

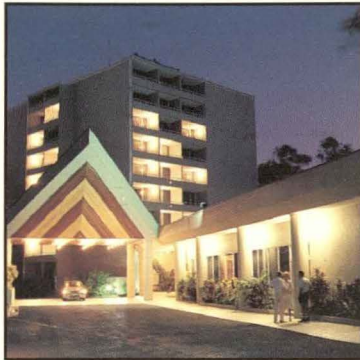
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# paradise

No 123 September - October, 1997

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Cover: Sunset Mt Ororokia National Capital District  
Photograph by Dr Eric Lindgren



**Welcome  
aboard**

*September-October is a splendid time to visit Papua New Guinea as there is a veritable feast of cultural events to be enjoyed. All over the country celebrations will be held to commemorate the 22nd Anniversary of Independence.*

*From 11-17 September visitors to Port Moresby can join in the Hiri Moale Festival which re-enacts the historical canoe journeys of the Motu Koitabuan people to the Elema coast, trading pots for sago. Crowning of a Hiri Queen, traditional dancing, canoe races, string band performances and display of arts and crafts will be the highlights.*

*Over the Independence Weekend (13-15 September), the spectacular Goroka Show is on again. In New Ireland, the Malangan Show will be held in Kavieng (15-19 September), while Western Province will host the Kiunga District Show (16-19 September). At Waluma on Fergusson Island in the Milne Bay Province, the Oyatabu Music Festival is planned for the holiday weekend. The festival is famous for its string band competition, and this year there will be a chance for drummers also to display their skills.*

*To complete the cultural calendar, the Morobe Agricultural, Independence Cultural Show will be held in Lae on 26-27 October.*

*If you have the opportunity to attend any of these events, you will experience a small but exciting part of our unique cultural heritage. Enjoy your Air Niugini flight en route!*

**Moses Maladina**  
Chief Executive



**Air Niugini**

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# MOUNTAIN PARADISE

Story and photographs by Keith Briggs

What a welcome! Hundreds of colourful Huli people gathered especially to greet the travellers alighting from Air Niugini's Dash 7 with the distinctive Bird of Paradise emblem on its lofty tail.

The throng pressing against the cyclone wire fence of the parking bay at Tari, Southern Highlands Province, gathers whenever the Big Bird is due, just to see whom or what it brings. While passengers collect their luggage, a Huli man introduces himself as driver and guide to the group bound for Ambua Lodge and starts shouldering his way through the crowd to stow suitcases in the red and white bus.

There are men in magnificent traditional dress wearing wigs sprouting masses of splendid Bird of Paradise plumes. Others team satin waistcoats with sporrans and freshly picked leaves as trousers, while Walkman headphones squeeze the ears of young fellows wearing designer jeans displaying the right leather labels on the pockets, obtained from second hand clothing stalls. Women pass by in rustling grass skirts, bright Meri blouses, colourful scarves on their heads and babies in bilums on their backs. Some stroll with 25kg bags of flour on their heads. The tourists' cameras whirr and click.

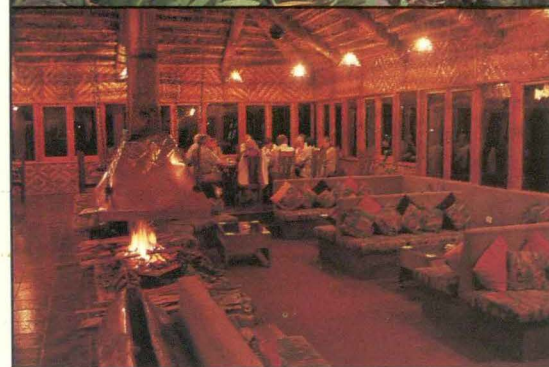
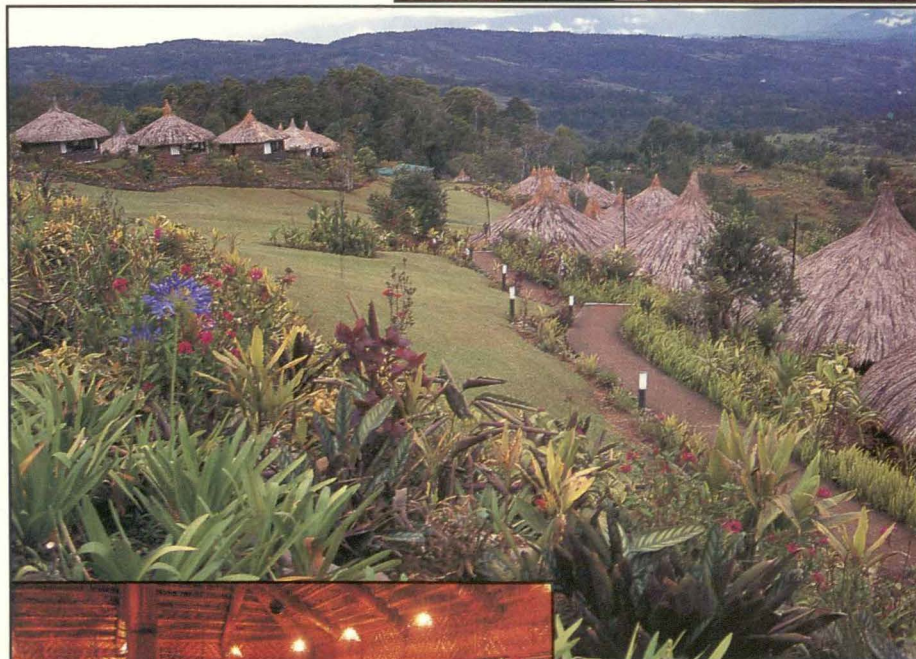
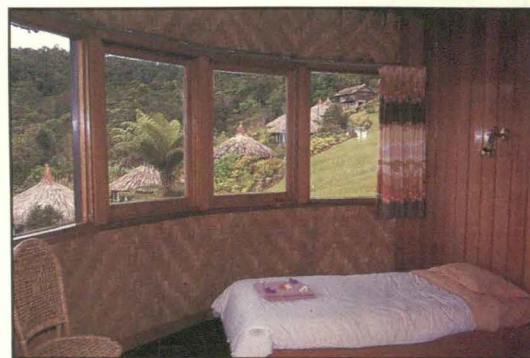
Once aboard the bus the driver toots his way through the reluctantly parting crowd and bounces along the road to a quieter spot where he stops to welcome his guests and inform them they are on the Highlands Highway heading for Ambua Lodge, twenty kilometres and 45 minutes travel from Tari. Tari is about 1665 metres above sea level.

At points along the limestone gravel road the driver explains things of interest about the land and culture of the industrious Huli people who inhabit the valley.

The Ambua Lodge complex is a masterly example of imaginative landscaping at about 2300 metres on the western slopes of Mt Geloba right where the moss festooned rainforest opens out to kunai grass and traditional garden country. The Lodge itself, occupying the highest point, overlooks 41 thatch roofed cabins tastefully set on the hillside with panoramic window views of the vast Tari Basin and its backdrop of rugged ranges. Cabins are linked by concrete paths with borders of carefully tended flower gardens.

Each cabin has light, power and hot water in tiled bathrooms that would hold their place with those in any motel. The bedroom occupies over half the space in each cabin. Cabins have either one double and a single bed or two single beds, and some have three single beds. There is ample wardrobe capacity. Flowers decorating soap and towels on the doonas give a special welcoming touch. Thatched roofs are quiet in the heaviest rain and guests drift off to sleep each night to the murmur of waterfalls cascading in the adjacent jungle.

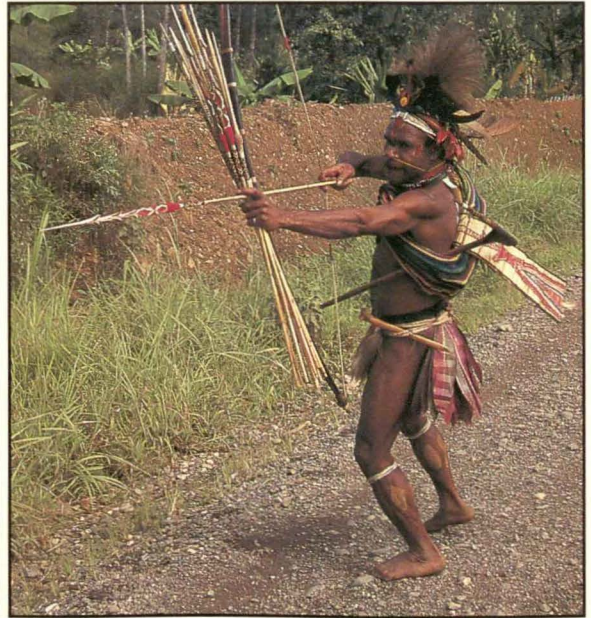
An open fireplace occupies the central spot in the main lodge building, which is a dining area and carpeted lounge with a bar in one corner. Two six metre high carved poles support the thatched roof which is in keeping with the plaited wall lining and soothing richness of furniture and fittings crafted from Papua New Guinean timbers.



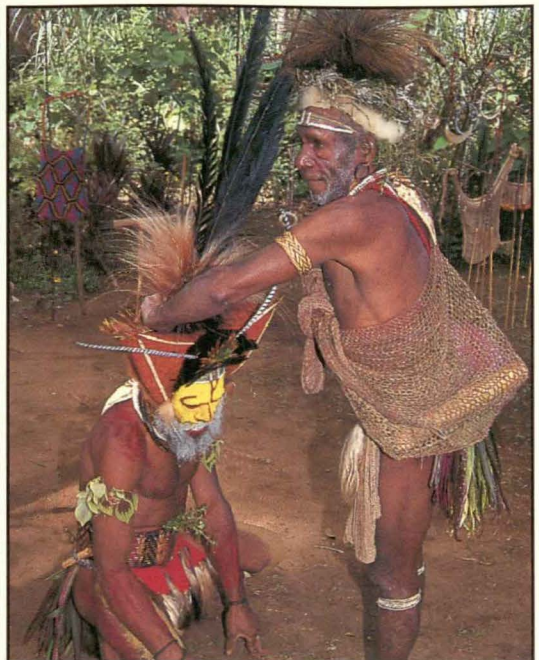
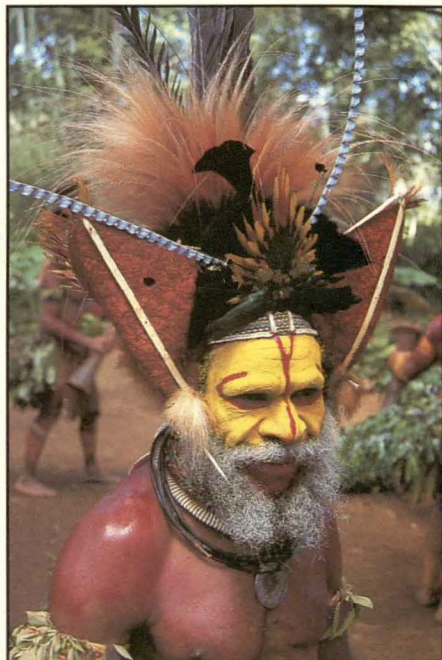
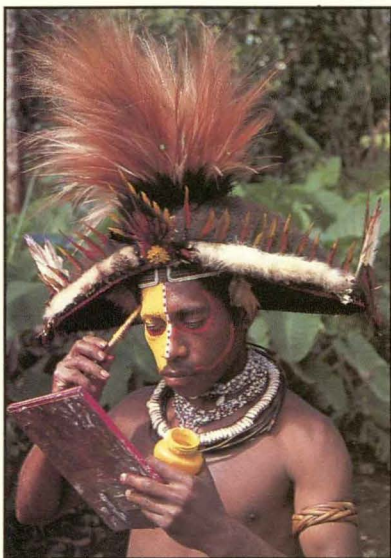
Top: Interior of cabin

Middle: View of cabins and Tari Valley from Ambua Lodge

Left: Small group at evening meal, garamut in left foreground



Above left: *Huli singing*  
 Above right: *Armed Huli warrior*  
 Far right: *Dressing Huli dancer for singing*  
 Right: *Traditional Huli man*



Above: *Huli youth painting up for singing*  
 Right: *Wig making demonstration*  
 Below: *Traditional Huli house*



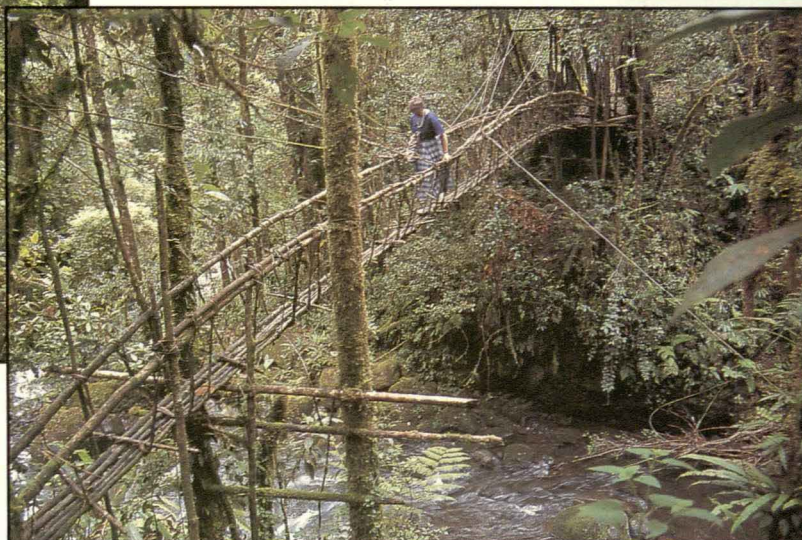
Hydro-electricity generated by rushing mountain streams is so abundant that excess power is used to heat the floor of the lodge ensuring a pleasant climate within, even when the night air outside is quite sharp. Cooking is with electricity so there is no smoke, smell or sound of a generator engine.

Up to ninety people can be accommodated but the average number of guests each day is about eighteen, ensuring a quiet, relaxed atmosphere at meals or in the lounge.

Hosts Bryan and Daisy with fifty-five staff make Ambua a wonderful haven for their guests. Chefs treat visitors to culinary creations using many local fruits and vegetables, and the dinner bell is a *garamut*, a carved hollow log beaten with a baton. Tables are adorned with flowers and each separate meal comes with a small flower or leaf decoration.

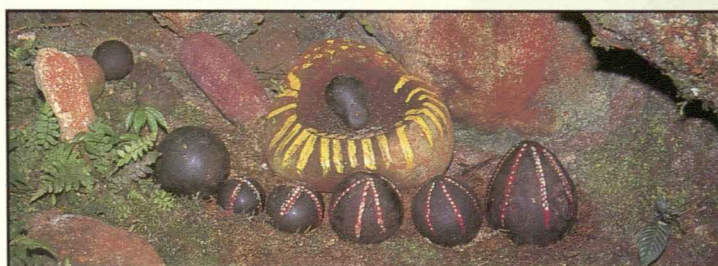
Joseph, a knowledgeable ornithologist and botanist takes guests up into the mountains to see birds such as the superb ribbon tail with their one metre long tail feathers, or any of the thirteen bird of paradise species found in the area. Joseph also tends about five hundred orchids that he is gradually labelling.

Tracks formed through the rainforest are easy walking for those wishing to cross mountain streams on cane bridges, study the flora or meditate by a thundering waterfall.



Top right: *Specimens in orchid house at Ambua*  
 Above: *One of the many waterfalls in the rainforest*  
 Middle right: *Cane bridge on bush walk*  
 Bottom right: *Decorated & revered mortar & pestle on meteorites*

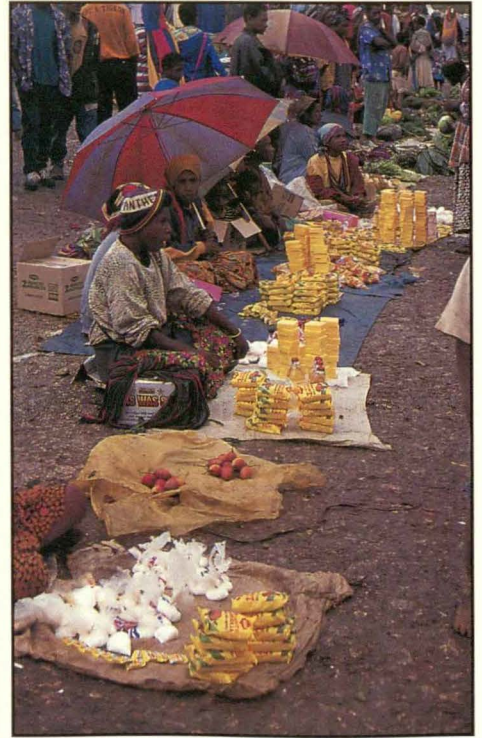
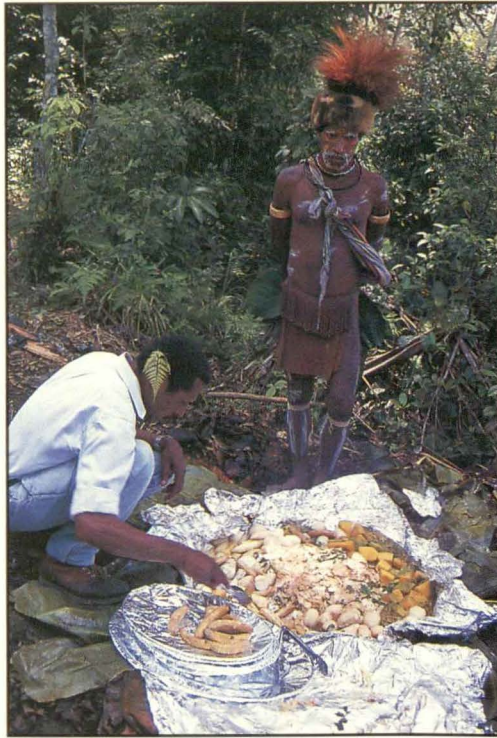
Day bus tours take guests to see traditionally dressed people demonstrating how the Huli men's wigs are made from human hair, face and body painting, a *singsing*, medicine man, ancestral bones and skulls in sacred grottos, meteorites reputed to have come from the sun, as well as mortars and pestles so old that no man knows of any history explaining what they were used for. Interesting artifacts are on sale at each place.



Guests gasp in surprise when a mound of earth is shovelled aside to reveal a beautifully cooked *mumu* meal in the ground oven. This delicious food they relish beneath the sighing *Casuarina* trees alongside a village coffee garden. In a 'Courting House' couples demonstrate how polygamous men go about winning another wife, and guests see a hilarious enactment of a Huli wedding in which the mother-in-law really goes to town over the sub-standard pigs paid as bride price for her daughter. While very entertaining it is a true picture of many bride price payments.

A helicopter can be chartered for a spin around the valley to see natural beauty spots or the gas, oil or gold fields which contribute to the wealth of the Southern Highlands Province.

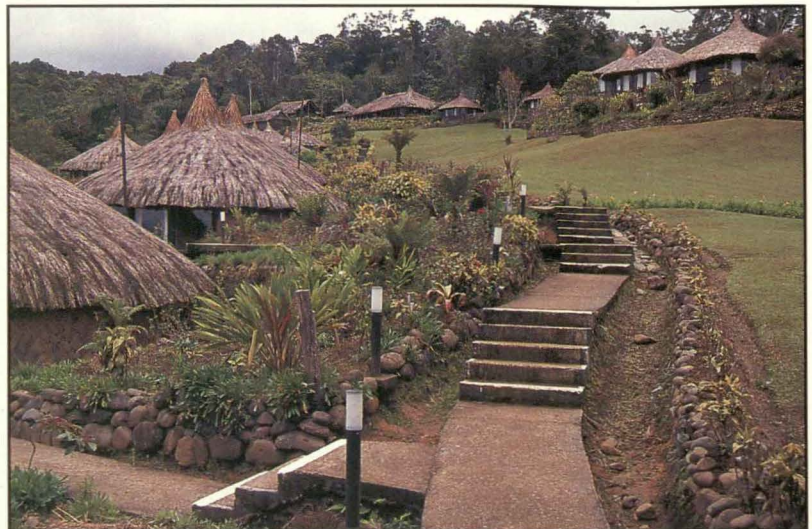
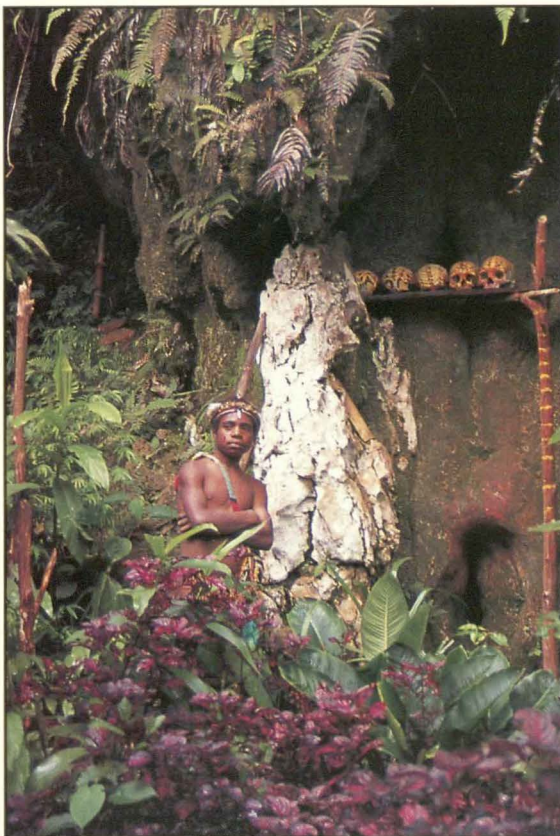
Tari market encourages more whirring and clicking with so many colourful stalls offering vegetables, fruit, home-cooked bread rolls, fried scones, brilliant red cordial by the cup, home-made iceblocks if the sun isn't too hot, traditional and imported clothing, as well as live and cooked poultry and pigs.



After such a day guests are glad to relax in the restful atmosphere of the lodge around the fire with snacks and drinks while awaiting dinner. Excellent videos of bird of paradise or Papua New Guinean culture are an option in the evening if the sound of the waterfalls hasn't set folk

nodding. An alternative is a soak in the large heated spa as a wonderful way to wind down after a busy and exciting day.

It soon becomes obvious why Ambua Lodge won the Pacific Asia Travel Association's coveted Grand Pacific Heritage Award. 🌀



Top left: *Opening mumu pit*  
 Top right: *Tari Market*  
 Above: *Ambua Lodge — cabins on left, lodge centre back*  
 Left: *Decorated skulls of ancestors in grotto*

*Ambua Lodge bookings can be made through Air Niugini or Trans Niugini Tours — phone 542 1438 fax 542 2470.*



# Port Moresby and Central Province...

## Gateway to Papua New Guinea

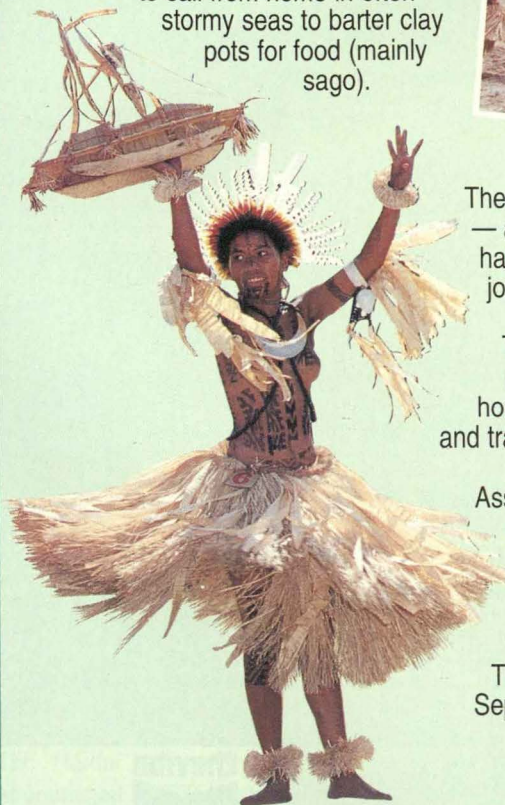
### The Hiri Moale Festival

#### September 11 to 17

**T**he major cultural event of the year in Port Moresby and Central Province is the Hiri Moale Festival held to coincide with Independence celebrations.

In olden days, the Motu Koitabuan people of the region constructed giant canoes (lakatois) for the 'Hiri' (trade in the Motuan language).

Severe annual droughts forced the men to sail from home in often stormy seas to barter clay pots for food (mainly sago).



Their departure was a time of great sorrow — and their return one of immense happiness with the womenfolk dancing joyously on the beach.

