

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: S | HIGHLANDS

STATION: KOMO

VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1973 - 1974

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PORT MORESBY - 1995

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Komo - S/HIGHLANDS ACC. NO: 496

VOL. NO: 12 1973 - 1974 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 6

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1	1 - 4	P. R. J. TURNER P.O.	MANANDA C/D.		16/7/73 - 13/9/73
2	2 - 4/1	"	KARABU, ETORO & OROGO	1 MAP	4/10/73 - 4/12/73
3	3 - 3	"	HANIMU AREA - MANANDA		12/2/74 - 25/2/74
4	3A - 1 - 3	P. SOPILAGIN APO	MANANDA		29/1/74 - 25/2/74
5	4 - 1 - 3	P. R. J. TURNER P.O.	"		1/4/74 - 11/4/74

KOMO.

1973 - 1974

Report Nos 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4.

PATROL REPORT

Station: KOMO PATROL POST	Population: 5,106
Subdistrict: TARI	Council Area: KOMO L.G. Council
District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	House of Assembly Electorate: TARI-KOMO
Report No: 1/73-74	Map Reference: Lake Kutubu and Wabag Fourmil
Conducted by: P.R.J. Turner	Last Patrol: 14/5/73
Designation: PATROL OFFICER	Objects of Patrol: General Administration, Census Revision, Tax Collection, Area Study revision, Political Education.
Duration: 36 days 16-7 to 13/9/73	
No. of Days: 36 days (broken)	
Census Division: MANANDA	

The District Commissioner,
S. Highlands. District,
M. B. N. D. I.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 5 To 9,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(X)
Situation Reports Nos 1-2,	()
Patrol map,	(X)

DATE: 14/1 1974.

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1-2	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

Date: 19/4/1974

[Signature]
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

F.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-26

Date : 30/5/74

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101
MELB.

RE :..KOMO.....PATROL NO.....1.....OF..1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR.....D.A.J. KERR.....
TO :.....MAMATA.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos.....1-2.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.

~~xx~~

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.15.26

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telephone
Telefax
Our Station
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
P.O. Box 1, Korooro, Port Moresby,
P.N.G.
24th April, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KORORODU.

PATROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

Enclosed please find the following reports:

- PARI
 - 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 4 of 1973-74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - Area Study North Basin.
 - Area Study FULIHO.
 - 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- NIPA 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
- KOMO
 - 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- KAGUA
 - 26 of 1972/73 Jacket.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
 - 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Area.
 - 7 of 1973/74 Jacket.
 - 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 11 of 1973/74 Jacket.

J. V. ...
District Commissioner.

42 1 Copy 67-3-6
PATROL REPORT ~~mk~~ BRADY

Report number: 2/73-74
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Patrol conducted by: P.R.J. Turner
 Area patrolled: WARAGU, ETORO & OROGO
 C/D's LOWER BOSAVI, NOMAD.
 Duration of patrol: 4-10-73 to 4-12-73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 1967
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: KUTUBU and RAGGIA
 COUNCIL

Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study,
 Exploration, Initial Contact.
 Station: KOMO PATROL POST
 Subdistrict: TARI
 Designation: Patrol Officer
 Personnel accompanying: N. Tade APO, 4 RPNGC
 1 PHD, 1 DASF, Interpreter, Carriers.
 Number of days: 61
 Total population of area: 3,000
 Council area: Non Council Area
 House of Assembly Electorate: Poroma - Kutubu

The District Commissioner,
 S. H. District,
 Mendi

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios To *Patrol Diary* (✓)
 Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 The Report and my comments, (✓)
 Area study, (✓)
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports No's 1- 5 (✓)
 Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 7/2 1974

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

30/4/74
Paul has



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Area study,
 Updating of area study,
 Situation Report No's 1- 5
Report

(✓) *seen*
 ()
 (✓) *census*
 (✓)
 ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
~~Average~~
~~Below average~~

Date: 19/4/1974

J. K. Nembere
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

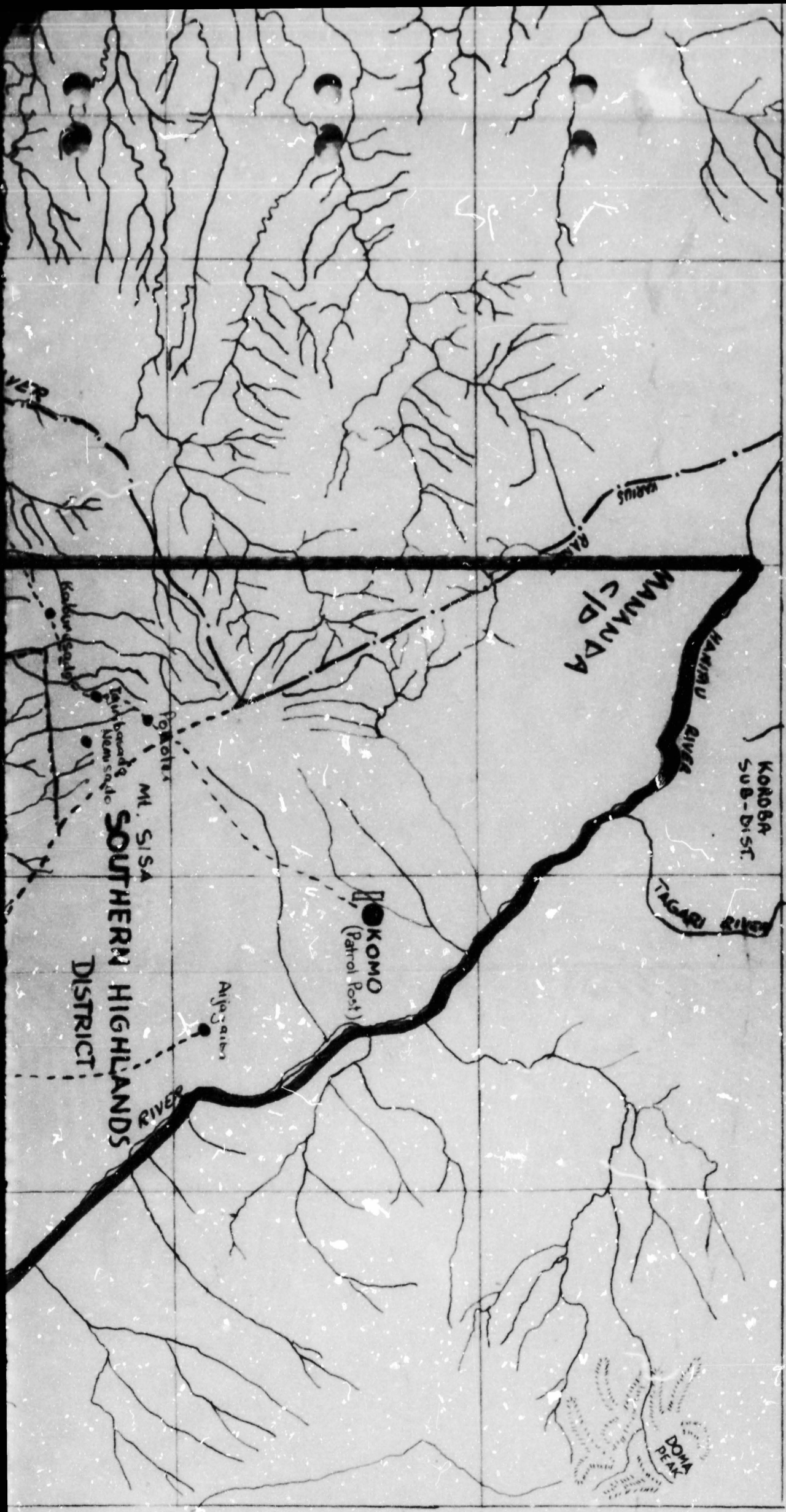
Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
29/10/73	AMINRI	19	12	17	17			1		66
31/10/73	BANUSA	29	22	30	31			6		118
21/10/73	BOKA	14	29	24	33			4		104
15/10/73	FAGAMAU	20	15	23	28			15		101
26/10/73	FERISA	13	13	13	13			6		58
3/11/73	HASIF	12	15	18	12			2		59
24/10/73	KABANA	15	21	36	20					92
14/11/73	KASUMISI 1	9	5	14	8					36
20/10/73	KASUMISI 2	22	23	27	32			1		105
25/10/73	KOKONESI	11	6	12	13					42
10/10/73	LUDESA	16	10	16	15			4		61
23/10/73	ORABIA	24	13	30	20					96
28/10/73	SANARISI	25	22	28	20			2		97
12/10/73	SEBANI	12	3	10	14			4		48
12/10/73	SOBASILI	7	9	10	13			2		41
8/10/73	WABIMISI	20	17	24	26			9		98
7/10/73	WABISI 1	14	14	11	15			1		55
22/10/73	WABISI 2	13	12	14	13			4		56
27/10/73	WALISA	29	18	28	33			9		117
25/10/73	WANAGESA	17	15	28	19			2		81
11/10/73	WASU	7	5	8	9			1		30
		348	304	421	415			73		1561

