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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Pomio (in a folder)  
ACCESSION No. 496  
VOL. No: 9: 1968-1969 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 1

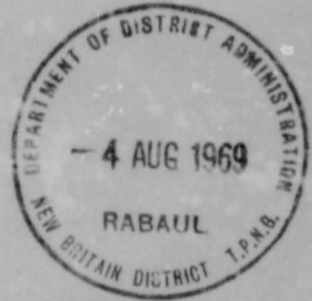
[ Pomio Report No 9 Feb 1969 only in folder ]

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> 9-68/69	1-60	Rikxoort W. Van Po	Mansing, Inland Melka, Coastal Melka		
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60 pages



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO 9/1968-69  
 Patrol Conducted by W. VAN RIJKOORT, Patrol Officer  
 Area Patrolled Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Melkoi, Mamusi 1 and 2  
 Census Divisions  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T.J. BUISING, CPO  
 Natives 3 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 18/4/1969 to 30/5/1969

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/1968

Medical March/1969 (part only)

Map Reference 1 Mile Army Provisional

Objects of Patrol Annual Census, Area Study, Political Education,  
Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

*W. van Rijkoort*

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 ... ..



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DISCOM  
67-4-17

RABAUL

PO'S/gk

24th September, 1969

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

PATROL REPORT NO. POMIO 9/68-69

Attached please find a Situation Report and Area Study of the MAMUSI, MELKOI, and MANSONG Census Divisions of the Pomio Sub-District.

Notwithstanding the area's lack of economic potential and rugged terrain it is now time to positively extend Administration influence and to do this the degree of contact between these people and the Administration must be substantially increased; it cannot be achieved by once a year patrols. It is clear that the establishment of the Base Camp at Uvol is an immediate necessity.

The possible exploitation of the timber resources of the Melkoi-Torlu timber area in the Mamusi No.2 Census Division and the Ania timber stand in the MANSONG Census Division, together with the fact that there are large tracts of level easily accessible country available which could be utilised for development or resettlement, allows some hope for the future development of the area.

The Report and Area Study submitted by Mr. Van Rikxoort are excellent and the information contained in them provides the necessary base on which to ground future field work in this area.

*H. W. West*  
(H.W. WEST)  
District Commissioner  
East New Britain District

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A.L.P.R. 68/69

WHM

Sub-District Office,  
POMIO,  
East New Britain.

21st July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
East New Britain,  
RABAUL.

REPORT OF POMIO PATROL No. 9/1968-69.

I forward herewith three copies of the above report covering a patrol to the Mamusi, Melkoi and Mansong Census Divisions conducted by Messrs. W. van Rikxoort, P.O., and T.J. Buising, C.P.O. The report is in two parts - Situation Report and Area Study, in accordance with current departmental instructions.

The area covered by the patrol includes a large portion of what can be termed the economically impoverished inland of the Pomio Sub District, offering little hope for optimism in the future - an attitude adequately presented in this report. My specific comments to matters raised in the report are as follows:-

Government Influence.

Mr van Rikxoort presents a fairly serious indictment of government policies in relation to backward areas, however the facts cannot be denied: on a comparative scale areas such as the Mamusi Census Divisions have suffered through Administration neglect, and frankly, we can consider ourselves fortunate that the situation is not worse. There is little doubt that the Administration's low rating in these areas is largely attributable to the area's lack of economic potential, aggravated by an inhospitable terrain, for it can rightly be said that for many years now ~~the~~ the Administration has concentrated its resources of manpower and finance to developing areas capable of becoming economically viable. It is of course difficult to question such a policy in a developing country, except that it gives little consolation to either the people living in the area, or Administration officers responsible for the development of the area.

I consider a real need exists for the Administration to step up its rate of activities in all divisions covered by this patrol, as a matter of urgency. The suggested establishment of a Base Camp at Uvol has been mooted for some time, and I would recommend that this be commenced towards the end of the current wet season, i.e. September/October, initially to be staffed by a D.D.A. field officer and three policemen, together with a Local Government Assistant. The Departments of Agriculture and Education should be asked to take an interest in the area, which hitherto has been virtually non-existent, in an effort to find solutions to some of the problems facing the people.

Local Government.

The statement in the report that reaction to joining a Council is "often violent" is not elaborated and I would tend to doubt that the imposition of a Council covering all five Census Divisions will be violently opposed. It is interesting to note the similarity of views and arguments encountered by the patrol with those reported elsewhere in New Britain. Notwithstanding the continued voicing of protest, I recommend that the five Census



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Divisions be amalgamated to form a Local Government Council in the immediate future. To this effect ~~xxxxxx~~ I am preparing a draft proclamation for submission to you at an early date, in the hope that elections can be held in time for the new Council to commence operations no later than January 1970. Extended postponements beyond that target date would, I feel, worsen the already bad situation prevailing in the areas concerned.

It is obvious at this stage that the proposed Council will be classified as "low-level" and will require considerable financial assistance from the Administration to enable it to carry out community works in the initial years. As mentioned in the report though, the principles of 'home rule' provided within the Local Government system can be expected to help greatly in the task of removing political ignorance, and thus makes the formation of a Council particularly desirable.

#### House of Assembly.

The omnipotence of Mr Urekit, M.H.A. in the two Mamusi Divisions has not altered in the last three or four years. It is indicative of the local independence of the Kivung Movement that Mr Urekit has not paid a visit to the Mamusi area for well over eighteen months; his neglect of these people has apparently had little effect on Kivung activities in the area, confirming earlier beliefs that the Movement uses Mr Urekit, rather than the opposite.

#### Political Education.

It is unfortunate that the officers' efforts in the direction of political education met with little or no response from the people, and I would have liked to have seen more reactions (albeit negative) recorded in the report. On previous occasions I have stated that the failure of the Administration to equip field officers with visual aids for political education makes this task particularly difficult, and this is particularly so in areas such as these. Even the most enthusiastic and imaginative educator would experience failure in the Mamusi area without "gadgets" such as slide- and movie projectors, to enliven proceedings.

#### Communications.

The missionary at Au'una has shown commendable courage and optimism in tackling the construction of a vehicular road from Au'una to the coast, and I certainly consider the project worthy of encouragement. Separate application will be made for this project to be listed in the Rural Development Works programme, and I would be grateful if you could approach the Army for assistance in designing routes.

#### Activities of Development Departments.

The complete neglect of all inland Census Divisions, as well as the coastal areas west of Pomio, by the Department of Agriculture is utterly deplorable. Officers visit ~~Kirikiri~~ Pomio from Rabaul every three months or so, "familiarise" themselves with the area for two or three weeks, and achieve virtually nothing. The Agricultural Assistants based at Pomio do little beyond carrying out an occasional coconut census, controlling pests and assisting the Mengen people with advice on coconut planting and processing - their usefulness is limited.

