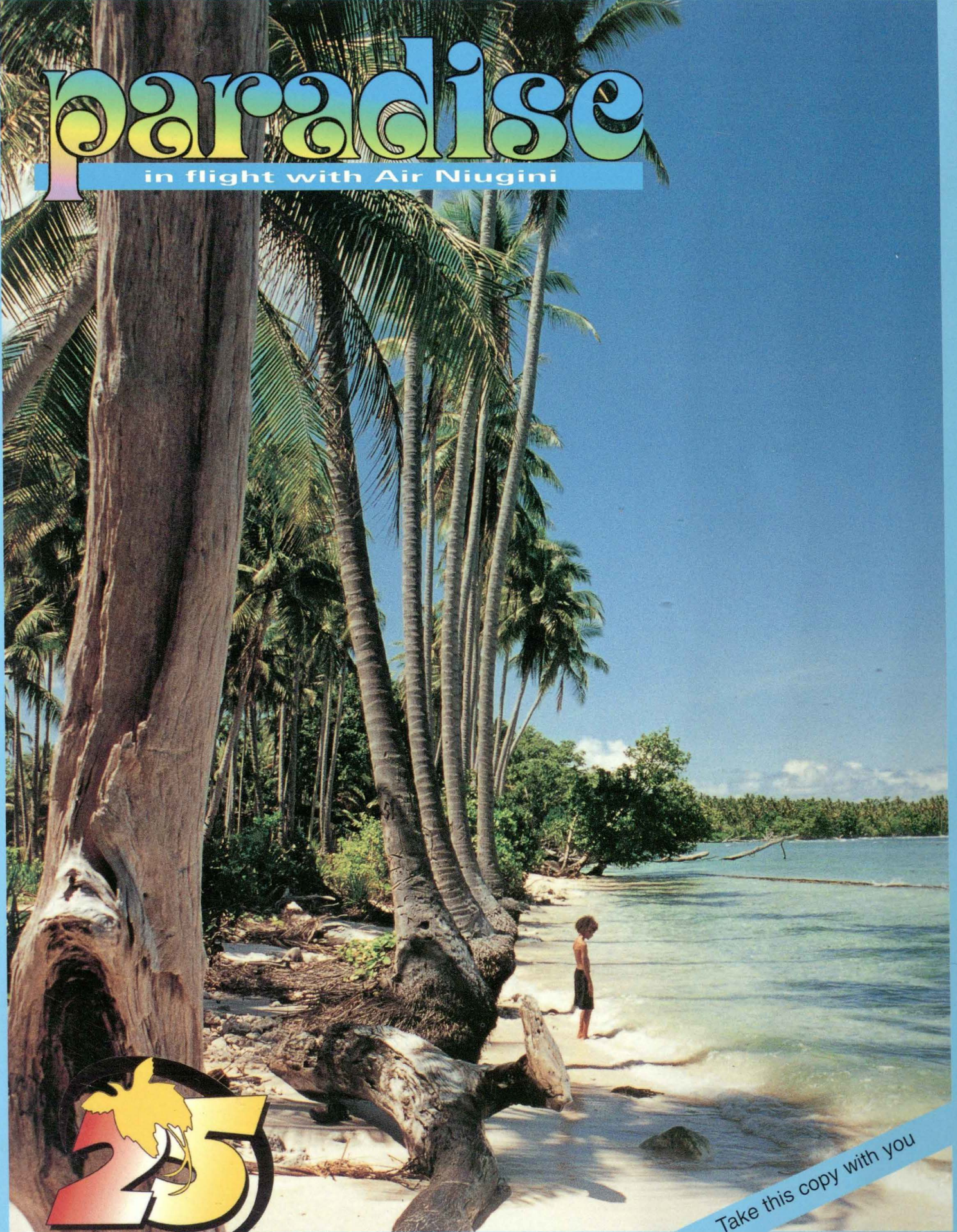


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Cover: *White sandy beach in Manus*
Photograph: *John Brooksbank*



Welcome aboard

*Happy New Year!
People always talk about the great diversity of culture of traditional Papua New Guinea. But modern Papua New Guinea is just as diverse.*

This issue of Paradise portrays a fraction of that diversity.

Read about one of our contemporary artists, volcanic activity in a lake in Enga Province, elementary schooling in Milne Bay, sights and activities for tourists in Manus, air transport in remote parts of the country and curious creatures for divers to see.

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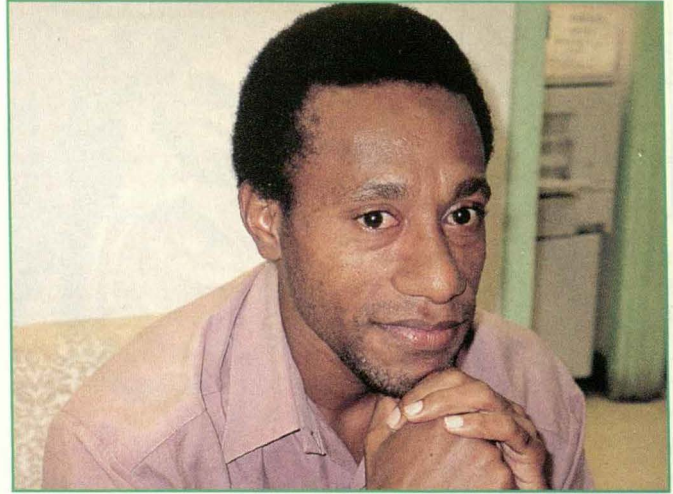
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The Face behind the Faces

Story by Ann Ryan

Photographs by Gary Stonehouse

As you come into the arrivals hall at Jackson's Airport, friendly faces smiling out of the rainforest greet you, welcoming you to Papua New Guinea. Peter Ella (photo on right), a freelance computer graphic artist, is responsible for the design and execution of the artwork in this colourful mural. Working from an original idea developed by Bob Brown from the Faculty of Creative Arts at the University of Papua New Guinea, it took six months to complete this particular mural (photos on this page).





Peter has always known he has an interest and talent in the area of art. As a student at school he enjoyed drawing cartoons for his friends and cartoons remain one of his favourite forms of art. Peter studied graphic design and illustration at university. At the final year student exhibition, the Professional Designers Association nominated him the best student designer of the year. This recognition clearly identified the direction he would pursue in his career choice.

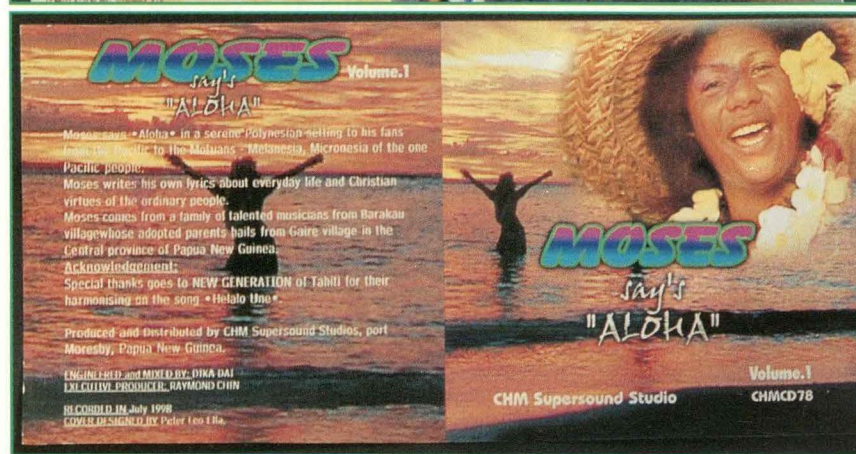
After finishing his studies at University of Papua New Guinea, Peter worked part time for EMTV in the computer graphics area — *It really hooked me ... I haven't had my hands stuck with paint again! ... Computer art enhances my ability to put my imagination into reality; something I couldn't do with brush and paint can be done on the computer.*

Following his time with EMTV, Peter worked for Chin H Meen as the supervisor in the graphic design department. He worked on covers for music cassettes (*photos on left*) that were being produced by local artists. Peter enjoyed listening to the music and talking to the artists about the message they were trying to create and project with their music and lyrics.


Peter Ella is perhaps typical of many modern Papua New Guineans who live in the capital, Port Moresby. He is of mixed parentage — his mother from Simbu and his father from Gulf. He grew up in the city and has had little contact with traditional village life. He is very aware of the problems young adolescents face in the urban environment, in a society in transition from traditional Papua New Guinean ways to modern European ways.

As a result of this awareness, Peter is heavily involved in community sports and was part of a team to initiate the Peace and Goodwill Games. The objective of these games is to help keep youth involved in healthy active pursuits such as sports, and not to get involved in the street life of drugs and crime.


Now working as a freelance computer graphic artist, Peter can devote his time to his main love — getting involved in creative, challenging work. In a recent project he was involved with the young author Andrew Solien. Andrew has just completed writing a series of traditional stories for primary age students — *Kau Ma Mau*, *The First Lakatoi* and *Kiki Taboo*. Peter was asked to illustrate the stories. He enjoyed working on the project as it gave him an opportunity to research and understand more about the traditional culture of his country.







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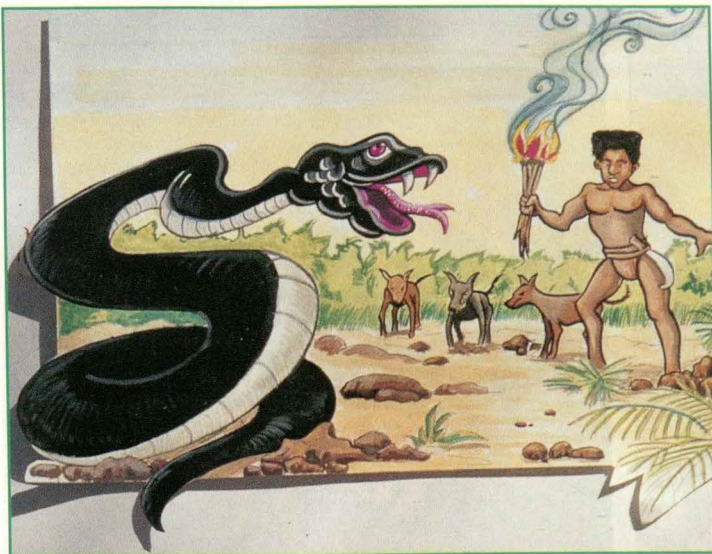
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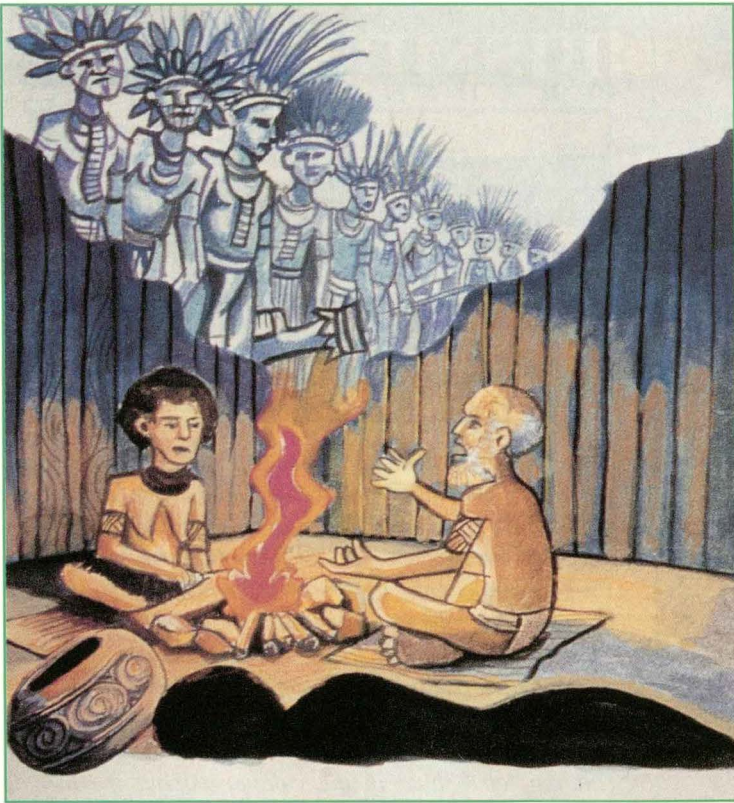


In *The First Lakatoi*, Peter sought out information about the way a lakatoi is constructed. The story captures the idea of how traditional understandings and knowledge are given to human inhabitants on earth from the spirit world. *I tried to understand the emotions involved in the need for the men of a village to be absent from their families for such long periods of time. The importance of sound construction, as survival depended on a good boat. That trading was necessary to survive the dry season. ... There was a sense of loneliness and concern of the women and children left behind in the village, without the men to protect them, not knowing whether they would return or not.* He hopes that he captures some of these feelings in the illustrations he has drawn for the book (*photos on left*).

Peter considers himself a part of the group of contemporary artists working in Papua New Guinea today. These artists create an extraordinary variety of art — from the purely religious and spiritual in nature, using traditional symbols and representations of the myth and stories of earlier days, to the interpretations of culture in the modern society of today. This meeting of the old and the new in art is of great interest to Peter. He acknowledges that Papua New Guinea cannot remain in the past, as it is a part of the global village. However western culture should not be allowed to swamp the Papua New Guinean identity totally.

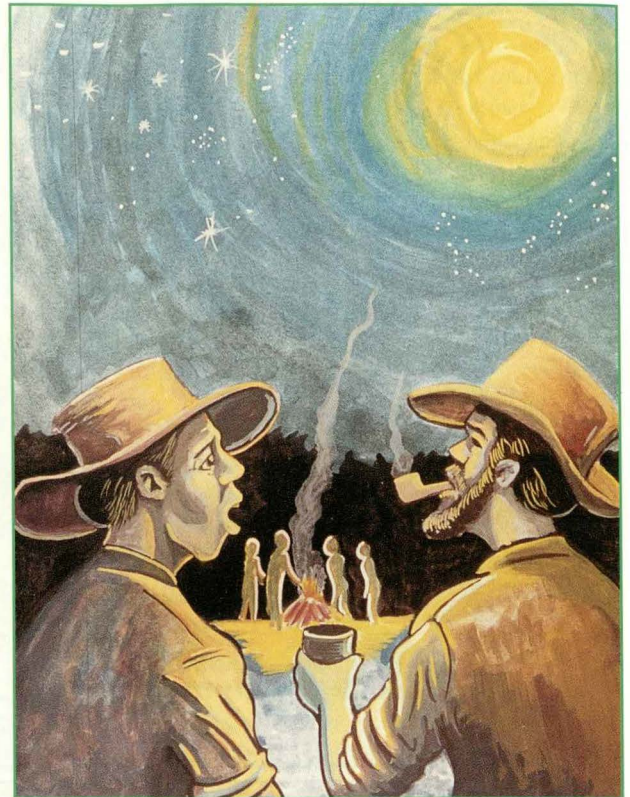
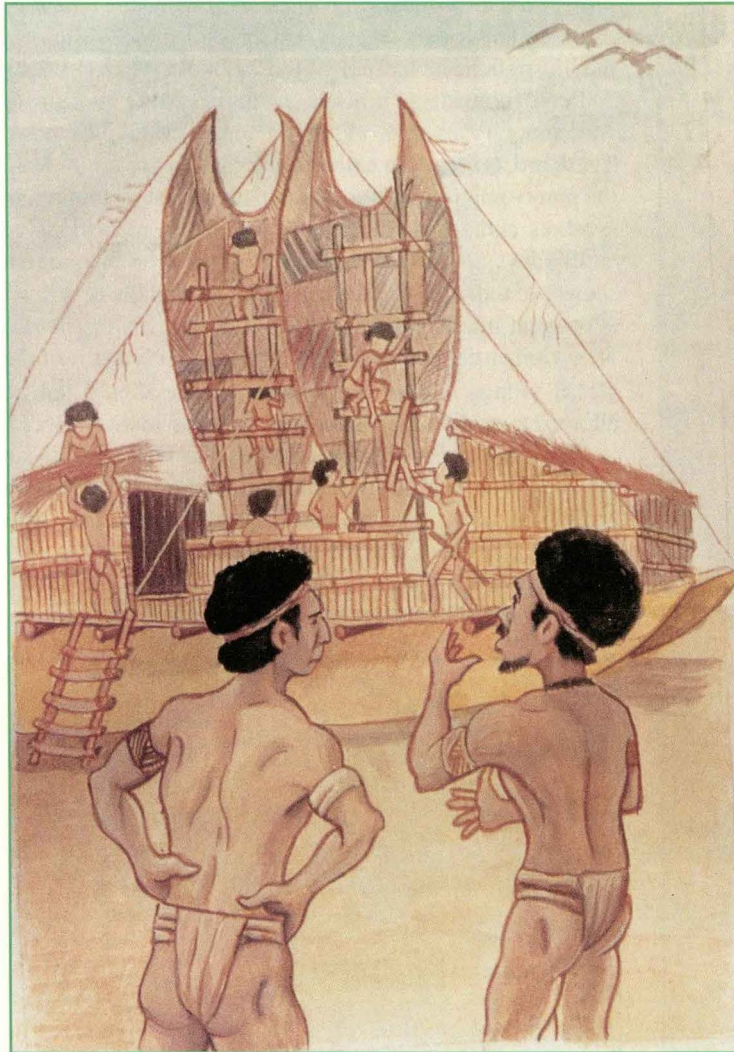
There is a place for artists like Peter, as well as for those who continue to produce traditional art forms. Peter is an artist who represents the new Papua New Guinea, who works in modern media, the computer, but who is also very aware of his heritage. He tries to incorporate those understandings in his work.





Despite the variety of art forms and the number of active artists working, Peter expresses concern for the future of art in Papua New Guinea. Some of the people working have a name recognised not only at home but also internationally, but they are in the minority. Many artists sell their art at local craft markets or by word of mouth. In many instances it is the tourist trade that is driving the type of artwork that is being produced. While some exhibitions are held, there is no formal group in place or regular exhibitions organised for artists to have a focus or to gain recognition.

It is important for Papua New Guineans to find their place in a world being dominated by western culture, and to define who they are. Art is one way of doing this, not only for painters, but also for potters, writers, designers, musicians and playwrights. We cannot let the past fade into extinction because it defines where we came from and who we are. Nor can we ignore the modern world and how that has an impact on whom we are.

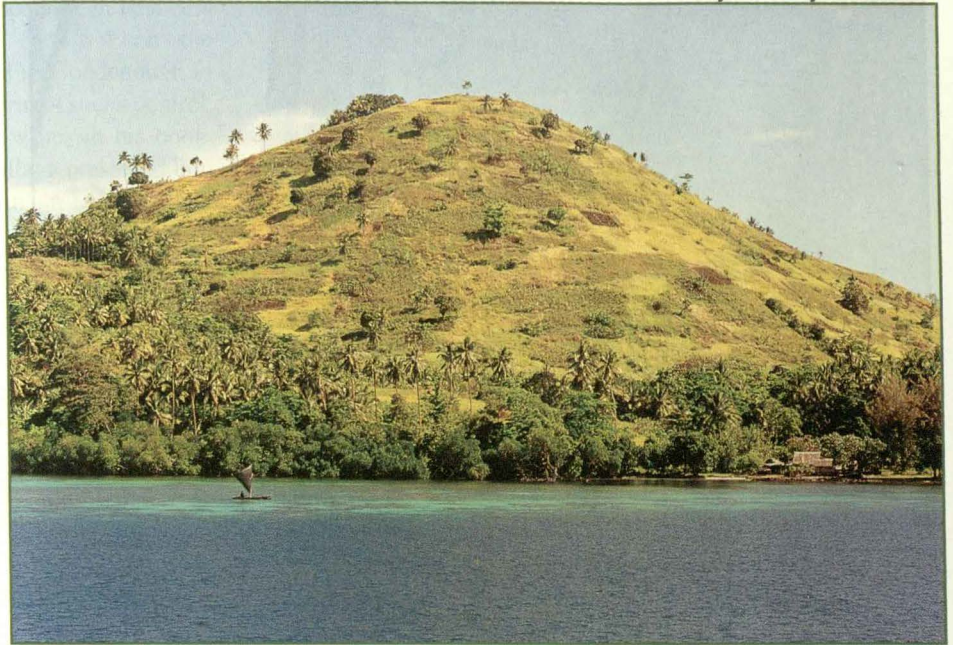


FIGHTING WITH FOOD ON GOODENOUGH

Story and photographs
by Nancy Sullivan

The d'Entrecasteaux islands of Milne Bay offer some of the most breathtaking scenery and warm hospitality as can be found anywhere in Papua New Guinea. The d'Entrecasteaux are comprised of the tiny Amphlett Islands; mountainous large Fergusson island, its smaller neighbour, Dobu; Normanby to the south; and to the northwest, Goodenough island. Goodenough itself has a little off-island called Waigifa (*photo on right*), just around the bend from Mud Bay and the picturesque, spacious and sunny village of Bwaidoga.

*Looking across to
Fergusson Island from
Awanane on Waigifa*





Above: *Bwaidoga village, Goodenough Island*
Below: *Ladies in Ageaina village*

On Waigifa, from the hilltop setting of both Awanane and Ageaina villages, you can see across the blue bay to the imposing mountains of Fergusson. The men wear very small betelnut palm leaf groin covering, and the women are dressed in simple undyed grass skirts. Much has changed in the last few decades, but a lot more has stayed the same. The beauty and simplicity of life on Goodenough and Waigifa have certainly survived. No doubt there is little in modern city life that could compare to the good fortune, good gardens and goodwill that flourish in this island paradise.

The kids of Bwaidoga in Mud Bay perform a funny game for visitors. It involves sitting in circles and throwing yams at each other until they fall over with laughter. They call it *vemunumunuya au'a aiya'aine* — 'fighting with food'.

Silly, it seems, to be playing a game of bad table manners. Throwing yams, giggling over a meal, generally behaving as kids do anyway. What a strange way to represent this idyllic coastal village to visitors.