KOMO PATROL NO. 2 of 1973-74
4.10.73 to 4.12.73
Conducted by:- P.R.J. TURNER

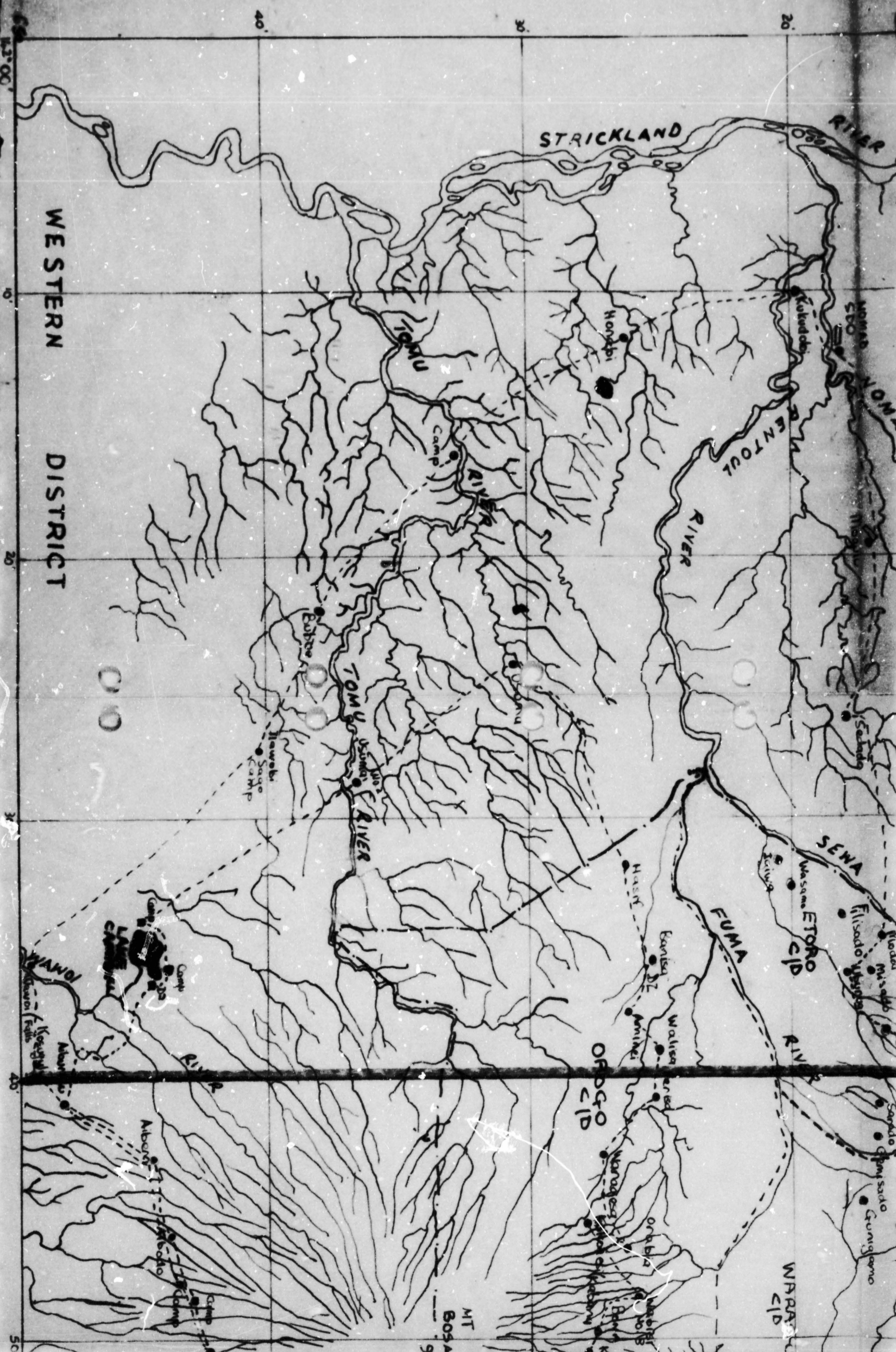
Scale 1" = 4 miles



Scale 1" = 4 miles



WESTERN DISTRICT



STRICKLAND RIVER

FUMU RIVER

TOMU RIVER

SENA RIVER

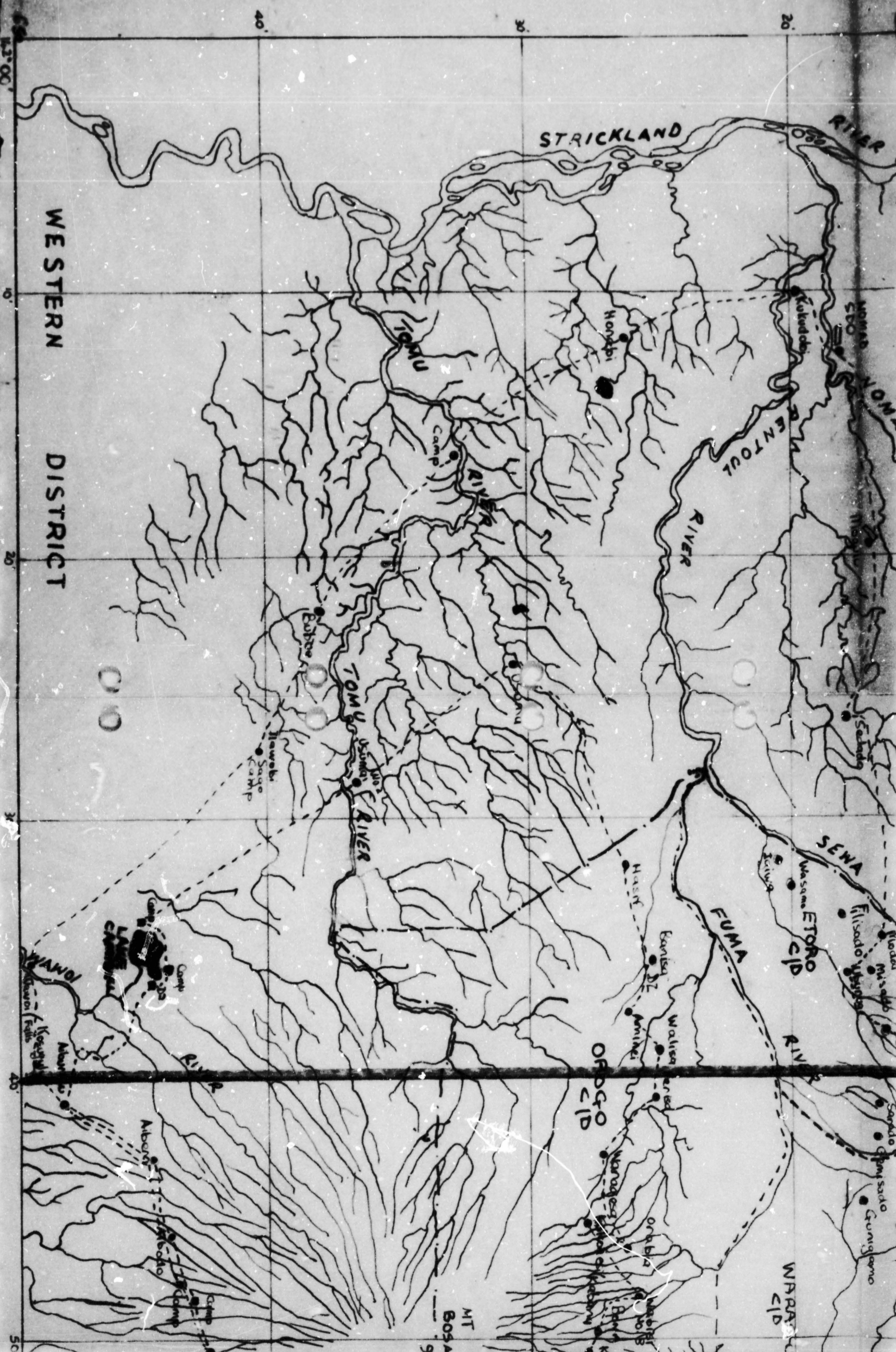
WAWOI RIVER

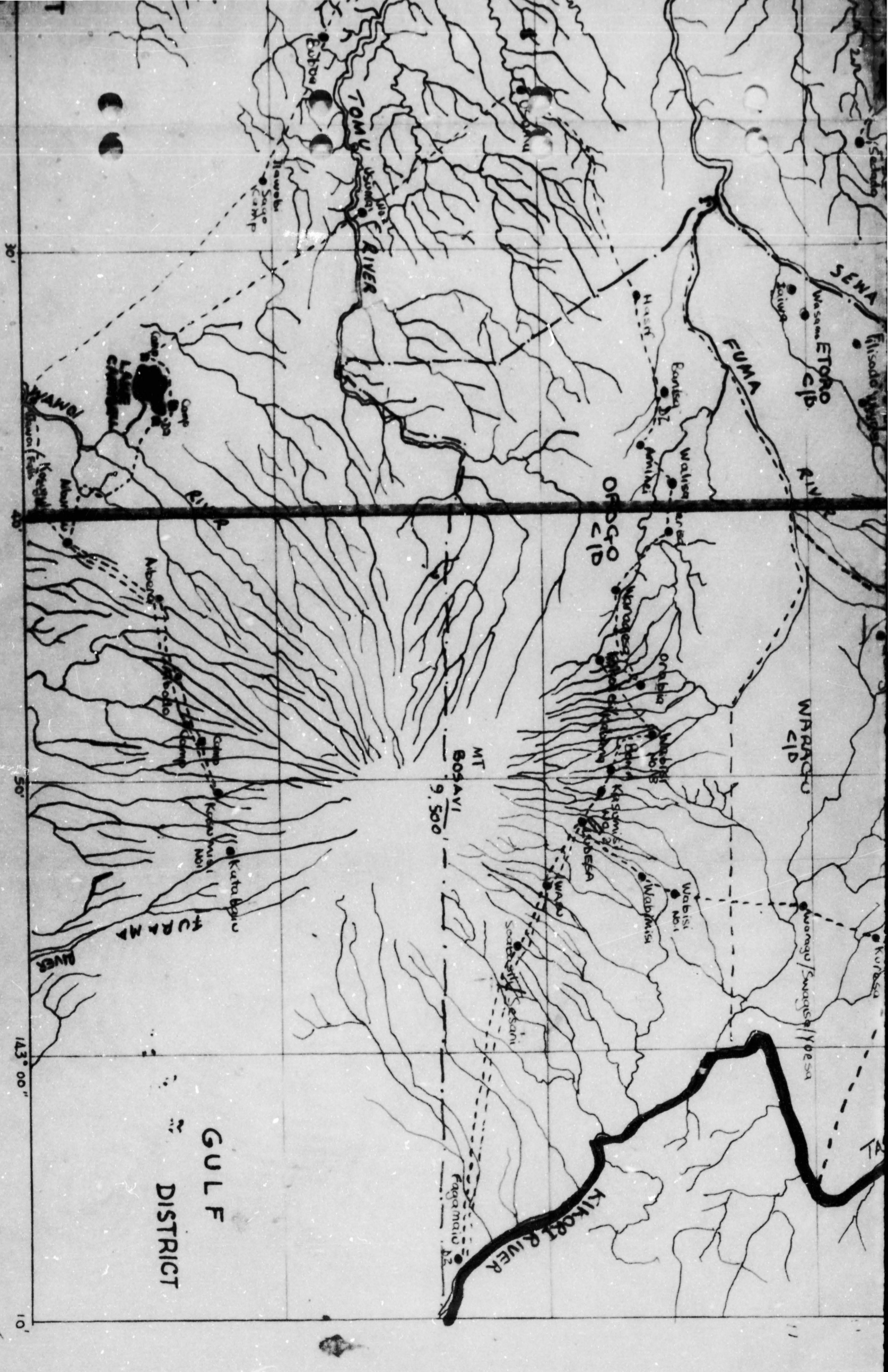
MT BOSAN

WAPASU CIP

OFDGO CIP

ETORO CIP





GULF DISTRICT

MT BOSAVI
9,500

KIKORI RIVER

TOMU RIVER

FUMA RIVER

TURPAM RIVER

SEWA

ETOBO C/D

OPDGO C/D

WIPRAGO C/D

WABISI NOI

TA

30'

50'

143° 00"

10'

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3/73-74	Objects of patrol: SPECIAL PATROL
District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	Station: KOMO PATROL POST
Patrol conducted by: P.R.J. Turner	Subdistrict: TARI
Area patrolled: HANIMU AREA - MANANDA	Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 10 days ¹²⁻²⁻⁷⁴ ₂₅₋₂₋₇₄	Personnel accompanying: P. Sopilagai APO 2 R.P.N.G.C.
Last D.D.A. patrol: September 1973	Number of days: 10
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: 2,500
Map reference: KUTUBU FOURMIL	Council area: KOMO L.G. Council
	House of Assembly Electorate: TARI-KOMO

The District Commissioner,
S.H. District,
M. E. N. D. I.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 26 To 27 ,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	(X)
Patrol map,	(X)

DATE: 25/3 1974 .