My main concern in this matter is that we cannot expect to obtain results and progress in economic development singlehanded, D.A.S.F. must play its role in this Sub District, and it is high time that an Agricultural Officer is stationed at Pomio to direct agricultural extension projects throughout the Sub-District.



Law and Order.

The Kivung Movement has long been recognised as a body with its own set of disciplines and internal machinery for dealing with minor offenders. Punishments handed out by the hierarchy normally takes the form of a fine.

Paramount Luluai El'otei of Maso has now died, the last of the Paramount Luluais in the Pomio Sub District.

Cults and Unrest.

An interesting stage has been reached in relation to the Kivung Movement in the Mamusi Divisions. It is clear now that they are denying the leadership of the Movement in Menger hands to the extent that they are disillusioned with leaders such as Mr Balatape; their continued recognition of Mr Urekit M.H.A. as the leader of their philosophies and as their figure-head, a role which he now no longer wants to play. What the ultimate outcome will be is difficult to predict at this stage; certainly at present apart from the fact that the Movement has tended to suppress progress in economic development (and this hardly makes any impact on the Mamusi people), the cult is fairly harmless. Ancestor worship and other heathenistic practices in their present form present little cause for alarm.

Resettlement.

The report's mention of the possible existence of suitable agricultural land in the Mansong with potential for resettlement development is definitely worth examining closer. Would it be possible please for the Department of Lands to carry out a survey to this effect. It may well prove suitable for resettling some of the under-privileged people from the Mamusi and Extended Menger Census Divisions.

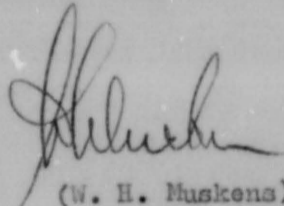
Mining Prospecting.

The expression of enthusiastic reception to mineral prospecting in the area covered by the patrol is very heartening, and is similar to the attitude prevailing throughout the Pomio Sub District.

Summary.

Mr van Rikxoort has submitted an excellent patrol report, valuable in particular for the detailed information in the Area Study. Although the report conveys a feeling of pessimism rather than hope, it should be remembered that, apart from the coastal places, the area patrolled has made little progress in recent years, is economically desolate, and all-in-all makes for frustrating patrolling. Nonetheless, the future of all five Census Divisions can well turn out much brighter, providing the recommendations made earlier for more concentrated Administration activity are carried out.

Field Officers Journals and Camping Allowance claims for Messrs van Rikxoort and Buising are attached.



(W. H. Muskens)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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PATROL REPORT

District; EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No.: POMI 9/68-69

Patrol Conducted by: W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Melkoi

Mamusl 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans : Mr. T.J. BUISING CPO

Natives : 3 Members R.P. & M.G.C.

Duration - From 18/4/69 to 30/5/69

Number of days : 43

Did Medical Assistant accompany? : No.

Last Patrol to Area - DDA April 1968

PHD March 1969 (part only)

Map Reference : 1 Mile Army Provisional

Objects of Patrol: Annual Census, Area Study, Political  
Education, Routine Administration.

Monday 18.4.69 Departed WAPU at 0700. Arrived Mansong at 0800. Camp set up at Mansong. Area study statistics collected. Talk to L.S.C. & M.G.C. in afternoon.

Tuesday 19.4.69 Departed Mansong at 0700. Arrived Melkoi at 0800. Camp set up at Melkoi. Area study statistics collected. Talk to L.S.C. & M.G.C. in afternoon.

Wednesday 20.4.69 Departed Melkoi at 0700. Arrived Melkoi at 0800. Camp set up at Melkoi. Area study statistics collected. Talk to L.S.C. & M.G.C. in afternoon.

Thursday 21.4.69 Sunday observed at MANUSL. Morning talk at night to L.S.C. and general statistics collection.

Friday 22.4.69 Departed MANUSL at 0700 hours, arrived Melkoi at 0800 hours. Area study statistics collected. Talk to L.S.C. & M.G.C. in afternoon.



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## DIARY

- | MIGRATIC  |         |   |
|-----------|---------|---|
| F         | M       |   |
| Friday    | 18.4.69 | Departed Pomie per MV "Langu" at 0630 hours on Mamusi patrol. Arrived Catholic Mission Uvol at 1530 hours. Talks with priest on possible purchase of Mission land for establishing a base camp. Slept at UVOL.  |
| Saturday  | 19.4.69 | Departed UVOL at 0700 hours. Arrived MAKMAK village at 0930 hours. Disembarked and camp set up. Census revised by Mr Buising GPO. Talks with village officials.   |
| Sunday    | 20.4.69 | Observed at MAKMAK. Talks with villagers on L.G.C., H. of A., Timber Rights Purchase and other topics.  |
| Monday    | 21.4.69 | Departed MAKMAK at 0630 hours. Boarded canoes near UMSIPEL at 0830 hours (45 minutes walk only.) Arrived junction with LAONI River at 1230 hours against strong current. Walked to WAIPO and arrived at 1500 hours. (Two hours easy walk). Camp made. |
| Tuesday   | 22.4.69 | Inspected LOPUN village, 2 hours walk away and returned to Waipo at 1300 hours. Mr Buising revising census at Ainbul.   |
| Wednesday | 23.4.69 | Census of WAIPO and 2 Lopun. Mr Buising returned at 1200 hours. Talks with WAIPO, AINBUL and LOPUN villagers on L.G.C., H of A., etc. rather poor response. Some enquiries about Timber Rights Purchase.  |
| Thursday  | 24.4.69 | Departed WAIPO at 0700. Boarded canoes at 0900, arrived UMSIPEL at 1115 hours. Camp made. Census revised. Area Study statistics collected. Talks on L.G.C., H of A., reaction fair.   |
| Friday    | 25.4.69 | Departed UMSIPEL at 0700. Arrived SIMI at 0945. Camp set up and census revised. Talks on L.G.C. H. of A. and other topics; strong opposition to joining L.G.C. mainly because of tax. Area Study statistics collected.                                |
| Saturday  | 26.4.69 | Departed SIMI at 0700. Arrived TAVOLO at 1030 hours. Camp made, census revised. Rain in the afternoon.  |
| Sunday    | 27.4.69 | Sunday observed at TAVOLO. Meeting held at night on L.G.C. and general political education.   |
| Monday    | 28.4.69 | Departed TAVOLO at 0700 hours, arrived MELETON 0930 hours. Census revised of nearby villages MELETON, UVOL and UNANELE. Talks with Fr. Esher at C.M. and Mission statistics collected.  |

