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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: SUAUA, 1969 - 1970

Original documents bound with reports
for: Samarai, volume 13.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MILNE BAY PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

SAMARAI
MILNE BAY & SUAU

SAMARAI
MILNE BAY

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	A.J.POTTER	SAMARAI ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	R.NEHMY	SAMARAI ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
3-69-70	A.J.POTTER	PART OF THE SAMARAI ISLANDS C.D.

SUAU

2-69-70	J.BALDERSON	SUAU CENSUS DIVISION
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Milne Bay Report No. Suau No. 2 of 1967/70

Patrol Conducted by J. BALDERSON Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Suau Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. Nehmy A.P.O. (part only)

Natives Suau Council President SUNDAY (also as Interpreter)

Sgt 3rd class ALANO

Duration—From 12th February 1970 to 14th March 1970.

Number of Days 30 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August 1969.

Medical Unknown /19.....

Map Reference Millinch LOANI Fourmill Samarai.

Objects of Patrol 1. Political Education and Pre-Election Patrol.

2. Familiarization Patrol (A.P.O. Nehmy only)

Director of District Administration,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-4-62

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAFUA.

7th October, 1970

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU.

SUAU Patrol No. 2/69-70

Your reference 67-8-1 of 23rd September, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. R. NEHMY, A.P.O., of SUAU Census Division.
3. Your pertinent comments adequately cover the principal matters arising from this informative report. I am particularly pleased that you are pressing for the prompt submission of reports.
4. Mr. NEHMY displays a mature approach to patrolling, and his report is a promising piece of work.
5. Would you please advise the present whereabouts of the report of SUAU Patrol No. 1/69-70?

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head

67-4-62



67-8-1

Division of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU

23rd September, 1970

Assistant District Commissioner,
SAKARAI

SUAU PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 OF 1969/70

Thank you for the abovementioned report received on 15th September, 1970.

There is little point in reiterating my previous comments (see comments Patrol Report Number 2 of 1969/70) concerning late submission of reports. This report is 6 months overdue. Apart from the "staleness" of the information which inhibits efficient District planning, effects on a young officer must also be considered. It is difficult to train an officer when his written work is delayed. He may be expected to feel both neglected and ignored.

Please note action will be taken if further undue delays are occurred in the processing of reports.

In his introduction Mr. Nehmy compares previous tax collections with the current "record Tax". Please advise me:

- (a) Previous default rates,
- and
- (b) Were prosecutions made against defaulters?

I would also appreciate knowing why the people were reluctant to discuss remarks made by Dr. Guise also their general tenor of his remarks.

Concerning the payment of \$50,000. Where did Mr. Nehmy obtain his information of an expenditure of \$48,000 on trivia?

Under "education" Mr. Nehmy says "something must be done". Do you or he have any suggestions?

Mr. Nehmy has written a good report and is to be commended. Camping allowance herewith.

F. G. Driver
F. G. DRIVER 415
District Commissioner

c.c. Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

For your information and comment, please.

F. G. Driver
F. G. DRIVER 415
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 57-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr. Ad/bs

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
Samarai.

10th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
ALOTAU

SUAU PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1969 - 1970

- 1) Herewith the above report, attached are comments by the C.I.C. of Suau. My own remarks follow.
- 2) In paragraph A of the introduction Mr. Nehmy makes mention of a "recent timber purchase". It must be borne in mind that the Departmental Head is not necessarily aware of the details involved in each timber purchase in the Territory. (see footnote)
- 3) Although this report may reach you sometime after the completion of the patrol all information of a nature requiring immediate attention has already been forwarded in other correspondence. My comments on paragraph B of the introduction are incorporated in earlier correspondence.
- 4) Stating the requirements of a competent councillor may not be of much value; many of the best Papuan and New Guinean parochial leaders lack some of the stated prerequisites. When making statements of this nature one must be more than a little careful in ensuring the stated qualifications are not taken to be mandatory.
- 5) I have no further comments to make as Mr. Nehmy only accompanied the patrol. Remarks by the Officer in Charge of Suau adequately cover other points.
- 6) As stated by Mr. Balderson, Mr. Nehmy's field work is of a pleasingly high standard for one of his seniority.
- 7) The claim for camping allowance is attached.

(T.A. Steen)

Assistant District Commissioner.

cc Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
Suau, FIVE BAY.

Mr. R. Nehmy,
Sub-District Office,
Samarai.