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average



Date: 19/4/1974

J. K. Nambei
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-27

Date : 30/5/74

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101.....
MEKIDI.....

RE : KONO.....PATROL NO.....3.....OF 1973/74..
CONDUCTED BY MR.....P.R.J. TURNER.....
TO :.....HANIMU AREA -- NANANDA.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.

~~Area Study amendments/compilation~~

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

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DDA 67.15.27

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telephone
Telex
Fax
Cable



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KOROHEBU, S.M.B.
24th April, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KOROHEBU.

PATROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN ISLANDS

Enclosed please find the following reports:

- CART
 - 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 2.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - Area Study North West.
 - Area Study KUIJERO.
 - 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- WIPA
 - 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
- EGMC
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- Other
 - 26 of 1972/73 Jacket.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP no. 1-3.
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Suva.
 - 7 of 1973/74 Jacket.
 - 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 11 of 1973/74 Jacket.

J. K. ...
District Commissioner

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PATROL REPORT

Station: KOMO PATROL POST Population: 5,591
 Subdistrict: TARI Council Area: KOMO L.G.C.
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS House of Assembly Electorate: TARI-KOMO
 Report No: 3A/73-74 Map Reference: WARAG FOURNIL
 Conducted by: P. SOPILAGAI Last Patrol: September 1973
 Designation: A.P.O. Objects of Patrol: SPECIAL PATROL.
 Duration: 29-1-74 to 25-2-74 (broken)
 No. of Days: 16
 Census Division: MANANDA

The District Commissioner,

S.H. District,

Mendi



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 7 T&B, (X)
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (X)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 9 / 5 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

- ~~Above average~~
- Average
- ~~Below average~~

Date: 22 / 5 / 1974.

District Commissioner

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DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2395

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-57

Date : 15th July 1974

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101
MORU

RE: **KOMA** PATROL NO. **3A** OF **13/74** ..
CONDUCTED BY MR. **P. SOPILAGAI**
TO : **MARUDA** CENSUS DIVISION(S).

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket and
Patrol Report.

P. BOURAGA
Secretary

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67-15-~~2130~~ 57



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
No.

67-3-1
AN/EL



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
MEIMI, S.H.D.

27th May, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONE DOBU.

PATROL REPORTS - Southern Highlands.

.... Enclosed please find the following reports.

KAGUA:

- No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket, SF 1-2.
- No. 12(A) of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 12(B) of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1, Area Study East Sugu.
- No. 14 of 1973/74: Jacket, SF 1.
- No. 15 of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 17 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.

NIPA: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket, SF 1-2.

FRAVE: No. 7 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.
No. 8 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1-2.
No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1.

KOMC: No. 3A of 1973/74: Jacket.
No. 4 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.

TARI: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1, Area Study
IUMU and HATBUG/MUNINA.

J. K. Nombri
J. K. NOMBRI
District Commissioner.

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PATROL REPORT

~~67-3-6~~
Page

Station: KOMO PATROL POST
 Subdistrict: TARI
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Report No: 4/73-74
 Conducted by: P.R.J. Turner
 Designation: Patrol Officer
 Duration: 1st to 11th April 1974
 No. of Days: 9
 Census Division: MANANDA

Population: 5,000
 Council Area: KOMO L.G.C.
 House of Assembly Electorate: TARI-KOMO
 Map Reference: KUTUBU FOURMIL
 Last Patrol: 12 to 25 February 1974
 Objects of Patrol: Genral Administration.

The District Commissioner,
 S. H. District,
 Mendi

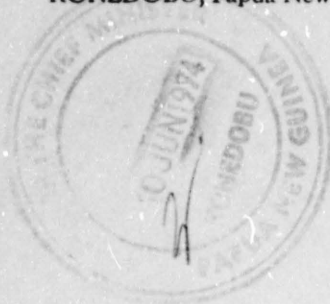
In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 29 To 31,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 6/5/74.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

→ Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 24 5/1974

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

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DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-15-98.

Date : 9th July, 1974

The District Commissioner

Southern Highlands District

P.O. Box 101

MANAIDA

RE : TABI/KONO PATROL NO. 4 OF 13/74

CONDUCTED BY MR. P.H.J. TURNER

TO : MANAIDA CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOURAGA
Secretary

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67.15.58



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
etc.

67-3-1

AN/EL

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, S.H.D.

27th May, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PAROL REPORTS - Southern Highlands

Enclosed please find the following reports.

RAGUA:

- No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.
- No. 12(A) of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 12(B) of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1, Area Study East Sogus.
- No. 14 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.
- No. 15 of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 17 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.

HIPA: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.

ERAVE: No. 7 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.
No. 8 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1-2.
No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.

KCMO: No. 3A of 1973/74: Jacket.
No. 4 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.

PARI: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1, Area Study
IUMU and BATEUG/MUNIMA.

J. F. HOMBET
District Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-25

Date : 2/5/74.

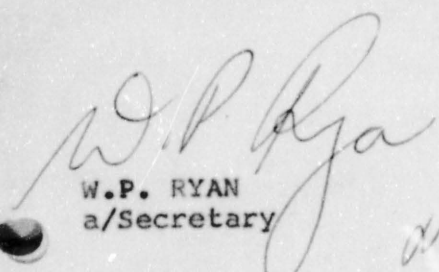
The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101.....
MENDI.....

RE : KOMO.....PATROL NO... 2.....OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR.. P.R.J. TURNER.....
TO : MT. BOSAVI AREA..... ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos.... 1-5.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.
- Area Study ~~appendixes/compilation~~ Compilation.

Mr. Turner and his patrol personnel have indeed performed well under arduous conditions. However, I tend to agree with the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari when he says that there is no need for such long and expensive patrols to the Bosavi area in future.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

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DDA 67.15. ~~25~~ 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-1
Our Reference
If calling ask for TN/EL
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
MENDI. S.H.D.

22nd April, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBUI.

Attention Mr. P. DONALDSON.

KOMO PATROL No. 2 of 1973/74, Mt. Bosavi Area.

Mr. F.R.J. TURNER P.O. and Mr. N. TADE A.P.O.

.....
Enclosed are two copies of each of the following
documents as requested by Mr. P. Donaldson.

Mr. Turner:

- (1) Patrol Instructions.
- (2) Report and A.D.C.'s comments.
- (3) Area Study.
- (4) Situation Reports (1-5).
- (5) Map.

Mr. Tade:

- (1) Field Officers Journal.
- (2) Report.

J. K. Nombri
.....
J.K. NOMBRI
District Commissioner.

67-3-6

MR. BRADY.

67-3-6

xxxxxxx Chief
Minister & Development
Administration
Sub District Office
TARI, Southern Highlands

7th February 1974

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
MENDI

KOMO PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1973-74 MR. P.R.J. TURNER, P.O. -
MT. BOSAVI AREA

... Attached please find three copies of the above patrol report,
area study and situation reports.

My comments on this report are:

Diary

A well written and informative diary marred on occasions by
unnecessarily frivolous comment.

Patrol Report

C. Village Complexes

Though from a health point of view there may be advantages to
separate family accommodation these changes should be allowed
to come about, if possible, as part of the natural course of
events. They should not be forced.

The meaning of the first sentence of the last paragraph in
this section is a little obscure.

D. Village Officials

Recommendations have been forwarded under cover of my 92-2-X
of 21st January 1974.

E. Native Situation

The use or otherwise of pit latrines is hardly an indication of
the native situation. Many coastal villages with 70 years of
contact still do not have such conveniences.

Considering the general staff situation the posting of a second
officer to Komo is hardly warranted. Of the total population of
the three Bosavi census divisions of 2827 approximately 50% can
be patrolled easily from Komo by short patrols.

Because of its isolation and generally good native situation the
area can be kept well under control by short patrols from Komo.
Two per year to each census division should suffice. It is more
important for the Officer in Charge, Komo, to direct his main
energies to developing the more highly populated Mananda area.

G. Agriculture

The success of chillies in both the Kutubu and Erave areas would
seem to indicate a similar success in this area.

Its good value to weight ratio makes it a crop that can successfully
be carried overland from an area such as this to a buying point
such as Komo or Lulesa.

H. Law & Justice

The attitude of these people is common to areas of similar contact.

K. Health

The problem of keeping staff in the Bosavi area has been a problem for some years. An aid post site was selected by me in 1965 at Bona. An aid post was constructed and staffed for varying periods before it was abandoned. It had to be abandoned because staff refused to stay there due to the isolation.

At present a young Bosavi man is being given basic medical training at Tari hospital. Though, because of his lack of qualifications, he cannot become an aid post orderly this type of person appears to be the only answer.

L. Communications

The A.P.C.M. have been asked to consider upgrading the airstrip to commercial standard with the aid of R.I.P. funds. The Officer in Charge, Komo's 4-3-1 of 12th January 1974 refers.

N. Census

Birth and death rate figures are invaluable in supporting any claims of depopulation or growth as migration quite often has a much greater effect on population changes.

P. Conclusion

Because of its isolation, large area and small population, development is unlikely for many years. The large amounts of money which would be required would possibly be better spent in other more populous areas.

AREA STUDY

B. Population - Distribution Trends

As stated above trends are more easily identified when birth and death rates are given.

J. Communications

Air: The matter of upgrading the Bosavi airstrip using R.I.P. funds is being taken up with the A.P.C.M.

M. The Economy of the Area

Whilst I agree that the per capita income is very low it is something more than NIL. Apart from the amounts that come in with the infrequent patrols income is derived from mission employment, the sale of fresh food to the mission, trade with Komo and Kutubu areas.

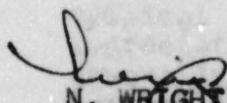
N. Possibility of Expanding the Economy

The land around Bosavi is similar to the Kutubu and Erave areas where crops such as chillies grow prolifically. Coffee would no doubt also do well. A great deal of initial clearing would be required but I should think that fertilisation would be unnecessary.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Mr. Turner has submitted a well written and informative report. The patrol was carried out successfully under difficult conditions. Mr. Turner is to be congratulated, as are the other members of his patrol. I can see no need for such long arduous and expensive patrols to be conducted to this area in the future. The whole Bosavi area can be patrolled from Komo in two patrols of less than a month. One covering the Waragu and Etero and the other the Oroge. In neither case are airdrops necessary, as has been proved by a number of previous patrols. If necessary, supplies can be flown into the A.P.C.M. airstrip at Ludesa and the Oroge patrol conducted in a number of short legs from this point.