But this is what Goodenough is renowned for — fighting with food. It's actually the title of Michael Young's 1971 ethnography of the island (*Fighting With Food*, Michael W. Young, 1971, Cambridge University Press), and the cause of no little confusion about the islanders' eating habits—as can be seen by the public game made of it.

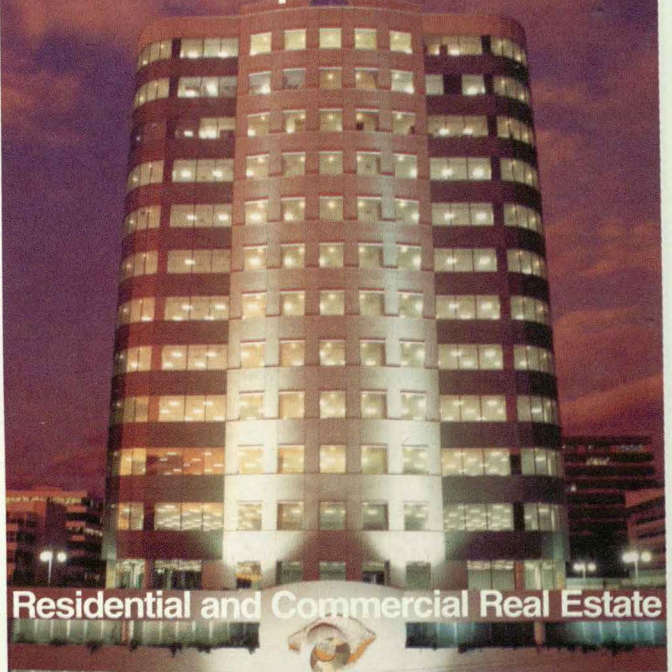
But it is not eating habits that make Goodenough Islanders different; it is their attitude toward food. When the anthropologist Michael Young first arrived in Goodenough in 1966, he soon found that they used it as a form of social control.

'It was first brought home to me,' he writes in his book, 'when Wakasilele's friend from another village presented him with a large pig. Wakasilele is a 'big-man', a tough, stony-faced leader with a ferocious temper and a haughty pride ... His friend was not a 'big-man', but he left Wakasilele speechless with emotion when he gave him the pig. 'Why is he being given the pig?' I asked. 'Because his friend is angry with him,' I was told. I learned that the friend had earlier brought Wakasilele some shellfish from the coast, but the latter had churlishly spurned the gift. The giver was shamed, insulted and indignant. To point out to Wakasilele in the most humiliating way possible that he had committed a breach of good manner, his friend presented him with the most valuable asset he possessed — a pig.'

Right: Chief Didilemo Taudili — Chief of Awanane village
Below: Sine Taudili and baby Oleander — Awanane Chief's daughter and grand daughter



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Clans in Goodenough are paired together in traditional food exchange relationships. One's food-giving partners are your *fofofo*, and the connection is firmly entrenched in local myth. *Nibai*, on the other hand, are traditional enemies. The antagonism between clans or even individuals is grounded in history, in the time when your relations may have killed and eaten your enemy's or vice versa, or in the recent past, when he may have performed an injustice or insulted you or your kin. At public feasts, one clan may hand over the food it has been presented to its *fofofo*. The hope is that one's *fofofo* will reciprocate at another time. But if another clan unexpectedly bestows yams or a pig upon you, it's a direct threat rather than a gift. Shamed, humiliated, you must now perform a counter-gift of greater selflessness to clear your name. The less you have, in other words, the more you gain respect.

These exchanges are called *abutu*. Since the abolition of warfare almost 100 years ago, free time, fertile soil and the elaboration of garden magic have allowed villagers to produce great surpluses of garden food. Exchange ceremonies have become more important, and more political than economic. They invoke shame and self-denial to an extent unknown elsewhere in Papua New Guinea. Even though many cultures in mainland and island Papua New Guinea share the concept of shaming another through generosity, in some cases, and masochism in others (where victims cut off their fingers, burn down their house or destroy their garden after a loss), nowhere is it as complex or prevalent as in Goodenough.

The ironies of *abutu* are self-evident. Young makes this clear by titling two of his book's chapters on the subject, *Full gardens and small bellies* and *Empty gardens and big bellies*.

It would seem that the most socially successful, most well-liked and 'wealthy' of Goodenough islanders are people with big gardens and slim figures. They are rarely embarrassed by bountiful gifts of food. Fat people, on the other hand, would have a lot to be ashamed of.

The colonial government sent a boatload of yams to Bwaidoga during a famine in 1958. Rather than rejoice, the Bwaidoga villagers were suddenly anxious. Their reaction gave rise to a long-popular local joke, as Young reports: 'We thought the Government had come to make *abutu* against us!'

To reach Goodenough, fly by Air Niugini to Alotau in Milne Bay. From there, take a boat to Goodenough or Waigifa. As with so many places in the islands, finding a place to stay will depend upon your own sociability and willingness to match kindness with the islanders' own customary generosity. The effort is certainly worth it.

Dancers in Bwaidoga village



CUDDLE A CROCODILE

Or everything you always wanted to know about diving with crocodiles, but were afraid to even think about.

Story and Photos by Bob Halstead

First the bad news — salt water crocodiles, *Crocodylus porosus*, are common in parts of Australia and Papua New Guinea. And the good news — divers virtually never encounter them. Crocodiles typically live in areas that divers find unattractive. Muddy estuaries, rivers and mangrove swamps are their usual homes and most divers are happy that is so. Only twice in the past 25 years have I heard of divers having problems with crocodiles. In both cases the divers were at the surface (one was snorkelling) and in both cases the crocodile let go after an initial attack and the divers survived more shocked than seriously injured. To my knowledge there has never been a recorded attack by a crocodile on a scuba diver underwater.

Occasionally villagers in PNG will tell us that they have seen a crocodile near the area we are diving, or that a crocodile has been stealing their pigs or dogs — favourite food for crocs. So some crocodiles do live close to reefs that divers visit.

Crocodiles have also been known to swim many miles away from their usual homes. Once villagers at Garove Island in the Bali Vitu group complained to us about a large crocodile in the bay in the centre of the island. It must have swum over 60km across open sea from the nearest swampy mainland.

A few years back we made an exploratory cruise around Goodenough Island in Milne Bay. This fantastic island is only 40km long, but has a mountain peak over 2,545m high. We pulled into a large sheltered bay and anchored near the beach. The mountain towered above, with rain forest choking the slopes right down to the thin strip of white sand along the shore. Birds flapped and screeched, the insects buzzed and a wild primordial atmosphere settled as we realised that the place was completely uninhabited. It was Paradise, the sort of place that it is hard to imagine still exists on this overpopulated, people-polluted planet. A small creek ran into the bay and made an inviting landing place so our guests decided to take a walk ashore.



Practising crocodile survival skills with a dummy

They were just on the beach when I noticed that one of the logs floating in the bay was making its way towards them. I yelled out and they were quickly in the boat, where they had the advantage over the crocodile and chased it for a while. Strangely, that evening, no one brought up the subject of night diving and settled for a few stiff drinks instead.

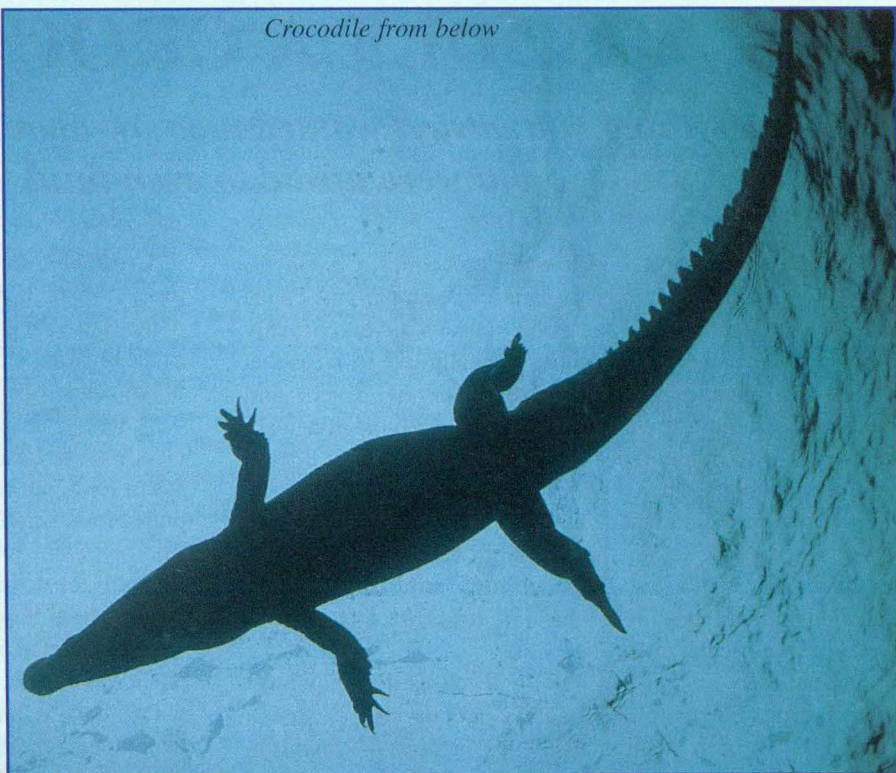
The next day, further along the coast, Dinah and I were snorkelling off a white sand beach having carefully noted the absence of 'floating logs'. We headed for a school of bait fish in shallow water. As we swam through them and the school parted before us I was shocked to come face to face with a large crocodile that had been resting on the bottom under the bait school. It was facing me just a couple of metres away and my heart jumped a couple of beats. We had our pick-up boat with us so I jumped in and turned to Dinah, who was slightly behind me, and ordered her 'Get in the boat!' Ordering my wife to do anything is generally a foolish idea, but Dinah thought I said 'There's a croc!' She passed from surface to dinghy without touching the sides in one elegant movement, something she has never been able to do before or since.

The few moments I spent looking at the crocodile were very strange. I am very used to unexpected encounters with tropical sharks, including the occasional monster, but on seeing a shark I know immediately whether I should take any precautions or not. You can tell from the way the shark moves whether it is likely to be aggressive, in which case the best precaution is to stay still and stare it away. They hate that. I try to use the same technique with divers that I meet underwater, unfortunately they are far more unpredictable and potentially dangerous.

But the crocodile did not move, it just lay there completely motionless. You cannot 'feel' any danger, your senses are useless — you have to rely on your 'knowledge' that crocodiles are supposedly dangerous. I am very sceptical about much of the so-called knowledge we have about diving and so-called 'Dangerous Marine Animals', mainly because experience has shown me that most of the old 'rules for diving' have turned out to be nonsense — and some of the really important ones — like 'never diving deeper than your IQ' (Imperial units), generally ignored. Anyway in this instant, instead of making friends with the crocodile, indoctrination got the better of me and I made a swift exit from the water.

More recently we ran a charter with the 'Living Legend of Diving', Stan Waterman, a gentleman and scholar, famous for his exploits filming sharks and other giants of the sea. While approaching a favourite beach site we saw a crocodile in the water right beside the boat. After anchoring, the crocodile was still there, 20m away. It was stalking a dog on the beach. The crocodile was of medium size — but still bigger than us.

Crocodile from below



The previous evening I had played a favourite video which featured Stan and Australian diving greats Ron and Valerie Taylor, called 'Blue Water White Death' produced by another diving great, the late Peter Gimbel. This showed Stan and Ron filming, outside a shark cage, hundreds of huge oceanic white tip sharks feeding on a whale in blue water in the middle of the Indian Ocean. The sequence featured Valerie continually beating off the sharks with a stick. This film was shot in 1969, when very few divers were game enough to get in the water with sharks, and is a classic that every diver should try to see. It has some of the most awe inspiring shark footage ever taken (and some of the worse folk singing ever recorded).

So, being aware that Stan was completely fearless, and inspired by the great adventure Stan had making the film, I suggested that we scuba dive with it. This is one occasion I abandoned my 'Always Dive Alone' golden rule, not because I had any naive misconceptions that Stan could rescue me, or I him, if the crocodile attacked, but simply that I figured (in a quiet assessment of the risks) that two of us together would probably be able to spook the crocodile for a while, where a single diver may well be thought fair game. I also had a pick-up boat follow us with the driver using an oar to silently stay within range.

The crocodile obliged and although it was late in the day and overcast, Stan got some excellent video and I managed to take some presentable photographs. The crocodile moved away from the beach towards the open sea and we followed. It behaved itself until I began to sense that it had lost patience with us. Perhaps it was feeling threatened. Then its behaviour did change and instead of ignoring me or gradually swimming away, it kept on turning to face me and started to open and close its mouth. I was impressed. I turned round to Stan only to find that he had already run out of battery power on his video and had turned to face the boat.



The crocodile turned towards me and opened its jaws ...

Fortunately I finished my film at that time and so was honourably able to make my exit. I eventually made it back to the boat OK, and it has not taken me too long to get used to my new wooden leg!



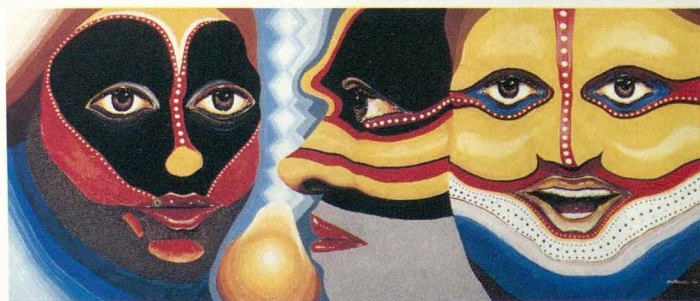
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These children and their teacher are anxiously waiting for their new classroom at Gopaya Elementary School to be completed.



School is for Everyone

Elementary Education in Milne Bay Province

Every few weeks Theresa Peter catches the PMV which carries her along the rough and pothole strewn highway from Alotau towards Bubuleta. After a short but bumpy ride she leaves the PMV to visit the trainee teachers at Lelehoa Elementary School.

Outside the double classroom she stops to greet two men who are busily at work building the frame of a new bush materials classroom. The two are a father and grandfather of students at the school. Every day they come to work on the building. They are keen to finish the classroom so that the three classes will each have their own room.

Theresa is an Elementary Teacher Trainer who supervises trainee teachers in the Alotau District. When formal elementary education was introduced in Milne Bay Province in 1994, few would have believed the impact that it would have on the province.

A pilot project with enrolments totalling 615 commenced in nine schools with 20 classes in two districts. Excited by the prospect of children as young as six years of age being able to attend school in close proximity to their homes and in their vernacular, elementary education began to grow.

Today in geographically disparate Milne Bay Province, from as far away as remote Yela (Rossel), Trobriand and Murua Islands, to Rabaraba on the mainland, there are 185 elementary schools with approximately 407 teachers, and 11,000 children enrolled.

Local communities play a key role in the establishment of elementary schools. Communities are required to supply land and build and maintain schools through individual Boards of Management. Local communities also help select teachers for training. These teachers must be able to speak the local language because the language of instruction in the elementary school is the language of the community.

Story and photographs
by Rosemary Green

This means that throughout Papua New Guinea in elementary schools children will be taught in as many as 600 different languages. Community members also help to develop the curriculum and actively participate in the daily programme.

Throughout the country, elementary teacher trainers conduct awareness programmes. Theresa Peter recently went with another Elementary Trainer Emily Papai to the villages of Lelehoa, Gariuwahi, Awayama, Yapowa, Huguna, Guga and Kiyaha to talk about elementary education. Together with local villagers they discussed its importance and the responsibilities of the communities. They told the communities about the importance of including girls and children with disabilities in schooling. As Emily said, *Elementary schools are for everybody.*



Above: Elementary Trainer Theresa Peter discussing the building of a new classroom at Gopaya Elementary School with parents

Right: Children at Hagita Elementary School



Above: A parent helps construct roofing for a new classroom at Gopaya Elementary School. Her two young children look on.

Below: An elementary classroom being built with bush materials by the community



In the villages, they discussed with the people how to start a school and the responsibilities of the Boards of Management. Emily drew a diagram that indicated how the National Government, local level governments, the community, parents and citizens, non-government organisations and donor organisations contribute to the establishment of elementary schools.

Elementary trainers have a very important role. When Emily and Theresa talk with local communities, the people ask questions such as 'what will the children do at school? Who will pay the teachers? How can they set up a Board of Management? Who controls the funds? How do they start a school?'

Emily and Theresa tell the community how they can assist with recording the local language which will be used in the school; how a classroom must be built and a school registered before they can begin daily classes; how they can build classrooms; how to work closely with the local level government; and how to obtain and manage the school's resources including funds.

They also talk with the people about providing the teacher with a house that has a kitchen and a toilet, and starting a garden. Elementary teachers spend their first three years in training and teach at the same time. As trainee teachers they receive an allowance, and the communities are required to provide support. Villagers provide food and firewood, and contribute money for soap, kerosene and other household necessities.

Once a school is established, the trainer continues to visit and assist the trainee teachers in the school. The trainer is important to the community and sometimes becomes the mediator between the teachers and families. According to Theresa and Emily, communities do not always make wise decisions when choosing trainee teachers. However, most of the teachers chosen are hard working and committed.

Theresa is grateful to local level government chairpersons and councillors who organise transport, food and accommodation for her when she conducts her elementary awareness programmes. Not only do Emily and Theresa hold formal meetings as part of their awareness programmes, but they also sit and talk informally with community members and parents.

In the village of Lelehoa, the community initially opposed the concept of elementary education. The parents were concerned about teaching the children in their local language instead of English. However, as Emily and Theresa explained the many benefits for children of learning in their first language and demonstrated its advantages through telling real stories, the enthusiasm of the local people gradually increased. In this community, the parents are now very supportive of elementary education. On a recent visit to Lelehoa and Gopaya Elementary Schools, I observed parents and elders enthusiastically building new classrooms from bush materials. Whilst their parents worked at weaving sago palm leaves to make the *gatowa* (roof) of the classrooms, babies slept peacefully in kulolos and pre-school children played happily in the school grounds near the classrooms. Traditionally the men did the sewing of the sago palm leaves. Today, both women and men work together to build the roof and walls.

Throughout Papua New Guinea, the elementary education programme continues to gain momentum. This year the first 1,000 elementary teachers in the country completed their training and graduated as elementary teachers. Another 6,000 teachers are in training in 3,500 elementary schools in all provinces.

Above right: *Theresa Peter, Elementary Trainer, discussing the school's programme with teachers at Laba Elementary School, Milne Bay*

Below: *Theresa talks with the teachers at Lelehoa Elementary School.*



From 8am to 12 noon elementary teachers all over the country implement a national curriculum that emphasises vernacular literacy, mathematics, culture and community. Throughout the country, elementary teachers like Theresa Peter are helping to ensure that children have a good start to their formal education.



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Mysteries of Manus

Story and photographs
by John Brooksbank

Our watches ticked slowly towards the end of the millennium in the near darkness illuminated only by the eerie fluorescence of the waves gently breaking in front of us. Mouklen villagers gathered on the beach as they had done for decades, waiting expectantly to see whether the coming year would bring good fortune or not. Then at exactly midnight 1999 the lights, this year just one red and one white, appeared above the distant horizon. After a few minutes they faded away without moving — not a good omen.

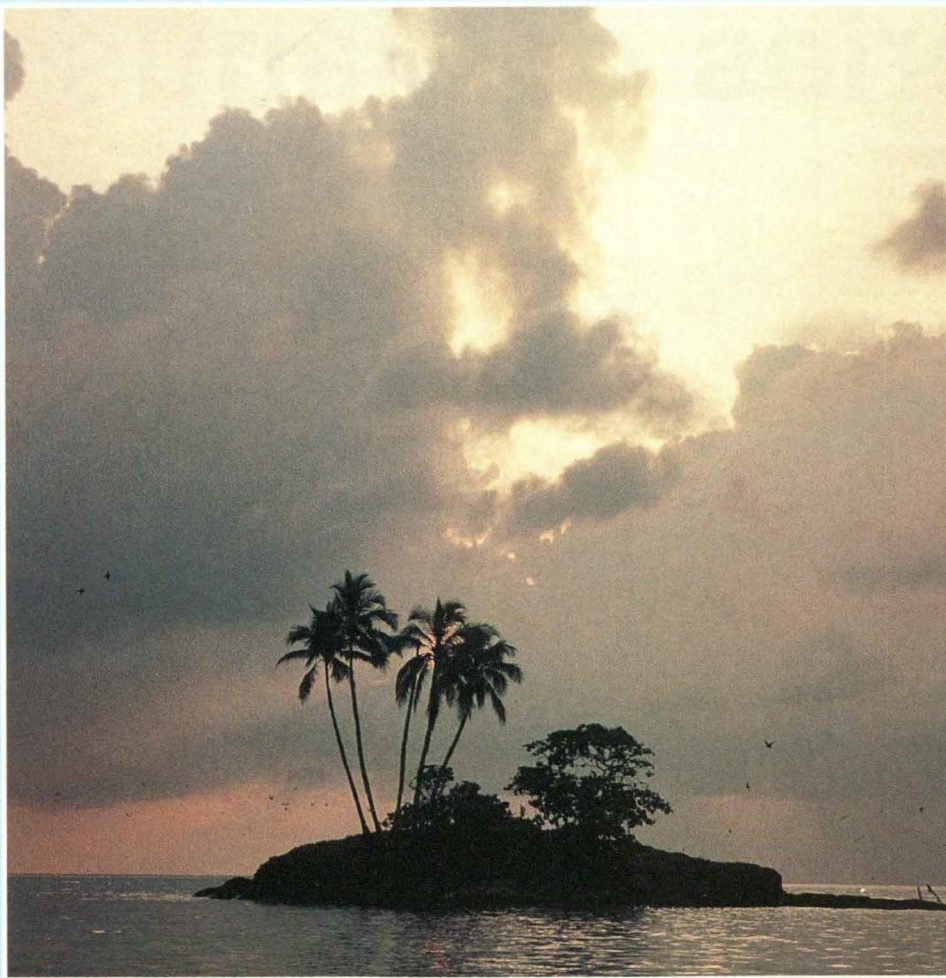
The number of lights, their colours and movement are indicative of how good the following year will be. It is said that in a bad year there will be more sickness and more of the old people will pass away. Happily the first time I saw the lights some years ago, there were a number of different colours, moving right across the northern horizon sky over a period of about five minutes.

