

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MANUS

STATION: BALUAN

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989. . 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

MANUS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

BALUAN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>BALUAN</u>		
1 - 59/60	G.W. Fillman	Baluar - Bunai Division
2 - 59/60	G.W. Fillman	Baluan/Bunai and Lorengau/ Sou Divisions (Council Area)

67/2/1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. BAL 1-59/50

Patrol Conducted by G.W. TILLMAN C.P.C.

Area Patrolled BALUAN - BUNAI DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives ONE CONST. R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 21/4/1960 to 7/5/1960

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by District Services OCT /1959

Medical NOV /1959

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Routine familiarisation, preparations for Council Elections.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL
Amount Paid from D.N.F. Trust Fund £ NIL
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund NIL

ge Popu

Over 15		Female in Child Births
M	F	

67-12-1

21st July, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/59-60 - FALUAN

The following is an Extract taken from the comments by the District Commissioner, Lorengau, on the above Patrol Reports

" The District Education Officer advises that schools will be provided at Namsa and Lendru at the end of this year and if the Pak people submit a list showing that the majority of the parents want to stop sending their children to Mission Schools and require an Administration School, then action will be taken to have an Administration School established there."

For your information and advice direct to the District Commissioner, Manus District, copy here, please.

(J.E. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-12-1

21st July, 1960.

Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KOMODOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/59-60. BALUAN.

The following is an extract from the above Patrol Report which is forwarded for your information.

"There are over 1100 children attending Administration Schools in the area with one European Officer and 45 native teachers. The people are extremely conscious of education and where possible all children of age attend school.

Requests were made for schools to be established at Pak, Nauna and Londru. Although Pak has two Mission teachers there, the people of Hahai and Faranal refuse to send their children to these schools as they claim Religion is the only thing taught. There are approximately 70 children eligible for school but not attending for this reason.

The Nauna people have requested a school with Prep. classes as it is too much of a hardship sending their children to Loanat, some four hours away by work boat. At Londru there are some 50 children not attending school while 24 are going to school at Loi. The people claim that the school at Loi should be removed to Londru as they have an Aid Post and three times as many children for school than the Loi people have."

(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

21st July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Namus District,
LORENGAU.

Patrol Report No. 5-59/60 - Baluan

Penultimate paragraph of your comments refers. As far as practical, it is Administration policy to use Mission resources for primary education. An opinion has been requested from the Mission Liaison Officer, Education Department, and he will advise you directly.

I consider that the Council should refrain from economic ventures such as the purchase of Buke Plantation. I understand you are supplying further details to the Executive Officer (Local Government) of this Headquarters.

Proposals are already being examined regarding the re-alignment of electorates. You will be advised of details when a decision is made.

(J. J. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-12-1 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

WJJ/MP

No. 30/4/4

District Commissioner,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

2nd July 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.



PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 59/60

Please find attached a copy of a Patrol Report through the Baluan Census Division by Mr. G.W. Tillman, C.P.O at Baluan.

A period of eight months has elapsed since the time a senior officer patrolled this area. The area is such that there will always be numerous disputes over the usufructuary rights to land. The reason is that most of the people in the area are not living on their own lands. Most of them have moved from inland areas and a number of the others have been inland dwellers who have relied on barter to obtain sago etc in exchange for fish.

The moving of village sites and amalgamation with other groups also seems a characteristic of the south Manus coast and this is possibly a by-product of the lack of land. The overcrowding at Tawi will eventually be overcome.

The trouble at Lenkau was due to the fact that the Councillor did not wish KIPEL to continue with his cult activities in the village. This Councillor was defeated at the last elections. KIPEL's brother was elected in the belief, possibly, that he would be less vociferous on the subject. However, KIPEL had previously tried to run PAU, his brother, out of Lenkau, for non-conformity with KIPEL's religious tambus and PAU has now proved to be as vocal on the matter as the previous Councillor and is, so I have been recently informed, denying the right of return to garden areas etc to those who have moved to Loamot with KIPEL. Evidently he is trying to make them renounce their cult beliefs and settle back at Lenkau under his terms. I will instruct PAU that if these people have traditional land rights in Lenkau, he has no authority to deny them access to them.

The District Education Officer advises that schools will be provided at Nauna and Londru at the end of this year and if the Pak people submit a list showing that the majority of the parents want to stop sending their children to Mission Schools and require an Administration School, then action will be taken to have an Administration School established there.

X New Paragraph here please.

-2-

The matters raised under health have been brought to the attention of the District Medical Officer for action where required. X Mr. Tillman is obviously benefiting from his experience at Baluan and he is showing a keener interest in Native Affairs and an appreciation of the problems inherent therein. He is to be congratulated on the progress he is making and the use to which he is putting his experience. However, I am replacing him with Mr. D. Mannix, so that officer can also gain the experience that Baluan can give him before proceeding on leave at the end of the year.

