NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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

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).

PATROL REPORT OF: Pomio (in a folder)
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 9:1968-769
NUMBER OF REPORTS:

[ POMIO Report Nº 9-62/69 only in Folder J.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1]9-68/69	1-60	Rikxoert W. Van Po	Mansing, mland nelkar, constal melka		
			maning, mland nelkor, constil nelka mamuse 1x2 c/Sivision	imap	8.4-30.5/69
	1				
]					
	1				
]	1			1	
-1	60 pa	83			
	10				
7					
7-1					
FI			of the first	1.	
					(A) (B) (B) (B) (B)
1					
TI					
Ti					The Marie of
11					
11.				1-	
[]				1	
				1	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT



District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO 9/1968-69
Patrol Conducted by W. W. VAN RIKKOORT, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Melkoi, Mamusi 1 and 2 Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T.J.BUISING, CPO
Natives # 3 Members R.P.N.G.C.
Duration—From.1.8./4/1969to3.0/5/1969
Number of Days 43
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by-District ServicesAp/r11/1968
Medical March//1969 (part only)
Map Reference 1 Mile Army Trovisional
Objects of Patrol Annual Census, Area Study, Political Education,
Routine Administration
Director of Distric+ Administration, PORT MORESBY.
Forwar fed, 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

pula

MIGRATIC

In M F

67-4-17

PO'S/gk

RABAUL

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 dogree 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 utalised 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)

District Commissioner

East New Britain District

ula

MIGRATIC

MHM

A.L.P.R. 68/69

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 Influenca.

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 that 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

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Divisions be amalgamated to form a Local Government Council in the immediate future. To this effect texthin 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 ommipotunce of Mr Urekit? M.W.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 occassions 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 'n areas cuch as these. Even the most enthusiastic and imagin e educator would experience failure in the Mamusi area without "gimaicks" such as slide- and movie projectors, to enliven proceedings.

## Communications.

The missionary at Aufuna 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 Rekent Pomio from Rabaul every three months or so, "familiarise" themselves with the area for two or three weeks, and achieve virtually nothing. The area for two or three weeks, and achieve virtually nothing out an occassional commut 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.

1 1 1 1

F

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 Ei'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 hand: 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-priviliged people from the Mamusi and Extended Mengen Census Divisions.

Mining Prospecting.

The expression of enthusiastic reception 66 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)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

## PATROL REPORT

District; EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No.: POMIS 9/68-69
Patrol Conducted by: W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled: Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Nelkoi
Mamusi 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans : Mr. T.J.BUISING CPO
Natives : 3 Members R.P.&J.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 Consus, Area Study, Political
Education, Routine Administration.

FM

## DIARY

Friday	18.4.69	Departed Pomio 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 es- tablishing a base camp. Slept at UVOL.
Saturday	19.4.69	Departed UVOL at 0700 hours. Arrived MAKMAX village at 0930 hours. Disembarked and camp set up. Census revised by Mr Buising CPO. 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 ca-
Political	11.00	noes near UMSIPEL at 0830 hours (45 minutes walk only.) Arrived junction with LAONI River at 1230 hours against strong current. Walked to WAIPO and arrives at 1500 hours. (Two hours easy walk). Camp made.
Tuesday	22.4.69	Inspected LOPUN village, 2 hours walk away and returned to Waipe at 1300 hours. Mr Buising revising census at Ainbul.
Wednesday	23.4.69	Census of WAIPO and R Lopum. Mr Buising returned at 1200 hours. Talks with WAIPO, AINBUL and LOPUN villagers on L.G.C., H of A.7 etc. rather poor response. Some enquiries about Timber Rights Purchase.
Thursday	24.4.69	Departed WAIPO at 0700. Boarded cances 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	Depated 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 op- position 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, consus 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.
Menday	28,4,69	Departed MAVOLO at 0700 hours, arrived MELE. TON 0930 hours. Census revised of nearby villages MELETON, UVOL and UNAMELE. Talks with Fr. Esher at C.M. and Mission statistics collected.

-

Tuesday	29.4.69	villages. Counting of coconut palms. Talks
		nomic development. They have resigned them- selved to the fact that a Council will be es- tablished and no further active opposition
		was encountered.
Wednesday	30.4.69	Departed MELETON at 0700, arrived LAMIS 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	Ar. 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 11330
		hours. Talks during afternoon with villagers on L.G.C. Result much the same as at PILI.
Saturday	3.5.69	KORATUL at 0800. Census revised. Mr. Buising of to KENMININGO. 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 El80TEI, Paramount Luluai now confined to his house through old age.
Monday	5.5.69	Census revised of nearby MENINGA and NASO. Inspection of villages and possible vehicular road sites. Talks with village officials. Area Study statistics. Talks on L.G.C., H off.
		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 10000 hours (2 hour delay in crossing Melkoi River). Camp mado. Continuous rain from noon.
Inursday	8.5.69	Census of nearby KANGALONA and ATU revised by Mr. Baising, returned MEINGI at 1500 hours. Census revised of MEINGI. Inspected RANO Plantaion 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.

Friday

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1500 hours, arrived POMIO at 1800 hours. Patrol stood down.

30.5.69 Collected by Catholic Mission boat at

#### Introductions

The area patrelled 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 vailable for increased coconut plantings.

The two Mamusi Census Divisions are a problem area and will likely remain so in the foreseable 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) Covernment Influence.

It is an unfortunate feature that the influence and impact on economic, political and social development by the Adminstration to date has been neglible. 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 governmet.

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

F

strange dogma and was instrumental in establishing the Movement, all conservation and customs were thrown everboard. 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 Kiving Movement in the Mamusi Gensus 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. Stamments such as: "What has the Government ever done for us" are occasionally made by the more forward leaders. It is unfortunately true that these accustaions 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 Covernment 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 extend 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 ofeth 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 peointed out they were not impressed.

They have made up their mind that they do not want to join a Council. This ofcourse, is partly due to the fact that on previously patrols the peole 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.

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

A Council in the area cannot hope to undertake a 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 Assambly.

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

There are a reral causes for this. The idea of demo-cratic 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 at way to the grea although there are a number of E radios in various villages. Unfortunately these area continuously tuned in to the iname 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, Hr Koriam Urekit, has been startling in the Mamusi and absolutely zero in the Mansong and Inland and Melkol Census Divisions.