- Tuesday 29.4.69 Census revised of nearby RUAHANA and PULPULO villages. Counting of coconut palms. Talks held to villagers on L.G.C., H.ofA and economic development. They have resigned themselves to the fact that a Council will be established and no further active opposition was encountered.
- Wednesday 30.4.69 Departed MELTON at 0700, arrived LAUBIS at 0900. Census revised. Departed at 1030 hours and arrived PILAMATANA at 1200 hours. Camp made. Census revised. Talks on L.G.C. Violent opposition by these people to join one and a completely negative result of the explanations given.
- Thursday 1.5.69 Mr. Buising for Census to KANUNU. Main party to HAUMAKIA via POIO, one hour walk. Rejoined by Mr. Buising. Census of HAUMAKIA and HAULO. Rain in the afternoon.
- Friday 2.5.69 Departed 0700 for census at MEIS, arrived 0900 along a steep track. A miserable little place without any prospects. Left at 1000 hours, arrived HAUMAKIA at 1130 hours. Talks during afternoon with villagers on L.G.C. Result much the same as at PILAMATANA.
- Saturday 3.5.69 Departed HAUMAKIA at 0700 hours, arrived KORATUL at 0800. Census revised. Mr. Buising on to KEMMININGO. Main party arrived MASO at 1130 after 45 minutes along good track. Camp made. Talks with various Village Officials.
- Sunday 4.5.69 Observed at MASO. Rejoined by Mr Buising. Visited EIBOTEI, Paramount Lulua now confined to his house through old age.
- Monday 5.5.69 Census revised of nearby MENINGA and MASO. Inspection of villages and possible vehicular road sites. Talks with village officials. Area Study statistics. Talks on L.G.C., H ofA, and economic development to villagers from PUNUM, SAHILIL and RAULILI.
- Tuesday 6.5.69 Census of PUNUM by Mr Buising. Census of RAULILI and SAHILIL by self. Heavy rain in the afternoon.
- Wednesday 7.5.69 Departed MASO at 0700, arrived MEINGI at 1000 hours ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour delay in crossing Melkoi River). Camp made. Continuous rain from noon.
- Thursday 8.5.69 Census of nearby KANGALONA and ATU revised by Mr. Buising, returned MEINGI at 1500 hours. Census revised of MEINGI. Inspected RANO Plantation for site of possible base camp.
- Friday 9.5.69 Departed MEINGI at 0800, arrived ATU at 0915. Talks held with ATU and KANGALONA villages on L.G.C.? H. of A and cargo cults. Little response.



- Departed at 1130 and arrived MEINGI at 1300 in heavy rain.
- Saturday 10.5.69 Saturday at MEINGI.
- Sunday 11.5.69 Sunday at MEINGI.
- Monday 12.5.69 Departed MEINGI at 0715 hours, arrived PEPING at 1020 hours. Last hour difficult walk. Census revised. Political talks at night. (H. of A., L.G.C. and Kivung). Opposed to joining a Council. The "Komiti" in this village is very influential. No complaints.
- Tuesday 13.5.69 Departed PEPING at 0700 hours, arrived MAL. MALU at 0910 hours. Census revised. Mr. Buising proceeded to GNALALA to revise census of ULUTU which is now situated near GNALALA. Discussions on L.G.C., H. of A., Kivung etc with people from the three villages at night. As expected there is a strong opposition to joining a Council., Kivung as strong as ever but the people resent Bernard's involvement.
- Wednesday 14.5.69 Departed MALMALU at 0730, arrived LOMELEPENA at 0940. Census revised. Talks held on L.G.C., H. of A. and cults. Strong opposition to joining Council.
- Thursday 15.5.69 Departed LOMELEPENA at 0700, steep descent and ascent to Malubu River. Arrived MAPUNA at 1045 hours. Census revised. Talks at night. Little response but no open hostility to joining a Council.
- Friday 16.5.69 Departed MAPUNA at 0700 hours. Arrived PELIN at 0720. Census revised. Departed at 0820, arrived AU'UNA at 1020 hours. Made Camp.
- Saturday 17.5.69 Mr. Buising to TALOLO to revise census, AU'UNA census in the morning. Mr. Buising returned at 1330 hours.
- Sunday 18.5.69 Sunday observed at AU'UNA.
- Monday 19.5.69 Patrol split. Mr. Buising to revise three villages, myself departed AU'UNA at 0800 with Fr. Hartmann of AU'UNA C.M. to inspect route of proposed road to coast. Many difficult stretches and obstacles but work has already commenced and a strip of about 8 miles cleared. Returned to AU'UNA at 1600 hours.
- Tuesday 20.5.69 Further inspection of proposed road and possible alternative route, returned at 1100 hours. Mr. Buising returned. Talks at night with people from various villages on H. of A., L.G.C. and Kivung. Little interest shown and their main concern is that part of the Kivung money is under control of Bernard. Koriam is still blindly revered, and has their absolute faith.



- Wednesday 21.5.69 Departed AU'UNA at 0730 hours, arrived KAITOTO via MADUNA and PELIM at 1010 hours. Easy walk downhill. Camp made. Census revised and talks given on L.G.C., H.ofA., proposed AU'UNA Road and other subjects.
- Thursday 22.5.69 Departed KAITOTO at 0700 hours, steep descent to Tol River, thence along river bed. Arrived OKIMPUNA at 0900 hours. Camp made. Census revised. Rain during afternoon. Talks on H. of A., L.G.C., MHA, Kivung etc with villagers at night. No response except when declaring their faith in the Kivung Movement.
- Friday 23.5.69 Departed OKIMPUNA 0700 and arrived at combined villages of PAKA, BILI and PAKAPUNA 0815 hours. A number of people absent at AU'UNA C.M. for special church services. Census revised. Talks with village officials. One escaped prisoner from Hoskins S.D. arrested.
- Saturday 24.5.69 At PAKA. Talks at night on L.G.C., MHA, H.ofA. and other subjects. These people are strong supporters of KORIAM MHA and the Movement and are not interested in anything else.
- Sunday 25.5.69 Observed at above village.
- Monday 26.5.69 Departed BILI at 0730 hours, arrived VOISAPUNA at 0830, census revised. Departed at 0915 hours and arrived SERANGUNA at 1200 hours. Census revised. Talks at night on L.G.C. and other political subjects. Little or no response except in the Kivung Movement.
- Tuesday 27.5.69 Departed SERANGUNA at 0700 hours, arrived PALAIVOLU at 0930. Several members of the patrol sick which slowed down the patrol. Census revised. Talks on L.G.C., H.of A. etc. Again the people are only interested in the Kivung, their financial contributions to the organisation, its leadership etc.
- Wednesday 28.5.69 Departed PALAIVOLU at 0730 hours, arrived MAITO at 0915 hours, again with several members of the patrol sick. Census revised. Talks on L.G.C, H.of A etc. for a few minutes only.
- Thursday 29.5.69 Departed MAITO at 0730 hours, arrived BAIRAMAN at 1200 hours. Camp made.
- Friday 30.5.69 Collected by Catholic Mission boat at 1500 hours, arrived POMIO at 1800 hours. Patrol stood down.