The Hiri Moale Festival held each year recreates these spectacular homecomings complete with giant lakatois and traditional dancing.

Associated festival events include dancers from other parts of the country (even other Pacific nations), canoe races, string band performances and a Hiri Queen competition.

The Hiri Moale Festival is held from September 11 to 17.

The giant lakatoi (canoe) used for hundreds of years by the Motu Koitabuan people to trade with 'neighbours' along their coastline.

**For more information on the Hiri Moale Festival contact:**

**Port Moresby City Development Enterprises**

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# CARVING IN THE PACIFIC

Story and photographs by Dr Eric Lindgren

*'My family have been carvers for generations. Totems evolved because the early Indians of the Northwest had no written language. Family histories and legends were preserved by carving symbols, usually animals, on red cedar trees. ... They were never worshipped as icons of gods, but more respected as guardian spirits. ... When I finish the carvings this mortuary pole will illustrate my uncle's personal crest, which was an eagle and a bear, along with a traditional Haida figure of the deceased. After completion it will be erected, during a feast, at the corner of his widow's house.'*  
Mason Broadmoor, master carver talking to Dirk Pitt after the death of his uncle, in Clive Custer's *Shock Wave*, Pocket Books, 1996.

It was the responsibility of the host during a *potlatch* gathering to give away as many gifts as possible — or to destroy as many possessions as possible. The more given or destroyed, the greater the prestige of the host.

*Potlatch* was practised by Indians from Alaska south along the west coast to Washington in USA. Like most of these great occasions dancing, feasting and singing were central to the activities. The purpose was to enhance one's status in the community, or to right past wrongs. The guests, in turn, hosted their own *potlatch* at a later date, thus maintaining the bonds between the communities.

Perez no doubt was impressed by these ceremonies, and particularly so by the

intricate totem poles which held so much of the Haida culture.

Sadly the population of Haida decreased to just over one thousand by the beginning of this century. However, like many other indigenous peoples throughout the world, the past decades have seen a revival in numbers and culture. Hopefully these signs point to a worldwide movement which will maintain and enrich cultural diversity into the future.

## CARVING THE PACIFIC UP

The voyage of Juan Perez was but the precursor of change throughout the world, and especially the Pacific Ocean.

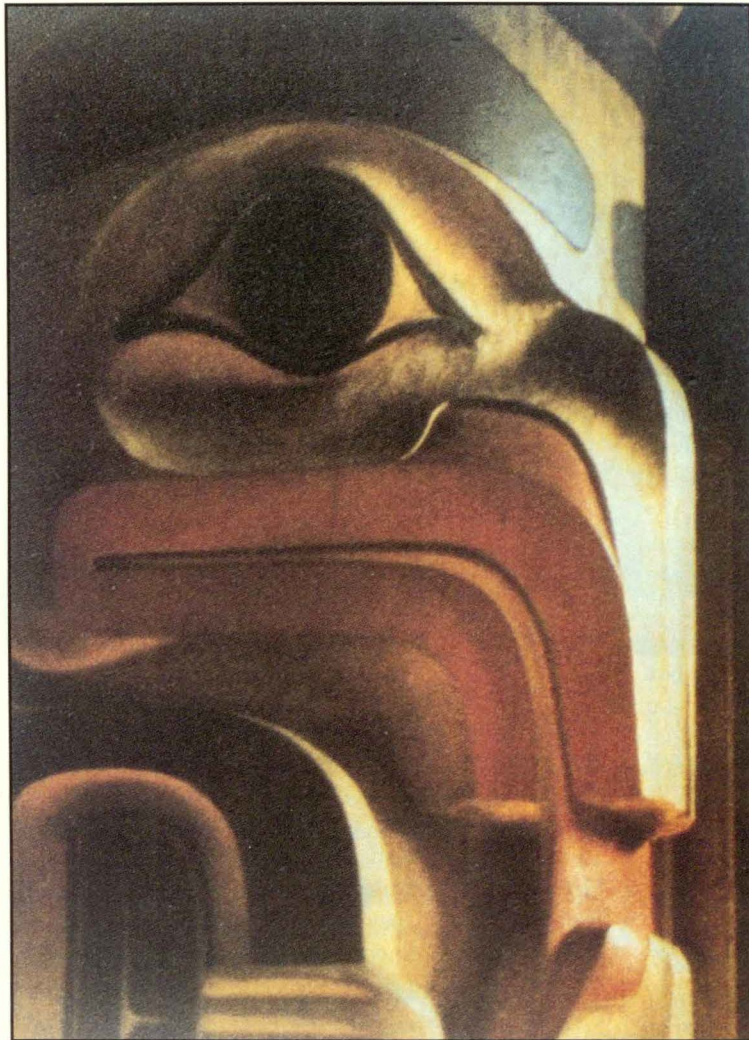
In 1494 the Spanish and the Portuguese had set in motion a great period of world discovery. There had been much conflict between these two nations prior to this. Spain, in particular, was engaged in empire building and her sailors were actively seeking new lands to return their wealth home. To resolve the conflict Pope Alexander VI issued a Papal Bull: he drew a meridian on the map of the world 100 leagues (about 650km) west of the well-known Azores in the Atlantic. He declared the lands to the west 'to-be-discovered' and the property of Spain. To the east the lands were 'discovered', and the property of Portugal.

There was an immediate protest from the Portuguese at this unilateral proclamation. This resulted in co-operation between the royal houses of the two countries and the establishment of the Treaty of Tordesillas. Under this the line of ownership was moved to 370 leagues (about 2400km) west of Cape Verde Islands off western Africa.

## CARVING UP THE PACIFIC

The Haida of the northeast Pacific were renowned for their skills at wood carving. Their totem poles were the most magnificent of those on the North American continent. Living on the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia and the southern tip of the Prince of Wales Island in Alaska, they had the tall conifers of the west Canadian forests as their source of tree trunks for these soaring totem poles. These were also the bodies for their sea-going and lakeside canoes used in this fertile land beside the sea.

The Haida Indians were first contacted in 1774 by the great European explorers of the world when Juan Perez, a Spaniard, sailed through this part of the Pacific. There was a population of about 10,000 Haida people and their extraordinarily rich culture was based around the ceremony of *potlatch*.



Haida totem pole Photo: Tom Markham



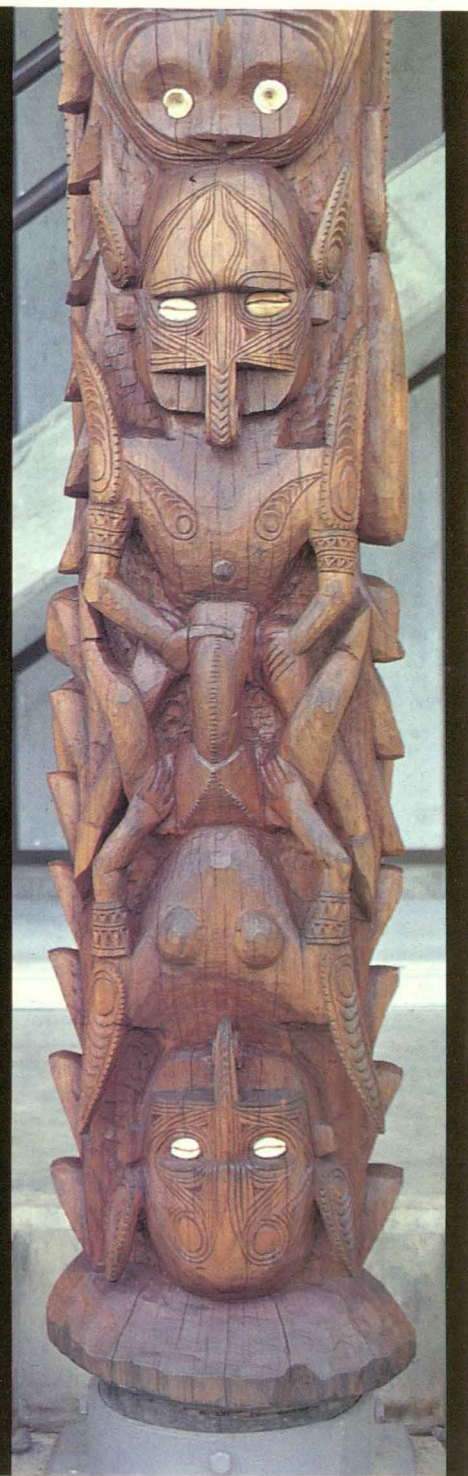
This meant that the eastern half of South America came under Portuguese influence and the western shores became Spanish. Today we see this reflected in Portuguese being the language of Brazil, while Equador and Chile etc speak Spanish.

A further result of the Treaty of Tordesillas was that the Spanish had sole rights to the exploration of the Pacific. Except for the most westerly portions,

where we now see territories like Macau or Timor reflecting their historical Portuguese influence, this mighty ocean became referred to as 'The Spanish Lake'.

Of course the British, Dutch, French and Germans had little time for such a high-handed Treaty. They went about their explorations and empire building as if it did not exist. But they came at a later date, by which time the Spaniards had effectively established a strong presence in

all the larger Pacific territories, particularly the Philippine Islands. Many of the smaller islands which the Spanish had overlooked were annexed to Britain, France and Germany leading to the complex spheres of influence seen during the late nineteenth century and first fifty years of the twentieth century. Following World War Two most territories gained independence, only France remaining as the last of the true colonial powers.



infamous for the mutiny on the 'Bounty' and his horrendous voyage through Torres Strait to the Dutch East Indies. Two of the most famous of British sailors had, therefore, formed unwitting connection between the carvers of the northeast Pacific and the carvers of the southwest Pacific.

The totem poles of Papua New Guinea differ from those of the Haida in that rarely are they painted. Whereas the Haida used earthen pigments to produce poles of colour, most of those in Papua New Guinea remained unadorned. Instead in some instances decorations of plant materials added to the texture of the poles.

The most famous poles were those of the spirit houses of the Sepik carvers. These *haus tambarans* were places of magic and religion. The most striking was that at Kanganaman, built during the nineteenth century and declared National Cultural Property many years ago. Here, beneath each of the foundation poles was the head of an enemy of the tribe. This gave mystical significance to the structure and added to the ceremonial activities centred around the building.

(*Paradise* Issue 114 of March/April 1996 featured a story on the *Haus Tambaran* in Kanganaman. The people of the village are rebuilding the *haus tambaran* which is named Wolimbit. This is the fourth Wolimbit *haus tambaran*. The rebuilding project has largely been the work of the Kanganaman people themselves, with some financial support from the National Museum.)

In the past few decades the skills of these carvers have been kept alive by the National Arts School in Port Moresby. Their services have been made available throughout the country and many institutions now have totem poles or traditional carvings adorning their buildings.

Duncanson Hall, at the University of Technology campus in Lae, is supported by a series of totem poles depicting naked male and female bodies getting ready to copulate. These totems are shown on the previous page and this page. The skill to capture their final coupling on a vertical pole and still depict two lifelike bodies demonstrates the ability of these Sepik carvers.

## CARVING DOWN THE PACIFIC

The connection between the Haida Indians and the carvers of Papua New Guinea, especially Papua, is a real one.

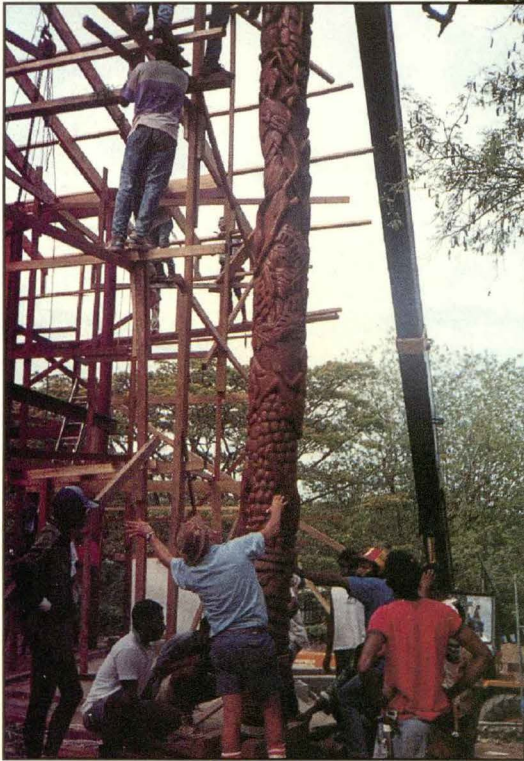
During his first voyage the world's greatest navigator, Captain Cook, had passed through Torres Strait and finally settled the query whether or not New Guinea Island and Australia were joined. In 1778 Cook's last expedition

called in at Nootka Sound, British Columbia, home of Haida peoples. Here he remarked at the beauty of the carvings and collected a striking bird mask from the *potlatch* ceremonies for the British Museum of Natural History. He was killed ten months later during his second visit to the Sandwich Islands (now known as Hawaii).

On the ship with Cook was the master Captain William Bligh, later to become

**AU MAORO MAORO LATU -  
Grow like a tree**

In the early 1990s the Board of Management of the Boroko East International Primary School (now Primary Section of Port Moresby International School) decided that their new administration building should reflect the culture of Papua New Guinea. The members chose a tall triangular glassed-in frontage, symbolic of the *haus tambaran*, supported by a totem pole.



Left: Builders put up totem pole in front of Administration Building  
Above: Administration building at school Below: Carving on totem pole



The theme for this pole was based upon the environment. It began at the lowest point with the earth, and continued through the ocean, the rainforest, to the highest point — the sky, the moon and the stars.

During the carving of this pole at the National Arts School, the children regularly visited the carvers and watched as the theme came to life (photo on left). The motto of the school, the Motu phrase — *Au Maoro Maoro Latu - Grow like a tree* — was reflected in the totem pole, as was the school song. In a small way these visits contributed to the tone of the school and gave the children of all nations an insight to Papua New Guinean culture.

From ancient times to times modern, little slices of life find their way into the great arts of mankind. These totem poles mirror the melding of the old and the new. Let them be our indicator of times past and our guide to times to come. 🌀

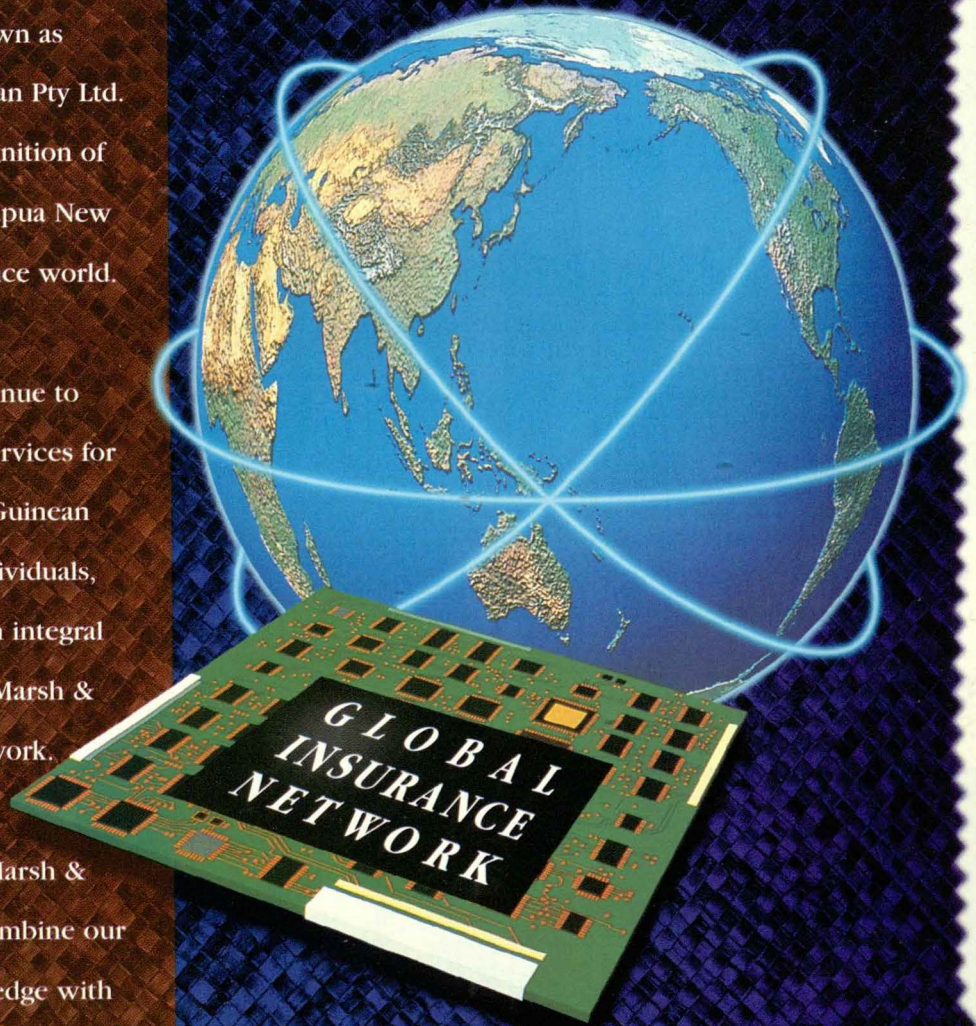


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# STUDENTS STUDY THE ELEMENTS

Story by Susan Postawko  
Photographs from PNG students  
participating in the study

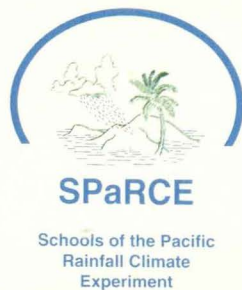
**E**verybody talks about the weather but no-one does anything about it!

The above is an old cliché that has probably been a complaint of people all over the world for many centuries. Actually, in a sense, 'someone' is doing something about the weather. Scientists around the world are studying the weather every day — and, over the past five years, students at schools on the islands of the Pacific have been helping.

The Schools of the Pacific Rainfall Climate Experiment (SPaRCE) is a co-operative field project which involves elementary, middle school, high school, college and trade school students from islands around the Pacific in making measurements of their environment. There are currently over 145 schools across Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia involved in the SPaRCE programme.

Based at the University of Oklahoma in Norman Oklahoma USA, the SPaRCE programme provides basic instruments to students who are interested in learning more about their local weather and climate. The students make daily measurements of rainfall, temperature and relative humidity. The students study their data to learn about weather patterns in their area and what long-term climate changes might be taking place. In addition the students send a copy of their data to scientists in Oklahoma. The data are put into a large data base that also contains weather data reported from meteorological services around the Pacific. This data base is used by scientists around the world to study the weather and climate of the Pacific. Because it covers over one third of Earth's surface, the Pacific basin plays a large role in global weather and climate patterns.

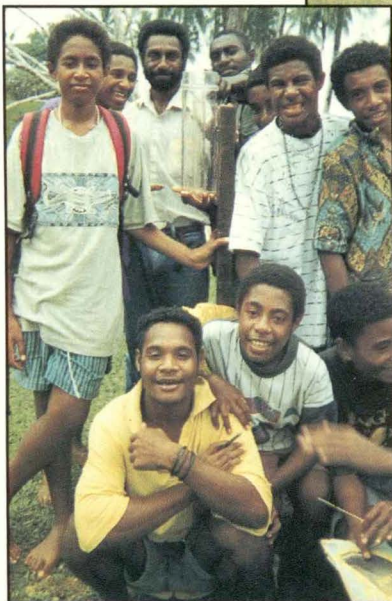
The measurements that the students



*Students from Utu High School Kavieng*



*Above: Students from Papitalai High School Manus*



*Left: Students from ECOM High School Manus*

*Below: Students from Kompiam Provincial High School*



make will help scientists understand not only what is happening in the world today, but will also help determine what, if any, changes are taking place in the climate of Earth.

People often think that scientists pretty much know what is happening in all parts of the world, but this is far from true. There are many parts of the world where we have only the most general understanding of the most basic environmental factors, such as temperature and precipitation. Even in those areas where it seems that we have an abundance of data, we still don't know how much variation there is in temperature and precipitation over relatively short distances. The measurements that the students are making as part of the SPaRCE programme will go a long way in helping scientists 'fill in the blanks'.

Photographs on the two pages of this article show students from Papua New Guinean schools who are participating in this programme.

The SPaRCE programme is open to all interested teachers and students across the Pacific island nations. For more information you can contact the SPaRCE programme at the Okalahoma Climatological Survey, University of Okalahoma, 100 East Boyd, Norman, OK, 73019 USA.

*Susan Postawko is Assistant Professor of Meteorology at the University of Okalahoma.*



Above: Students from Bundahih High School Manus

Below left: Momote Weather Office Lorengau

Below right: Students from Menyamya High School



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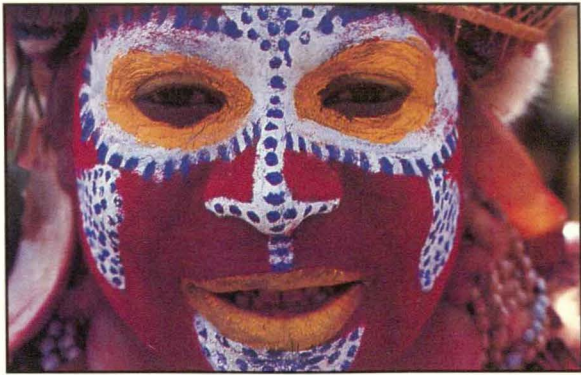


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# WALKING PICASSOS

It was at a Highlands Show that I first encountered the diverse and unique designs of Papua New Guinean body decorations. The arena for dancing was flooded with bodies coated in coloured clays amidst chants and cries of various tribal *singsings*. Skin was shiny with sweat and pig grease, glistening black, red or deep blue. Smells of fur, feathers, oil and bodies dancing continuously on the parched earth beneath the relentless afternoon sun combined to produce an aroma I came to recognise as quite distinctly Papua New Guinean.

The surroundings remain a little incongruous. As the chanting resounds and the dust rises, stalls sell fizzy drinks, crisps and filter cigarettes. Hamburgers, chewing gum and show memorabilia are ubiquitous as are visors, cameras, Hawaiian shorts and thongs. The

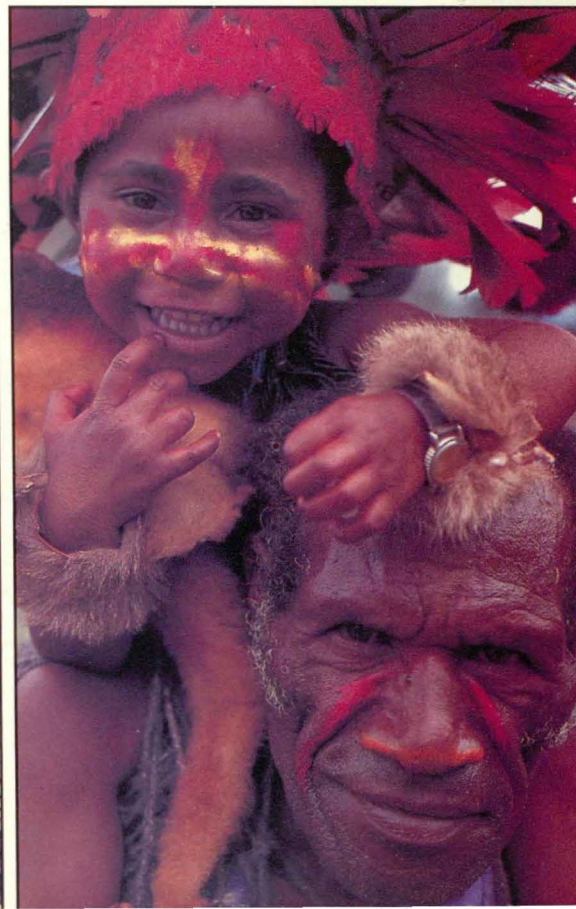
Story and photographs  
by Liz Thompson

renowned Mud Men of Asaro have taken to selling tiny replicas of their masks which sit in grey rows on the grass. Once the show is over, shell and bone decorations (in fact any piece of *bilas* considered saleable) are up for grabs.

There is a remarkable atmosphere when such an occasion takes place, primarily for the people performing and secondly for the audience. Rows of Huli Wigmen stand with iridescent yellow faces and ominous black wigs. Their skin, rich with oils and red ochre, is set off by the electric blue feathers of the bird of paradise. Snakeskin drums are struck in time. Women sway in grass skirts which catch the dust and rhythm

of their movements. The smell of smoky village fires is heavy in the air. Huge yellowing Kina shells hang like ivory between pendulous breasts. Row upon row of threaded seeds adorn their necks.