It is well known, of course, that he is the leader of the Kiving Movement cult and so far this has been his sale contribution to this part of the electorate. He has managed to influence the Mamusi people to such a degree that they regard this 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 sucess with the Mensing and Melkoi people. When he visits Evol Catholic Mission by ship on route to his home village, he carefully avoids all contact with them even to the extend 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. 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 rongly attributed to him but

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

Very little is known by the people of Mr. Koriams performance in the House during the past five years during which he has represented the Tomio-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 Koriams tenure as a member

### (a) Political Squeation.

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 a nd 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

11111

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

## Village Officials.

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

In the Mansong 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 villagors.

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.

#### (g) Communications.

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

A start has been made on a road from Moingi Village con the coast to Au'una Catholic Mission. This project was commenced at the instigation of the priest at Au'una. Ithin three months about 9 miles have been cleared of undergrowth and heavy trees, an impressive feat. It labour is done virtually on a volumary 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 biween three and four years, the Jocal people are not prepared to provide their services free 'or 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 diffi-cult part at Au'una, wass 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 propared 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 vallages 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 overerme, even if it meant carrying copra for a few hours to the coast if nacessary.

### (1) Activities of Development Departments.

There have been literallyno activities by development departments in the area. Not a single DASF 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 see make lectures on economic development sound hollow, especially over a number of years.

Admittedly the economic prospects of the Pomic 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 inaccesible places such as the Mamusi.

## (1) 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 sead direct from Uvol or other villages to Pomio

1 1 1 1 1

or a plantation. The group of villages near Uvol C.M. have their cwn 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 Araa Study).

## C. SOCIAL.

(k) Education, Health.

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

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.

## (1) 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.

Romarks 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 subsevient to these people and have no influence whatsoever in representing the Administration.

In the Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions law and order war represented until recent years by one El'Ofel, a powerful and influential luliant 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 paint where strong action was contemplated by officer 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 secieties.

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.

4IGRATIO

M

## (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 Welkoi Census Divisions.

Rumours reached Pomio some time ago that the Mamusi people might be turning away from the Hovement but these turned out to be false hopes. There is a widespread dis-like of the involvement of critain people in the leader-ship of the cult, especially one Bernard Balatape, the pre-sident of the Mengen Local Government Council.

Their faith in and loyalty to Mr. Koriam is stronger than ever and his instructions and advice are being avaited 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 hists at eargo 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.

## 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.MISCELLANEORS.

## (o) Resettlement.

The Mansong Census Division is mostly flat, level country and easily accessible. It has an area of 300 square miles with a population of less than 400.

From observation the soil appears to be fertile and the vegetation is luminiant, mostly thick bush. A readhas been surveyed from the North Coast to Nontague Harbour and when and if this read will be build (presumably by a company exploiting the large forests recently bought 17 the Adminiation) west transport problems would be old (presumably by a company exploiting the large forests recently bought 17 the Adminiation) stration) most transport problems would be eliminated.

Tentative enquiries have been made with the owners of the land as to their willingness to sall 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 a recurate average is available) for about three months of the year this area could offer considerable opportunities for large scale resettlement or development.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

M

(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 1t 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 emplyees were invited to return whenever they wented to vited 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.

(q) Conclusion

The area is politically backwards to such a dgree 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 Mekoi people for their MHA.)

In order to give these people much needed political responsibilities and training a local Government Council responsibilities and training a local Government Council should be introduced at the earliest opportunity. For years the people have been told thid 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 and agricultural assistant at the new base camp would also be of great benefitfor extension purposes.

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

Watker Bikkest



## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAINRepo	ort No POMIO 9/1968-69
Patrol Conducted by W. V.AN RIKXOORT,	
Area Patrolled Ma nsong, Inland Melkoi, C	Coastal Melkoi, Mamusi 1 and 2 Census Divisions
Patrol Accompanied by EuropeansT.J.BUISING	53CPO
Natives3. Members. 1	R.P.NG.C.
Duration—From 18 / 4 /19 69 to 30 / 5 /19	69
Number of Days	, 43
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?	
Last Patrol to Area by—District ServicesApril/	1968
Medical March/	1969 (part only)
Map Reference 1 Mile Army Provisional	
Objects of PatrolAnnual Census, Area S. Routine Administration	tudy, Political Education,
Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.	Auc Shing Dies
Forwarded, ple	ease.
/ /19	District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation 6	
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund 5	
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	***

pula MIGRAT M

67-4-17

EVS/jr.

STA 67.10.36

RABAUL

17th October, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner. Sub District Office.

## 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 Uvol will be dealt with in a separate memorandum 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 Malot in the Dake of Vorks. Dake of Yorks.

However, I would appreciate a f ther reassessment 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).

Enc

(H.W. WEST) DISTRICT COMMISSIONER BRITAIN DISTRICT

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.

17.10.69

(H.W. WEST)

(40) 1.

pula

In

M

MIGRAT

67-10-30

8th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner, East New Britain District, RABAUL.

## PATROL NO. POMIO 9/68-69.

Your reference 67-4-17 of 24th September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study/Situation Report by Mr. W. Van Rikkoort, Patrol Officer to MANSONG, INLAND MELKOI, COASTAL MELKOI and MAMUSI NOS. 1 AND 2 Census Divisions.

Mr. Van Rikxoort's report is a well documented, informative submission. It reveals the need for positive action without delay.

The proposed establishment of a Base Camp at UVOL is noted. Our estimates for this year provide for the establishment of stations in the BAINIEGS and at MOLOT in your District. Do you consider that UVOL Should be regarded as being of a higher priority than either of these two stations. Please let me have your views.

A good report of a good patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. W. Van Rikxoort,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO. East New Britain District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

9

14

# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegrams.

Our Reference 6'

If calling ask for

Mr.

pula

In

M

MIGRATIC

DISCOM 67-4-17

PO'S/gk

28SEP MESS 28 KONED 9 SU

Department of District Administration,

RABAUI

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 utalised for development or resettlement, allows some hope for the future development of the area.

The Report and Area Study submitted by Mr. Van Rikxcort 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)

District Commissioner

East New Britain District

-



#### TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MIGRATIC

Our Reference A.L.P.R. 68,69 If calling ask for Mr. WHM

POMIQ.

Department of District Administration Eub-District Office,

4

East New Britain.

21st July, 1969 OF DISTRIET ADM

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 My specific comments to matters raised in the this report. 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 kkak 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

4 AUG 1969



Divisions be amalgamated to form a Local Government Council in the immediate future. To this effect immediate 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 tale' 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 .

lla

MIGRATIC

The ommit potence 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 most 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 occassions 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 invareas such as these. Even the most enthusiastic and imaginative aducator would experience failure in the Mamusi area without "gimmicks" such as slide- and movie projectors, to enliven proceedings.