Mr. P. Crowe, A.D.O. completed an Administration
timber purchase patrol in the area between Mullins
Harbour and the District border, in December, 1969.
Approximately \$50,000 was paid out in this area for
purchase of timber rights.

(R. Nehmy) A.P.O.

67-1-1

jb

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Division of District
Administration,
Suau Patrol Post,
Fife Bay,
Via Samarai
16/6/70

Assistant District Commissioner,
Samarai.

PATROL REPORT - R. NEHMY

I attach 4 copies of Suau Patrol Report No 2-69/70, by Assistant Patrol Officer, R. Nehmy, together with camping allowance claim for that period. The report was compiled promptly at the conclusion of the Patrol, and the delay in its submission to you was caused by the writer's failure to compile his own report of the same patrol as rapidly as Mr. Nehmy.

Mr. Nehmy's work in the field is of a higher standard than can be expected from a junior officer of his experience, however I have the following comments to make.

1. The report is typed in double line spacing. In future, its writer should be instructed to type all reports in single line spacing.
2. Considering that this was a Political Education patrol, comments contained under the "Political" section are far too brief. During future patrols Mr. Nehmy should endeavour to observe more and comment on such things as attitudes, trends, and developments.
3. There is no map with the report, nor is there a covering sheet containing information which is not included on the Patrol Report Cover. Section 2 of the Director of District Administration's 67-1-1 dated 21st June, 1968, refers

For your perusal, comments, and onforwarding, please.

.....
J. Balderson. (O.I.C.)

c.c Mr. R. Nehmy.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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SUAU PATROL NO. 1969/70.

PATROL JOURNAL.

Friday 27th February '70.

0800 departed Fria Bay per M.V. Torohai.

1400 arrived Gadaisu.

Continual heavy rain prevented the meeting.

Night at Gadaisu.

Saturday 28th February '70.

0800 meeting held.

1300 meeting closed.

Minor problems arbitrated.

Heavy rain had made unsafe the creek which forms the major section of the track to Vio.

Night at Gadaisu.

Sunday 1st March '70.

Observed at Gadaisu.

Creek still unsafe.

Night at Gadaisu.

Monday 2nd March '70.

0800 depart Gadaisu.

1500 arrive Vio-creek still swollen.

Continual heavy rain prevented a meeting.

Night at Vio.

Tuesday 3rd March '70.

0800 meeting.

1130 meeting closed.

1200 departed Vio.

1600 arrive Wadaudu-track very steep and slippery.

Again continuous heavy rain prevented a meeting.

Night at Wadaudu.

Wednesday 4th March '70.

0800 meeting.

1200 meeting closed.

1230 departed Wadaudu.

1630 arrived Kondu.

Rain as usual.

1930 meeting.

2200 meeting closed.

Night at Kondu.

Thursday 5th March '70.

0630 departed Kondu.
1230 arrived Baibara.
1330 departed Baibara-one hour by tractor, thence by foot.
1700 arrived Gadaisu.
1730 departed Gadaisu.
2000 arrived Suabina.

Night at Suabira.

Friday 6th March '70.

0745 self to Mariawatte to purchase supplies.
1215 returned to Suabina to find Balderson P.O. had been called to Baibara re labour dispute.
1300 meeting.
1600 meeting closed.
A few small matters.
1730 Balderson, Sergeant and 3 detainees arrive.
Evening spent on tax defaulters.

Night at Suabina.

Saturday 7th March '70.

0830 departed Suabina.
1230 arrived Boilava.
1400 meeting.
1700 meeting closed.
Evening on tax defaulters and minor matters.

Night at Boilava.

Sunday 8th March '70.

Observed at Boilava. Had hoped to get to Borowai today to catch up with our schedule, but a creek crossing was flooded out.

Night at Boilava.

Monday 9th March '70.

0800 departed Boilava.
1230 arrived Borowai.
1400 meeting.
1700 meeting closed.
Evening spent on minor matters and tax defaulters.

Night at Borowai.

Tuesday 10th March '70.

Morning spent awaiting arrival of chartered outboard.
1500 through mangroves to the outboard.
Owner advised us that Leleifa people are all at Konemaiava-so proceeded direct to Dahuni.
2000 arrived Dahuni.

Wednesday 11th March '70.