As I turn away holding my camera in the air to avoid the crush of bodies caught in a hypnotic dance I am confronted by a row of men whose skin is half smeared with white lime and half with black charcoal. Black and shiny





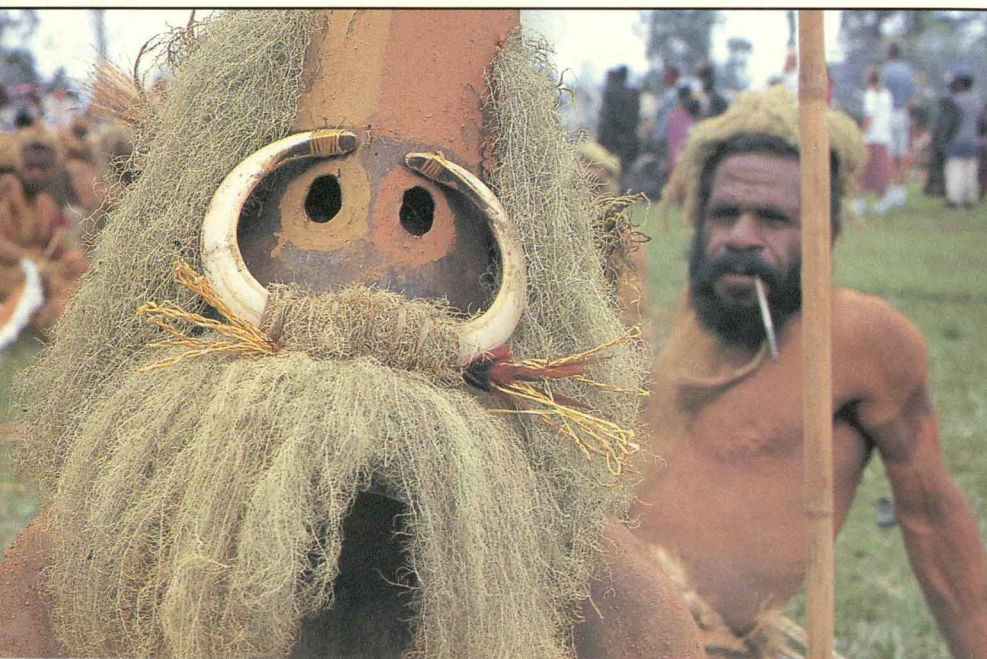
eyes peer from both sides of their faces. Clothed only in hand painted tapa cloth G-strings they utter strange and irregular moans. Beyond them stand brown, athletic bodies daubed with yellow paint; cordyline leaves on two-metre high constructions sprout from their heads. These towers of bamboo and tapa tilt and sway in time with the movements of their dance, standing far above the heads of the crowd and moving with the drunken rhythm of the galah, as though possessed with a life of their own.

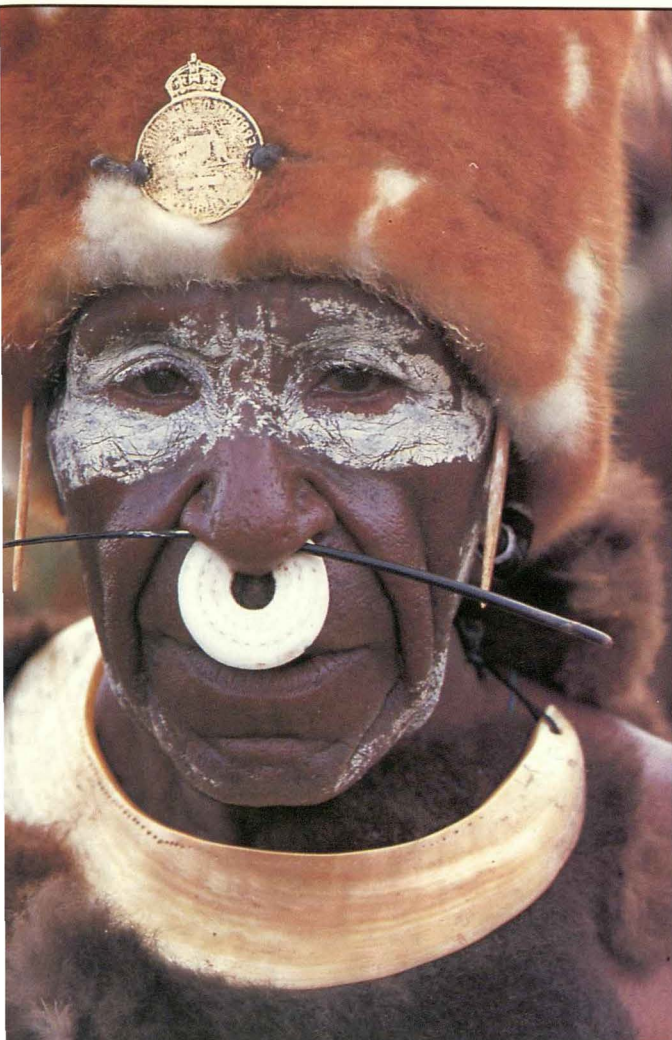
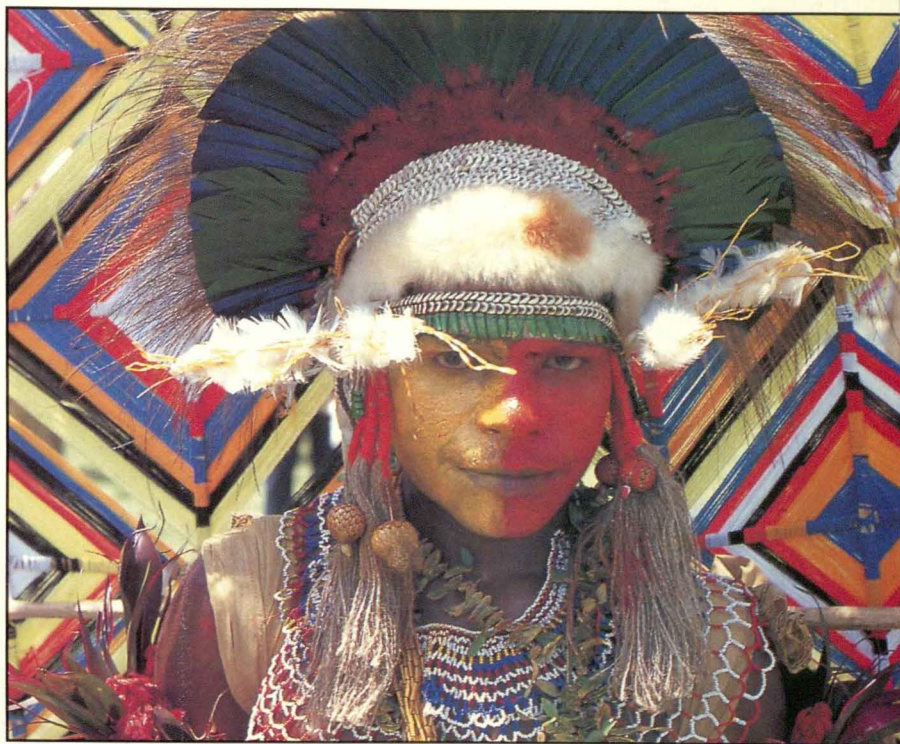
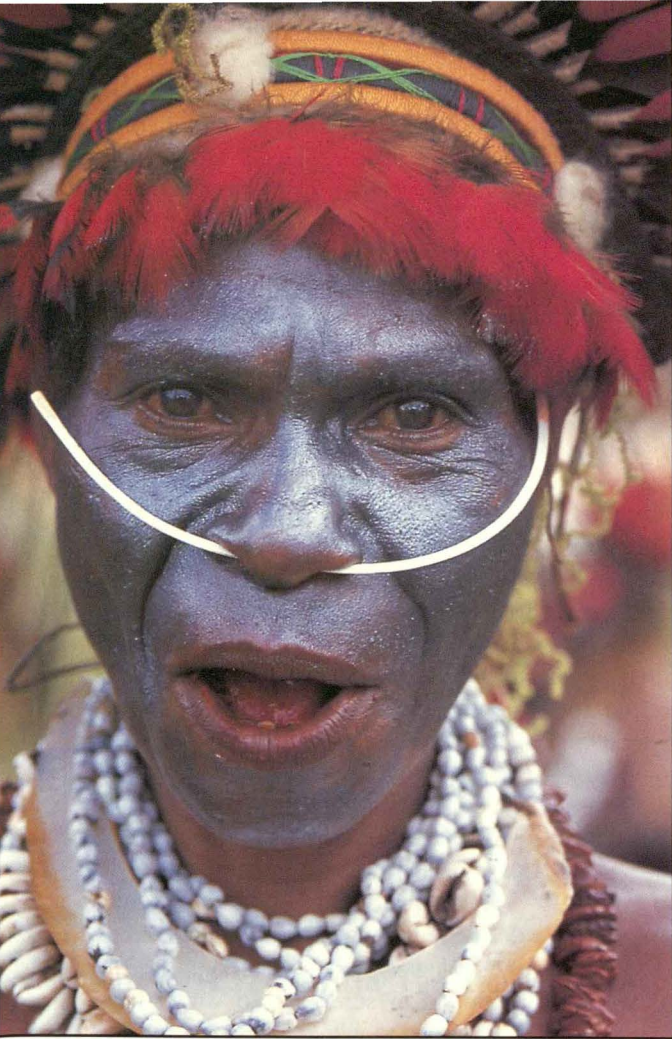
At their side the Mud Men conduct their low stooped, almost furtive dance, their backs bent and arms drooping down to meet the ground. Their masks have been made by moulding bark cloth over a vine framework and then applying mud. These figures are symbolic of the dead and their skin, which is covered in flaking mud, is likened to the rotting of corpses. The men wave small bunches of cordyline leaves behind their back in an effort to remove imaginary flies attracted to corpses.

Occasionally on the periphery of it all lie exhausted bodies. Women with deeply red oiled skins pull tobacco from their *bilums* and catch their breath beneath the shade of a tree. Children retouch each other's make-up. Stems of branches and leaves are used to re-apply paint worn off. Brushes made of hibiscus branches are splayed to create a head of bristles and dipped into water and clay colour blocks or powder paints. Small children wear headdresses packed tight with parrot feathers — reds, deep blues and yellows. Proud parents repeatedly push their offspring nearer the frame of my camera lens.

A Highlands Show, either in Mt Hagen, Goroka, Kundiawa or Wabag, is one of the unique opportunities which allows you to see representatives from many of Papua New Guinea's 800 tribes performing together.

Until recent developments in communications the mountainous terrain ensured extreme isolation, a situation which has resulted in numerous independent strands of body decoration. Available resources have often affected the content of decoration, though trading routes allow for increased experimentations.







The attitude towards body decoration and make-up varies in different areas. In some, it is used as a form of disguise. It is important that the individual is completely unrecognisable and that the use of make-up is conducive to the taking on of another personality. It is with this attitude that the use of masks takes on greater significance.

In other areas, often in the Highlands, body decoration is used to heighten one's own character or personality. The way clans choose to decorate themselves is related to tradition rather than availability of materials. People travel many miles to collect or trade for the necessary articles. For example,

people journey for days to collect oil from a tree near Lake Kutubu in the Southern Highlands. This oil has the appearance of thin car oil with a reddish tinge. It is collected and transported in long bamboo tubes and then stored in coconut shell containers hung in the house for use only at special festivals. Mixed with charcoal and clay, the oil produces shiny black or red effects.

The sale and distribution of commercial dyes have become more common, producing the intense reds, yellows and blues which are used either independently of traditional make-up or quite successfully alongside it.

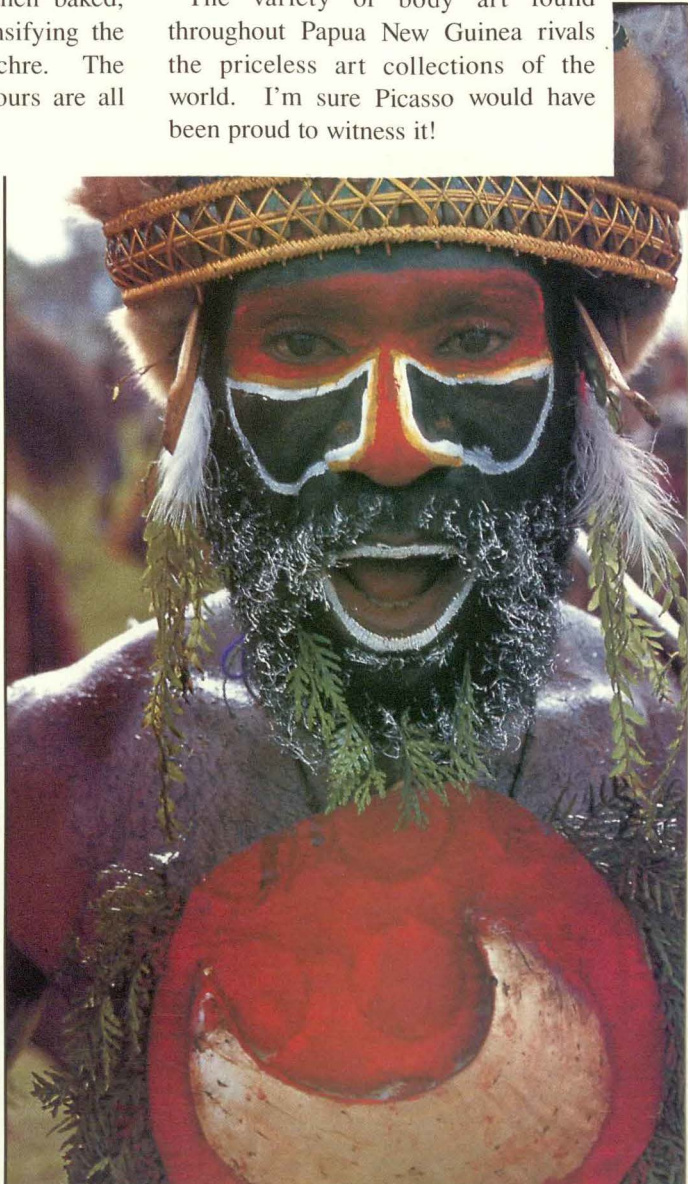
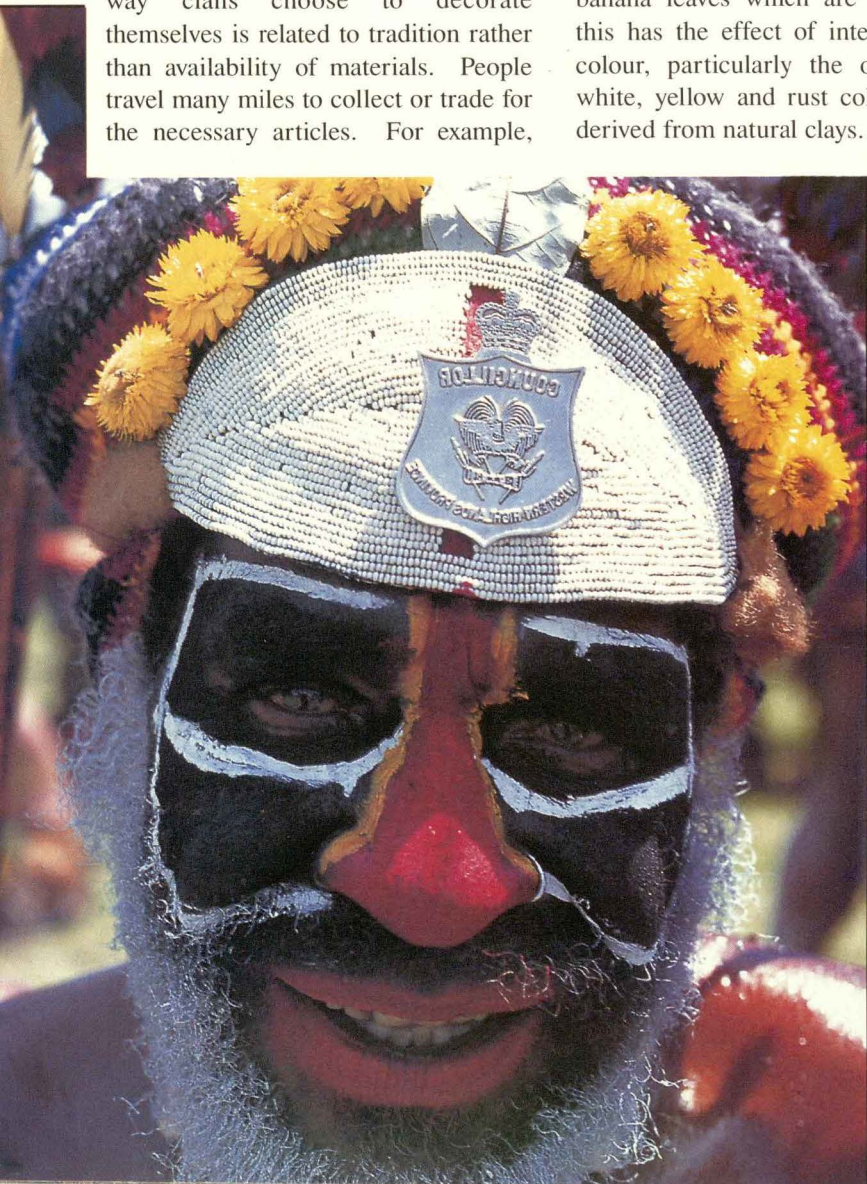
The feathers used in many of the headdresses are so precious they are carefully stored away, wrapped up in pandanus bark with bamboo strapped around them. Some are so fragile they can only be exposed to sunlight for a number of hours. Natural clays are sometimes wrapped up in a package of banana leaves which are then baked; this has the effect of intensifying the colour, particularly the ochre. The white, yellow and rust colours are all derived from natural clays.

The Huli 'Wig Men' wear wigs made of human hair. These are usually constructed on a vine framework across which bark is stretched. Gum is then applied to this and the hair is stuck on top. It is only the men who wear these wigs, and they are sometimes used to differentiate between single men and older married men; the red crescent-shape wigs represent manhood and are worn after initiation.

All these wigs may be scattered with powdered ochre and threaded with everlasting yellow daisies. Attached to the front is an electric blue fan of feathers. Behind these are the red and yellow tail feathers of the lorikeet and further back are the black cassowary feathers.

Some clans wear a strip of mottled blue snake skin across their forehead. In Hagen the most common wig is called the 'Enga Head' or 'Peng Lepa' and amongst some people it is believed that spirits rest amongst these wigs.

The variety of body art found throughout Papua New Guinea rivals the priceless art collections of the world. I'm sure Picasso would have been proud to witness it!



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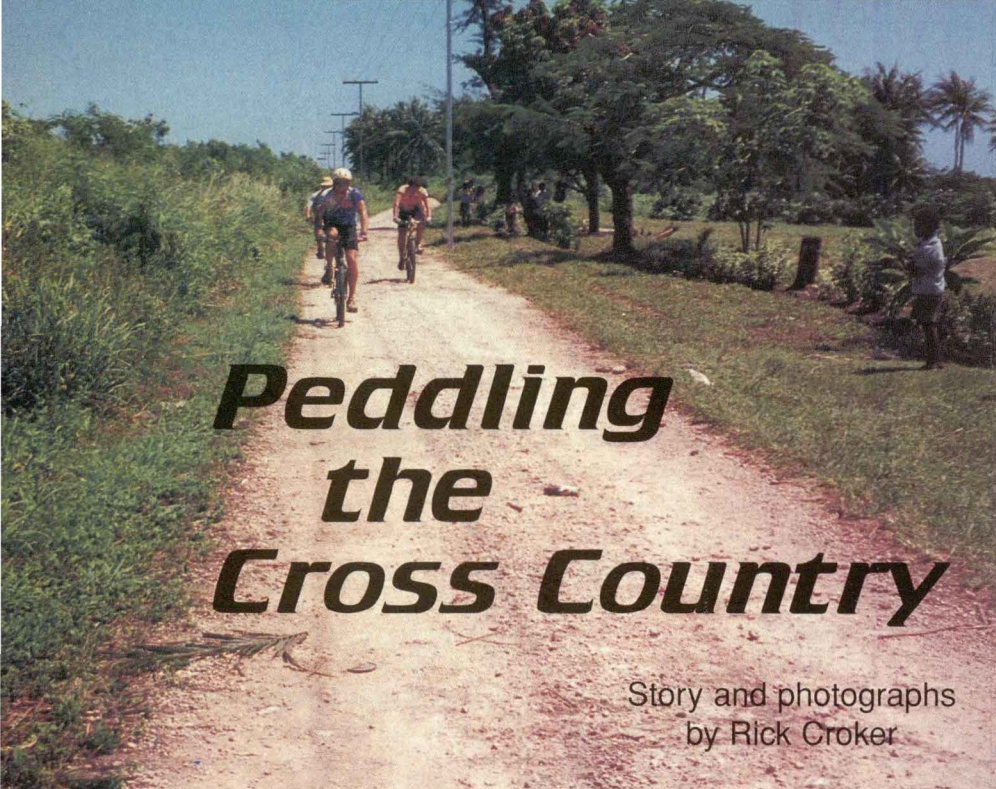
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# ***Peddling the Cross Country***

Story and photographs  
by Rick Croker

**N**ovember 15 is the date the National Cross Country Bicycle Championships will be contested in the Finschhafen district of the Huon Peninsula.

Recently, three riders from Port Moresby and four Finschhafen-based riders spent a weekend exploring this area and previewing the course for the 4th National Mountain Bike Championships. Among the riders was Edward Tieng, the winner last year and Simon Watkins, the Man of the Race in 1996 and one of the founders of the Brisbane Broncos Mountain Bike Club.

Finschhafen is a relaxing 2.5-3.5 hour ferry ride from Lae depending on whether one takes the original MV Sealark service (K20 one way) or the newer MV Gejamsao launch (K25 one way) operated by Luship.

On our arrival at the bustling Buki Wharf at Dregerhafen we were met by Ali Yasin who runs the well patronised FIOO food bar at Gagidu, his wife Grace and young son Sahazid. Ali, of Pakistani descent, has adopted the district as his own and is a walking advertisement of what the area has to offer.

From Finschhafen we travelled north-west by truck, driven by a local PMV operator who calls himself 'The Sialum Cowboy', and a troop carrier which experienced some mechanical

problems. Finschhafen to Sialum is a three hour drive on a rough road with 46 river crossings, 10 of which do not have bridges. The road follows the coastline and is absolutely breathtaking. The drive took us past many scenic wonders including the famous Sialum terraces, crystal clear streams and swimming holes such as Buteweng Falls.

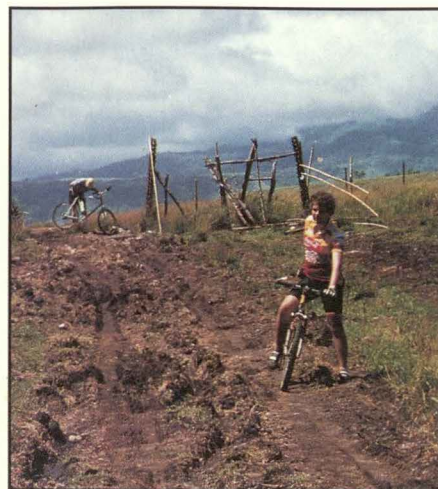
The terraces are an interesting geographic phenomenon, vast, green treeless stepped plains (four major terraces) stretching up into the foothills of the Saruwaged Range. The foundations of the terraces are limestone/coral formations laid down eons ago, covered in a rich dark soil which supports the thriving mat of natural grassland. Cattle and goats graze contentedly throughout the terraced plains. Beware the goats: they are not the smartest creatures that God put on this earth. We encountered a small goat on the one lane road just as the sun was setting behind the terraces. The goat toyed with us for approximately 2kms by running in front of the vehicle in the middle of road and refused to budge despite efforts to scare it into the bush by blasting the horn and revving the engine.

The Finschhafen-Sialum drive takes you past the doorstep of the Paradise Inn — a guesthouse set on a scenic bay,

built as a luxury escape from Lae in the colonial heydays. The Inn remains a great retreat for anyone seeking a secluded, peaceful holiday. Currently, it is home to three Geos or Rock Doctors from universities in Australia and Canada. They are part of a study that has been going on for some time involving drilling for core samples from the coral seabed to estimate temperatures and the climate of the earth up to 100,000 years ago as a means of predicting future weather patterns. They were interesting to talk to, but most importantly offered a cool beer to wash down the road dust.

Our overnight stay at Sialum provided a treat of unending hospitality from the local villagers, particularly the headmaster of the local community school. The riders had a hut reserved for their own use and the FIOO Food Bar provided the food for the hungry and weary travellers. Ali conducted a very professional planning meeting for the Mountain Bike Championship, which was attended by the District Administrator and the Presidents of the two Local Government Councils, representatives of the sponsors, the riders and race officials. The enthusiasm and support of the Sialum people for the first National Championship sporting event of any kind to be held in their area was overwhelming. They all saw it as an opportunity to promote what their region has to offer.

