Lange	KILENGI-LOLIO C.D.
5-72-73	J.R. Lange	BARIAI C.D.
6-72-73	J.R. Lange	KILENGI-LOLIO C.D.

NIGILANI

1-72-73	C.J. Rawlings	BALI/WITU C.D.	
2-72-73	A.B. Napier	WITU Islands	"
3-72-73	A.B. Napier	WITU Islands	"
4-72-73	A.B. Napier	WITU Islands	"
5-72-73	A.B. Napier	WITU Islands	"
5A-72-73	A.B. Napier	WITU Islands	"
6-72-73	A.B. Napier	BAROVE Island	"

PATROL REPORT

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Report number: 1/72-73	Objects of patrol: Conduct Area Study
District: West New Britain	Station: NICILANI
Patrol conducted by: C.J. RAWLINGS	Subdistrict: TALASEA
Area patrolled: Bali/Witu C.D.	Designation: A.D.O.
Duration of patrol: 11/8 - 28/10/72	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: Patrol 2 of 71/72	Number of days: 45
Last O.L.G. patrol: To Witu 29/6 for Council Meeting.	Total population of area: 6781
Map reference: Fourmil Bali Witu Milinch Bali, Witu & Mundua	Council area: Bali Witu
	House of Assembly Electorate: Talasea Open W.N.B. Regional

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 92 To 98 * (✓) 84-91 inclusive already submitted
- Patrol Instructions, (copies of telegrams from (✓) A.D.C.)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (N/A)
- Situation Reports No's 1-3, (✓)
- Patrol map, (✓)

Company Allowance statement

DATE: 19/2 1973.

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

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

[Signature]

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1-3 (✓)
- ()
- ()

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

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 6/3/1973.

POPULATION

Year 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.	
1972										
26.8.72	BALANGORI 1.	31	90	96	90	-	-	25	7	399
28.8.72	BALANGORI 2.	89	91	88	79	1	2	10	5	365
3.10.72	GORU	50	40	45	44	2	2	9	2	194
2.10.72	KARRAMATTA	23	19	36	26	4	1	11	2	122
30.9.72	KODEI	33	24	37	39	2	2	2	2	141
29.9.72	KURAVU	30	32	40	29	3	-	11	3	138
19.8.72	LAMA	42	38	39	30	-	1	2	-	192
17.8.72	LAMBE	102	80	98	95	1	3	17	7	403
23.8.72	NDOLLI	18	10	17	11	2	2	3	1	64
24.8.72	POTPOT	34	26	30	28	-	-	2	-	120
3.10.72	SILENGE	29	30	28	37	1	-	7	1	133
14.8.72	WETU	55	52	64	59	-	-	7	2	236
		596	532	615	567	16	13	96	72	2467

Total

The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
P.O. Box 78
KIMBE

3rd May, 1973.

67-17-32

J.W. Kent

Deputy District Commissioner

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-5 of 7th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the BALI-WITU Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. C.J. RAWLINGS, Assistant District Officer.

As noted the delayed submission of documentation arising out of this patrol resulted in Sitrep No. 1 becoming completely valueless. Fortunately, although outdated, the information given in Sitreps Nos. 2 and 3 is still of interest and therefore of some value.

It is presumed that with the return of DAKOA there will probably be some deterioration in respect of the cult situation. This makes it imperative for the Officer-in-Charge, NIGILANI, to fully comply with the instructions issued by the Assistant District Commissioner. (Sitrep No. 2 refers).

Situation Report No. 3 and the comments by the Assistant District Commissioner in his assessment indicate that Mr. RAWLINGS carried out a comprehensive political education programme during the period that he was at NIGILANI. While the fears of the older generation towards Self-Government and Independence are understandable it should be pointed out to them that through the House of Assembly, the country is already enjoying a large measure of Self-Government and that their lives have not been adversely affected. This may assist to allay their fears to some degree.

The Area Study recompilation is a comprehensive document that has been read with interest.

This was a good piece of field work which has suffered some detraction in value because of late compilation and submission of documentation. As an Assistant District Officer, Mr. RAWLINGS must be aware of the necessity for the expeditious submission of reports and he is expected to be more prompt in this respect in the future.

W.P.R
W.P. RYAN :]
a/Secretary



67-17-32

(44)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Discom
Telegrams 4 & 26
Telephone 67-1-5
Our Reference
If calling ask for WHW:vh
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



District Office,
P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE.
West New Britain.

7th March, 1973.

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

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 1 - 72/73

Attached find the above report plus Area Study submitted by Mr. C. Rawlings A.D.O.

The report is extremely late thus causing Situation Report No. 1 to be of no value whatsoever. The food shortage was back to normal months before this report was received. The patrol was completed on 28th October, 1972 and was received at this office on 23rd February, 1973. It is most likely that the report would have been received at a much later date if Mr. C. Rawlings was not pushed by the Assistant District Commissioner, Talasea into submitting it before he went on leave. A better effort is required from Mr. Rawlings when he becomes the Council Adviser at Kandrian where matters must be dealt with almost immediately.

The Area Study is an informative one and the Assistant District Commissioner's lengthy comments sufficiently cover it.

You will note that the improvement of the cult situation was mainly due to the absence of DAKOA who spent some time in Rabaul.

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PAGE 2.

Under communications the problem of which wharf should stand will be overcome once the council realizes fully that it is only wasting tax-payers money in trying to repair its present wharf which has already been washed away once. Also that as a Council it should not take part in religious dislikes because of certain individuals. The Assistant District Commissioner's suggestion of solving the problem of waste and declaring the Roman Catholic Mission wharf as available for use by all sectors is a good one. The District Local Government Officer has been notified of this.

M. W. Brightwell
M. W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner, TALASEA.
The Officer-in-Charge, NIGILANI.

AREA STUDY OF THE BALI WITU CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION:

1) The Bali Witu Census Division is made up of 14 islands and numerous shoals situated in the Bismark Sea, about 60 miles north and slightly west of TALASEA on the WILLAUMEZ PENINSULAR of the New Britain North Coast.

2) There are five permanently inhabited islands in the group, the largest being GAROVE (Witu) with an area of 26 sq. miles and a population of 1738 at this Census. UNEA (Bali (also called Merite)) Island, about 24 miles south east of Garove is 11 sq. miles in area and had a population of 4315 at the 1971 Census. MUNDUA (Ningau), 9 miles west north west of GAROVE has a population of 401 (1972 Census) on an area of about 2½ sq. miles. SILENGE (Chilling) has a population of 132 on less than a sq. mile and WINGORU (Goru) has 194 on a little over 250 acres.

The bracketed names are the most commonly used ones and are used in this report.

3) NARAGE Island, situated about 18 miles north west of the MUNDUA group and about 1800 acres in area was once populated but sickness decimated the population and it is said that about 8 or 10 survivors moved away pre-war and most went to Manopo village on UNEA Island. There is one man remaining of this group who lives at Goru, descendants of the others being at Manopo (on Bali) and SILENGE.

4) Three other inhabitable islands exist, one in the John Albert Harbour on Witu, known as BONUKANAKARE and two near SILENGE called WAMBU and UNDAGE; the first is used by Balangori No. 2 people, the other two which reputedly belong to SILENGE people are used by both SILENGE and Goru people.

There are five islands or tiny outcrops, four off Bali and one off WAMBU, but they are too small to be of any account.

5) Average rainfall in the area is between 125 and 160 inches per annum, the falls varying between these two figures on each island. (See Situation Report No. 1 re rainfall / food shortage this year).

All the islands are off volcanic origin with NARAGE, SILENGE, WAMBU and UNDAGE having what appear to be single volcanic peaks and Bali, Witu and Ningau having several peaks. Bali is the oldest island in the group, has no volcanic activity and only records the faintest of earth tremors usually only felt by a few people. Witu and Ningau have occasional tremors. NARAGE Island has sulphur and hot springs. Apart from the flat valley floor in which the airstrip and part of the plantation is situated, Bali is very hilly and rugged. Mount Kumbu appears to be an old volcanic crater with one side blown out. It is 1936 feet in height. The other two mountains, Tamangone and Kombosi appear also to have volcanic craters. A good scoria deposit has been found for road work.

6) Witu, horseshoe shaped, appears to have been a volcano which was formed and then exploded laterally, creating the extremely deep harbour which is two miles wide at its widest point.

This harbour has been used by the Germans in two world wars and by the Japanese as well in the last war. The deepest reading ever taken is 77 fathoms (462 feet) close to BONUKANAKARE Island obtained from a 1917 German Navy map. There are about 8 other craters on Witu, very noticeable from the air. Two are lakes,

both of which are said to have crocodiles in them. At the lake closest to Langu Plantation the writer noticed numerous forms of bird and animal life, a number of the birds not having been seen by the writer in Papua New Guinea before. (e.g. a tan-coloured willy-wagtail, a crane like bird which had white and tan plumage and several others). Witu Island has a fairly flat to undulating coastal strip which extends to about one mile wide near Lama Plantation in the east and which climbs rapidly to a height of 1148 feet where it drops almost vertically into the waters of the inner crater, (John Albert Harbour).

- 7) Ningau Island presents a very broken profile, the highest point probably being no more than 900 to 1000 feet. Like the other two, Ningau has sufficient "koronous" and scuris to provide good road surfacing.
- 8) The islands are surrounded by reefs and fish are apparently plentiful (for native fishermen - no Europeans who have fished there in the last few years claim that it is a fishermen's paradise). There is virgin bush on Bali and Witu and on NARAGE, WAMBU AND UNDAGE. Kapiaks (breadfruit), aila, taun, galip, mangoes are plentiful but are gradually being cut out as gardens are made.
- 9) Taro (both an indigenous and an introduced variety), yams (both indigenous and introduced variety), mami (introduced), tapioca (introduced), kaukau (introduced), coconuts and fish provide the basic diet. These foods had been introduced before but a drought in 1965 resulted in much more replanting of food which had to be brought in. Sago of a couple of different types, grows on all the islands but it is not a staple, there being only a few people who can harvest it, an art they learnt mainly with the coming of the E.D.A. Mission some 16 years ago. There are a number of varieties of bananas; also introduced are chillies, tomatoes, beans, spring onions, oranges, lemons, pineapples, pomelos, pumpkins, corn, sorgum (grain), cucumbers and chinese cabbage in greater and lesser quantities from village to village, generally depending on the interest of the people.
- 10) There is a trawler run from District Headquarters in Kimbe to Bali Witu every three weeks. There is an Administration aircraft charter from Hoskins to Talasea to Bali which runs every two weeks. Bali has an airstrip of 2300 feet in length (effective length 1780 feet) since 1968, built by the plantation (Bali) with assistance from the village people. At the time of writing, this strip has just been inspected by the D.C.A. inspectors (Messrs Bert Wickham and Laurie Augustine) with a view to removing a hill at one end of the strip (the northwest end), which would greatly improve the safety factor on the strip. Witu airstrip which has been a topic of conversation since 1963 was officially inspected and opened on 4th October, 1972. The first regular Administration aircraft charter run which will now include Witu as well as Bali landed there on 17th October, 1972. If Bali airstrip is improved it is possible that one of the commercial airlines will commence a regular Talasea - Bali - Witu - Talasea run.
- 11) There is a wharf built by Bali Plantation at Bali. This is used by Administration trawlers, the M.V. Paulus and by South Seas Lines barges which run every ten days or so, and missionary boats. There are two partially completed wharves on the opposite side of the island at Makiri Catholic Mission. These wharves are being constructed at right angles going towards the entrance of the channel into a somewhat confined harbour. The "mission" wharf is by far the

more practical of the two and is used by Administration trawlers, mission boats and on occasions a barge. (see map)

The other wharf was started because of local disputes, cult beliefs, religious differences of opinion and personal animosities and is very impractical being open to the direct onslaught of seas from the northwest and causing silting up of the harbour.