W.J. JOHNSTON
a/District Commissioner

c.c. - O.I.C. Baluan



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

WJJ/MF

No. 22/1/4

District Headquarters,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

2nd July 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 59/60

Please find attached a copy of a Patrol Report through the Baluan Census Division by Mr. G.W. Tillman, C.P.O at Baluan.

A period of eight months has elapsed since the time a senior officer patrolled this area. The area is such that there will always be numerous disputes over the usufructuary rights to land. The reason is that most of the people in the area are not living on their own lands. Most of them have moved from inland areas and a number of the others have been island dwellers who have relied on barter to obtain sago etc in exchange for fish.

The moving of village sites and amalgamation with other groups also seems a characteristic of the south Manus coast and this is possibly a by-product of the lack of land. The overcrowding at Tawi will eventually be overcome.

The trouble at Lenkau was due to the fact that the Councillor did not wish KIPEL to continue with his cult activities in the village. This Councillor was defeated at the last elections. KIPEL's brother was elected in the belief possibly that he would be less vociferous on the subject. However, KIPEL had previously tried to run PAU, his brother, out of Lenkau, for non-conformity with KIPEL's religious tabus and PAU has now proved to be as vocal on the matter as the previous Councillor and is, so I have been recently informed, denying the right of return to garden areas etc to those who have moved to Loamot with KIPEL. Evidently he is trying to make them renounce their cult beliefs and settle back at Lenkau under his terms. I will instruct PAU that if these people have traditional land rights in Lenkau, he has no authority to deny them access to them.

The District Education Officer advises that schools will be provided at Nauna and Londru at the end of this year and if the Pak people submit a list showing that the majority of the parents want to stop sending their children to Mission Schools and require an Administration School, then action will be taken to have an Administration School established there.

The matters raised under health have been brought to the attention of the District Medical Officer for action where required. Mr. Tillman is obviously benefitting from his experience at Baluan and he is showing a keener interest in Native Affairs and an appreciation of the problems inherent in making and the use to which he is putting his experience. However, I am replacing him with Mr. Mannix, so that officer can also gain the experience that Baluan can give him before proceeding on leave at the end of the year.

W.J. JOHNSTON
a/District Commissioner

c.c. - O.I.C. Baluan

NATIVE SITUATION Contd.

The village of Tawi is somewhat in a state of upheaval with the move of Johnston Islanders and Loichas to this village. There are two to three families to a house while some people are entirely homeless. At the moment, however, an endeavour is being made to rectify the situation promptly. The people of Londru and Patusi have deliberately neglected their houses as they intend to change their village site.

Migration.

The present trend of migrations within the area, if continued, may hamper future developments. There are three types of these migrations: families moving from village to village, complete villages merging with other villages and changes of village sites.

The most outstanding case of the first type is at Rambutyo amongst the people of Lenkau, Penchal and Loamat. There are two opposing native religions in these villages and, as interest in these religions rises, many families migrate to the next village to escape the bitterness within their own village. As this interest dies, sometimes six months to a year later, they return to their original village. The main source of this trouble is at Lenkau and it could safely be said that it is mainly the fault of the Councillor who, it is claimed, is continually interfering in the religious freedom of the people. Difficulties of this kind are understandable and the Councillor at Penchal is doing excellent work in an endeavour to stamp out ill-feeling between the two opposing religions. Thus there is less migration from Penchal than from Lenkau to Loamat which is the stronghold of the "Kipel Cult". However, the followers of this religion have moved from Penchal to the site of the former village a short distance away.

The merging of villages while in some cases it is an advantageous step, in other cases results in overcrowding. Such are the cases at Tawi and Pere. The populations of Johnston Island and Loicha have moved to the small island of Tawi. The Johnston Islanders had no means of support at Johnston and had to travel many miles over open sea weekly to collect food while their children remained unattended at home. This situation has now been removed with their migration to Tawi. Also, Loicha was a small community with little chance of future development as such. It now has the advantages of a school and an Aid Post at Tawi. On the other hand, the people of Patusi are migrating to Pere which is a grossly overcrowded village on the fringe of an Edgell & Whiteley plantation and no room to expand.

The people of Londru are making their second change of village site within a few years. They are moving from a small hill on the coast down to water level marshes because "it is an easy way of disposing of garbage". The people of Nohang are making a similar move. Both moves seem purposeless.

With very few exceptions, these migrations are due to discontent with their present lot. In the case of the Manus people it is the lack of land and a desire of development which this lack prevents. With the Usial it seems to be a desire to maintain their present agricultural status and to have an easy access to sea travel and commerce.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/2/1

Patrol Post,
Baluan,
Manus District.