On Saturday morning we were up with the roosters ready for some Mountain Bike action. Much interest and enthusiasm was generated as the Moresby





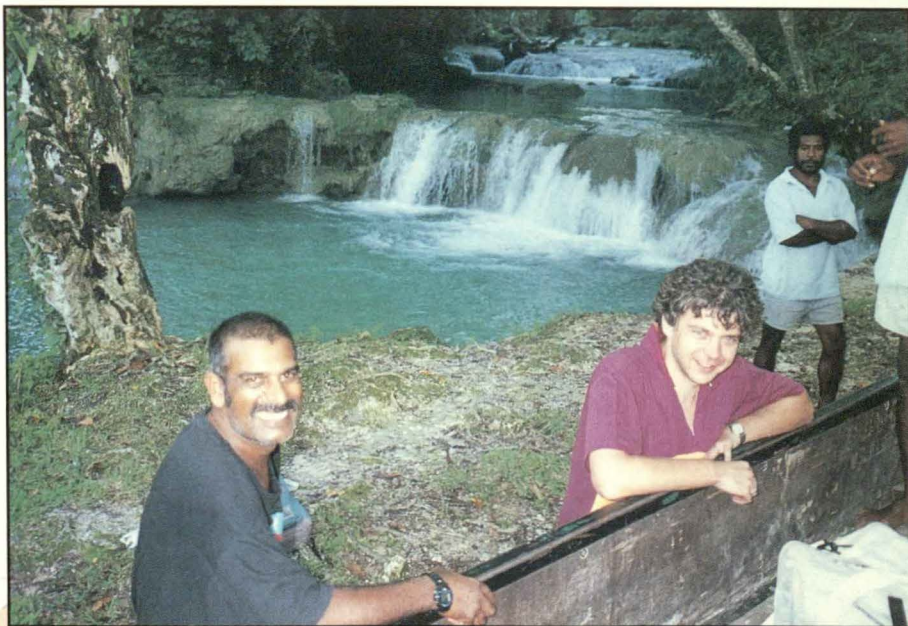
riders pieced their bikes together after a leisurely morning swim in the crystal clear waters of the Sialum Lagoon. The original plan was a 45km ride over the championship course from Sialum back south to the Musaweng River. However our overnight stay saw the riders reunited with 'Habitat Dan', an American volunteer working for Habitat for Humanity, building affordable houses for people in the bush. He was the official cameraman at the 1996 Mountain Bike Championships. Dan was eager for the riders to see his mountain village of Kukuya via Kalasa on top of the 4th Sialum Terrace at the foothills of the Saruwaged Range, and to survey the houses he has been building for the last two years.

So once again the bikes were loaded onto a four wheel drive and the party headed for the hills. Thankfully we weren't pedalling as the vehicle laboured up the four terraces, 15km of steep winding road, over limestone outcrops, mud bogs and savage potholes. After walking the last stretch of impassable road, due to roadworks, the party came to the village of Kukuya. Today, not a serene village scene, with bulldozers clearing the road, cheered on by many villagers as the dozer pushed another large tree to the ground.

After a short stay in the village the riders began the ride to Masuweng. The first 15km section back to Sialum down the terraces was a downhill racer's dream. Legs and arms were burning as the riders grimly held onto their metal and chrome steeds which bounced and recoiled off potholes, limestone, cattle grids and gutters in the dirt road. This type of riding tests skills and reactions to the extreme and is what classical mountain biking is all about. The only minor incidents encountered were Rick Croker losing a bike chain after a particularly rough bump and Simon Watkins ending up upside down on a cattle grid after being snagged by barbed wire.

The arrival in Sialum was met with some surprise by the villagers as the riders returned hot on the heels of the 4-wheel drive that had transported them up the mountain.

The next leg of the ride was a 15km



*Resting at Buteweng Falls are race organiser Ali Yasin, 1996 man-of-the-race Simon Watkins and the 'Sialum Cowboy'.*

section back to the Paradise Inn. By this stage the temperature was starting to climb and as Ali fired the starting pistol at 11:00am, we set off on a clear day climbing towards 35 degree Celsius, with the Sialum Cowboy following the riders as a support vehicle. The local riders were more accustomed to the conditions and set a cracking initial pace. This stage was an hour's grind on the hot, undulating dirt road which incorporated bicep wrenching corrugations and several creek crossings. Negotiating water crossings on a bike takes some skill and is a fine balance between speed, control and impending disaster. Most are quite rocky and have steep entries and exits, so choice of gearing becomes critical. A slip or incorrect gear saw several riders being washed downstream.

As midday approached, riders drifted into Paradise Inn for a welcome refreshment from the Sialum Cowboy support vehicle and a well-earned frolic in the cool waters of the bay.

After Paradise Inn the riders agreed to take it a bit easy in the heat of the day. More corrugations, creek crossings and kilometres of undulating dirt road afforded no shade or respite from the heat. 'On-board' water supplies were heavily taxed during this leg to avoid dehydration.

The final 15km stage was a punishing

grind to the Musaweng River but due to attrition, as the heat and distance took their toll, the number of riders began to dwindle and the Sialum Cowboy's truck began to fill with exhausted riders. The surviving riders reached Masuweng at about 3:00pm after riding 45km in 2:47:00.


Mountain biking is a great way to tour the country, certainly enhancing one's appreciation of the cool swimming holes and a restful night's sleep.

The 4th National Cross Country Bicycle Championships are open to all competitors of varying skill and ability. There is an open category, but there is also a closed category for bikes with no more than 10 gears for beginners and amateurs. The course is tough, but can be conquered by even the beginner. Mountain biking is now an Olympic sport and Ali is looking for a talented Papua New Guinean to train to enter the Sydney 2000 Olympics.

For information on how to take part in the Championships, contact Ali Yasin on phone 474 7054 (or PO Box 159, Finschhafen) or Anthony Beven on phone 321 3900.

*The major sponsors of the 4th National Cross Country Bicycle Championships are COCA-COLA and Rothmans of Pall Mall.*





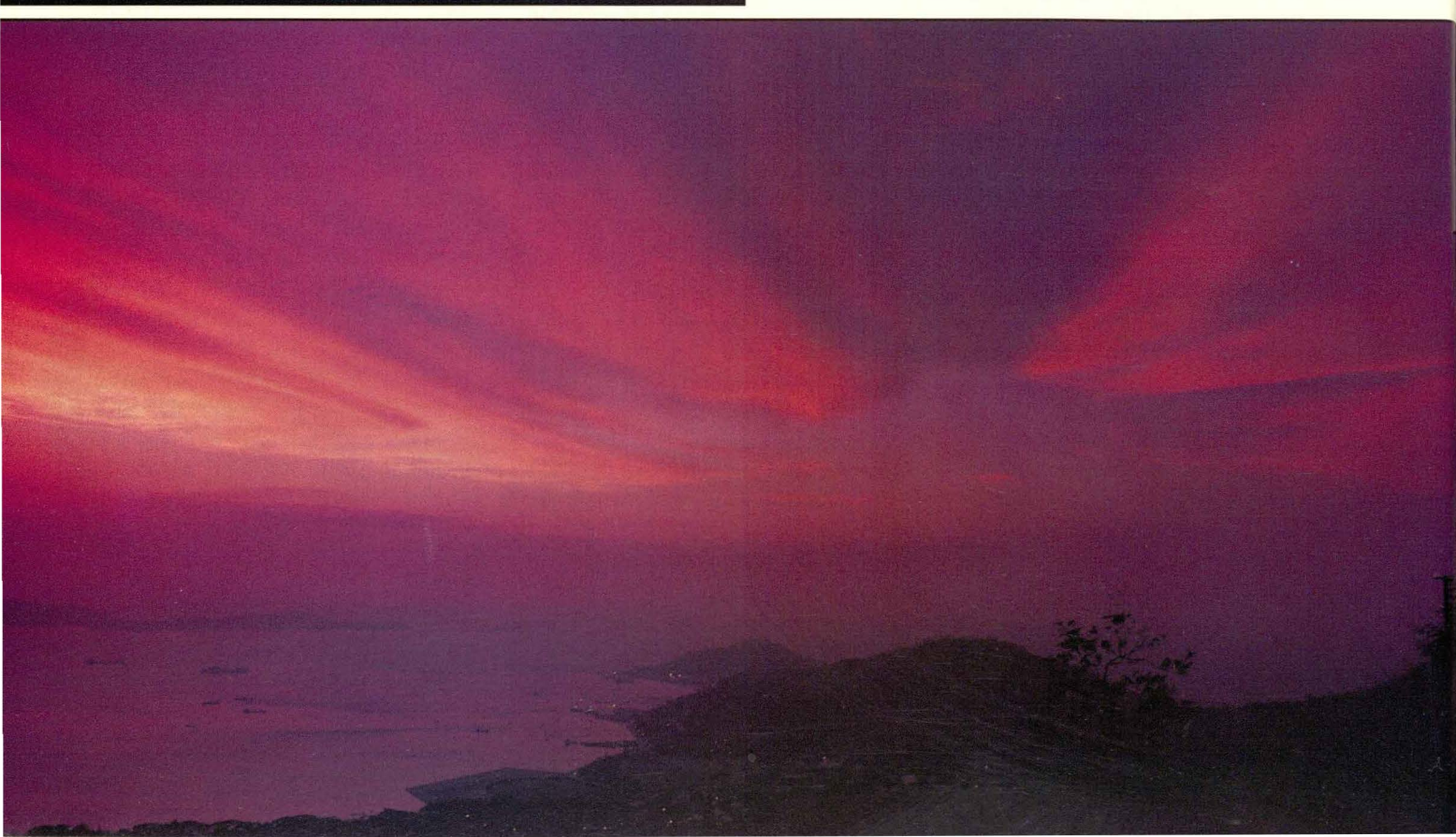
# Shades of the Sun

Story and photographs by Eric Lindgren

All the energy we use on Our Planet Earth comes from the sun. The energy in light waves is trapped by plants and used to make food, the process known as photosynthesis. Using three simple ingredients common all over the Earth — carbon, hydrogen and oxygen — plants have the skill to manufacture simple sugars in the presence of light. These in turn can be combined into more complex sugars, allowing consumer organisms down the line to make the bewildering variety of foods we know in our everyday life. No animal has this ability to make its food 'out of nothing'. We all depend on plants, yet tend to underestimate their role in our everyday lives.

Unlike the silent toil of plants we can see the role of the sun in more conspicuous ways when we feel its heat and see with its light. The two things of beauty which we witness and most often appreciate are the colours of the rising and the setting of the sun, and the lights of the aurora borealis and aurora australis.

In the tropics the auroras are not to be seen, but they are worth describing. The auroras are caused by streams of particles given off by the sun reacting with the earth's magnetic field at the North and South Poles. Because they dip steeply towards the poles the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest in the higher, colder latitudes. Energy-charged particles from the Solar Wind



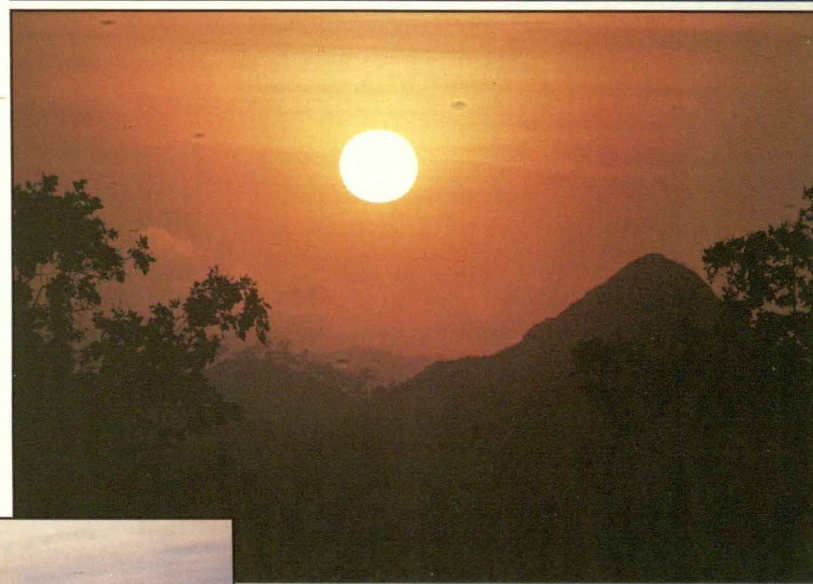
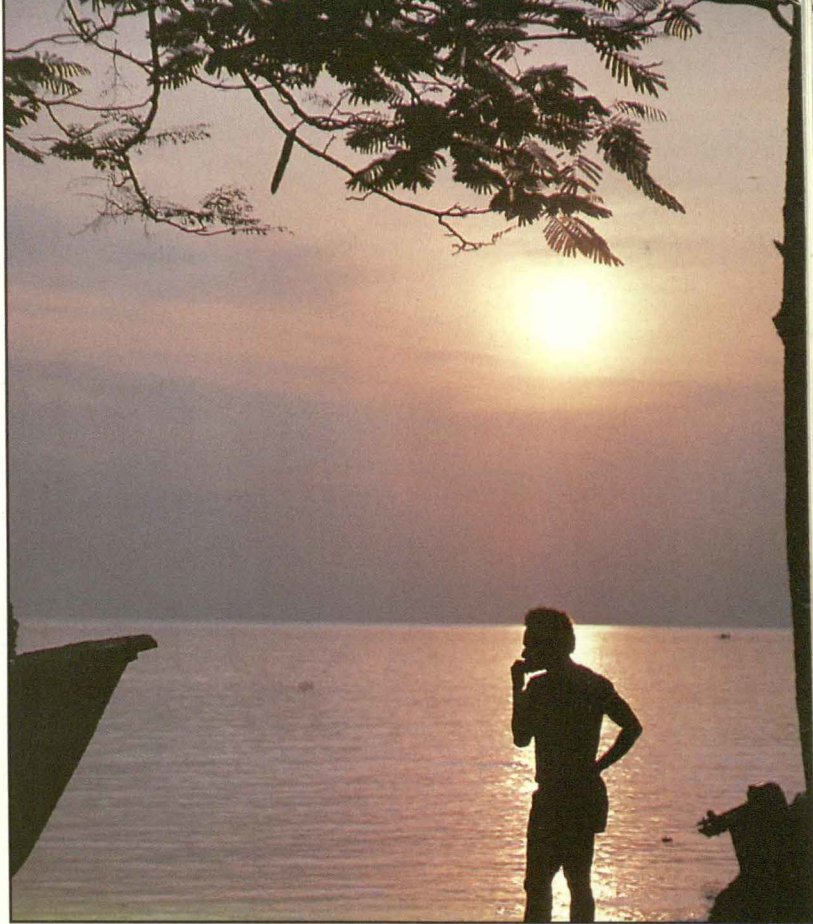
give off some of their energy in the form of light and create will-o'-the-wisp cloud-like displays in the northern and southern skies. Ever changing in form and never the same colour twice, these displays have fascinated observers throughout the ages.

In the tropics some of the most spectacular sunrises and sunsets may be seen. They are caused by a different process from the auroras — small particles of solids suspended high in the sky act as filters. They absorb certain wavelengths of the spectrum and only allow the other wavelengths through. Usually the higher frequencies of light are absorbed —the blues, violets and indigos, while the longer wavelengths — the reds, oranges and yellows, pass through. Any particles will cause this effect, as long as they selectively absorb light from the whole spectrum. Dust, snow crystals, smoke and polluting chemicals are among the variety of causes.

When the volcano Mt St Helens in western United States of America erupted a few years ago, and when Mt Pinatubo in the Philippines erupted at a later date, spectacular sunsets were reported from around the world for months afterwards. The world's most spectacular eruption was Krakatoa in Indonesia. This was a smallish island which blew its top on 27 August 1883. Almost all the island disintegrated and was turned into ash. The explosion was heard in Perth, Western Australia and places up to 4800 km away. Altogether thirty three cubic kilometres of debris was consumed, rising as dust to an incredible height. It remained in the atmosphere for almost five years and produced beautiful sunsets for all of that time.

In Papua New Guinea the comparatively recent eruptions on the Gazelle Peninsula led to coloured skies throughout succeeding months. The regular burning of the southern Papuan grasslands each dry season adds to the dust load in the sky and results in pretty skies.

To capture sunsets on film, it is best to use a fairly slow speed film, such as 200ASA print film or 64ASA for slides. You should use a tripod. It is also advisable to take more than one photograph because small changes in exposure can lead to the photo being under- or over-exposed. The colours will thus be too pale or too dark. Experience is the best teacher. Try to find a vantage point which will give a good panoramic view, and try to include something silhouetted in the foreground.



In Papua New Guinea a village house, a canoe, a tall carving or something similar will help identify the picture as being unique to this country.

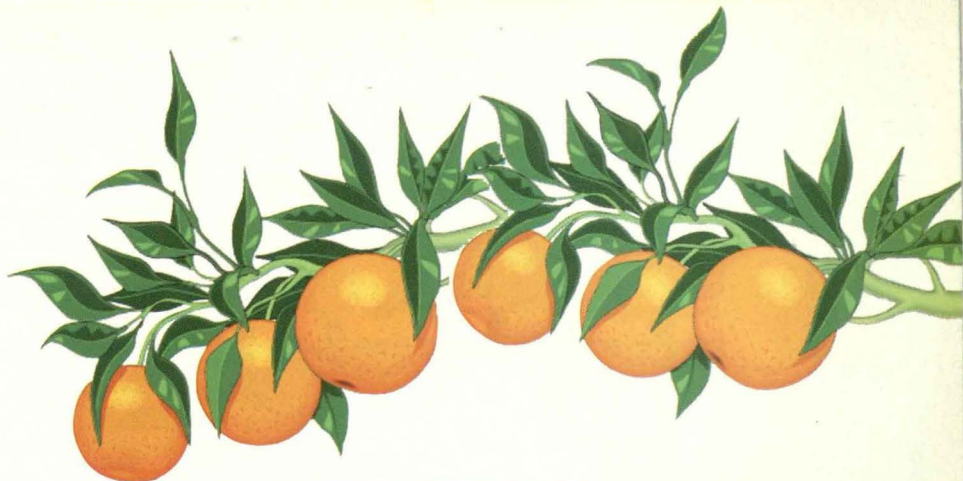
As a real challenge try to photograph the 'green flash'. This is a phenomenon seen for only a few seconds immediately after the sun has finally dipped beneath the horizon. Difficult to see with the naked eye, this flash is also one of the most difficult events of the natural world to catch on film. A high speed colour film might help. 📷




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# Bitter Sweet Citrus



 oranges or sweet *mulis* were probably introduced into Papua New Guinea by German settlers. Unlike Spanish, Australian or Californian oranges, the typical PNG variety is not a bright orange colour and has a moderately thick skin. A wild yellow orange occurs throughout the lowlands. The fruit is not very edible being mainly pith with a small central dry pith. However, a bright orange wild fruit grows in the Gogol Valley near Madang.

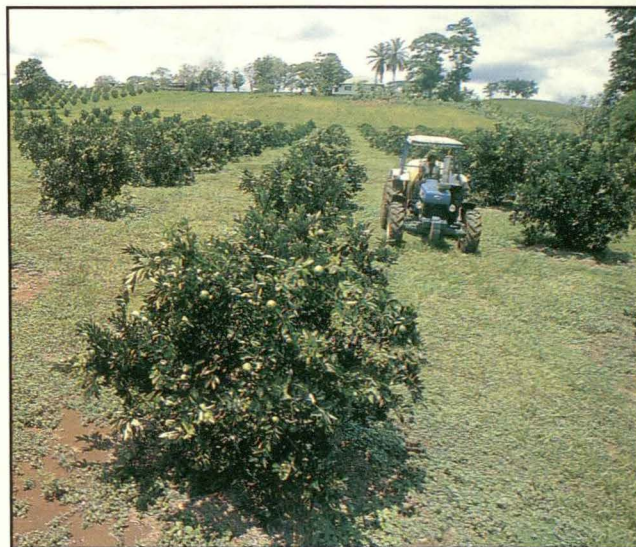
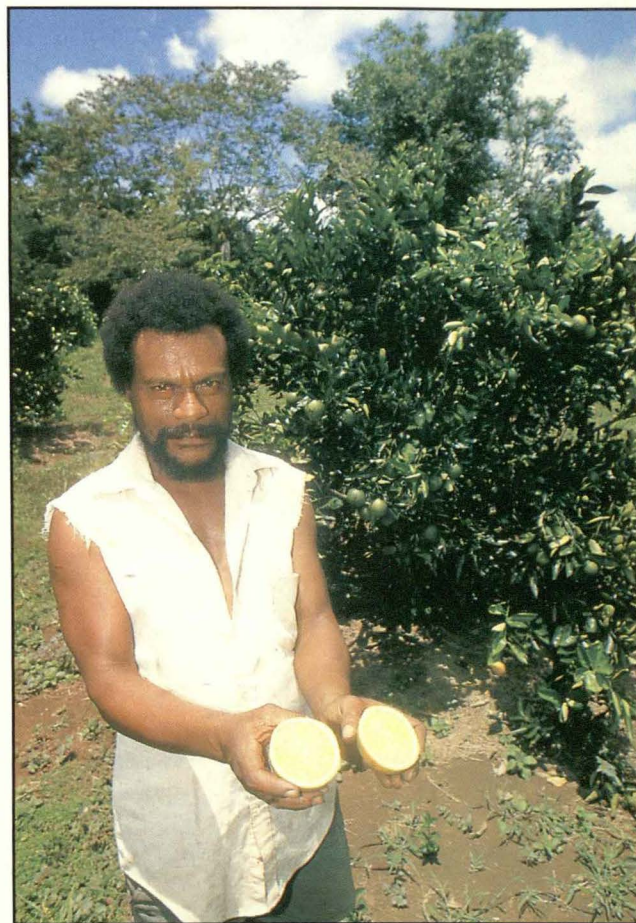
Citrus trees are subtropical to tropical in nature. The trees require full sunlight for optimum growth and production, making them viable crops to plant in Papua New Guinea. However, it is only recently that significant plantings have occurred. The trees are sensitive to wet soil and overwatering, so the trees must have adequate drainage. Spacing of about four to five metres between trees is necessary because the natural form of citrus is for the ends of the lower branches to almost touch the ground when fruit is present.

Most citrus trees have large dark leathery evergreen leaves and on some, the branches are thorny. The clusters of 2.5cm flowers, white or creamy white, are exceedingly fragrant. Only about two per cent of the flowers actually produce fruits. These fruit appear even if the flowers are not pollinated — thus citrus trees can be grown singly. Unpollinated flowers produce almost seedless fruits while pollinated trees produce fruit with seeds. Because citrus fruits do not improve in flavour after they are picked, they should be left to ripen on the tree.

Most trees produce a few fruit in the second year after planting, but usually do not produce until the third year. Thereafter, production increases annually as tree size increases. Usually, there are four or five flushes of new growth on a citrus tree each year. Each flush is capable of producing flowers, then fruit. The trees may live and bear fruit for 100 years if given the proper care.

Koitaki Plantation, a subsidiary of the Trukai Industries Company, has embarked upon a citrus farming project, planting 1152 navel orange, 3090 mandarin and 340 lemon trees. Navel oranges are 7-10cm in diameter, sweet-tasting, thick-skinned and often seedless. Standard trees grow from 6 to 8 metres. Mandarins have a delicate sweet flavour and are easy to peel because the skin is puffy and loosely attached to the flesh. Shaped like a flattened globe, the fruit are 3-5cm in diameter. Standard trees grow from 3 to 5 metres tall. Standard lemon trees grew 3 to 8 metres with the fruit varying in acidity and size. Most are 3-5cm in diameter and 6-8cm long. Navel, mandarin and lemon trees each yield about 225kgs of fruit annually.

Currently staff at Koitaki are grafting a further 2000 navel and 1000 mandarin plants. Half of the navels are either early or late varieties so will extend the harvest. Presently, guests at the Port Moresby Travelodge enjoy eating the local citrus which can also be purchased from Andersons or Boroko Foodworld.