Ever since they had lived at the ex-German Langendrowa copra plantation on a swampy peninsula at the southwest tip of Rambutso Island, the people of Mouklen have seen the New Year lights. The villagers originated from Mouk Island, from where they were relocated by the Australian Administration in the 1950s to escape the cargo cult activities of the Paliau Movement.

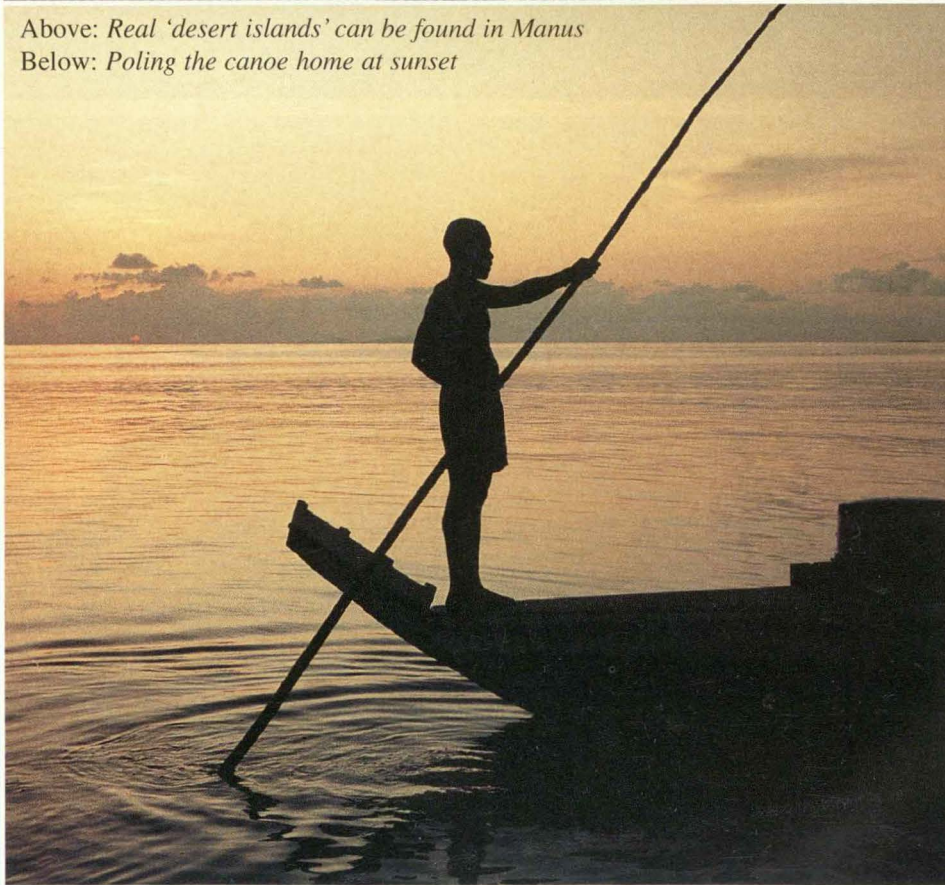


Right: *Traditional Manus canoe*
Below: *Mouk Island, off the coast of Baluan*





Above: Real 'desert islands' can be found in Manus
Below: Poling the canoe home at sunset



Until I saw the lights myself I thought the stories to be merely old village wives tales. Now I know they exist, but can offer no reasonable explanation of their genesis. Although the people of Loniu village on mainland Manus also apparently see New Year lights, nothing can be seen from Tilliano, the nearest island to Langendrowa, just a few kilometres to the west.

Mouklen villagers and most Manusians have no time or interest in credible scientific explanations of such phenomena. Mystery or not, the lights are accepted and like many other aspects of the natural world are assumed to have some other meaning. Maybe it is best left that way!

Only slightly more explicable are the walls of Baluan Island. Some three hours travel by banana boat to the west of Langendrowa, Baluan rises sharply out of the sea like a mountain top with the smaller island of Mouk just offshore.

Only metres inland from the shore we notice that the houses of the village are built on what appear to be terraces enclosed by dry stone walls about a metre high. The rocks of the walls are black, weathered porous pumice-like rocks of volcanic origin and, at first sight, not really exceptional. As we walk further into the island's interior the ground under our feet is littered with glistening shards of jet-black obsidian, once an important article of pre-historic trade in the region.

Following walking tracks through the bush to fruit trees, coconut palms or small stands of cocoa it quickly becomes obvious that the stone walls have been built over the whole island, a huge construction undertaking. Although not apparently in any sort of geometric grid the walls divide the island into a complex mosaic of irregular shaped and sized terraces. In some places it almost looks as if there are broad roads between the enclosures.

The present population know nothing of the walls' origin. Neither they nor their ancestors apparently had anything to do with their construction. The village elders say that 50 or so years ago the walls were higher than a man, at almost 2 metres. The higher walls are apparently still to be seen high on the island where no one goes any more. Certainly nowadays there is no maintenance and when growing trees burst through the walls they are not repaired. The current small sago and fish eating population of 100 or so souls do very little gardening or cash cropping. They appear unable to have built such an extensive collection of walls.

The explanation of the walls, or *nanat* in the local Baluan language, is that they were built by the *Mapo — pipol bilong taim bipo* — in other words, some supposedly unknown mythical race of big people, who inhabited the island some time before the present residents.

At least the walls of Baluan are solid and static, something you can photograph, rather than ephemeral once a year lights that no one will believe when you go home!

Of course, ordinary village life on Manus is not so mysterious. At first glance, it may appear an idyllic carefree, self-sufficient life in the sun, harvesting sago, vegetables and fish in harmony with nature. The reality is a bit more down to earth but still startlingly different from the life of the average suburban resident of an Australian city or even Port Moresby. It is this contrast that makes Manus such an interesting place to visit.

The smallest province in Papua New Guinea, in terms of population, with approximately 40,000, there are thirteen different languages spoken. Smaller than the average small outback-Australian town, the provincial capital of Lorengau is the 'big smoke' for many villagers who have never left the province. Most people live in villages that are scattered over the main island of Manus and more than 50 smaller islands dotted around the Bismarck Sea.

A large proportion of the islands have such poor soil that the only thing that will grow is coconuts, originally planted by the thousand during colonial eras stretching from the German Administration starting in the 1880s to the Australian up to Independence in 1975. The poor soils sustain little else. Even subsistence vegetables are often not grown. In more fertile locations, such as the volcanic Lou Island, Rambutso Island and parts of the mainland, cocoa and increasingly vanilla are grown as cash crops.

Most Manusians wrest a livelihood from the sea. Seafarers for many generations, their large ocean-going canoes have now largely been replaced by the faster, easy to maintain, but characterless, fibreglass banana boats. All manner of fish are caught for sale and consumption while beche-de-mer and commercial shell — trochus and green snail — are harvested for sale. An as yet under exploited resource are the large number of tuna that pass through the waters of Manus province every year.

The drystone walls of Baluan Island



Even though a village lifestyle is maintained, people place great store in education, perhaps because in many areas good fertile land is at a premium. It is said that the main export product of Manus is educated Manusians, who can be found in prominent positions in the public sector, in business and overseas. Surveys have shown that the largest income flows into the province are remittances from these 'expatriate' Manusians.

Village life tends to be timeless, driven mainly by the need to have sufficient food harvested, caught, dried or stored. In many villages fresh water must have been a very scarce resource indeed at certain times of the year before the advent of corrugated iron roofs and water tanks. Even today fresh water is only used for cooking, drinking and perhaps washing babies. The sea and the flux of the tides traditionally flushed out human and other waste products into the vastness of the oceans where they naturally degraded. Nowadays even this practice is slowly changing — there is much more use of less biodegradable plastic which cannot be disposed of just by throwing into the sea.

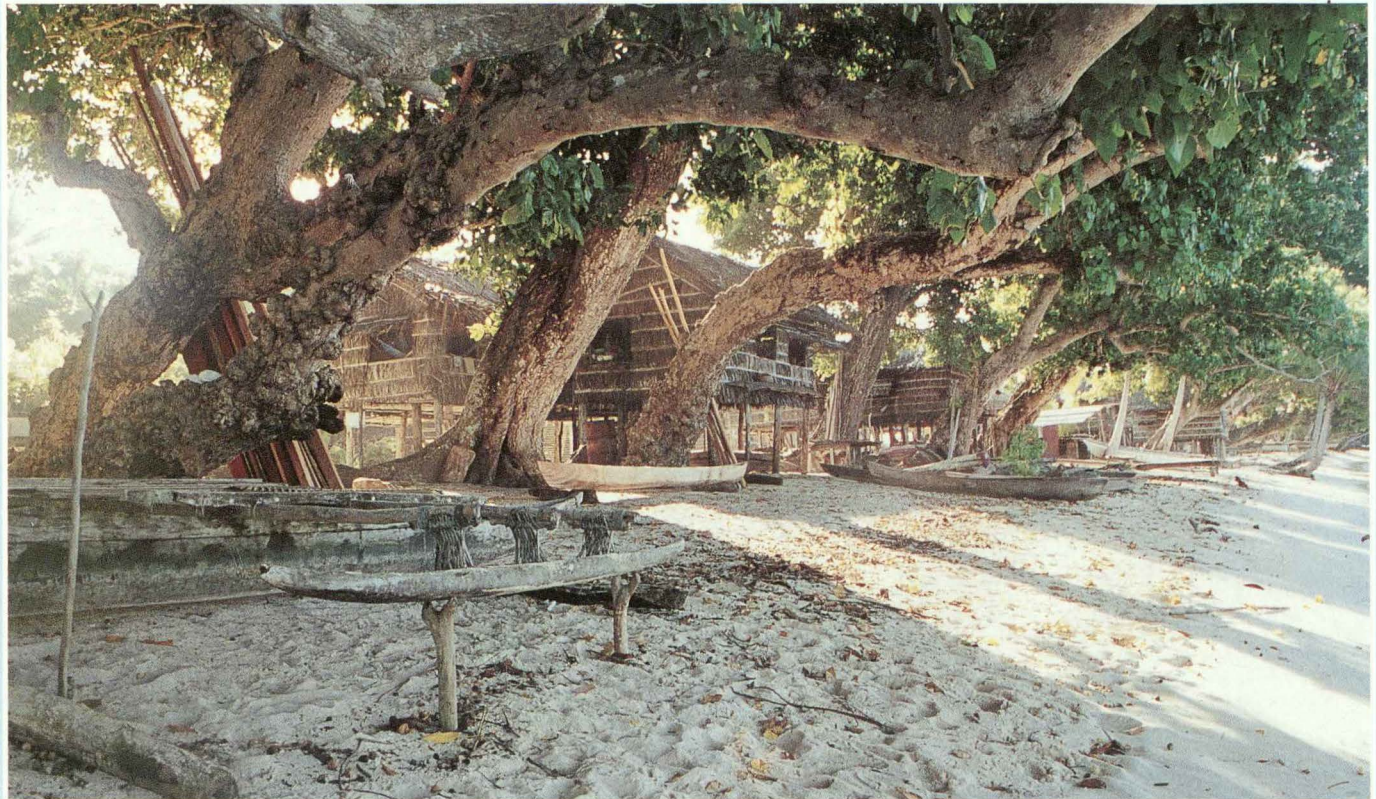
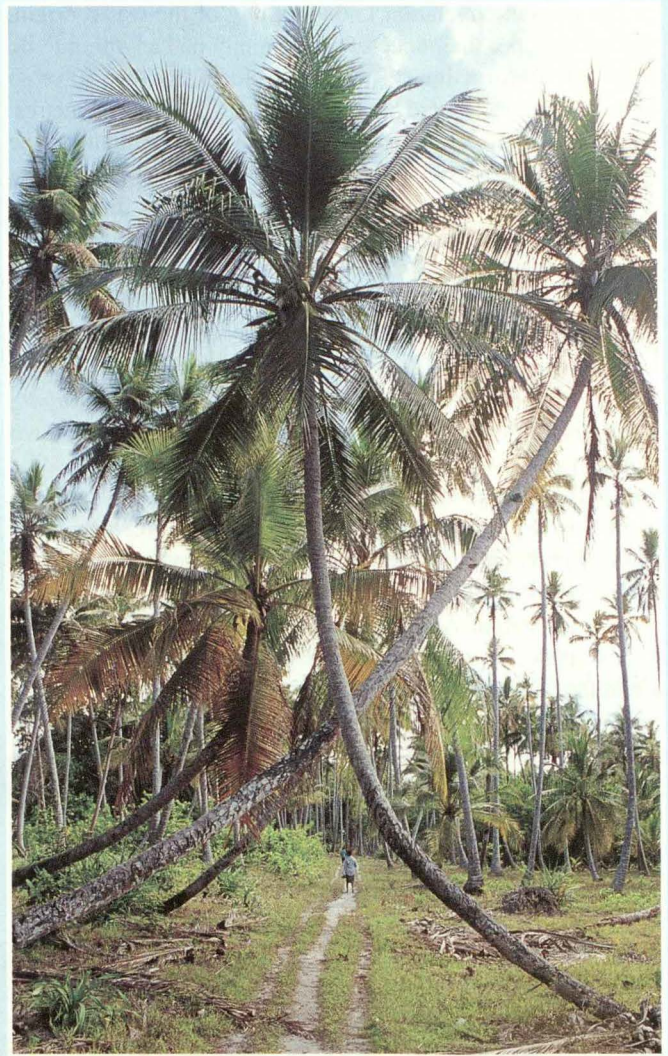
Visitors to Manus will experience the whole cross section of a traditional society adapting to the new. Some villages will have houses all built of bush timber and sago thatch, some will have the occasional more permanent material homes while in others one may find solar hot water, solar electric panels and even a satellite TV dish.

Tourists unfortunately do not often make it to Manus. Those who do will find a friendly place with excellent diving, snorkelling, fishing opportunities and perhaps the chance to find a mystery of their own!



Right: *Village coconuts*

Below: *Canoe under the trees near a village*



Book Review

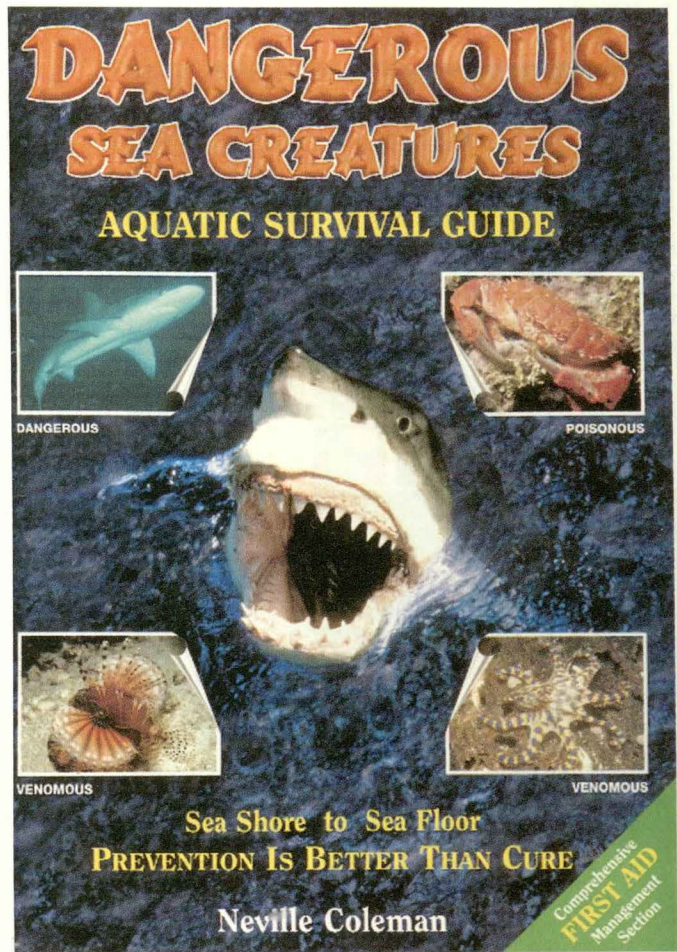
All photographs from the guide

This aquatic survival guide written by Neville Coleman covers the sea shore to sea floor with the motto 'Prevention is better than cure'. With over 300 full colour pictures this A5 book is a comprehensive identification guide for beachcombers, reefwalkers, fishermen, divers, surfers, sailors and snorkellers.


The book is divided into sections with different background colours — Dangerous, Venomous, Poisonous and Incidental Hazards. Each page has four very clear photographs of a marine creature, with a block of information clearly headed — Common name; Scientific name; Distribution; Habitat; Hazard; Size, Remarks and Precautions. Several lines in the Remarks may cover such information as time the animals are seen, if an attack has been recorded or what part of the animal may cause the problem.

The information in Precautions is often practical and sensible, such as 'Don't hand feed this big fish' or 'Never swim without a face mask and body protection when these jellies are prevalent'.


Sunburn, wader's swimmer's itch, sea sickness and cane mites are under Incidental Hazards. Also included is information on the very serious infectious disease, which after famine and war, is the third greatest killer in the world — malaria. Besides a comprehensive index, there are several pages of First Aid.

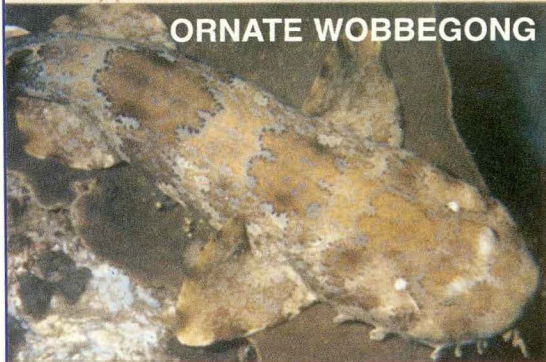


Dangerous




Crested Port Jackson shark
Heterodontus galeatus
Sub-temperate, sub-tropical seas





ORNATE WOBBERGONG



COMMON NAME: PORT JACKSON SHARK
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Heterodontus portusjacksoni*
DISTRIBUTION: Temperate, sub-tropical, tropical seas
HABITAT: Rocky reefs, broken bottom
HAZARD: Strong, sharp venomous dorsal fin spines
SIZE: 1.4m (4ft)
REMARKS: Commonly referred to as fan sharks, species of the family of Heterodontidae occur from shallow waters (where they breed) down to and beyond 200 metres. Examples are found in many seas throughout the world and may be encountered by trawlers, caught on handlines and observed by snorkel divers, scuba divers and underwater hunters. Injuries have occurred when divers have interfered with a shark, sometimes grabbing it by the tail and attempting to force the shark to tow the diver. In its struggles to get away the shark thrashes around often wounding the diver on the sharp venomous dorsal spines. Port Jackson sharks are quite harmless if left alone. Divers often come upon large groups holed up in caves, under ledges and/or amongst rock falls. Sharks generally sleep during the day time. Some divers think that stirring them up is fun and subsequently disturb them by pulling them out by the tails etc. This type of behaviour is larrikinism at its worst form. The dorsal fin spines of all heterodontid sharks are quite sharp, strong, venomous and capable of injuring humans. Any wound can produce severe pain, may throb for some time and be slow to heal.
PRECAUTIONS: Leave Port Jacksons alone, respect their space and like so many other so-called dangerous marine animals, they will prove harmless.

Dangerous



COMMON NAME: LEOPARD MORAY
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Gymnothorax flavimarginatus*
DISTRIBUTION: Tropical seas
HABITAT: Coral reefs, rocky reefs
HAZARD: Sharp teeth, unpredictable behaviour, poisonous to eat
SIZE: 2m (7ft)

REMARKS: Superficially similar in colouration to the giant moray, the leopard moray has a yellow edging along its dorsal fin. It is found throughout South-East Asia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, across Northern Australian reefs and down into the South Pacific. The leopard moray always has a spot, or patch at the gill opening. Commonly hand-fed by divers throughout tropical oceans, this species can be gentle but has been responsible for many accidental injuries to humans. Moray eels have a very well-developed sense of smell and will try to eat what they smell as fish. Even though a diver has fed the eel and there is no food left, it can still smell it in the water. If the strongest scent comes from the hand that held the fish, 'hand feeding' justifies its name. If feeding morays is your thing, take care and use something less vulnerable than your hand, preferably with adequate helpings of common sense. In some marine park areas such as Tahira Marine Park on Horseshoe Reef off Bootless Bay outside Port Moresby, Heron and Lady Elliot Islands on the Great Barrier Reef, moray eels have been fed and tamed and divers have been handling them for many years. This particular moray (*photo left*) trained by Bob and Dinah Halstead many years ago is without doubt one of the best behaved I ever experienced.



Venomous



COMMON NAME: TEXTILE CONE
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Conus textile*
DISTRIBUTION: Tropical, sub-tropical seas
HABITAT: Coral reefs, rocky reefs, sand
HAZARD: Deadly venomous sting
SIZE: 120mm (5in)

REMARKS: During the day, the textile cone seeks hiding places beneath rocks or coral and generally burrows into sand under these objects. By homing in on scent, this cone tracks down other gastropods, usually choosing ones that have no operculum. When close to the prey, it expands its long proboscis and tentatively explores the other shell. Upon contact with flesh a modified radular dart bearing venom is shot into the prey. Later the dead animal becomes flaccid and is consumed by the cone.

PRECAUTIONS: Due to their distinctive markings, textile cones are very popular as keepsakes. All live cones are potentially dangerous — treat them that way even if they look empty.

