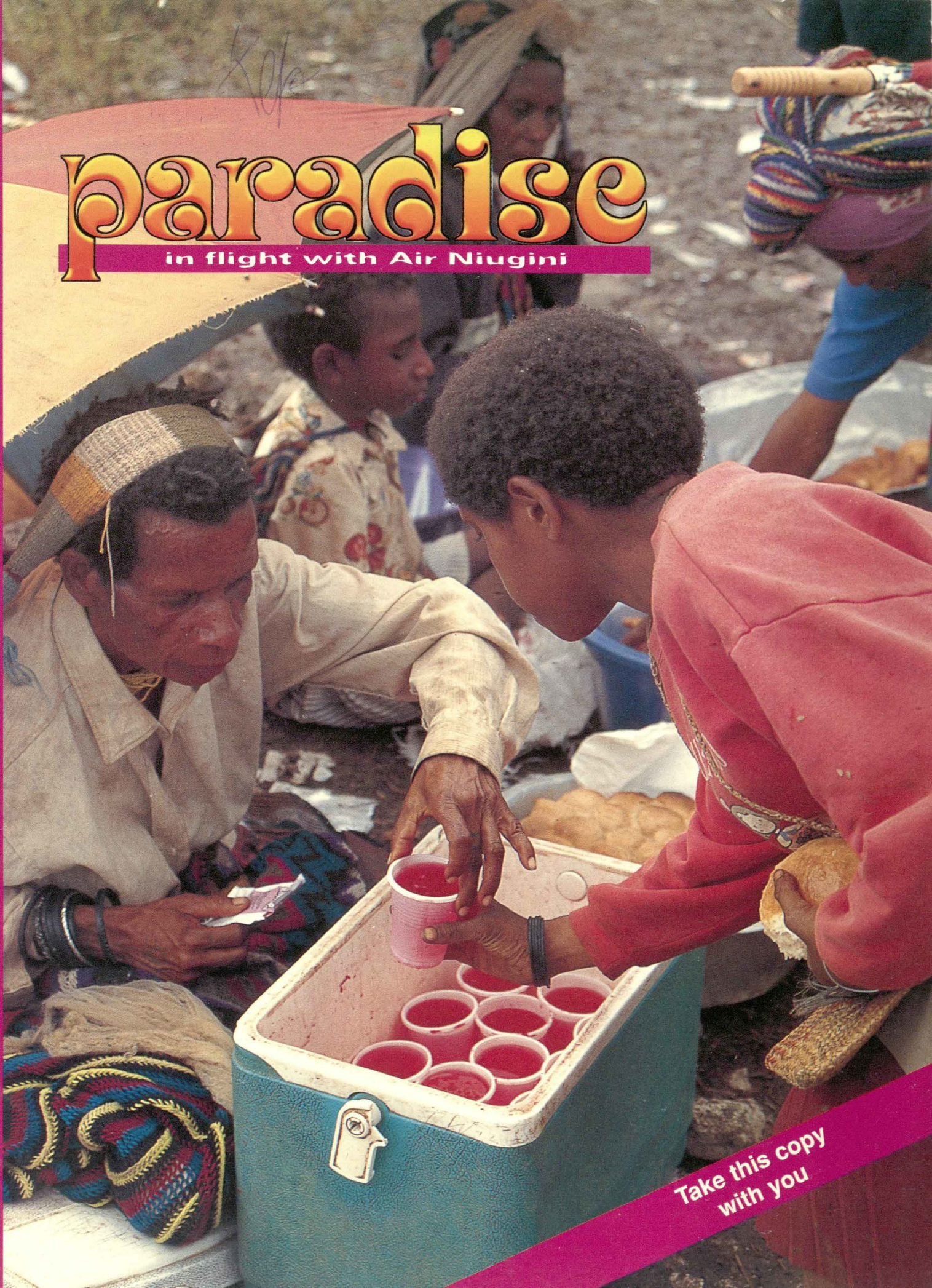


paradise

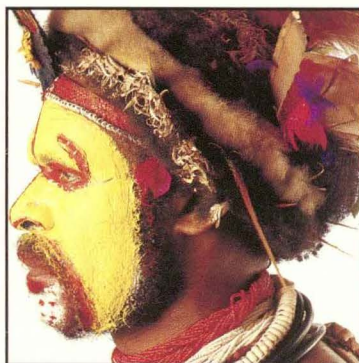
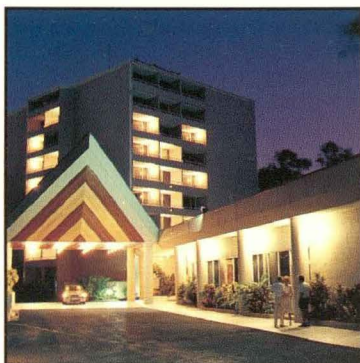
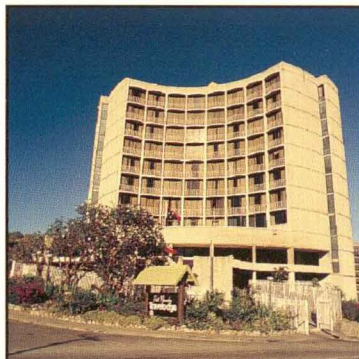
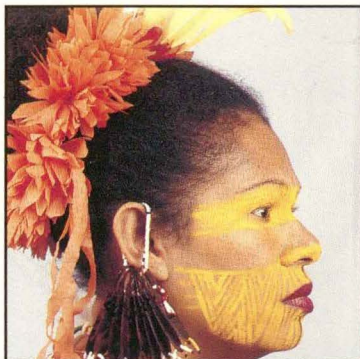
in flight with Air Niugini



Take this copy
with you



Combining Culture and Affluence



When you visit the land of adventure,
make sure your accommodation facilities
meet your expectations.

Whether your stay is for business or leisure,
at Travelodge we set the standard in dining and
accommodation.

Port Moresby
Travelodge

The Islander
Travelodge

For Reservations Phone Travlex (675) 320 1000



paradise

No 124 November - December 1997

Paradise is published
bi-monthly
by Morauta & Associates
PO Box 1267
Port Moresby 121
Papua New Guinea
Tel: (675) 3217986
Fax: (675) 3214375

Paradise Magazine
55 Cassowary Drive
Burleigh Waters Qld 4220
Australia
Tel/Fax: (61) 7 55 200101

Publisher: Sir Mekere Morauta
Editor: Roslyn Morauta
Production: Dianne McInnes

Editorial Board Members:
Craig Templeman (Air Niugini)
Katherine Lepani

**Contact the Port Moresby
office for:**

Advertising:
La'a Aukopi

Subscriptions:
Marie Manumanua

Annual subscription rates for
six issues including postage are:
In Papua New Guinea - K30
Australia - K60
Rest of the world - US\$50

Printed by:
Pac-Rim Printing

Articles express the opinion of
the authors and not necessarily
that of Air Niugini or Morauta
& Associates. Editorial
contributions should be
accompanied by return postage
and will be handled with
reasonable care. The
publisher, however, assumes
no responsibility for the safety
of photographs, artwork or
manuscripts.

©1997 Morauta & Associates

3	SENORITA DANCE! The spectacular swimming mollusc
6	CREATIVE WRITING <i>The Witch</i>
7	LIKLIK BISNIS A variety of different businesses
13	BOOK REVIEW <i>Contemporary Art in Papua New Guinea</i>
15	MUSEUM NEWS Hidden petroglyph sites of Mt Bosavi
17	HAUS POROMAN House of Friends
21	FLOWERS DEFINITIVES STAGE 2 New release of stamps
23	TUMBUAN — MASKS Annual mask festival
27	BRAUN PEPA Compensation demand in Simbu
37	EXPLORER EXTRAORDINAIRE Luigi Maria d'Albertis
41	BEAUTIFUL BALUAN BECKONS A remote island in Manus
51	WILDE COFFEE Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde
59	DESTINATION - A Tale of Two Cities The Sydney-Parramatta Rivercat
63	LOCAL GOURMET FOOD Carrots for all courses
ON BOARD	
10	Inflight
29	Air Niugini Fleet
30	Domestic Route Map
32	International Route Map
34	Air Niugini Offices
44	Have Fun!
45	Christmas Traditions
47	Entertainment
56	Duty Free Shopping
64	Tourist Information

Cover: The famous PNG ice-block — on sale everywhere!
Photograph by Keith Briggs



**Welcome
aboard**

November and December are exciting months for Air Niugini with birthday celebrations and a busy flight schedule leading up to Christmas.

On 1 November Air Niugini celebrates its 24th anniversary. The modern international and domestic airline we know today has come a long way from its modest beginnings 24 years ago, in terms of destinations served, aircraft utilised and numbers of skilled Papua New Guineans employed.

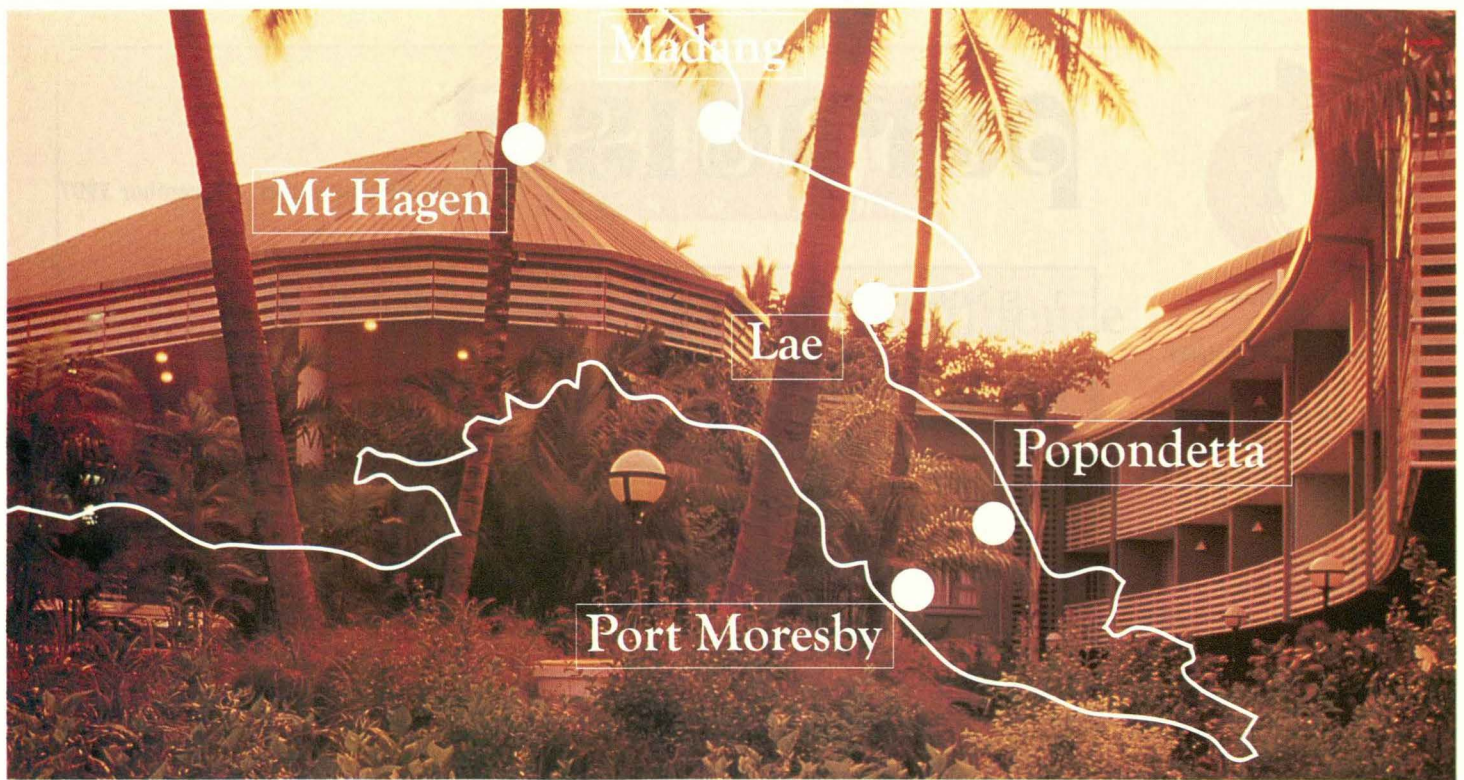
While proud of our achievements, we are committed to improving services and increasing efficiency in the future.

Throughout the peak November to January travel season, Air Niugini will be increasing flights to both domestic and international ports to meet the high demand. Ask at your Air Niugini sales office or your travel agent for details of our holiday flight schedule.

On behalf of Air Niugini, I would like to wish all passengers on our flights a joyous Christmas and a happy prosperous New Year.

Moses Maladina
Chief Executive





Extra Care

- for no extra cost, more for your money
everywhere with Coral Sea Hotels

Port Moresby - Gateway Hotel

The Gateway offers both the tourist and the discerning business traveller a comfortable haven where most creature comforts are catered for.

Lae - Melanesian Hotel

Located amid a lush tropical garden, the Melanesian Hotel is in an ideal position for easy access to Lae's interesting flora and fauna at the Botanical Gardens, the fascinating Rainforest Habitat, or to the major business houses and industrial zones.

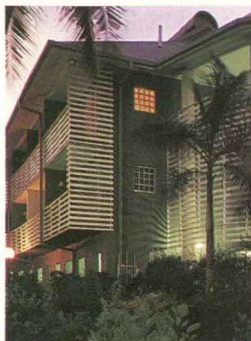
Lae - Huon Gulf

The Huon Gulf Lodge is situated adjacent to the Botanical Gardens and offers a level of comfort and true Melanesian friendliness not usually found in this

motel-style property. The accommodation surrounds a courtyard which shelters the lawned pool area and carpark.

Madang - Coast Watchers Hotel

Manicured lawns decorated with tropical shrubs



surround this modern hotel, situated on the coast opposite the Memorial Lighthouse. The hotel is a mere 20m from the ocean, 20m from the golf course and a few minutes walk from the main commercial centre of Madang.

Mount Hagen - Highlander Hotel

Nestled in the magnificent Western Highlands, Mt. Hagen enjoys a year-round temperate climate and offers the traveller one of the world's few remaining opportunities to step back in time to find villages exactly as they have been for centuries.

Popondetta - Lamington Lodge

Located in the centre of historic Popondetta, the threshold of the Kokoda Trail. The restaurant and bar

are housed in a central building linked to the guest rooms by a covered walkway through tropical gardens. An ideal base for exploring the land of the world's largest butterfly - the Queen Alexandra Birdwing.



Coral Sea Hotels

CENTRAL RESERVATIONS PHONE (675) 325 4111

PO Box 1215, Boroko N.C.D., Papua New Guinea

Senorita dance!

Ole! The Spanish Dancer performed for us, her white and red skirts undulating rhythmically around her in waves, as she moved across her underwater stage.

The Spanish Dancer, *Hexabranchnus sanguineus*, is in fact a nudibranch (a mollusc without a shell) and its dance is the spectacular swimming motion for which it is known. Nudibranchs are sought on coral reefs and sponge gardens by snorkellers and scuba divers throughout the world. Although the Spanish Dancer is fairly common in the Indo-Pacific region, it is always thrilling to find one, for it is truly a stunning sight.

First of all, the Spanish Dancer is a giant. Whereas most nudibranchs are between one and five centimetres long, *Hexabranchnus* measures up to 25 centimetres. When resting, it folds the margins of its mantle against its body, giving it a mottled reddish brown appearance, which is not particularly noticeable. This mollusc swims in a unique manner. The mantle margins unfurl to form bright red and white skirts. As the dancer swings its body back and forth in strong head-to-tail flexions, the mantle sways in rhythmic patterns, giving an overall appearance of a flamenco dancer.

Story by Danielle Johnson
Photographs by Chris Robin

Even the eggs of *Hexabranchnus* range from pink to bright red. They resemble a large coiled ribbon, laid exposed on the reef. Hatching after several days, the minute larvae are released complete with shell and operculum. These will develop over several weeks, eventually metamorphosing into tiny juveniles. These juveniles resemble their adult counterparts, with no shell, but are still planktonic. When grown, they will feed on ascidians, worms, echinoderms and other gastropods.

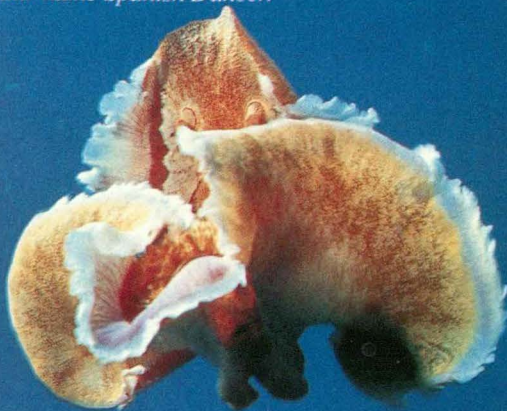
The Spanish Dancer's swimming ability makes it the most active of nudibranchs, which generally don't range far from their food source. Another unique feature is the Spanish Dancer's association with a partner. It is *Periclemenes imperator*, a small commensal shrimp which lives on the nudibranch's mantle or among its branching gills. The dramatic colour of the tiny shrimp perfectly matches that of its host. The shrimp offers a cleaning service to the nudibranch, removing parasites and other debris. In exchange, it is protected from predators by camouflage against its larger companion.