21st May, 1960.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

Patrol Report - No. Bal 4 of 59/60.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was of a general nature, mainly to observe Council development to date, prepare the people for the coming Council Elections in June and collect a list of contributors to the purchase of Buke Plantation in the form of individual agreements. The Patrol accompanies the Council Tax Collectors per M.V. Peu and lasted some sixteen days.

The Council Tax Collections which had begun at Baluan and Lowaia before Easter was resumed on this patrol. The collection was left entirely to the Committee and was completed, with the exception of Council Villages on the North Coast. Taxes were not collected from those villages whose entry to the Council is still pending.

NATIVE SITUATION.

There were many disputes brought to the attention of the patrol; the majority of these involved land to which decisions had already been given and repeatedly supported with entries in the village books by patrolling officers. In some cases it was necessary to defer action until a senior officer patrols the area, while one case was sent to Lorengau for settlement. Mediation and repeating of previous entries in village books, however, satisfies most disputes. The number of disputes can be explained by the fact that this was the first visit to most places for some time; also, the people were anxious to collect money from debtors in order to make their tax payments.

The housing is of a high standard throughout the most part of the area. However, notably poor standards were observed at Lenkau, Tawi, Londru and Fatusi. At Lenkau housing has been of a temporary nature for some twelve months and it may be necessary for positive action if some headway is not noted on the next visit.

NATIVE SITUATION Contd.

Cooperatives.

Stores were visited at Bunai, Buke, Pak, Pelikawa and Loamat. Store trade seemed to be satisfactory, but copra purchases at Bunai were non-existent.

Tandual store is returning some items to the Association as these (shirts, laplap, towels and such) are not saleable items. The Society at Loamat plan to build a new store using last year's rebate as capital.

Council.

Preparatory talks were given in each village re the coming Elections and discussions on general aspects of Council were held. Although the people were highly Council minded, there was a feeling that more could be done to assist villages outside Baluan Island. The people wanted permanent type houses for schools, aid posts, teachers and aid post orderlies.

All contributors to the purchase of Buke Plantation were contacted and explained the terms of the loan into which the Council entered with them. They were in agreement with these terms and a full list of these contributors together with the agreement has been forwarded under separate cover.

The possibility of various villages amalgamating under one Councillor, as discussed at the April Council Meeting, was put to the people. The following villages were unanimously in favour of the above. Brackets will indicate the manner of grouping.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| (Buke | (Lowaia | (Pere |
| (Bulutangalou | (Yiru | (Patusi |
| | (Lahang | |
| | (Malei | |

The adult population present at Tawt Island was: 54 Tawi
13 Loicha
43 Johnston

Voting results: 103 in favour of one Councillor
4 in favour of two Councillors
0 in favour of three Councillors
3 abstained from voting

AGRICULTURE.

Interest in agriculture has risen since the employment of four Agricultural Field Workers by the Council. Re-planting of coconut was observed in many areas.

The greatest activity in this line was noted at Panchal. Seven new areas have been cleared for planting and existing plantations extended. Once this project is completed, the people hope to re-plant rice and start on planting coffee. The cocoa project, previously begun at Panchal, was a failure. Every opportunity should be taken to cultivate the interest these people are showing in their agriculture.

The development at Londru is also commendable with plantings of cocoa already producing and new crops of coffee. The people are anxious to extend both crops as much as possible.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
... that the
... should be
... of economy
... of this type
... waiting further
... from
... on being
... management
... also

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Claims that Aid Post Orderlies were not carrying out their work efficiently were not verified on this patrol. Although the Aid Post Orderlies were refused to patrol to Loi some six to eight months ago as he stated it was too much of a hardship travelling by canoe with medical supplies. He requested a cabinet which may be locked and left at Loi with medical supplies, so that he could patrol without carrying the supplies each trip.

With the amalgamation of Tawi, Johnston and Loicha an Aid Post will now be built on Tawi. The Aid Post Orderly of Johnston had been instructed by P.H.D. Lorengau to proceed to Tawi as soon as the people left Johnston. He has not done this to date and was urged to do so immediately.

The standard of health in the area is high. However, there is at present a shortage of medicines such as penicillin, quinine, etc. which may lower the present standard if the shortage continues.

EDUCATION.

There are over 1100 children attending Administration Schools in the area with one European Officer and 45 native teachers. The people are extremely conscious of education and where possible all children of age attend school.

Requests were made for schools to be established at Pak, Nauna and Londru. Although Pak has two Mission teachers there, the people of Hahai and Tandual refuse to send their children to these schools as they claim Religion is the only thing taught. There are approximately 70 children eligible for school but not attending for this reason.

The Nauna people have requested a school with Prep. classes as it is too much of a hardship sending their children to Loamat, some four hours away by work boat. At Londru there are some 10 children not attending school while 24 are going to school at Loi. The people claim that the school at Loi should be removed to Londru as they have an Aid Post and three times as many children for school than the Loi people have.