0800 Balderson to Mariawatte re tax defaulters.
0800 self to Konemaiava.
0830 arrive Konemaiava.
1100 meeting-Konemaiava, Dahuni, Leleifa and Boilava.

1300 Balderson returned with more detainees.

1500 meeting closed.

Minor matters and tax defaulters.

1700 to dahune.

Night at Dahune.

Thursday 12th March '70.

0300 depart Dahune

1000 arrive KauKau.

1030 meeting.

1330 meeting closed.

1400 depart KauKau: Balderson by foot, self by sailing canoe.

Heavy seas forced a landing on a deserted beach in pouring rain and a track was found which led us to one of the hamlets of AloAlo. Thence arranged carriers to bring the patrol equipment from the beach; self by canoe to AloAlo.

1730 arrive AloAlo.

Night at AloAlo.

Friday 13th March '70.

0800 meeting.

1130 meeting closed.

Minor matters.

1330 to Fife Bay per M.V. Hakaha.

1445 arrive Fife Bay.

Night at Fife Bay.

Saturday 14th March '70.

0730 Balderson to SeaSea village; self to office.

1300 Balderson returned.

PATROL STOOD DOWN

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

SUAU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/70.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was a political education patrol led by Mr. J. Balderson P.O. The writer arrived at the Patrol Post in time to accompany Mr. Balderson to the Western Sector of the Posts Administrative Area. Mr. Balderson had already completed the Eastern Sector. Thus the patrol was also a familiarization patrol for the writer.

The basic talk given to the people is given in precis form in Appendix 1.

The talk was altered where necessary to suit local conditions

i.e. the three inland villages of Vio, Wadaudu, and Kondu were given a fuller explanation of the concept of local Government; whilst tax was not mentioned. This group do not pay tax; most don't know what tax is.

Other matters discussed where relevant were:

- A) The recent timber purchase. The conditions of the purchase were discussed and queries answered.
- B) Prospecting Authorities. The people were told of the new applicants for prospecting authority and asked to pass on their views to the Mining Warden when he arrives. The Speaker of the House of Assembly was in the area recently, urging people not to part with land, timber or mineral rights. The success of his talks will not be known until the Councillors give the views of their people to the Mining Warden. Prosecution of tax defaulters was also undertaken

in most villages: it appears that until the prosecutions commenced this year, no-one had worried about tax defaulters. The success of the campaign is indicated by the record of revenue collected by the Suau Local Government Council after several years of stagnation as far as amount of tax collected goes.

The meetings were all well attended, interest shown was usually high. The fact that the Council President was accompanying the patrol helped emphasise the importance of the talk. After the talk the Council President would give a brief, and usually fiery, talk. After this talk, a period for questions was allowed. Questions, though few, were usually relating to the powers of the council.

All in all, a successful patrol.

*Previous talk
% default rate*

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SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL:

People seemed very interested in the talk given by the patrol. People are becoming more interested in the work of the council, now that there is tangible evidence of the work of the council. The Konemaiava wharf is an excellent example of this. As council projects are completed and people realise their worth, interest heightens in the council.

The recent visit to some villages in the area by the Speaker of the House and Member for Alotau, MR. JOHN GUISE, created a great deal of interest. His talks appear to have been very well received, but people were reluctant to discuss them with the patrol.

Although there are the usual troubles which exist in all villages, the village councillors seem to be capably handling most of them. Only a few troubles were brought to the patrol, and these were usually settled satisfactorily.

ECONOMIC.

The nature of the patrol did not permit many observations to be made in this area, but some interesting observations were made as regards the spending of money received during the recent timber purchase.

The villages between Gadaisu and Borowai received varying amounts of money, the largest amount being a payout of seventeen thousand dollars to the Boilava group of hamlets. In the villages receiving money, new dresses, shirts, shorts, wide leather belts and other items of apparel were seen in quantity. Most of the money has already been spent: rice, tea, sugar, meat, fish, kerosine and lamps, eating and cooking utensils. A few purchased radios. Many men wish to buy shotguns. About half a dozen men have bought outboard motors. (This will be discussed under a separate heading) A few men obtained trading licenses, intending to set up trade stores with their money. But most of it has gone, with little to show for it. Of the amount of about fifty thousand dollars that was distributed in the Suau area, only a couple of thousands remain, in the form of individuals having put away a few hundred dollars for a rainy day.

*been 1
injected*

Three village projects were encountered.