SITUATION REPORTIntroduction:

The area patrolled consists of five census divisions, viz. Mansong, Coastal Melkoi, Inland Melkoi and Mamusi No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

The Mansong Census Division is a large, mostly flat area off Montague Harbour and has a population of less than 400. An amount of \$26000 has recently been paid to these people for purchase of timber rights which has elevated them instantly from relative poverty to one of the higher income groups in the Territory.

The Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions consist of a number of villages along the coast and in a line parallel to the coast some miles inland. Their economic potential is reasonably favorable with large tracts of land still available for increased coconut plantings.

The two Mamusi Census Divisions are a problem area and will likely remain so in the foreseeable future. Their isolation in a mountainous and precipitous terrain, cut by innumerable river and creeks and rainfall of up to 300 inches per year makes cash cropping and other economic development such as timber, extremely difficult.

Political development has been virtually nonexistent in the area. The only Administration contact with the people is through yearly patrols conducted by Departmental officers, on which subjects such as Local Government, the House of Assembly and other political subjects are discussed and explained, but with little positive result. The reasons for this and suggested remedies will be discussed under the appropriate headings of this report.

A. POLITICAL.(a) Government Influence.

It is an unfortunate feature that the influence and impact on economic, political and social development by the Administration to date has been negligible. This is partly due to the isolation of most of the area, small number of staff stationed at Pomio in the past, lack of follow up patrols, shortage of funds and transport etc.

Yearly DDA patrols have been conducted since 1944 and several others by PED officers. No complaints are ever laid before patrolling officers and all legal matters and law-breakers are dealt with on village level.

The people are extremely conservative in a negative way in that any change introduced by Government officials, even if obviously to their advantage, is usually resisted and will only be accepted when forced to. Because of the lack of contact various rules and regulations are often deliberately ignored with impunity, again to the detriment of effective government.

Little or no notice has been taken of lectures by government officials, however when Mr. Koriam MHA introduced his



strange dogma and was instrumental in establishing the Movement, all conservatism and customs were thrown overboard. One of their arguments, strongly defended, is that Koriam brought law and order. Explanations that this is one of the duties and prerogatives of the Government are met with silence and uncomprehending stares. Suggestions of introducing Local Government, cash cropping etc. are often countered by such statements as: "We have to ask Koriam first, we voted for him and we will do whatever he says".

The Kivung Movement in the Mamusi Census Divisions has virtually usurped all functions of the Government. The Melkoi people have not changed, politically speaking for the past fifteen years or so. They have often a sullen manner and an anti Government attitude; they want to be strictly left alone. Statements such as: "What has the Government ever done for us" are occasionally made by the more forward leaders. It is unfortunately true that these accusations are not wholly without foundation.

The present situation is very unsatisfactory and some remedial action should be taken before the people have hardened their attitude towards the Government even further.

The obvious solution is a closer contact with the people. The establishment of a base camp or patrol post, already planned for Uvol in the Coastal Melkoi area, should do much to counteract the present situation.

#### (b) Local Government.

A Local Government Council has not yet been established in the area but this will probably be done so within the 9 months or so for all five Census Divisions.

Reaction to joining a Council has been unfavorable, often violently so. This is especially the case with the Inland Melkoi and to a lesser extent the two Mamusi Census Divisions. The Coastal Melkoi people have decided to accept the inevitable, although with bad grace. The small Mansong group, bewildered with their sudden wealth, are the only one who are quite happy about it.

The main reasons for objections are alleged inability to pay taxes and that a Council can do nothing objective and positive for them. They often go to great lengths to defend their case. In one village, Pilamatan, it was found that all the coconut palms were without nuts. It was claimed that some strange disease had caused the nuts to drop off when still small, hence no copra could be produced to pay Council tax. It has since been ascertained that all nuts were taken off the palms prior to the arrival of the patrol in the village. A good try and they almost got away with it. Another argument, again stubbornly defended, was that the Tolai people have to resort to prostitution to raise their taxes. When the fallacy of this was explained and the impressive record of the Gaselle Peninsula L.G. Council was pointed out they were not impressed.

They have made up their mind that they do not want to join a Council. This of course, is partly due to the fact that on previously patrols the people have been told that if they objected they would not be forced to join. Consequently they have voiced their opposition at every opportunity and when no Council was established attributed this to their own stand on the issue.

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It has been intimated on this patrol that a Council will probably be established regardless. It is politically desirable for such a move to be made soon. The people have no knowledge of politics outside their own village sphere, except the negative and damaging effect of Mr Koriam MHA in the Mamusi area, and are very backwards in this respect.

A Council in the area cannot hope to undertake an extensive Capital Works Programme for some years in view of the incapacity of most people to pay high taxes. It would be invaluable, however, to foster a greater political awareness, act as a medium of information and generally bring the people out of their narrow and hostile attitude to change and new ideas.

(c) House of Assembly.

The knowledge of the House of Assembly varies from total ignorance to some vague ideas in the Melkoi Census Divisions to some wild and distorted notions in the Mamusi area, the stronghold of the Koriam Movement.

There are several causes for this. The idea of democratic government is alien to these people and explanations as to how it came about make little impression. Its workings are little understood and often a vague suspicion is evident although on the whole these people are remarkably uncommunicative.

Little information as to the performance of the House finds its way to the area although there are a number of radios in various villages. Unfortunately these are continuously tuned in to the inane chatter and hillbilly music of Radio Rabaul and have little value for political education.

(d) House of Assembly Member.

The impact of the Member for the Pomio-Kandrian Open electorate, Mr Koriam Urekit, has been startling in the Mamusi and absolutely zero in the Mansong and Inland and Melkoi Census Divisions.

It is well known, of course, that he is the leader of the Kivung Movement cult and so far this has been his sole contribution to this part of the electorate. He has managed to influence the Mamusi people to such a degree that they regard him virtually as their prophet and any decision of importance they want to take must first be sanctioned by Mr. Koriam to make it "legal". This, incidentally, includes any measures the Government may want to introduce.

Strangely enough he has had no success with the Mansong and Melkoi people. When he visits Uvel Catholic Mission by ship en route to his home village, he carefully avoids all contact with them even to the extent of refusing to have discussions with people from nearby villages. Instead he will wait for the Mamusi people to come down to the coast to meet him.