Found in water from zero to twenty metres deep, *Hexabranchnus* appears more brown at the deeper reaches of its environment. Light at the red end of the spectrum is absorbed more quickly so red-hued animals are well camouflaged among the corals and sponges at the deeper reaches of their environment. The cryptic colouration becomes more conspicuous where light is stronger. Scientists have suggested that the bright red and white mantle and extraordinary swimming pattern of *Hexabranchnus* could serve as a warning to potential predators. This type of feature, such as flamboyant colour or shape, occurs as a warning signal to potential predators that their intended prey is toxic or otherwise distasteful. Anosmatic features are common on coral reefs and other environments where visual cues predominate.

The warning seems to work, as there are few predators who will feed on nudibranchs. This is just as well, as the soft bodies of nudibranchs, exposed on the corals or sponges of their reef, would make them easy prey. Most molluscs at least have a shell to rely on. So what is the nudibranch secret?

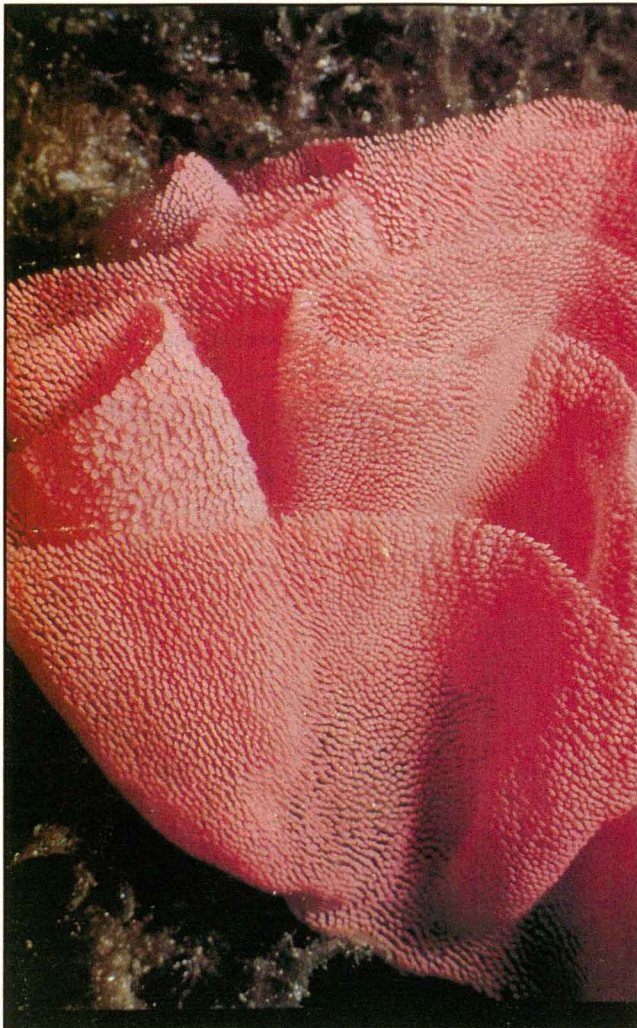
Each group of nudibranch has its own arsenal. In the case of the Spanish Dancer, it's a matter of you are what you eat. *Halichondria* is a black sponge on which the Spanish Dancer is a specialist feeder. The sponge itself has few predators, because it produces macrolides, toxic chemicals used to deter reef fish from

The swimming motion of *Hexabranchnus sanguineus*, with mantle margins unfurling in bright white and red skirts, earns it the popular name Spanish Dancer.





Above & Below: Ribbons of eggs are laid in rosettes on exposed surfaces, safe from predators because of their chemical arsenal.



feeding upon it. But these don't stop the Spanish Dancer, who will actually ingest the sponge's defence chemicals and put them to its own use. This clever mollusc is able to deploy the macrolides into the mucus on its dorsal surface where it is most vulnerable.

Even more astounding, the eggs of the Spanish Dancer are also protected by the macrolides. Nudibranchs have an internal organ which serves as combined digestive gland and gonad. As the ingested sponge passes through the digestive system, some of the chemical will be passed onto the developing eggs. The rest is shuttled to the mantle. The egg masses are deposited in rosettes on rocks, coral heads and other conspicuous places, and are otherwise defenceless.

Once again, Nature proves she is cleverer than invention in the dance of life. Ole!

Below: The commensal shrimp, *Periclemenes imperator*, is well camouflaged against this resting Spanish Dancer. The colours of these creatures appear less spectacular when they are in deeper water.



The Changing Face of Papua New Guinea

This is our promise in answer to the unique demands of Papua New Guinea that requires new transport products ranging from the revolutionary Trident 20 polyethylene boat to the heaviest specialist truck.

To service our customers we have a network of nine locations which offers service, replacement parts, mechanical and body panel repairs that is second to none.

Also we are the country's number one used car dealer, our reputation and position has been achieved by offering quality vehicles that are prepared in our own workshops.

In the end it is people who generate change and meet challenges and we believe they are our greatest asset.

“Change generates challenges that we continue to meet.”



CREATIVE WRITING

Alfred Faiteli's short story *The Witch* won the prize of Runner-up in the *Paradise* Short Story Competition. *The Witch* deals with the cultural themes of witchcraft, death and payback. The story begins in third person with a stunning description of a powerful, spiteful witch who makes her presence known to mourners at a mortuary ceremony. The story then shifts to first person and gradually we realise the fate of the storyteller. *Paradise* selected this story for its descriptive prose and how its structure builds to a dramatic ending. We look forward to receiving more stories from this talented writer.

The Witch

by Alfred Faiteli

It was a dark tense September night. Not a single star could be seen behind the thick dark murky clouds that blanketed the sky. Amidst the twilight of the firefly-lit night, a daunting figure surfaced joyfully dancing to the rhythm of the mourners in the distant village.

There she stood under the old siyaya¹ tree with sharp piercing eyes penetrating into every soul that had gathered in old Kinanale's² house. Her long thick hair hanging down in rat tails partly covered her face. She had pointed fingernails as sharp as a vulture's claws and her watery tongue was suspended to her waist ready to devour flesh — human flesh.

From a distance, the kina and toea shells that adorned her body glittered in the night reflected by the coconut oil. The stringent aroma of smelly herbs tucked in her armbands filled the surrounding air. Her knee-height grass-skirt woven from sago and pandanus leaves was magnificent. She looked rather awesome in traditional attire. She was dressed up for this occasion for she had successfully accomplished her first mission; the corpse that laid innocently in old Kinanale's house was the evidence.

Delightfully and eagerly, she stared in suspense. Her selfish pair of eyes scrutinised the corpse that laid among its grief-stricken clan members. Kinanale, the mother of the deceased, sat at the front of the coffin; motionless, weary and stunned by the unexpected death of one of her only sons, a twin. Lost in wonder and words, her eyes were sore and swollen from continuous mourning. Accompanying her around the coffin sat her close consanguinal relatives showing their last respect for their clansman and providing comfort and support to the immediate family.

It is common practice during deaths for hymn singing in this area. No exception was this September night. As the village youth group led the singing, one could sense the

change it brought in the atmosphere. It generated a feeling of warmth and enlightenment. The harmonious singing echoed in the stillness of the night as it broke the coldness of the approaching burial day.

Cooked food was served at various intervals of the night as more people kept pouring in. Yams, bananas, taro, rice, tinned fish and tinned meat were the main menu. Hot cups of tea and coffee proved to be most popular as they were distributed to all. Betel nuts, mustards and sticks of mutrus (black tobacco) came in large supplies to keep the mourners awake until the next day.

About two o'clock, Uncle Gaima³ made a public announcement. 'May I kindly ask the village pastor to lead us with a word of prayer before we continue with the planned activities.'

While everyone's heads were bowed in silence, I noticed something unusual approaching from the old siyaya tree. 'Uncle! Un...cle!' I whispered to Gaima who was seated beside me near the entrance of the house. A thick silvery cloud of smoke as big as a weather balloon was approaching our direction. 'Un...cle! Un...c...l.e!' I further interrupted; my mouth and eyes wide open as I stared in disbelief. About a hundred metres away, this smoky figure gracefully swayed from side to side. As it came closer, it began to expand and move violently and vigorously. When the enormous image seemed like it had reached the sky, it suddenly burst into flames without creating a single noise.

The memories of the terrifying scenes from the nuclear explosion of Mururoa Atoll (I had seen in a television documentary) flashed across my mind. A massive gust of smoke from the explosion shot into the air like a gigantic mushroom boiling with heat and radiation. My heart leapt in fright and I felt the hairs on my body standing upright.

Suddenly, a distressing cry was heard. The woman who sat adjacent to Kinanale burst out in bitter agony beating the coffin and wailing, 'Aeee, my child, aeee, my child; wake up wake up! Why are you sleeping?'

At the same moment, the pastor ended his prayer. Immediately, everyone stared in the

direction of the unexpected disruption while she continued wailing and beating the coffin. In a flash, Uncle Gaima dashed in and pulled her out of the house, dragging her downstairs where she was held tightly by other relatives. Within minutes, all was back to normal. The tea and coffee cups flowed, the betel nuts, mustards and sticks of mutrus were passed around, but this time with mixed emotions triggered by the unusual happenings.

At dawn's first light, the volume of mourning increased. Kinanale chanted in tears the history of her deceased son. His good character and fishing skills remained the highlight of her mourning song. In tears she mentioned how she would miss terribly the abundant catches of which the gamokaya⁴ was her favourite. In agreement and regret, the group joined her in mourning the death and loss of a loved one; a friend to many, a colleague to many, a relative to many, but a son to one.

Beneath the house, the same woman broke down again in heavy wailing and aggression. To our amazement, she arose from her seat and started dancing around the house in a comical fashion like an insane animal. After a few minutes, she ambled towards the house and slowly made her way in.

My veins twitched and my heart sunk deep into my stomach as she approached the coffin. Suddenly, our eyes met. I felt my body become numb and my throat dry; my heart stopped beating. Without realising, I began to sob as tears streamed freely and nervously down my cheeks. Looking into those pair of eyes made me shiver with trepidation. I could clearly read those deep sunken eyes.

Aunt Mayau⁵ had twin bookings to pay as exchanges in this witchcraft ritual. Woida⁶ paid the first debt he did not owe. Sorrowfully, I wept as they lowered him into his grave for I, Huni⁷, knew my days from now onwards were numbered. This was day number one. I, the target for mission number two.

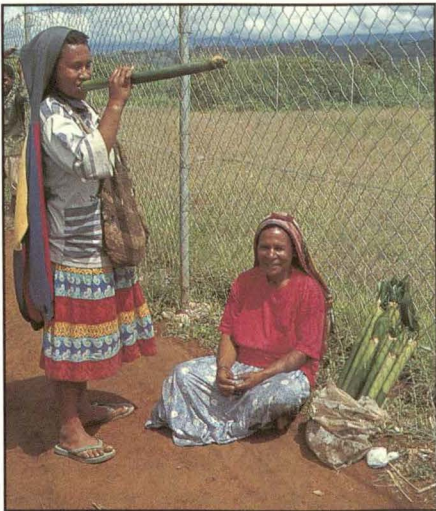
¹ Chestnut ² Hibiscus ³ Stone or Rock

⁴ Fish: Sweetlip ⁵ Fire ⁶ Yam ⁷ Taro

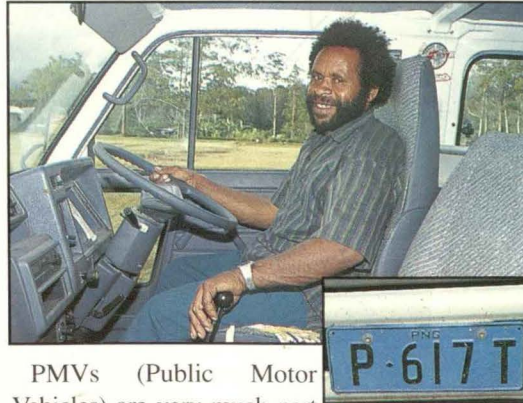
Liklik Bisnis

Story and photographs
by Keith Briggs

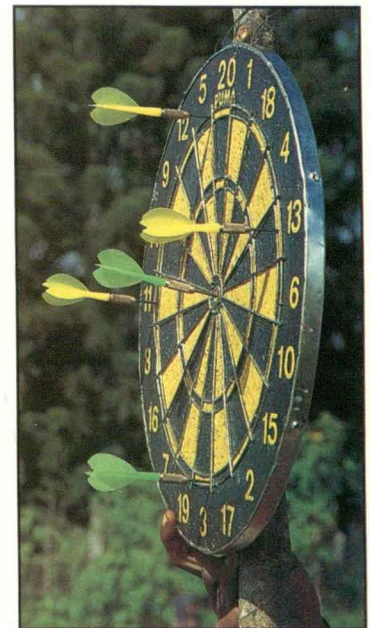
Enterprising people the world over find ways of making an income. The vigorous Highlanders of Papua New Guinea are quick to capitalise on the felt needs of their fellows and provide goods and services to satisfy them while profiting themselves.



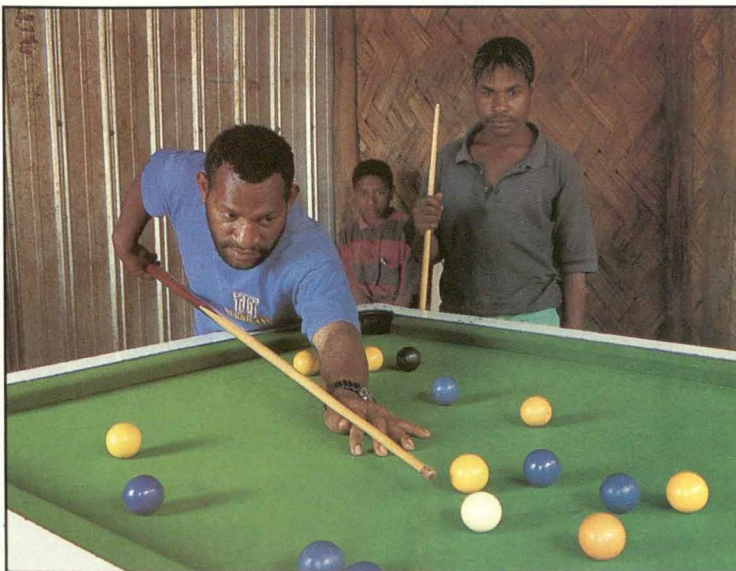
On hot days women carry *bilums* of bamboo lengths filled with cool water stoppered with leaves. Meeting a thirsty walker on the road, 20 toea changes hands and one bamboo is extracted by the customer from the *bilum* on her back. Some sit catering for passers-by while others move around sports fields to quench the thirst of the players or barrackers. Fortunately for the landscape the drinking vessels are biodegradable!



PMVs (Public Motor Vehicles) are very much part of the scene in Papua New Guinea wherever there's a thoroughfare answering as a road. In large towns they jostle and blow plumes of black smoke, with loads of passengers often bulging from windows and doors. The main navigational instrument is the horn, without which a town PMV could not operate. In rural areas these hardy vehicles bounce and leap at high speeds over lumpy limestone roads. Many passengers relate stories of Providential protection on noteworthy journeys! PMV trips provide cheap transport, entertainment, cultural insights and the chance to experience the real Papua New Guinea at very close quarters.



A dart board, a handful of darts, a carton of *Coca-Cola* and a pocketful of loose change are the stock in trade of this side-show style enterprise. Contestants pay ten toea a throw. If darts register a predetermined score or lodge within certain wires on the board, the patron receives a can of *Coke*. Although surely a game of skill, darts are regarded as gambling by some, so boards tend to be set up with a good view along the road to give ample warning of blue vehicles driven by uniformed men!



Coin-in-the-slot snooker tables are a common sight, often set up on the ground beneath a lean-to roof adjoining a trade store. Men while away the days and evenings at this pastime.



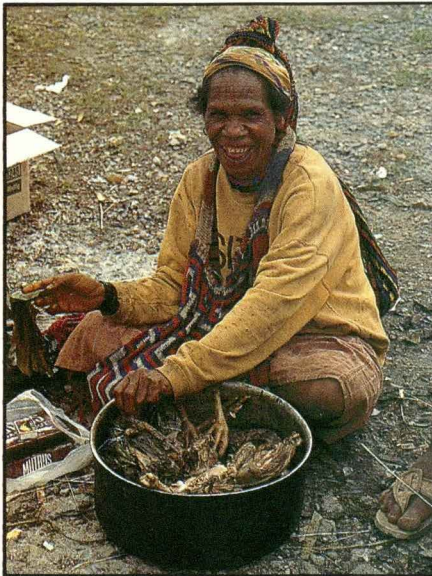
Daily newspapers with a marked price of 60 toea are available from entrepreneurs who airfreight bundles of dailies from Moresby to places like Tari in the Southern Highlands. The selling price of 80 toea covers freight, puts a margin in the vendor's pocket and provides the remote, news hungry public with the latest tidings only hours after it hits the news stands in the capital.



People with access to electric power run small freezers and make ice blocks, using commercially available ice block mix or cordial. Stored in eskies under umbrellas they keep solid for a time. As the day wears on they become a very cold drink with floating ice blocks, cold, cool and then warm drinks if custom is slow.



Wire fences make ideal display racks for new or secondhand clothes. Women produce colourful skirts and *meri* blouses on hand cranked sewing machines. Others resell secondhand clothes bought in 50kg bales from overseas. Prices are reasonable and this lucrative industry explains why so many unlikely people are seen throughout the country sporting designer clothes with all the right names on the pockets!