MISSIONS.

Nothing to Report.

.....
(G.W.Tillman) C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,

BALUAN.

20th Nov 1960

PATROL REPORT No. DAL 1-59/60

PATROL DIARY :

- 21/4/60 Departed Baluan for Tandual via Sivisa, per MV PEU
22/4/60 At Tandual and Hahai
- 23/4/60 To Loamat for routine inspection and discussions re
elections.
- 24/4/60 To Nauna and thence to Penchal.
- 25/4/60 At Penchal, Anzac Day ceremony and inspection in afternoon
- 26/4/60 To Lenkau and thence to Baluan for night
- 27/4/60 Visited Pam Island for preparations of opening school,
28/4/60 thence to Fuke - inspection and listing of contributors
to plantation purchase.
- 29/4/60 Inspection at Pelikawa and mediated in disputes,
thence to Tawi
- 30/4/60 At Tawi listed contributors to plantation purchase
from Tawi, Johnston and Leicha who have moved to
Tawi.
- 1/5/60 To Loi, inspection and discussion on general matters.
- 2/5/60 To Londru(as above) thence to Bunai
- 3/5/60 Inspection and discussions at Patusi, Nohang,
to Pere, Bunai and Malei-Yiru-Lahang-Lowaia. Listed
6/5/60 names of contributors to purchase of plantation
- 7/5/60 To Lorengau.

END OF PATROL.

67/2/1

Patrol Post,
Baluan,
Manus District.

21st May, 1960.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

Patrol Report - No. Bal 1 of 59/60.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was of a general nature, mainly to observe Council development to date, prepare the people for the coming Council Elections in June and collect a list of contributors to the purchase of Buke Plantation in the form of individual agreements. The Patrol accompanies the Council Tax Collectors per M.V. Peu and lasted some sixteen days.

The Council Tax Collections which had begun at Baluan and Lowaia before Easter was resumed on this patrol. The collection was left entirely to the Committee and was completed, with the exception of Council Villages on the North Coast. Taxes were not collected from those villages whose entry to the Council is still pending.

WAYNE SITUATION.

There were many disputes brought to the attention of the patrol; the majority of these involved land to which decisions had already been given and repeatedly supported with entries in the village books by patrolling officers. In some cases it was necessary to defer action until a senior officer patrols the area, while one case was sent to Lorengau for settlement. Mediation and repeating of previous entries in village books, however, satisfies most disputes. The number of disputes can be explained by the fact that this was the first visit to most places for some time; also, the people were anxious to collect money from debtors in order to make their tax payments.

The housing is of a high standard throughout the most part of the area. However, notably poor standards were observed at Lenkau, Tawi, Londru and Patusi. At Lenkau housing has been of a temporary nature for some twelve months and it may be necessary for positive action if some headway is not noted on the next visit.

NATIVE SITUATION Contd.

The village of Tawi is somewhat in a state of upheaval with the move of Johnston Islanders and Loichas to this village. There are two to three families to a house while some people are entirely homeless at the moment. However, the Government has made to rectify the situation promptly. The people of Londru and Fatusi have deliberately neglected their houses as they intend to change their village site.

Migration.

The present trend of migrations within the area, if continued, may hamper future developments. There are three types of these migrations: families moving from village to village, complete villages merging with other villages and changes of village sites.

The most outstanding case of the first type is at Rambutyo amongst the people of Lenkau, Penchal and Loamat. There are two opposing native religions in these villages and, as interest in these religions rises, many families migrate to the next village to escape the bitterness within their own village. As this interest dies, sometimes six months to a year later, they return to their original village. The main source of this trouble is at Lenkau and it could safely be said that it is mainly the fault of the Councillor who, it is claimed, is continually interfering in the religious freedom of the people. Difficulties of this kind are understood and the Councillor at Penchal is doing excellent work in his endeavour to stamp out ill-feeling between the two opposing religions. Thus there is less migration from Penchal than from Lenkau to Loamat which is the stronghold of the "Kipel Cult". However, the followers of this religion have moved from Penchal to the site of the former village, a short distance away.

The merging of villages while in some cases it is an advantageous step, in other cases results in overcrowding. Such are the cases at Tawi and Pere. The populations of Johnston Island and Loicha have moved to the small island of Tawi. The Johnston Islanders had no means of support at Johnston and had to travel many miles over open sea weekly to collect food while their children remained unattended at home. This situation has now been removed with their migration to Tawi. Also, Loicha was a small community with little chance of future development as such. It now has the advantages of a school and an Aid Post at Tawi. On the other hand, the people of Patusi are migrating to Pere which is a grossly overcrowded village on the fringe of an Edgell & Whiteley plantation and no room to expand.

The people of Londru are making their second change of village site within a few years. They are moving from a small hill on the coast down to water level marshes because "it is an easy way of disposing of garbage". The people of Nohang are making a similar move. Both moves seem purposeless.