#### Communications -

The missionary at Aufuna 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 Rahant 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 Pomic do little beyond carrying out an occassional commut census, controlling pests and assisting the Mengen people with advice on commut 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.

MIGRATI

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 Ei'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 Mengen 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-priviliged people from the Mamusi and Extended Meagen Census Divisions.

### Mining Prospecting.

The expression of enthusiastic reception **b6** mineral prospecting in the area covered by the patrol is very heartening, and is similar to the attitude prevailing throughout the Pomio Sub District.

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 Rikwoort and Buising are attached.

/(W. H. Muskens)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

oula

MIGRATIC

67-1-4

WHM

POMIO. East New Britain.

15th April, 1969.

Mr. W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer, POMIO.

## PATROL INSTRUCTIONS 2 PONTO PATROL No. 8 of 1968/62.

Would you please prepare to conduct the above patrol, to take in the following Census Divisions:-

MANSING INLAND MELKOI COASTAL MELKOI MAMUSI No.1 MAMUSI No.2

2. The M.V. LANGU will be available to uplift your patrol from Pomio at 6.00 a.m. on Thursday 17th April or Friday 18th April, depending on weather conditions.

3. Your patrol will be accompanied by the following personnel:-

Mr. T. J. Buising, C.P.O. 1522 Const. 1/C Ankimba 0642 Const. Babik 1266 Const. Bega

4. The patrol is classified as an Annual Census type, the main objects of your patrol being as follows:-

- a) Annual Census Revision in accordance with current Headquarters instructions.
- emphasis to this aspect of our work, a task which is particularly important in this 3ub District. Your patrol will be required to willage every village in the patrol area, and to hold discussions with every village community. In addition I would like you to deal with the subject of political education on a seminar basis, by gathering together at various central localities selected people from surrounding communities who you consider will be capable of absorbing the subject matter. These seminars can be held over two or three days and will enable you to deal with the subject in greater detail. Every endeavour should be made to encourage free and open discussion by the participants. Froup Reaction Check forms (vide Discom': 67-4-17 of 15/11/68) should be employed to record participants' reactions to the various topics discussed. In addition to the submission of these forms I require you to comment fully in your report on the discussions held at these seminars, including your views on ways and means to improve our handling of this subject.

...../2

pula

MIGRATIC

F

M

- areas covered by your patrol, the two Mamusi Divisions are the only areas where Koriam 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:
  - 1) 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 MOREMANA, PITA and WORALL, situated north of ULUTU have not 11 yet been visited by Pomio patrols. Would yet 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 Laccessful patrol.

(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

## PATROL REPORT

District; EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No.: POMIO 9/68-69
Patrol Conducted by: W. van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled: Mansong, Inland Melkoi, Coastal Melkoi
Mamusi 1 and 2 Census Divisions.

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

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

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

Number of days: 43

MIGRAT

F

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.

# pula

MIGRATIC

MF

Friday	18.4.69	Departed Pomio 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 es- tablishing 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 CPO. Talks with village officials.
Sunday	20.4.69	Observel 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 & 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 Story statistics collected. Talks on L.G.C., H of A., reaction fair.
Friday	25.4.69	Depated 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 MELE_ TON 0930 hours. Census revised of nearby villages MELETON, UVOL and UNAHELE. Talks with Fr. Esher at C.M. and Mission statistics collected.

a neste

			/3
pula	*		
MIGRATIC	Tuesday	29.4.69	
In M F M			villages. Counting of coconut palms. Talks held to villagers on L.G.C., H.ofA and economic development. They have resigned them-
			selved to the fact that a Council will be established and no further active opposition was encountered.
	Wednesday	30.4.69	
	"Guilesday	30.4.09	Departed MELETON at 0700, arrived LAUSIS 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 Corons to KANIDUI Made and
		1.7.09	Mr. Buising for Census to KANUNU. Main party to HAUMAKIA via POIO, one hour walk. Rejoined by Mr. Buising. Census of HAUMAKIA and HAULO. R in 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 11330 hours. Talks during afternoon with villagers
			on L.G.C. Result much the same as at PILI_MATANA.
	Saturday	3.5.69	Departed HAUMAKIA at 0700 hours, arrived KORATUL at 0800. Census revised. Mr.Buising on to KENMININGO. 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 EI80 TEI, Paramount Luluai 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 of A. and economic development to villagers from
			PUNUM, SAHILIL and FAULILI.
	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 10000 hours (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.Bmising, returned MEINGI at 1500 hours. Census revised of MEINGI. Inspected RANO Plantaion for site of possible base camp.
	Friday		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.

1		
		Departed at 1130 and arrived MEINGI at 1300 in haevy 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 proceded 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, stepp descent and ascent to Malubu River. ArrivedMAPUNA 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 at1100 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.

pula

MIGRATI



Wednesday 2		Departed AU'UNA at 0730 hours, arrived KAITOTO via MAOUNA and PELIM at 1010 hours. Easy walk downhill. Camp mad			
		Census revised and talks given on L.G.C., H.ofA., proposed AU'UNA Road and other sub- jects.			
Thursday 2		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 after-			
		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 2		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.			
Saturdau 2		At PAKA. Talks at night on L.G.C., MH&, H.ofA. and other subjects. These people are strong supporters of KORIAM MHA and the Movement and are not interested in anything else.			
Sunday 2	25.5.69	Observed at above village.			
		Departed BILI at 0730 hours, arrived VOISA-PUNA 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 reponse 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 finacial 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 FOMIO at 1800 hours. Patrol stood down.			

bula

MIGRAT

---------

# SITUATION REPORT

#### Introduction:

MIGRATIC

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 vailable for increased coconut plantings.

The two Mamusi Census Divisions are a problem area and will likely remain so in the foreseable 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 Adminstration to date has been neglible. 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 lawbreakers 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 governmet.

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

(27)

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. Staements 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.

MIGRATIC

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 extend 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 ones 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 ofetn 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, agin 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 Gazelle Peninsula L.G.Council was ppointed out they were not impressed.

They have made up their mind that they do not want to join a Council. This ofcourse, 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.

(36)

It has been intimated on this patrol that a Council will probably 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 Korlam MHA in the Mamusi area, and are very backwards in this respect.

A Council in the area cannot hope to undertake a extensive Capital Works Programme for some years in view of the incapacity of most people to pay high taxes. It would be invalxuable, 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.

