

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KONOS

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1967 - 1968

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 58 - 5

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1992

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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KONOS

PATROL REPORT

1967/68



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 4 KOKOS 57/68

Patrol Conducted by P.S. EDWARDS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION; LELET PLATEAU.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans F. GRIFFITH Officer In Charge D.I.E.S. KAVIENG

Natives A MEMBER OF THE R.P & N.G. CONSTABULARY

Duration—From 20/3/1968 to 29/3/1968

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/3/1968 to 8/3/68 AN ELECTION PATROL BY D.D.A.

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol TO REVISE CENSUS, INSPECT GARDENS, ROADS, HOUSES AND
OBSERVE THE HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN, TO INVESTIGATE ANY
DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26 / 8 / 19 68

B. W. Brightwell
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 £.....

Popul

MIGRA	In	
	M	F

67-9-13

September 18th, 1968.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONO3 PATROL 4-67/68

Further to my 36-2-9/67-9-13 of the 18th September, 1968.

2. Where there is a need and a desire to have "Komitis" in a Council area, these should be constituted under the Local Government Ordinance and a Council Rule rather than allow an irregular system to be continued. Unless constituted under the Ordinance and a Council Rule, such "Komities" cannot be recognized and can have no authority.

3. The attention of the Adviser should be drawn to the Hoskins Local Government Rule No. 3 of 1968 appearing on pages 35-36 of the supplementary booklet to Local Government Gazette No. 3 of 1968. This may be a useful model.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c.

Mr. P.S. Edwards,
District Office,
KAVIENG.

36-2-9
67-9-13

18th September, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIING.

PATROL KONGS NO. 4 OF 1967/68

I note in your covering comments in 67-1-2 of 27th August, 1968, that the two land disputes are being referred to the Land Titles Commission. This should of course be by way of application and our officers should assist native claimants as this Department has this duty by Section 50 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance, 1962-67.

Where there is any likelihood of violence a Local Court should issue a restraining order under Section 15A of the above-named ordinance.

Would you pass this information on to your officers please?

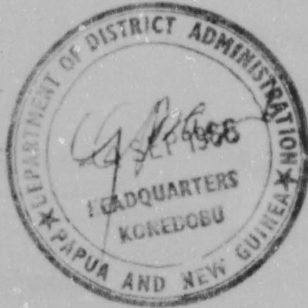
5
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 9. 12
67. 9. 13. (17)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-1-2
if calling ask for
Mr. BAM/ct



Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

27th August, 1968

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

PATROL KONOS NO. 4 OF 1967/68

A report by Mr. P.S. Edwards, C.P.O. of a ten-day patrol to the Lelet Plateau villages of the Mandak Division is enclosed, together with Assistant District Commissioner's (Kavieng) comments.

Mr. Edwards has been observant and his report is quite a fair effort.

The census should in future be done at annual intervals, as required by your recent Circular, and this will afford the opportunity for a regular examination of conditions for each community.

The reference to "Land Tenure Committee" on P.5 means Land Demarcation Committee. The two disputes referred to are being referred to the Land Titles Commission for a decision.

Comments on agriculture are being referred to the District Agriculture Officer for his information. The tobacco production of "Happy Dreams" may be the solution to their economic problems!

M. W. Brightwell
(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner

cc : A.D.C., Kavieng

JBB/ct

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

20th May, 1968

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

REPORT ON PATROL KONOS 4 OF 1967/68

Attached please find two (2) copies of the above report by Mr. P.S. Edwards, C.P.O. Only one copy of the map has been drawn. It would be appreciated if sunprints could be taken from it and some copies forwarded to this office, please.


The section on housing is well done and informative. The use of tank water for the processing of coffee beans is to be discouraged. The amount of beans being processed for individuals is small and could be carried to a source of fresh ground water. The water in the tanks could then be solely used for drinking and could prove reasonably adequate.

The system of each village having "Komitis" would appear to be a wide institution in the Territory. In time these should be absorbed by Ward Committees of Local Government Councils.

Appendix B indicates an active effort by these Lelet people to plant coffee. It would appear from an earlier remark that many of these people have land on the coast and must obtain some income through the sale of nuts/copra. I do not approve of co-operative planting schemes as eventually it leads to land disputes and other arguments among the participants. I doubt very much if "Coffee Rust" (p-3 3rd last paragraph) is in the area.