An additional map is included with the reports for onforwarding to the District Commissioner, Daru, with any patrol extracts you consider would be of interest to him.


N. WRIGHT
Assistant District Commissioner

HQ. 1.

KOMO PATROL REPORT NO. 2/73-74.

A. INTRODUCTION:

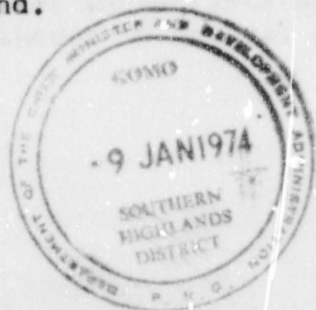
This patrol was mounted for the following reasons. To compile census statistics and an area study on the Orogo Census Division, together with related routine tasks such as Political Education, General Administration and Agricultural extension. The area patrolled encompasses the Orogo Census Division bounded by the Sewa River in the west and the Kikori River in the east. Most villages in the Orogo census division are spread across the northern slopes, however the villages of Katabaiu (administered from Kikori) and Kasumisi No. 1, are situated on the southern slopes, with Fagamai'iu on the western side, in close proximity to the Kikori River. This gives an area of some 1,400 square miles and includes seven language groups.

The Patrol departed from Komo at an altitude of 4,200 feet, climbed over the 7000-8000' Karius Range and operated for the most part at about 1,000' above sea level. The rolling kunai plains of Mananda were left behind and the patrol entered dense virgin tropical rainforest soon after. From this point on, no visual appreciation was possible except from those villages built on unusually high knolls. Directional orientation was determined by compass bearings and directions by the local populous.

The patrol route was determined in advance and was deviated from only in that once all objectives were achieved, the Patrol returned to Komo via Nomad Sub-District Headquarters in the Western District. The reason behind this was the fact that to retrace our footsteps would have taken up to 14 days to reach Komo from Wawoi Falls, whereas following tracks cut by a Nomad patrol in July 1973 would bring the Patrol to Nomad in five days and to Komo in a further 4.

The actual route followed led the patrol to Ludesa, a rest house near the A.P.C. Mission at Mt. Bosavi in six days. A one day delay was suffered at Kuresa due to flooded rivers. Villages visited included Kuresa, Waragu, Wabisi No. 1 and Wabimisi. From Ludesa the Patrol struck east to Wasu and Soasabili before continuing on to Fagamai'iu. One night was spent in a bush camp between Soasabili and Fagamai'iu. The first airdrop of the Patrol was received at Fagamai'iu. The Patrol then returned to Ludesa before continuing across the Northern slopes to the last Komo village, Hasif, the site of Airdrop No. 2. A south westerly walk of 6 hours brought the Patrol to the Tomu River, two days later after following a south easterly route Lake Campbell was reached. Two days to circumnavigate the Lake were followed by four days crossing the southern slopes of Mt. Bosavi to Kasumisi No. 1. This route was retraced in time to recover supplies dropped in airdrop No. 3. Rumours of uncontacted people to the south were followed up by walking to Wawoi Falls, a day south of Lake Campbell. These rumours proved to be false and the patrol continued on to Nomad, and thence, Komo.

Carriers were recruited equally from the Bosavi Area and Komo. The Huli carriers lived up to their outstanding reputation and did a magnificent job. Bosavi's, although eager to carry, were not happy to carry for an extended period. Many feigned sickness and were discharged, but a stalwart nucleus stayed with the patrol to the end.



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Following patrol instructions, airstrip sites were investigated. The site near Bona, investigated by Mr. Hart A.D.O. in 1969, proved to be the best, with in excess of 3,000' available. This site however, proved to be very heavily timbered and would require extensive clearing. This subject is discussed fully under separate cover.

All objects of the Patrol were wholly achieved and are discussed more fully under relevant headings.

B RECEPTION OF THE PATROL:

The reception of the patrol was as good as can be expected considering the limited degree of Administration Influence. Ludesa, Bona and Fagamai'iu constituted the most knowledgeable groups with Kasumisi No. 1 and Hasif among the most backward. Names of 20 people not previously contacted but belonging to the Kasumisi No. 1 village group, were recorded. The other group of people initially contacted, at Aiburesu, were quite surprised to see the Patrol, but relaxed after a time and confided to us that a patrol had passed through to the south and that they were wondering if anyone would ever come and visit them. Very little food was purchased at any village due to a shortage that mysteriously occurs after Administration patrols have passed through an area. It was found that these people would sell every last piece of food to hand and then go hungry for a time. Those villages mentioned as being among the most sophisticated had one thing in common, that is that the village is served by an A.P.C. Mission Pastor. These men undoubtedly exert influence over the people in their areas, and mostly this influence is to the betterment of the village.

P.O. Eggleton's patrol in November 1967 was the last patrol to patrol the Orogo Census Division thoroughly, although short, limited patrols into the area have been made by A.D.O. Andrews of Tari and A.P.O. Goldthorpe of Komo. This gap of six years in the Administrative attention paid to the Bosavi area does not seem to have adversely affected the area. Previous officers have done their jobs well and it is pleasing to note the existence of pit-latrines and rubbish holes in nearly every village; the glaring exception being Hasif, where a "fake" toilet was built. (Close inspection showed no pit beneath the building).

An aerial survey of the proposed Patrol route showed that area to the south east of Bosavi to be excessively rugged and with no sign of inhabitants. It was decided that circumnavigation of the mountain was not required and that the southern slopes could be adequately covered from Lake Campbell. This proved to be the case and it was later discovered that a walk of 15 hours was all that remained for circumnavigation to be effected. The village of Katabaiu, which is supposedly administered by Kikori, was the only village in the vicinity of the mountain not visited. The reason being the incapacitating illness suffered by myself at that stage of the patrol. All people from this group walked the five hours from Katabaiu to Kasumisi No. 1 to see the patrol.

C. VILLAGE COMPLEX'S:

The Bosavi people do not construct a proper village as such. Rather, a large "Dobo" or long house, is built to act as a gathering point for villagers. Most inhabitants maintain their own separate "garden houses", although in several places the "dobo"

was apparently lived in full-time by many people. The "dobu" itself is a long hump-backed affair, built off the ground with an aisle dividing the structure. Each living area is divided from its neighbour by a partition and these areas are themselves divided into male and female quarters. Many varied and ~~abuse~~ articles hang from the ceiling. These include human bones, food stuffs and weapons. The house is very dark and smoke filled most of the time. Only at Fagamai'iu (incorporating the Wanwabi, Sei'iasi, Kaminare and Ai'iaka groups), Soasabili (pronounced Swabisi) and Bona, did the pattern vary. At these villages, past officer's advice has been heeded and smaller, separate houses for each family have been built.

The problem still exists of some villagers sacrificing their own comfort and standard of living, in order to ensure comfortable patrol accommodation for visitors. This practice was soundly discouraged in talks and discussions on the aim of the Administration's attention to this area. Most villages have seen the wisdom in previous officer's advice and directions and are surrounded by pig fences, have pit-latrines and rubbish holes.

D. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All village groups in the Orogo Census Division have village constables, appointed by previous officers, though relatively few of these have been confirmed. A complete list of acting Village constables has been obtained and will be submitted with recommendations in the near future. The present village constable from Bona, was never appointed, but assumed the job on the death of the previous incumbent. The village is in good shape and the Village Constable seems to have performed well in his chosen career. I propose to recommend his confirmation, at the same time stressing throughout the area that Village constables are appointed by Government officials not handed-down from father to son. The village constable from Aminei died late last year and his accrued pay was handed over to his wife. Other village constables in the area were most impressed and stated that they would work much harder in future, now that they realized that theirs was a salaried position.

E. NATIVE SITUATION:

The main body of the area patrolled is well settled and slowly developing into a stable, law abiding community. Notable exceptions being Hasif and the newly contacted groups to the south of Mt. Bosavi.

The Hasif group was first contacted in 1965 and since then only three visits have been paid to this village by any Administration servants. No noticeable progress has been made here, even to the extent that the people still do not use pit-latrines. The long house occupied by the group is a miserable dirty affair and the people, on the whole, exhibit no spirit of confidence. A dispirited group indeed.

Every village constable in the area put forward a request that an airstrip or patrol post be built in the Bosavi area. The difficulties involved were pointed out but no-one's

mind was changed. The station, an example of all that is desirable, is still looked upon by these people as being the ultimate gain for their area.

As far as I can see, the only answer to the backwardness of the Bosavi Area is more and more patrolling. This would necessitate the posting of a second officer to Komo, to look after the Mananda Census Division and the Local Government Council. In my opinion of patrol post, apart from being impractical, is also unnecessary. The whole of the Bosavi area boasts an excellent system of walking tracks and every village in all three census divisions could be visited at least twice a year without having any detrimental effect on the officer in charge at Komo's other duties.

The Southern Kasua groups, including Katabaiu and Kasumisi, have had very little contact; surprisingly enough they seem to be the most anxious to associate with the Administration and most especially with the officer at Komo. Surprisingly, because when Mr. Eggleton was here in 1966, the people stated in no uncertain terms that they wanted nothing to do with the Administration in general and the Kiap from Komo in particular. I feel that this change in attitude has been engendered by the attention received by the other Bosavi villages in the meantime. Although this attention has by no means been extensive, the results are far more desirable than at first thought by the Southern Kasua's. This was borne out when the village constable for Katabaiu, who had claimed to belong to the Kikori all along, requested that Komo officially annex his village; reason being, he found out that tools for road maintenance were to be distributed to all Bosavi villages.

A convincing argument for the movement of these people to the northern slopes of Bosavi was formulated and delivered to these groups, but they still seem undecided. Advantages being, increased medical coverage, the chance to share in economic development and access to the mission trade store at Mt. Bosavi.

F. TRIBAL GROUPINGS:

Five distinct language groups exist in the area immediately surrounding Mt. Bosavi. They are:

Aiburesu	-	Aiburesu	15.
Banisa	-	Banisa	118.
Kasua	-	Fagamai'iu	101.
		Kasumisi No. 1	36
		Soasabiii	41
		Sesani	48
			<hr/>
			226.
Orego	-	Aminei	66
		Bona	104
		Ferisa	58
		Kabana	92
		Kokonesi	42
		Kasumisi No.2	105
		Ludesa	61
		Orabia	96
		Samarisi	97
		Wabimisi	98
		Wabisi No. 1	55
		Wabisi No. 3	56
		Walisa	117
		Wasu	30
		Wanagesa	81
			<hr/>
			1654
			* 1574.