- a) One village has pooled money to have a village boat built.
 - b) The Vio villagers have pooled six hundred dollars which they wish to use when they have decided what they want.
 - c) The borowai group have banked one thousand dollars.
- Almost all of the rest of the 17, 000 has been spent.

The people who have derived the most benefit from the timber money are the plantation trade store owners. The recipients of the money have some new clothes, and have eaten well for a while. Long term benefits are non-existent.

The sudden influx of wealth has extended the holiday season in a few places: since the money arrived in November, work has ceased, it may commence again when all the money is finished. Food is in short supply at the moment in most villages, but this is most likely a seasonal occurrence.

Outboard Motors.

Several outboard motors were purchased with the timber money. A disturbing factor is the lack of maintenance for the motors. Although the engines are usually removed and stored upright, this, with one exception, is as far as maintenance goes.

Fuel is another problem- it is only purchased in small quantities, and consequently runs out again quickly, resulting in plantation managers and the Patrol Post being asked to supply fuel.

None of the owners have any economic aims, other than maybe carrying a bit of cargo when going into Samarai on a pleasure trip.

The previously mentioned lack of maintenance plus the laying idle of the motors for long periods of time due to lack of fuel can only be having a detrimental effect on the motors, and when money for fuel runs out (if the motors last that long) there will be a few cheap motors in the area for sale, with no lasting benefit to anyone.

1.

SOCIAL

Education:

Whilst most of the costal children have access to a school, the children of the three inland villages of Vio, Wadauda and Kondu have nothing. This group urgently require a school if they are to start catching up the years of development they have missed before being contacted only a decade or so ago. While a school in the area does not seem feasible for a long while yet (due to the small population), something must be done for this isolated, backward group. *or substitution*

High Pricing.

A few complaints were received about plantation trade stores were overpricing. Prices were high, but not excessively so. The plantation managers have received letters from a price control board in Moresby, and have submitted price lists to this body. The managers are awaiting replys.

Lack of Young People.

A disturbing feature of several villages was the almost total absence of young people in the village. Whilst this is a Territory (and world) wide problem, it is becoming quite serious in two villages., where only old and sick people remain. The figures of these villages cannot be very promising. Whereas the Suau custom used to be that everyone did their stint in Moresby and came home again, it now appears to be that everyone goes to Moresby and stays there. If the present trend does not cease, eventually there wont be any youth ~~XXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ at all on the Suau coast, just middle agers getting old.

Shotguns.

Many men approached the patrol re obtaining shotgun licenses. All applicants were checked for knowledge of correct safety procedures and maintenance. This was sadly lacking.

One instance of a man threatening another with a loaded shotgun was reported to the patrol: if the number of shotguns keeps increasing without a corresponding increase in understanding of the nature and use of guns, then tragedy must one day result.

6

Malaria Spraying

A malaria spray team arrived at Aloalo ex Seasea while the patrol was present, and a request was made to the patrol by the councillor on behalf of his people to ask the spray team not to spray the rooves of the houses. Aloalo was one of the villages visited by John Guisa, and whether this village is one of those he meant in his mention of the plague of bedbugs etc. is unknown. The villagers themselves did not put forward a specific reason for their request; they only asked that the rooves not be sprayed. The patrol mentioned this to the team leader, and told the villagers that the decision lay with the discretion of the Team Leader.

War Gratitudes

The patrol asked at each village for people who had fought in the second World War to ascertain if any money was still owed to anyone in the Suva area. About a dozen men came forward, but none of them could be found on the list forwarded by Departmental Headquarters, so any seemingly genuine enquirers have been listed and their names forwarded for enquiry.

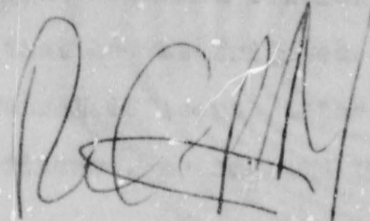
Deceased Estate.

At Gadaisu the estate of one TORU, which was causing some controversy, was distributed as fairly as possible in accordance with the deceased's wishes.

This matter has been the topic of separate correspondence to the Assistant District Commissioner, Samarai and the District Commissioner, Alotau in reply to a query made by the District Commissioner, Central District.

CONCLUSION

The patrol enabled the writer to get an idea of the western half of the area to which he has been transferred, and at the same time given the writer an excellent chance to observe political education in action.