'Chicken Pieces' is the term for cooked and dissectioned poultry offered as either takeaway or fast food at the roadside. The presentation varies from golden brown in the state of Kentucky to a greenish hue derived from the edible leaves with which it is cooked in a *mumu* or ground oven in Papua New Guinea. Wherever its origin the last vestiges are licked with relish from the fingers.



Day-old-chicks are raised to tablebird size by village poultry farmers, feeding them on commercially produced stock feed. Overheads are high, but with the family sharing the work, good profits are made from this type of private enterprise.



A retired PMV makes an ideal roadside fast food outlet. Bringing firewood, a carton of frozen lamb flaps, onions and a wok, the restaurateur sets up for the day selling small squares of braised meat garnished with fried onion.





Fresh bread rolls have universal appeal and industrious women throughout Papua New Guinea working in their homes produce large quantities each day. Cooked in simple wood burning ovens constructed of 200lt fuel drums, their costs are low. Some sell them in their family trade store as 'Devonshire Teas' with mugs of coffee. This is probably one of the most lucrative of all cottage industries.



Small, privately owned trade stores are found alongside the roads and in most villages. Many little village stores are more hobby ventures with injections of funds from the clan keeping them going, rather than realistic profits. They tend to be a way of helping the money go round than making any one person significantly richer than his fellows.



Market stall holders buy an infinite variety of wholesale goods which they retail from their squares of tarpaulin.



'Flours' are popular. Made as a scone mixture from white or wholemeal flour they are deep fried in boiling cooking oil, much of which they absorb in the process. Two varieties and sizes wrap up the selection — plain or sweet, at ten or twenty toea. Women and girls produce large quantities to sell at the roadside near their houses or in the markets. It is common to see customers hand the walking vendor the money and take their pick from the dish with hardly a pause.



Papua New Guinea is delightfully free of red tape, regulations and restrictions, allowing incentive, originality and productivity to flourish where people are prepared to invest themselves and a little money in small private businesses. 🌀

Keith Briggs has advised many Papua New Guineans setting up business during his lengthy service with the Evangelical Church of Papua.



Air Niugini

Air Niugini is pleased to welcome you on board. Our friendly flight attendants will endeavour to make your journey comfortable and safe. We ask that you acquaint yourself with the following features of our service.

TAKEOFF AND LANDING

Ensure that your seat is in the upright position during takeoff and landing. Folding tables must be returned to their original position in the seat back or in the armrest.

SAFETY FIRST

Your seatbelt must be securely fastened during takeoff and landing or whenever the **seatbelt sign is on**. When the **seatbelt sign is off**, you may move about the cabin as necessary. However, while seated, keep your seatbelt fastened securely in case of unexpected turbulence.

SMOKING

Smoking is not permitted on any Air Niugini flight.



BEFORE YOU LEAVE

Please check your seat pocket before you disembark to ensure you have not left any items of value.

ENTERTAINMENT

A movie and a selection of music including classical, modern, country and local are available on international services. Programmes can be found in the inflight entertainment section of this magazine.

HAND LUGGAGE

Please ensure that your luggage is placed in the overhead locker or under the seat in front of you.

PILLOWS AND BLANKETS

On international flights, pillows and blankets are available on request from cabin attendants.

CHILDREN AND BABIES

Our flight attendants will provide a Paradise Kit that includes a colouring book and pencils, games and puzzles. The flight attendants will also be pleased to assist in preparing your baby's food and bottle. Baby food and diapers are available on international flights.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Cellular telephones, TV receivers or radio controlled devices are **not to be used at any time on board an aircraft**. Electronic devices such as portable computers, compact discs or cassette players and video games can be used only when the **seatbelt sign is switched off**.

CALL HOME FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA

To access AT&T DirectSM Service from Papua New Guinea dial

0507 12880

AT&T offers you an easy way to call from Papua New Guinea to your friends and family in the US. Simply follow the steps below:

- 1 If you are calling from a hotel, first get an outside line.
- 2 Dial **0507 12880**.
- 3 Follow instructions on the voice prompt or hold for an AT&T Operator.

AT&T offers convenient billing, whether to your AT&T Calling Card, AT&T Universal Card, or by calling collect if you are calling the US.

For AT&T Customer Service, simply dial the access number and ask for Global Customer Service.



**Call now and tell them
all about it!**

It's Perfectly Clear...

People Do Care.

Thousands of people and tonnes of equipment were flown into the Lake Kutubu region to develop Papua New Guinea's first commercial oil field. Yet today Lake Kutubu remains as beautiful as ever. That's because people cared as

much about protecting the environment as they did about finding oil for Papua New Guinea. Now Papua New Guinea is enjoying the benefits of being an oil exporter and having ancestral lands protected by people who do care.

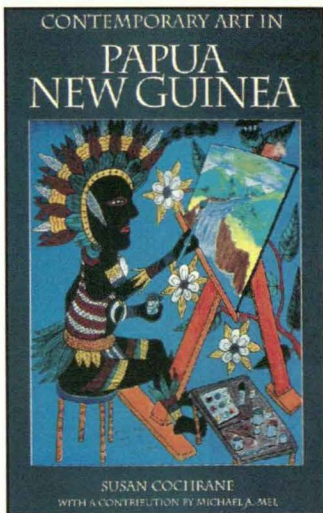


Kutubu Project
PNG's First Oil Development

Chevron Niugini Pty Ltd PO Box 842, Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea Tel: (675) 321 1088
Fax: (675) 322 5566 Telex: NE 22305

BOOK REVIEW

by Marc Dozier



Traditional Oceanic art has had a decisive influence on western modern art. Earlier this century European artists such as Picasso, Cezanne and Gauguin set out to break with the old realistic tradition, and all were influenced to some degree by Oceanic art. Their interest did not however extend to the art-viewing and -buying international public which, until quite recently, largely ignored Oceanic art.

However, a wave of Papua New Guinean artists, influenced by the radical social and political change which has occurred since Independence, have now made a mark on the international art world. Akis, Joe Nalo, Jakupa, Kauage, Gickmai Kundun, Martin Morububuna, Ruki Fame, David Lasisi, Wungi, just to mention some of the more well-known artists, mark the turning point of PNG art, bringing magical creations from their villages to international galleries and museums.

Why was the richness of this art work ignored by modern galleries in Australia and Europe? Perhaps their sponsors were afraid to discover and acknowledge an element of plagiarism? Most likely not. Influence is a recognised fundamental practice in art and, if we are accusing Picasso and friends of Oceanic pillage, we would also have to accuse PNG artists of pillaging western elements.

The lack of communication, of substantial institutional support and of governmental recognition of contemporary art are the reasons for the scant interest in Papua New Guinean art in the outside world.

But in the last few years a new wave of interested collectors and art buyers have dropped a stone in the Pacific Ocean. Initiated by the exhibition *Lukluk Gen (Look Again)* which toured Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea in 1994, this Oceanic art revival will be reinforced by the publication of books such as Susan Cochrane's *Contemporary Art in Papua New Guinea*. Papua New Guinea needed this book and the artists deserved it.

This 168 page 'coffee table' size book of 9 chapters brushes a faithful portrait of Papua New Guinean art in the 1990s. It begins with a history of contemporary PNG art, demonstrating the influence of church missions in early development and the cultural link and deep influence of traditional arts such as carvings and *bilas* (costume and body decoration) on contemporary works.

Cochrane then presents the artists who opened the road of modern art in the country through painting, sculpture and women's *bilum* work. She recognises the difficulty even today for women of integration in art activity, given the traditional restrictions placed on most of them.

The book concludes with a study of modern architecture, design and decoration, the final chapter being an 'inside explanation' of *bilas* by Michael Mel who is from the Western Highlands.

If you have any interest at all in modern or traditional art, then this is *the* book about Papua New Guinean Contemporary Art to have in your library. And if to date you have had no interest in these topics, then this book will change your mind! Richly and cleverly illustrated, with relevant and well-selected comments by artists, *Contemporary Art* reads at one level as a fascinating account of a field work expedition, yet makes for an authentic art book. Rather than spending time in museum store rooms, Susan Cochrane spends time with artists and their works, giving the reader a feeling and understanding of the PNG art scene, the atmosphere, background and difficulties.

The only criticisms which can be made of the book are that the quality of some reproductions could have been better and some of the information is a little dated. For example, even though Daniel Waswas is included in the discussion, there is no mention of other members of the rising generation of artists such as Samuel Luguna and Mongia Kua.

Nonetheless, these slight faults do not take away any value from the book which, contrary to most traditional art books, literally plunges the reader into the universe of PNG contemporary art as if one was part of the play.

To Papua New Guineans, westerners and artists of all countries, Susan Cochrane's *Contemporary Art in Papua New Guinea* proves that the loop is complete. Artistic influence has made a round-the-world tour. Papua New Guinea has always harvested what she planted and the next art harvest promises to feed people everywhere.

Marc Dozier is a French artist - photographer who has worked with the PNG National Museum & Art Gallery and recently organised an exhibition of PNG art and artefacts in Grenoble, France. Marc acknowledges the help of Stephen Buntrock of the Faculty of Creative Arts at UPNG in writing this review.

Contemporary Art in Papua New Guinea was published in 1997 by Craftsman House. The price is A\$80. Orders to:

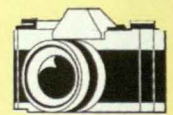
Fine Arts Press
Tower A, Level 1
112 Talavera Road
North Ryde NSW 2068
Australia

Tel: 61 2 9878 8222
Fax: 61 2 9878 8122
Email: sales@gpub.com.au

A small postal charge may be incurred for overseas orders. Cheques and money orders should be made payable to Fine Arts Press. MasterCard, Visa and AMEX cards are accepted.



Fotofast Photograph Competition



Send your best photograph on any subject to **Photograph Competition, PO Box 1267, Port Moresby**. A winning photograph will be published on a full page of each issue of *Paradise* in 1998. The photographer will receive prizes of K100 cash from *Paradise* and a K100 voucher from **Fotofast** to be spent at any Fotofast outlet in Papua New Guinea. Only Papua New Guinean photographers are eligible. If no quality photographs are received for an issue, a photograph will be chosen from an article in that issue. (In such a case, preference will be given to residents of PNG.) The decision of the judges will be final.



trukai[®]
RICE
That's right



MUSEUM NEWS

Hidden petroglyph sites of Mt Bosavi

Story by Impact Archaeologist
Herman S. Mandui
and Senior Technical Officer
Baiva R. Ivuyo
Prehistory Department
National Museum

In March this year, the Worldwide Wildlife Fund (WWF) based at Chevron Nuigini's Moro Camp, requested the help of the National Museum to investigate 'rock paintings' around Mt Bosavi in the Southern Highlands Province.

The request followed a report made by Florence Brunois, an environmental anthropologist working in the Musula area on the south eastern slopes of Mt Bosavi. The main aim of the investigation was to determine the cultural significance of the sites and develop strategies to prevent their possible destruction. This included viewing and recording the cave/rock shelter sites located by Florence Brunois and assessing, if acceptable to the landowners, the archaeological potential of each site.

The investigation was also seen as part of the current project being undertaken by WWF to create a reserved wildlife area around Mt Bosavi. There was an urgency in recording and documenting the sites because of the possibility of complete exposure and destruction by large scale timber companies currently logging in the Gulf and Western Provinces.

Mt Bosavi has intrusive volcanics in close association with a major area of limestone. The result of this association is the creation of a rare and specific ecosystem which is found only within the Bosavi region.

The presence of culturally significant sites also gives an added reason for the protection of the reserve area.

In our initial discussion with Rex Naug, WWF Project Manager at Moro, he pointed out that WWF is involved with local people in starting to operate small scale eco-business ventures such as butterfly and crayfish farming. These ventures aim to utilise local resources in a sustainable manner and provide direct economic benefits to the people. While the main concern of World Wildlife Fund is the protection of the existing flora and fauna around the Mt Bosavi area, a joint cultural eco-tourism venture would be another possibility.

Florence Brunois informed us that there were three cave sites. According to the reports, the first two contained some art and the third some form of faunal remains. These remains were described by local informant John Tonaye as the remains of 'traipela bun stret olsem blo wanpela bikpela man tru' (a very large bone of a very large person). We believe that these bones might be the remains of extinct megafauna (large animal).

Only two sites, Melokolosen and Sorosoro, were investigated and were found to be rock-shelters and not caves as previously stated. What was also thought to be rock paintings turned out to be petroglyphs.

(Petroglyphs are inscriptions or carvings made on rocks).

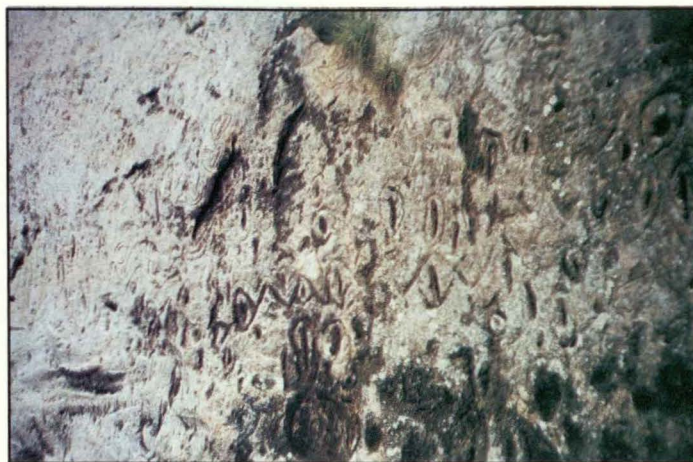
The third site was not visited due to the logistical problems of carrying out fieldwork in the midst of Cyclone Justine.

The Melokolosen site is located approximately 30m above the current flood plain of the Biar River. On the floodplain of the Biar River it can be easily seen as a chalk white limestone face on the eastern side of the river. However, no petroglyphs can be detected from that vantage point unless you move up into the rock-shelter.

Our local informants joked that although the Biar River was constantly used as a track by patrol officers during the colonial era, they never suspected that the limestone face housed petroglyphs. When asked why the locals never informed the patrol officers of the existence of the petroglyphs, they replied, 'em samtin blo tumbuna' (it belongs to our ancestors, was sacred and could not be shown to outsiders).

By comparison, the Sorosoro rock-shelter is much larger than the Melokolosen rock-shelter in terms of area. Although the petroglyphs are similar, it is also interesting to note that other petroglyphs on the walls vary somewhat in design and size. This site is also located by a river, but is neatly protected by heavy vegetation and cannot be seen, if one is trekking from the river bank.

The central face of the site at Melokolosen rock-shelter



Close-up of the petroglyphs on the boulder at the Sorosoro site



It houses a large colony of bats, whose droppings have formed a deposit which has, over a period of time, formed a covering layer on the petroglyphs. Persons unknowingly sheltering in that site would never have guessed that petroglyphs cover much of the wall surface. It is only by scraping off the bats' droppings that petroglyphs will begin to appear.

There are a variety of explanations of the petroglyphs, but there are similarities concerning their creation. Florence Brunois has recorded the legends of the individual clans who claim each of the sites. Below is an account of such a myth as told to us by Daniel Bomo, one of our field informants:

These drawings were done by a group of women who came from Fokomayu to the north and were moving down to the southwest. The name of this group of women was Tesowakele. At every stop they made to sleep in the night, they did these drawings. The last stop they made was at Melokolosen, and then they continued to follow the Biar River into what is now Western Province. When you look closely at these 'drawings' you see that they represent the female genital parts. Young men were advised not to look at them because it was taboo. After the missionaries came, it was not taboo at all.



A test pit to establish cultural remains at the Sorosoro site

At the Sorosoro rock-shelter, there is less concern by the local people with the creation of the drawings. They are more concerned with the physical features of the rock-shelter. Below is an account of how the rock-shelter got its name, as told by Pate Tonaye:

One day all the people who used to reside in this cave went out to collect food. The men went out to hunt cuscus and cassowary

while the women went to the river to find fish and cut bamboo. Only one woman was left by herself at the 'cave', because she was having her sik mun (monthly period) and could not go out. Around noon, she went to clean herself in a nearby creek and while she was there, she saw two young men, fully dressed in traditional finery, go into the 'cave'. In the 'cave', they began to sing and dance, then they threw down the large cliff face. As the cliff face was falling, they shouted the words, 'Soro! Soro! Soro!' The cliff face destroyed all the sleeping places of the people and then the two young men lifted the cliff wall to its original position again. As they erected the cliff face, they supported it with three wooden torches and then they left. The woman was scared by the great power displayed. When the people came in the afternoon, she told them what she had seen. At night when they went to get the three wooden torches, the cliff face fell down again and crushed all of them to death.

This fate may also explain why other rock-shelters were not mentioned by the local people. They may have already collapsed.

Work is still continuing on analysing materials found at these sites and it is hoped that a much larger investigation will be conducted in the near future.