There is a small wharf built at an anchorage at Kumburi No. 1 village, a wharf which was also constructed as a result of cult beliefs etc.

- 12) There are wharves at Metc Harbour, at Lama and at Balangori Mission on Witu in John Albert Harbour. Langu Plantation has a good harbour but loads and unloads ships by surf boat. A barge can discharge direct onto the beach there. The Administration trawlers are also able to put their bows against the shoreline, the beach shelving very quickly into deep water (about 12 - 15 feet). There are two anchorages on Ningau, one on the north and one on the south side of the island. Neither are completely protected. SILENGE has an anchorage for small ships, not a good one. NARAGE has an anchorage, also poor. This is for taking copra from Burns Philp's plantation there (of some 100 acres) and from native-owned plantings there.
- 13) Witu, Ningau and Bali have good roads, built mainly by the plantations and village people. On Bali only the two Kumburi villages are as yet not accessible by car road, but easily by motorbike although this may change if the present rate of road works by the village people continues over the next 12 months. The mission and the Council, with Rural Development Funds, have contributed to upgrading roads on Bali and Witu. Witu has a road of 15 miles length linking Lama village on the south eastern most tip with Balangori No. 1 on the south western tip. At the time of writing the mission has offered Island Earth Movers, the contractor who finished Witu airstrip, the sum of \$5000.00 to doze a road between Balangori No. 1 and No. 2 (where the St. Michaels Roman Catholic Mission is situated). The village people of Balangori No. 1 and No. 2 and Lama are putting in about \$500.00 to assist.
- 14) The first contact these island people had with outsiders was, as near as can be ascertained, with Germans in the early 1880s. In the book "Queen Emma", the author said that Witu Island was, apparently in its entirety, purchased for £50.0.0 (\$100.00). Perhaps this statement has no more basis in fact than did Mr M.H.A. Maneke's statement in the House of Assembly in 1970 (as member for Talasea open) that Witu was purchased for "a packet of salt". However, a Mr Peter Hansen established plantations on the island and the Germans held these plantations until 1915 when Australia took over German "freehold" land. Australian Administration would have, from that time been confined to a few patrols, until Talasea was opened, when patrols were more regular. The Catholic Mission became established on Witu in 1924, a little later on Bali, the permanent stations being opened in 1935 (approximately).
15. The Administration opened a Base Camp on Bali in 1967 and the Local Government Council commenced in that year. From then patrolling has been constant, though Bali has claimed the most time and attention: (a) because there is double the number of people on Bali over the other islands - (b) because of the cargo cult. (Refer Situation Report No. 2 re cult).

16) Overall the people have generally "got along" with the Administration, there being few incidents of remark between Administration officers and the people. Although the Witu people (Witu, Ningau etc.) have the reputation of being relaxed and complacent, as island dwellers generally are, Bali people are generally regarded as being, in the modern idiom "up tight". There is constant bickering, intrigue and antagonism between the various cliques and not always between the same groups. Their ability to lie without hesitation is unsurpassed by any group the writer has yet encountered.

Every society, clan, family etc. has its various "anti-social" aspects amongst its individuals - the difference the writer is trying to point out here is that on Bali it is not confined to the odd man out - the two or three who are not inveterate liars or rumour mongers are the exceptions. This trait has in the past and still does make it extremely difficult to deal with many day to day administrative matters, complaints, mediation in disputes etc. The Witu people will become more recalcitrant ~~as~~ *more of* the young men become vocal in their land grievances. (See Situation Report. No. 3).

17) The Witu people have apparently always wanted a Council. On Bali about half wanted one; the other half, although professing support for the Administration, still refuse to accept the Council. (Refer Para. A(c) Patrol Report No. 2 of 1968/69 Bali Witu). (See also Situation Report No. 2).

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C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- 1) Bali is a unit on its own as is Witu. Ningau is divided with Kuravu and Korei on the one hand, linked with Witu by language and other ties and Rangu, Goru and SILENGE on the other, linked by language with Bali but still a group in their own right.
- 2) The functional social unit is the extended family. The family usually refers back to a single known ancestor, generally no more than three generations back, and the children of that ancestor, no matter where they live, belong to that family, owing it allegiance. (e.g. Mangu (f) of PALIANGAKUMBU married to Watete of TAMANGONE - their children may be living at Kumburi, Malangai and Paliangakumbu but will have allegiance with Watete's family at TAMANGONE. This will not necessarily help to improve relations between any of those villages - in fact it would probably contribute to an even greater fragmentation within the "village" group).
- 3) Bali people speak a language which they call TALAKONGAUNIAVANGA (literally "tok bilong mipela"). N.B. This varies slightly with what has been said by Mr Terram in his Patrol Report No. 2 of 1968/69, para. C(c). The people of SILENGE, Rangu and Goru also speak this language, but with slight variations. The people of Korei and Kuravu speak the same language as those on Witu called POLEI (or POLEI MATOTO) (again literally "tok bilong mipela" - POLEI 'tok' and MATOTO 'mipela'). Bali and Witu people generally are unable to talk together in the vernacular. There are a number on both sides who have learnt the others' language. Kuravu and Korei people can speak with those of Goru, Rangu and SILENGE but the Witu people can't, anymore than they can talk with Bali people. The Kuravu and Korei people, although being able to talk with the Rangus etc. are unable to talk with the Balis, although it is supposed to be the same language. The writer is no linguist and although the Goru, Rangu and SILENGE people claim their language is basically the same as Bali, he was unable, on cursory enquiry, to establish much more of a link with the Bali TALAKONGAUNIAVANGA than with the Witu POLEI. This may have been because of lack of communication between the writer and the people with whom he spoke on this rather abstract subject. The Witu people say their language is easily spoken compared with that of Bali. (A Tolai school teacher at LAMBE school became quite fluent in the language after he had been on Witu only four months, early this year).
- 4) Apart from the language ties between Goru, SILENGE, Rangu and Bali there is some intermarriage and trade as well.
- 5) The people on Ningau, Goru and SILENGE refer to the people on Witu as AROVE (hence GAROVE) and to themselves as MUNDUAPA. They refer to the Bali people as UNIAPA. These references are also used on Bali and Witu.
- 6) The people of PENATAKITINERAVE are supposed to have originally come from Witu. The Kumburis apparently have come from the Kombe at some stage. (Their arrogance and general attitude, their facial markings all support this idea and they also say this is true. There appears however to be little language similarity between them and Kombes).
Pre-contact the villages of Kumburi, Penatabotong, Makiri, Penatakitinerave and Penata held all rights over the foreshore

and sea and traded with Paliangakumbu, Malangai, Rukamboroko, Kumbu, Tamangone and Matapupur, in such things as fish, sea-shells, seaweed etc. They received fruits and building materials, and sometimes water from springs in exchange. In those times the village groups as they are today, did not exist; people lived together in extended family groups. Marriages outside extended families appear to have been rare. Whether this has tended to inbreeding (appropos remarks - A.16) and resultant defects could be investigated along with a more intensive survey on traditional relationships and social structure than the writer is able to conduct. (No information is available in this office as to whether any extensive anthropological work has been done here).

- 7) Fighting occurred at different times between most groups. Vague alliances appear to have been held between Makiri, Tamangone, Penatakitinerave and Matapupur on the one side; (from time to time Makiri also aligned itself with Rukamboroko and Kumbu). However fights still occurred in these groups. This group also tended to align itself with No. 2 Kumburi who fought with a Malangai/Kumburi No. 1 co-alition. (This was only about half the Kumburi No. 1 group - the other half vacillated between No. 2 Kumburi and Malangai). Penatabotong and Penata seem to have the strongest alliance. They were generally against a Paliangakumbu / Malangai / half of Kumburi No. 1 alliance or against Manopo, who seem to have also been disliked by the Makiri group. The Makiri group again used to align itself with the Penata / Penatabotong sometimes and against them at other times. Today the alliances appear to be; -
- (1) Matapupur, Penatakitinerave, Tamangone, Makiri.
 - (2) Manopo, more or less on their own though, because of proximity, vaguely identifying with the Makiris and Penatas, depending on the point of contention at the time.
 - (3) Kumburi No. 2 and half of Kumburi No. 1 with Malangai - the other half of Kumburi No. 1 seem to be on their own but are vaguely aligned with Paliangakumbu and part of Penatabotong.
 - (4) Penata and Penatabotong retain their alliance; both of these groups are divided - i.e. cult/council, but each group still aligns with their counterparts in the other village.
 - (5) Rukamboroko and Kumbu appear to be along. (Nindoko, an offshoot of Rukamboroko and located near the Catholic Mission at Makiri, seems to be aligned with Penatakitinerave.
- 8) On Witu there appears to have been fighting between all groups and alliances between all groups from time to time. It is probably because of the uncertainty as to who your friends were that prevented major clashes on Witu. Balangori No.1 and No.2 have a lot of marriage ties and they assist each other a great deal. Land was considered as unfriendly by both Balangoris as was Witugu. There appears to be quite close ties between many Witugu and No.1 Balangori families today however, as well as between Balangori No.2 and Lama. Lambe village fought with a loose alliance between Lama, Ndolli and Potpot and with Witugu. Ndolli and Potpot in their turn united against Lama or Lambe or Balangori No.2 as well as fighting between themselves. There was no fighting with Ningau.
- 9) In the Ningau group, Korei and Rangu generally aligned against Kuravu and Goru. Silenge apparently fought with both sides as the mood took them or against both sides.
- 10) Apart from the Kumburi/Kombe tie-up, there was little contact with the people from what they call 'big-ples' - the north coast of West New Britain. The people of Bulumuri and Buludava on the Willaumez Peninsula are migrants from Witu, many years before control. (Again see Situation Report No.2).