Each grouping is distinct and separate. Friendly relations are maintained, except by the Aiburesu group, which has no contact with the other groups. Some friction exists at present between the northern and southern Kasua groups, due to the death of a young man from the Southern group. Sorcery is alledged.

Mr. Wright's surmise in 1965 that there would possibly be more uncontacted people south of Bosavi proved correct in 1967 when P.O. Eggleton found several small groups, and again this patrol when 38 new people were contacted.

A further six people remain to be contacted at Kasumisi No. 1, they were on a hunting expedition when the patrol called, and at least 20 more at Katabaiu.

P.O. Eggleton has stated in 1967 that the people of the Bosavi had moved from the indifference of "bifor" to a doldrums stage, before actively pushing ahead in the future. Most groups appear to have reached this latest stage and are actively trying to better their economic, social and political situation. The Political situation is almost completely beyond them but glimmers of understanding are evident here and there. This is discussed more fully in Situation Reports.

G. AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture as practiced by the people and the type of crops etc. were covered by previous patrols into the area: refer Kutubu Patrol 5/64-65 and Komo Patrol 1/66-67. This has changed little in the intervening period. Basic crops such as sweet potato and yams etc. are still grown in untilled ground and no evidence could be found of economic or introduced food crops, distributed by previous patrolling officers. The usual practise of distributing seeds to villagers was followed in a limited fashion by this patrol.

Corn seeds, of a hybrid variety, were given out to anyone who wished them. Instructions as to how to plant and harvest them were also given. Coffee nurseries and chilli gardens were established at Walisa, Wabimisi Lubesa, Wasu, Soasabili, and Fagamai'iu. Further plantings were precluded by the fact that seeds ran out. The R.D.A. at Komo, M. Panila, was sent back to Komo to get further supplies, but was transferred before he could return to finish the job. It is hoped that his replacement may be able to continue where his predecessor left off.

H. LAW AND JUSTICE:

The area is, in the main, law abiding; however I do feel that many matters that should have been reported to the patrol were hidden. Several complaints were brought before the patrol for mediation and quite a few others were discovered by accident. It appears that these people prefer to settle things by local custom, a sensible idea except where more serious matters are concerned.

Two serious matters were brought to the notice of the patrol. One was a murder at Modoa, in the Etoro Census Division. This is discussed in a situation report. The

second occurred at Walisa. A young man was charged with unlawfully laying hold of a woman. He was apprehended and I decided to take him along with the patrol to Komo. He escaped from custody at Aminei, but was brought back by the village constable. He was warned that any ~~future~~ further infractions would lead to further charges. The detainee, Wamwa, again escaped from custody at Aiburesu. He has not yet been arrested.

No more raids into territory administered from Komo have taken place since the last series of killings in 1965. It appears that the fearsome Biami's have cooled down somewhat in their ardour for battle.

I. REST HOUSES:

All villages in the Oroge Census Division maintain rest houses but it is still wise to carry adequate tentage in the event of flooded rivers. Rest houses were generally in good condition, a surprise in that many villages have built as many as three rest houses without them ever being slept in by Administration officers.

J. CARRIERS:

For this patrol I used a mixture of Huri carriers and carriers from all three census divisions in the Bosavi area.

The Huri's put in their usual outstanding performance and I feel that following patrols should retain at least a token nucleus of Huri's, the idea being that the experienced Huri's of proven stamina would teach the Bosavi's the ropes.

Bosavi carriers, mainly from Waragu, proved to be willing but did not possess the stamina required for extended patrols. For future patrols north of Mt. Bosavi, it should be possible to recruit enough carriers on a village to village basis, excluding of course those villages with small populations.

The carriers for this patrol were paid at rates laid down by headquarters, these being \$1.18 per day and \$1.50 per week camping allowance minus 48 cents per day for rations. This gave a grand total of 92c. per day for the period. All carriers were satisfied with the pay and rations issued to them during the patrol and indicated their willingness to carry again in the future, at this rate. Rations included rice, fish, meat, sugar, tea, salt, tobacco, matches, margarine and varying amounts of fresh food, purchased en route. It was decided to supply the patrol by air drop because of the fact that previous patrols have found that scarcity of food follows the patrols route. The locals preferring to sell everything they have while they have the chance and setting aside the knowledge of famine to come.

No trouble or problems of any kind were experienced with the carriers. No desertions occurred and sickness was kept to a minimum. The fact that a H.E.O. accompanied the patrol undoubtedly explains why sickness and illness were avoided. Weekly parades were held where anti-malarials were issued to everyone accompanying the patrol and minor wounds were attended to every afternoon after standdown.

Nothing was lost or stolen from the patrol by local villagers and only one incident marred the patrol's good reputation. An old axe was stolen from a deserted long house near the Temo River. This was replaced by me with a brand new axe and any repercussions should be averted.

K. HEALTH

The standard of health enjoyed by the people of the Orogo Census Division, on the whole, is higher than that enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Waragu and Etoro Census Divisions. This is due to the excellent coverage afforded by medical patrols, to the area. (A patrol by the District Medical Officer, Mendi, visited the area during the course of this patrol. Mr. R. Grey conducted a patrol into the area in August and Mr. N. Clement engaged in a survey for the incidence of leprosy.

Ulcers and sores were moderately plentiful but not so as to cause any concern. Those villages which are closer to the mission at Mt. Bosavi, were noticeably free from illness. Towards the west, Banisa, Aminei and Hasif, in particular, ulcers and sores were more than prevalent. Several children accompanied the patrol from Aminei to Banisa, where the patrol camped for three days, and received treatment for ulcers that would have meant certain death if untreated for much longer. It was impressed upon the people in the whole area that they must seek treatment and not be content to wait for the occasional medical patrol to visit.

At present, no Administration Aid Posts are situated in the Bosavi, a deplorable situation. Recommendations for the establishment of Aid Posts at Kaburusade in the Etoro Census Division and at Bona in the Orogo Census Division were forwarded to Mendi in June 1973, without result. Further correspondence will be initiated on the completion of this report.

L. COMMUNICATIONS:

No vehicular road link with the Bosavi exists, and I cannot see one ever being constructed. The task would be a monumental one and hardly worth the enormous expense for less than three thousand people. Good walking tracks link the area with Komo and it would be no trouble to construct motor-cycle tracks between the mission at Mt. Bosavi and practically all villages in the Orogo Census Division.

The land across the Northern section of the Orogo Census Division is flat and apart from two or three rather large rivers in the area, the land is well drained by smaller streams, capable of being bridged.

A site exists near Bona which would be ideal should an airstrip be built in the Bosavi Area. I feel that a far better idea would be to aid the A.P.C. Mission at Mt. Bosavi to upgrade their strip. This was once open to Cat. D standard before D.C.A. closed it to commercial traffic because no landing bay was constructed. Feeder roads to serve the area could be constructed very rapidly as the terrain lends itself to roadbuilding. A road link with Nomad is possible but any benefits inherent in this plan would be dubious.

M. MISSIONS:

Operating in the area is the A.P.C. Mission with several native pastors. A small trade store is operated by the missions and the agency for a primary school also. Other services available to the people include a dispensary and a ward for in-patients. The mission is quite well set up, operating its own

saw mill and lighting system. A permanent materials teachers house has been constructed and another is well on the way to completion. Two classes are held, one a Standard 3 and the other a standard 4. The Officer in Charge, Mr. Keith Briggs, has an excellent command of the Orogo language and appears to exert much influence over the area. The Bosavi mission is a progressive one and is providing invaluable services to the populous. The Pastor at Waragu is a real live wire and is to be commended for his achievements at Waragu. These include the setting up of a small aid post. The others appear to be an uninformed group and don't have much idea about how to improve the standard of living of their flocks.

N. CENSUS:

Census was carried out at all villages, with the exception of Katabaiu. It is still not known who is supposed to administer this village, although the Village Constable claims that they are censused by Kikori Patrols further to the south.

Attendances were excellent, the only absentees being mission workers and H.L.S. recruits away at the coast. The figures for Kasumisi, will, I feel, be increased in the next census. Besides the six people in the bush when the patrol visited, there may be others. The long house at Kasumisi was over 80' long and could have accommodated far more people than were actually present.

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A big problem involved/taking census is that the custom in this area is for people to assume new names at different phases of their lives or in honour of significant events. An example would be, a child is given a name by his mother; his father also applies a name. Hence the boy has the choice of two names right from the start. (This is not the rule but often enough). At puberty another name is usually assumed, after initiation another, and at marriage another. With so many new names being assumed and discarded, it is easy to forget them. This may explain the fact that a few names have been recorded but not seen by the patrol.

The only significant absence of people from census ~~KURERXND~~ occurred at Hasif. Upwards of 20 were missing and the vague answer that they had gone south to build an airstrip near Wawo Falls was supplied. This could be true but no sign of their tracks or visits at villages en route could be found.

Tax census sheets for the entire Bosavi Area have now been compiled. As these were conducted as initial census, due to the fact that all census registers were destroyed by fire last year, some errors may have occurred. These will undoubtedly be straightened out by the next census.

The group known as Fagamai'iu (name of the land the village is situated on) are in actual fact the lines of Wanwabi, Kaminaro, Sei'iasi, and Ai'iaka. The Village Constable is from Ai'iaka but exerts considerable influence on the other groups. The Wanwabi and Sei'iasi groups have indicated that they will construct a rest house between Kasumisi and Fagamai'iu for the use of future patrols. Sesani and Soasabili have amalgamated although still retain their separate Village constables. Kabana and Kokonesi are also living together but retain their own officials. A programme of resettlement in this area would probably be a success, seeing as the people are pre-disposed to the idea anyway. The groups living to the south of Bosavi were encouraged to move north and although undecided I feel that they would follow this course of action if prompted.

A total of 1586 names were recorded for the Orogo Census Division, combined with the 482, for the Waragu and 759 for the Etoro Census Division. This gives a grand total of 2827 for the Bosavi Area, an increase of 44 on the census of 1967. As 38 new names were recorded we arrive at a figure of 4 for the total increase of a group of people nearly 3,000 strong for a period of six years.

New estimates for unrecorded population are

Etoro Census Division - Nil.

Waragu Census Division - Nil.

Orogo Census Division - 26.

The last census figures for the Orogo Census Division in 1967 were 1415. This means that an increase of 171 people has been made over the last six years. While not anything to rave about, this is a more decidedly healthy figure than that for the overall picture. When the figures are broken up, it is revealed that the Etoro Census Division is the real culprit. This stresses my recommendation that an aid post be set up in the Etoro Census Division, preferably at Kaburusado.