Richard Nehmy.

Assistant Patrol Officer.

5

INCIDENT ON PATROL.

While the writer was receiving attention at the Konemaiava Aid Post, an alleged attempted suicide victim was brought in for treatment. He died before treatment could be administered, but his method of committing suicide may be of interest.

Dem...

The victim took a "fish poison" which is known as "native dynamite". It is the juice of a plant which is normally sprinkled over the sea to stun fish, which can then be plucked from the surface. A poison of such power when diluted as greatly as that should indeed be fatal when taken in undiluted form by a human being. However, subsequent enquiry to the Sister in Charge of the United Church Hospital at Fife Bay revealed that the plant was probably Darras Root, and that suicide attempts using this method rarely succeed. The Sister has knowledge of several attempts, but only one which achieved success. The two indigenous members of the patrol (Suau L.G. Council President and Sergeant of Police) both stated that this was a very quick and efficient means of death. This was also stated by the Konemaiava Councillor and several other people. Raw eggs (administered immediately) are said to have been used as a successful antidote.

The facts as found by the patrol do not indicate any suspicions of foul play.

The man had returned from Port Moresby on the Pipigari the previous day. He had been hospitalised for the previous six months, though ~~XXX~~ whether for physical or mental sickness is unknown. On the evening of his return he had sat talking with a few friends, and listening to Radio Milne Bay. The group heard the list of names of soldiers which were being broadcast every night as part of the efforts being made to finalize the payment of war gratuities. The deceased mentioned that he had heard names broadcast in Moresby, and that they must be looking for him especially, as he had killed "a lot" of Japanese in the war. One of the group stated that the patrol had been enquiring at previous village meetings about returned soldiers and this had prompted the deceased to remark that he was frightened that the councillor would report him to the Patrol Officers. Later he had said that he would rather die than be imprisoned. No one had thought these remarks worthy of comment.

Next morning a few friends dropped in on their way to the

L.

meeting, and he sat chewing betel nut with them for a few minutes. At 9 a.m. he went into a back room to get his shirt when his friends were departing, telling them he would join them in a few minutes. But instead of following them he disappeared into the bush. He reappeared 15 to 20 minutes later, looking extremely ill, and his wife immediately smelt the "dynamite". She called for help, and the man was placed on a canoe and taken to the aidpost. When he arrived he was unconscious, and had an extremely fast pulse rate. An emetic was immediately prepared, but the man was dead before it could be administered. This was at approximately 9-50 . About 90 seconds had elapsed between the taking of his pulse rate and his death.

On the advice of the councillor the meeting was still held, and mourning commenced immediately after the meeting.

The man was buried the following day.

FURTHER INCIDENT ON PATROL.

Due to the lack of carriers at Kaukau (Aunieri) a sailing canoe was utilized to take some of the patrol equipment to Aloalo. The Council President Sunday and the writer accompanied the gear.

A sudden rain squall, combined with heavy seas, placed the canoe in a rather precarious position. The "captain" of the canoe and his "crew" were unsure of their next move, and were having a difference of opinion concerning it. The quick thinking of Sunday in cutting down the sail and his efforts in swinging the canoe around prevented the loss of some, if not all, of the equipment on the canoe. The writer was not fully aware of the overall situation at the time as the task of keeping the pressure lamps and his personal box from being washed overboard was occupying most of his attention.

The canoe was eventually beached in heavy breakers on a deserted beach, and a track found which came out at a hamlet near Aloalo. Carriers were sent back to the beach, and all gear arrived intact. The only thing lost was the writers blind faith in the sea - faring ability of Papuan Villagers.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

SSAU PATROL NO. 1 1969/70.

APPENDIX 1.

PRECIS OF THE TALK GIVEN AT EACH VILLAGE MEETING.

N.B. The talk was simplified and changed for the villages of Vio, Wadaudu and Kondu, as these villagers do not pay tax. Indeed, most did not know what tax was.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRE ELECTION TALK.

INTRODUCTION.

Reason for the address, stressing importance, referring FREW'S 1961 pre-council patrol. Suau Council 8 years old-only. Political awareness has not increased proportionally with council development.

BEGINNING OF COUNCIL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

Not a new idea-increases buying standard but means hard work for all. how did it start.
2000 years ago in England - tribal warfare predominating.
Climate forced hard work to survive.
Gradually councils emerged as a way of governing and assisting people of each separate area.
Idea spread to many countries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (COUNCILS).