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D. LEADERSHIP

- 1) Leaders in the area are of several categories. There are firstly the older men who still play the traditional leaders' role as far as it is required today in gardening, house building, hunting and gathering activities, singsings, marriages etc. In the main these old men are respected as much as ever, in so far as it is realised they lack the contemporary knowledge that the young educated people have.
- 2) Then there are the "elected" leaders, the councillors. The writer doubts that, with a few exceptions, these men are really looked up to, respected or otherwise looked upon as men of some importance in their individual wards. Some are young, some are relatively well educated, others are older and wiser. Pandi Mombis, about 48 - 50, of Ndolli, councillor for the Lama, Ndolli, Petpot ward 15 of the Council, is probably the only old style, influential man who was elected as councillor. Mathias Ini of Lambe is about 28, a schoolteacher, the Council President. He has but little sway in his village (although most pay lip service to his position) in really important matters.
George Monedari, councillor of Balangoni 2 is young, about 26, also a teacher, not a bombastic person for his age, commands some respect from young and old alike and is a potentially important leader.
Henry Baule, about 30, ex teacher of Balangoni 1, has just returned from a 12 month period in the Corrective Institution (for carnal knowledge of one of his schoolgirls) and was elected councillor. Little say in village affairs, seemingly little potential as a leader. The ex-Luluai, Kanaure Vunga is the leader of Balangoni 1 village, without question.
One Patrick Ereliu Nombe has potential as a leader, partly because of his position in the catholic mission and because he is a teacher.
Keluku, about 35, councillor of Witugu village is not a leader and in fact is of a small family group in Witugu, one that has little say in community activities.
- 3) Robert Kaloga Umbilivi, ex-Luluai, about 35 - 38 years of age, presently an overseer on Langu Plantation, is an influential man and one of much natural ability and leadership quality.
- 4) Other leaders on Witu are Rovi Sigamuri Tiruki of Lambe, an old man, over 60, who has been a pro-Administration Man for many years and who broke up the cargo cult when it first broke out on Bali and Witu in the late 1940's. He is now rather enfeebled and the writer would not select who was likely to be his successor. Baimo, about 35 - 38 of Lambe, the former councillor, has a following in the village but how big a following it is, is unknown. While appearing to be pro-Administration, Baimo is something of a stirrer behind the scenes against the Administration and against the whites on Witu. Sigatua of Lama, ex-Luluai, about 40, is another in this category.
- 5) As stated in Mr Jerr's area study (2 of 68/69) there is not a distinct leadership pattern. However on Witu and on Ningau, a son with a much respected father is more likely to take the lead, even if he is not the most capable leader, where others of more humble parentage have to be ambitious as well as having leadership qualities. This "hereditary" leadership is noticeable with Tambuan Tapagula (from Tambanum on the Spik River) who was a foreman on Ningau Plantation since the war and who has been on that plantation since pre-war times. He has acquired leadership and much respect. His son, Anton Tulei Tambuan has all appearances

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of becoming an important man in village affairs, indeed, because of Tambuan's age, has become so.

6) On Bali, the writer has little evidence of hereditary leadership, thought it may apply to an extent in the "non-cult" villages. Leaders are as follows: -

- (a) Tamuniai of Kumburi No. 1, about 30 years of age. (O.I.C., Nigilani's confidential No. 7 of 13/9/72 2nd last para.) This man has a following in his village, in Kumburi No. 2 and support amongst cultists all over the island. He is one of Dakoa's (the cult leader) most energetic lieutenants and an unpleasant man to deal with when angry. He has been educated to Standard 3 or 4 at a local Catholic Mission School. Apart from non-payment of Council tax he has had one conviction for riotous behaviour against another village. When he could gain support from enough of the island to become an overall leader, I doubt.
- (b) Dakoa Takaili, cult leader Bali (again O.I.C., Nigilani's Confidential No. 7 refers). This man, aged probably about 40 has the support of at least 50% of the island, because of the cult. He is the mystic and overall leader but in himself is not dangerous. He commands a number of lieutenants from Penatabotong, Paliangakumbu, Penata (his home village), Malangai, Kumburi No. 1 and 2, Rukamboroko and Kumbu and Manopo. Dakoa was educated to Standard 2 in Catholic School - he later became an S.D.A. adherent and still upholds some of their ideas, being a non-smoker, virtually a non-drinker, doesn't chew buai, doesn't swear and is, on the surface, very meek and mild. His leadership is acquired.
- (c) Of Dakoa's henchmen the writer regards Takaili Banatsi of Paliangakumbu as one of the most likely successors to the leader. This man, aged about 40, is of dominant character but is not erratic (mentally unbalanced?) as is Tamuniai. He has a large following in Paliangakumbu, Penatabotong and Penata and is clever though probably a supporter of violence.
- (d) Others of Dakoa's lieutenants include Kavulio of Malangai, Kapou of Malangai, Waleman of Penata, Gima of Manopo, Gamai and Umbiruai of Kumburi No. 2, Dori of Kumburi No. 1, Bito and Koro of Kumbu, Komboli and Wegelo of Rukamboroko (Wegelo, Mataio mentioned in Patrol Report No. 2 of 68/69 as being probably the most feared leader on the island. He has hereditary leadership and is ex-Luluai) and Wigomuri of Penata, a man more or less of the same stamp as Tamuniai. There are others but at this time these are the main ones.

Each of these men hold a firm hand of their followers in their own village and each is well known throughout the island. With the exception of those who rate a special mention, they are unlikely to rise to greater heights than the cult can bring them in their individual spheres.

7) On the Council side, with the exception of Linge Kavulio of Penatakitinerave, about 38 - 30, none of the other councillors hold much authority as leaders. Palakiti of Penatabotong, aged 30 years old, is respected but lacks leadership ability - unfortunate as he is one of the keenest councillors. Kavulio of Paliangakumbu, over 50, lacks authority and commands little respect, mainly because he is a quietly spoken and very genuine person and his village is mainly cult. (One Moka, a rule inspector of the council's before, from Paliangakumbu also stood for election but missed out by only a few votes. It was reported that Moka, a youngish man would "fight fire with fire" and cause an

open fight between the two groups - cultist and council. Moka is a cheerful and capable leader and will come to the fore as he gets older and as the cult fades away, (as hopefully it must do).

Wagelo of Malangai, is a non-entity, has no sway in Malangai or elsewhere, serves to represent the 11 people of Malangai who "support the Council". Moia Lingei of Kumburi No. 1 and Moris Katu of Kumburi No. 2, both young, 25 - 28, both keen, both have stood out, with about 35 supporters against the cultist balance of about 450 people. Are leaders now and will improve and gain more control as they get older.

Marakita of Manopo, a village which still looks to old men as their leaders is, at about 30, too young to be much more than a councillor in name only. Is cheerful and capable however and as Laupu, the ex-councillor (about 50 plus) and Ruku, the ex-Luluai and one of the original cult leaders after the war become too old to run the village, will be looked upon as a successor. Marakita has several brothers and immediate cousins who could also come to the fore. Pengeti of Penata has influence with about half of his village - no influence at all with the cultist group.

Gnate of Tamangone, Olunga of Makiri. Neither have influence outside their own wards. Barimbari Kovoriu of Rukamboroko aged about 33 - 35, councillor for Kumbu and Rukamboroko, ex catholic with Standard 6 education - then became S.D.A. adherent. Ex-President of the Council. Has moved from Rukamboroko, the cult village to Nindoko. Has the worst reputation on the island for running with the hare and hunting with the hounds (where the cult is concerned), has influence all over the island but that influence is variable from day to day, very tenuous. Professes to be pro-Administration but would like the courage to be openly anti.

8) Other leaders include Dewoku, Catholic Mission Catachist for many years, aged about 50, has influence all over the island, dislikes S.D.As and has on a couple of occasions advocated violence towards the S.D.A. adherents.

Last but probably the man with the most potential to become something of the overall leader that Dakoa has been is Siaken Komboli. This man aged about 32 (mentioned in Patrol Report No. 2 of 68/69) is originally from Kumburi No. 2 but has established himself for many years at Penatabotong. He is the son of Komboli, former overseer on Bali Plantation and who was one of the most powerful men on the island, almost until he died about four years ago. Siaken has influence as his father's son and because he has inherited the dominant character and ability that his father had. Siaken is an S.D.A. adherent as far as it suits him, neither smokes nor chews buai. Has apparently almost given up drinking though was a heavy drinker once and a very aggressive drunk.. The writer knows of no convictions against him. He speaks English was educated to Standard 6 but has improved himself considerably. Partnered in a P.M.V. vehicle in the Hoskins/Talasea area and was very successful. Is currently buying a lot of copra locally. Has over \$2000.00 in the bank and has spent several thousands over the last few years. He is the one man on Bali who thinks of himself only and appears to be almost completely unaffected by traditional family ties and obligations, an achievement of some magnitude by any Papua New Guinean.

Siaken has an agreement to do the stevedoring on Bali wharf for which he receives about \$40.00 a ship. With 10 labourers whom he pays about \$10.00 to \$20.00 for usually only ½ day's work he is doing quite well. He is currently considering applying for a loan to take over Lagenda Plantation near Talasea. The writer feels that Siaken Komboli is the one man on Bali who has the

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ability and wherewithal to displace Dakoa and the cult and bring some measure of unity back to the island (not as an end in itself but as a side effect of his money making activities). As he is pro-Council and pro-Administration (again only as far as it suits him to be), his leadership would be of benefit to the island.

9) Without the traditional criteria of selecting leaders being valid today it appears that "leaders" as the people in Bali Witu know them, no longer exist. As the present generation of 20 - 30 year olds become the elders, new criteria will develop and village leaders will again appear. It is probable that they will be those who are the loudest talkers and most dominant by nature. If the Council system remains it is also probable that the position of councillors will become a far more responsible one than it is now and councillors will in fact be the leaders in the community.