There are a few spelling errors, typing mistakes and some sentences are awkwardly written and consequently, the meaning is sometimes hard to arrive at. However, despite the above, the report as a whole is interestingly written and shows that the officer compiling actually was interested in what he observed. This is further proved by the detail put into the map.

The report is submitted for your action, please.


(J.B. BATTERSBY)
Assistant District Commissioner

cc : (2) Patrol Post
KONOS.

15

67-2-1

Patrol Post,
KONOS.
10th May, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1967/68

Enclosed are three copies of the above report.
For your files and onforwarding, please.

David C. Ekins
(David C. Ekins)
Officer in Charge



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-2-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Patrol Post,

KONOS.

15th March, 1968.

Cadet Patrol Officer P.S. Edwards,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS : LELET PLATEAU AREA.

Please make arrangements to patrol the four villages on the Lelet Plateau. You should depart Konos on March 20th.

Following are your instructions :

1. Revise the census. It will be necessary to draw up new census sheets.
2. In company with the Councillor inspect all housing and issue orders for repairs and renewals where necessary. Keep a record of all orders given.
3. Inspect gardens and report on same.
4. Take particular note of the general health of the villagers, especially children. Report on the activities of the Aid Post Orderly.
5. Investigate any disputes and complaints, and note any requiring Court action.
6. Inspect roads and issue instructions for improvements where necessary.

D.A.S.F. are sending a Field Worker to accompany you.

You should spend two days in each village. The patrol should therefore take you at least ten days.

N.C. Watt
Assistant District Officer.

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS. N.I.D.

20th May, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL KONOS 4 CF 67/68

Patrol Conducted by : P.S. Edwards, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : MANDAK Census Division
LELET PLATEAU

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : F. Griffiths, D.I.E.S., Kavieng
One member of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol : From 20th March, 1968 to 29th
March, 1968 - ten (10) days

Last Patrol to Area : 3 day Election Patrol 6/3/68
D.A.S.F. patrol was in area at
time of this patrol

Objects of Patrol : 1. Revise Census
2. Inspect gardens, houses and roads
3. To observe the health of the
children
4. To investigate any disputes and
complaints.

Map Reference : See Appendix A.

PATROL DIARY

KONOS PATROL No'4

- 12
- WED 20/3/68 Travelled by Landrover from KONOS to KANTEMBU, ½ hr.
Walked from KANTEMBU to LIMBIN, 4½ hrs.
Recording session 7 pm to 10 pm. Slept LIMBIN.
- THURS 21/3/68 Recording session 8am to 10 am. The Committee showed us
around the gardens. Left LIMBIN for LAWATKANA at 3 pm
arrived at 4.30pm. Slept LAWATKANA.
- FRI 22/3/68 Recording session 8 am to 11 am and a look at some of the
village gardens during the afternoon. Left LAWATKANA AT 4pm
arrived KALUAN at 4.45 pm.
- SAT 23/3/68 Recording session from 8pm to 11 pm. Slept KALUAN.
Shown around some of the KALUAN gardens by the Councillor.
Departed KALUAN 11 am arrived LENGKAMEN 12 noon. Recording
session 1 pm to 2.30 pm. I was shown a block of land that
was in dispute, inspected the Aid Post and looked over
several gardens. Departed LENGKAMEN 3 pm arrived LIMBIN
5 pm. Slept LIMBIN.
- SUN 24/3/68 Another recording session with the LIMBIN villagers.
Listened to the arguments put forward by the disputing
parties relative to the land inspected yesterday.
Slept LIMBIN.
- MON 25/3/68 Compiled new census for LIMBIN in the morning.
Watched Coffee bean harvesting and processing in the after-
noon. Slept LIMBIN.
- TUES 26/3/68 Departed LIMBIN 8 am arrived LENGKAMEN 9.30 am.
Compiled the census for LENGKAMEN. Was told of the projected
move of LENGKAMEN village from LEMPANAS to LAWATMILE about
½ hr closer to LIMBIN. Had another look at the land in dispute
and arrived at a settlement acceptable by all. Left
LENGKAMEN at 3 pm and arrived KALUAN 4 pm. Slept KALUAN.
- ~~WED 27/3/68~~ Compiled census for KALUAN in the morning, was informed
that there could be trouble over some land and coconut
trees in KALUAN on the beach. Left KALUAN 3 pm arrived
LAWATKANA 4 pm. Slept LAWATKANA.
- THURS 28/3/68 Compiled census for LAWATKANA. The D.I.E.S. radio that had
been left in LENGKAMEN last SATURDAY was brought up to me
to convey to KAVIENG as it was out of order.
Slept LAWATKANA.
- FRI 29/3/68 Departed LAWATKANA at 7 am arrived LASIGI 2pm.
Travelled to KONOS by Landover. Slept KONOS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
KOKOS PATROL POST,
NEW IRELAND.
10/4/68