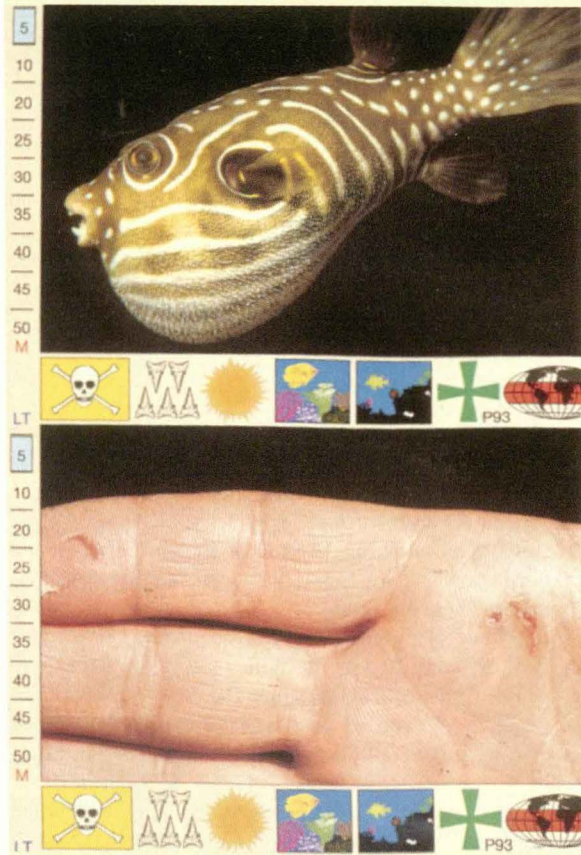


COMMON NAME: PARIAN CONE
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Conus parius*
DISTRIBUTION: Tropical seas
HABITAT: Mud
HAZARD: Deadly venomous sting
SIZE: 20mm (.75in)

REMARKS: Without doubt this little cone is by far the smallest mature fish-eating cone recorded in the Indo-Pacific. Discovered by the author in a mere five metres of water in Indonesia on a silty mud bottom. Certainly, its fish-eating habits were undescribed; any cone this small having enough toxin to kill a vertebrate (fish) twice its size must be regarded as a threat to humans.



Poisonous



This is the author's hand bitten twice due to his own carelessness and enthusiasm to get a picture.

COMMON NAME: BROAD-BARRED PUFFERFISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Arothron hispidus*

DISTRIBUTION: Tropical, sub-tropical seas

HABITAT: Coral reefs, rocky reefs

HAZARD: Deadly poisonous to eat

SIZE: 500mm (20in)

REMARKS: A large, conspicuously-marked species, the broad-barred pufferfish has white lines and spots that extend onto the tail, with a black patch and a bright yellow circle around the pectoral fins. Line caught, netted and trawled across the Indo-Pacific this fish should never be eaten as it contains the deadly tetrodotoxin (as do all puffers, porcupinefish, globefish, toadfish, sharpnose pufferfish, blowfish, boxfish and sunfish). Death within 6 to 24 hours after ingestion is quite common due to respiratory paralysis. Sometimes the victim may be conscious, yet totally paralysed and unable to move. Various ancient civilisations used this poison to remove enemies and it is thought to be the main ingredient in the creation of the zombie cult in the West Indies.

Most pufferfish infamy is related to their deadly poisonous properties which make them fatal to eat, yet there is another dangerous aspect of puffers and big toadfish — their sharp, powerful, wire-cutting teeth. Many puffers feed on hard-shelled crustaceans, molluscs and echinoderms and their parrot-like fused teeth are extremely strong and sharp. Larger species in Australia have been recorded as shearing off the big toes of people dangling their legs in the water while fishing. Even smaller specimens must be seen as potential threats to divers, or snorkellers whilst feeding fish underwater, and to photographers attempting to demonstrate the fish's defence systems. Be extremely careful if you have to handle puffers, or porcupinefish — they BITE!

PRECAUTIONS: Never eat pufferfish, or any fish which looks like them. Never, never let a toadfish or porcupinefish bite you, or like me, you'll wish you hadn't for some time after. Remember the front end bites!

Even the introduction is interesting and informative:

Of the 200,000 life forms inhabiting the oceans of the world, from tiny microscopic dinoflagellates to the mighty blue whales, there are only a small percentage which adversely affect humans. Humans are not the normal, natural prey of marine creatures, yet in the past we have considered ourselves (due to the extraordinarily irresponsible media exposure) to be on the menu of every creature in nature. In short, humans have always been at war with nature. Our ignorance and fear have bestowed totally ridiculous powers to many of these creatures, when in truth most have no understanding whatsoever of our existence (most cannot even see us!)

Neville Coleman wrote and produced the book in the sincere knowledge that most of our fears are only in our heads and the greatest journey is between our ears. Those animals which inhabit the world of water (once an unknown and fearsome place) are only begins, in many ways similar to ourselves. By knowing, recognising and understanding them a little more in their world, we can go amongst them with respect, rather than fear, wondering at how such fascinating creatures defend themselves against a host of predators. That these astounding devices sometimes work on inexperienced human visitors is unfortunate.

However, any person involved with the aquatic environment must be realistic and aware that accidents and incidents can happen. Hopefully with the visual aids, information, appraisals and advice contained in this book, the prospect of harmful encounters will be minimised.

After 35 years and over 12,000 logged dives experiencing and experimenting with dangerous, venomous and poisonous animals across the oceans of the world from the Seychelles to the British West Indies; from Japan down to Tasmania, Neville Coleman remains virtually unscathed. This was not achieved out of any attempt at bravado, but with a thorough understanding and a great deal of respect for the aquatic environment and its inhabitants, despite the overwhelming sense of his own fragility.

The information on the preceding pages and the photographs of marine life you may encounter around Papua New Guinea are only a small sample of the information contained in the book.

Dangerous Sea Creatures is a must for all boat owners and any others who spend time around the coast or in the water. The aquatic survival guide can be purchased from the publisher/writer — Neville Coleman PO Box 702 Springwood, Qld 4127 Australia

Phone: +61 7 3341 8931 Fax: +61 7 3341 8148



CREATIVE WRITING — The Beginning of the End

By Francis Tekei

'You!' yelled the preacher dressed in distinct black polyester trousers and white shirt, its sleeves neatly buttoned to the wrist. 'You must repent of your sins!' He yelled repeatedly and more forcefully each time he mentioned 'repent', which seemed to him a sacred word. His words caught me like a giant magnet, halting my advancement to the supermarket which was my original destination.

'You know?' he questioned the crowd that was only there, like me, to digest every word that poured out of his tongue. 'Everything will break down. All computers, all machines will not work ... So repent! Repent! Repent now!'

The mention of the computers reminded me of the bug without any physical form that had been appearing in the PNGBC advertisement on TV.

'That tiny insect with the flat belly, how can it disrupt entire networks with their sophisticated wiring?' I thought. The world had survived two world wars, the atomic bomb, numerous earthquakes, avalanches, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods, armed rebellions, diseases, the list goes on. And here we have a bug more powerful and destructive than any man-made invention or natural catastrophe.

'Look at that,' he pointed to the Eye in the Sky, the police helicopter purchased to fight crime in the city, 'it won't fly by December 31st because it is also controlled by computers.'

'Now listen! Those of you who are going to the supermarkets,' I quickly threw the shopping list I had into a nearby bin. I guessed he had known my intention. 'The teller machines will all break down too.'

I was uneasy. So too were others as I noticed them shuffling their feet about and scratching themselves as if stung by red ants. Someone cried, 'Praise God! Praise God!'

Behind me two people were arguing.

'No! It's not an actual computer break down; the Catholic Church will take over everything. It's in Revelations ... one world government, a single currency, one church.'

'No! How do you know? It's a computer breakdown due to the three zeros in the year 2000 which computers cannot read.'

'Bro, these are the last days, don't you know? Everything's happening as prophesied.'

The two stopped abruptly when panic-stricken vendors shouted all kinds of ugly, unpleasant names at the police who raided their little market of betel nuts, cigarettes and cooked food. This time the vendors were unlucky as they too were drawn in by the preacher and forgot that there was an operation.

The police fired back, 'Have you seen the Toksaves. We're cleaning the city before the new year.'

'This is getting too confusing', I thought to myself as I headed to the supermarket. I couldn't remember what I wanted to buy. I looked aimlessly around trying to recall what I had had on the list, and silently admired the electronic items on Christmas discounts when someone complained.

'You say you're Y2K compliant, how come there was a black out for two hours yesterday?' An angry Easipay customer wanted to know, flashing his electricity receipt and a pamphlet titled 'Elcom is Y2K Compliant'.

'Go and talk to Elcom. We are only a supermarket.' The cashier defended herself and her employer.

'Bro, here have a look at this.' He handed me a leaflet titled, 'The End is Nigh! Are you ready?'

I guessed it too contained doomsday literature so I decided to throw it away. But the young man was still watching. It contained accusations against mainline denominations for their observance of Sunday as the Sabbath Day.

The peak season had arrived and all PMV buses were occupied with school children, teachers and public servants on holiday. I decided to walk home. Suddenly a vehicle stopped and three men jumped out of the double-cab Toyota Hilux. 'Peter, John, Luke!' I was shocked. They were my good old school friends who had all ended up with respectable careers in mining. I assumed they were loaded with money for the festive season, so decided to hitch a ride with them.

'Where are you coming from?' asked Peter.

'The supermarket, shopping,' I responded.

'What did you buy?'

'Nothing. Just got free gifts.'

'Must be a good Christmas for you. Can we see your gifts?' John put in.

'No. Just pamphlets on Y2K, the millennium, end of the world.'

They laughed in unison, as if they had practised a hundred times before. They scoffed at a plastic bag full of computer riddles, end time half-truths, prophetic messages, Y2K contingency measures, and all the millennium hotch potch.

'What's the whole panic about?' Peter questioned. 'We must cherish the joy of living to see the birth of a new millennium. Celebrate this last Christmas and welcome the New Year, the third millennium in style,' he carried on. 'Here,' he passed a can of Paradise Beer as we parked outside the Millennium Bar in downtown Port Moresby.

That style, I later learned, meant non-stop drinking throughout the entire festive season. After about two hours I remembered I had to attend final preparations for a relative's wedding. This would take place on January 1st, 2000 at the request of the bride and groom, to make it the wedding of the millennium, perhaps for sheer luck.


So I left, at the insistence and displeasure of my friends. However, preparations for the marriage turned out to be also another drinking party and, as I guessed, the beginning of more. I retreated to my flat that night, completely exhausted.

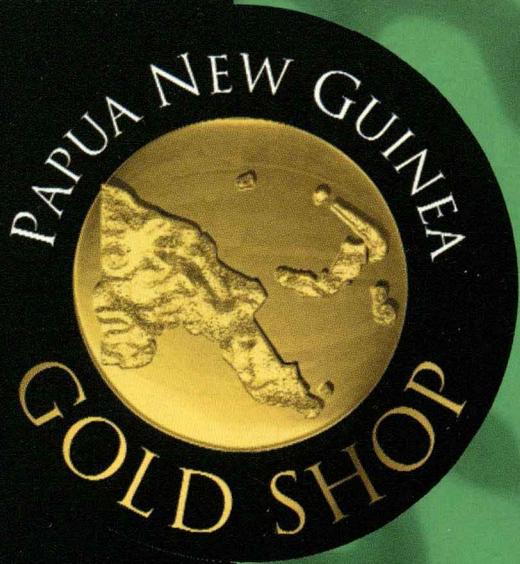
Just a day in the streets and I had learned enough of this extraordinary Christmas and New Year. I tried to fit everything together — a normal Christmas, the last days, the computer troubles, the millennium fears, parties. They all transpired to nothing, just a mere jumble of confusion, a complex mixture of fear and joy, religion and science, the expected and the unexpected. Perhaps a new millennium had meant a new lease of life to Christians, Muslims, other religions and atheists.

Panic and fear reigned everywhere of possible apocalyptic cataclysm, man's intelligence humbled by the computer bug and as a consequence, the possible breakdown of world civil order. Nevertheless there was the joy of yet another glorious Christmas, the dawn of a new millennium that comes only perhaps to the privileged, and the usual cycle of parties, weddings and religious gatherings. I dozed off to sleep late in the night, concluding that it was part and parcel of the millennium mania.

The next morning the birds were singing as joyfully as ever, flowers bloomed with their usual radiance. Only people looked confused. It was a perfectly normal day. I felt relieved and ready for the day when the saying, 'You lived today to see tomorrow,' crossed my mind.

I chuckled with satisfaction as I vowed quietly not to go to Boroko where all the hubbub of activity had troubled me the previous day, until December 31st 1999 and January 1st 2000, only three days away, were over.

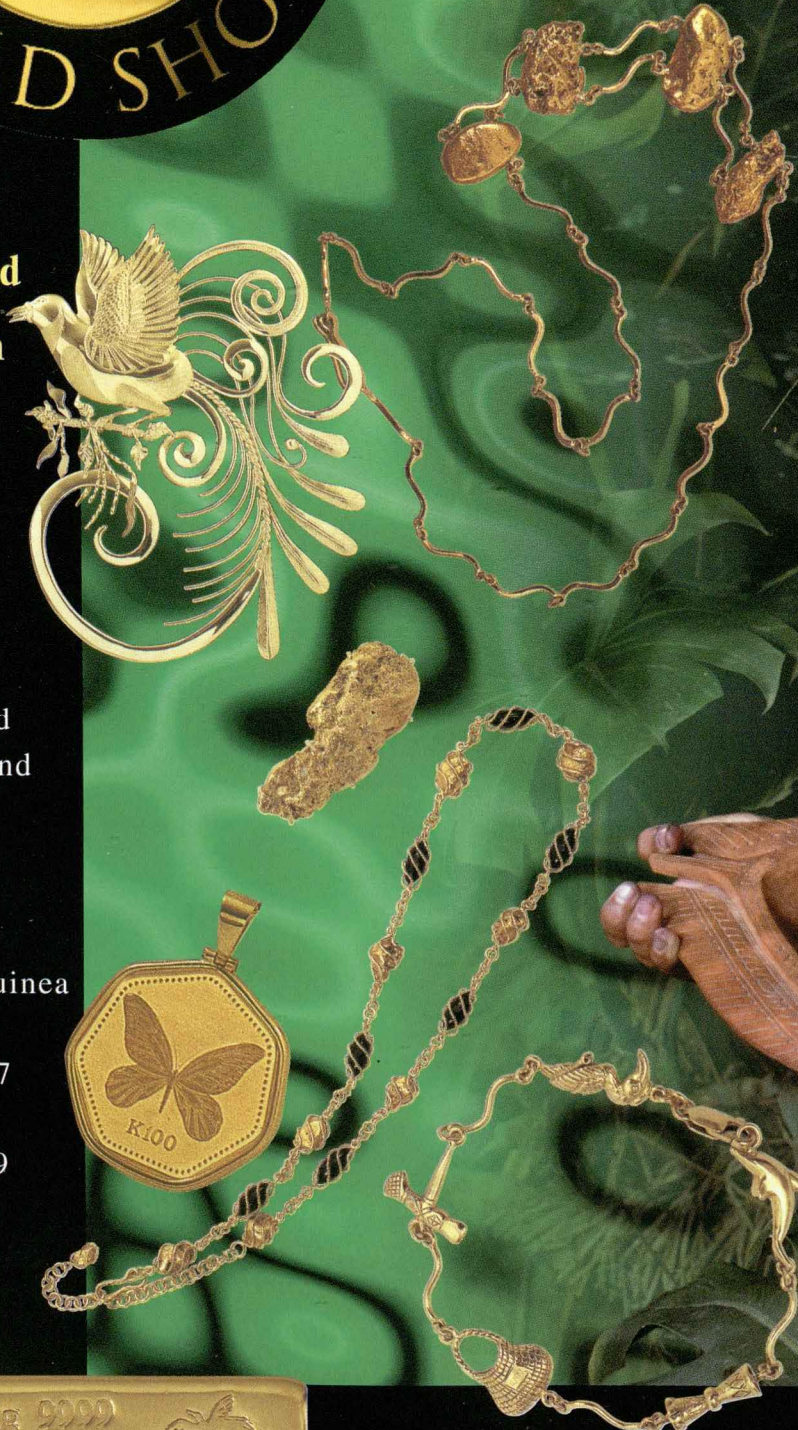
Yet in my mind's eye I knew it was The Beginning of the End. 



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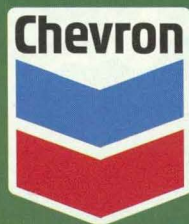
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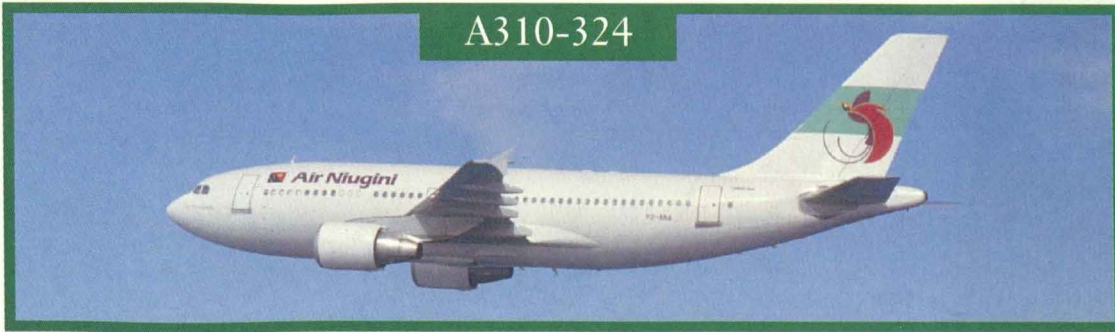
As we've developed Papua New Guinea's Oil and Gas industries, we've been keeping a very close eye on the environment. Everywhere we see spectacular sights and magnificent natural wonders that must be preserved for future generations of Papua New Guineans. So in an endeavour to make our partners' country rich and resourceful, we never lose sight of the



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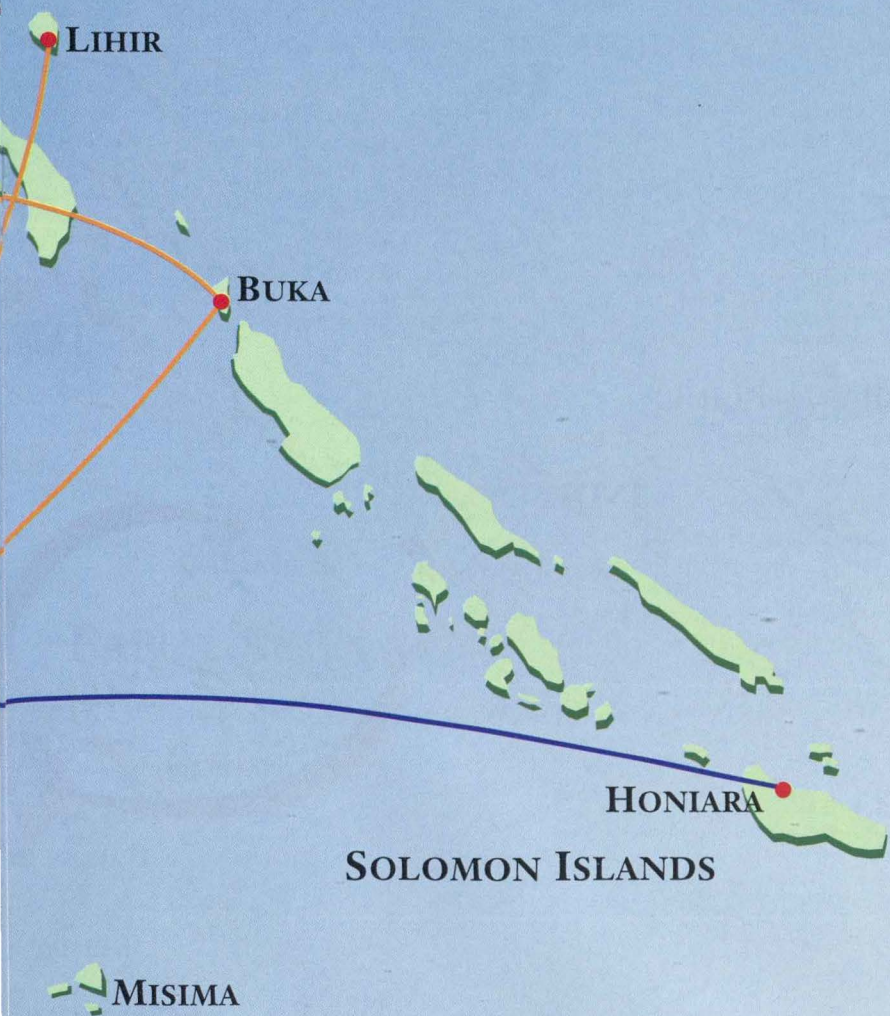
DHC-8-202



Aircraft type and manufacturer	Length (metres)	Wing span (metres)	Power plant	Cruising Speed (kilometres per hour)	Normal Altitude (metres)	Std seating/cargo capacity with full passenger load	*Range (kilometres)
A310-324 Airbus Industrie Europe	46.67	43.90	2 Pratt & Whitney PW4152	900	10,500	209 pax + bags + 11,100kg cargo	7,000
F28-4000 Fokker The Netherlands	29.61	25.07	2 Rolls Royce RB183 - 15H	750	9,000	74 pax + bags + 667kg cargo	1,600
F28-1000 Fokker The Netherlands	27.60	23.58	2 Rolls Royce RB183 - 15	750	9,000	60 pax + bags + 794kg cargo	1,600
DHC-8-202 Bombardier Canada	22.25	25.89	2 Pratt & Whitney PW123D	550	7,600	36 pax + bags + 331kg cargo	1,700