Part of the GOVT. Pertain to local affairs only.
Explanation of L.G.O. and transfer of power from H. of A. to councils for making rules, collecting tax, spending money internally, deciding their own future plans.

REASONS FOR HAVING LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Admin. cant do everything - lack of money, staff, facilities.
2. Small group with money and power can achieve things quickly.
3. Your elected councillors have a better idea of your wants and needs than the Admin has - they are trying to help them.
4. A medium for the Admin to discover the views, wants and needs of the people - minutes, District Councils Conference.
5. A medium for dissemination of Admin policy, information.
6. Stimulates both Economic and Political Development.
7. Reduces fragmentation.
8. Provides a means for supplying non-Admin services - (Ferryman, water wells, dinghy, village aid posts and other things omitted by central governments.)
9. Ensures that public services are carried out suitably.

2

SUAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Explanation of the word "council" .
Commenced 1961 - only 9 years old, only a baby.
Belongs to 5000 Suau people.
Powers of the council - rules, fines.
Advisers position.

COUNCILLORS AND ELECTIONS.

Councillors performance over his term in office.
markout of 10. New elections in April.

REQUIREMENTS OF A COMPETENT COUNCILLOR.

1. Speaks Motu.
2. Reads and writes a little English (Standard 2 or 3 enough)
3. Not too young - or his views might not be taken seriously.
4. Not too old - work is hard; long hours.
5. Must be intelligent.
6. Must be a person who will speak forcefully when needed.
7. Must want to improve his (or her) village and the lives of the villagers - not a man who sees a badge as a means of acquiring things for himself.
8. Must attend all meetings.
9. Must inform his constituents of the discussion at meetings.

ELECTIONS.

I do not know who the most suitable man is for the councillor but you do. This is the man the council requires for 1970.
Elections commence 27/4/70 - will be 2 patrols.
Nomination and voting procedure - has been used before.
Course for newly elected councillors after the elections.

HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT YOUR COUNCIL.

Explanation of why you should support it.

1. Vote for the most suitable man.
2. Show interest.
3. Follow the rules and idea of the council - pay tax quickly.
4. Help on council projects - especially R.D.W.P.
5. Don't fight the council, it can't make everyone happy. Try to see its problems. $\frac{1}{2}$ its revenue goes to staff.
6. Tell your councillor what you want and listen closely to his post election talks.

The council is your council - it is up to you, and you only, to see that it can do its work properly and help you to a better life.

COUNCIL TAX.

Due July 31st - 1969 was best year yet for tax collection - over \$8000-00. Essential you pay when tax patrol arrives.
All over 17 years must pay. (unless exempted).

TAX REVIEW COMMITTEE.

No more than 5 councillors. - Do not collect. Exemption given for hardship and insufficient means. Explanation of the Tax Appeal Tribunal - within 28 days. No exemptions after

close attention.

October 31st. Exemption Ticket is for one year only.

TAX PAYERS MEETING.

1. Discuss rates for the following year - but it is up to the councillors to finally decide the rate.
2. President's recounts achievements of the past 12 months and outlines future plans.
3. Demands of a group (taxpayers) are taken note of.

COURTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Explanation of L.G.O. 1963. - 6 months or \$200-00.
Reasons for commencing prosecutions.

GOVERNMENT.

All countries have governments - details may differ but their basics are the same.

1. Collect money - mostly from tax.
2. Spend this money wisely to help the country.
3. Make rules in order that the people may lead a better life

GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

1989 Aust. Govt. since 1920 - is here because Aust. has keen to help you so that you will be good and strong neighbours.
Rural Development since the war - meant a great deal more work thus local govt. introduced in 1951 - approx 170 today.
Divided into 3.

1. Legislature (H. of A.) makes laws and partially controls finance - 10 official members.
2. Admin. - does the work of the govt. Does not make laws.
3. Judiciary. Judges and Magistrates - to ensure adherence to the law by the people.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

1. Grant from Australia.
2. Income Tax.
3. Customs.
4. Posts and Telegraphs.
5. Timber.
6. Rents.
7. Mining.
8. Fines.
9. Licenses.
10. Electricity.
11. Water.
12. Sewerage.
13. Sanitation.
14. Bank Interest.
15. Fees.

Any questions?

Short talk by the Council President.

Thank You very much for paying such close attention