KOKOS PATROL REPORT No. 4 1967/68

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine Census Patrol into the MANDAK Census Division, LELET PLATEAU area. The Patrol was carried out on foot and took ten days to complete. Initially it was intended that P. PUKINA an Agricultural Assistant and Trainee were to accompany the patrol to each of the villages, this was found to be impractical, as, for their work to be of any use, they had to spend a week in each of the four villages. The patrol was accompanied by F. GRIFFITHS, Officer In Charge of D.I.E.S. KAVIENG, who distributed one free radio to each of the four villages. He also took tape-recordings of folk songs and stories, as related by the villagers, for Radio Rabaul. During the first five days of the patrol I accompanied F. GRIFFITHS to each of the villages and carried out inspections and investigations as per my Patrol Instructions. F. GRIFFITHS left LELET on Mon 25/3/68 and I continued the patrol, compiling the census for the area. Constable Antale accompanied the patrol for the duration helping with interpreting, keeping order during the land dispute hearing and advising me as to when a building was in need of repair or not.

RECEPTION TO PATROL

The LELET villagers had five days warning about the patrol to their area. This was, according to F. GRIFFITHS, insufficient warning for the villagers to rehearse their singing and collect a large variety of stories. When I ~~xxx~~ started compiling the Census on Mon 25/3/68 at LIMBIN the villagers had had ten or eleven days warning of the patrol but I still found many adults were absent on either the East and or West Coasts.

SPECIFIC REPORTS

CENSUS REPORT AND SOCIAL SITUATION

I was told by EMOS LAGABING Committee of LAWATKANA that a good majority of the LAWATKANA villagers spend most of their time on the coast, only living in LAWATKANA when a patrol is being made to the area. The crops are tended at infrequent intervals and consequently become over-run with weeds. This is probably the case in the other villages up there as well. The percentage of adults absent in each of the four villages is listed in Appendix C.2.

It will be noted that on the Village Population Register included as Appendix C.1. there is only one student absent from the District, this is not true as two others were also absent from the District in RABAU. However due to an error on my part I omitted to record their names or sexes.

Also, children attending the Methodist Mission School at LENGKAMEN have not been recorded as students because in many cases parents had kept their children away from school to attend the census. The school-teacher here said that 53 children were on his roll out of a possible enrollment of over 70.

The Census figures for the last census (1965) are included as Appendix C.3. Discrepancies occur in the total populations of the two Censuses but as I do not have access to the old Population Register I cannot check the names off to find the cause of the discrepancy. The new Census was compiled with the aid of the L.G.C. Tax Register.

The villagers that were present were very helpful as were the Committees in each village and Councillor JOHN, who accompanied the patrol throughout. In all villages the census was completed by about 12 noon.

HOUSING

It was observed that there three types of houses built by the villagers on the LELET PLATEAU.

a) The coastal type construction of bush timber frame, split bamboo walls, and either Sak-Sak or Kunai grass roofs. These differ from the coastal dwellings only in that they are smaller are always built on the ground and fitted with a hinged door either of wood or sheet iron. The village rest houses are built on the same lines but are constructed 3 ft or so off the ground with a planked floor. This type of house it seems has been introduced to the Plateau over the last 60 years and is rapidly taking over from the traditional dwelling types of the area. The reasons for it's popularity are probably it's simplicity and ease of construction and cheapness (except of course where the Sak-Sak has to be imported from the coast). But for the fact that these houses are built on the ground and with less internal space than their coastal counterparts they would become very cold at night even though fires are kept burning in them all the time. Entrance is gained through a doorway about 5 ft high, shuttered windows are generally present. The younger adult villagers complained that this type of house is indeed less comfortable than the traditional type but there are only a few elders left who remember how to make the latter.

This type of house was predominant in LIMBIN and LAWATKANA and present in all other villages and hamlets.

b) The typical Highland type of construction, a long curved roof either coming right down to the ground or meeting a very low wall. These houses are constructed entirely of bamboo ribs and kunai-grass, the only entrance is a 2 ft 6in doorway halfway along one side and at ground level, there are no windows. Consequently these buildings are very dark inside and almost air-tight. If one can stand the smoke they provide a warm abode during the cold nights. This would also be cheap building to construct, but the necessary techniques in construction have not been handed down to the present day. I did see one of these houses nearing completion in the hamlet of SINTON but was assured that the fellow building it was one of the few who knew how to build this type, even he had modified the structure by increasing the overall size and including internal subdivisions.