With very few exceptions, these migrations are due to discontent with their present lot. In the case of the Manus people it is the lack of land and a desire of development which this lack prevents. With the Usiai it seems to be a desire to maintain their present agricultural status and to have an easy access to sea travel and commerce.

NATIVE SITUATION Contd.

Cooperatives.

Stores were visited at Bunai, Buke, Pak, Pelikawa and Loamat. Store trade seemed to be satisfactory, but copra purchases at Bunai were non-existent.

Loamat store is returning some items to the Association as these (shirts, laplap, towels and such) are not saleable items. The Society at Loamat plan to build a new store using last year's rebate as capital.

Council.

Preparatory talks were given in each village re the coming Elections and discussions on general aspects of Council were held. Although the people were highly Council minded, there was a feeling that more could be done to assist villages outside Baluan Island. The people wanted permanent type houses for schools, aid posts, teachers and aid post orderlies.

All contributors to the purchase of Buke Plantation were contacted and explained the terms of the loan into which the Council entered with them. They were in agreement with these terms and a full list of these contributors together with the agreement has been forwarded under separate cover.

The possibility of various villages amalgamating under one Councillor, as discussed at the April Council Meeting, was put to the people. The following villages were unanimously in favour of the above. Brackets will indicate the manner of grouping.

(Buke	(Lowaia	(Pere
(Bulutangalou	(Yiru	(Patusi
	(Lahang	
	(Malei	

The adult population present at Tawi island was: 54 Tawi
13 Loicha
43 Johnston

Voting results: 103 in favour of one Councillor
4 in favour of two Councillors
0 in favour of three Councillors
3 abstained from voting

AGRICULTURE.

Interest in agriculture has risen since the employment of four Agricultural Field Workers by the Council. Re-planting of coconut was observed in many areas.

The greatest activity in this line was noted at Panchal. Seven new areas have been cleared for planting and existing plantations extended. Once this project is completed, the people hope to re-plant rice and start on planting coffee. The cocoa project, previously begun at Panchal, was a failure. Every opportunity should be taken to cultivate the interest these people are showing in their agriculture.

The development at Londru is also commendable with plantings of cocoa already producing and new crops of coffee. The people are anxious to extend both crops as much as possible.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Claims that Aid Post Orderlies were not carrying out their work efficiently were not verified on this patrol. Although the Aid Post Orderly at Londru had refused to patrol for some six or eight months ago as he stated it was too much of a hardship travelling by canoe with medical supplies. He requested a cabinet which may be locked and left at Loi with medical supplies, so that he could patrol without carrying the supplies each trip.

With the amalgamation of Tawi, Johnston and Loicha an Aid Post will now be built on Tawi. The Aid Post Orderly of Johnston had been instructed by P.H.D. Lorengan to proceed to Tawi as soon as the people left Johnston. He has not done this to date and was urged to do so immediately.

The standard of health in the area is high. However, there is at present a shortage of medicines such as penicillin, quinine, etc. which may lower the present standard if the shortage continues.

EDUCATION.

There are over 1100 children attending Administration Schools in the area with one European Officer and 45 native teachers. The people are extremely conscious of education and where possible all children of age attend school.

Requests were made for schools to be established at Pak, Nauna and Londru. Although Pak has two Mission teachers there, the people of Hahai and Tandval refuse to send their children to these schools as they claim Religion is the only thing taught. There are approximately 70 children eligible for school but not attending for this reason.

The Nauna people have requested a school with Prep. classes as it is too much of a hardship sending their children to Loamat, some four hours away by work boat. At Londru there are some 50 children not attending school while 24 are going to school at Loi. The people claim that the school at Loi should be removed to Londru as they have an Aid Post and three times as many children for school than the Loi people have.

MISSIONS.

Nothing to Report.

.....
(G.W.Tillman) C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,

BALUAN.

20th May 1960.

PATROL REPORT No. BAL 1-59/60

PATROL DIARY :

- 21/4/60 Departed Baluan for Tandual & Sisa, per MV POU
22/4/60 At Tandual and Hahai
- 23/4/60 To Loamat for route inspection and discussions re
elections.
- 24/4/60 To Nauna and thence to Penchal.
- 25/4/60 At Penchal, Anzac Day ceremony and inspection in afternoon
- 26/4/60 To Lenkau and thence to Baluan for night
- 27/4/60 Visited Pam Island for preparations of opening school,
28/4/60 thence to Buke - inspection and listing of contributors
to plantation purchase.
- 29/4/60 Inspection at Pelikawa and mediated in disputes,
thence to Tawi
- 30/4/60 At Tawi listed contributors to plantation purchase
from Tawi, Johnston and Leicha who have moved to
Tawi.
- 1/5/60 To Loi, inspection and discussion on general matters.
- 2/5/60 To Londru (as above) thence to Bunai
- 3/5/60 Inspection and discussions at Patusi, Nohang,
to Pere, Bunai and Malei-Yiru-Lahang-Lowaia. Listed
6/5/60 names of contributors to purchase of plantation
- 7/5/60 To Lorengau.