10) Allotted land is as follows -

- (a) Bali Plantation
- (b) Witu (School - Roman Catholic Agency)
- (c) Bali Witu Local Government
- (d) Bali Witu Base Camp
- (e) Bali Witu
- (f) Bali Witu (Mission lease)

- (a) Bali Plantation - 1000 acres (Barns Philip)
- (b) Bali Plantation - 500 acres (Barns Philip)
- (c) Bali Plantation - 500 acres (Barns Philip)
- (d) Bali Plantation - approximately 1000 acres (Barns Philip)
- (e) Bali Plantation - 1000 acres (Barns Philip)
- (f) Bali Plantation - 1000 acres (Barns Philip)
- (g) Bali Plantation - 1000 acres (Barns Philip)

(Total allotted land in Bali is approximately 7000 acres. Figures for area Bali and Witu should be held in local office, Witu - there is little information at this time.)

- 11) Bali Witu Plantation - 500 acres (Barns Philip)
- 12) Bali Witu Plantation - 500 acres (Barns Philip)

Comments in above mentioned reports refer. Only brief mention has been made of future development (and a land use record file that Council's have available) but this would not be of assistance of the cult and of Witu because there is not enough land to go around. Some of the individual plantings started by the Separation committee have begun to be absorbed into the group efforts again.

13) There has been a number of requests to divide up the groves of coconuts that were planted on a personal basis with the encouragement of Administration officers. This has totally occurred on Bali where the cult/council conflict occurs and the council group are jealous of the cultists using what they call "Government" coconuts for an activity which is essentially self-governed.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

- 1) Mr Jerram's comments in para. E(a) of Patrol Report No. 2 of 68/69 apply. (i.e. "The traditional system of land inheritance seems to be both patrilineal and matrilineal. This system confuses the issue considerably because through it many people can claim ownership of the same piece of ground"). The writer has not gone into the system in sufficient detail to comment more fully. It is probable that few people except for the oldest man and woman really know for certain the correct traditional methods for inheriting land, particularly as it has only become a problem in recent years with the rapid population growth.
- 2) No individuals hold land on lease.
- 3) Alienated land is as follows: -
BALI: (a) Vunaparatae (Makiri Roman Catholic Mission)
(b) Bali Plantation
(c) Vatukele (School - Roman Catholic Agency)
(d) Nambana (Bali Witu Local Government Council headquarters and Nigilani Base Camp)
(e) Bali Airstrip
(f) Nigilani (S.D.A. Mission lease)
- 4) WITU: (a) Lama Plantation - 1630 acres (Burns Philp)
(b) Meto Plantation - 805 acres (Burns Philp)
(c) Iliia Plantation - 800 acres (Burns Philp)
(d) Langu Plantation - approximately 1100 acres (Elvee Trading Company).
(e) Other Burns Philp land (area unknown)
(f) St. Michaels Roman Catholic Mission lease at Balangoni.
(g) Witu Airstrip.

(Total alienated land on Witu is something like 76% accurate figures for area Bali and Witu should be held by District Office, Kimbe - there is little information on file here).
- 5) NINGAU: Ningau Plantation - 900 acres approximately (Burns Philp)
- 6) NARAGE: Burns Philp Plantation.
- 7) Comments in above mentioned reports refer. Only brief mention has been made of tenure conversion (and a Land Use Record Rule that Council's have available) but this would not work on Bali because of the cult and on Witu because there is not enough land to go around. Some of the individual plantings as shown by the demarcation committees have begun to be absorbed into the group efforts again.
- 8) There has been a number of requests to divide up the groves of coconuts that were planted on a communal basis with the encouragement of Administration officers. This has mainly occurred on Bali where the cult/council conflict occurs and the council group are jealous of the cultists using what they call "government" coconuts for an activity which is essentially anti-government.

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F. LITERACY.

1) Bali Schools are: MAKIRI, KUMBURI, PENOPO and VATUKELE. All are Roman Catholic agency schools. There is one S.D.A. school at Nigilani. English is taught in all schools.

2) Witu Schools are: LAMBE, BALANGORI NO. 2 (St. Michaels), BALANGORI NO. 1 and GORU, all Roman Catholic. The S.D.A. had a school at Lambe and at Korei (Ningau) but both only bible schools.

3) MAKIRI	Stds.	M.C.	F.C.	Total
	1	22	26	48
2 classes	2	36	17	53
2 classes	3	25	28	53
	4	18	21	39
2 classes	5	41	37	78
	6	18	17	35
Totals		160	146	306

VATUKELE	Stds.	M.C.	F.C.	Total
	1	20	22	42
	2	21	14	35
2 classes	3	41	31	72
	4	16	10	26
	5	20	15	35
	6	10	17	27
Totals		128	109	237

KUMBURI	Stds.	M.C.	F.C.	Total
	1	8	9	17 * (35 dropped out because of non-payment of fees)
	2	19	9	28
	3	10	23	33
	4	21	7	28
	5	19	9	28
	6	15	7	22
Totals		92	64	156

PENOPOI	Stds.	M.C.	F.C.	Total
	1	10	12	22
	2	19	9	28
	3	19	19	38
	4	14	11	25
	5	14	12	26
	6	18	18	36
Totals		87	87	174

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<u>LAMBE</u>	<u>Stds.</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2	24	13	37
	3	16	17	33
	4	25	15	40
	5	23	12	35
	6	-	-	-
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>145</u>

<u>BALANGORI</u> <u>NC. 1.</u>	<u>Stds.</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1	-	-	-
	2	14	9	23
	3	10	17	27
	4	11	14	25
	5	8	15	23
	6	-	-	-
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>98</u>

<u>ST MICHAELS</u>	<u>Stds.</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1	12	15	27
	2	-	-	-
	3	10	16	26
	4	-	-	-
	5	18	39	57
	6	7	9	16
	<u>Total</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>126</u>

<u>GORU</u>	<u>Stds.</u>	<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1	21	19	40
	2	-	-	-
	3	12	12	24
	4	9	11	20
	5	11	13	24
	6	18	9	27
	<u>Total</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>135</u>

4) Almost all adults under the age of about 40 on Bali and Witu are literate in Pidgin and some of them would be literate in the vernacular.

5) Refer Patrol Report (and area study) 12/70-71 by R.H. Topham re list of those being or having been educated to high school standard. This list has not been brought up to date, except that another 21 children have gone to high schools since that report was compiled and there are 34 more children almost all boys gone into technical schools, both at Moramora (Hoskins) and Rabaul.

6) There are fifty two radios currently working on Witu, an average of about 5 per village. As on Bali, Radio Rabaul is the most popular. On Bali however 9PA and 9RB, A.B.C. Stations are probably equally as popular. There are between 80 and 90 receivers on Bali, about 7 per village. These are listened to fairly regularly. On Bali more than on Witu, newspapers, magazines etc. are avidly perused for interesting items.

7) The houses are built of local material. About 30% of the houses have the walls and roof of corrugated iron or other introduced building material. Almost all buildings are built on such as bush poles.

8) Baskets of the pit latrine type are used on the island villages and over the water type on the plantation villages. These are generally not well maintained, relying on a visit from the General rule Inspector to ensure they are maintained.

9) All people wear only European clothing, even for Sundays. The traditional grass skirts and bark skirts (described) are non-existent. Underclothing is worn most times, particularly by women and children. Underclothing, including shirts and plantations wear shorts are widely used. (See 2/1/61, 11/1/61, 14/1/61 and 14/1/61 of 4th August 1961, re photos).

10) There are over 80 radios on Witu and Wingen, an average of nearly 7 per village. On Bali there are more than 100 radios, an average of 9 per village. On Witu and Wingen there are 4 bicycles, 59 pressure lamps, a number of pump type stoves and gravity fed stoves. Almost all European type plates, sauce pans and cutlery is used with the exception of a small spoon.

11) There are no motor cars registered on Witu and Wingen including plantations. On Bali there are about 25 though this number is only approximate. Licenses of the cars are issued with the patrol. Most Bali licenses have already been renewed.

12) On Wingen there was one private motor vehicle which is now unserviceable. Village has one 20hp. outboard motor and one 9 hp. (Johnson). Witu has one 20hp. Johnson and one 9hp. Johnson. The teacher from Witu who lives in the school there has a small 4hp. outboard motor on which he puts an outboard. The village has a large motor (or small engine). Local village has a 20hp. Johnson and Kurari has a 20hp. Johnson. On Witu there are a couple of outboards owned by managers and the Mission at St. Michael's. A local man owns a 9 hp. Evinrude, another owns a 7hp. DeGull. There are three native owned outboards on Bali, a 3.5hp. Johnson, a 3hp. Johnson and the other, now unserviceable.

13) There are two native owned tractors on Witu, both unserviceable. There are three on Bali, all Massey Ferguson 135, all maintained by the plantation workshop and all running. The Council has a Massey Ferguson 135 which is presently over on Witu on the airstrip.

14) Refer para. 4 (8) and (9) above re food. Tinny tins and rice are bought regularly, the average family buying monthly three to four tins of rice and several pounds of tins. Kerosene and linseed are popular items but during the current drought are not being bought at all, rice and tobacco being the main purchases.

15) There are no Community centres as such nor are there any social organizations. The mission at Wokiri runs a Wokiri Club. The council employs a part-time welfare assistant on Bali. She is now working at the moment.

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G. STANDARD OF LIVING

- 1) Most housing throughout the division is in native materials. There are over 100 trade stores, most being in permanent materials. There are four living houses in the group that are mainly built of permanent materials. Three of these are not slept in by the owners, who live in bush material houses. About 30% of the houses employ the occasional sheet of corrugated iron or other introduced building material. Almost all buildings use nails as much as bush rope.
- 2) Toilets of the pit latrine type are used on the inland villages and over the water type on the foreshore villages. These are generally not well maintained, relying on a visit from the Council rule Inspector to ensure they are maintained.
- 3) All people wear only European clothing, even for singsings. The traditional grass skirts and bark straps (g-strings?) are non-existent. Underclothing is worn most times, particularly by women and womens' requirements supplied by mission and plantation trade stores are widely used. (See O.I.C., Nigilani's file 1-2-1/62 and 14-1-1/62 of 4th August, 72, re prices).
- 4) There are over 80 radios on Witu and Ningau, an average of nearly 7 per village. On Bali there are more than 100 radios, an average of 9 per village. On Witu and Ningau there are 41 bicycles, 59 pressure lamps, a number of primus type stoves and gravity fed stoves. Almost all European type plates, sauce-pans and cutlery is used with the exception of a shell spoon.
- 5) There are seventeen shotguns registered on Witu and Ningau including plantation. On Bali there are about 35 though this number is only approximate. Licenses on Witu were renewed with this patrol. Most Bali licenses have also recently been renewed.
- 6) On Ningau there was one privately owned tractor which is now unserviceable. Silenge has one 20h.p. outboard motor and one 9 h.p. (Johnsons). Goru has one 20h.p. Johnson and one 9h.p. Yamaha. The teacher from Goru who teaches in the school there has a small dingy (clinkerbuilt) on which he puts an outboard. The village also has a large mon (or single canoe). Korei village has a 9h.p. Evinrude and Kuravu has a 20h.p. Johnson. On Witu there are a couple of outboards owned by managers and the Mission at St. Michaels. A local man owns a 9 h.p. Evinrude, another owns a 5h.p. Seagull. There are three native owned outboards on Bali, a 3.5h.p. Johnson, a 9h.p. Johnson and one other, now unserviceable.
- 7) There are two native owned tractors on Witu, both unserviceable. There are three on Bali, all Massey Ferguson 1355, all maintained by the plantation workshop and all running. The Council has a Massey Ferguson 165 which is presently over on Witu on the airstrip.
- 8) Refer para. A (8) and (9) above re foods. Tinned meats and rice are bought regularly, the average family having probably three - four tins a week and several pounds of rice. Biscuits and lemonade are popular items but during the current drought are not being bought at all, rice and tobacco being the main purchases.
- 9) There are no Community centres as such nor are there any social organisations. The mission at Makiri runs a Woman's Club. The council employs a part-time welfare assistant on Bali. She is not working at the moment.