This type of building did not predominate anywhere in particular but was noted in LIMBIN and the hamlets round about.

c) The third type of construction was of bush timber framework, solid walls constructed of vertical wooden planks dug into the ground and about 4 ft high; this wall was of two thicknesses an internal wall of sheets of bark was secured to the outer timber wall. The roof was high peaked and constructed of several thicknesses of kunai grass secured to bamboo ribs 4 ins apart giving a very thick air and water tight covering. The only entrance is through a 5 ft doorway in one end that is fitted with a wooden door. Again this building traps the heat and smoke of the everpr sent fires and if one can stand the smoke provides a warm habitat. I should think that this type of building would be a little more expensive to build than the others, both in time and money. Councillor JOHN says that the KALUAN and LENGKAMEN villagers are the only people on LELET who know how construct these dwellings. And representatives of this type were only noted in these two villages.

With the exception of a family dwelling in LENGKAMEN and a communal house in KALUAN I did not have to tell anyone to improve their buildings. The family dwelling referred to was in a bad state of disrepair but the owner said he was going to build a new house in the new village (ie when LENGKAMEN moves from LEMPANAS to LAWATMIE) early next year. With the comunal house I told Councillor JOHN to put a new thatch on it and cut the grass away from around it. Several other houses in the hamlets needed repairs but the villagers had realised this and replacement houses were being constructed in all cases. I gathered from the amount of new construction in the hamlets that there may have been a general movement away from the villages to the hamlets. In one hamlet for instance, TUKA M, there were five houses under construction, one completed new one and two old ones.

As I have mentioned the LENGKAMEN villagers intend to move their village from LEMPANAS to LAWATMIE in about 12 mths time. In

the new centre there will be a new school, consisting of one sturdy classroom and a teacher's residence (both now nearing completion). A new village rest house will also be constructed here. A new Aid Post of two or three buildings is planned for the nearby hamlet of LENNU. A new women's club is under construction at LENGANAS.

Latrines have been constructed in all villages for village use except LENGKAMEN where the Constable advised the Committee to have them built.

There are village rest houses in LIMBIN, LAWATKANA and KALUAN all are in good condition. The old village rest house in LENGKAMEN has been pulled down.

WATER SUPPLY

In each of the four main villages the Council has installed water tanks and catchments, but all four tanks were dry. In LIMBIN and LENGKAMEN the Methodist Mission also has small water tanks but these were also dry. The lack of tank water was due to the lack of heavy rains over the previous three weeks. In LIMBIN and now in KALUAN heavy demands are placed on tank water for the processing of Coffee beans. The villagers had to go as far as 1 hrs walk to get the water from springs in bamboo poles. I noticed in those villages with tanks that there were five spare sheets of corrugated iron lying about so I suggested to the Committee that they enlarge their tank catchment areas with these sheets of iron sloping them into the existing guttering from the other direction. If this work is carried out during periods of relatively dry weather they should be able to conserve more water from the brief showers. In LIMBIN and LAWATKANA I suggested that the existing catchments be also strengthened because the posts were rotten in the ground.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

These were very helpful both in organising the recording sessions and conducting tours of the gardens. The Village Officials were for LIMBIN.....EDWARD GUTBAU

KALUAN.....PAMAS LENDOS

LENGKAMEN.....LENTUANG KUARAVANG, both committees here were agitating for a change of office. They had been Committeemen for 3 yrs Councillor John says he will supervise elections for new committeemen soon.

LAWATKANA.....AMOS LAGASING, who was acting until 2 new committeemen were elected on 28/3/68 by the villagers under the direction of Councillor JOHN.

AGRICULTURE

As there were already two agriculture workers on the Plateau I merely observed and did not attempt to help with any technical Problems. I reported verbally to the Agriculture Assistant on the Plateau and to the Agricultural Officer at KONOS.

On a previous patrol to LBLET I had noticed that coffee trees in LIMBIN were badly in need of pruning and the grass at their bases needed cutting. On this occasion it was obvious that the presence of an Agricultural worker had urged the gardeners to clean up their gardens, and they were shown how to prune out the Coffee Rust in the coffee gardens.