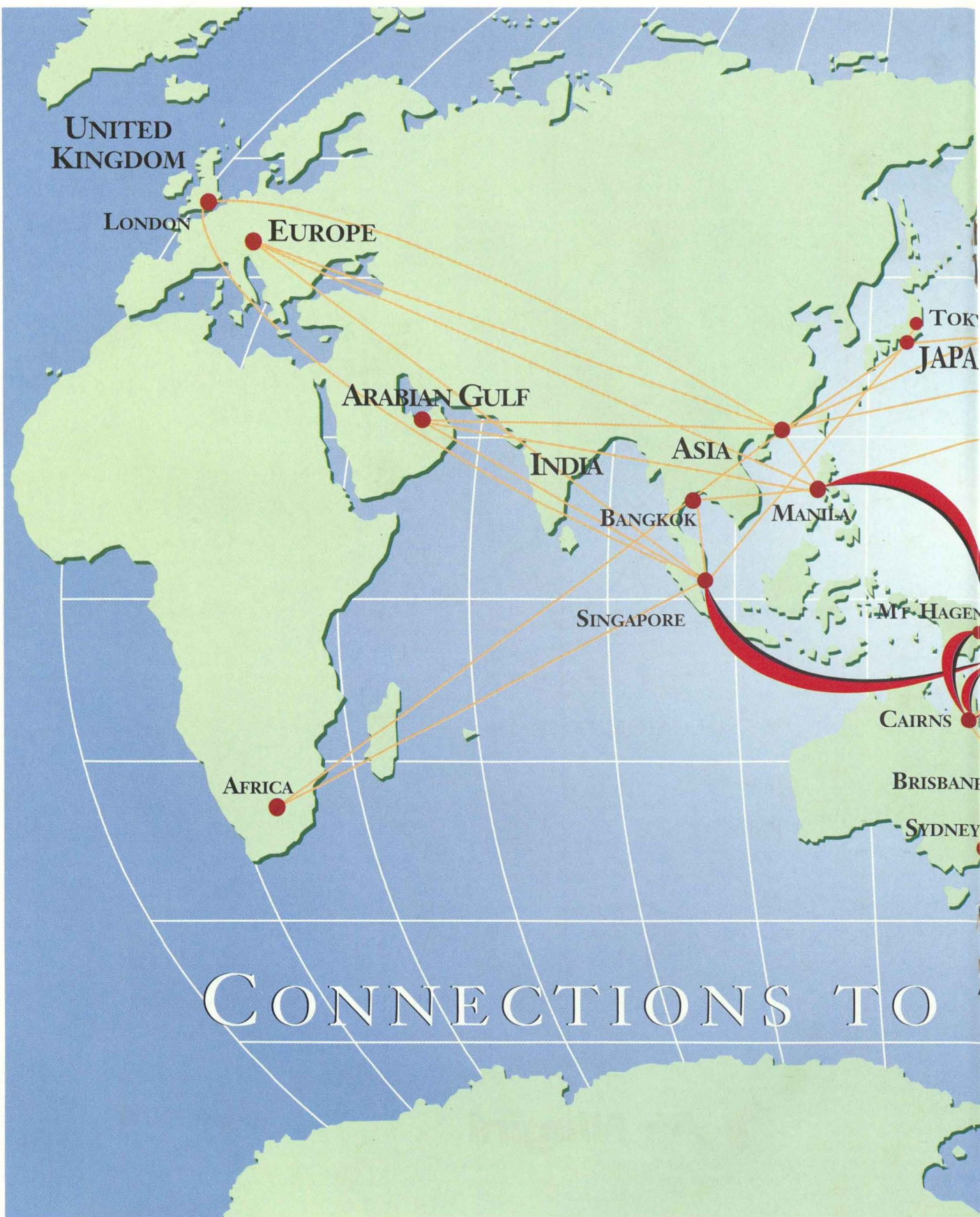
* Quoted range based on fully loaded aircraft. Greater range is achieved by limiting passengers and/or cargo carried on certain routes.





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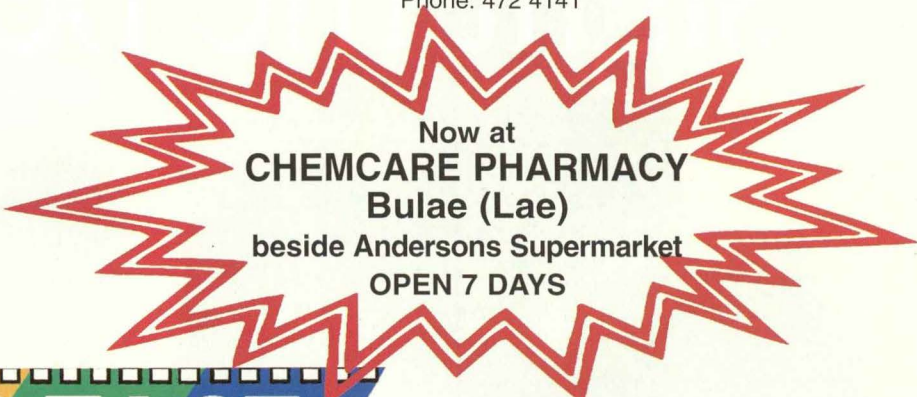
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Hobart Barnabas — winner of the Photograph Competition
Wedding day — Botanical Gardens, Port Moresby

Put some Ramu in it...

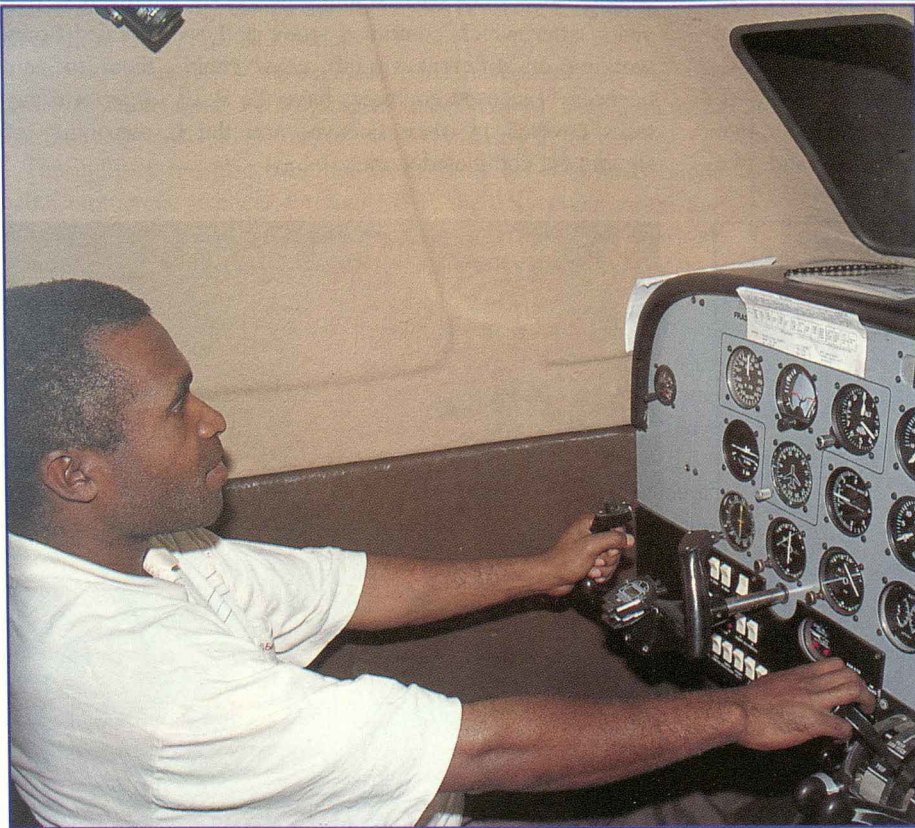


RAMU
SUGAR

“Natural as Life”

To Fix and to Fly

Story and photographs by Keith Briggs



For 49 years the distinctive yellow aircraft of Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF) have fulfilled the organisation's motto of 'Serving the Church and Communities in remote areas'. They are known and welcomed on hundreds of small bush airstrips throughout Papua New Guinea. MAF is the only airline in this country whose services have continued under the same name for that length of time.

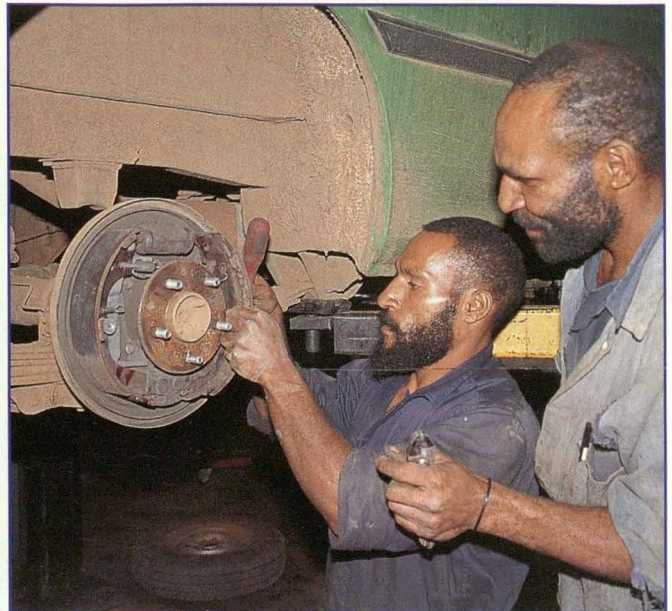
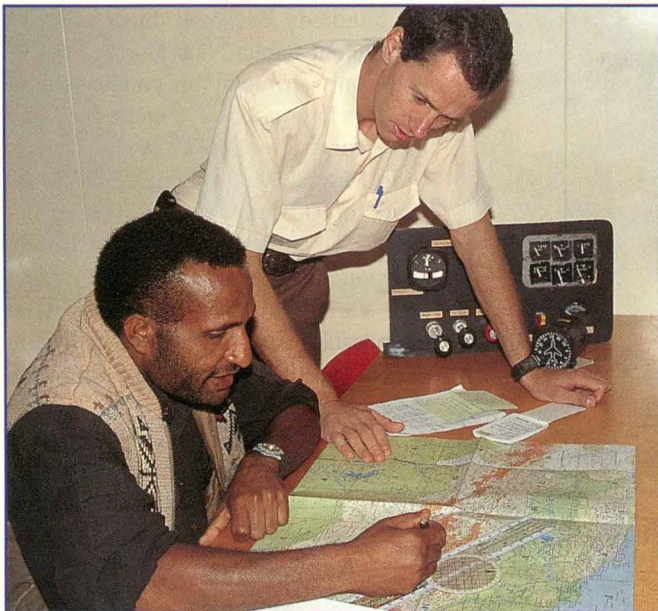
In May 2001 they will celebrate 50 years of operation. Throughout all those years missionaries have carved innumerable airstrips out of the jungle and called MAF in for the first memorable landing in places where people had never seen an aircraft up close.

Along with being the only lifeline to the outside world for many people, MAF have long had a policy of training Papua New Guineans as Aircraft Engineers and Pilots. MAF PNG is a national company.



Head office, Maintenance Hangar, Flight Training Centre and Passenger Terminal are situated at Kagamuga Airport, Mt Hagen. Their aircraft, based in remote places like Kawito in the Western Province, Vanimo in the far West Sepik, and Highland locations, have their maintenance carried out in Mt Hagen and Wewak. It was on the famous Wirui Airstrip in Wewak town that MAF's PNG operations were based for many years until they moved to Mt Hagen in 1972. MAF operate twenty-one aircraft in PNG — five Twin Otters, two Islanders, one Beech Baron, eleven Cessna 206, and two Cessna 172 for training.

MAF's long history of qualifying National Engineers is through the time honoured method of hands on training coupled with some Technical Studies enabling eligible trainees to eventually gain Licences in the various aspects of Aircraft Maintenance. The basic training period for engineers is five years, after which continued study and accumulated hours working on different aircraft types enable them to gain licences. Licensed engineers have the skills to perform any tasks covered by their licences and the responsibility of signing out completed work.





Twenty men have been trained to various levels in Engineering and ten of these have gained Licences.

Although a number of the engineers MAF have trained are still with the organisation, some are working for other airlines, truly a valuable contribution by MAF to the overall aviation industry in the country.

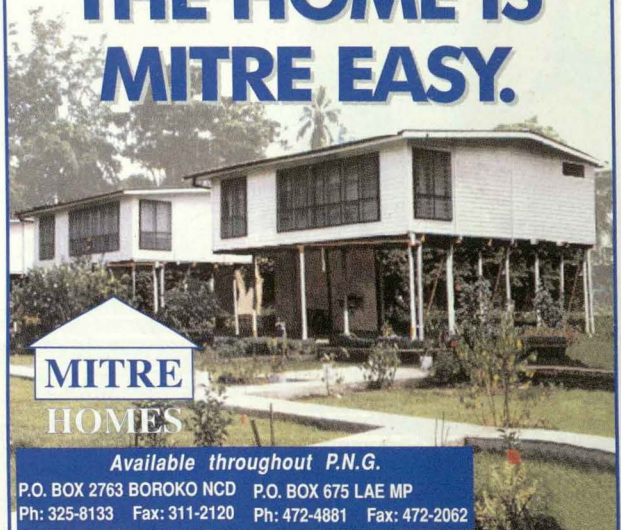
The industry has also benefited from the pilots who have gained their Commercial licences through MAF, the only organisation that trains pilots up to Commercial level within PNG. Most other airlines do various further training of their own pilots, who have obtained their licences elsewhere.

Chief Flying Instructor, Australian Clint Smith and Flying Instructor Hagar Kuliniasi from Misima Island work together in the Flight Training Centre. Hagar, after gaining her commercial licence through MAF, returned to work in the Centre. She is also qualified as a First Officer on Twin Otter aircraft.

Night flying instruction and a proportion of each student's navigation training are conducted from MAF bases at Madang, Wewak and Port Moresby.

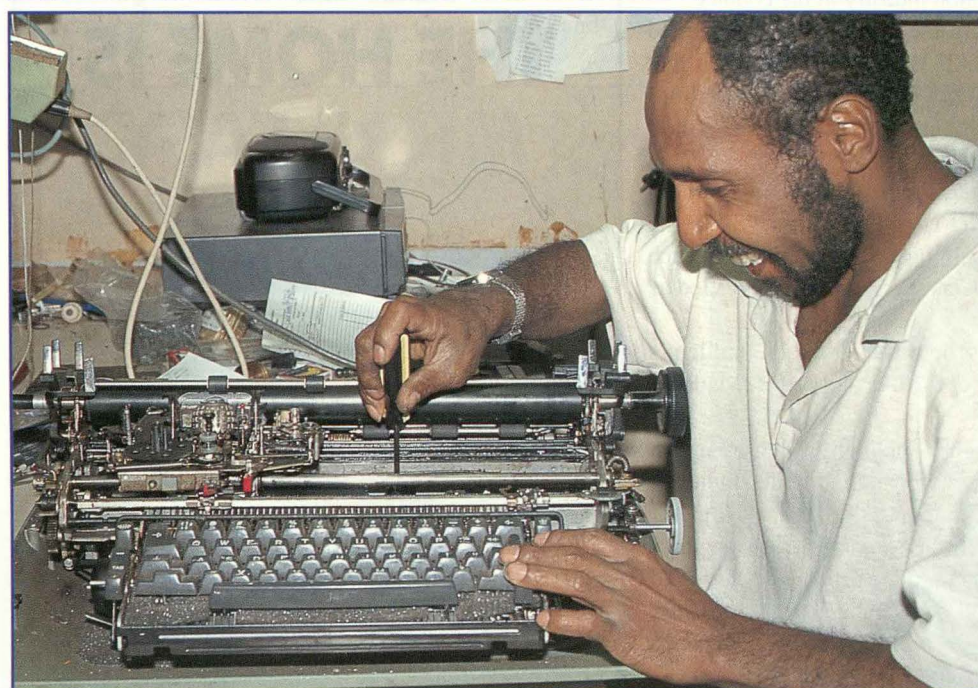
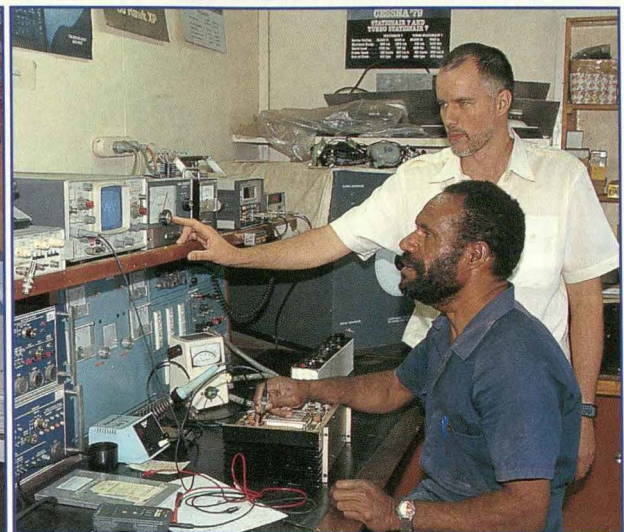
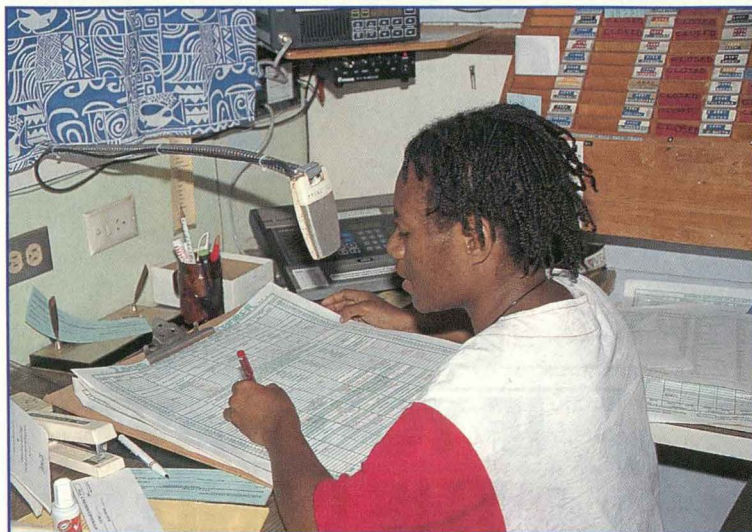
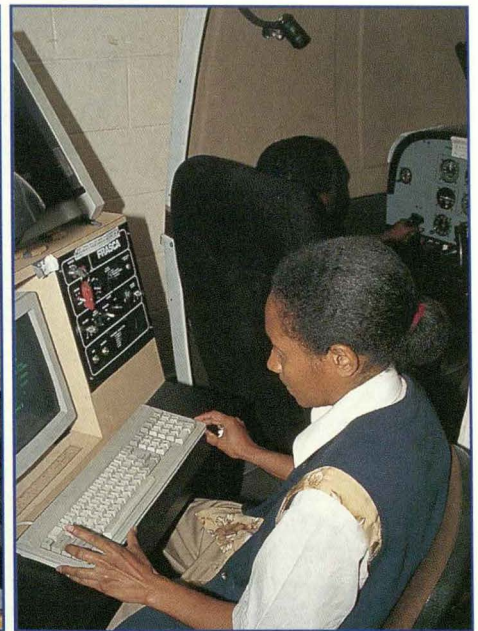
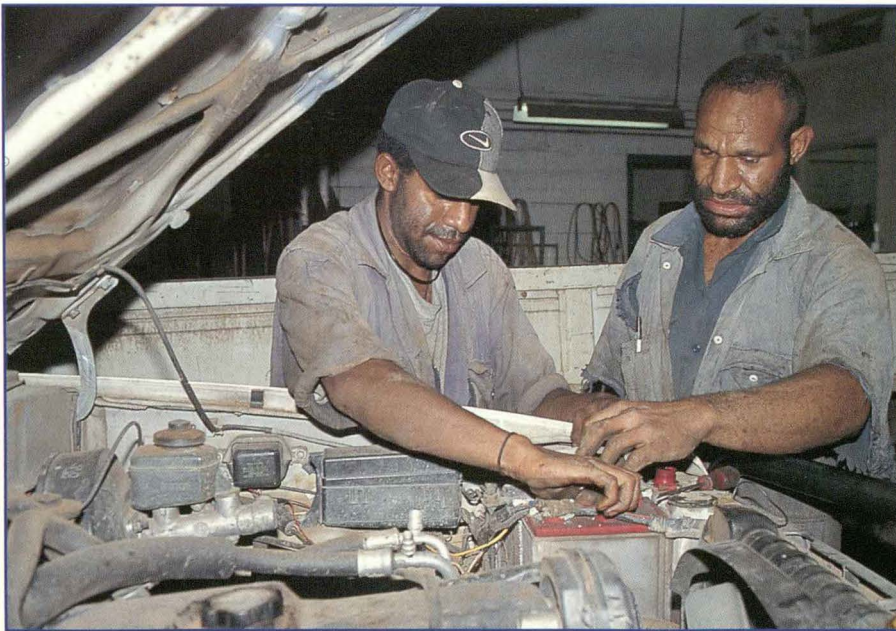
Good passes in Grade Twelve or higher, including Maths, English and Physics are needed as a suitable basis on which to build studies of aviation theory subjects. Learning to fly is expensive so most students need sponsorship to enable them to fulfil their dreams. The length of time taken to gain any level of pilot's licence depends on cash flow! To help those who are unable to obtain full scholarships or sponsorship, MAF accept students on a part-time basis, although full time students benefit more from an uninterrupted pursuit of their study course.

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The Flight Training Centre facility includes a Flight Simulator which, as its name implies, can simulate almost every aspect of flying an aircraft at a cost significantly lower than that of a real aeroplane. Also, each manoeuvre by the pilot is recorded and can be replayed on the computer screen and discussed by instructor and student in a way that actual flying could not be monitored and carefully reviewed.

Missionary Aviation Fellowship is serving the nation by doing what matters most — training and equipping Papua New Guineans in skills vital to the country's future.