He rarely patrols the area, which may or may not be auspicious. Frequent personal contact could dispel some of the incredibly stupid notions wrongly attributed to him but



on the other hand he could quite easily reaffirm their beliefs in his "legitimate" ideas.

Very little is known by the people of Mr. Koriam's performance in the House during the past five years during which he has represented the Pomio-Kandrian Open Electorate. This is no doubt due, in varying degrees, through the lack of radios and other news media and the fact that Mr. Koriam does little or no patrolling in the more difficult parts of his electorate.

At any rate he does not seem to have any clear perception of his duties, except for various conceptions evolved by himself, and it seems likely this situation will remain so for the remainder of Mr. Koriam's tenure as a member.

(a) Political Education.

One of the aims of the patrol was to hold political education talks in all villages and hold seminars at selected, centrally situated villages.

It was found that the people in the area have little or no knowledge of the political changes taking place in the Territory nor are they interested enough to make any enquiries. It was obvious that talks held since 1963, before the first House of Assembly elections, have made little or no impression.

The lectures given were mainly about the basic principles of democracy and how it was developed over the years, the role of the House of Assembly and its members and the duties of the MHAs towards their constituents. Some of the material published by the Department of Information and Extension Services, e.g. *Sowai finds His Country*, were not particularly suitable as they seem to be written for ten year old dimwits and are often irritating with their smug style.

Two publications however, *Government in Papua and New Guinea* and *Local Government in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea* were very useful. They are concise and clearly written. Much of the content of the lectures were based on these two publications and alterations and additions made wherever it became necessary because of local circumstances.

It can be very trying when during or after lecture or question time one of the leaders, after some consultation with other villagers, jumps up and declares that they are very interested in politics but that they are really only concerned what Koriam thinks of all this and what he (Koriam) wants to do with the Kivung money that has been collected and banked in Pomio.

In other, non-Kivung, areas there were mostly blank stares and polite agreements. Perhaps this is not altogether surprising in view of the lack of contact by patrols or



such media as newspapers or radios, and much more intensive education will be needed to rectify this situation.

(f) Village Officials.

Most of the Iulucis and Tultals are becoming old and feeble and no new appointments have been made in the past few years, presumably because of the imminent introduction of local government.

In the Nansong and Melkoi they are still following their accustomed role of complete inactivity on behalf of the government. In the Mamusi area whatever influence they may have had before has been absorbed by the Kivung Movement "Committees", the chosen representatives of Mr. Koriam. All decisions of importance are made through or even by these Committees with the approval of the rest of the villagers.

With the decline of government influence the village officials standing has correspondingly deteriorated and they only become active when patrols visit their village, except of course in some cases where village officials themselves are chosen as Committee.

B. ECONOMIC.

(a) Communications.

In much of the area covered by the patrol, especially in both Mamusi Census Divisions, the lack of access from the sea is a serious handicap to economic development.

A start has been made on a road from Moingi Village on the coast to Au'una Catholic Mission. This project was commenced at the instigation of the priest at Au'una. Within three months about 9 miles have been cleared of undergrowth and heavy trees, an impressive feat. All labour is done virtually on a voluntary basis with the Catholic Mission paying a small subsidy for occasional token payments to labourers. This may not be a particularly wise move, but the priest claims that in view of the expected length of the project, estimated at between three and four years, the local people are not prepared to provide their services free for the entire period. The argument that this road is entirely for their benefit is generally accepted, but with certain reservations.

There is a serious shortage of tools for this project and a submission will be made to the Assistant District Commissioner at Pomio, suggesting that a subsidy be applied for under the Rural Development Programme for the purchase of tools.

Part of the proposed route, including the most difficult part at Au'una, was inspected during the patrol. The technical difficulties involved, e.g. grading and levelling, are considerable and some expert advice would be desirable when clearing has been completed. Perhaps an army team or some members of the Australian Universities Volunteer organisation during the summer holidays may be able to help out. It is too soon to make any definite suggestions and recommendations but these could be made from time to time as and when progress warrants it.

It is important, both politically and economically, that the Administration takes an interest in this road. Public relations with the Mamusi people will no doubt be improved greatly when it becomes evident that the Administration is prepared to use some of its resources to assist. An added advantage is that regular work on this road will prevent them to sit for days on end in their club houses and increase their already considerable involvement with the Kivung Movement. Work therapy may not be a complete cure but will go a long way.

(h) General Rural Development.

Considerable progress is being made in the increase of production in copra in some of the villages of the Coastal Melkoi Census Division. They have obtained a Copra Marketing Board number and per capita income is rising steadily in these villages.

This is the only bright spot in an otherwise dismal situation. The row of villages in the Inland Melkoi parallel to the coast have good land available for planting of economic trees but in their apathy and lethargy have never bothered to do so to any worthwhile extent, although they have been advised to do so even by some of the coastal villages.

Communications and transport problems in this particular area are not impossible and could be overcome, even if it meant carrying copra for a few hours to the coast if necessary.

(i) Activities of Development Departments.

There have been literally no activities by development departments in the area. Not a single DASD Officer has ever patrolled there or paid even a short visit. Although shortage of staff is a real enough problem the present situation is nevertheless inexcusable and should never have been allowed to develop.

It is virtually impossible for DDA Officers to give sound technical advice to the Mamusi people as to the suitability of new cash crops, if any, in view of the peculiar nature of the terrain. This tends to ~~xxx~~ make lectures on economic development sound hollow, especially over a number of years.

Admittedly the economic prospects of the Pomio Sub-District do not measure up to, say, the Gazelle Peninsula but it should be borne in mind that it comprises at least two thirds of the East New Britain District and over one quarter of the entire island.

It should be possible to have a Agricultural Officer patrol the entire Subdistrict once a year. If this is not done little or no economic development can be expected in such difficult and relatively inaccessible places such as the Mamusi.

(j) Processing and Marketing.

All the copra produced in the area, the only cash crop at present, is processed in the villages on the coast and is sent direct from Uvol or other villages to Pomio



or a plantation. The group of villages near Uvol C.M. have their own CMB number which even more simplifies disposal of their produce.

Generally processing and marketing is no problem on the coast but if and when cash cropping will commence in the more mountainous parts, difficulties will have to be overcome. However the problems are not unsurmountable and there are several routes for vehicular roads available. (See Area Study).

C. SOCIAL.

(k) Education, Health.

The sole effort by the Administration in Education and Health are three aidposts.

Schools are provided by the Catholic Mission at various places, but apart from the two Mission stations the standard is low and the number of schools are insufficient and too far between to ensure that all children get a fair chance of at least a primary education. This does not bother the people and no requests or suggestions were made for additional schools.