O. INITIALLY CONTACTED GROUPS:

As mentioned earlier a total of 38 people were contacted initially. 8 in the northern Orogo, and 30 to the south of Mt. Bosavi.

Mr. Eggleton passed through this area in 1967, circumnavigating Mt. Bosavi. He recorded new names at Kasumisi and Aibera. This patrol added a further 20 names at Kasumisi and although the village of Aibera (Aibodo) was found, it was abandoned. A group further to the south known as Aiburesu were contacted and of the 15 people in the long house, 12 had never before seen a European. The other 3 were members of the old Aibera group whom they claim had perished during an epidemic of some respiratory complaint. A further 12 names were offered to the patrol, these having gone south. In an attempt to contact this group, the patrol walked down to Wawoi Falls. Three villages, all deserted, were passed through on the way. At Wawoi Falls a group of people contacted last year by Mr. L. Meintjes, A.D.C. Nomad were interviewed but denied that anyone had passed through to the south. They also denied that an airstrip was being built to the south. This was later proved to be a lie as the A.P.C. Mission are in the process of building a strip south of Wawoi Falls. It can only be assumed that the rest of their story was also a falsehood.

From Hasif the Patrol walked in a curve down to the Tomu River in the west and through to Lake Campbell in the south. Two abandoned villages were found and one deserted village. An estimated 60 persons previously resident in the area had moved out, presumably south. Around Lake Campbell itself, plenty of evidence was found of inhabitants, however, most of this pointed to the fact that no permanent population lives near the lake, but that it is visited often by different groups for periods of time. None of the houses seen appeared to be of a permanent nature and only very old gardens were seen. Game abounds in the area, and the patrol was well supplied with wild pigs, cassowaries and birds of many types.

P. CONCLUSION:

The area is, in the main, reasonably settled, stable law abiding and healthy.

I feel that at the present time, the rate of development in the area is not adequate. Several Rural Improvement Projects have been submitted for the area and it is only through these, with more intensive patrolling by Admin. Officers, that a rate of development commensurate with other areas in the Southern Highlands, can be achieved.

The suggestion that R.I.P. funds be applied for to bring Bosavi Mission strip up to Commercial standard is an excellent one and the submissions have already been compiled. Some agreement with the A.P.C. Mission at Bosavi re maintenance of the strip, landing rights etc., would have to be made, but if this idea were adopted, it would mean that the Bosavi area would have a link with the outside world, instead of the four day walk to Komo that they must suffer now.

Selewa Emena of Gunigame village of the Waragu Census Division, was recruited as a D.C.M.D.A. labourer at Komo Station to be trained in the duties of an Interpreter. Selewa speaks Honabasulu, Muli, Pidgin and Etoro.

I would like to express my thanks to Interpreter Hale for invaluable service to the Patrol. An Administration servant for 10 years now, Hale has guided all of the officers ever to venture into the Bosavi area and been lauded by all.

Constables 1st class Gonapang and Goikavi gave their usual good performance and Const. napur of the Koroba Detachment rendered especially vigorous and helpful service to the Patrol. Constable Mondo was a disappointment and had to be reprimanded several times for breaches of discipline. Harold Kaven, the Health Extension officer at Komo was also a very valuable member of the patrol. His skill saved the life of more than one of the people in the Bosavi Area.

To finish, the Patrol was an arduous one in places, passing as it did, through very rugged and inhospitable territory, but on the whole an enjoyable one and one that has added a considerable store of knowledge and experience to that held by myself.

It is proposed to visit the Etoro and Waragu Census Divisions again in February and the Arogo in June 1974.

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 (P.R.J. TURNER)
 Patrol Officer.

2th December, 1973.

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AREA STUDY

OROGO CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

a. The Orog Census Division (formerly known as part of the Mount Bosavi Census Division) is, according to the Koppen Classification of Climates, classed as Tropical-Equatorial, although the upper slopes and summitt of Mount Bosavi would come under the Highlands type.

Rainfall and temperature data are non-existent but would not be far outside the norm for this type of climate, these are;

- Mean diurnal temperature 80degrees F
- Mean diurnal range of Temperature 15 to 20 degrees F
- Mean annual rainfall 200 to 260 inches per annum.

Topography, for the most part, consists of deeply dissected volcanic ridges, cut by numerous swift flowing streams. Height above sea level is fairly uniform around 1200', although this does fall to below 500' to the east of the mountain near the Kikoro River.

Rainfall is, almost always, of the Orographic type. Soil types do not vary much, being derived from basic igneous rocks such as basalt and granite. Some limestone outcrops do appear, but these are few compared to the northern Bosavi Census Divisions. Soil types vary according to their parent rocks, but most are basically lithosolic or latosolic. All soils in the area are heavily laterized due to the enormous amount of rain they are subjected to. This serves to leach the soils to a very great extent, thus influencing the pattern of agriculture.

Vegetation is of the Tropic Rainforest type.

b. The Orog Census Division consists of all that area between the Kikori River to the east, the Sewa River to the west, a point drawn directly through the middle of Mount Bosavi east west to the two rivers mentioned, and to the Fuma River to the north. Taking the summit of Mount Bosavi as a reference point, Lake Kutubu is 50 miles east, Komo is 45 miles north and Tari is 65 miles North East. District Office, Mendi, is 70 miles Nor Nor east. Access is by foot tracks from Komo Patrol Post. A walk of about 15 hours is involved between Komo and the A.P.C.Mission at Mount Bosavi, this usually being broken into 2 or 3 stages.

c. First Contact was made with the people of the Orog Census Division by D.N.Butler, operating out of Lake Kutubu in 1958. He was followed by F.J.Howard in 1960. These officers came into contact with the people to the far east of Mount Bosavi. Mr. A McNeill journeyed over most of the area in 1965 followed By Mr.N.Wright in 1966. These officers contacted most of the people living in this area. Mr.M.Eggleton cleared up the remain-

ing uncontacted people in 1967. This patrol (1973) contacted a total of 39 people, but of these only 8 were contacted in the Orogo Census Division. There are about 30 - 50 uncontacted people to the south of Mount Bosavi.

Administration influence in this area is surprisingly great, taking into account the limited contact with Administration Patrols over the last 15 years. No better than one Patrol every 2½ years has ever visited the area and only 4 have spent a fair amount of time in the area. All of the village groups in the Orogo C/D are aware of the Administration, few are aware of its aims. Political, Social and Economic development are all but non-existent in the area and it will be some time before these have any effect or influence on the life styles of those living in the Orogo Census Division.

Reception of the Patrol was overall excellent, some reticence was displayed by the people at Hasif, but this is only normal as this group was only initially contacted in 1965 and names were initially recorded by this patrol also.

Physically the people are of average height and tend to be slimmer and fairer than the neighbouring highlands tribes. Most males pierce the septum of their noses and adorn this with pieces of bamboo or cassowary quills.

Cargo cults do exist in this area, but they are innocuous and are only a passing phase. For instance implicit faith in the Government and Mission, results in the fact that these people believe that all things are possible if they can only convince the government officers or missionaries that it should be so.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION TRENDS

a. For village population sheets, see inside cover of Patrol Report. All census sheets and Village Population Registers were destroyed in the fire that burnt down the Komo Patrol Post Office in 1972. There have only been two census revisions in 7 years, this being the second. Any comparisons with past years are therefore impossible. An increase of 146 over the 1967 figures, to 1561 was recorded. This marks the Orogo apart from the Etoro and Waragu where healthy increases are not being noted.

b. All villages are linked by walking tracks. See map and table of walking times. Rest houses are not maintained at Kokonesi and Sesani as these villages have combined with Kabana and Soabasili respectively. Wabisi No.3 had no rest house during our visit but promised to build one in the near future. The groups from the south of Fagamaiu; Kaminaro, Aiaka and Seiasi who census at Fagamaiu, have volunteered to build a rest house about 7 hours walk to the south so that Patrols visiting Katabaiu and Kasumisi No.1, will not have to sleep in the bush.

c. Very few absentees were recorded, the notable exception being Hasif. For the most part absentees included a few male children who attend the Primary school at Mount Besavi, and Highlands Labour Scheme recruits. Relatively large contingents are absent from Fagamaiu, Walisa and Wabimisi. Until recently other villages had large contingents away also but these have since returned to their villages.

d. It was noticed that villages to the far west of Mount Besavi, including Hasif, Banisa and Aminei, had greater mortality rates than any of the other villages. This is patently because the few medical patrols that visit the area never go so far towards the west.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

a. It was impossible to list the names of all component social groups for the Orogo Area, due to the free movement between villages. A large scale grouping can be easily made by listing the composite language groups in the area. These are; Lower Kasua, North Kasua, Orogo, Honabasulu, Banisa, and Sonia.

They embrace the following villages.

Lower Kasua - Fagamaiu, (Kasumisi No.1 and Katabaitu Gulf District)
North Kasua - Sesani, Soabasili
Orogo- Ludesa, Kasumisi No.2, Bona, Wabisi No.3, Orabia, Ferisa,
Wanagesa, Walisa, Samarisi, Kabana, Kckonesi and Aminei.
Honabasulu- Wabisi No.1, Wabimisi.
Banisa- Banisa.
Sonia- Hasif.

The names of clans and sub-clans vary from one generation to another so little value would be derived from listing them here.

b. The extended family is the operational social unit. Several families of one or more lineages can inhabit one "doku" or long-house, but daily activities are carried out in family units.

c. Language patterns are set out in section a.

d. The different groups get on well together as a rule although there is some friction apparent at present between the Honabasulu speakers at Wabimisi and the Kasua speakers at Fagamaiu. This resulted from the death of a youth from Fagamaiu at Wabimisi, apparently from "pig-bel". Accusations of sorcery have been flung around and ill feeling will probably linger on for some time. The Aminei group seems to be pretty well self contained and little social intercourse is conducted between this group and others to the east. Hasif is a very insular village and seem to be wary of everyone. This, I suppose, is understandable as until 1965 cannibal raids were performed on the group by people from Wasamo and Igiwa in the Etoro Census Division. The last reported killings were in 1969. These were investigated by the ADC Nomad, R.Barclay, who was convinced of the Wasamo's guilt but could not find proof.

e. The relationship between the major social groups of this area and those outside but adjacent is a developing one. Up until very recently no contact whatsoever was maintained, unless to raid, plunder, burn and kill ones neighbours could be called a relationship. Harmony reigns now but the old enmities and suspicions are not buried very deeply.

D. LEADERSHIP

a. Appendix B is a list of the present Village Constables and their villages. They represent the present style of leadership in most cases although several are patently stooges, acting as front men for more influential, but less ostentatious men.

b. It is extremely difficult to elicit this information from the people themselves and Patrols do not stay in any one village long enough to sum up who is the real leader in the group. A number of obviously powerful men were, however, obtained and these are listed below.