MIGRATI

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 Mamusiarea, 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 at way to the area although there are a number of r radios in various villages. Unfortunately these area 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 thim virtually as their prophet and any decision of importance they want to take must first be sanctioned by Mr. Kcriam to make it "legal". This, incidentally, includes any measures the Government may want to introduce.

Strangely enough he has had no sucess with the Mansing and Melkoi people. When he visits Uvol Catholic Mission by ship en route to his home village, he carefully avoids by ship en route to his home village, he carefully avoids all contact with them even to the extend 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

MIGRATE

In

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

Very little is known by the people of Mr.Koriams 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 Koriams tenure as a member

## (e) Political Education.

One of the aims of the patrol was to hold political education talks in all village and hold sembnars 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. Forhard this is not altogether surprising in view of the lack of patrols or

MIGRATIC

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

## Village Officials.

Most of the Luluais and Tultuls 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 Mansong and Melkoi they are still following their accustomed role of complete inactivity on behalf of the government. In the Manusi 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 offivials 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.

## (g) 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 Meingi Village kon the coast to Au'una Catholic Mission. This project was com-menced at the instigation of the priest at Au'una. Within three months about 9 miles have been cleared of undergrowth three months about 9 miles have been cleared of undergrowth and heavy trees, an impressive feat. All labour is done virtually on a volunary 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 lenght of the project, estimated at btween 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. 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 sabsidy be applied for under the Rural Development Programme for the purchase of tools.

Part of the proposed route, including the most diffi-cult part at Au'una, wase inspected diring 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.

bula

MIGRATIC

In F 16

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 involvemnt with the Kivung Movement. Work therapy may not be a complete cure but will go a long way.

#### (h) Cemrai 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 vollages in the Inland Melkoi parkallel to the coast have good land available for planting of economic trees but in their apathy and lethars, have never bethered to do so to any worthwhile extend, although they have been advised to do so even by some of the cost al 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 literallyno activities by development departments in the area. Not a single DASF 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 inexcasable 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. The tends to xom make lectures on economic development sound nollow, especially over a number of years.

Admittedly the economic prospects of the Pcmio 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 inaccesible 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 send direct from Uvol or other villages to Pomio

MIGRATIC

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).

7

#### C. SOCIAL.

#### (k) Education, Health.

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

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.

# (1) 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.

In the Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions law and order was represented until recent years by one EI'OTEI, a powerful and influential Inland 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.

MIGRATIC

(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 Melkoi 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 Mongan Local Covernment Council sident of the Mengen 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 deried 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.

## General Social Activies.

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 roadhas been surveyed from the North Coast to Montague Harbour and when and if this road will be build (presumably by a company avalenting the large forests recently bought by the Admini 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 oppotunities for large scale resettlement or development.

MIGRATI

(p) 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 geolo= gists 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 vallages for any length of time. On departure the company emplyees 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.

(q) Conclusion.

The area is politically backwards to such a dgree 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 thid 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 the area as regularly as possible. The permanent posting of and agricultural assistant at the new base camp would also be of great benefitfor extension purposes.

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

Whikared

AREA STUDY

Dula

MIGRAT

A. Introduction.

(a). The Mansong, Coastal and Inland Melkoi and Mamusi No. 1 and 2 Census Divisions are some 40 to 100 miles South West of Pomio and includes the are from Montague Harbour, the valley and headwaters of the Ania and Laoni Rivers to the valley and headwaters of the Bar River, some 55 to 60 the valley and headwaters of the Bar River, some to the miles long and approximately 20 miles from the coast to the Makanai Ranges and the border with the West New Britain District.

Ethnically and to a lesser degree topographically, this region can be divided into three areas; The Mansong which is the area drained by the Ania and Laono Rivers and forming the hinterland of Montague Harbour; the Coastal forming the hinterland of Montague Harbour; the Coastal and Inland Melkoi along a coastal strip from Tavolo to Kangalona and both Mamusi Census Divisions forming the third area. See also patrol map.

One of the features of all three areas is a heavy rainfall during the South East monsoons.

Access is by sea from Pomio to Montague Harbour for the Mansong area, Uvol for the Coastal and Inland Melkoi and Meingi village for the Mamusi and various other anchorage points, but all without wharf facilities.

Initial contact was made first during the German Administration and during the past twenty years DDA patrols have regularly visited all Census Divisions on a yearly basis. Malaria and Medical Teams also visit the region occassionally. However, these visits have been toofew and to extend Administration influence to any marked degree. The people are co-operative to a certain maken extend but prefer to keep to themselves as much as possible.

The distance to Pomio and the short duration of a patrols presence has not allowed for much impression to be made by the Administration. In the Mansong and Inland Melkoi the people are conservative in outlook with little interest in changing an age old way of life. There has been little contact with the outside world in many villages and there seems to be little desire for this. seems to be little desire for this.

The Coastal Melkoi is somewhat more advanced, cash cropping is more extensive and changes in their old traditions are accepteth, even if they do not particularly want them.

In the Mamusi area everything is still confused by the still powerful and influential Kivung Movement cult. In general whatever new concepts such as the House of Assembly, local government etc has been introduced, have become mutilocal government etc has been introduced, have become muti-lated beyind recognition through translation and the efforts to fit them in with Kivung dogma. In some cases this is combined with stubborn isolationism; in others the people are more eager to learn.

In summation it can be stated that the further one moves from the coast the more backward and resistant to change the people become.

(18)

#### B. Population and Distribution.and Trends.

See Village Population Register forms attached.

The Mansong Census Division consists of five villages - two on the coast and the remainder inland. The population is spread over an area larger than could be used by them. Some of these people have moved in recent years to the coast, e.g. Umsipel and half the population of Ainbul, which is now living at Meis.

Within the Melkoi the largest concentration of population is in the Meleton - Pahuna - Maso area, with other villages spread further along the coast and a few inland and rather isolated. A few of these villages have broken up and partly amalgamated with some of the larger villages, e.g. Meis has split in half with hif the population living at Kenmininga and the other half at Malawan (now also called Meis). Peping consists of what used to be two villages, Kakaru and Kaubi. Ulutu and Matawan previously situated near the headwaters of the Melkoi River have now moved downstream to near Gnalala (See patrol Map) They now form one village.

In the Mamusi the bulk of the population lives near the upper reaches of the Loi and Torlu Rivers. On the Loi are two large groups, Okimpuna (previously Kapang, Matovan, Mau and Yelalora) and Bili, Paka and Pakapuna. The rest live at or near Sanipuna or Voisapuna. These concentrations of villages and amalgamated villages form two thirds of the population of the Mamusi No.1 Census Divisior.