According to a recent PHD patrol the general health and sanitation is good.

(l) Law and Order.

One of the undesirable features of the area is that law and order problems or enforcement is not regarded by the people as a government prerogative and will not make any reports or complaints unless offences committed come to the attention of patrols accidentally.

Remarks in village books and previous patrol reports show that this is not a recent feature. It has existed for a number of years and no improvement has been noted.

In the Mamusi area all law and order is taken care of and enforced by the Kivung Movement "Komitis" who hold court and generally dispense justice on behalf of Mr Koriam. Village officials are subservient to these people and have no influence whatsoever in representing the Administration.

~~was represented until recent years by one BI'OEI, a powerful and influential LULUAI Paramount Luluai who has now become feeble and senile. He was some years ago awarded a Loyal Service Medal but the services he has given to the Administration seem to be of doubtful value. For years he has been up to his ears in intrigue and various shady dealings almost to the point where strong action was contemplated by officers previously visiting his village and he was only saved by the unwillingness of people to testify against him. For years he has strongly spoken against local government and co-operative societies.~~

With his influence virtually removed some village officials are talking now more freely and come forward a little more readily with their problems.

Nevertheless Administration influence on law and order is still minimal and this also can only be remedied with closer and more frequent contact.

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(m) Cults and unrest.

As stated under previous headings the Kivung Movement cult is strong and well established in the Mamusi No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions, but has no adherents in the Coastal and Inland Melkei Census Divisions.

Rumours reached Pomio some time ago that the Mamusi people might be turning away from the Movement but these turned out to be false hopes. There is a widespread dislike of the involvement of certain people in the leadership of the cult, especially one Bernard Balatape, the president of the Mungen Local Government Council.

Their faith in and loyalty to Mr. Koriam is stronger than ever and his instructions and advice are being awaited impatiently. It appears that during his election campaign early this year Koriam promised that 1969 would be a year in which important Kivung events would occur, although he did not specify what these would be.

Although any hints at cargo cultism is denied indignantly by the people it is quite obvious that they to a certain degree indulge in this type of mysticism. Some time ago Mr Koriam renounced his association with the Kivung which will no doubt be a blow to his followers and to the Movement as a whole.

There have been no significant changes in the structure of the cult in the area covered by the patrol.

(n) General Social Activities.

There has been a complete lack of community education, forming of women's clubs, youth activities etc. in the area. This situation will most likely remain so until a local government council has been established in the area for some time.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.(o) Resettlement.

The Mansong Census Division is mostly flat, level country and easily accessible. It has an area of 340 square miles with a population of less than 400.

From observation the soil appears to be fertile and the vegetation is luxuriant, mostly thick bush. A road has been surveyed from the North Coast to Montague Harbour and when and if this road will be built (presumably by a company exploiting the large forests recently bought by the Administration) most transport problems would be eliminated.

Tentative enquiries have been made with the owners of the land as to their willingness to sell and they are quite prepared to part with large tracts of their land. This would still leave them with more than enough for the needs of future generations.

Apart from the problem of very high rainfall (approximately 250 inches per year, although no accurate average is available) for about three months of the year this area could offer considerable opportunities for large scale resettlement or development.



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(n) Mining Prospecting.

Prospecting by a mining company and geological mapping by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, has recently commenced in the area.

Although no definite results were known to the patrol it is understood through conversations with various geologists that chances of commercial mining in this type of country are remote.

The local population welcomes prospecting on their land and has given a friendly reception to the various field parties. It gives them a chance to earn some relatively easy money without having to leave their home villages for any length of time. On departure the company employees were invited to return whenever they wanted to.

The possible implications of mining were explained to all villagers at various meetings if and when ore was found in commercial quantities. They were without exception enthusiastic at this prospect, however remote, and it was stated that there would be no difficulties in the matter of selling land, native customs etc.

A report regarding this has been submitted as required in the patrol instructions.

(o) Conclusion.

The area is politically backwards to such a degree that changes such as the introduction of the House of Assembly have made little impression, or has even had a negative result (e.g. the Kivung Movement and the distrust of the Melkoi people for their MHA.)

In order to give these people much needed political responsibilities and training a local Government Council should be introduced at the earliest opportunity. For years the people have been told this would be done eventually and the continuous delays have done much harm to the Administrations credibility. In order to supervise such a move successfully the projected base camp at Uvol should be established as soon as possible. This base camp would cover more than a third of the population and area of the Pomio Subdistrict. The result would be a much more efficient and intense administration and would do much to relieve the workload at Pomio Subdistrict Office.

It appears likely that political, economic and social progress in the area will be slow for some years to come, especially in the Mamusi area. Much advice from technical departments, especially DASF, is needed and every effort should be made to ensure that an agricultural patrol visits the area as regularly as possible. The permanent posting of an agricultural assistant at the new base camp would also be of great benefit for extension purposes.

The establishment of a primary school at or near the centrally situated village such as PAKA in the Mamusi No. 1 Census Division would solve much of the lack of educational facilities.

*W. van Bikoort*  
Patrol Officer





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO 9/1968-69

Patrol Conducted by W. VAN RIJKOORT, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Melkoi, Mamusi 1 and 2  
Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T. J. BUISING? GPO

Natives 3 3 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 18/4/1969 to 30/5/1969

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/1968

Medical March/1969 (part only)

Map Reference 1 Mile Army Provisional

Objects of Patrol Annual Census, Area Study, Political Education,  
Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

*Area Study Done*

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

57A 67-10-30 (41)

DISCOM  
67-4-17



RABAUL

EVS/jr.

17th October, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
POMIO.

PATROL NO. POMIO 9/68-69

Attached please find a copy of memorandum  
67-10-30 of the 8.10.69 from the Secretary.

The question of the establishment of a Base  
Camp at Uvel will be dealt with in a separate memoran-  
dum and you will be advised. At this stage I can  
advise you that it is not considered that this intended  
Base Camp should take priority over the improvements  
to the Bainings and the establishment of Melot in the  
Duke of Yorks.

However, I would appreciate a further reassess-  
ment from you on this matter, particularly in view of  
the fact that we are now pressing for a patrol post at  
Milim in the Wide Bay area.

In your reply would you please refer to our  
File 67-4-17 (Folio 49).

(40)

(H.W. WEST)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Enc

c.c. > The Secretary, Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration, KONELOBU.

Thank you for your comments in memorandum 67-10-30  
of the 8.10.69. You will be further advised regarding  
the position and priority of the Base Camp.