Accommodation

In the heart of Lae

Convention and Business Centre

Restaurants

Lounges

Fitness Centre

And More



LAE
INTERNATIONAL
HOTEL

Apartments

Suites

Executive Rooms

Deluxe Rooms

Haus Win

Bulolo Room

Board Room

Vanda Fine Dining

Kokomo's Coffee Shop

Luluai's Italian Restaurant

Aero Bar

Sportsman's Bar

Tennis Court

Swimming Pool

Aerobics

Gymnasium

Travel Agency

Gift Shop

Boutique

Car Rental

An Oasis of Luxury

Haus Poroman

House of Friends

Story and
photographs
by
Liz Thompson

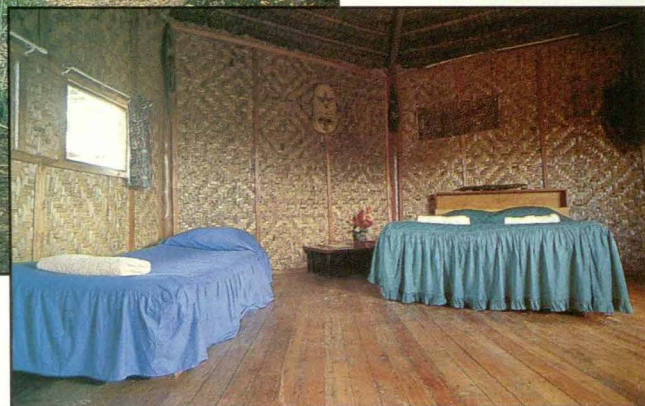
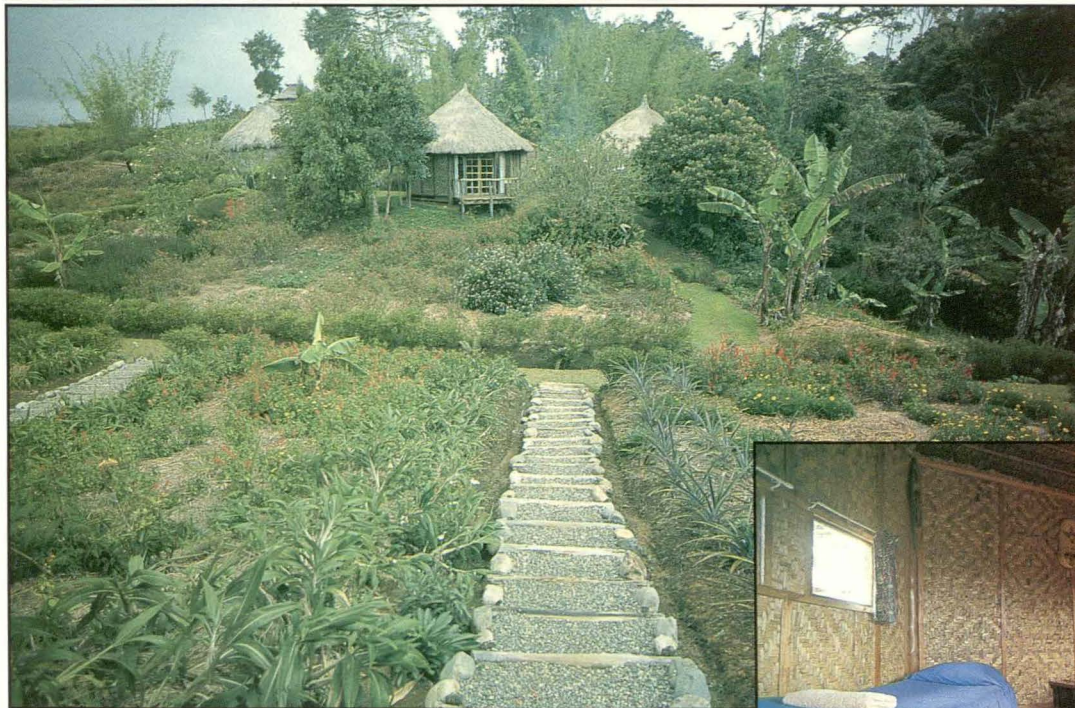


As we climbed the winding mountain road, the air grew cooler. Young children waved huge red hibiscus flowers that they had pulled from nearby bushes. About half an hour after leaving Mt Hagen we reached the delightful *Haus Poroman*. The English meaning of *Haus Poroman* is 'House of Friends'.

Managed by Maggie Wilson (photo above), the guest house is a collection of locally built traditional huts arranged around immaculate gardens which look across spectacular views of the Western and Southern Highlands. Born in the Highlands and sent away to boarding school, Maggie returned to her home area. Needing accommodation for friends to stay, she built a place which was the beginning of what has now become her extremely popular guest house. Keen to see tourism succeed on a small scale, Maggie has refrained from over-expanding and maintained a tranquil and spacious environment.

The main house is similar to a highland round house. Using all natural materials, it is much larger than the usual traditional houses. Like them, it is built around a central open fireplace in front of which visitors sit in the evening.

There are ten huts which can be used as twin rooms or family rooms. All have verandahs that look out into the surrounding bush or gardens. There are cheaper share rooms and a backpacker's hut with mats on the floor that are very affordable for people on a budget.



Top: View of the mountains from the guest house
Above: Bungalows of Haus Poroman
Right: Interior of one of the bungalows



Arriving at *Haus Poroman*, you feel like putting your feet up for a week, sitting on the verandah drinking tea or reading books. The food is very good. You can sit at the bar or work your way through the wide range of videos about Papua New Guinea. Wilson is keen that people learn about the country, the people and their culture. She is happy to arrange trips out to the gardens or into nearby local villages.

The gardens which snuggle up against the guest huts are filled with food, brightly coloured flowers and interesting shrubs like fibres, dyes and medicinal plants which the staff are always happy to tell you about. Maggie will organise a traditional *mumu* where you are shown how to create the large earth ovens in the ground.

Maggie is as interested in learning about other countries as she is in teaching tourists about Papua New Guinean culture. 'That's the whole idea about people coming here,' she says. 'It is for local people to learn something about where the visitors are coming from as well as for them to learn about us.

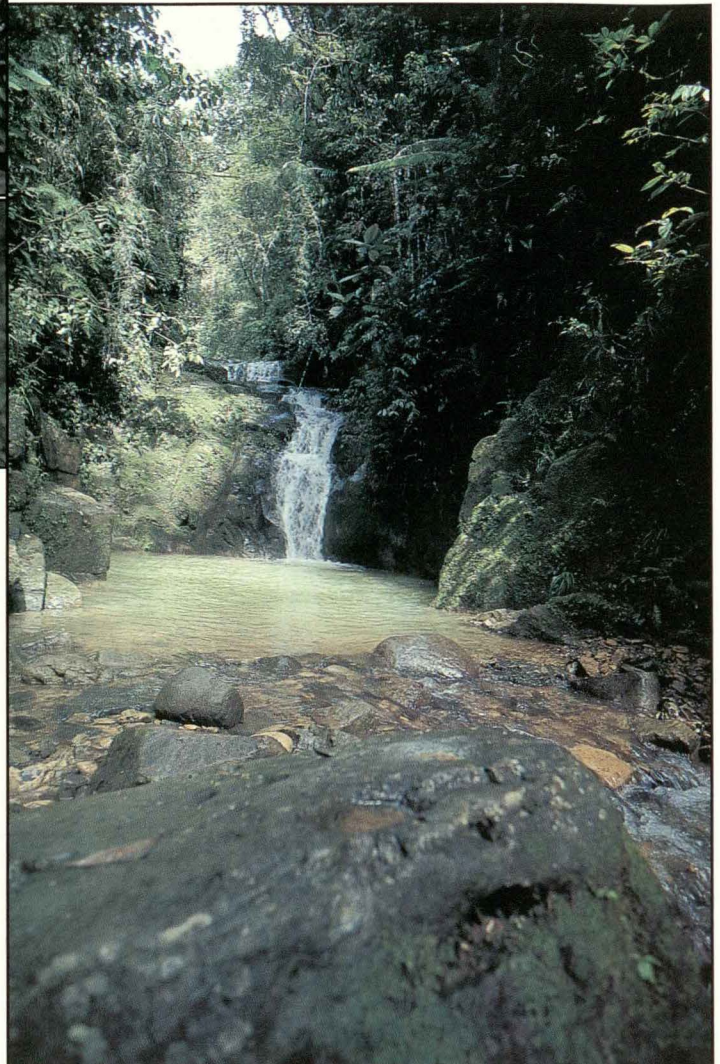
It is a give and take. Obviously we have to make a living, but we also do it to create cross-cultural awareness'.

She is keen for the people who visit her lodge to leave with a better understanding of the self sustaining lifestyle of most Papua New Guineans.

'*Haus Poroman* small scale local accommodation style is a great way of bringing employment back into the village level. I employ 20 to 30 people from surrounding villages. The number depends on how many guests are here. Tourism can, rather than destroy, enhance the culture of our people. Because life is changing, many young people are not learning traditional songs and dances. Re-enacting them for the tourists means young children are watching and learning. Culture on the stage is a new culture in itself. It is done for money, but the participants always enjoy it.'

The evening I stayed, there was a string band and an earth oven filled with fish and sweet potato prepared in the gardens as the sun went down.

There are plenty of opportunities to explore the local and very beautiful environment of the Western Highlands area around the guest house. You can take it easy and follow one of the many nearby rainforest paths (photos left and below). Following one, I clambered down a small track to a river surrounded by lush green vegetation. Walking for about 20 minutes up along the river back, I arrived at a waterfall and swimming hole.





Above: *Preparing firewood for the earth oven*

Right: *One of the women who tends the gardens*



Here, as the sunlight fell between the trees and warmed the water and surrounding rocks I ate a packed lunch while listening to the sounds of the water and birds.

If you feel a bit more adventurous there are a number of treks that you can arrange through the lodge. One is a three to four hour walk into the Nebilyer Valley through a series of small villages and rainforest. The walk along the ridge tops allows a spectacular view of the valley. Another walk goes to Kuta Ridge where the gold prospecting Leahy brothers found gold in the 1930s. Another option, Kum Caves, is a day's trek through rainforest to a series of large caves which pass through a mountain.

There a number of full day tours from *Haus Poroman* which can be made by vehicle. Travelling to Mt Hagen, through tea and coffee plantations, then east past the rugged Kubor Range with its highest peak of 4500m, you reach Simbu, the most densely populated province in the country. The spectacular landscape with jagged limestone ridges falls almost sheer to raging rivers. However, even on these sheer hillsides, it is not uncommon to see patches of terraced gardens.

Whether you just want to sit and unwind or you want to trek and explore, *Haus Poroman* is a great place to stay. Maggie Wilson and her staff make you feel at home with home cooking, while having plenty of opportunities to experience local culture and enjoy the beauty of the environment.

Haus Poroman, PO Box 1182, Mt Hagen. Telephone: 542 2250 Fax: 542 2207

Liz Thompson is a Sydney-based professional photo-journalist. She travels regularly to Papua New Guinea and enjoys writing about the country.



Avis vehicles are available Nationwide from twelve strategic locations. You are invited to choose from the largest and most modern fleet in Papua New Guinea, which also includes 4 Wheel Drives.

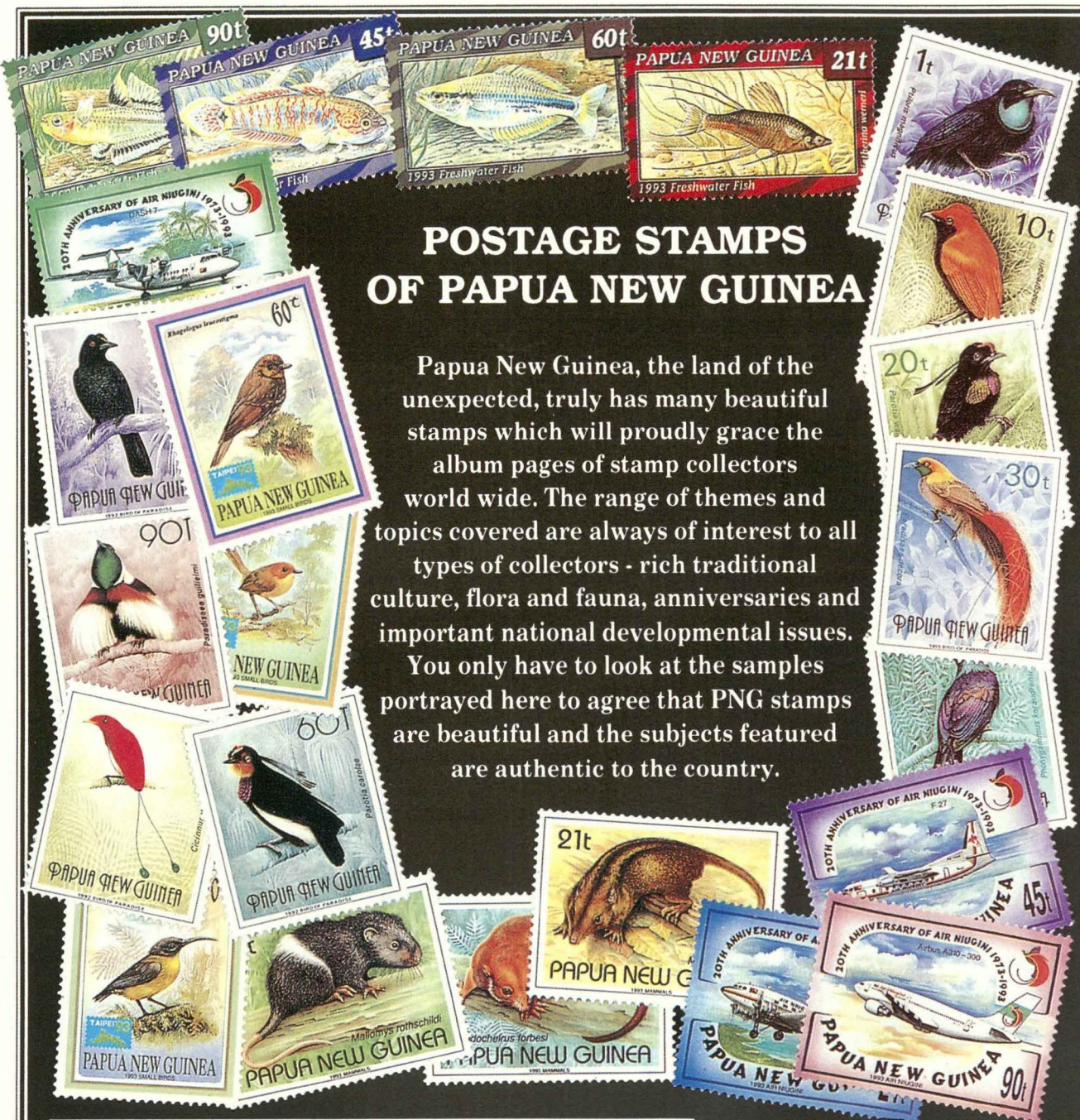
We offer special discount to Air Niugini Passengers and are a partner in 39 Frequent Flyer Programmes.



RESERVATIONS
PH 325 8299
FAX 325 3767

AVIS

We try harder.



POSTAGE STAMPS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea, the land of the unexpected, truly has many beautiful stamps which will proudly grace the album pages of stamp collectors world wide. The range of themes and topics covered are always of interest to all types of collectors - rich traditional culture, flora and fauna, anniversaries and important national developmental issues. You only have to look at the samples portrayed here to agree that PNG stamps are beautiful and the subjects featured are authentic to the country.

To: The Manager
 PNG Philatelic Bureau (PM)
 P.O. Box 1
 Boroko
 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

I wish to purchase your new stamp issues as they are released. Please send me full details of your services and list of philatelic items available.

Name:

Address:

TELEPHONE: (675) 30 03720/30 03718 or FAX: (675) 32 52502

PAYMENTS:

For credit card holders we accept American Express, Visa card and Master Card.

Just quote your card, number and expiry date and we will forward your requirements.

Personal cheques are subject to bank fee of K5.10 or AUS\$7.60, NZ\$8.40, US\$5.70 and UK Sterling 3.70

Flowers Definitives Stage 2

Papua New Guinea has dynamic landforms that support very pristine, rich and diverse flora. Much of the flora are poorly known and classification, biology and ecology studies of most plant families are urgently needed. Unrecorded plants of other origins have also found their way to Papua New Guinea, some of which have naturalised while others have caused tremendous problems to the native plant and animal species and to human well being (eg *Salvinia molesta* in the Sepik River).

Plants are of fundamental importance to the life and survival of 85 per cent of the people of Papua New Guinea. Most people depend on plants as major sources of food and sustenance. Plants also provide a source of raw materials for building and shelter, for fibres, resins, medicine, tannins, intoxicants — the list is endless.

The new stamp release of the Philatelic Bureau of Post PNG features five flowering plants that occur in Papua New Guinea. Four are native species. The other, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* is native of South America.



10t Thunbergia fragrans
A small creeping and climbing vine with delicate, white tubular flowers, the flowers appear singly along the stem. They have five lobes and are not scented despite the term 'fragrans'. The twinning stems are square. The leaves are opposite and lobed. The plant is found in lowland rainforest and is also cultivated as ornamentals.



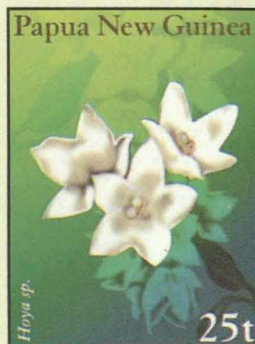
30t Heliconia spp.
A herbaceous shrub common to lowland rainforest, the blades of the leaves are green. The flowering is always terminal on erect, leafy shoots. There are more than 200 species recorded in the world with over 200 cultivars. In Papua New Guinea three species have been recorded so far.



20t Caesalpinia pulcherrima
A shrub or small tree, one to six metres tall, slightly spiny beneath, this bright yellow plant flowers in terminal racemes. This plant species is a native of tropical America and is now cultivated throughout the tropics. In Papua New Guinea a number of ornamental cultivars exist. The common ones include yellow, orange, scarlet, orange and crimson, pink and crimson or orange-crimson margined with yellow petals.