There is a great deal of activity in all villages regarding the planting up of new coffee plots. There are probably many more trees too young to bear than there are trees bearing, so if all goes well Arabica Coffee output from LBLET should increase markedly over the next five years. For a detailed picture of the coffee tree population of LBLET see Appendix 3. Most coffee trees are owned by village cooperatives planted on individually owned land. This arrangement facilitates the use of one set of fermenting troughs and one drying house, by all producers.

I was surprised to find that the Coffee Cooperative in KALUAN did not know how to harvest or process the ripe coffee beans. So that half the coffee trees in KALUAN had been producing for about two years the beans going to waste. Whilst I was there this situation was remedied

by the Agricultural Workers who taught the villagers how to harvest and process the beans. Two days pickings off these particular trees every three or four weeks would, I was told, yield \$10 worth of dried beans.

Village gardens contain, in the main Taro, which is the main food crop on the Plateau. Many different varieties of this tuber crop are grown and new varieties are continually being domesticated from the bush. I received a few complaints from some gardeners that a beetle was burrowing into the Taro tubers and damaging about 30% of the crops. In most cases damaged parts can be cut out. Another trouble with the Taro is that the leaves are yellowing and the tubers are rotting away, this appears to occur only in particular gardens.

Other crops seen growing were sugar-cane, onions, choko and beans. Sweet potatoe and European potatoe had just been planted up, the plantings had been postponed because of heavy rains in February.

Three crops I had never before seen growing were IABUPEO, or "Wing Bean" and a type of squash which had been introduced in the past by Agricultural Officers, but they had not told the gardeners how to prepare for consumption the ripe fruit. The villagers asked me to prepare some for them which I did, and they enjoyed it very much fried. I also saw a great deal of Native Tobacco or "Brus" growing in the gardens. According to the locals, when prepared and dried this tobacco induces sleep and during sleep so-called "Happy Dreams", this made me wonder what drug, if any, this tobacco contained.

Generally the gardens and fences were in good condition and many new gardens were being planted up with Taro and other vegetables. The system of land use seems to be a three field rotation system with an indeterminate resting spell between three yearly periods of use, for a given garden. Many Taro gardens are being planted up with young coffee trees as the gardeners think there is more future in cash-cropping for an overseas market than there is in the cash-cropping of vegetables for the local market.

The Noxious weed LANTANA was seen growing out of control at several places on LELET this fact was pointed out to the Agriculture workers and they set about destroying the plants. Incidentally LANTANA was also seen growing out of control in a coconut plantation opposite LASICI village, this was reported to the Agricultural Officer at KONOS.

Livestock on the Plateau is limited to pigs, both domestic and wild, and a few poultry. The domestic pigs show signs of good breeding and I believe that the Central New Ireland L.G.C. has offered some pedigreed breeding stock to sell to the villagers in Central New Ireland. The introduction of a breeder to LELET would further improve the strain of pigs there. One villager is in the process of building a poultry pen and intends stocking it with quality fowl. Another minor source of animal protein is the opossum, and occasionally a tree kangaroo, that I was told abound in the bush up there.

TIMBER

There is a great deal of big timber on the Plateau especially in the centre, where the ground is too steep to cultivate thick forest prevails. I was told by one Elder that well before the German Administration the mountain ridges and plateau were treeless except for the hills designated as the spiritual homes of their forefathers, he said the area was once like the Mainland Highlands. These Spiritual Forest Sanctuaries are still respected and no timber is permitted to be removed from them. No-one other than the male descendants of the respective ancestor is allowed to walk in these areas of bush.

TRADE STORES

There is one trade store, native owned, at LIMBIN. Whilst we were there it was closed as it had run out of stock. I think that the person who runs this store finds it difficult to make a profit after having his merchandise carried up from the coast.

LAND

I was confronted with two land disputes during this patrol. The first was at LENGKAMEN where one party disputed the Land Tenure Committee's boundaries on a block of clan land. The case is outlined in Appendix D.4.

The second dispute had not yet developed fully and consisted merely of a threat by one party to pull the coconut trees out of another persons land if the latter did not sell the same land to the former. This case is outlined in Appendix D.2.

COURTS AND COMPLAINTS

Apart from these two disputes there were no other courts or complaints brought forward.

REST HOUSES

There are three Rest Houses on LELET a fourth at LENGKAMEN has been pulled down, a new one is to be built at the new site for LENGKAMEN. The other three rest houses are in good condition and very well built. A new Kunai roof has been put on the Rest House at LIMBIN. Pit latrines were present at all three rest houses. Because of the water shortage fresh water had to be either carried in buckets from nearby springs, or in bamboo poles.