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10) Soccer was the main sport played but regularly led to fights. The day the writer arrived at Bali there was a Local Court in which 14 men were fined a total of \$157.00 as a result of riotous behaviour after a game. There have been no intervillage matches since then. The new head teacher at Makiri School was interested in getting the competition going again but does not wish to be responsible for fights ensuing, particularly when teachers were largely responsible for the last one. The catholic mission at Makiri does not have sufficient land on which to build a playing field. The School Board of Management advised that the owners of land between the mission and Nindoko village, Linge (storeman Bali Plantation) and Takaili (of Penatakitinerave) had agreed to allow the land, about 1 1/2 acres, to be used for a playing field. The school children from Makiri cleared part of the land and a mission labourer assisted. After two weeks when the job was almost complete, including the cutting down of numerous coconuts, the people (S.D.As) of Nindoko village complained about their coconuts being cut down and that they were not asked first that the land be used as a playing field. The writer stopped work on the land and requested the groups involved to decide who the real land owners were and whether the area could be used as a playing field. The Nindoko men say they don't want the playing field as sport only causes fights but coconuts bring in money which is more important.

The S.D.A. ... of 1954 ... that some people ... do not play ... of the people ... in their ... religion is not ... better and being ... than the writer ... proper grounds ... the writer himself ... baptized, the writer ... S.D.A. ... and its instructions ... deal with ... Catholic priests ...

In Bali the S.D.A. ... the S.D.A. ... are 15 or so ... S.D.A. adherents ... S.D.A. adherents ... are ... are not ...

... are ...

H. MISSIONS.

- 1) There are two missions in the area. They are the Roman Catholic Mission, Rabaul Diocese, Sacred Heart Order (M.S.C.) and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission of the Solomon Islands and Melanesia. As stated in para. A(14) the Catholic Mission has been here for forty years its first permanent base on Bali being 1935 and Witu, 1953, not 1935 as first suggested and until the S.D.A. came about 16 - 17 years back few people were aware that other Missions existed.
- 2) Relationships between the missions are overtly amicable but there is genuine dislike which is kept well concealed at most times. The Catholics from Parish Priest down think that as they were there first and have the greatest number of adherents then the S.D.A. should not be recognised. On the recent National Day celebrations, Father Eppmann suggested that the Catholics have the major service firstly and the S.D.As be allowed to have a small service too after the Catholics. The writer suggested that there either be a combined service or none at all, which was readily agreed to by both groups and worked out between the leaders of the both groups. The ceremony was a model of peaceful harmony between two "opposing" groups.
- 3) The O.I.C., Nigilani's confidential No. 4 of 10th July, 1972, para 15(f) to (h) refers. It is apparent that some people on Bali, so called Catholic adherents at any rate do not place much faith in their religion. What percentage of the people this is and how deeply they do or do not believe in their religion is not ascertainable without knowing the people far better and having had a far longer period of contact with them than the writer has had (6 months). Most of the S.D.A. followers appear genuine and (without wishing to take sides, for the writer himself professes no formal religious beliefs, was never baptised) the writer feels that because of the strictness of the S.D.A. religion, with its prohibition against eating crustaceans, red meat, smoking, drinking tea, coffee, alcohol, chewing buai, and its injunctions to them to "turn the other cheek", those who seriously follow this religion are "better" people to live and deal with than are the Catholics (probably a most ungenerous sentiment for one who has a number of friends amongst the Catholic priests and lay missionaries he has met up here).
- 4) On Bali the S.D.A. has adherents in Penata (Nigilani village is the S.D.A. section), Penatabotong (Undambalageri), Paliangkumbu (Peperatoga) and Rukamboroko (Nindoko). In Penata there are 15 or so families, about 50 people, plus about 12 - 14 outsiders, mainly Solomon Islanders, living at Nigilani. At Penatabotong there are about 60 adherents, at Paliangkumbu about 30 including about 6 outsiders and at Nindoko there are roughly 40 S.D.A. adherents. This makes a total of over 200 S.D.A. adherents on Bali compared with about 3½ thousand Catholics. None of the S.D.As as far as the writer knows, are cultists; (Dakoa Takili, the cult's "Grand Imperial Wizard" has not been counted as an adherent but his son has - his son is quite pro-Council and a good S.D.A.) At least half of the Catholics are cultists. The balance of the population - about 800, are not committed especially to either religion.
- 5) On Witu there are about 30 S.D.A. followers at Lambe village. The rest of the island is Catholic.

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- 6) In the Ningau Group there are about 25 - 30 S.D.A. adherents living on the part of Ningau Island between Korei and Kuravu (name of this settlement not known). The rest are Catholics. There appears to be little conflict on Witu or Ningau probably because the numbers of S.D.As are so small. Catholics and S.D.As mix quite easily together in day to day activities, possibly because the actual religion is the only difference between them and because they are not beset with the 1001 petty jealousies, conflicts, disputes and differences of opinion and belief that are constantly festering sores on the skin of "peace and harmony" that precariously exists on Bali.
- 7) As stated the Catholic Mission has 8 schools. The S.D.A. has one properly organised school at Nigilani. It had two small bible schools at Lambe and Ningau which, the writer believes, have ceased operating. The mission at Makiri (Vunaparatae) on Bali has a hospital which treats anyone but specialising in infant welfare and maternity. They carry out about 100 - 150 minor treatments per day. It is run by a German sister, Ancilla and has two Bali girls who are nurses. Ten child welfare Clinics are run at three outside points, at Nalagaru (Paliangkumbu) for there and for Malangai, then at Kumburi for 1 and 2, then Penopo for Penata and Manopo then back at Makiri there is one clinic in each centre each month and 7 at Makiri. (On Witu there is an Administration / Council built and operated Rural Health Centre).
- 8) In para. H(c) of his report 2/68-69, Mr Jerram stated that "It is felt that the Catholic Mission do not actively support the idea of a Council.....". From discussions with the present incumbent Father Eppmann, Sisters Gustava and Ancilla, both long time residents of Makiri Mission, Mr Dick Doyle, Plantation manager Langu (Witu) and previous Bali O.I.C.s, Mr Leigh Dickson, A.D.O. and Mr Harry Topham, P.O. and the people on Bali including Walou, ex councillor at Penata, Barimbari and Dewoku (both mentioned under heading 'D') and others, it appears to the writer that this stemmed from a conflict which existed between Father K. Rose of Makiri and Mr Steve Gibson, O.I.C., Bali 1967-68 with the Bali Plantation manager, then Mr Garth Parath, aiding and fostering any conflicts that were going on. Father Rose claimed, possibly quite correctly, that the councillors were not properly trained and that they were trying to use their position incorrectly, something after the manner that the village officials have operated. By saying this over the pulpit on a Sunday morning and whenever else he could and apparently including the O.I.C. in his criticism he caused a lot of ill feeling and because he was a forceful character and held a lot of influence, caused the councillors and the actual council system to lose a lot of respect. The writer considers that most people who were witnesses to this situation were astute enough to realise that a lot of the Catholic Church's criticism was from the opinion of one man and the personality clash between the Europeans here and the effects of that turmoil have faded.
- 9) The Catholic Mission has a European priest at Bali and 4 European sisters. There is a Tolai brother there at the moment in the absence of Father Eppmann. There is a European priest on Witu. They also have about 7 local people employed on Witu as domestics, boatscrew, drivers and general labourers. On Bali there are five local girls employed in the sisters quarters and three locals employed as labourers and carpenters. The S.D.A. Mission has 2 Solomon Islanders as teachers/pastors. A Bouganville man who was their chief pastor here has recently left and not been replaced.

I. NON-INDIGENES

- 1) There is one plantation on Bali, about 1200 acres, owned by Bali Plantations Ltd. On Witu and Ningau there are the four Burns Philp places already mentioned (para E (4) & (5)) and Langu Plantation. All these plantations have trade stores. The Catholic Mission at Makiri and at Balangoni have trade stores.

2) Bali Plantation:

Because of the recent dry spell, this plantation has a total employment of 102 at the time of writing, 28/10/72. Of this 47 are indentured labourers from the highlands mainly (Nipas, Ialibus). 55 "locals" are employed. This number includes about 14 - 15 non Balis (i.e. Sepiks, Menyamas, Chibus) who are married to Bali women and have more or less permanent residence here. From next week 30th October to 3rd November there will only be 62 employees. The plantation is keeping a line of 40 working alternate weeks as there is very little work for them and the plantation advises they are unable to carry these labourers for more than one week in two. The present manager, a Mr Merv King of 25 years residence in Papua New Guinea has indicated that his average daily line would under normal conditions be 130 - 150. The number of locals employed as against indentured labour, varies with the current attitudes of the people. Dakoa Takaili has prevented Bali people from working on the plantation on several occasions, and this has necessitated contact labour being called in. Some fifteen months ago there were over 100 indentured labourers and only a handful of locals. This has now changed to the present figures of 47 indentured etc. Some three years ago there were no indentured labourers, the plantation having been divided into blocks, each allocated to a local family. (When Dakoa stopped, ^{locals} this indentured labour came in). In a cocoa flush about 200 additional employees are taken on for a couple of weeks at a time; usually women do this cocoa hooking but will not climb the trees to hook the furthest pods unless they have a Bali man (from their own family) with them for fear of an outsider walking near the tree they are in. (On Bali, much less than occurs on Witu, women climb trees - coconuts, galip, mango etc - on Witu it is virtually only the women). Bali Plantation produced a little over 800 tons of copra last year. Last year 71/72 it bought 110 tons of native produced copra for which it paid .01% per pound (green) to the grower. It purchased a total of 72,312 wet cocoa (approximately 32 1/2 tons) from native producers during the year for which it obtained 40% dry. It is the only marketing source for cocoa. Bali Plantation itself produced 591,000 lbs of wet cocoa (approximately 264 tons) during the year. (These figures for the year 71/72 are the best the plantation has ever done). The present manager feels they should be average figures for this plantation's potential. Because of the extended dry next years figures 72/73 both on production and produce purchased from local growers will drop markedly. *(See below)

- 3) The Catholic Mission purchased approximately ¹²⁰ ~~100~~ tons of smoked copra from the people during the year, for which they paid .2% per lb. The Mission store has a turnover of \$1200.00 per month.