50t Amomum goliathensis
A small unbranched herbaceous plant, this bush with fleshy rhizomes and roots grows to one metre tall. Stems are purple (young shoots) to green. Leaves alternate, green above, purple under surface. Inflorescence is wine red. The plant is restricted to montane forests of New Guinea Island but is now widely cultivated in the Highlands as a spice. The genus *Amomum* is a known spice plant. So far 90 species are recorded worldwide. In Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands the genus is represented by eight species.



25t Hoya sp.
A woody climber or vine in disturbed forests and with large glossy oblong leaves, this inflorescent plant has clusters of three to fifteen large waxy, cupped pure white flowers of three to five centimetres in size. The genus belonging to the milkweed and wax family *Asclepiadaceae* is represented by more than 70 species in Papua New Guinea and 90 species worldwide. It is common in tropical lowland to montane cloud forest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The stamps were designed by John Kipong of Designwise Pty Ltd, a Port Moresby design studio. The designs are based on illustrations and photographs from *Guide to Tropical and Semi Tropical Flora* published by Charles E. Tuttle Company of Tokyo Japan and supplied by the Herbarium Section, Biology Department, University of Papua New Guinea.



Investment Corporation of Papua New Guinea

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.

Papua New Guinea is known worldwide for its mineral wealth, but enormous potential exists for the further development of both primary and secondary industries, particularly for value added products. In keeping with the Government's policy of encouraging investment in Papua New Guinea, the Corporation is keen to be a partner in viable new business propositions with both local and foreign investors.

Given our diverse Investment Portfolio and wide experience, the Investment Corporation is well placed as a reputable Investor and Equity Partner in PNG.

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



Investors who would like to take advantage of the excellent business opportunities in PNG and would require a Reputable Local Equity partner are invited to contact:

**The Managing Director
Investment Corporation
of Papua New Guinea
PO Box 155 Port Moresby
PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**Telephone: 675 - 3212855
Facsimile: 675 - 3211240**

Tumbuan — Masks



The first National Tumbuan (Mask) Festival was staged in 1996 with six participating mask groups. The National Cultural Commission Executive Director Dr Jacob Simet said, 'The Tumbuan Festival was staged as a National Festival to promote mask cultures of Papua New Guinea'.

Featured at the second festival in May 1997 were masks from ten areas:

- Malangan, Tumbuan and Lor from New Ireland;
- Birap from Madang;
- Taudung and Sisi from East New Britain;
- Asaro Mudmen from Eastern Highlands;
- Gerua from Simbu;
- Eharo from Gulf;
- Aida from Western.

Story and photographs by Ethel Ageva
National Cultural Commission



Top left: *Asaro Mudmen from the Eastern Highlands Province*

Top right: *Malangan Vanis Masks of Tabar Island New Ireland Province*

Above: *Gerua masks from Simbu Province*

Left: *Taudung masks of Duke of York Islands East New Britain Province*

Mask cultures are limited to certain areas of the world — East Africa, South America and Melanesia. Each of these mask cultures is based on a different general set of ideas and serve a different general set of functions in society.

The mask cultures of Papua New Guinea are part of the Melanesian mask cultures genre. However, they are different from other mask cultures of other parts of Melanesia, whether it is the masks of Solomon Islands, Vanuatu or New Caledonia.

Papua New Guinea has the largest number and range of different kinds of masks in the region. The rest of Melanesia has only about four mask culture groups among them. Papua New Guinea has at least 25 mask culture groups. Within these groups are over 120 different kinds of masks.

Dr Simet says, 'It is very important that Papua New Guinea promotes and preserves this very unique feature of its cultures'.

Over the years, attempts have been made to promote the different cultures of Papua New Guinea at both national and provincial levels. Whenever the National Cultural Commission asks for participation at festivals, people usually respond with dances and other kinds of performing arts. Very seldom is there the appearance of unique and majestic masks. This trend poses a problem and danger of mask cultures undergoing a natural death quietly in villages.

A documentary film *Singsing Tumbuan* recently launched at the Madang Resort Hotel will help the National Cultural Commission in its efforts to preserve and promote mask cultures. The film is the first cultural documentation project of its kind to be carried out in Papua New Guinea. It portrays an important mask dance performed every 10 to 15 years in the Lower Ramu River area of Madang Province. It is a unique traditional ceremony, in danger of extinction.

The masks, each with its own designs and ornamentation, belong to a clan or a subclan of the Birap. They represent the spiritual beings or ancestral spirits. There are two different kinds of masks:

- the mother masks which stand about two to three metres high;
- four children masks whose names are Sandam, Banga, Repan and Numdu.

The beautiful and colourful bird feathers used to make breathtaking designs on the body of the children masks which stand about four to six metres high are magnificent. The dance expresses the relationship they maintain with their human owners.

The film of the mask dance ceremony was made at the request of the chief in early 1987 when the *bigmen* of Birap village decided to hold a mask ceremony to end the mourning period for three deceased elders of the community. The ceremony took place in May 1990 at Birap village after

months of preparation. Captured on camera, it shows the mask dance ceremony of a community of about 300 people living in the swamplands of the Lower Ramu River.

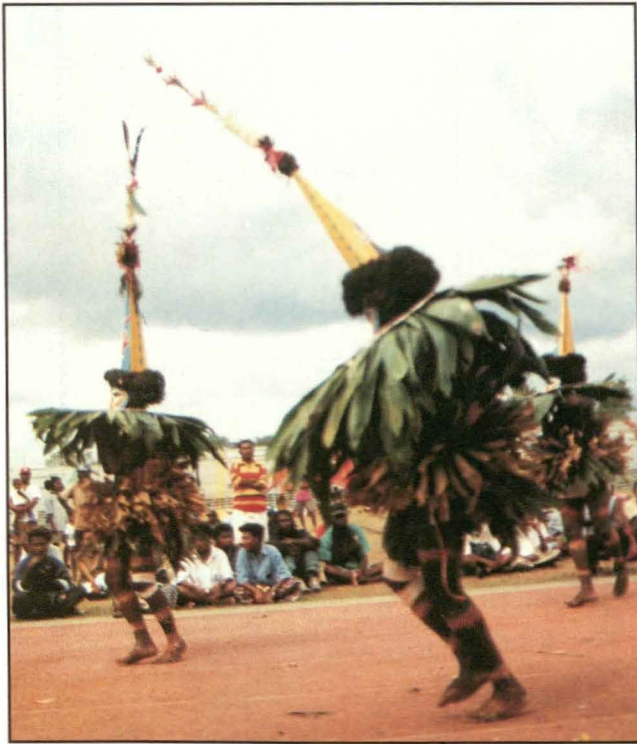
The documentary shows the preparation and performance of the mask dance ceremony, including the building of the enclosure to hide activities in the men's house from sight, illustrating how such traditional ceremonies bind communities together in mutual co-operation and interdependence, bridge gender and generation gaps as well as adding spice to a basically arduous and routine existence.

Beginning in 1990, the Documentation Project, which was funded by the European Economic Community, foreign aid from the Netherlands and several private companies from Papua New Guinea and overseas, took five years to reach its completion in November 1995.

The Director/Producer of the film, Marsha Berman, studied social anthropology at the University of Amsterdam, Ethno-cinematography at the University of Leiden and Visual Arts at the Rievelde and Vredeman-de Vries Academies in the Netherlands. Her involvement in Papua New Guinea began in 1981. In 1988 Berman founded Asples Productions-Cultural Research and Visual Documentation which has produced 26 cultural video documents and three publications.

Masks at the 1996 festival





Left: *Lor masks of New Ireland Province*

Below: *Birap masks from Madang Province*

Bottom: *Sisi masks from East New Britain Province*



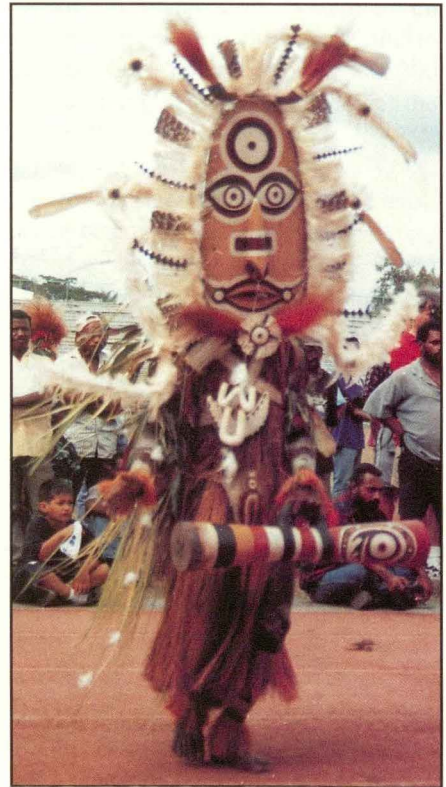


The film has been screened in several countries and at film festivals. Three versions have been produced. Ms Berman said, 'The 170-minute cultural documentary in three parts is a cultural historical document of the ceremony in its entirety. It contains material regarded as 'culturally sensitive' in Melanesian cultures. As well as the sacred and secret elements only to be seen by initiates, it also includes many aspects of everyday life. It is the wish of the chief that one version be made available to people of other countries who wish to acquire a true understanding of this culture.

The 50-minute version, with narration in English, is a summary of the full documentary focussing on the preparation and performance of the ceremony, whereby images of sacred and secret value have been intentionally disguised to protect the values of the culture portrayed'. There is also a 140-minute version in Tok Pisin.

The video, Singing Tumbuan, is available from Marsha Berman, Asples Productions PO Box 4009, Boroko, Papua New Guinea

The National Cultural Commission plans to hold another Mask Festival in Port Moresby in 1998. The date will be advertised in the media.



Left: Tumbuan from New Ireland Province
Above: Aida mask from Western Province

PNG MOTORS

PROVIDING QUALITY AND RELIABILITY IN THE LAND OF THE UNEXPECTED



png PORT MORESBY
LAE
GOROKA
MT HAGEN
KOKORO

MAZDA

HYUNDAI

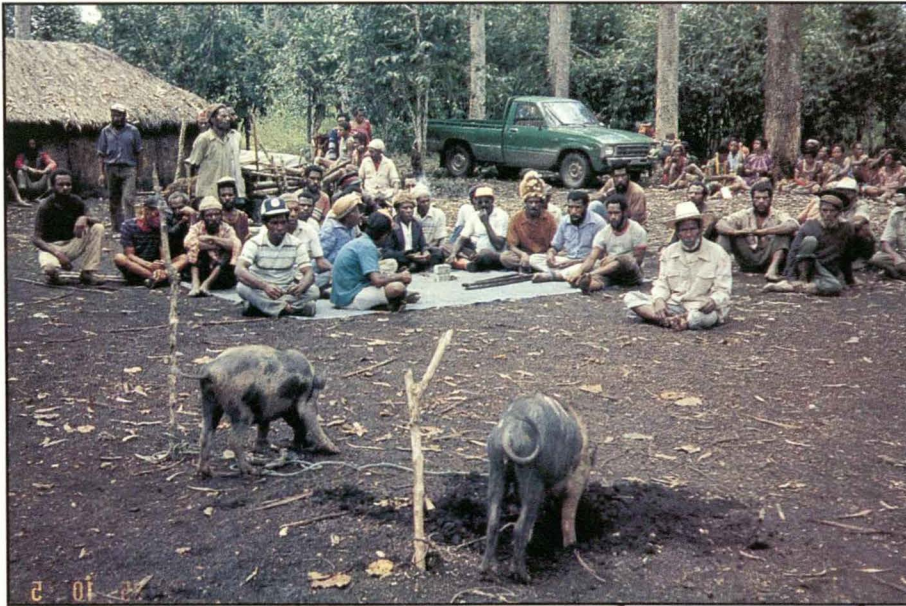
Ford

SUZUKI

KIA KIA MOTORS

(675) 325 5788
(675) 472 4733
(675) 732 2821
(675) 542 2100
(675) 982 8514

VISADD 4071



Compensation demand *Braun Pepa*

Story and photographs
by Dilu Deck

Braun pepa — in Tok Pisin, the words mean brown paper. But in the Simbu Province, *braun pepa* has an additional but quite different meaning — a placard bearing descriptions of compensation demand. Compensation activity is a historical event that has been practised in the province since olden times. The compensation payment is considered the best traditional method to put an end to social crisis in the village. It is an antiquated cultural tradition but because of its special value, it is preserved and inherited.

The term compensation is very broad, but in this story we look at one particular form of compensation demand lodged, even still today, after an incident causing death in Simbu society.

When someone murders another person or causes an incident where death occurs, the murderer or perpetrator will receive the *braun pepa* from the families and relatives of the deceased person. At the same time, *braun pepa* is the foremost customary solution used to negotiate peace between clans. The practice is still deeply rooted in the minds of the inhabitants.

Minor court matters are usually heard and compensation decided by the Village Court Magistrates. For a case where death is involved, however, the relatives of the dead person decide the compensation claim. The court officials have no say on the compensation issue; they merely observe.

When a person dies, the person who commits the murder or has been accused of causing the death must face the consequences. If the culprit is in jail or for some other reason is not around, the relatives and clansmen of the culprit get the blame and receive the *braun pepa* to meet the requested compensation.

Death compensation has two components. While the case is still fresh, there will be very high tension between the dead person's clan and the murderer or the accused. In order to settle the tension, an initial portion of the compensation is given. This is widely known as *wari moni* or *bel kol moni*. When this is paid, the tension calms.

Bel kol moni can consist of many hundreds of kina and pigs. This would be used by the relatives of the deceased for the funeral activity. The actual money delivered at this stage would not be displayed on tall bamboo poles and presented, but is usually bundled and given quietly.

During the time of presenting *bel kol moni*, the actual *braun pepa* is presented to the accused's clan. Many hundreds of people from both parties, the clan members of the deceased and of the accused person or murderer gather to witness the occasion. Peace mediators, police, government officials and village court officials are present. When the *braun pepa* is accepted, a length of time is suggested for the accused's line to contribute and make their payment.

Top: *Getting ready to present the bel kol moni*

Below: *The men of the recipient clan brandishing to welcome their opponents*





IRATA

MIENG

LIHIR

BAUL

BUKA

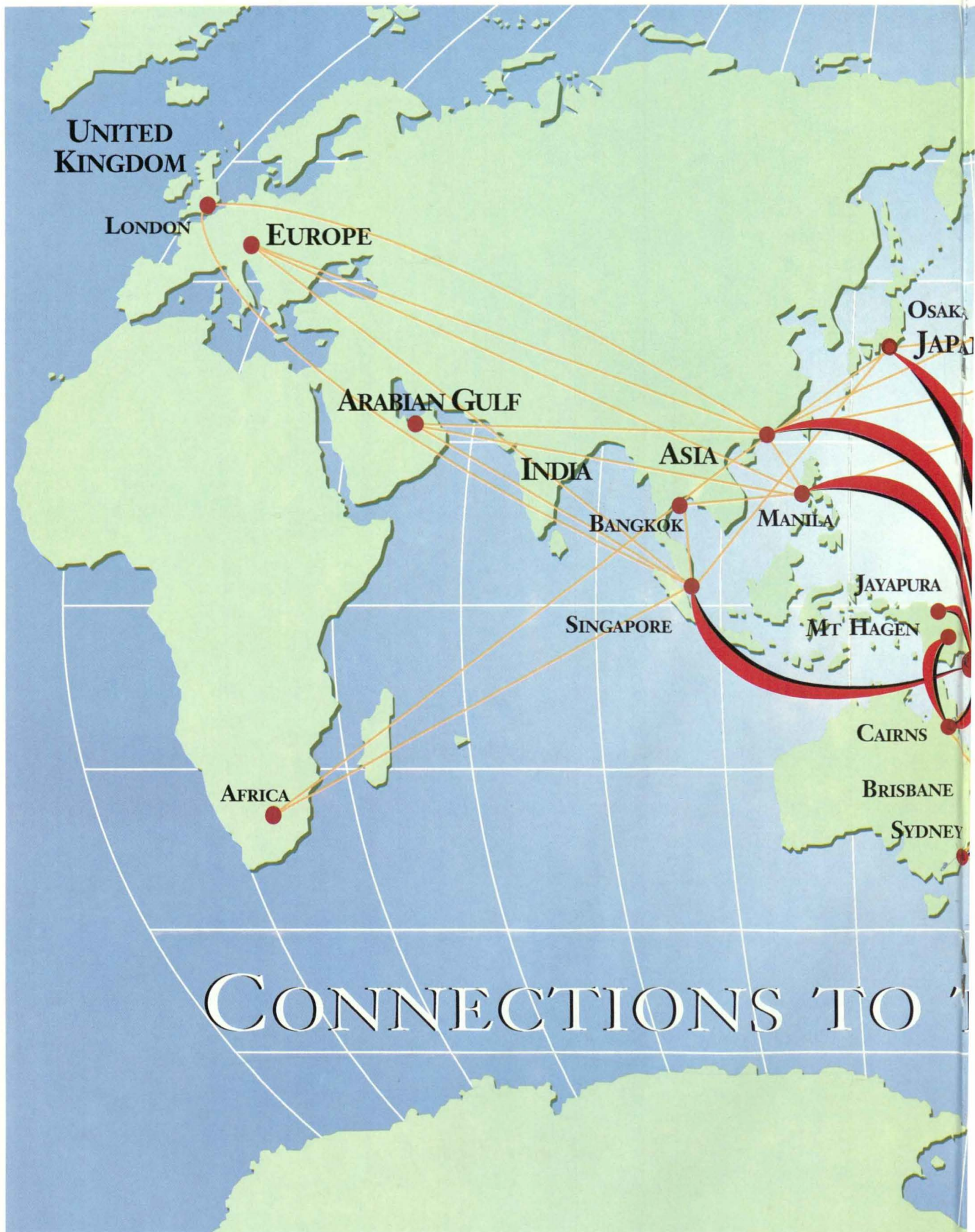
HONIARA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