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# AIR NIUGINI FLEET

A310-324



F28-1000

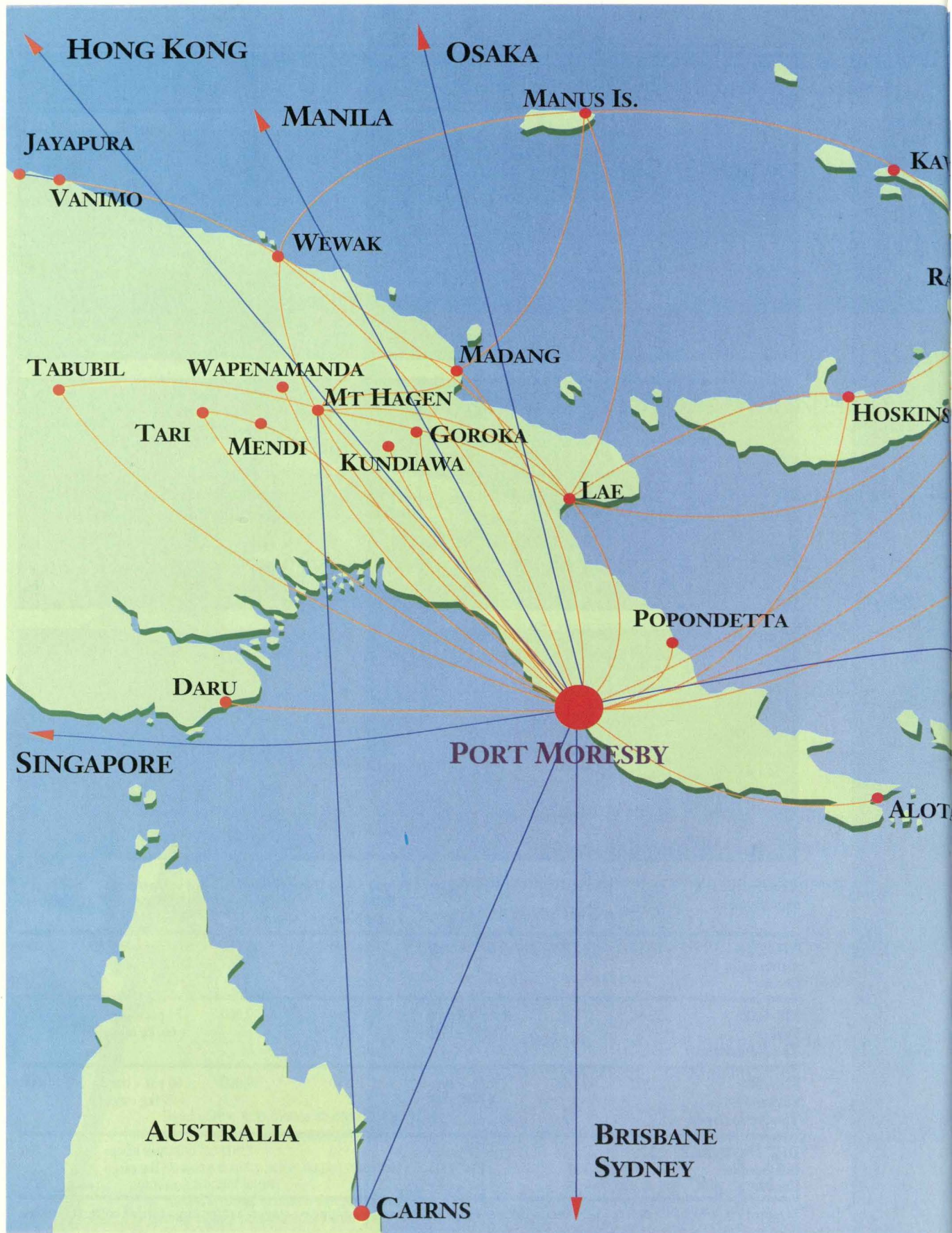


DASH-200B



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 DASH-200B 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.

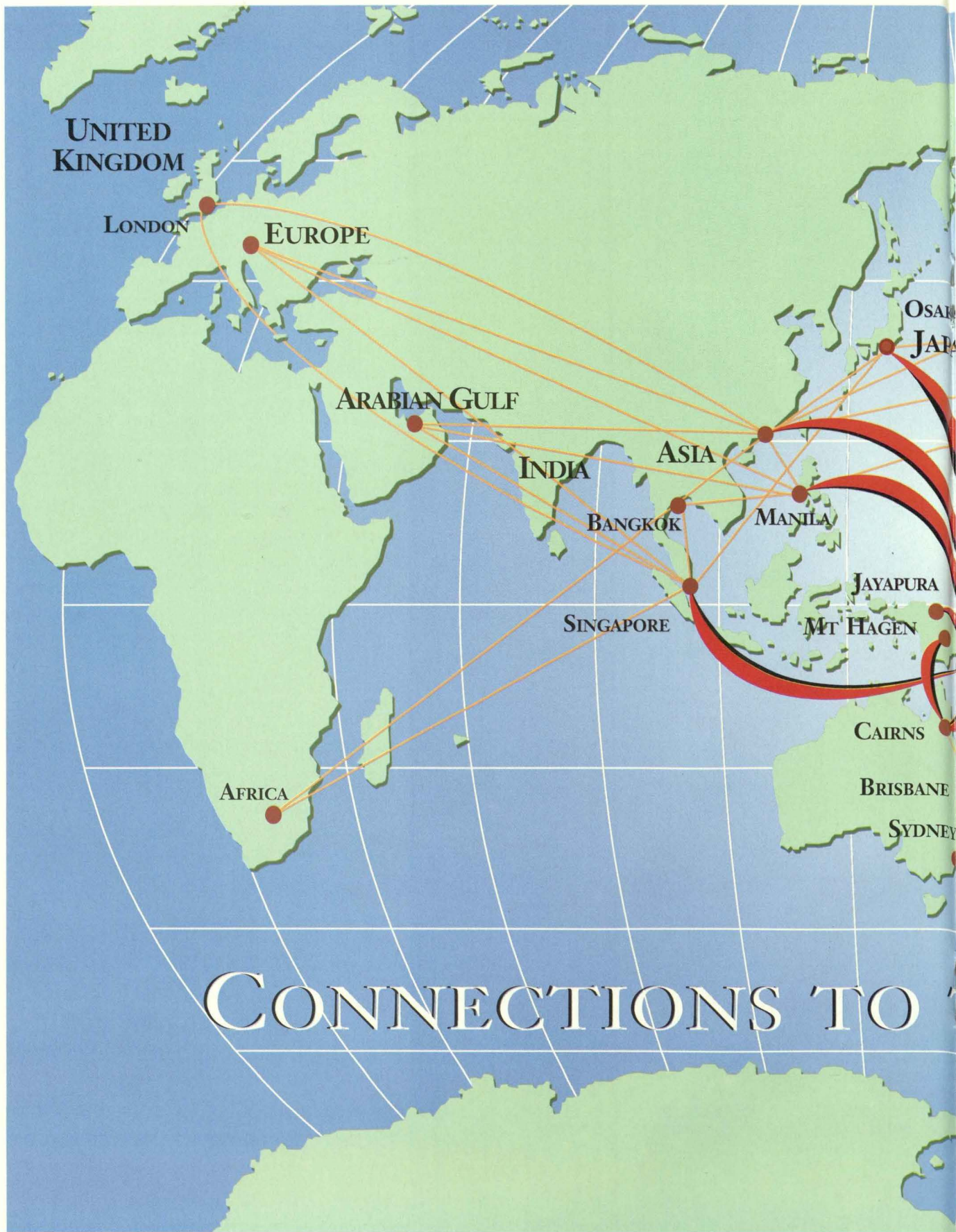


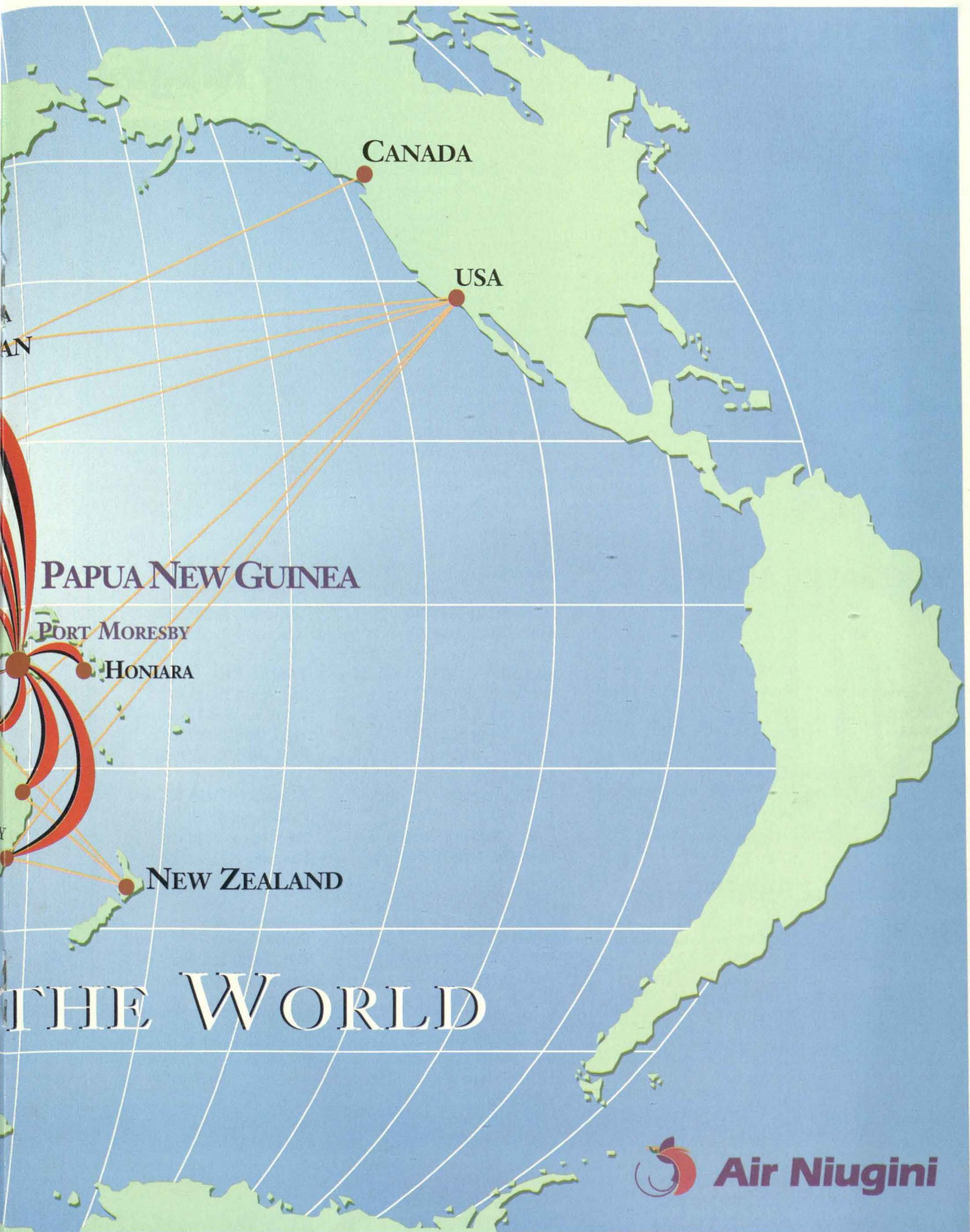




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The Investment Corporation was established in 1971 by an Act of Parliament to provide for local equity participation in investment projects where sufficient local equity was not readily available.

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*Below: Milgini Insurance House located in downtown Port Moresby is owned by the Investment Corporation Fund.*



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# MUSEUM NEWS

## OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Story by Sabati Eva  
Photographs by Ibazi Mawi

**T**he Old Papua New Guinea National Parliament Building, commonly referred to as the Old House of Assembly, stands derelict and desolate in downtown Port Moresby today.

The first building on the site was a European Hospital, built in 1905. In April 1926, after numerous complaints about the inadequacy of the building, a new hospital was built on the same site. When the Port Moresby General Hospital was opened on the Taurama Road in 1958, the European Hospital ceased functioning and the building was taken over by the Administration as the venue for Legislative Council meetings.

The basement of the old hospital was converted to accommodate the archives and records of the Papua and New Guinea Administrations and the Museum. Following the first general elections in 1964, the building became the home of the House of Assembly. It continued to be used as the Parliament building during self-government and after Independence until Parliament moved to the new Haus at Waigani in 1984.

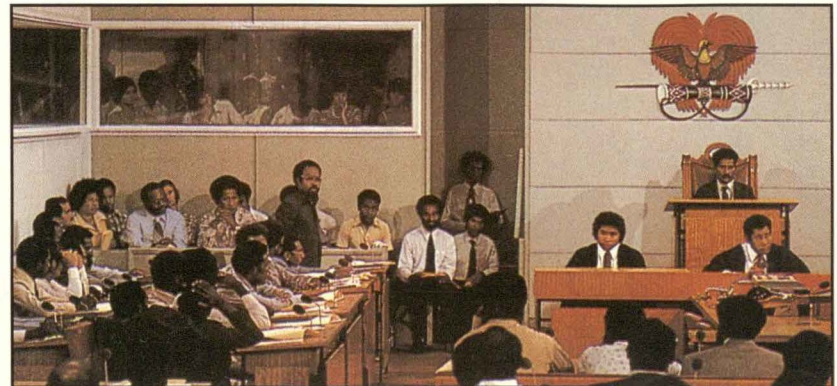
Since then, the building has suffered from gross neglect and lack of care and maintenance. Squatters moved in, and a fire destroyed the main chamber, the public gallery area and the office used in the 1970s by The Chief (Sir Michael Somare).

The Government has now transferred the building from the Central Provincial Government to the National Museum and Art Gallery, to allow the Museum to carry out restoration work and preserve this historical building as a political museum.

It is estimated that the cost of restoring the Old House of Assembly to its original state will be approximately five million kina. It is planned to have the work completed by the year 2000 and for the official opening to



Above: *The old Legislative Council, House of Assembly and the Parliament after Independence until the new Parliament Haus was opened*  
Below: *Inside the old Parliament building*



take place on 16 September as the country celebrates its 25th Silver Jubilee of political Independence.

The National Museum and Art Gallery is actively seeking donor funding for the project. A major nationwide fundraising is also planned to commence later this year.

*Anyone wishing to receive more information about the project or to make a pledge to help restore this historical monument of our country's colonial and political history, please contact:*  
*Public Programmes Division of the National Museum*  
*PO Box 5560, Boroko NCD*  
*Tel 323 5890; Fax 325 1779*  
*Email: <pngmuseum@compuserve.com>*



# CREATIVE WRITING

## SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Floods, landslides and mudflows are natural events in Papua New Guinea's tropical terrain that often threaten the lives and livelihoods of rural people. Ngadup Maring's vivid account of one such event tells of a family's race against nature to save their lives while they watch in anguish as their village is buried under mud. *The Mudflow that Destroyed a Family's Home* was selected by Paradise as an excellent example of a story that recaptures a true event from one individual's experience. Paradise has always been known as a pictorial magazine. We feel that the high quality of writing in Maring's story has the same effect as a good photograph, giving the reader an immediate sense of nature's power with words that depict the intensity of the disaster.

**We are therefore pleased to award the First Prize in the Short Story Competition to Ngadup Allan Maring from Lae.**

The prize of Runner-up goes to **Alfred Faiteli** for his story *The Witch*, to be published in the next issue.

Three other stories have been selected for honourable mention. These are:

- *Yaraka Waterfall* by **Joseph Martin**, a Grade 7 class mate at Kundiawa International Primary School of the winner of the category Best Story by a School Student — **Junior Moina**. (Junior's story was published in the last issue.)
- *Ninety-Eight Years* by **Steven Mavii Gimbo** of Madang
- *A Visit to Baiyer Zoo* by **Beneth John**, a Grade 6 student at Ambuga Community School in the Western Highlands.

All of these stories will be published in Paradise in due course. Some other competition entries will be published next year.

### The Mudflow that Destroyed a Family's Home

by Ngadup Allan Maring

Early on the morning of October 15, 1992, Yaras Maran and his brother Gugurub awoke — after a heavy storm that had lasted all night — to discover Gugurub's bicycle buried up to its axle in the sodden ground.

Working hard the two men managed to push the bicycle up onto a hill portion of the Highlands Highway where Yaras and his family lived in the Markham Valley. Then, fearing that many roads may be closed due to flooding, Gugurub left immediately to ride home. It was 7.00am.

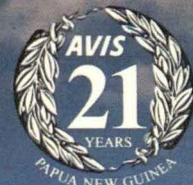
At 7.30am the Marans were preparing breakfast, when a shout broke the silence. *Hurry! Get out, get out!* frantically shouted a friend who lived at the end of the village. *The levee has burst its bank. A 20 foot mudflow is heading in our direction...!* (He had heard the news on the radio.) The mudflow was the result of movement down a hillside of rain-soaked volcanic soil from Mt Yaras.

Yaras rushed out to look at the river flowing past his home. Everything seemed normal. Then a deafening roar

filled the air. Paralyzed momentarily, Yaras watched in horror as the east-west flowing river suddenly transformed itself into a swirling, bubbling mass. Within seconds the current violently reversed its direction — it was now pushing upstream!

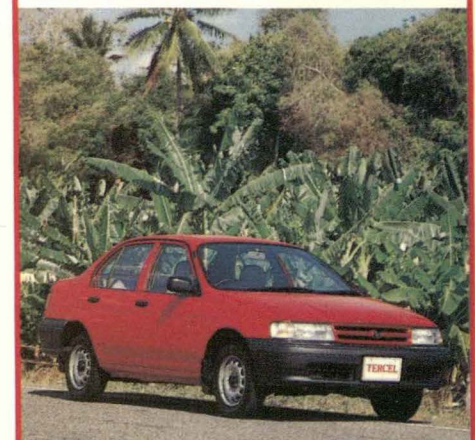
As the river burst its bank, Yaras barely had enough time to shout a warning to his wife, Sagat. Within minutes their home was under more than half a metre of water. Desperately they fought against the rapidly rising floodwaters, trying to elevate their belongings. Suddenly their priorities changed as they realised their lives were at stake.

He shouted to his wife, *we have to abandon now!* Yaras grabbed his two youngest children, Jeffery 6 and Grace 3, and carried them to the higher hilltop. The water was now more than a metre deep and still rising. By the time Yaras returned to his home to help his eldest daughter and wife, the current was becoming increasingly turbulent and throughout the village hysterical cries for help could be heard.



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Once Yaras was sure his family was safe, he went to help neighbours. One family he rescued was his wife's sister and her 8 year old daughter. The husband, a policeman, was away in Lae City.

They were now carrying the small babies and children. All the men were helping, throwing the children onto higher ground.

By now Yaras was experiencing great difficulty as the mud beneath the water surface began to rise up around his legs. He was also suffering pain and discomfort from being struck by tumbling rocks and other debris originating from the river bed. Desperately he struggled to keep afloat so as not to be carried along by the forceful current of the mudflow. Further hindrances to the rescuers were various household items such as beddings, gardening tools, radios and stoves, both visible and submerged, that were also being dragged along in the current.

And all the while, just to add to the confusion, the storm continued raging overhead, the wind blew and the rain poured. Steadily the flood water rose.

By 10.30am the Yaras family along with four others marooned on the hilltop, waited and wondered what would happen next. Surrounding them were many other people scattered atop the higher ground in the valley, some clinging to their valuable possessions, others holding onto their dogs.

A metre high mudflow was moving in their direction, encircling the entire village and creating a new mud levee. They were now totally cut off.


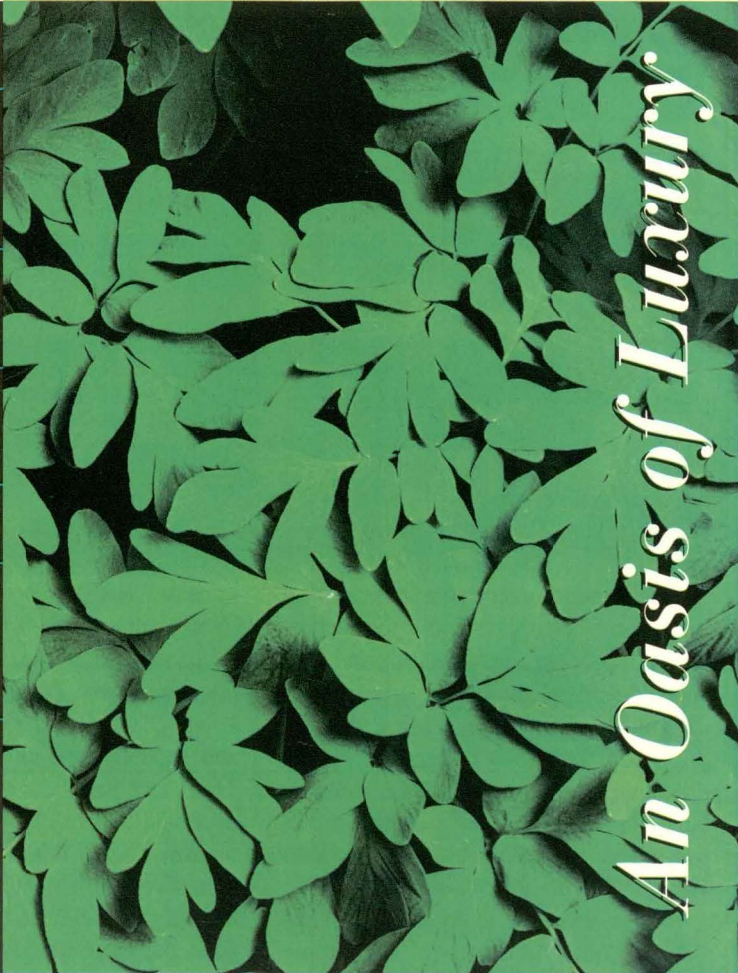
Immediately Yaras realised the consequence of this new danger: the floodwater would have no escape now and with the help of the pouring rain the water level had the potential to rise continuously. Quickly Yaras scanned the horizon for higher ground in which to relocate his family.

There was none.

Terrorstruck and helpless, they watched the approaching mudflow and the steadily rising floodwaters as they reached the eaves of the hill. Then a miracle — the water level stabilised.

Soon darkness fell, bringing an inky blackness accompanied by the unsettling sound of the driving rain and the constant roar of the mudflow around them. Nobody slept. There were 13 people on the seven square-metre hilltop. The major cause of concern was that the children kept slipping down the sloping hillside.

About midnight the rain finally stopped and with an enormous sigh of relief the Marans watched as the floodwaters slowly subsided. Finally daybreak arrived, revealing the extent of the damage. The water had receded but the whole village was now buried beneath nearly half a metre of mud. Yaras decided it was time for the family to move on. After checking on the safety of their friends nearby, the Marans began their five-kilometre journey, wading through the disaster area. That evening they reached dry land and safety. All they had left were the muddy clothes they were wearing. The following day, Yaras' brother arrived and took the family into his home. Tragically, the Marans had lost everything. ☹

<p>Accommodation</p> <p><i>In the heart of Lae</i></p> <p>Convention and Business Centre</p> <p>Restaurants</p> <p>Lounges</p> <p>Fitness Centre</p> <p>And More</p>	<p>Apartments</p> <p>Suites</p> <p>Executive Rooms</p> <p>Deluxe Rooms</p> <p>Haus Win</p> <p>Bulolo Room</p> <p>Board Room</p> <p>Vanda Fine Dining</p> <p>Kokomo's Coffee Shop</p> <p>Luluai's Italian Restaurant</p> <p>Aero Bar</p> <p>Sportsman's Bar</p> <p>Tennis Court</p> <p>Swimming Pool</p> <p>Aerobics</p> <p>Gymnasium</p> <p>Travel Agency</p> <p>Gift Shop</p> <p>Boutique</p> <p>Car Rental</p>		
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## BOOK REVIEW

by Paul Barker

### THEY CAME FOR SAVAGES 100 YEARS OF TOURISM IN MELANESIA



NGAIRE DOUGLAS

Published by Southern Cross  
University Press 1996

In *They Came for Savages* Ngairé Douglas explores a century of tourism in three Melanesian States — Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. She examines the evolution of tourism, particularly focusing on the influence of each country's colonial past in shaping the form of their present industries. The book merges a lively narrative on the personalities and events which have featured in the history of tourism in this region, together with sound analysis of the determining factors and constraints moulding each country's industry.

The relatively sluggish growth of tourism in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands since 1970 is contrasted with the unexpectedly buoyant industry which has developed in Vanuatu, which had been a relative backwater for tourists in earlier years.

Papua New Guinea, as the largest, most culturally and environmentally diverse, and generally more accessible of the three states, was long seen as holding strong tourism potential. Dr Douglas argues, however, that official ambivalence to tourism by the colonial administrators, sustained by post Independence leaders and officials, has led to

inconsistent policies and half-hearted support for the industry. This was despite an onslaught of consultants and tourism plans generated since the mid-1960s following a World Bank country report which had declared the industry to be respectable and indicated it provided significant prospects for the country.