In the Mamusi no.2 Census Division most of the population lives in 5 villages on a high plateau Pulepuna to Mapuna. The main feature of interest in this area is the "Bung tugera" phenomena which has been caused by the MHA, Mr Koriam, who at one stage told the people they should live in "cities" if they were to expect any material prosperity vapparently cargo). The result has been of mixed benefit; many villages have partly been brought out of their extreme isolation but on the other hand the amalgamation with its "cargo" vertones has only added to the general confusion.

For details of tracks and walking times see patrol map and appendix.

#### C. Social Groupings.

As explained under a previous heading there are three distinct social groups in the area, viz. the Mansong, Melkoi (Lote) and Mamusi tribal groups.

(a) The Mansong. The basic family www and social unit in the Mansong is the simple family with loose clan ties with the rest of the Mansing group. There are no relationships to speak of with neighbouring groups.

The language spoken is the Mansing, which is unrelated to any neighbouring language or dialects, except for some villages in the Kandrian Subdistrict.

(b) Melkoi. The Melkoi group is one compact social group with each village consisting of two clans, the Bik Pisin and the Smol Pisin. These clans have a number of simple families which have a strong allegiance to parents, although they cannot be classified as extended families.

The language of the Melkoi people is known as Lote and is spoken on the coast from Tavolo to Sahilil and in the row of villages parallel to the coast.

Occasionally the Lote villages indulged in a sort of halfhearted warfare between themselves but fighting with distant villages was rare.

10

Dula

MIGRATI

(c) Mamusi. Like the Melkoi the Mamusi villages are divided into two clans, the Pibolo (big clan) and the Naga (small clan). It is compulsary in this group that people must marry a partner who belongs to the other clan. The social unit is the extended ramily with intermarriage ticween villages quite common.

Warfare was confined to the Mamusi area itself and no forays into strange territory was ever attempted. The language of the area is called Mamusi which has several dialects understood by all people.

Although the Mamusi once formed an isolated social groups with little outside contact it can can be losely divided into four regions as described under heading (B).

## LEADERSHIP.

Dula

MIGRAT

See appendix attached of village leaders with a brief description of each.

In the Mansong area several of the old leaders have declined into senility and in most instances their places are being taken by their sons. In general the leaders have influence only in their own village.

In the Melkoi the overshadowing leader for the past ears or so has been the Paramount Luluai EI'OTE from 30 years or so has been the Paramount Luluai EI'OTE from Maso village, and to a lesser extend Tultul SALMANG from the same vallage. Both are now so old that they have retired from setting politics although they are still reserving politics although they are still reserving politics. tired from active politics although they are still respected as elder statesmen. It seems unlikely that anyone, including EI'OTE s son ANGITUNA will replace EI'OTE as a regional leader or be anywhere rearly as revenual a regional leader or be anywhere nearly as powerful.

Traditionally leadership has been hereditary and most leaders still inherit their position from their father when he dies or becomes too old to be an effective father when he dies or becomes too old to be an effective leader. Some of the younger men educated by the Catholic Mission appear to have more influence than they would have in a more uneducated state but it is too soon to have in a more uneducated state but it is too soon to make any definite statement whether or not the traditional leadership system is changing to any marked degree. make any definite statement whether or not the traditional leadership system is changing to any marked degree, one of the teachers at Uvol Catholic Mission, GAWI - MELENMEN, is one of the spokesmen for his village, although still too young to be a leader. He shows, however, great potential of becoming a leader within the next three or four

From Meingi along the coast to Kangalona and throughout the Mamusi area, there are two groups of leaders, the village officials and the Kivung Committee men. Many of these Komiti are younger with a rudimentary education and a few are village officials as well.

At Peping, Kangalona, Pulepuna and Lomeletepena the Luluais and tultuls have been completely eclipsed by these Komitis, in other villages, notably Au&Una and Atu, the Luluaisthrough strong leadership qualities hawemaintained their position and one in particular, Lasomeni of Au'una, bas vide influence has wide influence.

# E. Land Tenure and Use.

The traditional land inheritance system in the Masong area is the equal rights of male and female in inheriting land from parents. The same system is followed

MIGRATIC

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 abscence 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, the 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 controls 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 pi 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 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.

Place. Atu	Standard Prep. Standard i " ii	Boys 2 5 6 - 13	Girls 6 2 2 10	Total 8 7 8 23
Lausis	Prep. Std. i	3 7 9	365	6 13 14
		19	14	33
Maso	Prer Std. i " ii	22 9 13 44	16 8 6 30	38 17 19 74
Uvol	Std. i ii 2 iii iv v vi	26 25 34 23 17 11	23 22 12 10 7 11 85	49 47 46 33 24 22 221

bula

MIGRATIO

			are	the	number	of	semi-literate	adults
in th	ne an	rea:						

Village	No. of Semi-literate.
Tavolo Haumakia	14
Meninga Maso	10
Meingi	3
Malmalu	5
Malawan Gnalala	2
Au'una	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Okimpuna	5
Bili	10
Palaivolu Serenguma	6
Maito	4

Total 61

Figures are for adult males who are literate or semiliterate in Pidgin English and have received only a minimum of formal education.

(c). The following is a list of students receiving high school training at a Catholic Missien High School in Rabaul:

Name	Village	Age	Sex
Meleton Elele	Meleton	16	m
Lumeni Aluma	11	16	m
Sahalo Potme	11	19	m
Rapme Patme	15	15	m
Kuvalo Mininmi	11	18	m
Taraivila Kuvio	Uvol	28	m
Mismana Osa	"	17	m
Songtawa Iro	"	19	m
Maliemo Amahale	11	19	m
Pertaulo Talenga	Inahele	17	
Otomau Motut	11	17	m
Edward Hiomelo	"	17	m

(d). See above.

(e). The Pomio Nius, a monthly publication published in Pomio, is distributed in the area and read with varying interest.

The following is a list of radio receivers in the area: One radio: Makmak, Atu, Ulutu, Au'una, Kensena, Serenguna and Maito.

Two radios. Malmalu, Matawan, Bili, Pailavali. Four radios: Meingi.

#### G. Standard of Living.

The typical Mansing house is a single or double room structure, approximately 15'x20', constructed of bush materials only with an earthen floor. With the capital gained from the sale of Timber Rights, the people intend to build semi-permanent houses in the future.

bula

MIGRATIO

Sanitation in all villages in the Mansong was satisfactory with an adequate number of latrines and garbage build near the villages.