END OF PATROL.

22 JUN 1960



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 2-59/60

Patrol Conducted by G.W. TILLMAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BALUAN/BUNAI and LOBENGAU/SOU DIVISIONS (COUNCIL AREA)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 5/6/1960 to 15/6/1960

Number of Days TEV

Did Medical Assistant accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service 21/4/1960

Medical NOV/1959

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol TO CARRY OUT ELECTIONS FOR THE BALUAN NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Director of Native Affairs

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ nil

Amount Paid from N.E. Trust Fund £ "

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund nil

Age Popu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- Is			Over 15			I makes in Child Birth M
F	M	F	F	M	F	

WJJ/MF

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 37/4/4

District Officer
MELAK District
LORENGAU.

4th August 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT 3-59/60 - BALUAN

From your comments on the above report, it appears to me that it is necessary for me to supply some further details for your information.

Firstly, in the area covered by the Baluan Council, there is antagonism towards the various Missions, except by the inhabitants of LAU ISLAND and several isolated pockets. In fact there has been similar isolated reactions in areas outside Baluan. In view of this feeling, it is considered desirable to introduce Administration schools when the people have reached the stage where they are no longer prepared to send their children to Mission schools and so the child does not receive any education at all. No encouragement is given to such changeovers and it is only adopted as a last resort.

I agree with the view that Councils should refrain from entering into economic ventures, but the feeling of the members of the Baluan Council are quite strong on seeing this purchase go through and I am sure that a refusal to allow them to purchase it will result in the belief that we are trying to hinder their progress, without legitimate or moral reasons for our action. Consequently I would like to see the purchase go through and then after the Council and the members had been re-imbursed for the money they contributed for the purchase, that some arrangement be made to remove the running of the plantation from the Council's orbit of operation. The plantation still being a Council asset, with returns being received in the form of rent, but the actual management and operation of the plantation being carried out by local leases.

L. J. O'Malley
L. J. O'MALLEY
District Officer

Copy of this memo placed on file 42-3-5 where correspondence dealing with M'Bank Plantation is being dealt with.

*P/1
10/8.*

*42-3-5
have intensity
with M'Bank
42-3-5. 2/8/60*

10/8.

67-12-2

19th July, 1960.

District Officer,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. BAL.2/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged of your 30/4/4 of the 4th July, 1960 covering the above mentioned Patrol Report.

Be sure, when you make any alterations to Council representation that some reasonable political balance is maintained and that there is a reasonably strong opposition to the Paliau group.

This man Lucas whom you mentioned in the paragraphs on page two of your memorandum is I agree a man of unshakable ideas. I believe that he and Bapi were largely responsible for some of the more unrealistic action taken by Paliau.

Some discontent with the Mission's standard of teaching has been revealed in other Districts. However, the people are fortunate in having access to free schooling of any kind.

I am gratified to note that action is being taken to acquire land where available.

Do not take any action in conversion of land tenure for the present. The problem is receiving consideration at a high level.

I agree with the remarks in your final paragraph but suggest you must remain patient for another year by which time it is hoped policy as regards land tenure may have been clarified.

I am grateful you have taken the opportunity of recording your impressions of present trends in the Baluan area.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-12-2. ✓

WJJ/MP

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/4/4



District Headquarters
Manus District
LORENGAU.

4th July 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

Please find attached a copy of a report submitted
by Mr. Tillman, C.P.O. at Baluan.

The main object of the patrol was to carry out the
Council elections and to determine what villages would be
prepared to combine under one Councillor, so that when the
Constitution of the Council is amended in the near future to
take in additional villages, the Councillor representation
could be altered at the same time. I consider that there
are too many Councillors at present and representation on a
population basis is uneven.

Baluan itself is the best example of this, where
there are eight Councillors for what actually amounts at the
most to two or possibly three village groups. The third
group being mainly a religious one, which I am prepared to
accept on account of the peculiar religious situation exist-
ing at Baluan with the growth of the indigenous church there
and the fact that the religious group is the only S.D.A.
group within the Council as yet.

*writer has
no gains or losses
with or without*

With the receipt of this information I will now be
able to finalise the arrangements for effecting the amendments
to the constitution, which has been delayed for some time.