1. Honogaia-Ale, although Village Constable for Waragu Village in the Waragu Census Division, wields great power in the Orogo area to the immediate south of his village. He was warmly greeted wherever the Patrol travelled and is accorded obvious respect.

Aged about 35, he has no formal education. He has worked on the coast as a HLB recruit and has a reasonable command of Pidgin. He also speaks Orogo and Etoro, with fair Huli.

2. Kuabei-Faimasa, Village Constable for Sesani Village, struck me as an influential man, but it appears that the Mission at Bosavi has more influence over him than his employer, the Administration. About 42, he has no formal education and cannot speak Pidgin. He is a powerful man right across the eastern slopes of Bosavi and into the Lake Kutubu area.

3. Uba-Bagi, V.C. for Fahamau, is by the furthest point, the biggest man to the east of Bosavi. His influence extends to the groups to the south of Mount Bosavi. Fahamau village, numbering 101 souls, consists of five different groups living a fair way apart. Uba maintains suzerainty over the lot.

4. Dadua-Magwa, bears the same name as the cunning evil Huron, in J.F. Coopers, The Last of the Mohicans, and by coincidence resembles him in character as well. Dadua is now about 45 years of age and almost senile. He was very troublesome to early Patrols, stirring up trouble and fomenting resistance, but has now settled down somewhat. His son, Gumeiba, is the V.C. but is very much under the influence of dear old Dad. They are two very much bad eggs, but nonetheless very influential in the area.

5. Irigo-Bawie, assumed the mantle of Constableness upon the death of the previous V.C. for Aminei, without the blessing of the Office in Charge at Komo. He is so obviously influential and pro-Administration, that it would have been folly to do anything else but confirm him in his job. Aged about 40, he has no formal education and speaks both Sonia, and Orogo.

6. Krobria-Otago, of Banisa is a keen, helpful, pro-Administration V.C. and a very influential leader in the western areas of Mount Bosavi. Aged about 30, he maintains a clean village area and good rest house facilities. One of the most co-operative and progressive men in the Orogo Census Divisions.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

a. The people of the Orogo Census Division, in common with their Etoro and Waragu neighbours, practise a swidden or shifting form of cultivation. From information provided by Anthropologists who have studied these people, it has been established that gardens are made and abandoned after the following pattern.

A suitable site, usually nearby the lower slopes of a hill, or higher if the soil is adequate, is chosen. Secondary growth, i.e. small trees, shrubs, underbrush etc., is cleared and burnt in bonfires. (the general area is not fired). The farmer then plants his crops, usually bananas and some yams taro and other root crops, and allows a few months for these to become established before felling all the trees in the garden site into the garden area. The farmer then waits until the crops are matured and harvests them. A house is usually constructed in the middle of the garden area and is rendered almost impregnable by the fact that invaders must clamber along tree trunks for a considerable distance before they reach the house. This provides great advantage to the defender as he would pick them off effortlessly. These garden sites are usually prepared about 12 months before an old garden is abandoned thereby guaranteeing a virtually unending supply of food. Sweet Potato is usually grown around the dwelling area, and contrary to Patrolling Officers efforts, this is usually sown into untilled soil. Sago swamps are common and pulp from these trees forms a staple part of the villagers diet. Gardens are harvested for about 2 years and it is about 8 years before the land is utilized again.

b. Land tenure is fairly loose due to the large amounts of land available. The pattern usually followed is that a garden area, often reaching 10 to 20 acres will be cleared by a clan or extended family unit; each individual being allocated his or her own section to cultivate and harvest. Ownership is vested in the male members of each group and borders are delineated by such natural features as ridges, rivers etc. Inheritance is patrilineal although sons whose father has died may inherit land from his mothers line if he resides with them. Land pressure is non-existent. This of course is because of the enormous amount of land available to a relatively small number of people. The A.P.C. Mission possesses a lease over land surrounding the airstrip at Mount Bosavi. This is the only lease and no knowledge of any form of land tenure except the traditional form, is known.

c. No cash cropping occurs in the area although small, experimental, plots of coffee and chillies have been established at Wabisi No.1, Wabimisi, Ludesa, Wasu, Soabasili and Fagamaiu. It was noticed that pineapples grew well in the area, however there was no sign of other introduced crops in the area. This is probably because crops introduced by Patrolling Officers were planted, harvested and eaten, in their entirety.

F. LITERACY

- a. The Asian Pacific Christian Mission at Mount Bosavi operate the agency for a primary school. This school consists of one class of standard 4's and one of standard 3's.
- b. One or two of the missions employees at Mount Bosavi are literate in Pidgin, English and their own language. No other persons in the Orogo Census Division are literate or semi-literate in any language. A number of H.L.S. repats. have returned from the coast with a smattering of Pidgin.
- c. No residents have received higher education of any kind.
- d. Only a very few radios are owned in the Orogo C/D. No interest is shown in acquiring these as few people can grasp even the most simple Pidgin.

of split palm which you overlaid to form a kind of thatch. The space is elevated with sections open to the ground and filled with stones to provide hearing.

Although this has been actively discouraged by Administration Officers, dogs and pigs still remain as honored guests in these houses. Conventional sanitation has also been encouraged and to a fair extent has been accepted by these people.

Traditional forms of clothing continue although more and more skirts and shorts are finding their way down hill. Traditional dress is a grass skirt for women, decorated with beads and shells, necklaces and invariably, a pair of cloth shoes. The men wear a simple belt with leaves thrust through the back to cover the buttocks and woven grass or a length of material hanging in front. No shoes or slippers are worn. The neck and genitalia, for the most part, are inadequately covered. Cooking pots are found but not in great profusion. Axes and bush knives are quite common and most men possess at least one.

The staple diet of the area is yam and banana. Pigs, sweet potatoes, rice, native cabbage, pit-pit and various fruits such as banana nuts and Maroka are cultivated. The people are accomplished hunters and birds, fish and small animals are caught and eaten as the need. Pigs are killed very rarely and then only at clan gatherings and ceremonies. The people do not place the same emphasis on their pigs as do their Highland neighbours. Peas, beans, soy beans, peanuts and tomatoes have been introduced by various Patrolling Officers but have not done well due to poor soils or neglect by the planters.

v. No community or recreational organizations operate in the area.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

a. The centre of each village group is the long house or "dobu". Earlier, this was the only structure and all members of a group lived in it. The threat of attack from outsiders having declined in the last few years has encouraged people to build smaller separate houses, although they still retain ~~the~~ rights to eat, sleep and live in the main house should they so desire. These long houses are usually about 60' long, though some reach 120' with a high roof, humped in the middle. It is divided by an aisle running down the length of the house. The sections left are in turn divided into two and have a partition separating them. The men live, eat and sleep on the inside of the partition, that is, near the aisle. Women and children occupy the outside section and have their own doors leading to the outside. There are main doors at each end. Food and personal effects are suspended from the roof. Materials used in the construction of these houses are; saplings for the frame, woven sago leaves on lengths of split palm which are overlaid to form a kind of thatch. The house is elevated with sections open to the ground and filled with stones to provide hearths.

Although this has been actively discouraged by Administration Officers, dogs and pigs still remain as honoured guests in these houses. Conventional sanitation has also been encouraged and to a fair extent has been accepted by these people.

Traditional forms of clothing dominate although more and more shorts and shirts are finding their way down here. Traditional dress is a grass skirt for women, decorated with bead and shell necklaces and invariably, a red cloth shawl. The men wear a string belt with leaves thrust through the back to cover the buttocks and woven grass or a length of material hanging in front. No false modesty is displayed by the men and genitals, for the most part, are inadequately covered. Cooking pots are found but not in great profusion. Axes and bush knives are quite common and most adult males possess at least one.

b. The staple diet of the area is sago and bananas. Taro, sweet potatoes, yams, native cabbage, pit-pit and various fruits such as Garuka nuts and Marata are cultivated. The people are accomplished hunters and birds, fish and small animals are caught and added to the menu. Pigs are killed very rarely and then only at clan gatherings and ceremonies. The people do not place the same emphasis on their pigs as do their Highland neighbours. Peas, beans, soya beans, peanuts and tomatoes have been introduced by various Patrolling Officers but have not done well due to poor soils or neglect by the planters.

c. No community or recreational organizations operate in the area.

H. MISSIONS

a. The Asian Pacific Christian Mission operates from their station at Mount Bosavi. This station was established in 1968 and is staffed by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Briggs. The station itself consists of a Cat. D airstrip (open to Mission Aircraft only) a dwelling house for the Missionary in Charge, three teachers houses, two of which are permanent materials, a sawmill, a diesel generating plant, an aid post cum hospital ward and a Primary school. Mrc. Briggs is a trained nurse and also conducts Adult Education classes. A number of Pastors, mainly recruited from the Balimo area are stationed in various villages close to the mission, although villages further away such as Fagamaiu also boast a resident Pastor. Those villages with a Pastor generally appear to have a higher standard of living than those that do not. This is undoubtedly because of the rudimentary medical aid given by the Pastors combined with health education talks. There is no friction between any of the village groups. This has not always been the case though. About 4 years ago two Huli Pastors for the Catholic Mission at Komo ventured into the area to gauge reaction to the idea of establishing Catholic Pastors in the area. They were rebuffed most effectively and even today complain that they were lucky to avoid being killed.

b. The mission provides a health service in each of the villages staffed by a Pastor and Adult Literacy classes are held in some of these. A trade Store operates at the mission and stocks all the basic store lines. Pastors operate at Waragu, Bona, Kabana, Fagamaiu and at the mission itself.

c. The general attitude to the A.P.C. Mission at Mount Bosavi is good. They appear to have won the confidence of the people and are going a long way to instill a progressive attitude into the populous. I feel that the majority of people are more interested in receiving some basic medical attention than in spiritual salvation. On the whole the mission is having an excellent impression on the area and is carrying out creditable work.