European clothing is only worn by males with all the women still wearing the traditional grass skirts. All males own such items as bush knives and axes and most households have some saucepans, plates and spoons and some other occasional household items. No doubt large numbers of European artifacts will be bought in the future from the money gained from Timer Rights.

Melkoi. There is a rather sharp contrast between the housing of the Coastal and Inland Melkoi Census Divisions, especially in the type and standard of housing. The villages of Meleton, Tavalo, Uvel and Ruahana some time ago embarked on a programme of buildingsemi permamnent houses. These consist of a partly sawn timber frame with a corrugated iron roof and walls and flooring made out of bush planks. Meleton and Uvol have virtually completed this project. The other houses of the area build entirely out of bush materials are of a much higher standard in the coastal strip; they are mostly raised of the ground and often have seperate roomsand a verandah. This is especiall in the two villages of Maso and Meninga.

Housing in the Inland Melkoi area is still largely traditional and the type of housing is similar to that of the Mansong. The standard is comparatively low with no improvement in design or quality notived in the newer constructions.

In this area also only the men wear European clothing. Although most women do own at least a skirt or a blouse, these are worn only at special occasions. Bush knives, axes and such items as cooking utensils and lamps are comparatively plentifull.

Mamusi. The houses in the Mamusi area are constructed entirely out of native materials. They area small structures build on the ground because of the cold nights. Sanitation is satisfactory, although many of the latrines were only constructed recently on the instructions of a PHD Officer visiting the area some months earlier.

Eurppeam artefacts are few and consist almost entirely out of necessary garden tools and saucepans. The Mamusi people without doubt have the lowest standard of living of the entire area covered by the patrol, witht the excention of the few inland Mansong villages.

(b). The staple diet throughout all five census divisions is similar, except that there is an almost total absence of coconuts in the more mountainous villages and that fish is an important item on the diet on the coast only.

Garden produce, the bulk of the mimit food consumed, consists of taro, sweet potato, singapore, bananas, bamboo shoots. In the Kivung areas there are considerable quantities of tomatoes, pinapples and spring onions grown, but these were originally marked for "export" only and have never become very popular with the people, except for pineapples.

Meat is included on the menu whenever the men are able to hunt pigs or birds or on special occasions when the domestic pigs or chickens are slaughtered.

MIGRATIO

Small tims of fish and rice are popular and are bought at the mission stores at Uvol and Au'una when people can afford to do so.

(c). There are no organistations established such as the Red Cross or Boy Scouts, nor are they likely to be in the foreseable future.

### H. Missions.

Only one mission operates in the area, the Catholic Mission,

which has two stations, at Uvol on the coast and at Au'una in the Mamusi mountains, respectively. The influence of the Mission varies correspondingly with the degree of sophistication of the people. In such isolated areas as the inland cation of the people. In such isolated areas as the inland Mansong villages for example, Mission influence is neglible and NONEXIXENTIALLY contact consists entirely of infrequent visits by the priest at Uvol.

Influence of the Mission in such places as Meleton and other vil ages on the coast is comparatively strong although the Mission in such places has little or no influence on the traditional life of the people. The priest at Uvol ad-mits that the Mission has never been particularly welcomed and is more tolerated than appreciated. In the past there have been clashes by the priest at Uvol and the Paramount Luluar at Maso with the priest invariably coming off second best.

It should be remembered however, that whatever social progress has been made in the area is due entirely to the efforts of the Mission and the Administration cannot take any credit. The lack of an administrative post in the area and the lack of contact has resulted in the Mission completely overshadowing the Government in many matters.

The services provided by the Mission is as follows:

Uvol: One school up to standard 6 and run by a European Ahospital providing such services as maternal and child clinic, casualty treatment and a maternity ward. The personnel co ist of three Eurpen sisters, two native nurses and five native teachers.

Au'una: One school up to standard four with five native teachers.

The Mission provides the only educational and health facilities except, ar three small aidposts provided by the Administration, in the entire area.

#### J. Communications.

At present there are no major or vehicular roads in the area. However, construction of a road from Meingi on the coast to Au'una Catholic Mission station was commenced some months ago. If this road is ever completed and to the standard planned it will allow tractors or small four wheek drive vehicle, it will be possible to haul cargo between the coast and most of the Mamusi villages and vice versa.

However, the construction of this road is a long term project with many technical difficulties to overcome. It cannot be expected that this road will able to take vehicular traffic for some years.

MIGRATIO

All villages are linked by walking tracks but few of these could be upgraded without prohibitive expenditure. On the coast it is quite feasible to link the villages Ruahana, Pulpulo, Meninga, Maso, Koratul and Haulo by a road along the coast with a feeder road from Haulo and Koratul. There were a number of small rivers crossing this possible route but most of these can be forded. It is unlikely that the mocal population will have any inclination to embark on such a project and at any rate the need for such a road is not great.

The only other vehicular road proposed for the region is from Mentague Harbour, for the purpose of easier access to the timber forests which have recently been bought by the Administration. This proposed road has actually been partly surveyed by Administration officers but it is presumed that the actual construction will be the responsibility of any company that will be exploiting the timber forests.

- (b). The main anchorages are at Montague Harbour, Uvol Catholic Mission and at Rano Plantation. None of these are safe during the South West monsoon and the wharf facilities are primitive or non existent. In addition a number of villages have anchorage points but thee are seldom used.
- (c). There are very few possible airstrip sites in the area in which airstrips are perhaps needed in the future. This is especially the case with the Mamusi Census Divisions. One possible sight however was found at Mapuna village, although the site is small and the dtrip would be suitable for light aircraft only.

The flat terrain of the Mansons Jensus Division has a virtually unlimited number of sites which could be made into aerodromes with relatively small outlay.

#### I. Non-Indigenes.

The only commercial enterprise in the area owned by outside interests is a rest copra planatation. For some reasons the owners most of the time do not bother to work the place and have virtually deserted it.

#### K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

The following tradesmen etc. come from the alea, although all of them are employed outside the Pomio Sub-Ilstrict.

Village Tavalo Uvol Inahele Meleton

Pilamatana Kenmininga Maso

Meninga

Trade or Occupation.
1 carpenter, 1 soldier. carpenter, carpenters 2 carpenters, 2 seamen 1 driver, 2 teachers, 1 power house 2 seamen operator trainee teachers. soldier 1 carpenter 1 teacher, 2 seamen, 2 storemen, 1 tractor driver 1 storekeeper, 2 carpenters, 1 tax.

driver.