* Bali Plantation paid out a total of \$57,137 during the year 71/72 (which Bali Plantations run from September to August instead of July to June). This money went as follows: -
\$6272.00 for copra, \$2274.00 for cocoa, \$12500.00 wages to contract employees. Thus it paid locally (to Bali residents) the sum of \$36000.00 for wages. The plantation store has a turnover of a little more than \$2000.00 per month.

- 4) Lama Plantation produced 410 tons of copra last year (71/72). Cocoa produced 143 tons. Their present labour strength is 56 contract employees and 32 casuals (mainly Witu people). Another 15 indentured labourers are due in and during normal seasons casuals employed are about 40. This gives a total of 111 which is the plantation's normal labour strength and includes drivers, semi-skilled labourers etc.
The manager advises that production has dropped a few ton on copra since July but the cocoa has held its normal production, despite the bad spell. The tradestore at Lama has a turnover of about \$1000.00 per annum month.
- 5) Meto Plantation produced about 256 ton of copra and 85 ton of cocoa last year. (That cocoa includes between 15 and 20 ton bought from Ilia, which dispatches its cocoa through Meto.) Currently employs 54 contract labour and 22 casuals, an average daily line of 76. Production of copra from July to October is 10 tons less than last years total at this time and will apparently drop a lot more because of the dry conditions.
The Meto store has a turnover of approximately \$1100.00 per month.
- 6) Ilia Plantation produced about 336 ton of copra last year (its cocoa was included with Meto). There are 65 contract labourers and 25 casuals working on Ilia which is the average daily strength. The Ilia store turnover \$1100.00 per month also.
- 7) Ningau Plantation produced approximately 390 ton of copra last year. Estimated exact figure of cocoa is unknown - approximately 96 ton. Production has dropped because of the dry weather and figures for the last three months show 28 ton per month of copra (336 p.a.) and 4½ ton per month cocoa (54 ton p.a.). Presently employed are 55 contract labourers and 13 casuals. This is about 15 casuals less than usual, a daily average of 83. (The dry has caused the reduced number of casual employment).
The Ningau store has a turnover of above \$1500.00 per month approximately.
These four Burns Philp plantations paid approximately \$32000.00 in wages to casual employees last year.
- 8) Langu Plantation, owned by Elvee Trading Company situated on Witu, produced 490 tons of copra last year, about 41 ton per month. Since July this year only 34 ton per month has been produced and the present manager (relieving) says that it will not be above 30 ton next month. Cocoa produced last year was 106 tons, average of nearly 9 per month. Since July the average has dropped to 6 tons and for the month of October no cocoa has been produced at all. The manager advised that at least half the cocoa trees required good rain within the first two weeks of November or they would die. Trade copra bought by Langu Plantation last year was 141 ton. Trade cocoa figure is not available but it was only a few tons. Burns Philp plantations do not buy produce. The Catholic Mission at Balangoni bought nearly 120 ton of trade copra on Witu.
- 9) Bali Plantation, the Missions, the council all have as much local labour as they can use unless, of course, Bali was to begin using all locals again when its present line of 47 contracts finish their time. On Witu all the managers have indicated that they are presently working with what seems to be the best balance of local and outside labour. Overall the local people do not work as hard as the Highlanders and Sepiks and these outside labourers are still required.

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J. COMMUNICATIONS.

- 1) This heading has already been covered in the introduction, para A(10) to (13) inclusive to some extent. The attached map also gives a clear picture of roads etc.
- 2) All roads can be used almost all the year round, throughout the islands. The roads to Kumbu from Paliangakumbu and from Makiri to Matapupur are not passable in the wet in anything but four wheel drive. On Bali after newly completed road work has rained on it, the motorbike becomes useless as the mudguards choke up with mud. Once the dirt has settled this problem ceases. Four wheel vehicles (whether two or four wheel drive) have little problem.
- 3) Further comment could be made on the Makiri wharf (wharves). The wharf which juts out from the Makiri Catholic Mission Station in a north westerly direction is called the mission wharf. The one which is approaching this at right angles from the north east is called variously the council wharf, the S.D.A. wharf or the village wharf. The mission wharf is in two parts, about 900 feet being completed, then a gap of some 450 feet then another 50 or so feet on which is built a timber landing and a storage shed. The council wharf is about 700 feet long and has a copra storage shed built by the Catholic Mission on the foreshore. The mission wharf was commenced about 15 years ago. It does not suffer much damage from seas as it is pointing into the seas breaking over the reef bordering the channel into the anchorage. However, some subsidence occurs from time to time. This wharf is not surfaced past the first 250 feet which is well cemented. The council wharf was commenced in 1967 partly as a result of bitterness between the S.D.As and the Catholics in which Father Rose apparently played a big part. At the time there was also much ill feeling because of the cult and because of an attempt to start a co-operative which the Father again was very much against. The wharf became known as the Council wharf because the council, through councillor Barinbari, was keen on building it. The Catholic Mission still refers to it as the S.D.A. wharf claiming that it was built entirely because of the antagonism of the S.D.As.
- 4) As things stand at present Father Eppman of Makiri intends to finish the mission wharf in the next 12 months. He wanted the council to cement surface it which the council will not do. The villagers of Nindoko and Penatakitinerave say they also intend to maintain the other wharf on which they are building a storage shed at present. The council wharf is broadside to incoming seas and consequently gets badly damaged during the north west season. Also as it closes the gap, between the two wharves to about 130 feet, the anchorage inside is silting up very rapidly and could be useless in two years. Although this has been explained to the people they have refused to stop work or allow the wharf stones to go to the "mission" wharf and that impasse has maintained for some 18 months to two years.
- 5) There are no rivers of note.

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K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

1) There are two semi-skilled carpenters on Bali and five on Witu. There is currently a Kerema man in the area, on Witu, who is a skilled carpenter. About 35% of the males above about 23 on Bali and a little less on Witu have had experience of no more than 2½ - 3 years on the average, of boatscrew work, driving or work with a little more skill than general labouring, painters, storemen, carpenters, plumbers etc. There are four men out of the area as policemen and two in the army. There are no clerks in the area though Siaken Komboli (the leader) seems to have a reasonable knowledge of book-keeping.

There were a number of men taken to the Sading District from the area prior to the establishment of the Council. One of these men was the only leader, before, rather was leader the ex-president. The effects of this state are unknown. See also notes in introduction.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

- 1) Refer to leaders for some idea of political "groups" which have formed and may form. Confidential correspondence from the O.I.C., Nigilani numbered 1 - 7 also relates directly to the cult thinking. The Adviser's annual report and reports on the elections are relative also. See also Situation Report No. 4.
- 2) Attitudes towards Europeans vary considerably, although the majority on Bali and probably a similar percentage on Witu regard the white population as something of a hindrance to their well-being and advancement. While this is a broad generalisation it is surely almost in the nature of any homily referring to "haves" and "have nots", which situation is occurring all over Papua New Guinea and is being commented on unfavourably in many quarters. As little can be done about rectifying this discrepancy in living standards the Administration must first concentrate on the areas where trouble is likely to arise, either anti-white or otherwise anti-establishment. This follows a circle back to the cult, about which sufficient has been written.
- 3) There were a number of men taken to the Madang District from the area prior to the establishment of the Council. One of these men was the cult leader, Dakoa, nother was Laupu the ex-President. The effects of this visit are unknown. See also comments in introduction.

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M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- 1) The following figures are from a 1965 census and the only ones held by D.A.S.F. treating the islands separately.

Coconut Palms - Unea:
70,000 mature, 38,000 immature

Coconut Palms - Garove:
14,460 mature, 9,500 immature

Coconut Palms - Ningau:
16,388 mature, 9,300 immature

Assuming that all the above are now mature then a total of 157,000 trees would be producing. This should produce about 392 ton of dry copra per annum, through the whole group of islands. In actual fact, as something close to 790 tons was produced, the actual figure for mature trees would be in the region of 320,000 about 180,000 on Bali and 140,000 on Witu/Ningau.

D.A.S.F. 1971 census showed 114,000 mature and 151,000 immature coconut palms throughout the entire census division, thus a total possible production of 285 ton. The D.R.D.O. however indicated that 800 tons was the expected production from the islands, irrespective of tree census figures.

Cocoa census was 33,000 mature trees for the division, a possible yeild of about 15 dry ton. There are supposedly no immature trees. Although only about 15 ton of dry cocoa was produced last year, the writer feels, again from verbal information from growers etc. that the potential is at least twice that figure. (Thus with 1000 trees producing 1 ton of wet cocoa, under good conditions, the number of mature trees would be around 60,000. The writer estimates that there could be up to 10,000 immature trees throughout the division.

- 2) As stated in paragraph I(2,3,& 5) there was 230 ton of copra purchased on Bali. An estimate of 60 ton sold by people through individual C.M.B. numbers was made on the basis of C.M.B. cheques which were cashed and the known individual sellers. Dakoa "purchased" between 60 and 80 ton and Kono of Tamangore, Laupu of Manopo and the society at Kitinerave/Nindoko each produced between 20 and 25 ton. This gives a total copra production from native plantings of 445 ton. The plantation manager at Bali estimated a potential for the island of something over 400 ton. D.A.S.F., Kimbe suggest a potential of 450 ton per annum. From this it is clear that the Bali people are not leaving much copra to go to waste. The plantation on Bali, the only market for cocoa, purchased 12.8 dry ton of native cocoa. From discussions with the manager and native growers it appears that this may be close to the total potential. (Figures given in patrol report 12/70-71 indicated 7906 mature cocoa trees and 10,286 immature on Bali - for coconuts the figures were 49,143 immature and 40,793 mature).

- 3) On Witu/Ningau, an estimated output of 80 ton went through personal C.M.B. numbers. The total (refer Para I (8)) produced was approximately 341 dry ton. The writer can only estimate on verbal opinions from growers and managers but it appears that this harvest was almost the full potential. D.A.S.F. suggest 350 ton as the potential for Witu Ningau.