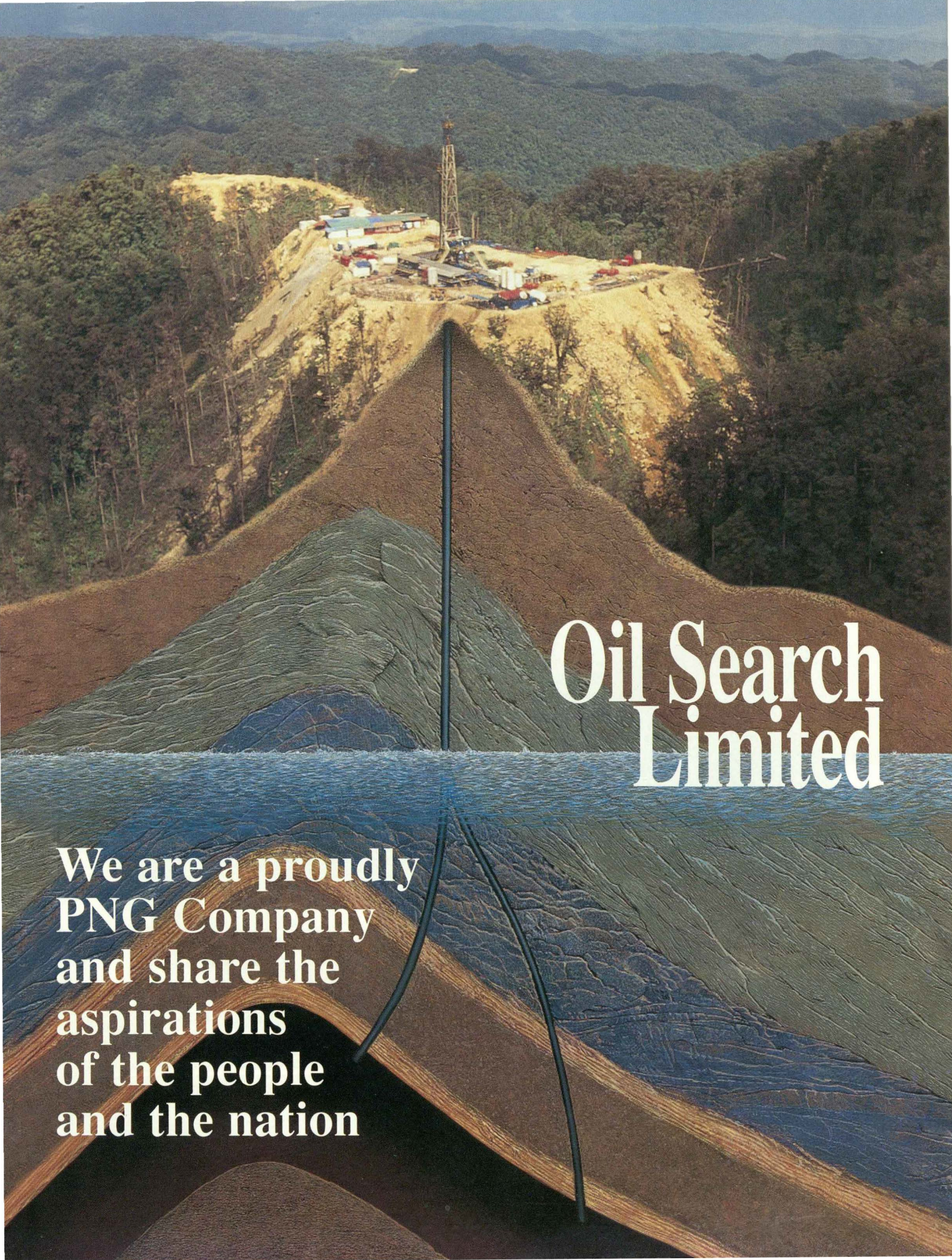
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DESTINATION — Villa Escudeo

It would have been a mistake to underestimate the vagaries of Manila traffic, so we set out just before 6am and headed south down President Osmeña Highway. Already jeeps, buses and trucks were beginning to gather at every intersection. But by the time we had passed the turnoff to Makati, we had left the worst behind.

Soon we were bowling along the open road passing all manner of amazing vehicles. Tricycles overflowing with produce and Jeepneys glinting in a kaleidoscope of brilliant colours and chrome bounded past. Huge trucks full of men grinning and waving roared along. Going in the opposite direction a vendor's cart piled high with cane-ware dawdled past. In the vein of his countrymen the vendor smiled and waved happily.

The road to the south of Manila skirts Laguna de Bay. At 220,000 acres this is the largest lake in the Philippines. Toward the southern end of the lake is the little town of Calamba, birthplace of the Philippines national hero Jose Rizal who was executed in 1896 for alleged subversion against the occupying government. It is a moving experience to stroll around the manicured lawns and gardens and wander through the musty old house full of historic relics and think of the man who paid the ultimate price for freedom.

After driving through San Pablo, City of the Seven Lakes, we left Laguna Province and passed through the archway into Quezon Province. Named after the First President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Manuel L Quezon (president from 1935 to 1944), the province is mountainous and heavily timbered in the north but relatively flat throughout the south, before falling sharply to a rugged coastline.

Story by Rick J Smee

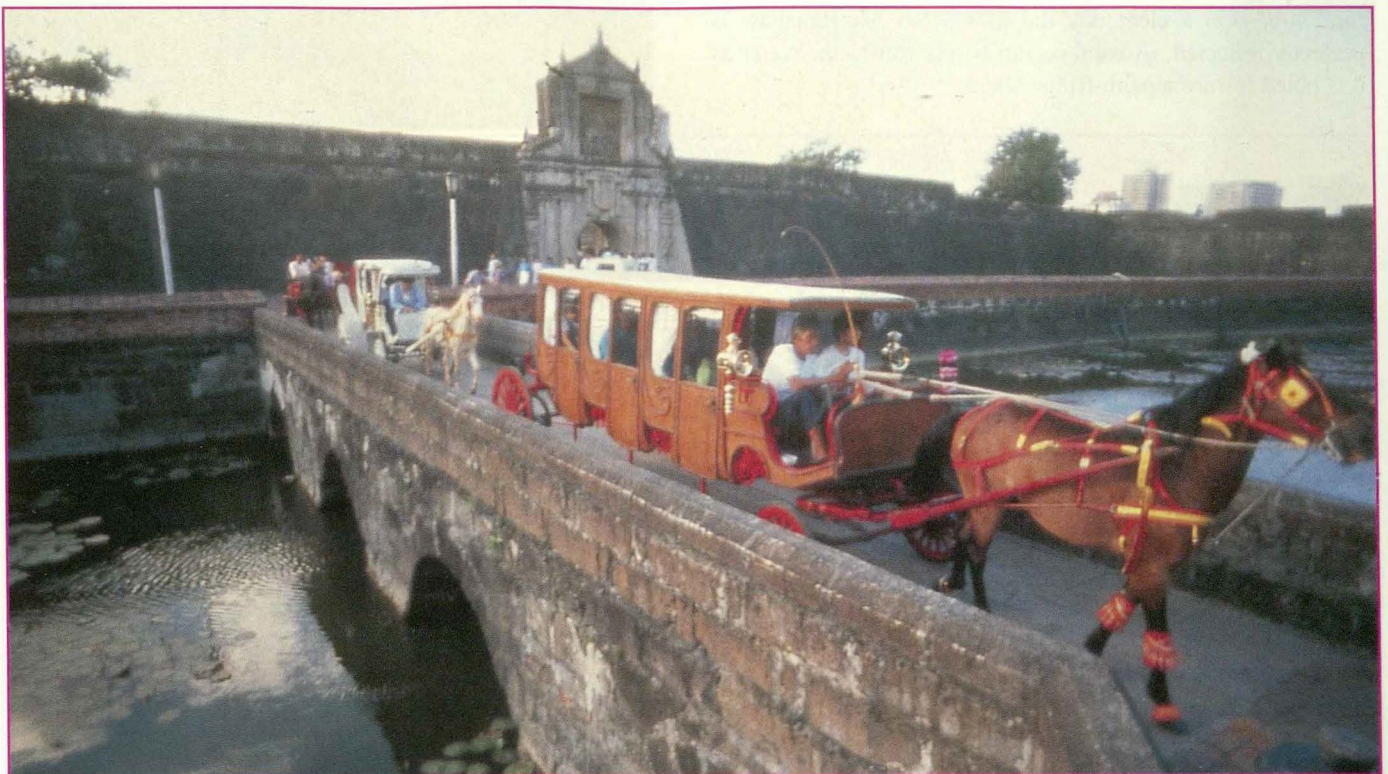
Photographs by

Rick J Smee and George Tapan

Half a kilometre past the arch we turned left into Villa Escudero, which is reputed to be one of the best-managed coconut plantations in the Philippines. The 80-kilometre journey from Manila had taken one and half hours and we were ready to alight from the hire car and stretch our legs.

Villa Escudero is a totally self-contained community of 300 families, and is a revelation for those of us who come from a world where confrontation, avarice and jealousy are often the norm. The casual visitor cannot help but admire the fraternity and concord between young and old alike. The people here are like one big, happy family, which may indeed be the case. Their obvious *joi de vivre* began to rub off before the first icy coconut drink had washed the dust from our parched throats.

A tour on board a *carabao* (water buffalo) drawn cart followed. Sitting behind us, a young virtuoso strummed a guitar while two pretty girls serenaded us with Filipino love songs. The lilt of their sweet voices was accompanied by the plodding hoof beats of the *carabao*. Through a copse of palms we spied men in brightly coloured shirts gathering fallen coconuts. Everywhere along the path flowers bloomed while above, tall palms gently rustled to the caress of the breeze. Sipping a cold beer I remarked to my companion, *How's the tranquillity?*



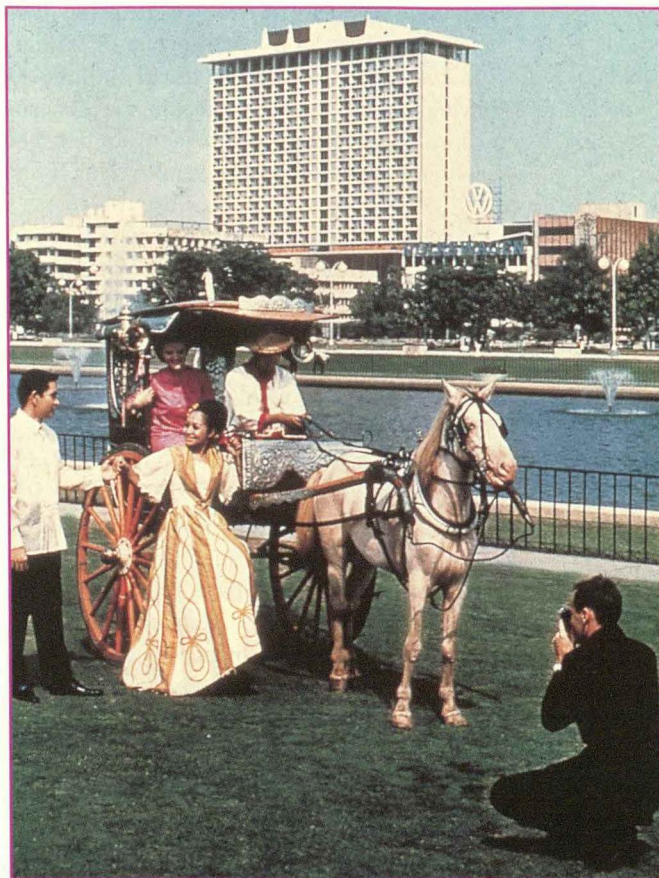
Lunch was a liquid affair in more ways than one. A man-made waterfall thunders down from the river before flowing past tables and benches. Ankle deep in cool, mountain water we relaxed at a bamboo table and considered our repast. Dappled sunlight struggled through the palm fronds above, throwing tiny flashes of brilliance on platters of grilled prawns, clam soup, chicken and pork adobo, roast spareribs, fruit, salads and desserts.

For those of us who are cursed with a sweet tooth, there is no better place in the world than the Philippines to indulge our epicurean passion. Undreamt of delights such as Halo-Halo (coconut milk medley), Maruya (banana fritters), Biko (rice cake with caramel topping), Leche Flan (special custard) and Palitaw (sweet rice dumplings) to name just a few, lay in wait ready to ambush any unsuspecting dieter.

In the shadow of Mount Banahaw (2165m), the pink and white hacienda of the Escudero family stands nestled in an embrace of tropical luxuriance. The late Don Arsenio Escudero was an avid collector of diverse curios from around the globe. The gentle patriarch amassed such an extensive and amazing collection that it is now housed in the Villa Escudero Museum near the hacienda. Among the artifacts are ancient silver altars from churches across the Philippines, stuffed animals, ornate Samurai helmets and swords, muskets, sabres and hand carved pistols used by pirates. There are clothes and costumes worn by former presidents and their wives, coins, insect and butterfly collections (22,000 in all), bathtubs, cannons and even a shrunken head.

Accommodation is available in native style cottages of bamboo and thatch. Comfort comes first here and all the creature comforts are provided. Delightful names such as Sampaguita, Dama de Noche and Ilang-Ilang adorn each hideaway. The balconies, which overhang the clear waters of the river, provide stunning views of a microcosm of Filipino rural life. On a clear day the mysterious Mt Banahaw is perfectly reflected. A bamboo raft barely ruffles the water as it is poled toward a palm-fringed bank.

During the month of May the folk of Villa Escudero celebrate 'The Feast of the Ascension'. Men dressed in traditional costume — *camisa de chino* (peasant shirts), loose-fitting trousers and kerchief — stroll through groves of coconut trees and past rice paddies with their womenfolk attired in *baro't saya* (blouse and long skirt). The sound of strumming guitars and serenades fills the air while all around coloured buntings wave in the breeze. Soon the little chapel is overflowing with happy villagers and baskets of fruit and vegetables, brought to give thanks for the good harvest.

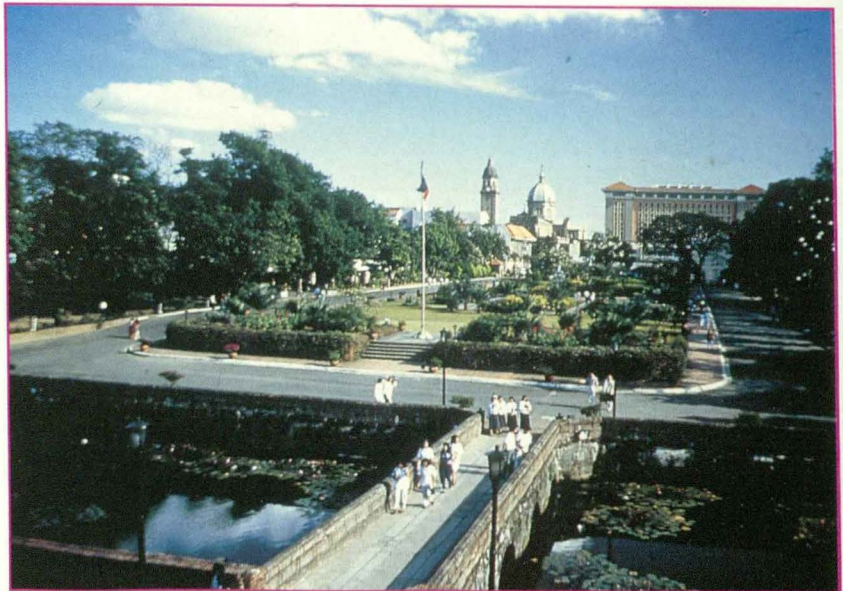


Outside *higantes* (giant papier-mache figures) wait. Before the congregation has had time to pour out of the green and white chapel like a herd of stampeding buffalo, the brass band strikes up. Led by white clad priests and the ten-foot high *higantes*, with the sacred image of the Risen Christ following, the procession winds its merry way toward the Escudero hacienda. Red, white and blue banners wave gaily; floral displays add more than a touch of fragrance. At the mansion the image of the Christ of the Ascension is enshrined after a benediction and a final round of prayers. Then the fun really begins. They don't call it a feast for nothing.

We left Villa Escudero with a good deal of sadness. One doesn't often get the opportunity to experience such serenity, beauty and warm-hearted friendliness. In response to the many smiling faces and many questions, we promised to return. As we drove down a shady lane, past waving villagers and happy children, we were already discussing how and when.

There are a number of interesting routes one can take on the return trip to Manila. We turned left at San Pablo for the short drive (about eight kilometres) to Alaminos. Just a few kilometres from the town is the Hidden Valley noted for its lush vegetation and five springs (warm, cold and alkaline). Located in an ancient, 90-metre crater on the south side of Mount Makiling, this is a favourite weekend getaway for Manileros. Gurgling pools and waterfalls, giant ferns, fruit trees and wild orchids also make this an attractive place for botanists.

The famous Manila Bay sunset was just beginning to flaunt all its tangerine beauty as we returned to our hotel. Tomorrow we would visit the walled city of Intramuros, Malacanang Palace, the Cultural Centre and the Coconut Palace. Manila and its surrounding regions offer so much to the visitor that it is hard to know where to start.



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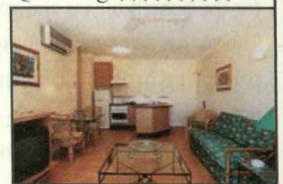
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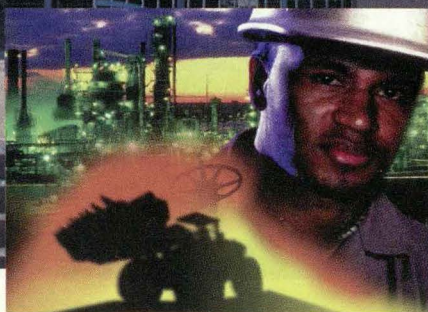
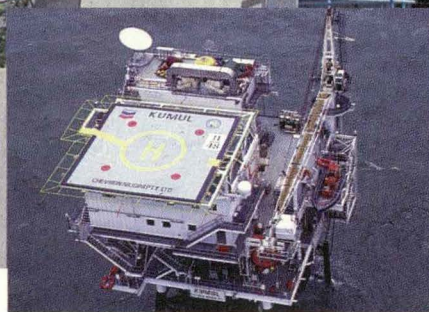
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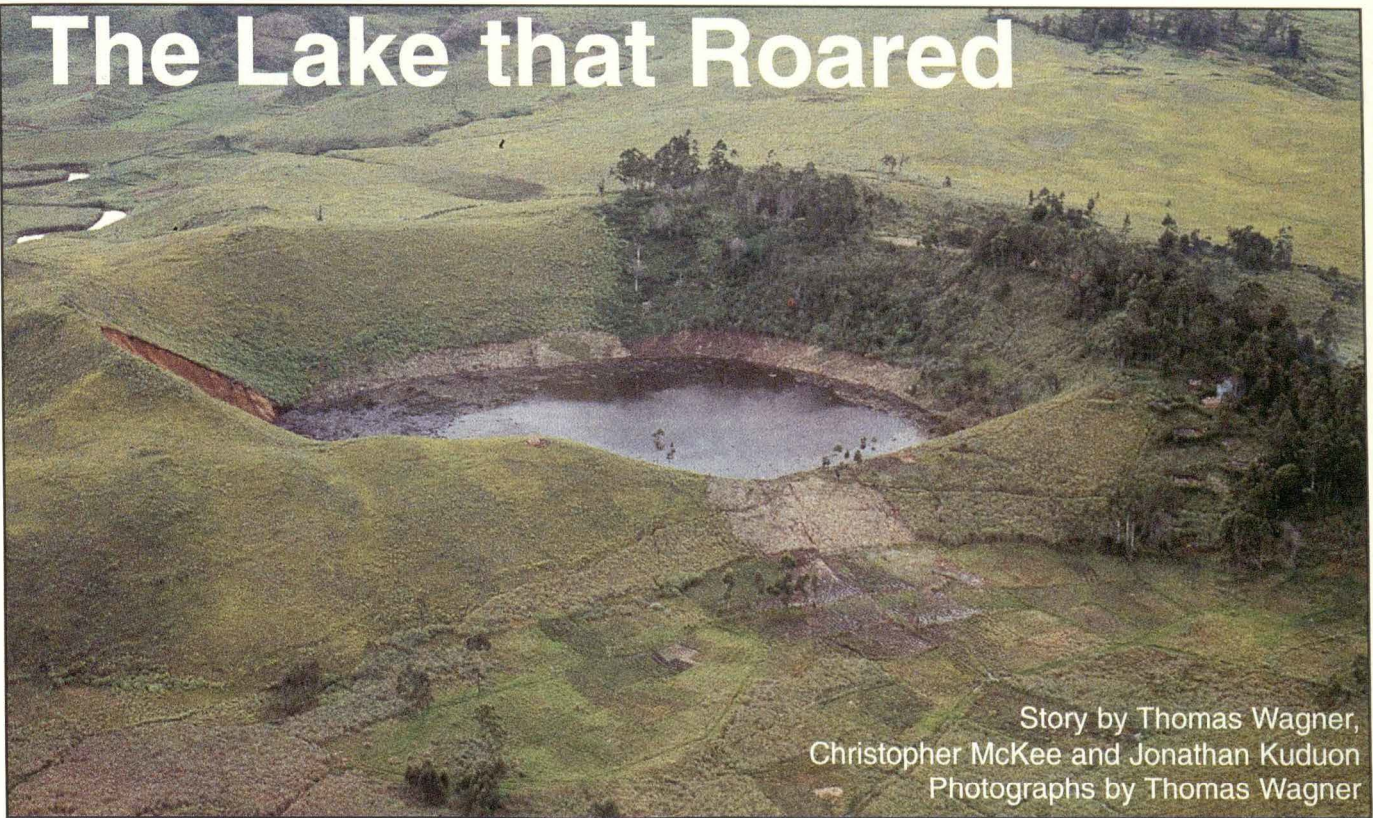


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The Lake that Roared



Story by Thomas Wagner,
Christopher McKee and Jonathan Kuduon
Photographs by Thomas Wagner

Introduction

'The lake threw itself up in the air. ... Half the lake went towards the village, while the other half went in the opposite direction. ... When the water subsided, everything was washed back into the lake. ... The lake was coated with lava after the incident.'