MIGRATION

Sahilil Meingi Malmalu Matawan Mapuna Au una Kensena Kaitoto Okimpuna Bili

Serenguna

Trade or Occupation seaman carpenters, 1 seaman ships engine attendant, 1 driver carpenter, 1 driver driver 1 driver, 2 teachers, 1 seamstress 1 driver, 1 taxlor
2 driver, 2 boats crew
5 drivers, 1 clerk, 1 butcher, 1 engine
room attendant 1 driver driver, 1 seaman, 1 carpenters.

As is usual, many of these people, especially the carpenters and drivers, are only semi-skilled and have been employed in their respectives trades for short or irregular periods.

## The Stage of Political Development.

The progress made in this field is neglible and even the more concentrated efforts by the government in providing lectures and other information regarding local government, house of Assembly etc. within the past six years or so have largely gone unheded.

The leadership of the area has never shown any inclination to support the Government in such important matters as law enfortement and the village officials have the disagreable habit of acquiescence when courts are held at village along lage level.

The influence of the Mission is not strong. After being established at Au'una for more than ten years only about a third of the population from that area has been baptised and contact with the Mission is rather casual. Although there is no actual anti-mission feeling amongst the people it is felt by some of the missionaries that they are accepted mainly for the services provided by the Mission. After being

The ancient cribal boundaries are still largely in force although this is more the result of natural parriers than any animosity between the various tribes. In fact the relationships are quite peacitie, it not cordiel, but people have little desire to establish closer and stronger links with autaldance. links with outsiders.

On the whole the people have no strong antiGovernment feeling or attitude but preier to be left alone and allowed to pursue their traditional way of life without drastic interruptions or changes. Much of the blame for this should be shouldered by the Administration which, since the many years contact was first made, has built only three bush material aidposts. More extensive medical and also educational services are supplied by the Mission and even these are inadequate. If the Administration ever hopes to gain more confidence from the people of this region it will be necessary to funnel some of its resources into the area and show that an interest is taken in their affairs. At and show that an interest is taken in their affairs. At present most of the progress in the area has to come from the one yearly patrol, altogether an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

There is much misconception and often complete ignorance of the present form of government, especially in the

ula

MIGRATIO

In

understanding of the House of Assembly and its Members. The Mamusi people for example, have become strong followers of Mr Korlam MHA, the founder of the Kivung Movement, causing considerable unrest.

10

Although the more bizarre ideas of cargo and forming of cities has subsided, Mr Koriam still commands the absolute faith of his followers and his further revelations are still looked forward to eagerly. There are no signs yet of the Movement losing influence although the intense excitement of the past have gone and people have settled down to await further developments. There is much dissatisfaction with the involvement of one Bernard Balatape, the President of the Mengen Local Government Council, and they claim that his manipulations and intrigues are to the detriment of the Movement. Strong requests were made to the patrol to call a meeting by tween The Assistant District Commissioner, Koriam and Balatape to sort out this problem. Another disturbing characteristic of the Movement is that law enforcement is carried out locally, mainly by the chosen Komiti. The people have taken a strong like to this system and claim it is of great advantage when compared to the "old" system. Even when the Movement influence has abated, which in the nature of such organisations is bound to occur sooner or later, the danger exists that this particular facet of the cult will linger on for a long time to come.

Mr Koriam has recently renounced his association with the cult but it is difficult to tell at this stage how this will be regarded by the Mamusi people when this becomes known to them.

# M. The Economy of the Ares.

- (a). See appendix attached for the number of cocol palms in the area.
- (b). The actual copra produced from the trees as listed in the appendix as far as could be ascertained is 40 tons, valued at approximately \$4800.

Because no production figures are kept by the villagers and most of the copra is done communally, the above figures are only a rough estimation and cannot be regarded as accurate.

- (c). Because of the lax, inefficient and lazy manner in which the coconut plantations are worked the potential amount of the area is at least three times the figures given in (b) and it should be possible to produce 120 tons of copra valued at approximately \$15000.
- (d) There are some market gardens in the Mamusi census Divisions. The people have devoted considerable effort to these "gaten bung" with the aim of selling the produce. There is, of course, no possible market for their products, the marketing difficulties are insurmountable. They nevertheless persist in these foolish venture.

MIGRATIO:

In

(e). Total cash earnings by absentee labour is estimated as follows:

11

Mansong		\$1300
Coastal	Melkoi	6500
Inland	Melkoi	7500
Mamusi		4500
Mamusi	No.2	5500

Total \$24800

In the Mansong there is also the interest on money invested in Government Bonds which pays a yearly xiddend interest of \$364.

- (f) No Co-operative Societies have yet been established anywhere in the area, except the marketing of copra at Uvol throught the Copra Marketing Board. The possibility of forming a co-operative has been discussed in the past but was met with strong opposition, especially from the Paramount Luluai and the idea was then shelved indefinitely.
- (g). There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.
- (h). Because of the possible complications and Krik-arousing of suspicions from the Kivung followers ( the opening of Savings Bank Accounts is one of the Kivung requirements from the faithful) no enquiries were made requirements from the faithful) no enquiries were made as to the number of pass books. At any rate most of the books would only have a small, initial deposit.
- (i). The levying of head tax was abolished in the area some time ago and no Council tax has been collected yet. Nevertheless complaints of possible future tax collections were numerous.
- (j). The average per capita income as calculated as accurate as possible from cash crops, Timber Purchase Rights interest and cash wage is as follows:

Mansong \$7
Coastal Melkei \$6
Inland Melkoi \$3
Mamusi No.1 and 2 \$3

(k). The Mansong area has good potential harbour facilities at Montague Harbour. It has a very steeply shelving beach and the construction of a wharf will probably considered in the future if and when the forests in the hinterland will be exploited.

The Coastal Melkoi has a number of good anchorages and there is a fairly regular shipping service to Uvol Catholic Mission and Rano Plantation ( when in production). Most copra produced is forwarded direct to the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul. These facilities can also be keting Board in Rabaul. These facilities can also be used by most of the Inland Melkoi villages except that all produce has to be carried for a couple of hours to the coast.

12

The Mamusi area has no marketing facilities and any produce has to be carried great distances.

# N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) The Mansong Area has about 30 square miles of good, mostly flat land at present covered by heavy rain forest. If and when this timber is cut this land could be used for a number of purposes.

The most logical crop for the area is copra and the opportunities for this are virually unlimited. There are many thousands of acres suitable for planting with an excellent harbour nearby. Although the rainfall is extremely heavy for about three or four months of the year, it should be possible with close supervision, to introduce cocoa successfully. This is already being done on the various plantations in the Subdistrict with good results. A large rice project could perhaps also be considered as the people have the cash to make a considerable investment.

