

PREFACE

This study developed out of the personal experience of daily life that I and my family had in the years 1932-1942 among the Biak-speaking people of the Radja Ampat area (Sorong), West New Guinea. Our family had become integrated into the community as far as possible, and we used the Biak language every day.

Three of the movements described in this book took place in that area, so that I was able to study them under the favorable conditions of direct participation and observation.

The first edition of the book in 1954 (in Dutch) was the writer's doctoral thesis (Ph. D.), written under the guidance of the late Professor J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong.

I am very grateful to the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leiden, for publishing the revised English edition in its Translation Series. The Biak material deserves more readers than the Dutch edition was able to reach.

Except for this Preface, the Song of Manarmakdi and the conclusions and summary, the translation was made by Mrs. M. J. van de Vathorst-Smit. To make easy reading of the old-fashioned archive-language was not an easy task. I offer her my sincere thanks. Mrs. W. E. Haver Droeze-Hulswit undertook the tedious work of comparing the quotations with the bibliography, checking the often incomplete names and titles of the latter, and preparing the whole revised edition for the printer, complete with indexes. Any degree of accuracy that the book may possess is largely due to her painstaking efforts, for which I am deeply grateful. Mr. S. O. Robson M.A. was always willing to help disentangle knots, for example in some footnotes, the Song of Manarmakdi, and some additions which had to be made. I am also grateful for the help I received from Dr. J. C. Anceaux, who checked the spelling of geographical names and the spelling rules for Indonesian and indigenous New Guinea languages. Dr. R. Roolvink assisted with the nomenclature of governmental officials.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Professor Dr. F. J. Ormeling, Director of the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth

Sciences (I.T.C.) in Enschede, who was so kind as to provide me with new drawings for the maps.

To the many Biak informants, especially the *Rodjau* Obinaru and the *Mananir* of the village of Wardo, whose knowledge has been extremely valuable in the formulation of this study of the *Koreri* Movements, my heartfelt thanks. The extent to which I am indebted for the material that my friends and colleagues put at my disposal will be discovered in the following pages. I mention here only the late Revs. I. S. Kijne, H. J. Agter, and F. J. S. Romainum, as well as Messrs. M. W. Kaisjepo and Kumense Mandof and Rev. J. Bijkerk.

This study is dedicated to the memory of my late colleague F. J. F. van Hasselt, as a token of my admiration. For 36 years he worked in New Guinea and taught us missionaries that a deep love of people is the only condition for a real knowledge of their way of life.

After I obtained access to old German periodicals some additions turned out to be necessary, and the total number of *Koreri* Movements has therefore risen to 45. In a supplement (Chapter X) the reader will find some discussions of publications on the general topic which have appeared since 1954, and in the Appendix it will be seen that the list of similar movements in West New Guinea has risen from 13 in 1954 to 26. In Chapter IV the Song of the "Messiah" figure has been added. I am aware that many more movements have occurred and are still occurring, especially in times of political unrest and socio-economic uncertainty.

For a variety of reasons pseudonyms have sometimes been used instead of the real names of clans and persons.

Some comment on the bibliography, quotations and oral sources must now be made:

1. Some quotations have been abbreviated, in order to avoid the long-winded, old-fashioned style of the original, but the reader can rest assured that the original meaning remains.
2. The numbers following quotations indicate the number in the bibliography; when a year is mentioned periodicals are intended. The last number always indicates the page on which one can find the quotation or the explanation.
3. The spelling of Indonesian words and names follows the rules for Bahasa Indonesia. For words and names in indigenous languages the rule is that consonants have English value and vowels continental value.

4. The italicization of words and passages has mostly been done by the present author.
5. In the General Index persons' names have generally been listed under the first name. For example, Kumense Mandof is to be found under K.
6. In various places in this book there is reference to texts which are in the possession of the author and will be published at a later date.
7. Two maps show the places and areas where movements occurred; in the Legend of one of the maps some comments are given. The small map shows similar movements which occurred in other parts of West New Guinea (Irian Barat).