HEALTH

A Sister from the Methodist Mission at KIMADAN was carrying out a medical inspection of the children from all over the Plateau at LAWATKANA, when we arrived there she said that apart from a number of respiratory colds there was a clean bill of health all around. I did not notice any other ailments in either the adults or the children.

An Aid Post inspection form is included as Appendix.E. The Aid Post Orderly was not in attendance at the Aid Post at LENGKAMEN it was therefore locked and I could only make an external inspection of it.

A new native materials Aid Post is planned close to the planned new village of LENGKAMEN and the Committee said construction would begin soon.

I think the Council has plans for building a permanent Aid Post on the Plateau somewhere during the next financial year.

EDUCATION

There is one school run by the Methodist Mission and one Women's Club on LELET.

At the moment the school is being held in the Methodist church at LENGKAMEN until the new school is finished a short distance away at LAWATMILE. The teacher said that there were 53 pupils enrolled out of a total of about 70 children of school age. However 50 is the maximum that can be accommodated in the church. Children walk to school from as far away as LAWATKANA, 1 1/2 hrs brisk walk, every day.

The Women's Club is having a new native materials hut built in LENGKAMEN and appears to be very active since the visit to LELET by two Welfare Officers in mid-February.

ROADS

~~THANKS TO THE~~ Under the circumstances these are very good, although all paths tend to become quagmires. Both the villagers and pigs keep the grass and undergrowth down for about 1 yd on either side of the footpaths. The patrol ascended to LELET via the KANTEMBU-LIMBIN route, a very steep but relatively direct route. The ascent on this route takes 5 hrs the descent 3 hrs. The patrol descended to the coast via the LAWATKANA- LASIGI route a walk that took 7 hrs, this route is not very direct but it is less arduous than the KANTEMBU-LIMBIN route.

MISSION CHURCHES

The LELET villagers are predominantly Methodist, there are

Methodist churches in all four villages, and one Roman Catholic church in Kaluan. Services are held every week by local Pastors and Mission Pastors come up from the coast three or four times a year. All the church buildings are in good condition and attendances are good.

CONCLUSIONS

This Patrol succeeded in its main aim of recompiling and revising the Census for the LELET ILATEAU Area of the Mandak Census Division.

This was the first time that the Department of Information Extension Services KAVIENG had made a patrol to LELET. P GRIFFITHS feels that it was a successful patrol also from the point of view that the recordings he obtained were unique.

The Patrol also enabled me to study the agricultural methods of the people, and I had several interesting discussions with village elders on the various "Tambus", myths and magic that are still respected to this day.

THE END

Redwards

APPENDIX 3.

COFFEE-TREE POPULATIONS IN EACH OF THE VILLAGES ON LELET

	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
<u>LIMBIN</u>	1,668	4,665
<u>LENGKAMEN</u>	222	3,668
<u>KALUAN</u>	765	122
<u>LAWATKANA</u>		2,667
TOTAL	<u>2,649</u>	<u>11,122</u>

APPENDIX D.1.

SUBJECT

Land Dispute.

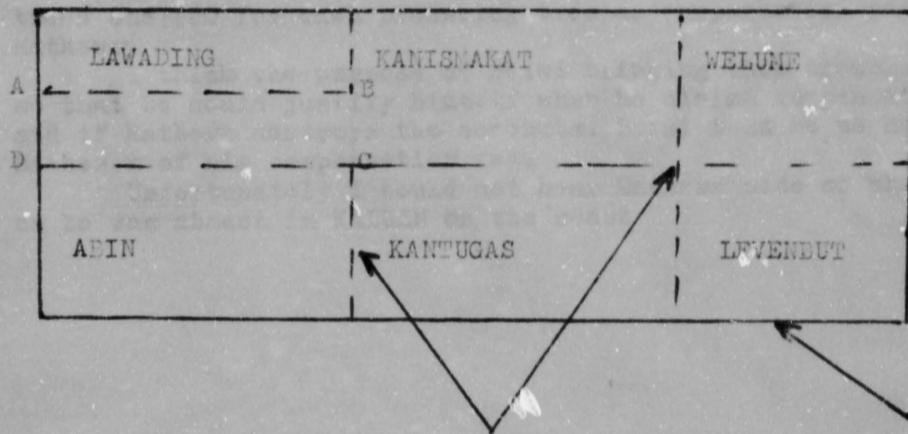
LAND IN QUESTION

Is situated adjacent to LEMPANAS village.