I. NON - INDIGENES

a. The only non-indigenous people in the Orogo Census Division are Mr. and Mrs. Briggs at Mount Bosavi, with their baby son, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Freund, an Anthropologist studying the Kasua people at Fagamai and Sebasili. Mr. Freund will be in the area until June 1974 before returning to America.

b. Not applicable

c. Not applicable

A dirt airstrip is maintained by the A.S.C. at Mount Bosavi. Because it is not paved, it is not open to commercial traffic. Alternately, there are airstrips in the area, but they are not very practical, about 2 hours walk from the airstrip. It would be very practical though, to upgrade the present airstrip at Mount Bosavi. It is imperative that something be done soon, however, economic development will be stifled unless it can be done.

d. Not applicable

The area has numerous rivers and small waterways but none are navigable. The Milori River, at the stretch where it borders the Orogo Census Division, is a crossing stream.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

a. Roads

There are no roads in the area or linking the area to the outside. A walking track links all the villages in the area with each other and Komo Patrol Post. A walking track also extends across the North Eastern slopes to Lake Kutubu. A list of the Walking times between each village are contained in Appendix A.

b. Not applicable

c. Air

A Cat. D airstrip is maintained by the A.P.C.M. at Mount Bosavi, because it has no parking bay however, it is not open to commercial traffic. Alternate sites for airstrips do exist in the area, the best being at Bona, about 2 hours walk from the mission. It would be far more practical though, to upgrade the present mission strip at Mount Bosavi. It is imperative that something be done soon, however, or economic development will be stifled before it can get off the ground.

d. Rivers

The area has ~~numerous~~ numerous rivers and small watercourses but none are navigable. The Kikori River, at the stretch where it borders the Orogo Census Division, is a roaring torrent.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are no people in the area with any technical or clerical skills.

... 15 ... in some cases 6 years ago, with a number of ... have been away in the area to work on plantations, but the ... of outside contact ... is extremely limited. Political ... have been attempted by the last few patrols however if the result of these ... the results of talks given by this patrol, then progress in ... talks ... is extremely limited, but ... the absolute lack of ... of ... have filtered down ... the ... was known, but it was ... the Patrol Officer accompanying the patrol, ... of ... was not government personnel, but ... to do so ... The ... are the only ... aspects of government that the ... in contact with and consequently this is their total knowledge of the machinery of government, in most areas it came as a surprise to the people that there was a higher authority than the Patrol Officer at ...

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Political awareness in the Orogo Census Division, as may be expected in such a remote and primitive area, is at a very low level. The populous have seen perhaps 20 Europeans since being initially contacted 15, and in some cases 6, years ago. Quite a number of men have been away to the coast to work on plantations, but the knowledge of outside abstract phenomena such as Government etc. is extremely limited.

Political Education talks and discussions have been attempted by the last few patrols however if the result of these approximates the results of talks given by this patrol, then progress is nil. Polite attention is extended by villagers, but questioning exposes the absolute lack of comprehension.

Word of outside happenings seems to have filtered down here to some degree the word self government was known, but it was applied to the Patrol Officer accompanying the patrol, Mr. Noah Tade of Rabaul. He was self government personified, but what he was supposed to do no one knew.

The Patrolling Officer and Village Constable are the only visible aspects of government that the people come in contact with and consequently this is their total knowledge of the machinery of government. In most areas it came as a surprise to the people that there was a higher authority than the Patrol Officer at KOAO.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- a. Small experimental plots of coffee and chillies have been planted at a variety of villages. Chillies have thrived in other similar areas and if successful, will be encouraged to give the area a cash crop.
- b. Nil
- c. Nil
- d. Nil
- e. Sources of cash revenue are limited to money paid to carriers of Patrol equipment and Highland Labour Scheme returnees. Total cash earnings would not have exceeded \$5,000. A total of \$2000 was expended in the area by this Patrol, for the payment of carriers and the purchase of fresh food. Village Constables are the only residents of the area who receive an annual salary or allowance.
- f. No co-operatives function in this area.
- g. Nil
- h. No savings bank accounts are held by residents of the Orogo C/D.
- i. No tax of any description is paid by the residents of the Orogo.
- j. Average per capita income throughout the area is NIL.
- k. Not applicable.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPENDING THE ECONOMY

a. There is very little arable land in the Orogo Census Division, extensive clearing and a high degree of fertilisation would be required to produce any arable land.

b. No market gardening exists at present. Infertile soil, lack of markets and lack of knowledge as to planting care and harvesting will preclude this exercise from taking place in the foreseeable future.

c. Wage earnings within the area are NIL. There are no prospects of establishing any.

d. No economic stands of timber are known to exist in the area. If there were it is unlikely that they would be developed or exploited due to the remoteness and inaccessibility of the area. At present, the only economic activities being encouraged are the planting of chillies and coffee. Chillies are a relatively easy crop to care for and produce can be easily carried to the airstrip at Mount Bosavi for transport to a market.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

These people are completely ignorant of the aims, functions and value of local government.

This is manifested by the fact that every suggestion of the "plan" is carried out with alacrity. Improvements such as improved hygiene, better building designs etc. have been accepted by the people with very little urging. This, I feel, shows trust and faith in the Patrolling Officers and the strange expression called "service" which they represent.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The only attitude discernable is one of loyalty to the Patrol Officers who visit them. That these officers have the interests of the people at heart must be obvious. This is manifested by the fact that every suggestion by the "kiap" is carried out with alacrity. Innovations such as improved hygiene, better building designs etc. have been adopted by the people with very little urging. This, I feel, shows trust and faith in the Patrolling Officers and the strange phenomenon called "Gavman" which they represent.

Q. ACCOMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

All villages except Wabisi No.3, maintain rest houses for Patrolling Officers. This village is newly established and had not time to erect one for the Patrols visit. Extra barracks for carrier lines are in existence at most of these villages. Canvas tents are still an invaluable piece of patrol equipment as flooded rivers often mean that bush camps must be made. See appendix C for a list of Rest Houses and the condition they are in. Persons travelling through are often accomodated by the A.F.C.M. missionary at Mount Bosavi, Mr.K.Briggs.

James P.O.
12/12/73

APPENDIX A

Walking times.

AIJAGAIBA to Kuresa 5.30
KURESA to Waragu 3.30
WARAGU to Wabisi No.1 1.50
WABISI No.1 to Wabimisi .40
WABIMISI to Ludesa .45
LUDESA to Wasu 1.10
WASU to Sebasili 1.00
SOBASILI to Bifo River Camp 3.30
BIFO RIVER CAMP to Fagamaiu 3.00
FAGAMAIU to Ludesa 8.40
LUDESA to Kasumisi No.2 1.05
KASUMISI No.2 to Bona .25
BONA to Wabisi No.3 1.30
WABISI No.3 to Orabia .45
ORABIA to Kabana .56
KABANA to Wanagesa .55
WANAGESA to Ferisa .40
FERISA to Walisa .50
WALISA to Samcrisi 1.10
SAMARISI to Aminei 1.30
AMINEI to Banisa 1.05
BANISA to Hasif 1.35

J. H. Hines P.O.
12/12/73

APPENDIX B

Wabisi No.1	- Haina Hesi
Wabimisi	- Teba Padu
Ludesa	- Bsiwi Mebia
Wasu	- Meiyo Bugamia
Soabacili	- Ame Irok
Sesani	- Kuabei Faimasa
Wagamsiu	- Uba Bagi
Kasumisi No.2	- Aseia Duba
Kasumisi No.1	- Nomnei Hageido
Bona	- Woija Sogobaia
Wabisi No.3	- Gumeiba Dadua
Orabia	- Bugameia Menewali
Kabana	- Suai Kanafu
Wanegesa	- Hamoro Keserewa
Ferisa	- Woiya Walea
Walisa	- Susu Gobiame
Samarisi	- Wata Alua
Aminei	- Irago Bawie
Banisa	- Korobia Otago
Masif	- Dasseve Dusabo

The Village constable for Kokonesi gave notice that he wished to retire, and as that village had combined with Kabana, no further appointments were made.

P. Quinn P.O.
12/12/73

APPENDIX C

WABISI No.1 - Small, unventilated, dirt floor.
WABIMISI - Medium sized, bark floor, windows.
LUDESA - Large, well ventilated, timber floor.
Wasu - Large, well ventilated, timber floor, compartmented.
SOABASILI - Small, dirt floor, no windows.
FAGAMAU - Small, delapidated, windowless, dirt floor.
KASUMISI No.2 - Large, well ventilated, bark floor.
BONA - Large, cane floor, well ventilated.
WABISI No.3 - None
ORABIA - Large, well ventilated, dirt floor.
KABANA - Large, well ventilated, dirt floor.
WANAGESA - Large, windowless, bark floor.
FERISA - Small airless, sloping floor, dirt floor.
WALISA - Perched on knoll, small well ventilated, dirt floor.
SAMARISI - Large, well ventilated, bark floor.
AMINEI - New, small, windowless, dirt floor.
BANISA - Medium, well ventilated, plank floor.
HASIF - New, well ventilated, dirt floor, Small.
KASUMISI No.1 - New, small, well ventilated, bark floor.

Plumel .P.O.
12/12/73



HA. 1. copy

DEPARTMENT OF THE ~~WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION~~
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,
TARI
Southern Highlands

28th September 1973

Mr. P. Turner,
Patrol Officer,
KOMO

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOMO PATROL No. 2/73-74

As previously discussed, please be prepared to depart Komo on Monday 1st October 1973 for a Patrol to the OROGO Census Division of the Bosavi Area.

Accompanying you will be an Assistant Patrol Officer from Sub-District Office, Mendi., four Policemen, an Agricultural Officer, the Health Extension Officer from Komo and one Interpreter.

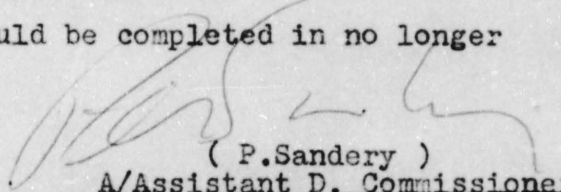
Aims of the Patrol are:-

1. Conduct census of the Orogo C/D.
2. Revise and compile an Area Study in compliance with Departmental Standing Instructions.
3. Carry out Political Education, aimed at consolidating Administration Influence, emphasising the aims of Government, law and order etc.
4. With the help of the Agricultural Assistant encourage Economic Development where possible, and distribute the vegetable seeds which have been supplied to the Agricultural Assistant.
5. Investigated the possibility of road links with airstrip site near Ludesa and also airstrip sites in the Orogo C/D itself.
6. Attempt to recruit a suitable man who could become a second station Interpreter from the area.

Airdrop sites have been located and marked on your map, the site at Fagamaiu being the 1st drop, the site shown as Banisa, the second, and the one at Lake Campbell being the third. There will be about three week intervals between drops and the exact dates can be confirmed by radio. To maintain contact with me please follow the schedules agreed upon, they being Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1800 of every week.

Once you arrive at Lake Campbell I suggest you set up a Base Camp near the place marked Aba on your map. From here you will be able to branch out and enquire of the people in the area as to population to the South and South east, beyond the area we know as being populated. If uncontacted people are believed to be in the area I require you to attempt to make contact with them. However if you are reasonably certain, after adequate investigation, that there are no uncontacted people in the area concerned you are to return to Komo by the quickest route. Do not circumnavigate Mount Bosavi unless it is absolutely necessary.

I anticipate that the Patrol should be completed in no longer than 8 or 9 weeks.


(P. Sandery)
A/Assistant D. Commissioner