With the eventual establishment of a sawmill in the Mansong area there will be an increased demand for local labour, thereby increasing the per capita income.

(b). Coastal Melkoi. Large areas of suitable land are as yet unused for copra production along the coast. However the problem the is not as much increased planting as the lack of efficient and continuous harvesting in most villages. The posting of an agricultural assistant to the area should alleviate this problem somewhat.

With only one plantation, Rano, in the area the opportunity for cash labour is small a nd people are forced to leave their home area if they want employment. This is unlikely to change in the near future.

(c). The Inland Melkoi Census Division still has plentiful virgin land for planting with the marketing facilities only a minor problem. Again market gardening has no future here and the need for local labour is virtually non existent.

The timber of the Inland Melkoi is a possible source of income but the difficulties of getting it to the coast makes it unlikely that any companies could be found to exploit it when easier sources for timber are available nearby.

(d) The Mamusi area is handicapped by several factors. The altitude of several thousand feet makes copra production impossible and the absence of a hear'y market rules out market gardening on a commercial basis.

On the other hand the altitude is not sufficient for the growing of pyrethrum, tea or passion fruit, whilst the heavy rainfall a nd difficult communications makes cattle an impossible proposition, at least at this stage. If some small volume crop, capable of withstanding the wet season could be found some measure of economic progress could be ula

MIGRATION

vey 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 pproposed introduction of a Local Government Council welcomed.

made. However it would be essential that an initial sur-

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 quited 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 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 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 waxx 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 timex as a Council actually has been actually had and it concenting in the area. 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 appart to medaly due to the offerts of the Missien of made sofar 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 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 officer still have control.

No doubt this is more out of fear of legal action than
anything else. No doubt that if Mr Koriam advised him

ulat

MIGRATION

followers not to build any more latrines they would be quite prepared to do so and take the consequences.

The reputation of the central government is also from suffering because of the attempts to make people accept local government, which is, as explained above, a widely regarded unpopular move.

On the whole they are an unambitious people with a wholly negative outlook and the government cannot hope to improve its image from the present one of inactivity unless a more intensified contact has been established for some time. The present political situation is somewhat delicate, with the Kivung baving a stronghold in the Mamusi and the dislike of local government in the Melkoi, and this could possibly develop in a general anti-Government feeling if allowed to run its course. run its course.

The present yearly census patrols are merely a short break in village routine and without follow up patrols much of their value is lost.

O. Services and Facilities.

There are no services or facilities available in the entire area patrolled.

> W. van Rikxoort Patrol Officer

MIGRATIONS

# (5)

# Appendix 1

# Village Leaders

Village	Name	Reparks
Makmak	Wargigme	Luluai, hereditary leader, aged 40, worked as labourer at Rabaul, 4 months IHI at Kandrian. Shows little enthusiasm.
Simi	Paruba1	Tultul, aged 39, illiterate, very outspoken in his opposition to Local Government Councils.
Tavalo	Maraguna	Luluai, hereditary leader, aged 50, illiterate, worked as labourer at mission before the war.
	Teru	Brother of Luluai, semi-litterate semi- literate, village Catechist, pro-Govt. and Mission, very influential.
Inahele	Lang	Tultul, hereditary leader, aged 70, illiterate and mentally declining, never been outside his own area, influence waning.
Uvol	Hauba-iro	Aged approx. 70, illiterate, still in- fluential but will probabely soon wit- hdraw from active participation in village affairs.
	Soher-aknei	Luluai, aged about 60, illiterate, worked before the war at Rabaul, not as influential as Lang or Hauba-iro.
Meleton	Gawi-melenm	en Certificated teacher at Uvol Mission, aged 25, very confident and outspoken, a possible future leader.
Haulo	Belhaka	Aged approx 65, illiterate and never been outside his own area, moderate degree of influence.
Kenmininga	Yongapila	Luluai, aged approx 67, illiterate and never been outside his own area, very much against Local Government Councils.
Maso	Eiote	Paramount Luluai, formerly acknowledged leader throughout the Melkoi now confined to his house.
	Salmang-pino	na Tultul, former lieutenant of Ei'ote bu-t but now declining in health, aged about 72.
	Angihuna-Ei'	ote The son and heir of Ei'ote and now mi-his in his 40's. Some village elders say he will be as powerful as his father but many others seem doubtful of this.
	Tomgnana	Aged approx 45, a former Catechist and semi-literate, at present has a great deal of influence, very active in all discussions withen the village.
Meringa	Manung Nai	Luluai, age 60, very courteous and seems more intelligent than most village officials, a strong leader.
Sah alil	Mangietu-koru	
Atu	Atana	Luluai, age 54, illiterate, worked as boats crew for the mission at Rabaul, very smartly atired.

# ulati

MIGRATIONS

# Appendix 1 page 2

Village	Name	Remarks
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 Iuluai, is the local Committee leader and for his age has considerable mi influence.
Lomeletepena	Katana	Illiterate, worked at Vunapope before and during the early days of the war, very much akivung 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 Assemb-ly, 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 1p plantation worker, has influence as far as Maito.

ulat:

MIGRATIONS

Out

# Appendix 1(a)

# Kivung Committee Members

VILLAGE

NAME

Kangalona

Sikau

Peping

Koakakir

Au'una

Lota Kapakov Pasau Kalibameni

Fulepuna

Kalialo

Bili

Wanepuna

Paliavalu

Lotumana

Serenguna

Nakawinganesa Markala

Miato

Momo Mipulemani

Okimpuna

Kokimera

Kiatote

Miawanapuna

Malmalu

Punakin

Lomeletepuna

Kapola

Mapuna

Ango

MI	G	RA	TI	0	N	8
			m	~	**	9

		774	_
	- 1		
n	-		Our
	_		- 44

# Census of Coconut Trees in the Area

Village	Mature	Trees Immature	Trees Tot.
Makmak	443	158	601
Tavalo	989	1019	2108
Uncl/Meleton	3063	2298	5361
Inahele	1800	1100	2900
Ruahana	1100	586	1686
Lausis	165		165
Pulpulo	172	(1967 census) 248	420
Pilimatana	_	200	200
Koratul	50	250	300
Maso	4000	2000	6000
Punum .	1142	200	1342
Sahalil	565	514	1079
Kangalona	621	506('3)	60 cen.)1127
Atu	627	1125	1752
Meingi	768	730	1498
Maihuna	292	175	467
Meninga	1140	501	1541
T	otal: 10867	12370	26237