DISPUTING PARTIES

LEKUN LAGI of LENGKAMEN; SIOTI LIMILI of LAWATRANA.

The land in dispute was demarcated by a Demarcation Committee headed by LESONG LAWATEBIRONG, two or three years ago. Boundaries were supposedly agreed to by all parties concerned. The resulting plan of the land looked something like this:-



Sub-boundaries mark sub-clan ownership as determined by the Demarcation Committee.

Boundary marking the land belonging to SO LONG Clan

Line A-B is in dispute by LEKUN LAGI of LAWADING subclan of LENGKAMEN he says that the line B-C is the true boundary. LESONG said that when the boundaries were drawn up there were no disputes, but LEKUN says he was opposed to the boundary at this time. To assert his alleged rights to the land A.B.C.D. LEKUN planted coffee on it they are now one year old. SIOTI of KANISMAKAT subclan wants LEKUN to cut the coffee trees down he alleges that they are on land belonging to him and that he needs this land for a food garden.

As far as I can see LESONG should not have finalized the boundaries in question without first making sure that all parties agreed to them. I have an idea that LESONG AND SIOTI MAY HAVE CONTRIVED TO do LEKUN out of the piece of land that rightfully belonged to the latter.

SIOTI'S claim to the legitimacy of boundary A-B lay in the story that LEKUN'S ancestors had given SIOTI'S ancestors the land A.B.C.D. as a gift because they were landless in LENGKAMEN.

LEKUN says this gift was merely a loan for the purpose of growing food at that particular time in history.

As a solution I suggested that the sub-boundaries, as drawn up by the Demarcation Committee, of this block of land be disregarded by the 6 sub-clans. When they have sorted out between themselves where the boundaries should actually be they will enlist the aid of the Demarcation Committee once again to demarcate the land as per their settlement. All parties agreed to this settlement.

SUBJECT

Land Dispute.

LAND IN DISPUTE

Is situated near KALUAN village on the coast.

DISPUTING PARTIES

Constable BEIWI of KALUAN of BUNGARING sub-clan.
MATHEWS SIANDA of KALUAN of BUNGARING sub-clan.

Mathews wanted to buy some land off Beiwi's uncle, the latter would not sell the land. Mathews has threatened to cut down all the coconut trees on the block of land in question.

Beiwi told me this in front of 2 witnesses; he also said that if Mathews does cut down these trees he wants \$10 for each young tree and \$20 for each producing tree as compensation payable by Mathews.

I think the purpose of Beiwi bringing this trouble to me was so that he could justify himself when he claims compensation when and if Mathews destroys the coconuts. Beiwi told me he had told Mathews of his compensation fee.

Unfortunately I could not hear Mathews side of the dispute as he was absent in KALUAN on the coast

AID POST INSPECTION REPORT

Date of visit: 23/3/68
Time of visit 11 am pm

A.P.O. TUDEFA MANKABANG.....

AID POST. LENGKAMEN.....

Paid by Govt./Council

Salary: \$

	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	
Cares for:	1. <u>LELET PLATEAU</u>530.....	
	2. <u>LIMBIN</u>127.....	
	3. <u>LENGKAMEN</u>91.....	
	4. <u>KALUAN</u>152.....	
	5. <u>LAWATKANA</u>160.....	
	6.	
	7.	
	8.	
			Total .. 1160.
	Sub-District	or Council area	<u>Central N.I.</u>

Appearance:	excellent	good	fair	poor
Department:	excellent	good	fair	poor
Knowledge :	excellent	good	fair	poor

Supplies:	Adequate	Inadequate	
Lay-Out:	excellent	good	fair poor
Cleanliness:	excellent	good	fair poor
Labels & Corks		good	fair poor
Medicines - Out of Stock		
		
		

Equipment:	Clean	Fair	Dirty
Buildings:	Permanent	Temporary	Native Materials
	Clean	Dirty	
Grounds:	Well Kept	Fair	Untidy
Transport:	Council Bicycle	Govt. Bicycle	Walk
of Supplies	Council Vehicle	Govt.	Village Self

Gardens of A.P.O.: ~~Adequate~~ Inadequate
 Own Land Land owned by Village
 (Includes
 land owned
 by wife)

Comments:

Complaints by A.P.O. According to local residents the A.P.O. does not like the present native materials buildings. One male quarters has been demolished and the other two buildings are in very bad condition.

Recommendations:

Officer: P. S. EDWARDS
 Title: C.P.O.