B

H.W. West  
(H.W. WEST)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

17.10.69











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Divisions be amalgamated to form a Local Government Council in the immediate future. To this effect ~~xxxxxx~~ I am preparing a draft proclamation for submission to you at an early date, in the hope that elections can be held in time for the new Council to commence operations no later than January 1970. Extended postponements beyond that target date would, I feel, worsen the already bad situation prevailing in the areas concerned.

It is obvious at this stage that the proposed Council will be classified as "low-level" and will require considerable financial assistance from the Administration to enable it to carry out community works in the initial years. As mentioned in the report though, the principles of 'home rule' provided within the Local Government system can be expected to help greatly in the task of removing political ignorance, and thus makes the formation of a Council particularly desirable.

House of Assembly.

The omnipotence of Mr Urekit, M.H.A. in the two Mamusi Divisions has not altered in the last three or four years. It is indicative of the local independence of the Kivung Movement that Mr Urekit has not paid a visit to the Mamusi area for well over eighteen months; his neglect of these people has apparently had little effect on Kivung activities in the area, confirming earlier beliefs that the Movement uses Mr Urekit, rather than the opposite.

Political Education.

It is unfortunate that the officers' efforts in the direction of political education met with little or no response from the people, and I would have liked to have seen more reactions (albeit negative) recorded in the report. On previous occasions I have stated that the failure of the Administration to equip field officers with visual aids for political education makes this task particularly difficult, and this is particularly so in areas such as these. Even the most enthusiastic and imaginative educator would experience failure in the Mamusi area without "gimmicks" such as slide- and movie projectors, to enliven proceedings.

Communications.

The missionary at Au'una has shown commendable courage and optimism in tackling the construction of a vehicular road from Au'una to the coast, and I certainly consider the project worthy of encouragement. Separate application will be made for this project to be listed in the Rural Development Works programme, and I would be grateful if you could approach the Army for assistance in designing routes.

Activities of Development Departments.

The complete neglect of all inland Census Divisions, as well as the coastal areas west of Pomio, by the Department of Agriculture is utterly deplorable. Officers visit ~~Kakind~~ Pomio from Rabaul every three months or so, "familiarise" themselves with the area for two or three weeks, and achieve virtually nothing. The Agricultural Assistants based at Pomio do little beyond carrying out an occasional coconut census, controlling pests and assisting the Mengen people with advice on coconut planting and processing - their usefulness is limited.

My main concern in this matter is that we cannot expect to obtain results and progress in economic development singlehanded, D.A.S.F. must play its role in this Sub District, and it is high time that an Agricultural Officer is stationed at Pomio to direct agricultural extension projects throughout the Sub-District.









c) Assessment of Political Situation. Of the areas covered by your patrol, the two Mamusi Divisions are the only areas where Korian Movement activities have been evident in the past. Unconfirmed reports indicate that people in several villages have recently become disillusioned with the Movement. I cannot over-emphasise the fact that you will need to exercise considerable tact and discretion in discussing the Movement with the people. A full report will be required of the current political situation in all Divisions.

d) Area Study. To be carried out in accordance with Headquarters instructions.

e) Routine Administration. The following matters will require attention on this patrol:

i) Memo 35-23-13 of 28/3/69 from the District Commissioner (Our file 35-8-1) requires me to report on reaction from the people to Prospecting Authority No.98 (NG).

ii) Please refer to correspondence on our files 1-2-1 and 1-2-3 concerning the transfer of villages from the Central Nakanai in West New Britain to the Mamusi No.2 and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions of this Sub-District. It would appear that the villages of MOREWANA, PITA and WORALI, situated north of ULUTU have not yet been visited by Pomio patrols. Would you please include visits to these villages on this patrol.

5. Cadet Patrol Officer T. J. Buising will accompany your patrol and it will be necessary for you to give him full training in all aspects of field work during the course of this patrol.

6. Take out an advance of \$400 from the Cash Office to meet patrol expenses.

7. Your patrol report should be submitted to me within a fortnight after the completion date of your patrol.

8. I will await your advice regarding return sea transport. I wish you a successful patrol.

(W. H. Muskens)

Assistant District Commissioner.

















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SITUATION REPORT

Introduction:

The area patrolled consists of five census divisions, viz. Mansong, Coastal Melkoi, Inland Melkoi and Mamusi No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

The Mansong Census Division is a large, mostly flat area off Montague Harbour and has a population of less than 400. An amount of \$26000 has recently been paid to these people for purchase of timber rights which has elevated them instantly from relative poverty to one of the higher income groups in the Territory

The Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions consist of a number of villages along the coast and in a line parallel to the coast some miles inland. Their economic potential is reasonably favorable with large tracts of land still a available for increased coconut plantings.

The two Mamusi Census Divisions are a problem area and will likely remain so in the foreseeable future. Their isolation in a mountainous and precipitous terrain, cut by innumerable river and creeks and rainfall of up to 300 inches per year makes cash cropping and other economic development such as timber, extremely difficult.

Political development has been virtually nonexistent in the area. The only Administration contact with the people is through yearly patrols conducted by Departmental officers, on which subjects such as Local Government, the House of Assembly and other political subjects are discussed and explained, but with little positive result. The reasons for this and suggested remedies will be discussed under the appropriate headings of this report.

A. POLITICAL.

(a) Government Influence.

It is an unfortunate feature that the influence and impact on economic, political and social development by the Administration to date has been negligible. This is partly due to the isolation of most of the area, small number of staff stationed at Pomio in the past, lack of follow up patrols, shortage of funds and transport etc.

Yearly DDA patrols have been conducted since 1944 and several others by PHD officers. No complaints are ever laid before patrolling officers and all legal matters and law-breakers are dealt with on village level.

The people are extremely conservative in a negative way in that any change introduced by Government officials, even if obviously to their advantage, is usually resisted and will only be accepted when forced to. Because of the lack of contact various rules and regulations are often deliberately ignored with impunity, again to the detriment of effective government.

Little or no notice has been taken of lectures by government officials, however when Mr. Koriam MHA introduced his

















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or a plantation. The group of villages near Uvol C.M. have their own CMB number which even more simplifies disposal of their produce.

Generally processing and marketing is no problem on the coast but if and when cash cropping will commence in the more mountainous parts, difficulties will have to be overcome. However the problems are not unsurmountable and there are several routes for vehicular roads available. (See Area Study).

C. SOCIAL.

(k) Education, Health.

The sole effort by the Administration in Education and Health are three aidposts.

Schools are provided by the Catholic Mission at various places, but apart from the two Mission stations the standard is low and the number of schools are insufficient and too far between to ensure that all children get a fair chance of at least a primary education. This does not bother the people and no requests or suggestions were made for additional schools.

According to a recent PHD patrol the general health and sanitation is good.

(l) Law and Order.