Cocoa produced on Witu was only a few ton.

- 4) Refer non-indigenes re cash earnings. There are few alternatives to labouring, growing copra and cocoa and working as boats crew.

Total cash earnings including the wages of 14 Bali Witu people who are teaching in their home areas would be as follows:

BALI - wages from plantation, mission, council and other sources, sale of copra and cocoa, small amount of market produce etc.

\$100,000, about \$23.00 per head of population or about

\$56.00 per head for adult able-bodied male, per annum.

WITU - wages from plantation, missions, council, administration and other sources, sale of produce etc.

\$80,000, about \$33.00 per head of population, or about

\$123.00 per head for adult able-bodied males, per annum.

- 5) There is a small earnings and loans society at Manopo which is virtually defunct. A co-operative of sorts has been formed in the Penatakitinerave / Nindoko area with Councillors Linge and Barimbari being the strongest advocates of this group. The writer feels that these groups are regarded in much the same way as the cult is regarded, merely another way to gain great wealth with a minimum of effort. Siaken Komboli is attempting to establish a form of co-operative though in a manner whereby he himself is likely to profit to as great a degree as possible.

- 6) Siaken Komboli, already mentioned under Leaders, is the most outstanding entrepreneur at present. He has over \$2000.00 in his own passbook, has a cheque account (balance unknown) and appears to be gaining the confidence of a great many people. In his stevedoring activities, on Bali wharf, he employs a labour line of 10 men, to whom he pays more than award wages. He receives family assistance on occasions but tends to distribute modest amounts of largess to close friends or relations for their work. He pays for tractor hire, the council's tractor, Manopo village's tractor or Dakoa's tractor (which only belonged to Siaken). He has been buying dry coconuts at 10c each or 1.0 for 10c. He employs people to shell these coconuts but again receives a little family assistance.

Other business men (store owners) are Kono of Tamangone, Laupu of Manopo and Laurei of Penata. These men have from time to time traded in copra as well as in their trade goods.

- 7) There are about 780 C.S.B. accounts opened through the agency held by Bali Plantation. There are more than 200 opened through the Witu agency held by the Catholic Mission at Balangoni No. 2. The writer estimates another 300 accounts throughout the area opened in other places.

Discounting teachers, the average balance of books on Bali would be about \$15.00 to \$20.00. On Witu it would possibly be a lot more, though the writer cannot confirm this. Again, discounting teachers, there are seven cheque accounts held by native people, balance unknown.

8) The amount of \$6.00 for adult males head tax is approximately half of what the writer feels the people could afford. The only trouble over tax has arisen because of the cult, not because people couldn't pay the tax.

9) There is a noticeable difference in the amount of available money between the cult followers and council followers on Bali. The people see this themselves in such simple things as purchase of soap, tobacco, laplaps and council tax. The council people generally pay for this sort of thing for their friends, relatives etc. who are cult followers.

10) Market goods, such as rice, can be reasonably increased within the island, but such shipping to Sabau, Kintoh or Palangka is practically impossible.

11) Refer introduction re possibility of increasing local employment. On Bali, there were only locals employed on the plantation, and no contracters, there would still be sufficient labour for subsistence and village cash crops.

12) There are no new activities to expand the economy of the area, with the possible exception of fishing. The writer knows no details of licences which have been issued to Japanese companies covering all the waters.

13) The Japanese request in Patrol Report 1/53-54 and para 51(a) is still applicable, particularly on Bali where the cult leads people to think that work is a waste of time.

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N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- 1) There is approximately 1400 - 1800 acres of arable land as yet unplanted with cash crops, on Bali. However, this is largely mountain sides and gullys. (i.e. some of the more accessible areas currently being used as gardens could be planted under permanent trees, and the hilly regions used as gardens). At present rate of population increase however, the present fallow land will be required for gardening over the next fifty years. On Witu, there is over 2000 acres owned by Burns Philp as yet largely unplanted. Discounting this, all other available land has been planted to cash crops.
 - 2) Market gardening could not be reasonably increased within the islands, nor would shipping to Rabaul, Kimbe or Talasea be practical at this juncture.
 - 3) Refer introduction re possibility of increasing local employment. On Bali, where only locals employed on the plantation, and no contracts, there would still be sufficient labour for subsistence and village cash cropping.
 - 4) There are no new activities to expand the economy of the area, with the possible exception of fishing. The writer knows no details of fishing licences which have been issued to Japanese companies covering Bali Witu waters.
 - 5) Mr Jerram's comment in Patrol Report 2/68-69 and para N(e) is still applicable, particularly on Bali where the cult leads people to think hard work is a waste of time.
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0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- 1) Any comments here would only be in addition to the writer's confidential Nos. 1 - 7, reports on the elections under file 42-3-2 dated April, 72, both the Assistant Returning Officers' first report then the supplementary report on the by-election for Ward No. 7, and the Adviser's annual report on the council, under file 42-3-3, dated 5/8/72.

Briefly about 45% on Bali favour the Council, about 45% do not favour the council and about 10% are not committed. On Witu, Ningau, Goru, Silenge, the council has been accepted as a further development in the course of their travel towards self-government. The general attitude there seems to be that anything done by the Administration is readily acceptable as long as it does not inconvenience them or demand a great deal of attention from them. Apart from a brief try-out at Balangori No. 2, the cargo cult type of thinking does not appear to be strong on these islands.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- 1) Refer para A(16) and (17) and para L of this report and Situation Report No. 4.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

- 1) There is only private accommodation available with the O.I.C., the Mission at Makiri and Balangori, on Bali Plantation and the plantation managers on Witu and Mingau.
- 2) Bali Plantation workshop provides maintenance for all vehicles on Bali and the Witu and Mingau Plantation likewise. These services are usually charged for at reasonable rates.

ANI
NSU

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1946/20,000.—5.72.

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.	
1972										
	<u>UNEA</u>									
12.11.72	KUMBU	44	41	35	43	-	-	3	-	166
16.11.72	KUMBURI no. 1	110	112	88	90	5	6	20	6	437
16.11.72	KUMBURI no. 2	100	93	87	99	5	-	13	4	401
14.11.72	MALANGAI	226	101	93	88	-	-	1	2	411
17.11.72	MAKIRI	68	49	58	55	1	-	4	2	237
18.11.72	MATAPUPUR	61	47	37	37	3	1	7	1	194
10.11.72	MANOPO	96	86	82	85	2	6	22	7	386
15.11.72	PALIANGAKUMBU	109	120	88	78	4	2	3	1	405
9.11.72	PENATA	123	144	128	112	1	-	10	5	523
10.11.72	PENATABOTONG	93	90	94	84	1	6	5	3	376
20.11.72	PENATA- KITINERAVE	87	93	87	77	1	1	8	3	357
17.11.72	RUKANBARUKU	71	63	61	54	-	-	2	3	254
18.11.72	TAMANGONI	76	85	73	59	-	-	2	1	296
		1164	1124	1011	961	23	22	100	38	4443
	GRAND TOTAL BALI WITU CENSUS DIVISION	1760	1656	1626	1528	39	35	196	70	6910

PATROL REPORT

40

Report number: **NIGILANI No. 3**
 District: **West New Britain.**
 Patrol conducted by: **A.B. NAPIER**
 Area patrolled: **WITU ISLANDS**
 Duration of patrol: **11 days**
 Last D.D.A. patrol: **SEPTEMBER 1972**
 Last O.L.G. patrol: **-**
 Map reference: **14920 E, 03.50 S**

Objects of patrol: **Familiarisation, Gratitude payments.**
 Station: **NIGILANI**
 Subdistrict: **TALASEA**
 Designation: **PATROL OFFICER**
 Personnel accompanying: **NIL**
 Number of days: **-**
 Total population of area: **2450 6910**
 Council area: **BALI WITU**
 House of Assembly Electorate: **TALASEA OPEN**

The Assistant Commissioner,
W.N.B. District,
KIMBE.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios To 14, 4, 6 ()
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1- 4, 4 ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 14 / 3 / 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1- 4 (✓)
- ()
- ()

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

- Above average
 Average
 - Below average

Date: 26/2/1973.

N.W. Brightwell
 District Commissioner

Grand Total

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
P.O. Box 78
KORORUA

2nd May, 1973
67-17-22

J.W. Kent
Deputy District Commissioner.

67-1-5
26th February, 1973

NIWILANI PATROL NO. 2 of 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of the BILI-NITU Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. A.B. NAPHER, Patrol Officer.

An average set of Situation Reports which do not require any specific comment. The appropriate action has been taken in respect of all Sitrops.

Attached find copies of the above report submitted by Mr. A.B. Napier, Patrol Officer.

Very truly yours,
W.P.R.
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

The District Commissioner, Rabaul.

67.17.22 (11)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams Discom
Telephone 4 & 26 67-1-5
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for WHW:vh
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



District Office,
P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE.
West New Britain.

26th February, 1973.

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

NIGILANI PATROL No. 2-72/73

Attached find 2 copies of the above report submitted by
Mr. A.B. Napier, Patrol Officer.

More information is required from Mr. Napier on future
reports that he writes on Political Education. This is
so that the District Government Liaison Officer can be
aware of what is being done.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL.
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner, TALASEA.
The Officer-in-Charge, NIGILANI.

WRR:JAA



67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

February 13, 1973.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIMBE,
West New Britain District.

BALI-WITU PATROL REPORT NO. ²3 OF 1972/73

... Enclosed please find Patrol Report No.3 of 1972/73 as submitted by Mr. A.B. Napier covering a patrol of the Bali-witu Census Division. My general comments are as follows:-

The basic purpose of this patrol was for Mr. Napier to familiarise himself with the islands within the Bali-witu Census Division and to complete the retirement payments to ex-village officials, to conduct routine administration matters where they occurred and to inspect council works including the Garove Island airstrip.

Mr. Napier is to promptly submit a report on the completed payments made to all ex-village officials and it is assumed that now all is in order on this matter and that there are no outstanding payments not yet executed. Generally, it is apparent that most of the officials are not happy with the amount they have received for the maximum payment allowable is \$20 which is hardly very much for a man who has served as an official for thirty odd years. Mr. Napier will be advised to submit his report on all aspects of these payments.

As the girl of 11 died of accidental causes and Mr. Napier is satisfied that no foul play took place it is not considered necessary to issue any ~~crania~~ certificate or take further action.

Mr. Napier's mention of the reason for the fighting at Ningau Plantation is only assumed and I doubt if it could ever be established beyond reasonable doubt that any such relationship existed. However, the "duellers" were fined in the District Court and the matter now seems entirely resolved. Mr. Napier should remember that Sepik is spelt Sepik and not "Sepic".