MISIMA

CONNECTIONS WITHIN PAPUA NEW GUINEA







CANADA

USA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PORT MORESBY

HONIARA

NEW ZEALAND

THE WORLD

 **Air Niugini**

INTERNATIONAL OFFICES

BRISBANE

99 Creek Street
GPO Box 2216
BRISBANE QLD 4001
AUSTRALIA
Tel: (61 7) 32211544
Fax: (61 7) 32200040

CAIRNS

Shop 2 Tropical Arcade
4-6 Shields Street
CAIRNS QLD 4870
AUSTRALIA
Tel: (61 70) 514950
Fax: (61 70) 313402

MELBOURNE

Level 8
350 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA
Tel: 0411 227313
Fax: (61 3) 94173355

SYDNEY

Somare House
100 Clarence Street
PO Box 5293
SYDNEY NSW 2001
AUSTRALIA
Tel: (61 2) 92901544
Fax: (61 2) 92902026

HONIARA

PO Box 677
HONIARA
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Tel: (677) 22895
Fax: (677) 24025

FRANKFURT

Waidmannstr 45
60596 FRANKFURT
GERMANY
Tel: (49 69) 634095
Fax: (49 69) 6313332

TOKYO

5th Floor Sunbridge
Ogawamachi Building
2-2 Kanda Ogawamachi
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO
JAPAN 101
Tel: (81 3) 52810444
Fax: (81 3) 52810445

SINGAPORE

101 Thomson Road
#01-05/06 United Square
SINGAPORE 1130
Tel: (65) 2504868
Fax: (65) 2533425

HONG KONG

Rm 705 Century Square
1-13 D'Aguilar Street
CENTRAL HONG KONG
Tel: (852) 2524 2151 /2
Fax: (852) 2526 7291



Air Niugini

MANILA

Fortune Office Building G/F
160 Legaspi Street
Legaspi Village
MAKATI CITY
PHILIPPINES
Tel: (63 2) 8913339 /40 /41
Fax: (63 2) 8913393

LOS ANGELES

5000 Birch Street
Suite 3000 West Tower
NEWPORT BEACH
LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA 92660 USA
Tel: (1 714) 7525440
Fax: (1 714) 4763741

Toll-free number in Australia: 131380

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

PORT VILA

Vanuatu Travel Services Ltd
Tel: (678) 22836
Fax: (678) 23583

BANGKOK

Abadi Express (1966) Co Ltd
Tel: (66 2) 2372591 / 92
Fax: (66 2) 2365510

JAYAPURA

PT Kuwera Jaya
Tel: (62 967) 21427
Fax: (62 967) 32236

LONDON

British Airways Travel Shops
Tel: (44 171) 7074146
Fax: (44 171) 7074145

SEOUL

Sharp Inc
Tel: (82 2) 7347100
Fax: (82 2) 7347108

TEL AVIV

Open Sky Ltd
Tel: (972 3) 5253444
Fax: (972 3) 5253445

AUCKLAND/FIJI/COOK IS

Walshes World (NZ) Ltd
Tel: (64 9) 3793708
Fax: (64 9) 3022420

TAIPEI

Sita World Travel
2nd Floor, World Express Bldg
Tel: (886 2) 5033030
Fax: (886 2) 5071734

JAKARTA

P.T. Ayuberga
Tel: (62 21) 5780615 /
5780628 /5780654
Fax: (62 21) 5713013

KUALA LUMPUR

Pelancogan Abadi Sdn Bhd
Tel: (60 3) 2424311
Fax: (60 3) 2412322

DOMESTIC SALES OFFICES

PORT MORESBY

Tel: (675) 321 2888
Fax: (675) 321 3651

MADANG

Tel: (675) 852 2699
Fax: (675) 852 2849

WAIGANI

Tel: (675) 325 1055
Fax: (675) 325 3683

WEWAK

Tel: (675) 856 2233
Fax: (675) 856 2203

BOROKO

Tel: (675) 325 9084 / 3541
Fax: (675) 325 3614

ALOTAU

Tel: (675) 641 1100
Fax: (675) 641 1636

MT HAGEN

Tel: (675) 542 1444
Fax: (675) 542 1423

PORGERA

Tel: (675) 547 9500
Fax: (675) 547 8828

RABAU

Tel: (675) 982 9033
Fax: (675) 982 9052

MANUS

Tel: (675) 470 9092

LAE

Tel: (675) 472 1892
Fax: (675) 472 4758

GOROKA

Tel: (675) 732 1444
Fax: (675) 732 1489

HOSKINS

Tel: (675) 983 5077
Fax: (675) 983 5669



Air Niugini

THE BEER
of PARADISE



SOUTH PACIFIC EXPORT LAGER



OL GUTPELA NA NAMBAWAN DRINKS INSAIT LONG PNG. YU KEN KISIM LONG OL GUTPELA STOA.

FAIRDEAL LIQUORS. P.O. BOX 4207, BOROKO, N.C.D. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. TELEPHONE 325 8944, FACSIMILE 325 0061.

Explorer Extraordinaire

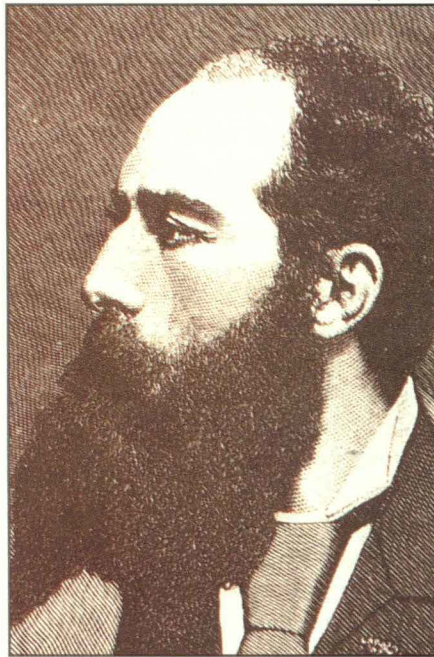
*Luigi Maria d'Albertis was
a paradox, an enigma.*

Story and photographs by Dr Eric Lindgren

Born in 1841 near Genoa, Italy, to a once-noble family, Luigi Maria d'Albertis (photo on right) was a fervent follower of the great Italian Garibaldi. He was an extraordinary explorer and naturalist who spent many years of adventure in New Guinea, yet when his explorations were over he retired to relative obscurity on Sardinia. This man who had been a complete extrovert and eccentric during the first four decades of his life retired to a solitary existence with only his housekeeper and housemaid for company.

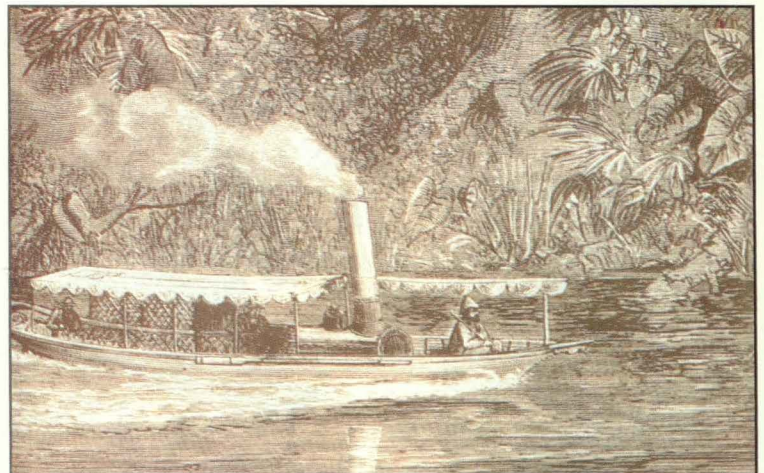
D'Albertis is one of the outstanding biological collectors of the nineteenth century. At school he was influenced by the famous Father Armand David, later the discoverer of the Giant Panda and a deer that is named after him, Père David's Deer. Both of these animals were first made known to science by Father David during his missionary days in China. Father David became something of a hero to the young d'Albertis and he wished to follow in his footsteps. The grounding in Natural History which d'Albertis received at school was to have a profound influence on his life.

However in 1860 he rallied to the call by Garibaldi for a bold 1000 young men to help in the unification of Italy. He soon found another hero in this charismatic man and heeded his call *Avanti! Corraggio!* (Onwards! Courage!). These words were to motivate him for the next two decades. By 1870 d'Albertis had renewed contact with many of his school friends and followers of Garibaldi. Among these was Giacomo Doria who had also been taught by Father David and who had explored Persia in 1862 and Borneo in 1865.



From a wealthy family, Doria donated one of the family houses to the new Italian Government to establish a Natural History Museum rivalling those of England, France and Germany. He then set about filling it with specimens and assembled a band of collectors who travelled the world seeking new animals and plants.

The Neva, the boat used by d'Albertis during exploration of the Fly River in 1876. The Engineer was Lawrence Hargrave, later pioneer in aviation in Australia.

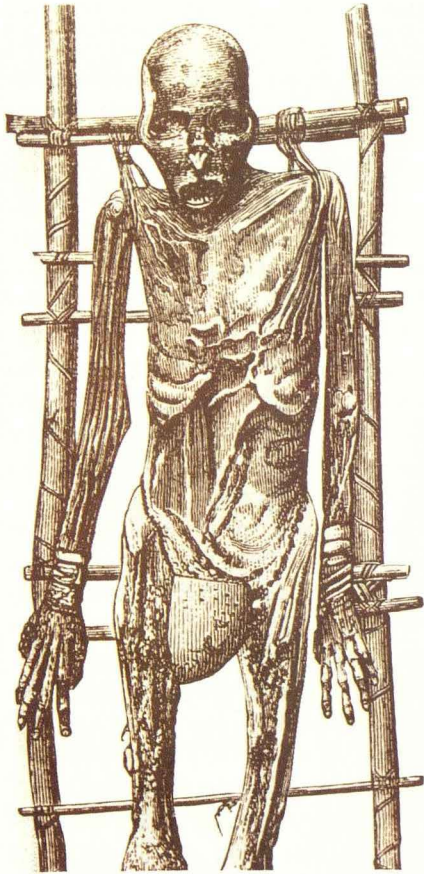


Doria commenced training d'Albertis in the preparation of specimens and record keeping needed to authenticate them. He assigned d'Albertis to the botanist Beccari, who had the job of taming this wild young man who loved nothing more than a long boar or deer hunting session in the mountains. Beccari had worked with Doria in Borneo and was an experienced collector. He passed his meticulous nature on to d'Albertis and soon had enough confidence to suggest to Doria that a trip to New Guinea with this young man in order to collect skins and live birds of paradise could be a reality.

In 1872 the pair travelled to the Vogelkop, the Bird's Head at the west end of New Guinea. Here they initially collected in Sorong and other localities which most earlier collectors had visited. D'Albertis disliked this lack of originality and soon the two were heading for Dorei Bay on the east coast of the Vogelkop.

They collected all types of specimens: plants, insects, birds and mammals in the lowlands, but soon sought something new. The interior of New Guinea had not been penetrated by any European at this time and d'Albertis yearned to find new birds of paradise.

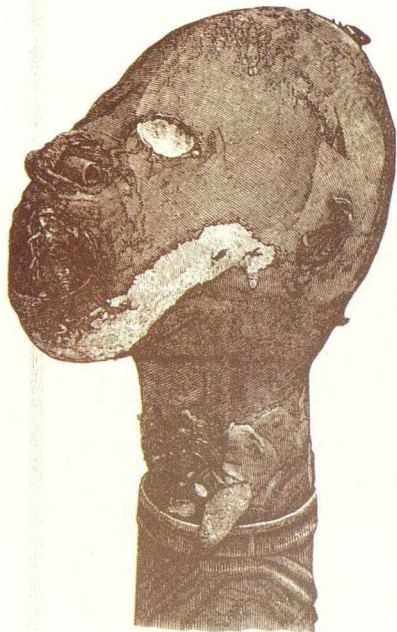
He vowed to climb the nearby Arfak Mountains and on 4 September 1872 with a small team of native assistants he made the ascent to the village of Wumpsini, 1200m altitude. He soon found a completely new assembly of plants and animals which he set about collecting. In the surrounding forests he shot three species of birds of paradise, and wrote in his diary 'What would not many naturalists give to be in my place this evening?'



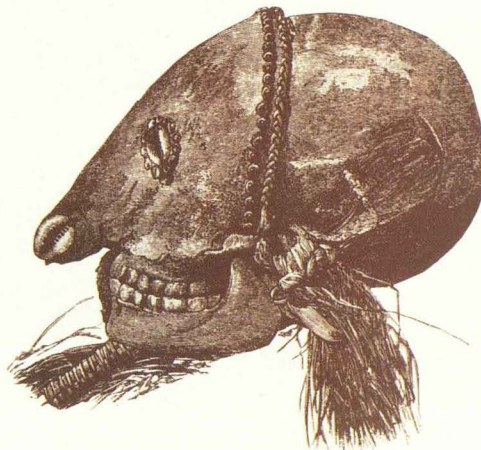
Above: Mummified corpse at Darnley Island

Below: Embalmed head — preserved head collected by d'Albertis at Darnley Island, 1876

Both illustrations taken from d'Albertis 1880 book *New Guinea: What I did and what I saw*



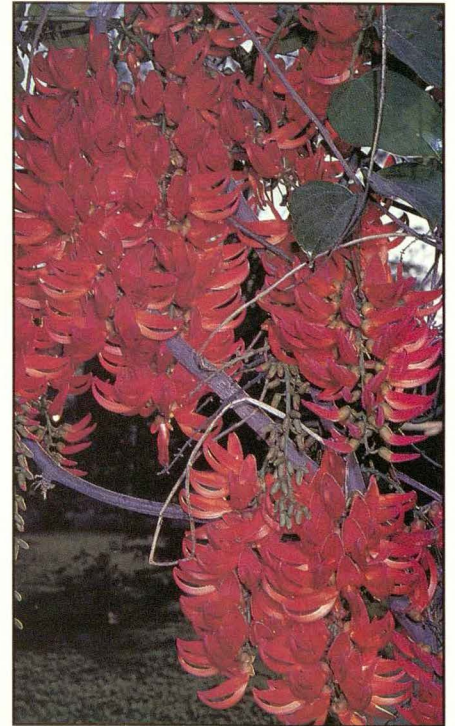
'Musical' skull — preserved and decorated skull and face from Darnley Island. Collected by d'Albertis in 1876.



Altogether his collection included many hundred birdskins, scores of reptiles and thousands of insects. He had discovered one new species of bird of paradise, a new eagle (the New Guinea Harpyopsis) and a further 28 species of birds new to science. Many animals and plants bear his name.

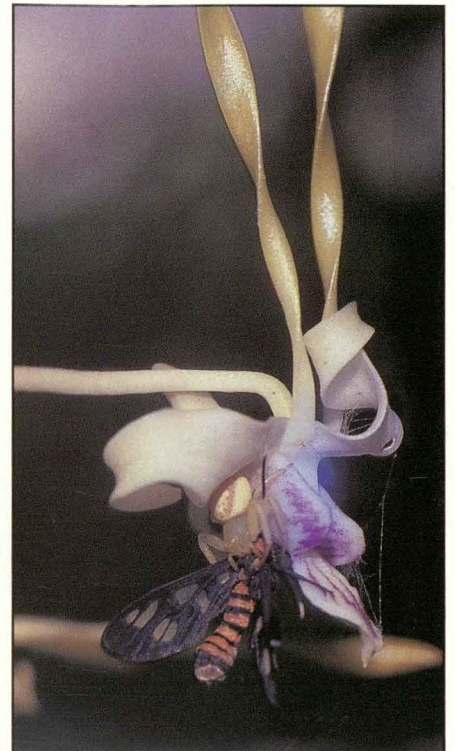
In 1875 d'Albertis returned to New Guinea, spending his time at Yule Island and making a tentative journey up the lower reaches of the Fly River. He had caught 'New Guinea Fever', that undefined something which casts a spell over people who feel the magic of this land. His progress was slower here than at Dorei Bay but he developed into a professional collector who knew what he was looking for and did everything in his means to achieve desired results. He spent eight months at Yule Island, preparing 900 birdskins, over 700 reptiles, 200 mammals and almost 32,000 beetles. Once again, new to science, were 18 species of birds and countless insects.

At Yule Island he had a chance meeting with a young engineer who had also caught 'New Guinea Fever'. This man was Lawrence Hargrave, who was to accompany d'Albertis on his most famous expedition, up the Fly River in 1876. Hargrave went on to become a pioneer of heavier-than-air flight in Australia and the world.