LELET PLATEAU
VILLAGES + HAMLETS
IN DETAIL (ALL ROUTES - WALKING TRACKS)

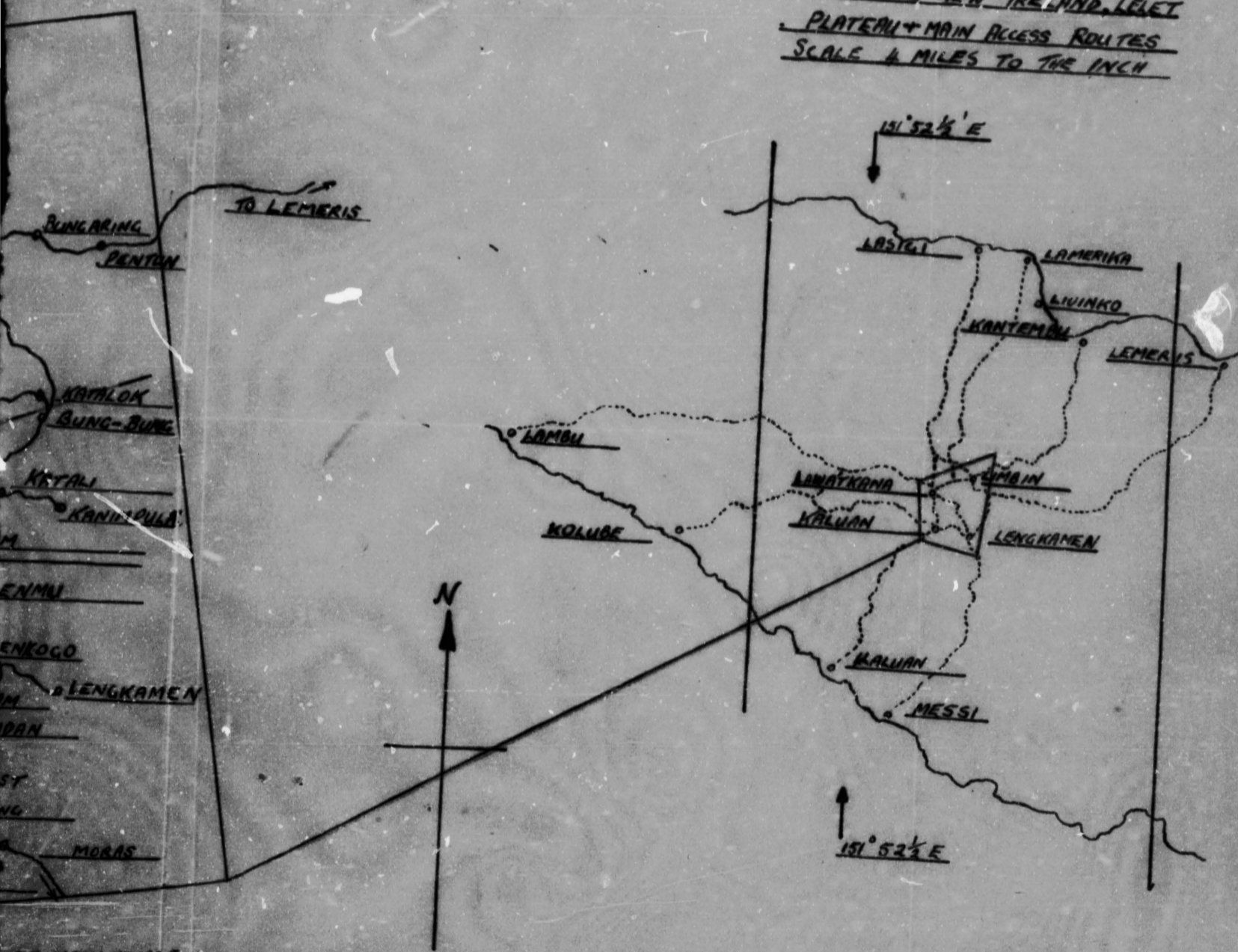
APPENDIX "A" TO KO



APPENDIX A TO KONDOS PATROL NO' 4

TRACKS)
TO KANTEMBU

A SECTION MAP OF
CENTRAL NEW IRELAND, LELET
PLATEAU + MAIN ACCESS ROUTES
SCALE 4 MILES TO THE INCH



OF MAIN VILLAGE INFLUENCE

SCALE 4 MILES TO THE INCH

DRAWN BY P. EDWARDS C.P.O 4/4/68