.../2

DBC (s/d)

40

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3
 District: WEST NEW BRITAIN
 Patrol conducted by: A.B. NAPIER
 Area patrolled: WITU ISLANDS
 Duration of patrol: 14th to 16th Dec '72
 Last D.C.A. patrol: 10th Dec '72
 Last O.L.G. patrol: 6
 Map reference: 149.20 E
 03.50 S

Attend Council Meeting

Objects of patrol: Supervise Issue of Summonses
 Station: NIGILANI
 Subdistrict: TALASEA
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: A.D.C. TALASEA
 COUNCIL CLERK
 Number of days: 3 6910 CID
 Total population of area: 2450
 Council area: BALI WITU
 House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA OPEN

The District Commissioner,
 District,

L.K. IMBE

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- ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 17/ 2 1973.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

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

~~Above average~~
 Average

Below average

Date: 6/3/1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
The District Commissioner
District Office
P.O. Box 78
KIMBE
West New Britain

2nd May, 1973
67-17-33
J.W.Kent
Deputy District
Commissioner

WIGILANI PATROL NO.3 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-5 of 7th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No.1 arising out of the above patrol of the BALI-WITU Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. A.B. NAPIER, Patrol Officer.

I agree that the Situation Report is somewhat brief as it is difficult to ascertain what the Council President's attitude to expatriate owned plantations is and the underlying reasons for such an attitude. The results of the labour inspection are looked forward to with interest.

W.P.R
W. P. Ryan
a/Secretary

67-17-33



Ⓟ

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Discom
Telegrams 4 & 26 67-1-5
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for WHW:vh
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



District Office,
P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE.
West New Britain.

7th March, 1973.

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

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 3 - 72/73

Attached find 2 copies of the above report submitted by
Mr. A.B. Napier P.O. of Nigilani Base Camp.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner, TALASEA.
The Officer-in-charge, NIGILANI.

WRR:JAA

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

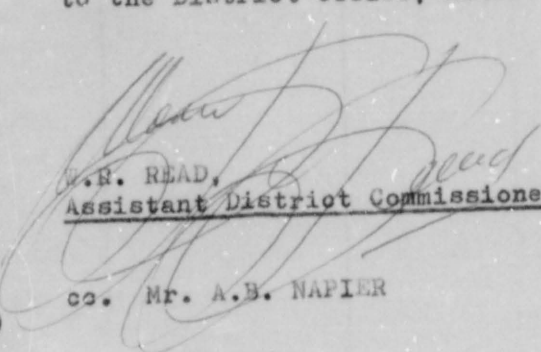
February 15, 1973.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIMBE,
West New Britain District.

BALI-WITU PATROL REPORT NO.3 OF 1972/73

... Enclosed please find three copies of the above quoted Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. A.B. Napier covering a period of three days from 14th December to 16th December, 1972. The basic purpose of Mr. Napier going to Garove Island was to attend the six weekly meeting of the Bali-Witue Local Government Council which is held alternatively at Garove Island and then Unea Island. During the course of this patrol, Mr. Napier visited Mundua Island where he supervised the serving of Summons to tax defaulters and the rest of the time was spent attending the Council Meeting at Garove Island. Further time was spent discussing with the President of the Bali-Witu Council, the allegations he had made concerning conditions of employment, accommodation and other matters on ~~these~~ properties which were not in accordance with the Native Labour Ordinance. This is further mentioned in my assessment of Situation Report No.1 which is attached to this report.

Mr. Napier's F.O.J.'s covering this period have already been forwarded to the District Office, Kimbe.


W.R. READ,
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc. Mr. A.B. NAPIER

PATROL REPORT

HQ

Report number: 4
 District: WEST NEW BRITAIN
 Patrol conducted by: A.B. NAPIER
 Area patrolled: WITU ISLANDS
 Duration of patrol: 16th to 17th Jan '73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 16-12-72
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -
 Map reference: 149.20 E
 03.50 S

Objects of patrol: COMMITTEE FOR CONSTIT. DEV.
 Station: NIGILANI
 Subdistrict: TALASEA
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: P. van Fleet A.P.O.
 Number of days: 2 6170
 Total population of area: 2450
 Council area: BALI WITU
 House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA OPEN

The District Commissioner,
 District,
 KIMBE

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- , ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 15/2 1973

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1- ()
- Cover only (✓)
- ()

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

~~Above average~~
 Average
~~Below average~~

Date: 6/3/1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

Grand Total

The District Commissioner
District Office
P.O. Box 78
KIMBE
West New Britain

2nd May, 1973
67-17-34
J.W.Kent
Deputy District
Commissioner

WIGILANI PATROL NO.4 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-5 of 7th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the WITU Islands as undertaken by Mr. A. B. NAPIER, Patrol Officer.

W.P.R.
W. P. Ryan
s/Secretary]

67-17-34



1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Discom
Telegrams 4 & 26 67-1-5
Telephones
Our Reference
If calling ask for WHW:vh
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

District Office,
P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE.
West New Britain.



7th March, 1973.

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

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 4 - 72/73

Attached find report covers only for the above report.
No Situation Reports were submitted with this report.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, NIGILANI.
The Assistant District Commissioner, TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT

H/O

Report number: 5.
 District: WEST NEW BRITAIN
 Patrol conducted by: A. B. NAPIER.
 Area patrolled: WITU ISLANDS
 Duration of patrol: 3 days 26/2/73 to 1/3/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 17/1/73
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -
 Map reference: fourmil:- WITU
 milinch:- GAROFE

Objects of patrol: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
 Station: NIGILANI.
 Subdistrict: TALASEA.
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER.
 Personnel accompanying: -
 Number of days: 2
 Total population of area: 2450 6910
 Council area: BALI/WITU
 House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA OPEN.

The District Commissioner,
 W.N.B. District,
 KIMBE

- 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- ()
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 1 / 4 19 73

[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- (✓)
 - ()
 - ()

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

Below average
[Signature]
 District Commissioner

Date: 26 / 4 / 19 73.

ad Total

The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
P.O. Box 78
KIMBE

5th July, 1973.
67-17-37
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

67-1-5
27th April, 1973.

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 5/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of BALI/WITU Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. A.B. NAPIER, Patrol Officer.

Your comments have been noted and are agreed with.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

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



DDA 67 17 37

3

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams Discom
Telephone 4 & 26 67-1-5
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr. WFW:vh

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



District Office,
P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE.
West New Britain.

27th April, 1973.

The Secretary,
The Office of the Chiefminister
and Development Administration,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 5 - 72/73

Attached find 2 copies of Situation Report No. 1 submitted
by Mr. A.B. Napier P.O.

Comments made on the Assistant District Commissioner's
assessment sufficiently cover the report.

N. F. Fowler
N.F. FOWLER
a/District Commissioner.

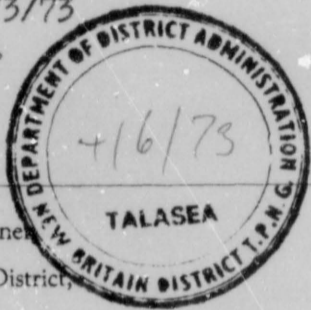
c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, TALASEA.
c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Nigilani Base Camp.

67-245

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 5^A of 1972/73
 District: West New Britain
 Patrol conducted by: A.B. NAPIER
 Area patrolled: WITU ISLANDS
 Duration of patrol: 7/5/73 to 20/5/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 8/3/73
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: GENERAL COUCIL WORKS
 NOTIFY PEOPLE OF LANDS MEETING
 Station: NIGILANI
 Subdistrict: TALASEA
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: nil
 Number of days: 13
 Total population of area: 2450
 Council area: BALI WITU
 House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA OPEN



The District Commissioner
 W.N.B. District
 KIMBE.

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- , ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19 .

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- ()
- Patrol Report Sheet ()
- ()

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

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 25/9/1973.

M. D. [Signature]
 District Commissioner

and Total

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
TALAGUNA
KIMBERLEY

The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
P.O. Box 78
KIMBERLEY

9th October, 1973.

67-17-60

B.J. Maume
District Officer
(Projects)

67-1-5

25th September, 1973.

WITU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1972/73
NIGILANI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of WITU ISLANDS Census Division, as submitted by Mr. A. NAPIER.

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

D.C. Assistant District Commissioner,
TALAGUNA

DDA 67. 17. 60



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: DISCOM
TELEPHONE: 26

P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE. W.V.B.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA



The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
& Development Administration,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Date: 25th September, 1973.

Our Reference: 67-1-5

Action Officer: Campbell/jo

Designation: D.O.

Your Reference:

Date:

WITU PATROL NO. 5 OF 72/73:

Attached herewith please find one patrol report jacket
of above patrol as conducted by Mr. A. Napier, P.O.

No Situation report has been submitted yours.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASIA.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6 District: WEST NEW BRITAIN Patrol conducted by: A.B. NAPIER Area patrolled: GAROVE ISLAND Duration of patrol: 15th-19th June Last D.D.A. patrol: 20th May Last O.L.G. patrol: - Map reference:	Objects of patrol: Check Land Situation Station: NIGILANI Subdistrict: TALASEA Designation: PATROL OFFICER Personnel accompanying: nil Number of days: 4 Total population of area: 1750 Council area: BALI WITU House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA
---	--

The District Commissioner,
KIMBE District,
WNB

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 54 To	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1—	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: *12 / 7 1973.*

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
<i>Area Study</i>	(✓)
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: *17 / 7 / 1973.*

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

ad Total

The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
P.O. Box 78
KIMBE

24th September, 1973
67-17-52
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.G.

NIGILANI PATROL NO. 6 - 1972,73

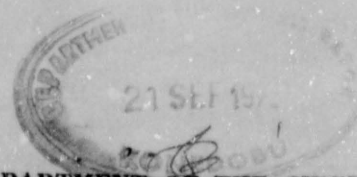
Reference your unreferenced me of 17th September, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of part of BALI WITU Census Division, as submitted by Mr. A.B. NAPIER, Patrol Officer.

Your comments have been noted.

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

DA 67-17-52



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: DISCOM
TELEPHONE: 26

P.O. Box 78,
KIMBE, W.N.B.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Date: 17th September, 1973.
Our Reference:
Action Officer: Campbell/jo
Designation: D.O.
Your Reference:
Date:

NIGILANI REPORT NO. 6 CF 72/73:

... Attached herewith please find abovementioned patrol report jacket of a patrol conducted by Mr. A.B. Napier, P.O.

One situation report has been submitted which has been terminated at District level.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.