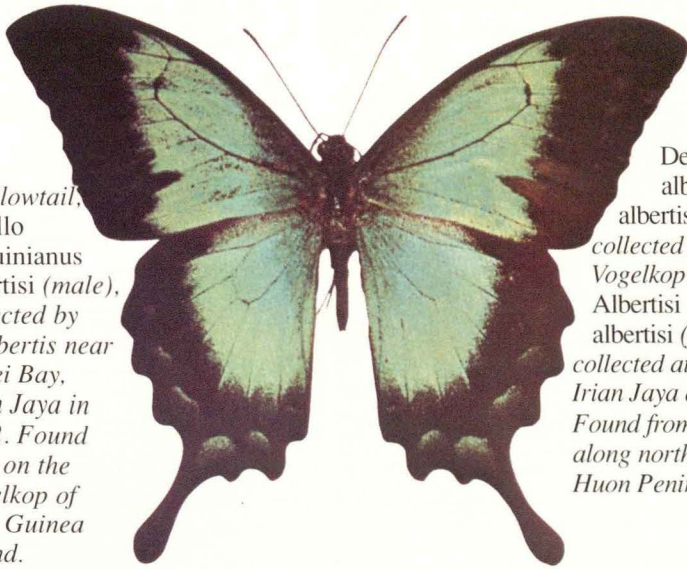


Above: *d'Albertis Creeper*, once *Mucuna albertisii*, but now known as *M. novaeguineae* or *Flame of the Forest*. Common in lowland forests.

Below: *d'Albertis Orchid*, *Dendrobium antennatum*, one of the 'Antelope' orchids in the genus *Dendrobium*, is widespread throughout New Guinea lowlands.

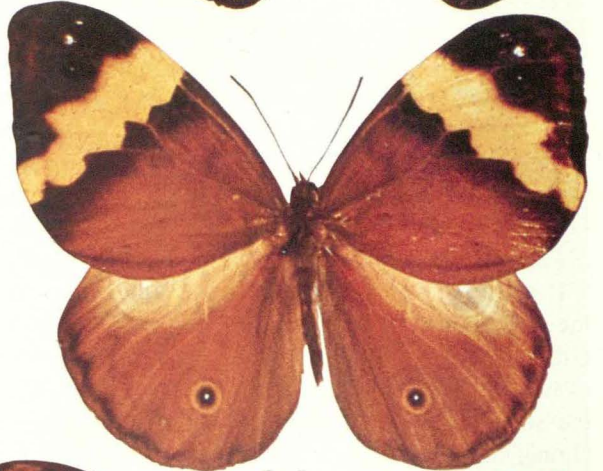
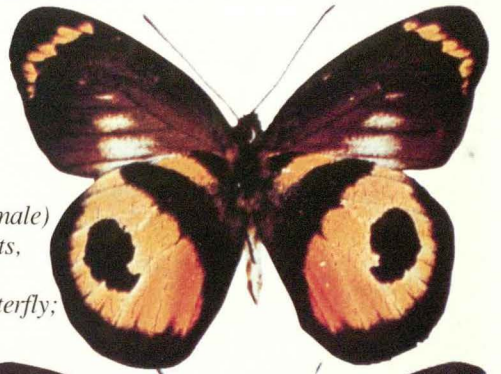


Swallowtail,
Papilio
lorquinius
albertisi (male),
collected by
d'Albertis near
Dorei Bay,
Irian Jaya in
1872. Found
only on the
Vogelkop of
New Guinea
Island.



Butterflies
from top to
bottom
collected by
d'Albertis:

Delias albertisi
albertisi (male);
albertisi albiplaga (female)
collected in the Arfak Mts,
Vogelkop, during 1872;
Albertisi (male) owl butterfly;
albertisi (female)
collected at Dorei Bay
Irian Jaya during 1872
Found from Vogelkop
along north coast to
Huon Peninsula.



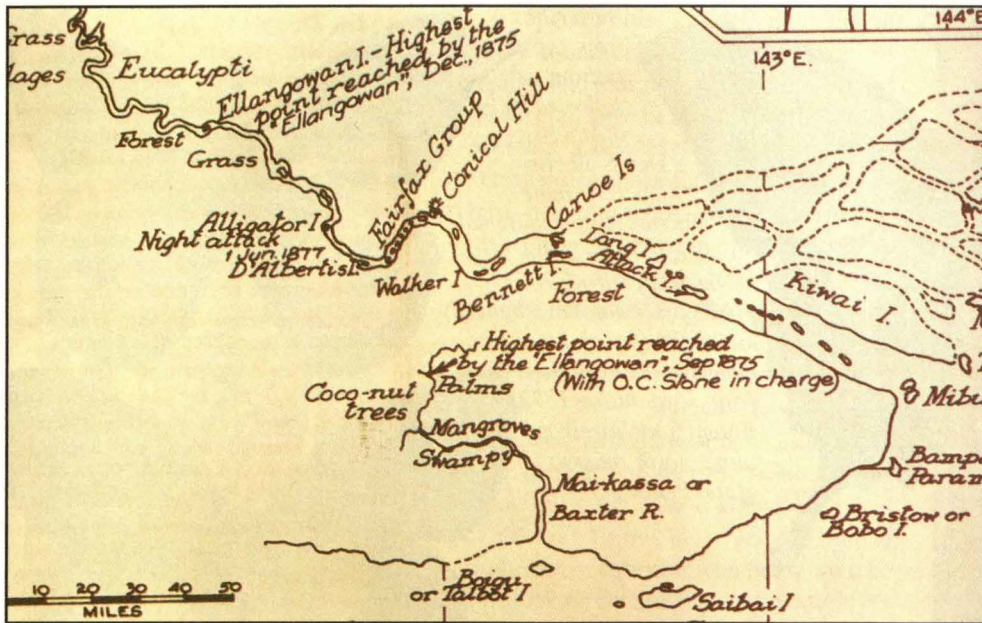
Far left: d'Albertis Python, *Leiopython albertisii*,
from the lowland forests of New Guinea Island and
New Ireland Island. Grows to 2.5m. Northern form
has a coppery-bronze with a black head.
Left: d'Albertis Jewel Beetle, *Cyphoghastra albertisi*,
(2.5cm long) is relatively common in the lowlands of
New Guinea Island.



Black-billed Sicklebills
bird of paradise found in
mid-mountain forests of
New Guinea Island.

Photo taken from
Gould's Birds of New
Guinea.





Map of lower Fly River by Lawrence Hargrave, engineer on d'Albertis' boat of exploration, Neva, during 1876

D'Albertis' expedition of 1876 was made possible by a loan from the New South Wales Government of a 17m steam launch the *Neva*. In this, he and Hargrave journeyed almost 1000 kilometres up the Fly River. He reached a large junction of two rivers, one of which was the Fly and the other he named the Alice River (now the Ok Tedi River) in honour of Hargrave's sister. This junction now appears on maps as d'Albertis' Junction.

The Alice flowed from an impressive mountain range to the north which he named in honour of the new king of the united Italy, Victor Emanuel, echoing the sentiments of his youthful days following Garibaldi. This is part of the Star Mountains spanning the centre of the Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya. It includes the Hindenberg Wall, a towering limestone massif over 1300m high.

This trip was to be the last successful expedition undertaken by d'Albertis in New Guinea. His extroverted personality and wild antics alienated him from the Papuan villagers and a subsequent trip in 1877 was a relative failure.

D'Albertis is one of the most remarkable of a band of collectors who brought the fauna, flora and culture of Papua New Guinea to the world of Europe. Names such as Beccari, Bennett, Bernstein, Broadbent, Bruijn, Doria, Goldie, Kreff, Macgregor, Macleay, Miklouho-Maclay, Rosenberg, Salvadori, Stone and Wallace all were giants in the natural history explorations of this part of the world. D'Albertis, for all his eccentricities, stood tall among them.

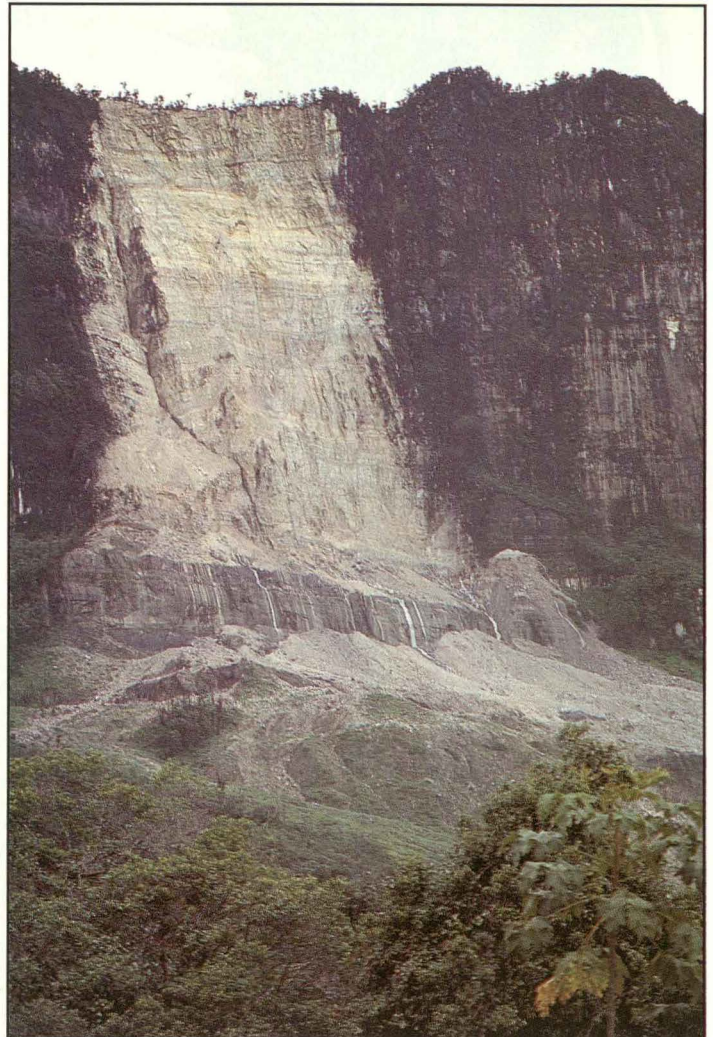
D'Albertis died on Sardinia and his body was cremated in 1901 in Genoa. It was draped in the flags of Italy and New South Wales, both of which he had flown during his explorations in Papua New Guinea. Even in death his bout of 'New Guinea Fever' was evident.

D'Albertis' book *New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw* was published simultaneously in Italian, French and English in two volumes in 1880.

The Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, the 'Giacomo Doria' in Genoa, houses one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Papua New Guinean natural history specimens in the world. Doria, in a lecture in 1878, stated that d'Albertis, Bruijn and Beccari had collected 800 mammals, 2000 fish, 3000 reptiles, 10,000 birds, and 80,000 insects for the Museo Civico. Collections of the 1877 expedition to the Fly River were not included in these impressive figures.

Luigi Maria d'Albertis — without doubt, collector and explorer extraordinaire.

A landslide on the limestone Hindenberg Wall, at the headwaters of the Alice (Ok Tedi) River. Note the forces of nature have created a gigantic vertical split towards the left of the landslide.



Beautiful Baluan Beckons

Story and photographs
by Nancy Sullivan



Beautiful Baluan is a remote island in a remote province, Manus. Speedboats and the shortwave radio are its strongest links to the main island and to the rest of the world.

Yet the Baluan people are far from uninformed, because they are among the most educated and travelled of Papua New Guineans. Schools and Local Government Councils came to Manus in 1951. Many Baluan elders have travelled overseas for study or religious gatherings, and their children have professional degrees, while their grandchildren all attend schools. This would not be the case were it not for the post-war agitation for self-government by Paliau Moloat whose Win Nasin Movement is one of the country's largest and longest running self-determination and development movements (although it was initially called a cargo cult). He pressured the colonial administrators into providing schools and local government for Manus and especially for his birthplace, beautiful Baluan Island.

A picture-perfect South Sea island, Baluan is brimming with fruit and surrounded by clear green waters. Unlike its neighbours, Lou and Pam Islands, Baluan does not have soft sandy beach and surf crashing at its shores. Instead the mostly rocky shoreline is rimmed with hot springs emanating from the volcanic activity at the island's core, and pulsing out in shallow fresh water pools where islanders can relax and wash after a long day.



Top: A house in the bush on Baluan Island

Above: The main Baluan road around the island passes through six villages.

Below: The jetty at Lipan village Baluan Island





Top: The view of Malsu crater from the edge of the volcano
 Above: An expert playing the garmut surrounded by interested young people

Below: Outrigger canoes are raced from the mainland to Baluan. This photograph shows an outrigger at the end of a race.



The entire island is encircled by coral reef, preventing larger fish and sharks from prowling the shore. Once beyond this barrier, fishing boats are often accompanied by schools of playful dolphins.

At the very centre of the island is the crater of an extinct volcano called Malsu. Its valley cone is covered with new growth coconut palms and bamboo, almost like a soft shag carpet. Whereas all other islanders live in one of six villages by the north shore, one large family has returned to its traditional land up at the edge of the crater where they look down to its cold uninhabited centre that reaches below sea level. This family can show you the ancestral bloodstones, the last signs of Baluan cannibalism as fragments of a kind of human abattoir, where victims were butchered before being stewed in large clay pots. Now, the children of Malsu are doctors, lawyers and teachers all over Papua New Guinea.

The original Baluan people are said to have come from Micronesia, possibly Yap. They were light-skinned and tall people who intermarried with other Manus peoples but still retain the straight hair and trace of Micronesia in their faces.

Today they live beside Titan people, a migrant population that is said to have lost its own island from volcanic activity and migrated to the shorelines all over Manus Province, in one of Papua New Guinea's many diasporas. Baluan's most prominent sons were both Titans — the late Paliu and Martin Thompson, both of whom are buried together outside Paliu's widow's house. Most Titans live in houses over the water and trade fish for the precious sago and gardening produce of their hosts. It is a tranquil association, as there is no lack of fish in the clear green waters, and an abundance of fruit and nut trees, yams, taro, sago, buai and coconut on shore.

Politics is everything on Baluan. The island has a system of *lapans*, or small chiefs, for each house line of 'noble' blood.

There is also one paramount line whose chief is more important than all others. Although these are inherited titles, they operate not so much like Polynesian royalty, or even like Trobriand chieftainship, but more like *bigman* societies elsewhere in Papua New Guinea: you are only as important as you make yourself.

Some chiefs have merely nominal powers in ceremonial gatherings, others exercise their authority so that it extends to all political situations. The main political events in Baluan are called *polpolots*, which in some way always involve the distribution of wealth. Today *polpolots* can include unconventional occasions, such as the one I witnessed in January, when a prominent government worker in Port Moresby returned home to distribute monies he had collected from the sale of a Baluan *garamut* to a government agency. Not of a noble line himself, he made sure the *lapan* of his clan was present during this distribution, which validated the event. Experts played the *garamut* drums and the family of this prominent man danced the traditional fast-footed, hip-twisting Baluan dances.

Sometimes the best destinations take a little ingenuity or flexibility to reach. Air Niugini flies to Momote Airport on Los Negros Island, from which you can get a rental car or PMV to Lorengau, the provincial capital. This lovely harbour town boasts a fantastic weekend market to which islanders from all over Manus come to sell their produce. To catch a ride to Baluan, which is two hours away by banana boat, it is advisable to ask people at the market. The government shipping vessels do not travel regularly to these out-islands. Because outboard motor fuel is now at least K7.50 per litre, and it takes about ten litres to reach Baluan, you would pay dearly for a private trip and should expect to contribute to a crowded family's boat ride back to Baluan. Once there, Baluan hospitality should see you comfortably looked after. There is no guest house at present, but the warm and friendly people usually will find accommodation for the adventurous visitor.

Nancy Sullivan is an anthropologist working in Goroka.



Above: A *polpolot* distribution of wealth on Baluan Island

Below: Dancing at a *polpolot*

Bottom: Volleyball tournament in Lipan village



Cairns M&D C&TY LUXURY SUITES

'Personal Service With None To Compare' RACQ Rating ★★★★★☆

'Where your stay is more than 4 walls & a bathroom'

- Private Balcony
- In the Heart of the City
- Swimming Pool & Spa
- Separate main bedroom and queen size bed

- Undercover Parking at ground level & full Security
- Fully Self-Contained
- Your Own Laundry

- Serviced Daily
- Mini Bars at Public Bar Prices
- Room Service
- Free Cable TV

Corporate stays a speciality



From
\$100 double per night
\$90 single per night

Mid City Luxury Suites 6 McLeod St Cairns 4870

Telephone: (61) 70 515050 Fax: (61) 70 515161 Your hosts: Peter and Chrissie Johnson

Puzzles for the young at heart

Magic number — Follow the instructions given by the animals below. Start with different numbers and see if you get the same answer.

Think of a number and then do the following things to it.

Take away 2

Multiply the result by 3

Add 12

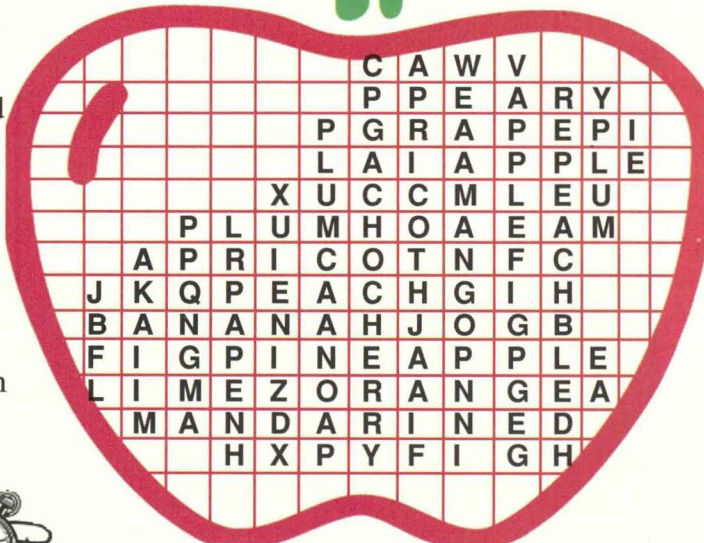
Divide the result by 3

Add 5

Finally, take away the number you first thought of. What number do you have now?