Dr Douglas suggests that the Solomon Islands experienced relative administrative neglect as a small colony far removed from Britain. Poor infrastructure and access, combined with uncertain, belated, but overly bureaucratic efforts to foster tourism, have contributed to the industry still remaining small and localised.

By contrast, the book suggests that with the twin colonial administrations in the Condominium of New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) concentrating on protecting their own turf, the relatively dynamic private sector was left to successfully develop an industry largely unimpeded either by rules or incessant plans and institutional interference. Unlike Papua New Guinea particularly, which concentrated on other apparently more lucrative industries, Ngairé Douglas argues that the tourism industry was more critical to Vanuatu's less diversified economy, and also fortuitously benefited from the country's launch as an international finance centre.

The first phase of tourism considered in the book was the stream of exploring travellers (*allocentrics*) who started arriving in (what is now) Papua New Guinea around the 1880s, in search of the unique travel experience in remote regions where no specific tourism facilities existed. Although exotic landscapes and culture were sought, contact with the indigenous population was relatively superficial. As the number of these travellers was quite modest, they were generally welcomed and hosted by the resident expatriate population.

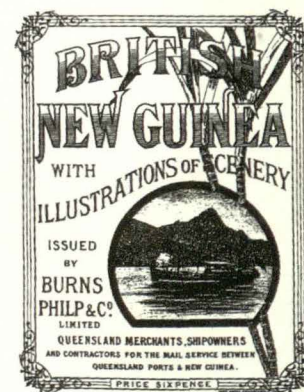
Melanesia has long appealed to the tourist seeking to escape from

the well trodden tracks. However, apart from the real enthusiasts, such as amateur naturalists and photographers from Europe and North America, until the advent of the jet aircraft it was largely the preserve of travellers from the relatively small Australian market. As early as 1884 specific tourist excursions were being organised to Papua New Guinea, particularly through the company Burns Philp, which long dominated sea transport through much of Melanesia until after WW2, and even much of the land-based accommodation, for example in Port Moresby.

Cruising became a popular way to visit Melanesia from the 1930s and remains of major importance in Vanuatu, where red tape for visiting vessels has been minimised. It provided the opportunity to travel without recourse to the limited on-shore accommodation or any discomfort.

In 1933 Sir Hubert Murray, the Lieutenant Governor of Papua, privately expressed his ambivalence to such tourism, writing, *we get large steamers, up to 20,000 tons, coming up here with tourists. They do not do us much good, for they spend but little, except with Burns Philp.* On the other hand he also indicated concern that when these tourists provided money to the indigenous people, especially children, they encouraged begging and inflation. It appears, however, that some local entrepreneurs, from Hanuabada village for example, were already making a living from showing tourists from cruise liners around their houses and selling artifacts.

Although communities have long seen economic opportunities from tourists, the book highlights the concerns over tourism from administrators, church and many community leaders. Their concerns focused particularly on avoiding disrupting, exploiting or commercialising the local culture and values, unduly raising expectations, undermining moral standards or being dominated by outside commercial interests, particularly monopolies.



*Burns Philp's first handbook for travellers, published in 1886*

Dr Douglas points out that, while these are still concerns, social change, both positive and negative, has occurred throughout Melanesia from a range of influences. There is thus no reason to exclude the development opportunities which can be provided from tourism, especially employment.

Since the time when Dr Douglas researched this book, despite the handicaps, tourism numbers to Papua New Guinea appear to have risen, particularly for niche activities. Assuming the veracity of the statistics, it is the result of new investment in infrastructure and facilities, including aircraft and vessels, more open investment rules, competing airlines and more effective promotional efforts.

The continued search for *The Lost Paradise* — of vast rainforests, mountains, exotic natural history, clean rivers, pristine oceans and reefs, vibrant local cultures and natural hospitality — will remain the lure of tourists to Melanesia into the future. Melanesia has every opportunity to take a small but valuable slice of the global tourism market if it can sustain these prime resources and develop the capacity and range of tourism products which appeal to the adventurous.

Ngairé Douglas is to be commended on her entertaining and thought provoking book, which packages a history and analysis of major aspects of the tourism industry in this region into a single, readable volume.

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# FRENZY !

Text by Danielle Johnson  
Photographs  
by Danielle Johnson  
and Chris Robin

Six of the world's eight species of marine turtles live in, or migrate through, the waters around Papua New Guinea. Of these, most is known about the green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*. I once watched an old female green sea turtle with a carapace more than a metre long come ashore from her home among the seagrasses. It was a clear night and the matron was purposeful in carrying out her single mission.

At the base of a sand dune, stars reflecting in the water behind her, though she was too myopic to see them, the giant cleared a depression in the surface sands with great sweeps of her front flippers. She then began the excavation of the pear-shaped chamber in which to deposit up to 200 moist, soft leathery eggs, digging it out to the full reach of her hind flippers. When the sand was gently packed over the egg mass, she left her offspring to their

own devices, and headed back to sea. She would return to the same site several times through the year, at fortnightly intervals, to lay another clutch of eggs.

Further down the beach the outcome of a previous nesting episode was unravelling. After several weeks of incubation in the moist, warm sand, the eggs were hatching. Each little turtle takes several hours to dig its way up from the egg chamber, which can be more than 60 centimetres deep. The hatchlings usually wait just sub-surface until their numbers are great enough to begin their frantic race to the water, like a group of surfies racing to catch the big wave.

The mad scramble for the water may have evolved as a mechanism to escape predators. The little 10 centimetre hatchlings are ripe pickings for land crabs, birds, snakes and small mammals. Because the nest must be constructed

above high-tide line, many little turtles have to sprint more than 30 metres — a long way to be exposed to such dangers.

The rapid muscular activity involved in digging out of the nest and crawling down the beach requires large amounts of energy. Reptiles rarely have such energetic charges. Experiments with loggerhead turtles have revealed little turtles have their own metabolic adaptations which enable them to cover the ground as quickly as possible on their limited fuel reserves.

Once in the water, hatchlings swim almost continuously for about 24 hours, a period called the frenzy. When the frenzy subsides, the vigorous swimming continues during daytime only, for there are still sharks and carnivorous fish to avoid. It's a perilous welcome to life. The young ones will not be seen again in the waters of the continental shelf until they have grown to 20 centimetres across.



Above: A female excavates a body cavity in the sand with her front flippers, before digging out the egg chamber. This chamber is deep in the moist sand where cave-ins are less likely. Right: Hatchlings head for the surf after dark, the preferred frenzy time for green turtles.

Below: A female green turtle heads back to sea with a cumbersome push-pull movement of all four flippers across the sand. Hawksbill turtles and loggerheads have the more efficient alternate limb movement common to land animals.



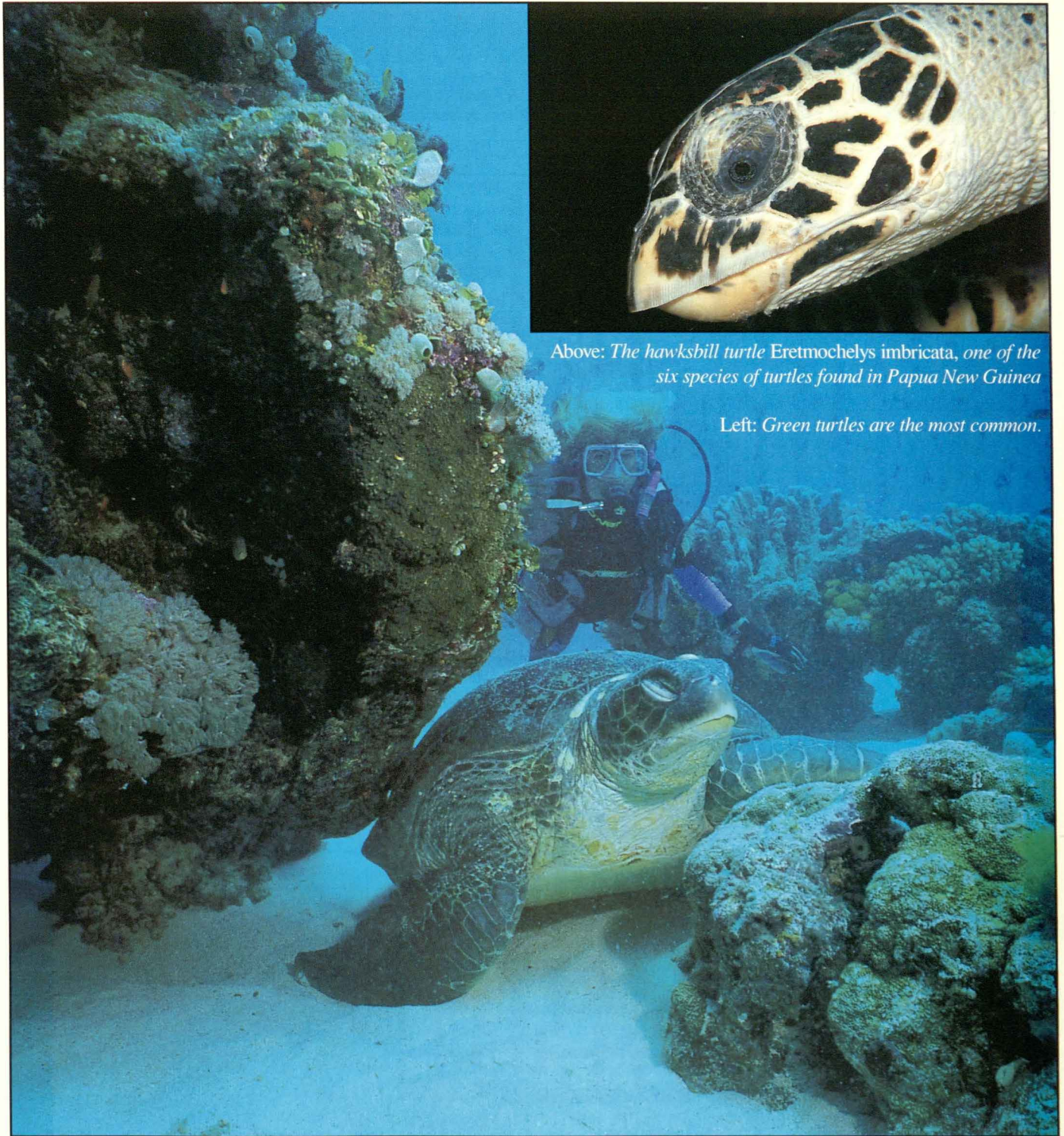
This missing-at-sea period was once coined the 'lost year', though it is now known to be much longer. In some cases, it can be decades.

Hatchlings are initially attracted to the sea from their nest by the light reflected from the surface of the water. Once adrift, they swim directly offshore. The direction of the waves is their primary cue used in this migration. Waves which enter shallow waters near the beach will refract until they move toward the shoreline. Thus, by continually swimming into the waves, turtles can maintain an offshore course. The hatchlings will hold this course, swimming out for many kilometres.

But once out to sea, shoreline information loses its impact. Where do little sea turtles go, and how do they navigate through a vast ocean with no obvious landmarks?

The answer is that some lucky little turtles find a sargassum mat, crawl onto it, and go wherever the current takes them. They may drift in major currents or circle in local eddies, feeding on the small fish and invertebrates which harbour in the sargassum. This is just as well, as the little creatures would wear themselves out beyond the fertile waters of the continental shelf just looking for daily forage.

Elsewhere, another lifeboat comes to the rescue. At fronts where different bodies of water come together, downwellings in the ocean draw in anything floating in the vicinity: food sources, algae, debris to sit on, little floating turtles. Life looks good if you're an epipelagic, planktonic, air-breathing little animal.



Above: *The hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata, one of the six species of turtles found in Papua New Guinea*

Left: *Green turtles are the most common.*

There comes a time when the pelagic migrants come home to roost. Returning to their natal beaches to nest, the turtles must now not only maintain course, but must also follow some map sense to direct them home. For this, they need to know not only where they're going, but also where they have come from. This can be up to 2000 kilometres away. Green turtles are especially good at this, not only being

faithful to their previous nesting beach, but often even to the same site.

There is some evidence that the Earth's geomagnetism provides directional information to the turtles, but the compass sense remains a mystery.

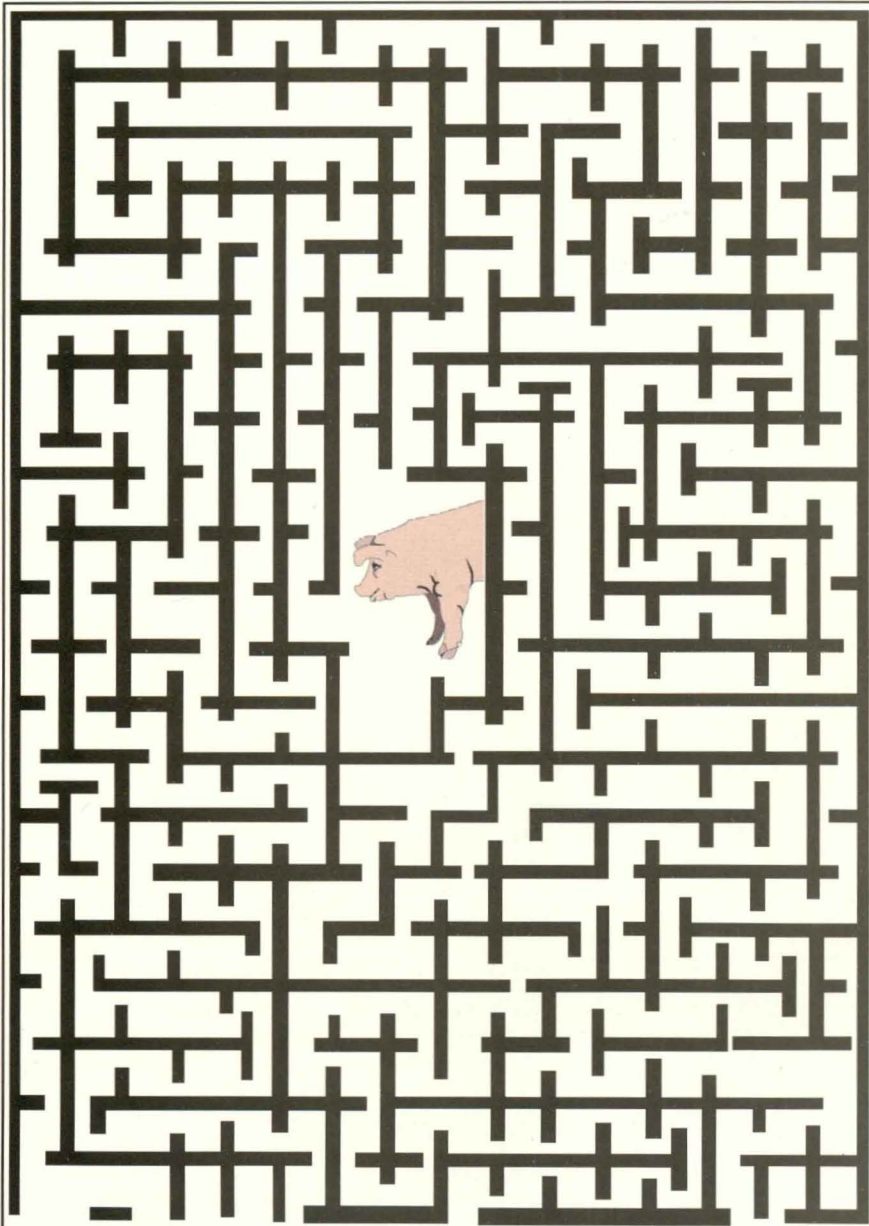
It has been a long process to gain insight into the lives of marine turtles. Most males live entirely at sea, nearing shore only to mate but never actually leaving the water. Females come ashore only to nest.

A major obstacle to studying turtle migration has been the lack of an identification tag which can be attached to a 20gram hatchling that will remain with the animal until she returns 30 years later and weighs 150 kilograms.

We are still scratching our heads over the mysteries of turtle navigation. But we have other challenges to solve with respect to turtles. Soon there may be very few little turtles left. 🐢

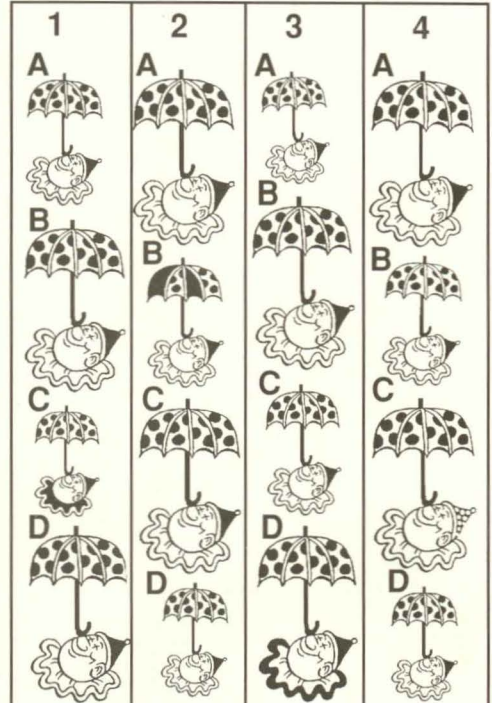
# Puzzles for the young at heart

## Lost Pig



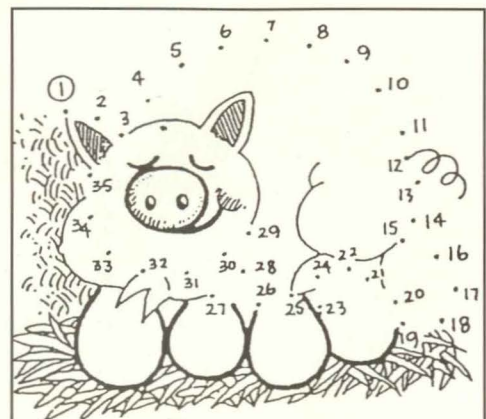
This little pig has lost his mother. Can you take him to her without crossing any lines?

## Clowns

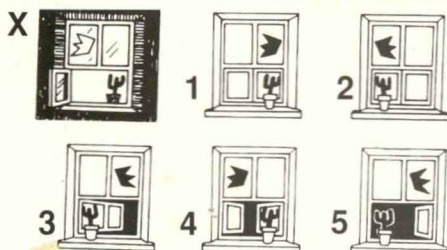


In each row of clowns from top to bottom is an odd one. Find each one.

## Mothering



Join the dots to see what animal is trying to hatch eggs.



## Window

Picture X shows the view from INSIDE a room looking OUT. The numbered pictures show the OUTSIDE of the building looking IN through the window. Which is the one picture that matches picture X?

# A little tougher!

## PX Flight now boarding

In the letter grid below, find all these words connected with flying: desk, aboard, baggage, carrier, check in, issue, ticket, passenger, steward, pilot, seat, time, fly, aircraft, Air Niugini

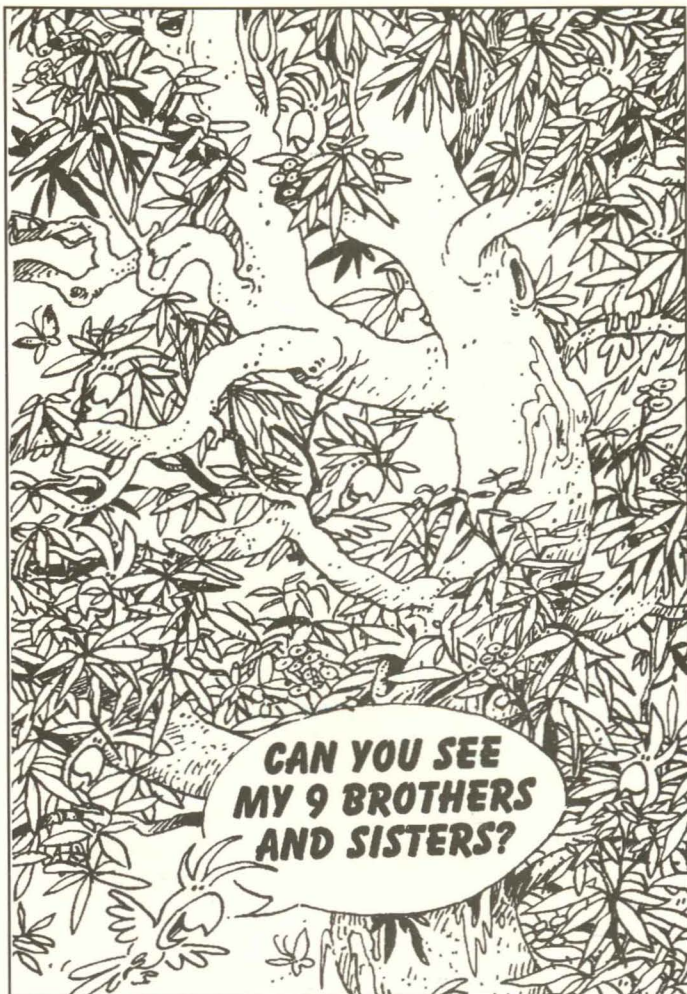


## What Am I?

Use the clues in the rhyme to work out what most of us find very useful.

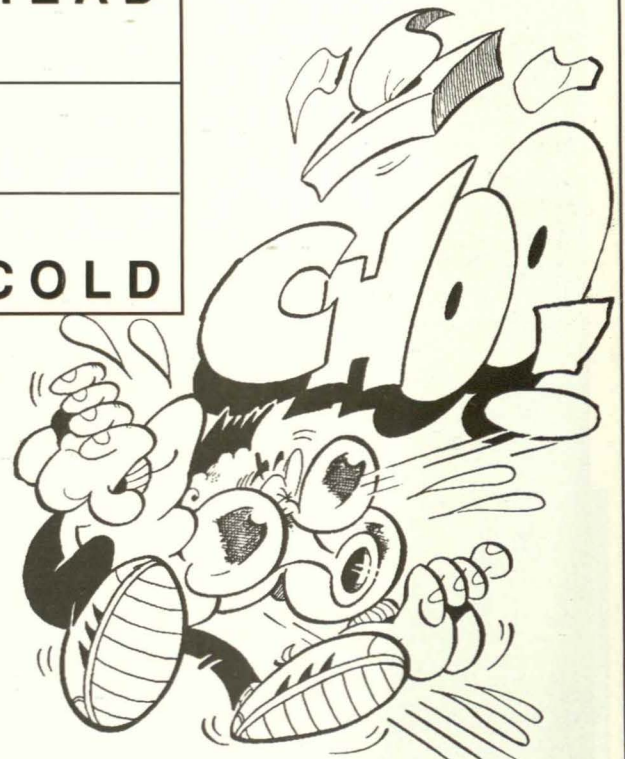
My first is in make  
But isn't in cake.  
My second is in broke  
But isn't in brake.  
My third is in bank  
But isn't in back.  
My fourth is in trace  
But isn't in track.  
My fifth is in try  
But isn't in tree.  
Have you worked out  
What I could be?

## Hidden Birds



## Cold

HEAD
COLD



This man has a head-cold!  
Change head to cold in three moves by changing one letter at a time.