A newspaper article in April 1999 used these statements to describe 'the explosion of a crater-lake' in Kasu, Enga Province. The article reported that eleven people were injured and a child killed by the event.

As a volcanologist, I knew there were only a few possible explanations for a crater-lake to behave that way. Most of them pointed to volcanic activity that could be extremely dangerous for the people still living in the area.

Kasu was too remote to verify details of the story by phone, but fortunately some students at University of Papua New Guinea, where I teach, were from the area. They described the lake as filling the crater of a small volcanic cone, and said that villagers lived on the cone's rim and flanks. The first thing I wondered was whether the cone could be entering a period of renewed volcanic activity.



The New Guinea Highlands are full of volcanoes, most of which have been dormant long enough to be considered extinct. I checked geologic maps, and found that Kasu is located between some very large volcanoes, including Mt. Giluwe, whose 4368-meter summit is the second highest peak in Papua New Guinea. Studies of Mt. Giluwe have shown that it last erupted as recently as 10,000 years ago, which is practically yesterday by geologic standards. Given that Kasu is so close by, it certainly could be active.

I immediately contacted scientists from the Rabaul Volcano Observatory, who had read the same article and were equally concerned. They contacted the National Department of Emergency Services, and within a few days we mounted an expedition to the area.

Our journey began in Kandep, the administrative center for the Kasu area. We flew in by helicopter from Mt. Hagen, and landed on the soccer field, where we were immediately surrounded by hundreds of curious people. Within a few minutes the district administrator worked his way through the crowd. Our messages had not reached him, but he was glad to see us and arranged a place for us to stay.

Getting to Kasu proved a good deal easier than I expected. We followed a road to just north of the area, then walked for about two hours over a well-travelled path. Forest fires after the 1998 drought left the area treeless and grass-covered, with spectacular vistas of volcanic peaks more than twenty kilometers away. To the north are the remnants of the Sugarloaf volcanoes, eroded over time to small hills, and to the east are the slopes of the majestic Mt. Giluwe.

The people of Kasu were also happy to see us, and showed us around the area. We found that the village is indeed located on the side of a recent volcanic cone. It still has a distinct cone structure, and is probably the youngest volcanic feature in the area. The cone rises about one hundred meters above the surrounding swampy plain. In its crater is a large lake, a few hundred meters across. The crater rim is approximately seventy meters higher than the lake on all sides except the east, where the rim drops to a low saddle only a few meters above the lake.

It was in this saddle where the people were injured when water from the lake washed over their house, completely flattening it. Around the lakes were other signs of destruction—uprooted trees, flattened tracts of kunai grass, and spoiled kaukau gardens.

And as if to add to the mystery, there was a large landslide in the southern side of the crater that ended right in the lake.



The People's Story

We interviewed the villagers to find out what happened. They said that a loud noise woke everyone up at 3am, when they discovered the house in the saddle had been destroyed and its occupants washed down the eastern slope. Some also said there was no water left in the lake at this time.

Then about two hours later, when it was still dark, the villagers heard another noise and some mentioned ground shaking like an earthquake. No one knew the cause, but when the sun rose a little later they saw the landslide in the crater's southern wall and associated it with the second event.



What Happened?

Now it was our turn to try to figure out what happened. There are only a few different ways for a lake to be thrown out of a volcanic crater. The simplest way is for magma to percolate up beneath the lake, and cause the water to boil so violently that an explosion occurs. This type of event is called a 'maar' eruption.

The sign of maar eruption is a deep, fresh crater, and maybe some volcanic rocks. We ruled out this mechanism at Kasu because the crater did not display these features, and our measurements of the lake's temperature and acidity did not support recent magmatic activity. Furthermore, the lava reported to coat the lakebed turned out to be mud.

Another possible cause of lake-explosion is gas eruption. Volcanoes emit great volumes of gas, often without erupting any magma. If a volcano has a crater-lake in its top, the lake-water can store dissolved gas just like carbon dioxide in a soft drink. If something disturbs the lake, these gases can rapidly come out of the water, just like shaking up a soft-drink can and pulling the top open.





Gas eruptions from crater lakes can have devastating effects. In 1986, a carbon-dioxide eruption from Lake Nyos in West Africa killed over 3,000 people when the gas cloud flowed through a village. The eruption also shot water 100 meters into the air. But in order to store sufficient gas to power an eruption, a lake has to be very deep, at least a few hundred meters. Kasu Lake appears to be very shallow—no deeper than a few tens of meters—so gas eruption seems unlikely.

Still another possibility for ejecting water is seiche, that is the oscillation of water after being displaced. Seiche can be caused by wind, changes in air pressure, or earthquakes, and can cause serious damage. In the case of Kasu, seiche would likely have to be caused by an earthquake. Seismic records kept at the Port Moresby Geophysical Observatory show that the Kasu area did not experience any earthquakes on the night of the event, so it seems unlikely that seiche was responsible.

Our Conclusion

Given the evidence, it seems there is only one plausible way for water to have been ejected from the lake—the landslide in the southern end of the crater. The landslide is large relative to the lake, possibly ten per cent of its volume, and would have produced a large wave when it hit the water. The flattened kunai grass shows the wave was at least fifteen meters high. A wave of this size would have easily washed over the lower saddle, only three meters above lake, and destroyed the thatch house.

The only problem with this theory is that the villagers are certain the slide occurred at 5am, two hours after the water was ejected from the lake. Given this evidence, it seems likely that the landslide occurred in two stages, with the first slide at 3am causing the destructive wave, and a second slide at 5am that entered the near-empty lake.





Hazard Reduction

We ended our work by discussing the hazards of Kasu Cone with the villagers in an open forum. We pointed out that the landslide scar was still unstable and should be avoided, and recommended that homes not be rebuilt in the saddle area.

This recommendation, interestingly enough, is consistent with village tradition. Apparently the homes destroyed had been built recently and were a subject of contention. While no one we spoke with knew the tradition's origin, water-discharge events may have occurred in the recent past and could be its source. In any case, the remaining homes are safe from water discharge at their locations outside of the crater.

The Kasu Cone event also pointed out areas for volcanic hazard assessment on the Papua New Guinea mainland. There are crater lakes throughout the Highlands, and evidence of a breaching and lahar (mudflow) that killed a large number of people approximately 800 years ago. There are also some deep maar lakes that could undergo gas eruptions like Lake Nyos.



Acknowledgments

Our work was made possible by the people of Kasu and other villages in the Kandep area, and Joseph Yangau, the Kandep District Officer. Financial support was provided by PNG National Disaster and Emergency Services organization, the Geological Survey of PNG, and the University of PNG.

Dr Thomas Wagner is a lecturer and Pro Vice Chancellor at University of Papua New Guinea. He has been teaching about and studying PNG volcanoes for the last five years. Dr Christopher McKee and Mr Jonathan Kuduon are Senior Scientists at the Rabaul Volcano Observatory. They have been studying volcanoes for more than 20 years in an effort to reduce the hazards they pose to the people of PNG.

Going Dutch

Story by Phil Smith
Photographs by Mal Lancaster

Most international visitors to Port Moresby would expect the usual friendliness of the people of Papua New Guinea's capital, but it was a different scene for one ship's company arriving to help mark the 25th Anniversary of Independence in 2000.

Aladia! Aladia! Kill them! Kill them! shouted fearsome warriors in loincloths.

Mai maino danu ai mai. We come in peace, insisted the Captain of the sailing ship.

Umui daidia, Baia alamui! Who are you? We will kill you! replied the Motu men.

Dia tuari bona henoa taudia. We are not fighters, not stealers, yelled the crew of the 'Little Dove', as the warriors turned to dancing, singing the song of welcome for lakatoi mariners whenever they returned from their Hiri trade voyages across the Gulf of Papua.

But this ship coming alongside the wharf was no three-masted outrigger, laden down with sago from the villages of the eastern Gulf. This newcomer to Papua New Guinea was the replica 'Duyfken' (Little Dove) arriving 400 years after the Dutch narrowly missed discovering the beautiful land that is now Papua New Guinea.

The ceremonial greeting was just that, and soon the crew of this amazing ship was free to go beyond where their forebears turned back.



Names like New Britain and the Bismarck Sea give some hint of Papua New Guinea's recent colonial past, but there's hardly a trace of the greatest traders of their time, the most powerful maritime nation of the 17th century — the Dutch.

The Dutch first charted what they knew as Oz Papua in 1606. Almost 400 years later the replica ship 'Duyfken' became a centre-piece of the 25th Anniversary of Independence.

Built in Fremantle on the west coast of Australia, 'Duyfken' was sailed by a crew of 13 under the command of Captain Peter Manthorpe, revisiting the Spice Islands (now Indonesia) en route to Cape York Peninsula. The Dutch were actually the first European explorers to set foot in Australia, when 'Duyfken' was sent by the Dutch Government and the Dutch East Indies Trading Company to chart the waters of Oz Papua. At that time it was thought Cape York Peninsula was joined to what is now Papua New Guinea.

The 'Duyfken's' crew, commanded by Willem Janzoon, was in search of gold. By the time they reached the mouth of the Pennefather River on the western side of the cape, they were in a desperate search for fresh water and firewood. Their intrusion on Aboriginal land was greeted with spears. Four hundred years later, Peter Manthorpe's crew came with a simple request to the traditional owners of the land: *May we white men walk upon your land?*

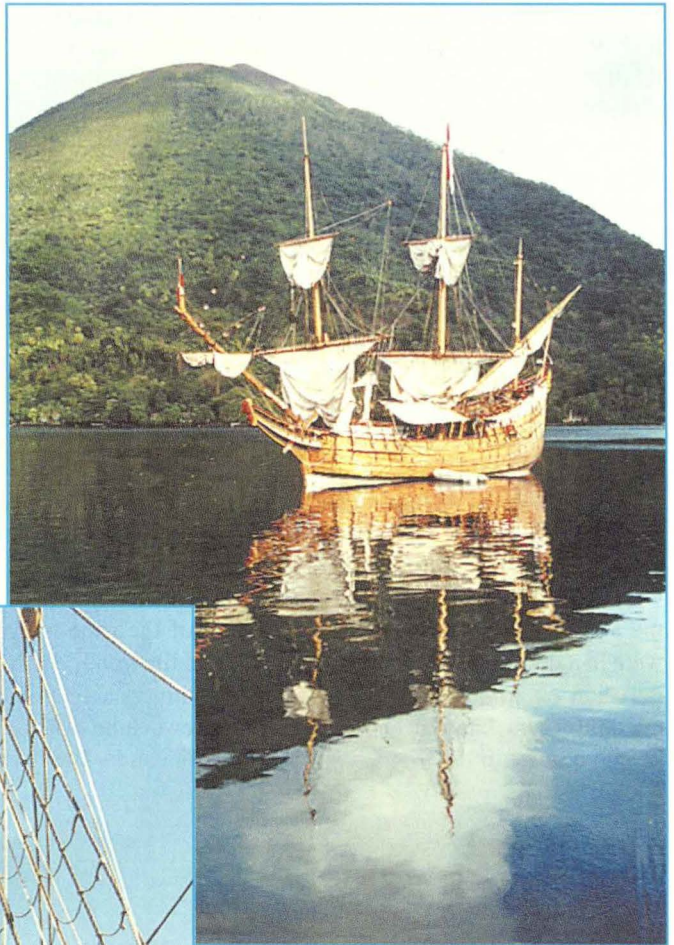


Their voyage up to Torres Strait took them to the limit of the original 'Duyfken's' course, but instead of turning back, the replica ship continued on to Papua New Guinea to help celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Independence.

'Duyfken' was greeted by Member for Moresby South, Lady Carol Kidu, who presented Captain Manthorpe with a silver model of the famous lakatoi. In fact some of the lakatoi vessels were even bigger than the Dutch vessels that came all the way from Holland to the South Seas. Sir Michael Somare and Sir Rabbie Namaliu were also part of the official welcome, which eventually saw dozens of Motu men swarming up the rigging of the 'Duyfken's' masts to help secure the sails, showing their wonderful sailors' skills.



Ship's Master, Peter Manthorpe



After the welcome by the two former prime ministers, more than 700 school children visited 'Duyfken' while she lay alongside the naval wharf. The PNG Defence Force provided assistance with charts and a workboat, as well as assisting with some engineering work on the sailing ship.

From Port Moresby the ship sailed for Cairns, and on down Queensland's east coast, visiting various ports in an effort to raise awareness of the early exploration of Australia.

Five Papua New Guineans sailed south aboard the square-rigged vessel. Chevron Nuigini Ltd sponsored two PNG Defence Force naval members who found the sailing ship quite different from the patrol boats and landing craft they usually serve aboard. From the University of Papua New Guinea, two history students were sponsored by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and Westpac Bank. Port Moresby resident Jim Jansen sponsored the fifth crew member, and Air Niugini flew the five home after their voyage to Australia.



AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT

CLASSICAL Channel: 5

Hebrides Overture (Mendelssohn)
Slovak Philharmonic
Conductor: Oliver Dohanyi
NAXOS

Violin Concerto in E-flat major, Op 8, No 5 'La Tempesta de Mare' (RV.253) (Vivaldi)
Andrew Manze: violin
The Academy of Ancient Music
HARMONIA MUNDI

Anitra's Dance From 'Peer Gynt' (Greig) Hakan Frennesson & Max Gossell: guitars
FINLANDIA

Symphony No 9, Op 95 in E minor — 1st Movement 'From the New World' (Dvorak)
London Philharmonic Orchestra
Conductor: James Conlon
ERATO

Die Forelle, D.550, (The Trout) (Schubert) Dame Janet Baker: mezzo-soprano
Geoffrey Parsons: piano
EMI

Una Limosna Por El Amor De Dios (Gran Tremolo) (Barrios) Karin Schaupp: guitar
WARNER

Oboe Concerto Op 9, No 2 Adagio (Albinoni)
Anthony Camden: oboe
Julia Girdwood: 2nd oboe
The London Virtuosi
Conductor: John Georgiadis
NAXOS

Gianni Schicchi: 'O mio babbino caro' (Puccini)
Gheorghe Zamfir: panpipes
Orchestra of the Prague National Theatre
Conductor: Peter Vronsky
PHILIPS

Three Parts upon a Ground (Purcell) Tasmanian
Symphony Chamber Players
Conductor: Geoffrey Lancaster
ABC

Variation XVIII (Paganini Rhapsody) (Rachmaninov)
Tamas Vasary: piano
London Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Ahrononvitch
DGG

Symphony No 38 in D, K 504: Finale (Presto) (Mozart)
English Chamber Orchestra
Conductor: Jeffrey Tate
EMI

Walzer, Op 38, No 7 (Grieg)
Balazs Szokolay: piano
NAXOS

POP Channel: 6

Groovejet (If This Ain't Love)
Spiller
POSITIVA

Music
Madonna
MAVERICK

Stronger
Britney Spears
JIVE

She Bangs
Ricky Martin
COLUMBIA

Back Here
BBMak
VELOCITY

Beautiful Day
U2
ISLAND

You're A God
Vertical Horizon
RCA

Chain Of Fools
Jimmy Barnes
WEA

Black Coffee
All Saints
LONDON

Come On Over Baby (All I Want Is You)
Christina Aguilera
RCA

Give Me Just One Night (Una Noche)
98 Degrees
UNIVERSAL

Shape Of My Heart
Backstreet Boys
JIVE

Fill Me In
Craig David
WILDSTAR

Holler
Spice Girls
VIRGIN

Jump To Love
Christine Anu
MUSHROOM

Everything You Need
Madison Avenue
VISCIOUS VINYL

EASY LISTENING Channel: 7

The Way You Make Me Feel
Ronan Keating
POLYDOR

Sara
Fleetwood Mac
WB

Fire and Rain
James Taylor
WB

Crazy Love
Van Morrison
WARNER BROS

Morning Has Broken
Cat Stevens
ISLAND

The Last Love Song
Robertson Brothers
DAVE RECORDS

A Touch Of Paradise
John Farnham
WHEATLEY

Sea of Love
Honeydrippers
AXIS

I Knew I Loved You
Savage Garden
ROADSHOW

True
Spandau Ballet
AXIS

Your Song
Elton John
PHONOGRAM

It Really Don't Matter
Casanovas Kiss
TNB RECORDS

Wasn't It Good
Tina Arena
COLUMBIA

All The Way
Celine Dion with Frank Sinatra
EPIC

The Air That I Breathe
The Hollies
COLUMBIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA Channel: 8

Kobiai
Mailu village (Magi)
Central Province

[Panpipes]
Gomri village (Chimbu)
Chimbu Province

Sore Mama
Rock band by Cicilia 'Zenna Greg'
Morobe Province
Chin H Meen Recordings

Uuyambe
Kilalum village (Sulka)
East New Britain Province

Awalif
Ilahita village (South Arapesh)
East Sepik Province

That day is coming closer
Sonoma Adventist College Choir
Recordings by TCPNG

Kaapaumma
Iraabo village (Usarufa-Auyana, Usarufa dialect)
Eastern Highlands Province

'Iabuti'
Irelya village
Enga Province

Papa Paulo
Harahara Band of Miaru Gulf Province
Walter Bay Company Recordings

Kanipu ivi
Karurua village (Purari)
Gulf Province

Gunal
Gohe village (Mawan)
Madang Province

Vuvu Ialire
Rock Band by Narox
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Kasama
Kepara village (Hunjera)
Oro Province

Wakuwko
Malasanga village
Morobe Province

Pipa Man
City Hikers Stringband of National Capital District
Kalang Recordings

Tatarore
Waidoro village
Western Province

Gawa
Walete (Huli)
Southern Highlands Province

E Pain Ta
Riwo Bamboo Band of Madang Province
Kalang Recordings

Sawo
Kwomtari village (Kwomtari)
West Sepik Province

Twigul 'Vasu korekore'
Voniskopo village (Hahon)
North Solomon's Province

Iurusalem
Gospel Band by Exiles Gospel of Rabaul
Pacific Gold Recordings

Leleki
Patsui village
Manus Province



**COMEDY
Channel: 9**

The Hypnotist
Adam Sandler
WARNER BROS

Observations -1
Elliot Goblet
BELLY LAUGH

Frank's Pickles
The Jerky Boys
MERCURY

Florist
Guido Hatzis
GRUDGE

Army Joke
Danny McMaster
N/A

The Adventures Of The Cow
Adam Sandler
WARNER BROS

Swimming Pool
Guido Hatzis
GRUDGE

Observations -2
Elliot Goblet
BELLY LAUGH

Mah-Na, Mah-Na
Leroy Holmes
CAPITOL

Flashing 'Em In The Aisles!'
Club Veg
SICK DAY RECORDS

Pick Up Pie
The Jerky Boys
MERCURY

Stupid Things - Excerpt 1
Ellen DeGeneres
LAVA

Restaurant (Centrepoint)
Guido Hatzis
GRUDGE

Cars Of The 90's
Danny McMaster
N/A

Truckspeak
Club Veg
SICK DAY RECORDS

Truck Drivers
Jasper Carrott
CHRYSALIS

**Chocolate Salty Balls (P.S. I
Love You)**
Chef
COLUMBIA

**COUNTRY
Channel: 10**

Way Too Easy
Tamara Stewart
ABC

I Wanna Go Back
Troy Cassar-Daley
COLUMBIA

Good Heavens Above
Slim Dusty
EMI

Me & Bobby McGee
LeAnn Rimes
SONY

Love's Out To Get Me
Melinda Schneider
COMPASS BROS

Little Sisters
Adam Brand
COMPASS BROS

Buffalo Bill
Sara Storer
ABC COUNTRY

I Still Pray
Kasey Chambers featuring
Paul Kelly & Uncle Bill
EMI

Stand By Your Man
Tammy Wynette
BOX

The Little Girl
John Michael Montgomery
ATLANTIC

Go On
George Strait
MCA NASHVILLE

Everybody's Talkin
Willie Nelson
VIRGIN

Without You
Dixie Chicks
MONUMENT

What About Now
Lonestar
BNA

One Voice
Billy Gilman
EPIC

The Way You Love Me
Faith Hill with Tim McGraw
WARNER

Coward Of The County
Kenny Rogers
EMI

This Flower
Kasey Chambers
EMI

**COUNTRY
Channel: 10**

Beating Around The Bush
Adam Brand
COMPASS BROS

The Chain Of Love
Clay Walker
GIANT

It Don't Matter To The Sun
Garth Brooks as Chris Gaines
NFS

Wichita Lineman
Jimmy Webb
GUARDIAN

Margaritaville
Alan Jackson and Jimmy Buffett
ARISTA



Alan Jackson

**CHILDREN'S
Channel: 11**

**Haru Ga Kita
...The Adventure Begins/In
My Little Fishing Boat**
Monica Trapaga
BMG

The Coral Reef Discovery
Monica Trapaga
BMG

How the Camel Got His Hump
Jack Nicholson and Bobby
McFerrin
WINDHAM HILL

Sally the Camel
Barney and Friends
SBK

Turtle Learns To Fly
Rachel Sumner
RACHEL'S RECORDS

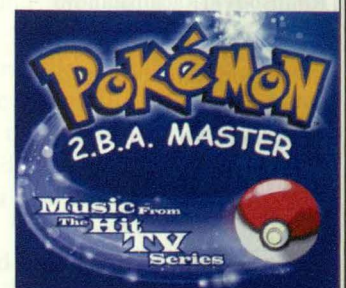
Winnie The Pooh and Eeyore
James Stewart
CAMDEN

**The Ten Commandments Of
Health**
Dr Thad & The Medications
from Sesame Street
ABC

**Bugs Bunny Meets Elmer
Fudd**
Mel Blanc
CAPITOL

Superman's First Adventure
Bob Holiday, Jackson Beck,
George Petrie, Joan
Alexander, Ronald Liss & Jack
Grimes
METRO

2B A Master
Pokemon -
Music From The T.V. Series
KOCH



**Puzzle
Answers**

PYRAMID
No 3

ICE-CREAM
11,5,8,2,9,6,10,3,12,4,1,7

MISSING LINK
No 1

MAZE



KEYWORD
masquerade

FEATURE FILMS

International flights:

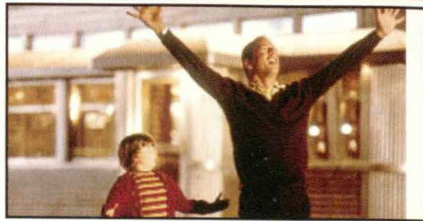
from Port Moresby

to Port Moresby

JANUARY

The Kid

X-Men



Genre: Comedy **Rated:** PG
From: Buena Vista 104 mins
 Russ Duritz is a high-powered, successful 'image consultant' whose life is suddenly turned upside down when he magically meets Rusty — himself as an 8-year-old child! Russ cringes at the sight of his sweet, pudgy, slightly geeky younger self, but Rusty is just as dismayed by his adult self, a 40-year-old 'loser' without a wife or a dog. Can Rusty help Russ to remember his childhood dreams.