An interesting aspect of the election was that there
were a number of changes and some of the men changed were those
whom I consider had been doing a good conscientious and intelli-
gent job. So far I have only been able to check on one of
these men who lost office. This was POKIO from Poluso. His
fault apparently was that he was considered to be a Government
and Mission sympathiser (YI SAVE BIHAINIM TOK BILONG MISSIN NA
GUTMAN TASOL) and that conditions in the village were not pro-
gressing as fast as the people desired. A man who had been
active in the cult movement in 1946 was chosen as his successor.
POKIO admitted that he was convinced that the Government and
the Mission had the right solution for their problems and that
they (the people) could achieve nothing by a return to anything
resembling the 1946 approach to solving their problems of econ-
omic advancement.

Wrote a lot of letters for Polat to give him a little of clear thinking as in B. P. I.

I also noticed that LUCAS of Polat has once again become a Councillor, after an absence of a few years. At the time of the U.N. visit he was very outspoken on how the Government was holding the people back. This man has an emotional militant approach to things - a rabble-rouser type without education or positive motivation.

Ague

KULEP of Penchal, who I have always regarded as a steady reliable person with a lot of common sense, has been replaced by a person of whom I know nothing at the moment.

My interpretation of these changes is that the people are possibly becoming impatient with the Council's progress, so are trying these more rabid types in the hope that they can produce better results.

I will confirm the appointment of these Councillors, whom I consider may be sources of trouble. Their activities will be kept, as far as possible, under supervision. At the time of the Council Meeting I warned all appointees that a certain standard of conduct was expected of each one and that if it was found that any of them were doing anything to bring the Council into disrepute, I would suspend them and recommend their dismissal.

I also informed the Rambuto Councillors that I was aware of the cult activities of KIPEL and others and that these people were free to believe whatever they wanted to and practise any form of religion, so long as it did not interfere with the freedom or well-being of any individual, as they would then be breaking the law and lawbreakers would be dealt with through the Courts.

I am not pleased with what I consider are present trends. There is no indication that the anti-mission feeling in Council villages is lessening and recently allegations were made that PAHUS Councillor of Pitvlu was advocating that mission schools should not be supported, as they were not teaching the right things and that there should only be Council schools. By this I presume he means Government Schools in Council areas. I will have this man in for a discussion within the next few days and endeavour to clarify his thinking on this matter.

During the recent meeting of all village officials, Councillors and interested adults, I endeavoured to explain to them the reason for their present standard of living, factors of climate, terrain, soil, knowledge - in fact the limitations imposed by their physical and social environment. From this point I then outlined the improvements possible that they could expect to make and the means by which these improvements could be achieved. I also enumerated the benefits that their environment gave them, as opposed to other areas. The idea behind all this being to try and make them content with limited horizons and to make the most of the benefits their environment can offer them and so put a stop to restless seeking for the achievement of impossible goals by toil-free effort. However, some

inland groups refuse to accept the fact that they should be prepared to live in areas where little development of cash crops can successfully be pursued and so requests have since been made for permission to move on to vacant Administration land on the southern boundaries of the Lorengau area and to plant permanent cash crops on them. Permission was refused. Information has also been sought by inland and landless island groups as to the possibility of working Salesia Plantation or obtaining other pieces of coastal land. Negotiations with the owner of Salesia have not been fruitful as unreasonable rents and conditions of tenure have been requested.

I have requested the Director of Lands to investigate the possibility of granting native groups permission to work abandoned properties held by the Custodian of Expropriated Properties, for whom prospective owners have not been found. Possibly you could give this suggestion some backing.

The whole problem revolves around land tenure and it would seem that in the future something will have to be done to make available undeveloped coastal land to those individuals who wish to develop it. A present complication is the fact that there is only a feeling for group development rather than individual effort for an area which an individual could manage.

I have digressed from the matter of this report, but I trust that you will consider that this has been a suitable vehicle to bring to your notice certain trends in this area. *John*

To sum up, I would say that the situation can be kept in hand for several years but I feel that steps must be taken now to try and find a solution for these people without land, which lends itself to development - that is land accessible to road or sea transport. The most feasible solution is the obtaining by some means of coastal land as the construction of a vehicle road to the inland areas is a large task for which funds will possibly never be available and the potential of the inland area will never be apparent as the people will continue to stay as squatters on the coast, becoming more unsettled with each year that passes.

W. J. Johnston
W. J. JOHNSTON
District Officer

c.c. O.I.C. Baluan.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/4/60

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/2/1

BALUAN.

18th June, 1960.

District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT - No. BAL 2 of 59/60 :

INTRODUCTION.

The biennial elections for the Baluan Native Local Government Council were conducted on this patrol. Also, further discussions were held in the hope of amalgamating more villages under one Councillor.

As the writer had only just completed a patrol through the area, a report on native situation, agriculture, etc. will not be included. These have remained relatively unchanged since the previous patrol (some three weeks prior to this patrol).

Also, due to the proximity of the coming Council Meeting, the patrol was completed in the short space of some ten days. Therefore, matters irrelevant to the above were not generally brought up. However, certain native enquiries and complaints will be forwarded to you under separate cover.