Answers on page 48

THE BEER  
*of* PARADISE



SOUTH PACIFIC EXPORT LAGER



# AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT

## CLASSICAL Channel: 5

### Concerto for Violin in A Minor, BWV 1041 Third Movement:

**Allegro assai** (Bach)  
Andrew Manze: violin  
The Academy of Ancient Music  
Director: Andrew Manze  
HARMONIA MUNDI/SONART

**Quartet in F - Rondeau  
(Allegro)** (Mozart)  
Heinz Holliger: oboe  
Orlando Quartet  
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

**Ave Maria** (Schubert)  
Kiri Te Kanawa: soprano  
Choir of St Paul's Cathedral  
English Chamber Orchestra  
Conductor: Barry Rose  
DGG/POLYGRAM

**Flute Quartet in D, K 285**  
(Mozart)  
James Galway: flute  
Tokyo String Quartet  
RCA/BMG

**Emperor Waltz, Op 437**  
(Strauss II)  
Queensland Symphony Orchestra  
Conductor: Vladimir Ponkin  
ABC/POLYGRAM

**Pictures at an Exhibition -  
The Hut on Fowl's Legs and  
the Great Gate of Kiev**  
(Mussorgsky orch Ravel)  
Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra  
Conductor: Mariss Jansons  
EMI/EMI

**Concerto VIII in A Minor**  
(Vivaldi)  
Australian Brandenburg  
Orchestra  
Artistic Director: Paul Dyer  
ABC/EMI

**Canon in D Major** (Pachelbel)  
Berliner Philharmoniker  
Conductor: Herbert Von Karajan  
DGG/POLYGRAM



Wendy Matthews

## POP Channel: 6

**Then I Walked Away**  
Wendy Matthews  
RCA/BMG

**How Come, How Long**  
Babyface featuring Stevie Wonder  
EPIC/SONY

**6 Underground**  
Sneaker Pimps  
CLEAN UP/VIRGIN

**Midnight In Chelsea**  
Jon Bon Jovi  
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

**A Change Would Do You Good**  
Sheryl Crow  
A & M/POLYGRAM

**Smokin' Me Out**  
Warren G featuring Ron Isley  
DEF JAM/POLYGRAM

**Even When I'm Sleeping**  
Leonardo's Bride  
MUSHROOM/MUSHROOM

**Burn**  
Tina Arena  
COLUMBIA/SONY

**Hole In My Sole**  
Aerosmith  
COLUMBIA/SONY

**I Belong To You (Everytime I  
See Your Face)**  
Rome  
RCA/BMG

**Whatever**  
En Vogue  
EAST WEST/WARNER

**Home**  
Depeche Mode  
LIBERATION/MUSHROOM

**Can't Nobody Hold Me Down**  
Puff Daddy featuring Mace  
ARISTA/BMG

**One More Day**  
New Edition  
MCA/UNIVERSAL

## EASY LISTENING Channel: 7

**My Baby Just Cares For Me**  
Nina Simone  
CAPITOL/EMI

**You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling**  
The Righteous Brother  
POLYDOR/POLYGRAM

**No More 'I Love You's'**  
Annie Lennox  
RCA/BMG

**Tears In Heaven**  
Eric Clapton  
Reprise/WARNER

**Candle In The Wind**  
Elton John  
PHONOGRAM/POLYGRAM

**You've Got A Friend (Live)**  
Carole King featuring David  
Crosby & Graham Nash  
LIBERATION/MUSHROOM

**Nobody Does It Better**  
Carly Simon  
EMI/EMI

**What'll I Do**  
Frank Sinatra  
Reprise/WARNER

**A Nightingale Sang In Berkeley  
Square**  
Manhattan Transfer  
EMI/EMI

**Only Sixteen**  
Sam Cooke  
RCA/BMG

**Everyday**  
Buddy Holly  
TIME-LIFE/TIME-LIFE

**Hush Sweet Lover**  
k.d. lang  
SIRE/WARNER

**The Reason Why**  
John Farnham  
BMG/BMG

**The Rose**  
Bette Midler  
EMI/EMI

**I've Been Loving You Too Long  
(To Stop Now)**  
Otis Redding  
ATLANTIC/WARNER

**Passages**  
Kenny G  
ARISTA/BMG

## COMEDY Channel: 9

**Insomnia No 1**  
The Bickersons  
DELTA MUSIC/INDEPENDENT

**Holidays**  
Jasper Carrott  
EMI/EMI

**Nobody Disciplines Their  
Kids Anymore**  
Bill Engvall  
WARNER/WARNER

**Actors**  
French & Saunders  
LAUGHING STOCK/LAUGHING STOCK

**Snow White And The Seven  
Dwarfs**  
Steve Allen  
VARESE SARABANDE/POLYGRAM

**Excerpts From Sean's Tape**  
Sean Hughes  
LAUGHING STOCK/LEOSONG

**Thomas Edison Invents The  
Light Bulb! The Phonograph!**  
Stan Freberg & Friends  
RHINO/WARNER

**'Full Frontal Radio', 'Prune  
Manifesto', 'Buffers' and 'Critics'**  
I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again  
BBC/POLYGRAM

**The Wedding**  
Rowan Atkinson  
LAUGHING STOCK/LAUGHING STOCK

**Hero Of The County**  
The Samuel Pepys Show  
TRIFFIQUE/TRIFFIQUE



Frank Sinatra

**COUNTRY**  
Channel: 10

**It's Your Love**  
Tim McGraw  
SONY/LIBERATION

**I Only Get This Way With You**  
Rick Trevino  
COLUMBIA/SONY

**The Trouble With The Truth**  
Patty Loveless  
EPIC/SONY

**How A Cowgirl Says Goodbye**  
Tracy Lawrence  
ATLANTIC/WARNER

**Don't Love Make A Diamond Shine**  
Tracey Byrd  
MCA/UNIVERSAL

**Carrying Your Love With Me**  
George Strait  
MCA/UNIVERSAL

**Hobble Chains**  
Tania Kernaghan  
ABC COUNTRY/EMI

**On The Verge**  
Collin Raye  
SONY/LIBERATION

**Standing Outside The Fire**  
Garth Brooks  
LIBERTY/EMI

**Boot Scootin' Boogie**  
Brooks & Dunn  
ARISTA/BMG

**He Left A Lot To Be Desired**  
Ricochet  
SONY/LIBERATION

**The Bridge**  
Gina Jeffreys  
ABC/EMI

**Let It Rain**  
Mark Chestnut  
MCA/UNIVERSAL

**Daddy's Little Girl**  
Kippi Brannon  
SONY/LIBERATION

**Just The Same**  
Terri Clarke  
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

**Way Out West**  
James Blundell and James Reyne  
EMI/EMI

**This Is Your Brain**  
Joe Diffie  
EPIC/SONY

**CHILDREN'S**  
Channel: 11

**Hakuna Matata**  
Nathan Lane & Ernie Sabella  
WALT DISNEY/SONY

**Jack And The Beanstalk**  
The Muppets  
AXIS/EMI

**V-E-G-E-T-A-B-L-E-S**  
Colin Buchanan  
ABC/EMI

**The Picnic**  
Jan Kingsbury & Friends  
ABC/EMI

**Animal Crackers In My Soup**  
Shirley Temple  
EVASOUND/BROAD

**The Gingerbread Boy**  
Glenn Riggs  
RCA/ASTOR

**The Bare Necessities**  
From 'The Jungle Book'  
PICKWICK/POLYGRAM

**Superman - President Of The USA**  
Bob Holiday/JacksonBeck/George  
Petrie/Jack Grimes/Peter Fernandez/  
Ronald Liss/Joan Alexander  
METRO/POLYGRAM

**She Loves You**  
Bugs & Friends  
RHINO/WARNER

**Why The Sky Is So High**  
Diane Ferlatte  
ROUNDER/FESTIVAL

**Peter Rabbit**  
Paul Wing  
RCA/ CAMDEN/BMG

**Clap Your Hands (And Feel  
The Rhythm)**  
Monica Trapaga  
ABC/EMI

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**  
Channel: 8

**Amb Kenan**  
Kiltkayake village  
Western Province

**Baby We've Got A Date**  
Daniel Rae Castelo  
CHM Supersound Studio

**[Song]**  
Kimama village  
Western Province

**Fridole**  
Solo Album by Lemeki  
Tumbuna Tracks

**Mongiar**  
Chimau village  
West Sepik Province

**Akai Bi Pamare**  
Reggae Hits by Black Brothers  
CHM Supersound Studio

**Leuna Bale**  
Inolo village  
East New Britain Province

**Tipura Pure**  
Hornetts Stringband - Oro Province  
Kalang Studios

**Ona Yasa**  
Ialibu Station  
Southern Highlands Province

**Holy Spirit Kam Insait**  
Boram Charismatic Gospel Rockband  
CHM Supersound Studio

**Tishua**  
Hunjara village  
Northern Province

*Channel 8 recordings compiled by  
Music Department  
Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies*

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**  
Channel: 8

**Tsigul**  
Voniskopo village  
North Solomons Province

**Kela**  
Sagothorns of Wewak  
Pacific Gold Studios

**Launut**  
Paruai village  
New Ireland Province

**Pepa**  
Lamaika Band of Gulf Province  
Pacific Gold Studios

**Bar**  
Malasanga village  
Morobe Province

**Mi Lonli Nau**  
Kopex Band  
Pacific Gold Studios

**Lilolila**  
Kabalula village  
Milne Bay Province

**There Goes My Pay**  
Tabar Band of Central Province  
Pacific Gold Studios

**Sopwat**  
Ndrano village  
Manus Island

**World of Fool**  
Henry Kuskus  
Pacific Gold Studios

**Kanipu Ivi**  
Karurua village  
Madang Province

**Sauga Refugee**  
Saugas Band of Oro Province  
CHM Supersound Studio

**Pacific Gold**  
Matantaring Stringband of  
Tanga Island  
New Ireland Province  
Pacific Gold Studios

**PUZZLE ANSWERS from Page 44 and 45**

**PX Flight now boarding**

T U Y O S R E S T E W A R D I V E E S A V I D A  
 A O N S E N E W P J E R F D I B H F N V J F B  
 F U C M K O G R E L R R A C N F V G B H J F G O  
 L A R K O S V O L L N T A I O S V F R E R F A  
 Y E N T E O S D E O F G S I H Y N T B G F E F R  
 S I C A B T S I N T F U T G J I I S S U E G T D  
 A I R C R A F T T E R I D C B H F K T G F V N C D  
 C O M K A L I E R N F T V F G T C I J K H E B G  
 I O S K M N J F F E B A G G A G E J Q W A S X Z  
 P E L F G R T V F D E R D C F H K J H N S G T  
 D N D F R E A C F R G S H Y B G C O P L J A N B  
 T I C O M E T I M E S E D C F R G T J I K P L H

**Clowns**

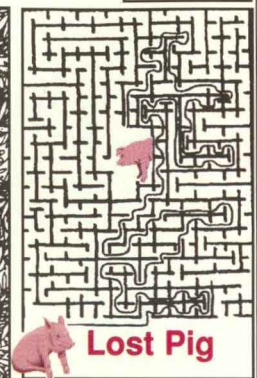
1—C collar black; 2—B umbrella different;  
3—D collar rim black; 4—C hat different;

**What Am I? Money Window No.5**

**Cold** HEAD  
HELD  
HOLD  
COLD

**Hidden  
Birds**

**Mothering**



# FEATURE FILMS

International flights:

from Port Moresby

to Port Moresby

SEPTEMBER

Evita

The Saint



Genre: Musical Rated: PG  
From: Buena Vista 135 minutes

The story of Eva Peron, a country girl whose rise to defend the poor changed a nation's history. She marries a powerful Argentinian politician, but the military and the establishment disapprove of their relationship. When she died at 33, she had gained the respect of the people of Argentina.

Featuring: Madonna, Antonio Banderas, Jonathan Pryce  
Director: Alan Parker  
Producer: Robert Stigwood, Alan Parker, Andrew G. Vajna



Genre: Action/Adventure Rated: PG-13  
From: Paramount 118 minutes

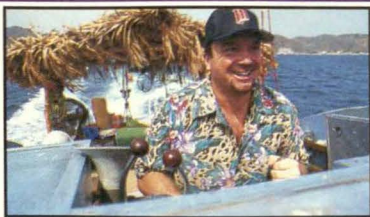
Simon Templar, gentleman and master thief is at home negotiating with power brokers, seducing a beautiful woman, or dangling from the roof of a tall building. A man of a thousand disguises, he has eluded international syndicates, corrupt tycoons, and Interpol. He is also cold and cynical, until his path crosses Emma Russel, a scientist whose life is in danger. Stirred by long-dormant feelings, Templar fights to protect Emma.

Featuring: Val Kilmer, Elisabeth Shue  
Director: Phillip Noyce

OCTOBER

McHale's Navy

Dante's Peak



Genre: Comedy Rated: PG  
From: Universal 105 minutes

McHale's Navy is a fast paced action-comedy packed with feel-good humour and high-tech pyrotechnics. The laid-back Caribbean lifestyle of wise-cracking former naval officer McHale is interrupted when he is lured back into service to thwart his nemesis, maniacal terrorist Bladikov. With the assistance of a motley crew of misfits, McHale mobilises to save the inhabitants of a tiny island.

Featuring: Tom Arnold, David Alen Grier, Dean Stockwell, Tim Curry,  
Director: Bryan Spicer



Genre: Action/Adventure Rated: PG-13  
From: Universal 109 minutes

In the constant struggle of man against nature, it is the most devastating adversary of all — which suddenly explodes to wreak havoc and destruction on an unsuspecting population. The people of Dante's Peak, a community at the foot of a towering mountain in the Northern Cascades, don't believe it could happen to them. But the danger is real!

Featuring: Pierce Brosnan, Linda Hamilton, Jamie Renee Smith, Jeremy Foley  
Director: Roger Donaldson  
Producer: Gale Anne Hurd, Joseph M. Singer

 Air Niugini

Channels 1 and 2

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## DESTINATION - Cairns

### Wing away to North Queensland for a break!

Story and photographs by Keith Briggs

Cairns, pronounced 'cans', is only 85 minutes away by plane from Port Moresby.

Wing into some big game fishing, resorts and golf courses such as Palm Cove (photo on right). It has a reputation as a destination for the rich and famous. That's not you? Of course not! The majority of Cairns tourists are not rich and famous. They are just like you, many on a shoestring budget. Some in bare feet, sifting the sand through their toes on a coral cay.

Set on a coastal plain of cane fields, backed by picturesque mountains and fronted by sparkling Trinity Bay, take a deep breath: there's fun in the air in a pleasant tropical climate.

On a cruise around the inlet and bay aboard *SS Louisa*, the father and son crew give a lively commentary about boats, marine installations and historic sights to make the waterfront live. Virtually all Australian coastal cities and towns began on the waterfront. Passengers enjoy morning or afternoon tea and a fine lunch of prawns and fruit while perusing salt water crocodiles basking on the quiet mud banks.

In the bay, Trinity Wharf is home to Barrier Reef tripping catamarans, yachts, cruisers, launches and dinghies. Moored among them is a spic and span mature-age Otter sea plane. Aircraft admirers love the crackle of its low revving, nine cylinder radial engine as it heads into wind and then banks to take passengers to Green Island. They step off the

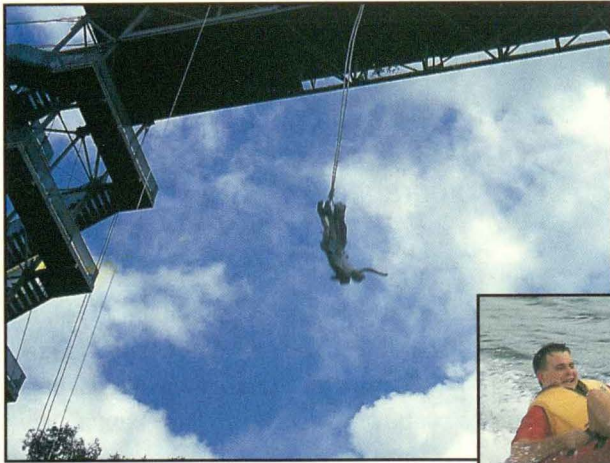


amphibian's floats onto the dazzling coral sand of Green Island (photo below). A short stroll brings you to the Marineland Melanesia with its huge captive crocodiles from Papua New Guinea's Fly River. In a warm sun, cabins set among the coconut palms give an opportunity to realise any romantic island dream.



*Below: Otter amphibian & pleasure vessels at Trinity Wharf*





Above: Tandem bungee jump from 44m  
Right: Bumpa tube ride  
Below: Hang glider above beach



High above the harbour, from the deck of a large speed boat, parasail with the seagulls. And down on the water, master the power of the jet skis or yell with excitement on a large tube towed at speed. The parasail, jet ski and tube ride make an exhilarating package of fun. Want to soar with the eagles? Then hang glide on the up draughts from the hills down to the sea between Port Douglas and Cairns. Port Douglas, only 65km north of Cairns, is developing as a popular tourist centre.

The accommodation is priced from 'sky high' to low-budget cabins and caters for deep and shallow pockets. Rentable transport ranges from stretch limos to cars, motor scooters or bicycles. Sightseers are hungry for sights as well as food. Restaurants such as those in The Pier complex overlooking the marina offer reasonably priced all-day smorgasbords. Fresh fruit, vegetables

and crafted items are marketed by people of many languages at Rusty's Market in the city (photo below). I chatted with a Papua New Guinean woman selling her home-grown produce as seen in any Highland market.

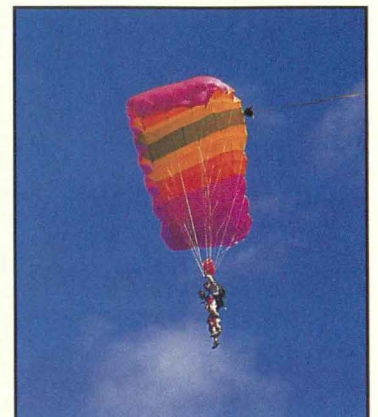


Left: Hot air balloon in the early morning fog on the Atherton Tablelands



Left: Jet skier on Trinity Bay Cairns

Right: Sky dive by parachute



Okay, let's go inland. Skyway cable cars glide over dense rainforest on the 14km climb from the plain to historic Kuranda Station on the Atherton Tableland. On the Tableland we find Devonshire tea house hosts offering for sale hand-crafted Queensland timber furniture. The timber is similar to Papua New Guinean rosewood, silky oak and cedar. Travelling back down to Cairns on the famous Kuranda train allows time to marvel at the engineering feat of the railway and its bridges. The Kuranda Railway was built before the days of heavy machinery.

A large attractively presented Aboriginal performing arts centre, named Tjapukai, is situated next to the Skyway terminal.

The Cairns area has many rivers because of high rainfall and *Raging Thunder* is the name of one of the companies offering the adrenaline pumping thrill of white water rafting. But if you like drifting, drift with the winds in the basket of a silent, serene and majestic hot air balloon. After a pre-dawn lift-off passengers witness the sunrise from a lofty height over farms and orchards of the Tableland. A sumptuous champagne breakfast follows the balloon's deflation, rolling up and packing.

Want to experience a rush of weightlessness? Then jump out of an aeroplane at about 3500 metres. Buckle yourself to a professional skydiver and free-fall for a while. After a drop of 1665 metres the 'chute opens allowing you to catch breath and admire the scenery. For an extra fee a videographer will jump with you and record the whole of your exciting sky-dive experience for 'brag shows'!

What about a bungee jump? Screams of exhilaration come out of the bush above the town of Smithfield. People jump from a platform 44 metres above a pool, with a bungee cord tied to their ankles. For anyone over 80 years, the jump is free! A. J. Hackett &



Above: Skyway cable car with canefields & Trinity Bay in background  
Below: Entertainment & activity area of The Pier complex



Co claim 100 per cent safety record with more than 650,000 people having jumped from their towers. They did not all jump at the same time!

Having fun in Cairns does not have to be go, go, go all the time. The shopping, beaches, rainforest, cane cutting and sugar milling, scenery and a multitude of places to visit are all there to make a most relaxing holiday.

*Air Niugini makes it very affordable with the 'Shopaway Cairns' package — from PNGK646 per person twin share (ex Port Moresby). The price includes economy return airfares, airport transfers, four nights at the Bay Village Tropical Retreat, five days car hire from Cairns Rent A Car, and shopping vouchers.*

*The 'Cairns Breakaway' package offers a minimum of three nights' stay at a range of hotels in the Cairns, Palm Cove or Port Douglas areas from PNGK485 per person twin share. Conditions apply to both packages. Properties such as Mid City Luxury Suites and Inn Cairns provide comfortable accommodation and ideal locations near the city centre. If you desire something much more luxurious in accommodation, Air Niugini has reintroduced the Radisson Plaza Hotel located above the Pier Marketplace complex. **Your Air Niugini travel agent will recommend other packages if these are not suitable.***

*From whichever budget level you can afford, you can afford Cairns. Cairns awaits to welcome. ☺*

# LOCAL GOURMET FOOD — Muli/Sipora



by Roslyn Morauta



Cut the capsicum into sections then peel off the skin and remove the seeds from the inside. Cut lengthwise into thin slices.

Peel the cucumber (unless using the fine-skinned Lebanese variety) and cut into very thin slices.

On a large serving plate arrange a bed of overlapping cucumber slices and top with lemon. Decorate salad with capsicum slices. Grind over pepper, drizzle with oil and scatter over parsley.

This salad is good with cold meat, especially chicken or veal.

## Hamish's Lemon Meringue Pie

### Pastry:

125g butter  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  
 1 egg  
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups self-raising flour  
 pinch of salt

Cream butter and sugar. Add egg then flour and salt and combine well. Press into pie dish and brown in moderate oven for 10-12 minutes. Allow pastry shell to cool.

### Filling:

1 tin condensed milk  
 2 eggs, separated  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice  
 grated zest of 1 lemon

Beat egg yolks and add condensed milk; combine well. Add the lemon zest and then juice and beat well. Pour onto pastry.

**Topping:** Whip the egg whites with 65g (caster) sugar until stiff. Place on top of pie and put in slow oven to brown, about 30 minutes.

Allow pie to cool and serve with whipped cream if desired.



**M**y current cooking bible, Stephanie Alexander's *The Cook's Companion*, informs us that the lemon originated in Kashmir. By 2000 BC it was found in southern China. From there it moved to Persia, and had been introduced into the Mediterranean by the Arabs by the tenth century AD. The Crusades also helped the lemon to spread far and wide; lemons were growing in Britain by the sixteenth century.

Originating in tropical Asia (probably Malaysia), the lime is older than the lemon and contributed to its evolution. It has a stronger flavour than lemon and is used more widely in the cuisine of tropical countries.

Lemons and limes are an excellent source of vitamins A and C and of calcium and iron. The zest (or rind), the coloured part of the lemon or lime peel, has the aromatic flavour, while the juice carries the flavour. Tiny drops of oil are released when the peel is cut or grated. The leaves of lime trees are also used to give an aromatic flavour to food. Lime leaves are used widely for example in Thai cooking.

## Lemon Cordial

2kg sugar  
 1 litre water  
 30g citric acid  
 30g tartaric acid  
 juice of 6 lemons, strained  
 finely grated zest of 2 lemons

Dissolve sugar in water over heat in a large saucepan. Add citric and tartaric acids and stir to dissolve completely. Add juice and zest, and bottle.

When serving dilute to taste with water, lemonade or soda water.



## Raw Fish

500g firm white fish, cut into 1cm cubes  
 1 cup fresh lime juice  
 1 small onion, finely chopped  
 3 red chillies, finely chopped  
 2 cloves garlic, finely chopped  
 250g thick coconut milk  
 salt & extra lime juice

Marinate the fish in the lime juice for at least 2 hours. The flesh will turn white, as though cooked. Discard the marinade. Add all other ingredients just before serving.



**Variations:** Green prawns (deveined and washed well) may be substituted for the raw fish. Finely chopped cucumber, tomato, capsicum and parsley or coriander leaves make excellent additions to the basic recipe.

## Italian Lemon Salad

3 lemons, washed well  
 salt  
 1 red capsicum  
 1 large cucumber  
 freshly ground black pepper  
 olive oil (extra-virgin is best)  
 2 tablespoons chopped parsley

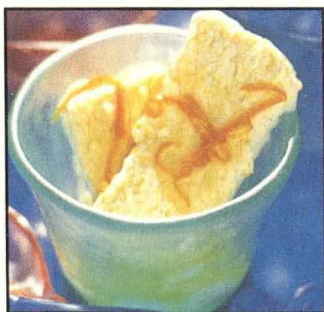
Slice lemons as thinly as possible discarding all the seeds. Spread out on a large plate or tray, then sprinkle with salt and leave for 30 minutes. Rinse and drain slices, then pat dry.



**Lime & Orange Mousse  
Ice-Cream  
with Liqueur Syrup**

**Ice-Cream:**

- 150g sugar
- 5 egg yolks
- Juice of 2 limes
- Finely grated rind of 3 limes & 1 orange
- 1 cup cream



Dissolve sugar in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water in a small saucepan over medium heat. Bring to the boil and cook, without stirring, until a drop of syrup forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Beat yolks and lime juice until pale and gradually add hot syrup in a thin, steady stream, beating constantly until mixture thickens and cools. Stir in citrus rinds.

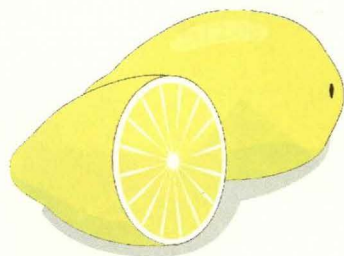
Whisk cream until soft peaks form and fold into yolk mixture. Pour into two bar tins lined with plastic wrap. Cover with overhanging wrap and freeze until firm.

**Liqueur syrup:**

- 75g sugar
- Rind of 1 orange cut into long thin strips
- 2 teaspoons cornflour
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup freshly squeezed orange juice
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange liqueur

Dissolve sugar in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water in a small saucepan over medium heat. Add orange rind, bring to the boil and simmer for 10 minutes. Combine cornflour with orange juice and stir into sugar syrup. Stir over medium heat until mixture boils and thickens. Remove from heat, stir in liqueur and cool to room temperature.