Featuring: Bruce Wills, Spencer Breslin, Emily Mortimer
Director: Jon Turteltaub



Genre: Science Fiction **Adventure/Drama** **Rated:** PG-13
From: Fox 105 mins
 Since birth, 'X-MEN' are the next step of evolution — each one born with a unique genetic mutation that endows them with extraordinary powers that are used for the good of humanity.

Featuring: Patrick Stewart, Ian McKellen, Halle Berry
Director: Bryan Singer

FEBRUARY

The Crew

'Bedazzled'



Genre: Comedy **Rated:** PG-13
From: Buena Vista 88 mins
 Four former wiseguys share their golden years at the ratty Raj Mahal Senior Citizen Residence Hotel in yuppie-haven South Beach, Miami watching sexy models cavort on the sand. Life is uneventful until hotel management decides to renovate the building to force higher rents, attract a classier clientele, and squeeze the geezers out.

Featuring: Richard Dreyfuss, Burt Reynolds, Dan Hedaya
Director: Michael Dinner

Genre: Comedy **Rated:** PG-13
From: Fox 93 mins
 To win the love of a woman who barely knows he's alive, a socially inept tech advisor (Fraser) strikes a deal with the Devil (Hurley): In exchange for his soul, she will grant him seven wishes — which he uses to become, in quick succession, a billionaire 'businessman', a basketball superstar, a sensitive poet and a rock and roll legend. But the tricky temptress is always a step ahead of him, turning each of his new lives into a living hell.

Featuring: Brendan Fraser, Elizabeth Hurley, Frances O'Connor
Director: Troy Miller

Channels 1 and 2

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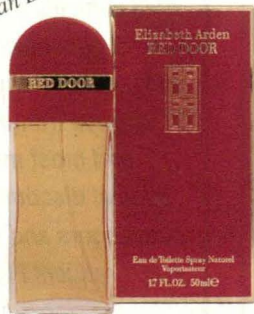
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Christian Dior



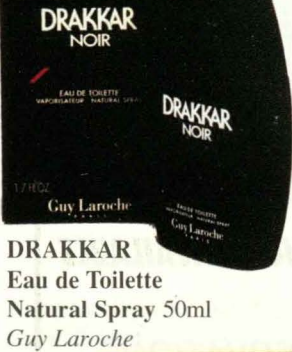
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Eau de Toilette
Natural Spray 50ml
Elizabeth Arden



OPIUM
Eau de Toilette
Natural Spray 50ml
Yves Saint Laurent



ANAIS ANAIS
Eau de Toilette
Natural Spray 50ml
Cacharel

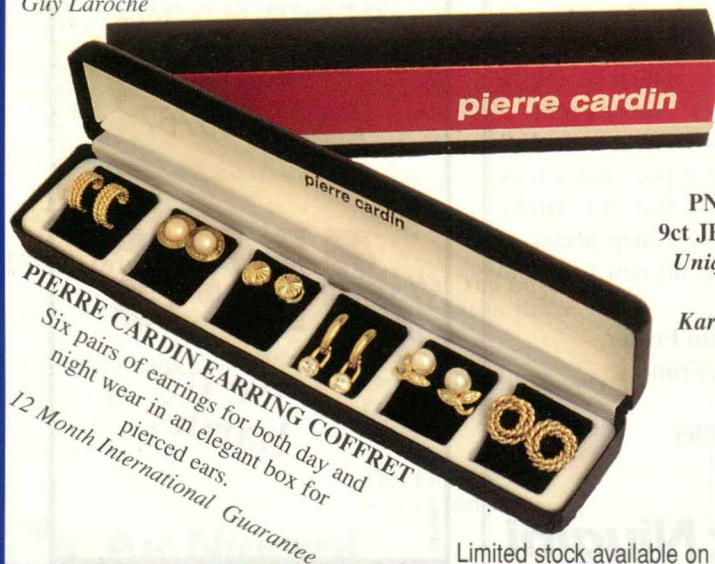


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Natural Spray 50ml
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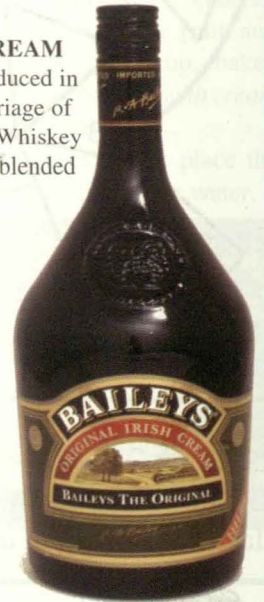


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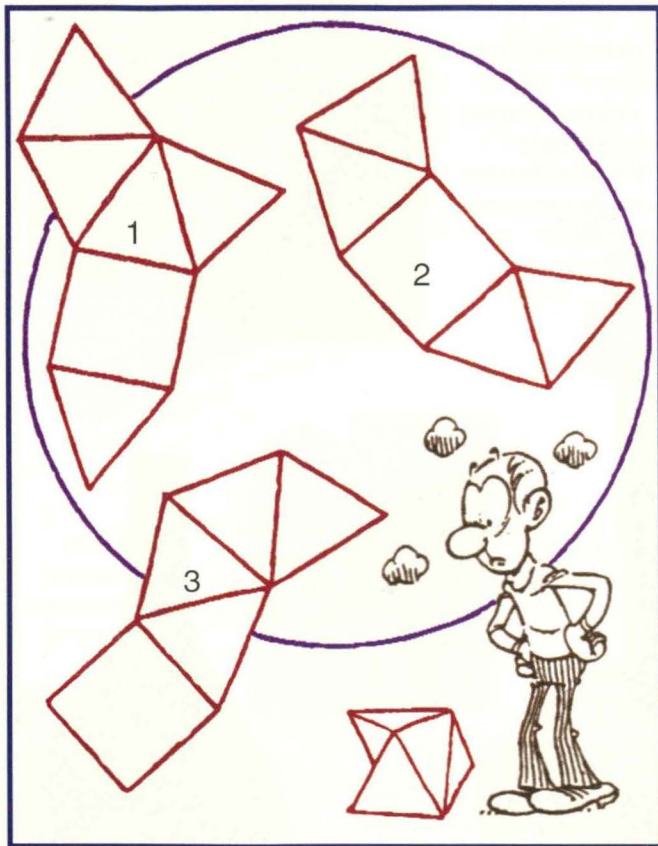
*Air Niugini accepts most major currencies,
travellers' cheques and leading credit cards.*

Puzzles

Answers on page 58

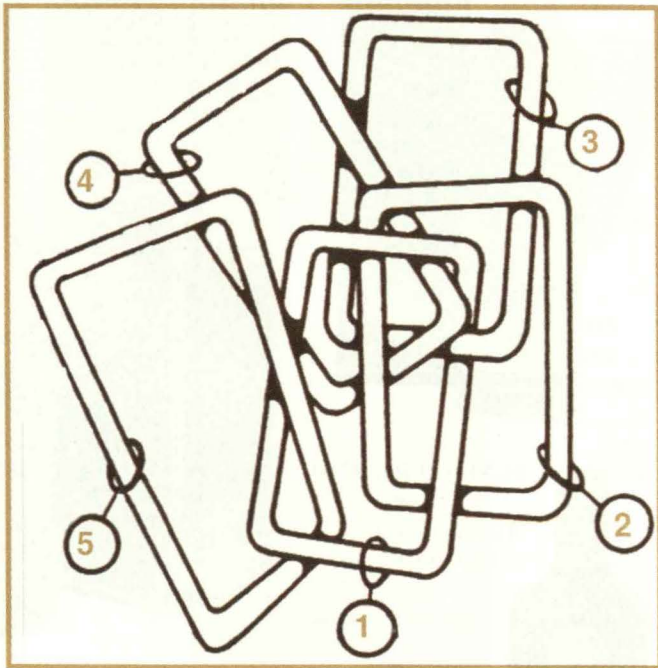
PYRAMID

Which one of the 3 layouts makes a pyramid?



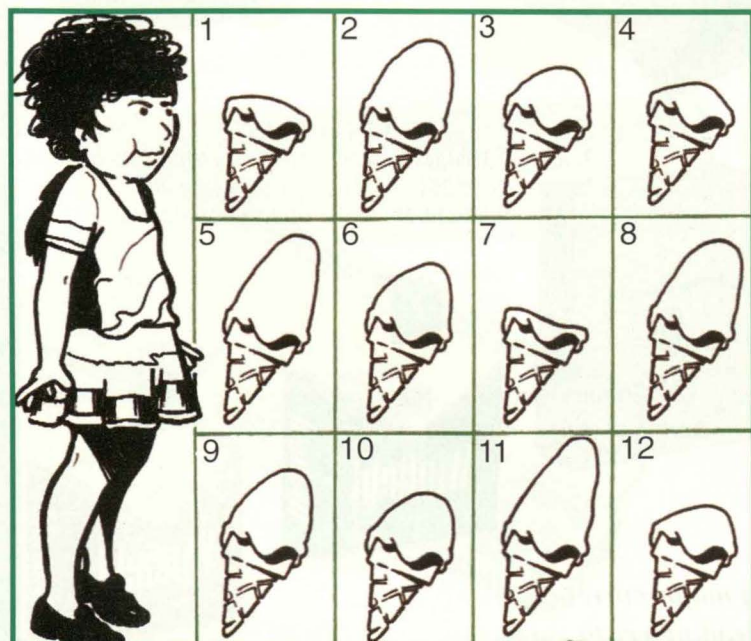
MISSING LINK

This chain can be unlinked by cutting in one of the numbered places. Which link must you cut in order for all of them to become free?



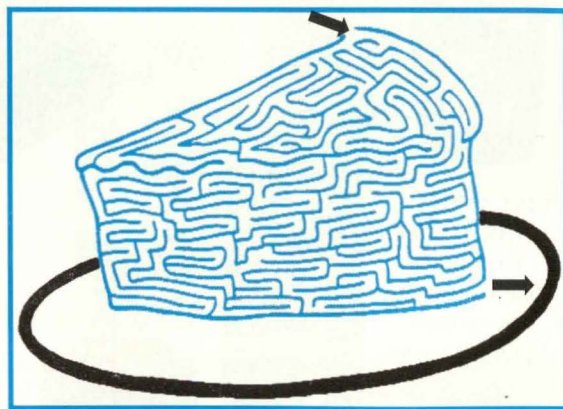
ICE-CREAM

Kila has taken photos of Ella's ice-cream as she ate it. Place each photo in order of eating.



MAZE

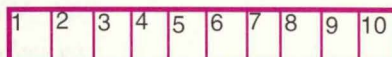
Enter at the arrow at the top of the cake and go to the plate without crossing any lines.



KEYWORD

Fill in the blanks in words 1 to 10 with the correct missing letters. Put those letters in the numbered squares to find the keyword.

- 1. S-ALL 2. WH-LE 3. FRO-T
- 4. -UITE 5. ST-CK 6. -IGHT
- 7. DEC-Y 8. W-IST 9. ME-AL
- 10. LEAS-



LOCAL CUISINE — Pancakes & Crêpes

By Céline Peter

When I first tried sago in the Sepik, I was served fried sago with smoked fish. It looked like a crepe to me, although the taste was rather different. Maybe because I am used to eating crêpe (or its thicker version, pancake) with some sweet flavour, not smoked fish. Maybe also because sago is rather different from wheat flour, that is commonly used for making crêpe or pancake. But not long after this first trial, I was served fried sago with fresh shredded coconut. This really looked like a nice dessert crêpe, especially with a dash of honey on top.

Now that flour has become a staple food in Papua New Guinea, pancakes or crêpes could well become one favourite food in houses with lots of children, as they are easy and fun to prepare, and can be eaten either sweet or with a savoury dish. The only thing you need is a good non-stick shallow pan.

Enjoy!



Banana Pancakes

2 cups flour 1¼ cup milk
6tsp sugar 2tsp baking powder
4 mashed ripe bananas
2 eggs 6tsp melted butter
1tsp salt

Topping:

sugar, jam, peanut butter, or maple syrup
Mix flour, salt and baking powder, then sugar. Beat in milk and eggs. Add melted butter. Beat well and let the batter stand for 30 minutes. Pour batter into a frypan to the size of pancake you wish. Cook each side on low heat until lightly brown.

Add your favourite topping.

When the pan is hot, pour a small scoop of mixture and quickly tilt the pan from side to side, so that the base of the pan is covered completely with a thin layer of batter. Cook one side until lightly brown then turn the crêpe and let it cook for 30 seconds only. Remove from the frypan and place on a large plate. Fill with sugar or jam, and roll crêpe up.

Some people prepare the crepes first and let people help themselves with toppings. I prefer spreading sugar straight away and rolling the crêpe, so that the sugar melts nicely and the crêpes keep warm.

Other possible fillings are endless: banana and chocolate, fresh fruit and whipped cream, honey, syrup, baked apples, (*pawpaw and banana with cream and sugar as in the photo*).

To keep the crêpes warm, place the plate on top of a pan full of hot water.



Ham and cheese crêpes

300g flour 1 egg
½ litre milk salt

Filling: one slice of ham, 2tbsp shredded cheese and 1 egg per crêpe

Stir flour and salt in a bowl. Add the egg and milk and mix well. Add a little bit of water if the mixture is too thick.

Heat 1tsp of oil in a frypan. Pour a small scoop of mixture and quickly tilt the pan from side to side, so that the base of the pan is covered completely with a thin layer of batter.

Cook the crêpe for 2 minutes then flip it over.

Put the ham, cheese and egg on top of the crêpe and let it cook until the egg is ready and the cheese melted. Fold the crêpe into four, making sure the egg is in the centre.

Serve with salad.



Sago and coconut pancakes

1 cup grated coconut
1 cup powdered sago 1tsp oil

Topping:

3tbsp grated coconut 2tbsp honey

Mix the coconut with the powdered sago. If the sago is dry, add some water or coconut milk. Fry the mixture in a pan with oil, spreading the mixture and pressing it down with a fork. Cook for about 10 minutes on each side or until brown. If you want the pancake to be moist, put a lid over the pan. Once cooked, spread the coconut and honey on top.



Crêpes

250g flour 40g sugar
3 eggs + 1 egg yolk
1¼ cup milk ½ cup cream
1tbsp rum (optional)
oil or butter salt

Stir flour, sugar and salt in a bowl. Make a well in the centre of the flour and add eggs and half of the milk. Mix well. Beat in the rest of the milk and cream progressively. Add the rum. Strain the mixture in a strainer. Let the mixture stand for at least two hours in the refrigerator before preparing the crêpes.

In a frypan, heat 1 tsp of butter or oil.



Welcome!

Getting Around: At Jackson's Airport, which is 11km from the centre of Port Moresby, there are rental car counters, a bank and duty free shops. Major hotels have a courtesy bus to and from the airport. Taxis have meters. Within the city, PMVs (public motor vehicles) cost 50 toea per journey.

Elsewhere, PMVs, taxis and hire cars are available.

Useful Port Moresby Numbers: Air Niugini Information 3273480; Reservations & Confirmation 3273555 (Domestic) and 3273444 (International); Police 000; Ambulance 3256822.

Currency: Papua New Guinea's unit of currency is the Kina which is divided into 100 toea. Exchange your money at Jackson's Airport or in banks which are open from 8.45am to 3pm, Monday to Thursday and until 4pm on Friday. Credit cards are accepted in leading hotels and shops.

Customs and Quarantine: Adults over 18 have a general allowance of new goods to the value of K250 and are allowed duty free:

- 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250grams of tobacco
- One litre of alcohol
- A reasonable amount of perfume

Drugs, pornographic literature or video tapes, firearms and weapons are prohibited. Food items, seeds, spices, live or dry plants, animals, animal products and biological specimens such as cultures and blood need special import approval.

Languages: Although over 800 languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea, English is the language of education and commerce. Tok Pisin is widely spoken and Hiri Motu is common in Papua.

Time: Papua New Guinea is 10 hours ahead of GMT, in the same time zone as Eastern Australia. There is no daylight saving.

Communication: ISD, STD and facsimile services are available in most areas. Large towns have public telephones. Phone cards can be used in some. Many rural areas have radio phones.

Driving: Drivers' licences issued in other countries are valid for 3 months after arrival. Vehicles travel on the left side of the road; speed limits are 60kph in built-up areas and 80kph out of town.

Electricity: Electricity supply is 240 volts AC 50 Hz. Some hotels have 110 volt outlets for shavers and hair dryers.

Health: Water quality is within WHO standards in most towns. Bottled water is available. In rural areas it is advisable to boil water. As malaria continues to be a health risk in the country, anti-malaria tablets should be taken two weeks before arrival, during your stay and for 4 weeks after departure. Use insect repellent and wear long-sleeved shirts, trousers and shoes in the evening. Dentists, doctors and hospitals are in all major centres. Rural areas have health centres and aid posts staffed by trained health workers.

Dress: For most occasions, dress is informal. Thongs and shorts are not allowed in some bars and restaurants. Lightweight clothing is suitable for coastal areas but a sweater or jacket will be needed in the highlands.

Restaurants: Western cuisine is available in hotels, restaurants, guest houses and lodges. Port Moresby has several Asian restaurants. Some hotels especially in the provinces serve local food such as roast pork, chicken or fish with sweet potato, taro, yam, pumpkin, banana and greens cooked in coconut milk.

Tips: Tips are neither expected nor encouraged.

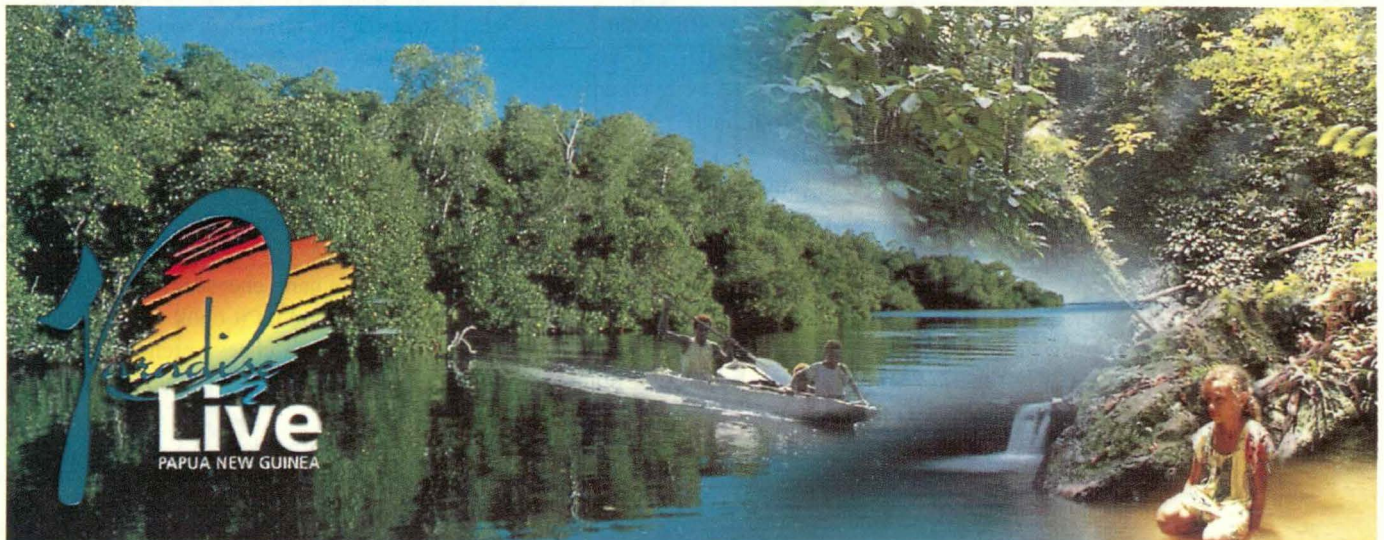
Shopping: Large stores and artifact shops offer a variety of goods for sale. Saturday is a half day for most shops and nearly all are closed on Sunday. Artisans sell their craft beside the roads or in markets. All markets sell a wide range of fruits and vegetables.

Cultural Events: Celebrations of traditional culture include:

June	Port Moresby Show
August	Mt Hagen Show
September	Hiri Moale Festival Port Moresby; Goroka Show
October	Maborasa Festival Madang; Morobe Show

Export Rules: Many artifacts, historical and cultural objects are prohibited exports. Others require a permit from the National Museum. Export permits for wildlife and animal products are issued by the Nature Conservation Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

Tourism Promotion Authority,
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Email: tourismpng@dg.com.pg





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