COUNCIL.

The possibility of further villages amalgamating under one Councillor was brought before the people of Baluan Island. It was hoped that these people might be prepared to reduce the present number of eight Councillors to either two or three. The considered combinations were MOUK/POLOT/LIPAN and MANUAL/BONE/PARIOI/PERILIK or a similar compromise.

The Mouks and Polots were prepared to combine under one Councillor, but were not prepared to join with any of the 'true' Baluans. This seemed to be mainly due to their spirit of independence as has been observed in most of the MANUE or Salt-Water people and resentment for the land-owning Baluans by whose grace they have been 'loaned' land on which to live.

Various possible combinations of villages were then put forward to the remaining people of Baluan. This was to no avail. During the German times there had been two Luluaia on Baluan - one for the Lipans and early coastal inhabitants, the second for the inlanders who had started migrating to the coast. This had led to much discontent and petty jealousies amongst the six villages which existed at that time.

COUNCIL contd.

They finally broke up into their separate groups under individual officials for each village. The present five villages are not prepared to combine in any way. However, some of the people do hope that the next generation may alter the present state of bitterness while not prepared to do anything about it themselves.

As the people of Buks/Bultangalon claimed that voting had not been fairly held, a further count was taken re the possible combination. This voting together with that at Baluan and those included in the previous report are attached hereto under Appendix 'A'.


The patrol was advanced by the people of Lolo and Maringel with a request of a Councillor for each place. As both places are separated by sea and not within a reasonable distance of each other, it is hoped that this request may be granted by the District Officer - Local Government before the drafting of the new Constitution.

Elections.

The biennial elections were carried out under secret ballot with a satisfactory attendance of voters. Appendix 'B' gives details of the voting. Elections were the same as for 1958 (see later note).

At Buks a woman was nominated for the elections held for Buks and Bultangalon. This is the second time in which women have been nominated in the Council Elections.

It was explained to those villages which are desirous of combining under one Councillor (see Appendix 'A') that, while these elections were valid, it is hoped that a reelection may take place some six months after the new Constitution is approved. This election would only be for those villages which are desirous of amalgamation, the others electing their Councillors for the usual two years. (This information was conveyed to the writer by the District Officer - Local Government.)


(G.W. Tillman) C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,

BALUAN.

25 July 1960.

PATROL REPORT No. BAL 2-59/60

PATROL DIARY :

- 5/6/60 Departed Baluan for Buks per M.V. Peu.
- 6/6/60 Council elections held at Buks and Pelikawa. Proceeded to Tawi where Tawi, Loicha and Johnston elections were completed.
- 7/6/60 Elections at Lei and Londru, thence to Bunai.
- 8/6/60 To Patusi, Nohang and Pere where elections were held. Return to Bunai for elections.
- 9/6/60 Lahang and Lowaia/Yiriu/Malea elections held. Departed Bunai calling at Naringel for partial election Naringel/Lolo, staying over night Lolo.
- 10/6/60 Lolo/Naringel election concluded. To Sou where elections were held.
- 11/6/60 Elections : Derimbat, Korou, Liap, LowaII and Poluso/NDrelap. thence to Lorengau.
- 12/6/60 To Momote.
- 13/6/60 To Pak where Tandual/Hchai elections were held.
- 14/6/60 Nauna and Loamat elections held, overnight Loamat.
- 15/6/60 Penchal and Lenkau elections, thence to Baluan.

END OF PATROL.

APPENDIX 'A'

Village Combination	In Favour of One Councillor	In Favour of Stopping asat present	Others
1. LAHAN & MOKK, TIKO, MALEA	20) 137) 157	NIL "	"
PERE & PATUSI	142) 20) 162	"	"
BUKE & BULTANGALOU	45) 64) 109	27) 20) 47	"
MOUK & POLOT	83) 28) 111	NIL 3) 3	"
TAWI & JOHNSTON & LOICHA.	51) 39) 13) 103	NIL " "	3 (a) 4 (b)

(a) These Tawi people abstained from voting as they stated that it was not up to them, but to those who had come to live with them.

(b) The four Johnston Islanders wanted two Councillors but did not know how they wanted them divided nor why they voted so.

2. At BALUAN :

NUMBER PRESENT	IN FAVOUR OF REMAINING AS AT PRESENT	OTHERS
LIPAN -- 42	3	11 (i)
MANUAI - 52	49	3 (iii)
SONE - 41	41	nil
PARIOI - 40	38	2 (iii)
PERILIK- 29	29	nil
TOTAL : 204	188	16

(i) The eleven were in favour of joining with MOUK/POLOT only.

(ii) The three MANUAI people wanted two Councillors : MANUAI/SONE and PARIOI/PERILIK while LIPAN remain separate.

(iii) The two PARIOI wanted one Councillor for the entire of Baluan.