Cut ice-cream into slices, place on a metal tray and return to freezer to firm before serving with syrup spooned over.



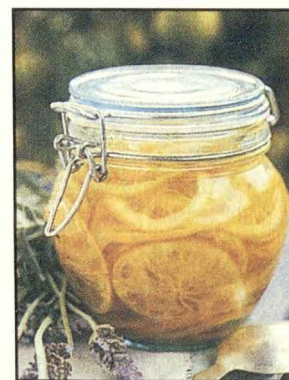
**Lemon Delicious Pudding**

- Juice of 2 lemons
- Zest of 1 lemon
- 60g butter
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups castor sugar
- 3 eggs, separated
- 3 tablespoons self-raising flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups milk

Preheat oven to 180°C and butter an ovenproof basin or dish. Cream butter with sugar and zest, then add egg yolks. Add flour and milk alternately to make a smooth batter. Stir in lemon juice and mix well.

Whisk egg whites until creamy and firm and fold gently into batter. Pour into basin. Stand basin in a baking dish and pour in hot water to come halfway up sides of basin. Bake for 1 hour.

Allow to cool a little before serving.  
Serve with pouring cream.



**Sugar Preserved Lemons**

*Use as decoration for desserts, in drinks or cocktails.*

- 6 lemons
  - 500g raw sugar
- Wash a one litre preserving jar and place in a very slow oven to dry and sterilise.
- Wash and dry lemons. Using a sharp knife, slice as thinly as possible. Sprinkle sugar lightly over the base of the jar, place a layer of lemon slices on top and sprinkle with sugar. Continue layering with remaining lemon and sugar, finishing with a layer of sugar. Seal with lid and stand in a cool place overnight. Turn jar and stand on its lid for 24 hours. Continue turning in this manner each day for the next 4 days. The sugar will dissolve and there should be enough syrup to cover lemons — if not, add more sugar. Store in the refrigerator for up to 6 months.



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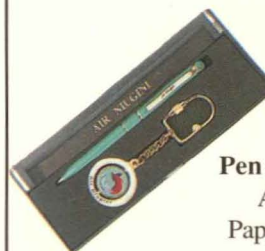
## Gifts & Souvenirs



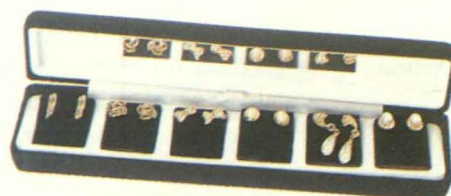
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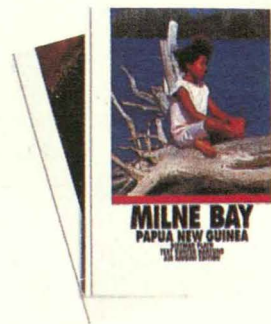
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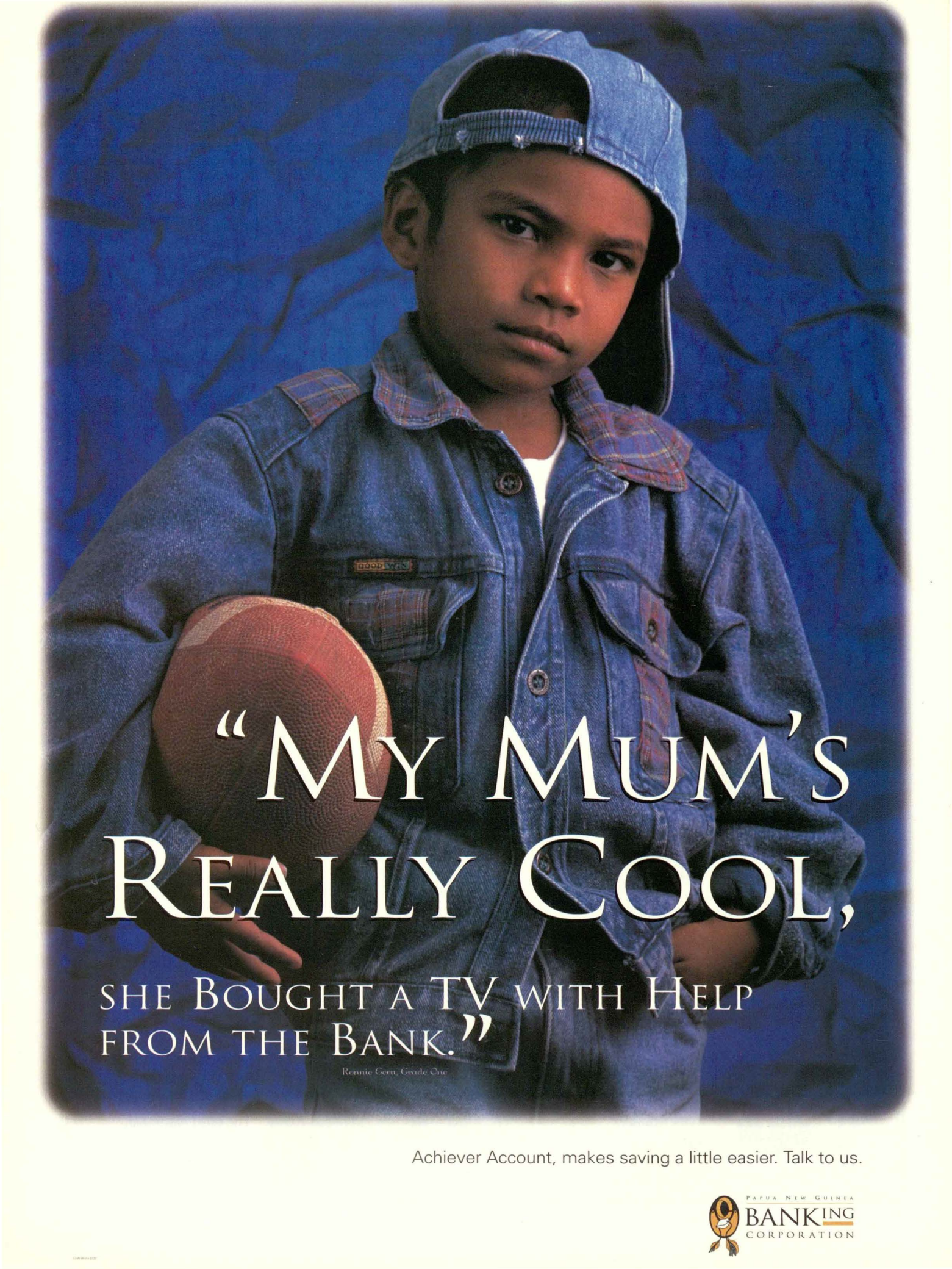


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# MODERN LIVING ON A BEACHHEAD IN BOUGAINVILLE

By Sgt Barrett McGurn,  
YANK Staff Correspondent.

Sketches by Sgt Robert Greenhalgh,  
YANK Staff Artist in the South Pacific

*John Petersen of WR Carpenter (PNG) Limited sent this extract of an article, passed on by his mother in America. It came from a 1940s Army newspaper The Yank Down Under.*



**B**ougainville, The Solomons — When the communique mentions a 'beachhead', a GI fresh from the States is likely to picture a strip of sand, with grim fighters struggling desperately to keep their flimsy foothold a few feet inside the jungle wall where the sand ends.

But at this beachhead, just a month or so after the initial attacking wave, here is what we find: Instead of hand-to-hand struggle with the wily Japs, there are movies being shown 300 yards behind the front lines.

Instead of bearded figures, caked with mud, there is a colonel out of *Esquire* going by, smoking a cigarette in a six-inch holder.

Instead of tired runners and battle-scarred pigeons carrying messages, there are French telephones in the machine-gun nests to keep the gunners in touch with every other part of the beachhead and to summon artillery to their assistance in a matter of seconds.

Instead of notches in the trees as guide marks for the pathfinders, there are wooden signs right out of your home town: 'Speed Limit: Recon, Jeeps, 30mph; Trucks, 15mph', 'No Parking', 'Have You Had Your Atabrine Today?'. 'Reserved for CG'. There are gag signs over the mess sheds, such as those lettered in Gothic print and elegant Spencerian script at the 37th Division headquarters

company:  
Bougainville  
Grill',  
'Empress  
Augusta Tea  
Room', 'Ye  
Old Bake  
Shoppe',  
'Torokina  
Trocadero'.

Instead of reading 'Superman' and the

'Green Hornet', T-5 Donald N. Roberts, a machine gunner from Coshocton, Ohio, who used to be a Pennsylvania Railroad trackworker, is busy on his correspondence course in automobile mechanics. T-4 John Alcorn of San Francisco, California, is conducting free nightly classes in Spanish, and studying Japanese on the side.

Finally, instead of a blackout, there are lights sparkling gaily over bridge games until sirens give air-raid warnings.

The beachhead has a depth of four miles rather than four feet as one might be apt to think. Going ashore with a .45 ready, a GI is astonished to find hundreds of jeeps and two & half-ton trucks rumbling placidly up and down sands where scores died four weeks before. Thumbing a ride, you are driven down along the beach a couple of miles, asked for 'any new rumours', and then motored inland along a four-lane all-weather highway that would rate a blue line on a gasoline map back home.

The story of the road is the story of the beachhead itself.

Marines made the initial landing and there was bloody fighting for several days. A week after the Marines landed, the first echelon of the Army came in and took over half the front. No sooner did the first wave hit the beach that Army specialists of every variety began installing the things of civilisation. They were obeying the unwritten Army rule, not found in any manual but practised faithfully at the front, 'that war is bad enough without being any more uncomfortable than necessary'.

One of the few signs of civilisation up to that time was the Marine brig, complete to stockade and padlock, whose first customers included two fellows who went AWOL from a supply detail to do some fighting on the front.

Ashore with the Infantry in the first Army wave came engineers, signalmen, doctors, dentists, chaplains, supply experts — and the Special Service officer. In two weeks the latter

was having movies flown in by official courier. By the fifth week, 3500 soldiers were seeing movies at least once a week and most of them three times a week. By the sixth week after invasion the SSO had movies running in a hospital ward tent 50 feet behind the front line, between two machine-gun nests. Japs could hear the swing music of Hollywood from an eighth of a mile outside the barbed wire.

Five weeks after the Army landed, the SSO had phonograph records for the boys, including a set that Hildegarde made in San Francisco at the same time the first troops came ashore.

The engineers, from their experience on New Georgia, believed that the greatest immediate need was an excellent States-type road to permit rapid dispersal of the thousands of troops and hundreds of tons of supplies being brought ashore. With bulldozers and a wonderful 'tree-dozer', which knocks over 100-foot trees like bowling pins, the engineers smashed into the gnarled tangle of the jungle. Within five weeks they had 10 miles of the type of highway known in the States as 'improved' and 130 miles of jeep trails. Every outfit in the wilderness was thus within 15 yards of a road.

Almost incidentally, the engineers built five bridges with 15-ton capacity and 10 five-ton jeep spans. Before the engineers had left Guadalcanal, G-4 told them there was no space in the ships for lumber or such things as bridge nails so they had to find these materials on the beachhead. For bridge nails, the engineers sharpened the ends of bolts out of artillery-shell cases. The bolts, two feet long and three-quarters of an inch thick, proved quite serviceable when thus adapted.

A sawmill, nicknamed the 'Thick and Thin Lumber Company', was started and was soon producing as much as a mile of lumber a day. Scientists in engineer clothes began making stress and strain tests on every local wood, much of it strange stuff none had seen before.



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One tree called 'Benus' by the natives proved to be as strong and straight-grained as many of the world's finest known woods. After the bridges were done, the sawmill was kept going at top speed, and next priority was given to latrines and mess halls, because insect pests can be as dangerous an enemy as the Jap.

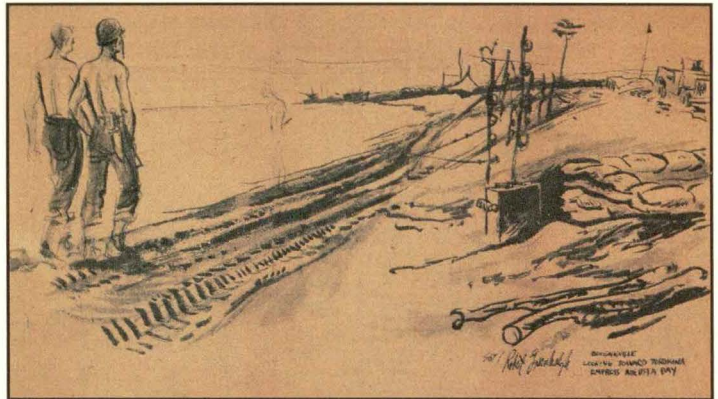
When the signalmen hit the shore in the first wave, they had radio communication established with the rear in a matter of minutes, using portable equipment. In another day or two, they had strung 50 miles of telephone wire, and in six weeks they had 5000 miles of it in place. The result was that S/Sgt Jim Smith of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, divisional public-relations non-com, could sit in his pyramidal tent at division CP and egg on his regimental reporters by phone — French phone, of course.

Not even such things as a toothache or, for that matter, an embarrassing missing incisor in front that would spoil the good looks of the junior warrior, was neglected for long. Two weeks after the Army touched shore, dentists were calmly making false teeth at an average of one set a day.

Even loneliness came under prompt attack. Postal Service had regular mail flowing in within two weeks, and many of the letters received had been written in the States only 14 days before. GIs like Alcorn found they could even get some non-GI companionship by catching wombats for pets. The wombat is a peculiar local animal, the size of a dog, with the fur of a bear and the pouch of a kangaroo. The wombat's charming but popeyed offspring peer out from this pouch. (*I believe these wombats were really cuscus* — Editor.)

Wherever the Army left off in providing comfort, the boys took over themselves.

There is no GI equipment for warding off direct hits by big bombs, so each GI set about making his own arrangements. S/Sgt William A. Orick of Cincinnati, Ohio, found a banyan tree with 2000 pole-like roots. Banyans are queer trees whose roots start before the trunk reaches the ground and this one, granddaddy of them all, had roots 40 feet up. At ground level Orick found a space inside big enough for three to live in comfort. Most GIs pass the frequent air raids underground, but Orick figures no bomb fragment made could pick its way through all those roots, so he slumbers peacefully in his cot above ground as the Mitsubishis do their worst.



Another eminent root dweller in a different part of the beachhead is 1st Sgt Melvin E. (Speed) Spiedel of Headquarters Company, 37th Division, a former guitarist, amateur poet and ball player of Cleveland, Ohio. Spiedel took a tree which comes out of the ground in one piece in the conventional way and gouged out a hole under it big enough to accommodate a table and seven guests. It is always full house at Spiedel's when a raid is under way. Usually the sergeant leads in singing, but sometimes when the bombs are close, more sober thoughts are entertained. 'Speed's Sanctuary — Where Men Learn to Pray', says the sign over the hole.

Boys of the Co. C of one outfit found the ground water level in their area of the front line was 20 feet down but by salvaging the bilge pumps from wrecked barges, they got all the water they wanted. The same company literally bayoneted the jungle clear. The machine gunners wanted a wide open space in front of the lines so that they would have an unobstructed view of attacking Japs. With 14 machetes and 180 bayonets the company cleared out 25 acres in three weeks.

GI ingenuity was also brought to bear on the laundry problem. A coconut palm was felled across a brook and the trunk, notched at the midstream point, made a perfect washboard.

All this does not mean that there has been any lack of discomfort and suffering and fighting and dying here. There has been lots of it.

The Marines suffered the worst casualties in the initial close-quarter struggling, but when the artillery set up positions, the Japs never were able to come close again in large numbers. In a single day 5000 rounds of artillery fire were laid down on one advancing Jap unit and next day 1100 dead were counted in half of the shelled area.

The chief mission of the Bougainville beachhead has been to provide a location for a fighter strip from which to attack such points as the strong Jap base at Rabaul, New Britain. To do this meant capturing 20 miles of jungle and then digging in behind a barbed-wire perimeter with antitank guns mounted for antipersonnel use, a defensive arrangement making our beachhead a bush Gibraltar.



A magnificent feat of engineering, is how my companion described the new road up the Erap Valley in Morobe Province. She said it to try to hide her fear as she pointed the Pajero along the road that hung precariously to the hillside. Eventually the bends become less tortuous and we rattled our way past the village of Tinipe on to a small bush house where we stopped and left the vehicle. From here we must walk to Mukulapmang Guest House in Kesengen village.

We meet Tara, our guide, and his brother Max whose face breaks into a welcome grin. Tara and Max's sisters, Langkeo and Kufit help us carry our assorted paraphernalia up the steep, densely forested hillside.

We brought gifts for Tara's family and the village school: books for the school library, rulers, pencils and crayons; T-shirts for Tara's immediate family; kerosene for the lamps and, as always, plenty of canned fish.

The walk starts gently, but any complacency by my companions is removed when Tara shows them the ridge over which we must climb. Our path takes us up the right side of the Gubung River.

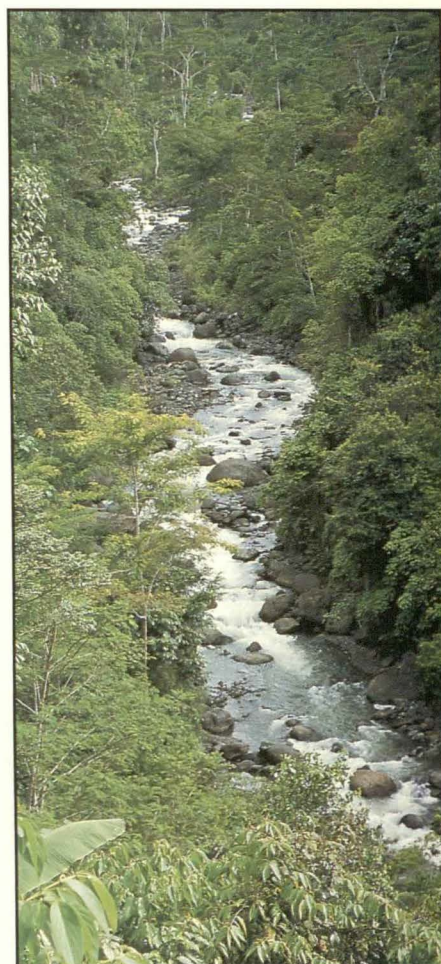
Story by Margaret Stevenson  
Photographs by John Herzfeld

The easy walking on the grass track gives way to a narrower and rugged path. Coming to an exquisite outcrop we look down at the silver thread of the river meandering on the valley floor several hundred metres below.

The path continues on down to the river's edge and begins again on the other side. The river has barely one metre of water as it is the dry season. Paddling across, bootless and clumsily, we wince as our tender feet encounter sharp stones at the water's edge. The effort needs a reward so we break for lunch.

Handing out our sandwiches, biscuits, baked kaukau and bananas, we share the food with some children from a nearby village. We enjoy the relaxation to build confidence for the real climb. For the first few metres it is more a scramble than a walk, but eventually the walk evens out to a manageable slope.

There is a notice on a tree. Its message, crudely scrawled in charcoal reads: *Plis mipela laikim yupela helpim mipela karim palang na lusim long Babatumung.*





Tara explains that it is a request in Tok Pisin from a family near Tinipe that anyone travelling down the hillside should carry one of the freshly cut logs to the site of their new house. I am relieved that we are travelling the other way.

A recent shower of rain has coated the twisting path with mud. The slipperiness together with a succession of tree roots make the path treacherous. Falling a little behind our guide, we watch the disappearing figures of Tara's family striding up the hill, oblivious to their heavy loads. We recognise our unfitness. Trudging onward we come upon Tara's brother and sister sitting, waiting for us at the top of the ridge. There is still a 30-minute easy walk to the village.

On the next rise the village is visible; a thin hibiscus hedge encircles the aid post. Down the slope, we cross a stream where the women wash, then climb upstream past the secluded men's washing place where the water splashes from slabs of rock in a natural shower.

Our arrival causes hardly a stir. The steady trickle of unknown faces to the area has resulted in a nonchalant attitude among the villagers to visitors.

Above left & right:  
Kesengen woman & man

Right: Guest house

While visitors are warmly accepted, they are sufficiently rare to have left the delicate balance of traditional village life undisturbed. Foreigners, with curious habits and bulging rucksacks, are people of interest to be enjoyed and cared for, not commercial opportunities, which is sadly the case in some of the world's more popular trekking destinations.

We receive a warm welcome from Tara's parents who take us to the guest house. This attractive bush house with bamboo walls and kunai roof has four rooms and a place for storing bags. The rooms are separated by a central hall. Photos of its opening three years before bedeck the entrance — the *singsing*, *mumu* and exchange of gifts.

After eating some pawpaw and bananas, we go for a walk among the bush houses, immaculately kept village gardens and flower beds. We peruse the school with its picturesque but cramped staff room which is made from bush material. The material makes a contrast from the two recently-added new iron-roofed classrooms. Reading the notices, duty rosters and school rules we are impressed at the organisation and learning objectives displayed on each classroom's walls.

Next to the school is a soccer field where battles of ball and boots take place. The field is the area's only flat piece of land and is shared by 10 villages whose people speak the Matanyang language. Two small boys are on the field kicking a *telang* (village ball) with the intensity of professionals. Tara tells us that the traditional village ball is carved from the inner core of a local fern tree. To soften the ball so it will not damage the most

hardened local feet, it needs to be bounced hard and frequently before use.

The daylight fades as we return to the guest house. Dinner is pitpit, spring onions, kaukau, taro, bananas and greens in a coconut soup followed by an abundance of fruit. The meal is served on benches in front of the house. A group of Tara's younger *wantoks* wander over. I produce some yo-yos and demonstrate the basic movements, trying to guide their inexperienced hands but with limited success. Everyone clamours for a turn amid shrieks of laughter.

As the evening wears on, many of the people gradually disappear into the darkness. Candles balance precariously on the creaking bamboo floor of our room as we relax on the mattresses and pillows. A light breeze rustles the bamboo and the light of the candle flickers as I whisper to my friends, *Good night*.



The road into the Erap Valley turns off the Highlands Highway past Nadzab. Tinipe is 67kms from Lae and the journey takes about three hours. A PMV runs from Lae daily. To book and arrange a guide to the village, contact Tara Bindorin c/- Margaret Stevenson, phone 472 4532 or fax 472 2394.





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# Welcome!

## Here is some helpful information

**Getting Around in Port Moresby:** At Jackson's Airport, which is 11km from the centre of Port Moresby, there are rental car counters, a bank and a duty free shop within the airport complex. 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.

**Useful Port Moresby Numbers:** Air Niugini Information Jackson's Airport 3273480; Reservations and Confirmation 3273555 (Domestic) and 3273444 (International); Tourism Promotion Authority 3200211; Police 000; Ambulance 3256822.

**Getting Around Elsewhere:** PMVs, taxis and hire cars are available in all major towns. All major centres can only be reached from Port Moresby by air or sea.

**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 9am to 3pm, Monday to Thursday and until 5pm on Friday. Credit cards are accepted in leading hotels and shops.

**Customs:** 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 documentation before they can be imported.

**Taxes:** A sales tax of between 3% and 7% is levied in some provinces and the National Capital District. K15 departure tax is payable at the airport or tax stamps can be purchased from post offices.

**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. The following phrases may be of use.

English	Tok Pisin	Hiri Motu
Good Morning	Monin	Daba namona
Good Afternoon	Apinun	Hadorai namona
What's your name?	Wanem nem bilong yu?	Oi emu ladana be daika
My name is...	Nem bilong me...	Lau egu ladana be...
How much is this?	Hamas long em?	Inai be hida?
Thank you	Tenkiu	Tanikiu

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

**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:** Valid drivers' licences issued in other countries are recognised up to three months after arrival. Vehicles travel on the left side of the road. Speed limit is 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 World Health Organisation standards in most towns. Bottled water is available. In rural areas it is advisable to boil water at all times. As malaria continues to be a health risk in the country it is advisable to take anti-malaria tablets two weeks before arrival, continue during your stay and for four weeks after departure. Use insect repellent and wear long-sleeved shirts, long trousers and shoes in the evening when mosquitoes are more active. 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 and casual. Thongs, sandals and jeans 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, lodges and village resorts. 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.

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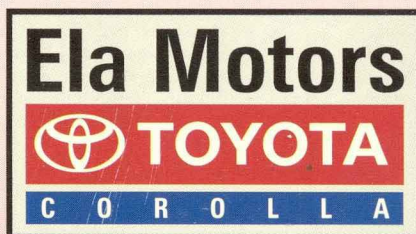
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