One of the undesirable features of the area is that law and order problems or enforcement is not regarded by the people as a government prerogative and will not make any reports or complaints unless offences committed come to the attention of patrols accidentally.

Remarks in village books and previous patrol reports show that this is not a recent feature. It has existed for a number of years and no improvement has been noted.

In the Mamusi area all law and order is taken care of and enforced by the Kivung Movement "Komitis" who hold court and generally dispense justice on behalf of Mr Koriam. Village officials are subservient to these people and have no influence whatsoever in representing the Administration.

was represented until recent years by one EI'OTEI, a powerful and influential ~~YUIMAI~~ Paramount Luluai who has now become feeble and senile. He was some years ago awarded a Loyal Service Medal but the services he has given to the Administration seem to be of doubtful value. For years he has been up to his ears in intrigue and various shady dealings almost to the point where strong action was contemplated by officers previously visiting his village and he was only saved by the unwillingness of people to testify against him. For years he has strongly spoken against local government and co-operative societies.

With his influence virtually removed some village officials are talking now more freely and come forward a little more readily with their problems.

Nevertheless Administration influence on law and order is still minimal and this also can only be remedied with closer and more frequent contact.

















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by the Melkoi people. Land is not divided upon death but becomes the joint property of the various heirs.

This system changes at Meingix and Kenmininga right throughout the Mamusi area, where all land is controlled by males exclusively and in the absence of a male descendant the land is divided up by the deceased's clan.

So far no one has leased land from the Administration and no thought has ever been given this matter by the local people. The present system has worked out satisfactorily in the past and there appear to be no land disputes.

Cash cropping is confined to the coast at present, consisting exclusively of copra. Most palm trees are individually owned but at many places the copra is produced communally with the proceeds divided after payment has been received, this is done almost exclusively at Tavolo, Uvol and Meleton. Along the coast from Meingi this practice has been corrupted by the Kivung influence. The Komiti controls the profits, distributing some to individuals ~~XXXXXXXX~~ for day to day needs and the rest held in "trust".

Around Maso all copra producing was controlled by the Paramount Luluai and his henchman Salmang, but with their decline in health this has been discontinued.

One feature of the cash cropping in the area is that in a number of villages do not bother to ~~pick~~ even go to the trouble of picking up nuts from the ground for long periods with the result that they cannot be used for producing copra. On the whole production is inefficient and could be increased greatly if they would make the effort.

None of the inland villages have communal cash crops except for the abortive "Gaten Bung" (a Kivung idea of growing market garden produce).

F. Literacy.

All schools in the area patrolled are run by the Catholic Mission.

<u>Place.</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atu	Prep.	2	6	8
	Standard i	5	2	7
	" ii	6	2	8
		<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>
Lausis	Prep.	3	3	6
	Std. i	7	6	13
	" ii	9	5	14
		<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>33</u>
Maso	Prep	22	16	38
	Std. i	9	8	17
	" ii	13	6	19
		<u>44</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>74</u>
Uvol	Std. i	26	23	49
	" ii	25	22	47
	2 iii	34	12	46
	" iv	23	10	33
	" v	17	7	24
	" vi	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>136</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>221</u>	

























made. However it would be essential that an initial survey be carried out by an experienced Agricultural Officer.

O. Attitude Towards Local Government.

It was found that, with varying degrees, there was a strong anti-Local Government attitude by the people throughout the area patrolled and at no stage was the proposed introduction of a Local Government Council welcomed.

The main objection, one which was defended stubbornly to the point of foolishness, was that they were unable to raise the money for paying Council tax. The Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council was often quoted as an example of their fears, claiming that tax in that Council is increased almost every year and that this would inevitably happen with a Council in their area. Explanations that the Councillors themselves determine the tax rate and that the tax payers themselves have considerable indirect control were usually rejected or ignored.

In the Mansong Area where the raising of tax money is no longer a great problem, objections are no longer made whilst in the Coastal Melkoi villages most people also tend to accept the inevitable, although without any enthusiasm. The Inland Melkoi villagers strongly resisted the idea of Local Government and are openly hostile. They resolutely refuse to have anything to do with it, but no doubt will calm down when it becomes clear that they can no longer avoid the inevitable.

The Mamusi people are not in favour of a local Government Council but they are too involved with the Kivung to give it much or serious thought. Their argument is that if Koriam supports a Council they will accept it, if he does not they in turn also will have nothing to do with it.

It was claimed that a Council will be of no assistance in improving their standard of living and that it is an intrusion in their traditional way of life. Despite the various lectures given during the past few ~~years~~ years there is a widespread ignorance of Local Government. Not so much because the lectures were badly presented as that they resolutely refuse to believe or even think about the facts presented to them.

It is difficult to judge at this stage whether the people will persist in their attitude indefinitely. However, it is certain that they will not have a change of heart until such time as a Council actually has been established and is operating in the area.

P. Attitude Towards Central Government.

Because of the lack of contact with government departments, apart from the yearly patrols by DDA officers, and the relative isolation of the area the influence of the central government is minimal. Any progress that has been made so far is mainly due to the efforts of the Mission at Uvol and Au'una.

In the Mamusi area the central government is now considered to be subservient to Mr Koriam and all important government matters must first be sanctioned by him. It can be said without exaggeration that the building of latrines and the clearing of walking tracks are virtually the only matters over which government officers still have control. No doubt this is more out of fear of legal action than anything else. No doubt that if Mr Koriam advised his









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MIGRATIONS

In	Out	Village	Name	Remarks
F	M			
		Kangalona	Sikau	Aged 35, leader of the local "Kivung Committee", completely overshadows the village officials in his own village and has strong influence at neighbouring Atu.
		Malmalu	Punakin	Aged 28, semi-literate, a former plantation labourer and brother of the Luluai, is the local Committee leader and for his age has considerable influence.
		Lomeletepena	Katana	Illiterate, worked at Vunapope before and during the early days of the war, very much a Kivung man.
		Peping	Koakakir	The leader of the Kivung Committee and the strongest leader in the area, completely out-classing the village officials follow his lead.
		Au'una	Lasomeni	Luluai, worked at a mission and as a plantation labourer in his youth, illiterate and very pro-government. The undisputed leader in the Au'una area, he showed great interest in discussions about the House of Assembly, Local Government Councils and the Kivung.
		Bili-Paka - Pokapuna	Wongalesa	Luluai, illiterate, former mission worker, is strongly influenced by ideas from the Kivung movement.
		Paliavalu	Lolumana	Tultul, aged approx 38, illiterate, a young leader who seems to have considerable sway. He is also, unfortunately the local "Komite".
		Serenguna	Anui	Luluai, aged 45, illiterate, former plantation worker, has influence as far as Maito.

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