Hidden Fruit Puzzle

Can you find 21 fruit hidden down and across this apple? Some fruit appear more than once.



Add a Word

- B** [] [] [] [] Add a word for CORRECT and get a word for SHINY.
- S** [] [] [] [] Add a word for a BIRD PART and get a word for SWAY.
- P** [] [] [] [] Add a word for SWELLING and get a word for FAT.
- K** [] [] [] [] Add a word for SICK and get a word for SLAY.
- L** [] [] [] [] Add a word for BURNT REMAINS and get a word for WHIP.
- T** [] [] [] [] Add a word for FALSE HAIR and get a word for a PART OF A TREE.

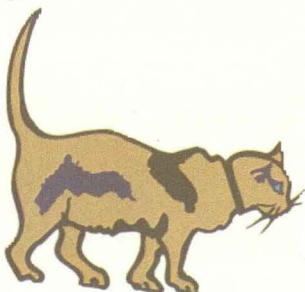


Cat & Mouse Race

Can the mouse reach its house before the cat can catch it?

Cat is 40 metres from Mouse.

Mouse is 20 metres from house.



Cat runs at 20 metres a second.



Mouse runs at 10 metres a second.



Answers on page 48

Christmas traditions

Holly



During the Middle Ages, the red berries of holly were believed to keep witches at bay and its evergreen leaves symbolised eternal life. The plant is also associated with Jesus Christ. The red berries represent his drops of blood and the prickly leaves depict his crown of thorns.

Poinsettias



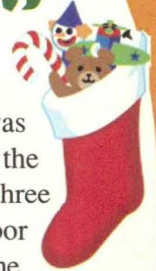
According to Mexican folklore, a poor peasant girl wanted to take a gift to honour Mary at the Christmas Eve service, but had nothing of value. On her way to church she met an angel who told her to pick some weeds. When placed on the altar, the weeds turned into scarlet flowers. Since then poinsettias have been used as Christmas decorations.

Santa Claus

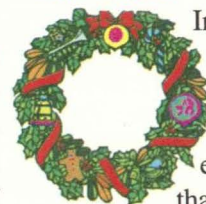
St Nicholas or *Sinter Klaas*, as the Dutch called him, was a 4th-century bishop of Myra and the original Santa Claus. He was renowned for showing and feeling deep respect for God and religion as well as his compassion. He became the patron saint of many places and people — in particular, sailors and children. The bearded, well-rounded Father Christmas is the creation of an American cartoonist, Thomas Nast, in 1863. He based his drawings on Clement Moore's poem, *'Twas the night before Christmas*.

Stockings

St Nicholas was concerned about the sad situation of three desperately poor sisters. One night, he dropped three gold coins down their chimney. The coins fell into the girls' stockings hanging to dry by the fire. Since then hopeful people have been hanging stockings.



The Wreath



Intertwined with red ribbon the wreath's leaves represent the everlasting life that Jesus Christ's birth promised. The circular shape depicts the crown of thorns on Christ's head.

Why the chimney?

The idea dates from when people lived underground and the entrance to their homes doubled as a cooking and warming fire smoke hole.

Xmas

The shortened form of Christmas, 'Xmas' is derived from Greek influence and economy. Because scribes who did all the writing for people were busy and parchment (writing paper) was expensive, they took the abbreviation from 'Xristos', meaning Christ.

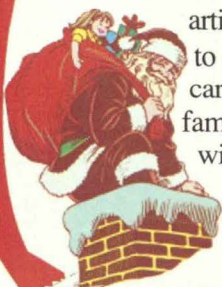
Christmas

Christ's Mass, the Christian celebration to honour the birth of Jesus, was originally held in April or May. In 350AD, Pope Julius I chose 25 December as Christmas Day in opposition to the pagan festival of Saturnalia, held around the winter solstice. The winter solstice (usually 22 December) is the shortest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere.

Christmas cards

In 1843 Sir Henry Cole, London art dealer and the first director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, sent Christmas cards as a token of friendship. He asked an

artist, J C Horsley to design the first card. It showed a family party and wished *A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You*.

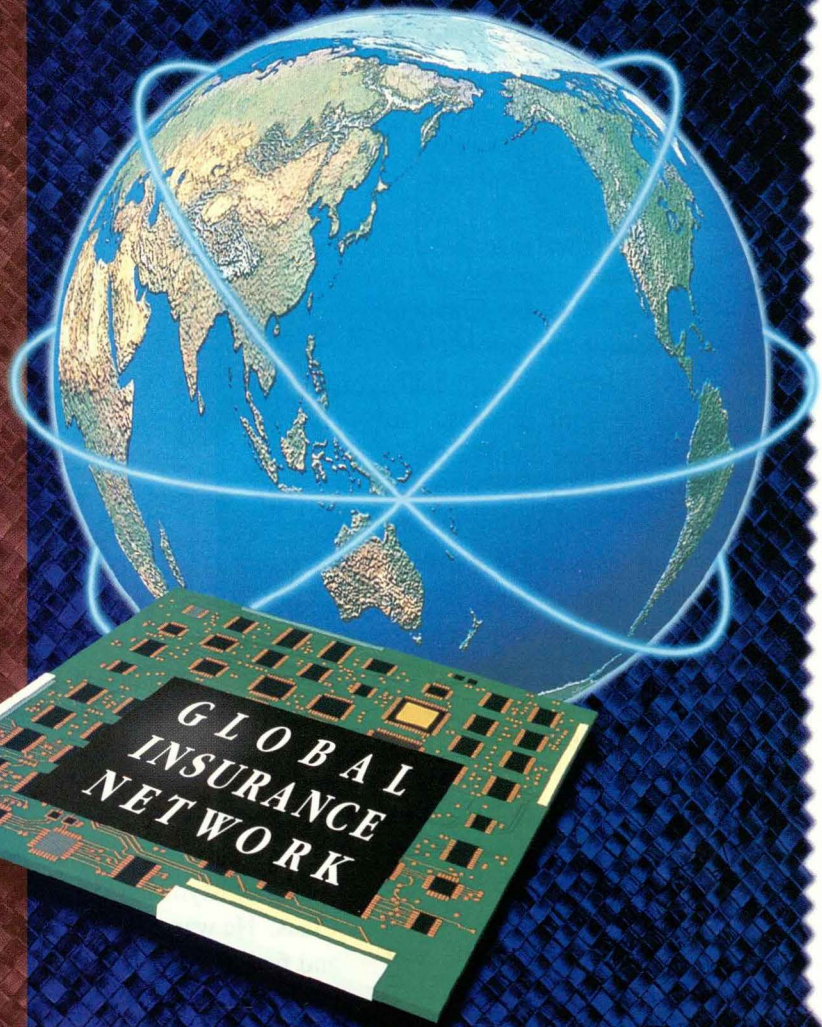


WE'VE INSURED YOU HAVE WORLDWIDE SUPPORT

Kila Bowring Insurances
will now be known as
Kila Marsh & McLennan Pty Ltd.
This change is recognition of
the importance of Papua New
Guinea in the insurance world.

So while we continue to
develop insurance services for
local, Papua New Guinean
companies and individuals,
we have become an integral
part of the global Marsh &
McLennan network.

This makes Kila Marsh &
McLennan able to combine our
unique local knowledge with
the most comprehensive range
of international insurance ideas
and risk management for the
benefit of Papua New Guineans.



Kila Marsh & McLennan

5th Floor, Champion Plaza, Champion Parade
PO Box 920, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Telephone (675) 321 1811 Facsimile (675) 321 1324

AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT

CLASSICAL Channel: 5

Russlan and Ludmilla:
Overture (Glinka)
Bavarian State Orchestra
Conductor: Wolfgang Sawallisch
EMI/EMI

Sevilla (Albeniz)
Slava Grigoryan: guitar
SONY/SONY

Arabesque, Op 18 (Schumann)
Roger Woodward, Piano
RCA/BMG

**'Ode To Joy' from Symphony
No 9** (Beethoven)
Westminster Choir,
The Philadelphia Orchestra
Conductor: Riccardo Muti
EMI/EMI

The Skater's Waltz (Waldteufel)
Monte Carlo Opera Orchestra
Conductor: Willi Boskovsky
EMI/EMI

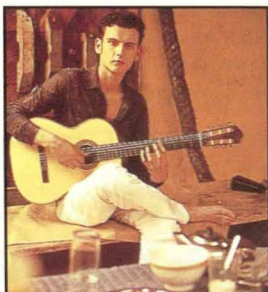
**The Four Seasons: Concerto
No 1 in E 'La primavera' -
III Allegro** (Vivaldi)
Nigel Kennedy: violin & director
English Chamber Orchestra
EMI/EMI

1812 Overture, Op 49
(Tchaikovsky)
London Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Andre Previn
EMI/EMI

Granada (Albeniz)
Andres Segovia: guitar
MCA/UNIVERSAL

Clair De Lune (Debussy)
Czecho-Slovak Radio
Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Keith Clark
NAXOS/SONART

Stars (McFerrin)
Bobby McFerrin & Yo-Yo Ma
SONY/SONY



Slava Grigoryan

POP Channel: 6

Coco Jambo
Mr President
WEA/WARNER

Where's The Love?
Hanson
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

Dark Horse
Amanda Marshall
EPIC/SONY

To Make You Feel My Love
Billy Joel
COLUMBIA/SONY

Push
Matchbox 20
LAVA/WARNER

Cemetery
Silverchair
MURMUR/SONY

Big
Wendy Matthews
BMG/BMG

I Say A Little Prayer
Diana King
WORK/SONY

Men In Black
Will Smith
COLUMBIA/SONY

Everything
Mary J. Blige
MCA/UNIVERSAL

One Headlight
The Wallflowers
INTERSCOPE/UNIVERSAL

Turn My Head
Live
RADIOACTIVE/UNIVERSAL

More Than This
10,000 Maniacs
Geffen/UNIVERSAL

Brushed
Paul Weller
GO! DISCS/POLYGRAM

Foolish Games
Jewel
WB/WARNER

EASY LISTENING Channel: 7

Walk On By
Dionne Warwick
MUSIC CLUB/FESTIVAL

Like a Natural Woman
Carole King
EPIC/SONY

Wild World
Cat Stevens
ISLAND/POLYGRAM

If I Were Your Woman
Gladys Knight & The Pips
MCA/UNIVERSAL

Streets Of Philadelphia
Bruce Springsteen
EPIC/SONY

Stand By Me
Ben E. King
ATLANTIC/WARNER

Feels So Good
Whitney Houston
ARISTA/BMG

Tenterfield Saddler
Peter Allen
A & M/POLYGRAM

**For Emily, Whenever I May
Find Her**
Simon & Garfunkel
COLUMBIA/SONY

Why
Annie Lennox
RCA/BMG

New York State of Mind
Billy Joel
CBS/SONY

**Another Suitcase In Another
Hall**
Madonna
WB/WARNER

Can You Feel The Love Tonight
Elton John
WALT DISNEY/SONY

Come In From The Cold
Jony Mitchell
Geffen/UNIVERSAL

It Feels Like Rain
Aaron Neville
A & M/POLYGRAM

COMEDY Channel: 9

Celebrity Sticky Moments
Julian Clary
EMI/EMI

The Retirement Party
Bob Newhart
PICKWICK/WARNER

Salute to Abba
Norman Gunston
LAMINGTON/TEMPO

A Wild And Crazy Guy
Steve Martin
WB/WARNER

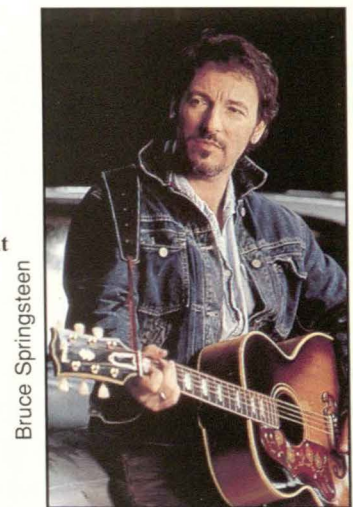
School Debate
Victoria Wood
ELECSTAR/ELECSTAR

I Was A TV Addict
Wayne & Shuster
CBS/CBS

**Rowan Atkinson Interviews
Elton John**
Rowan Atkinson
EMI/EMI

A Life In The Day Of -
Billy Connolly
POWDERWORKS/BMG

Eat It
'Weird Al' Yankovic
SCOTTI BROS/BMG



Bruce Springsteen

 **Air Niugini**

COUNTRY
Channel: 10

How Was I To Know
John Michael Montgomery
ATLANTIC/WARNER

Claudette
Dwight Yoakam
REPRISE/WARNER

You Want To See Angels
Shanley Del
ROOART/BMG

Something' Like This
Joe Diffie
EPIC/SONY

You And You Alone
Vince Gill
MCA/UNIVERSAL

Keeping The Faith
Mary Chapin Carpenter
COLUMBIA/SONY

Helping Me Get Over You
Travis Tritt featuring Larri White
WARNER BROS/WARNER

Copperhead Road
Redneck Mothers
EXILE/FESTIVAL

Southern Streamline
John Fogerty
WB/WARNER

There Goes
Alan Jackson
ARISTA NASHVILLE/BMG

This Night Won't Last Forever
Sawyer Brown
CURB/SONY

Long Tall Texan
Lyle Lovett
CURB/SONY

How Do I Live
LeAnn Rimes
CURB/SONY

On The Road Again
Willie Nelson
COLUMBIA/SONY

Charlie Gray's Barndance
Slim Dusty
EMI/EMI

Love Travels
Kathy Mattea
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

News From The Outback
Chet Atkins with Tommy
Emmanuel
COLUMBIA/SONY

CHILDREN'S
Channel: 11

Hole In My Shoe
Monica Trapaga
ABC/PHONOGRAM

Rumpelstiltskin
Paul Wing
RCA CAMDEN/BMG

What's Up Doc?
Bugs Bunny & Elmer Fudd
WARNER/WARNER

The Great Big Enormous Turnip
Alister Smart & Friends
ABC/EMI

Cock-A-Doodle Dooth
Horatio, The Horsie-O
METRO/POLYGRAM

Papa Oom Mow Mow
Jenny Morris
ABC/PHONOGRAM

The Steadfast Tin Soldier
Jeremy Irons
WINDHAM HILL/BMG

Ducks Dance, Too
Donald Duck
WALT DISNEY/BMG

The History of Tom Thumb
Ann Reading
ODE/AVAN-GUARD

Teddy Bear Hug
The Wiggles
ABC/EMI

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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Channel: 8

Kitoro
Tauruba village
Central Province

Ho 'Poza'
Kareimui people
Chimbu Province

Betty Betty
Solo Stringband by Rabbie Gamenu
Kalang Studios Recordings

[Hunting song]
Uvol village
East New Britain Province

Namai
Avatip village
East Sepik Province

Ae Are Nati Nei Singa
Kanauje Sekos Stringband of
Northern
NBC Studios Recordings

[Payment song]
Kaveve village
Eastern Highlands Province

Mali
Yuyane village
Enga Province

Ae Sori
Tamos Rock band of Suau Island
Milne Bay Province

Aiaro Gaba
Karurua village

Gunai
Bilbill village
Madang Province

Sila
Rock band of Memehusa of
Port Moresby
CHM Studios Recordings

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Channel: 8

Sopwat
Ndrano village
Manus Province

'Baburuo Silemusalo'
Ilakai village
Milne Bay Province

Let's Minister
Gospel Rock band by Believers
Revival Gospel of Rabaul
PGS Recordings

Wagum
Umboku village
Morobe Province

O Kak Gauz
Kalibobo Bamboo band of
Sogeri National High School
NBC Recordings

Pia 'Siusiu Mokurana'
Kugugal village
North Solomons Province

Jinda Dari
Iaudari No 1 village
Northern Province

Heading For Glory
Choir by Tubuserea Adventist
Singers
Walter Bay Trading Co Studios
Recordings

Ali Yasa
Yame village
West New Britain Province

**[Song for circumcision &
ceremonies for girls]**
Ongaia village
Southern Highlands Province

Kaka
Rock band by Narox band of
Rabaul
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

**Put Away Your Worldly
Ambitions**
Gospel song by Bagou Youth
Northern Province

PUZZLE ANSWERS from Page 44

Magic number

Your answer will always be 7.

Cat and Mouse Race

Yes. The mouse can reach its
house one second before the cat.

Hidden Fruit Puzzle

Across: PEAR, GRAPE, APPLE, PLUM, APRICOT,
PEACH, BANANA, FIG, PINEAPPLE, LIME,
ORANGE, MANDARIN, FIG
Down: PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, MANGO,
APPLE, FIG, PEACH, PLUM

Add a Word

BRIGHT
SWING
PLUMP
KILL
LASH
TWIG



FEATURE FILMS

International flights:
from Port Moresby

to Port Moresby

NOVEMBER

Smilla's Sense of Snow

Speed 2: Cruise Control



Genre: Thriller Rated: R
From: Fox (Domestic) 155 minutes

Based on Peter Hoeg's international best-selling novel, *Smilla's Sense of Snow* is a contemporary thriller centred around the investigations of a young boy's mysterious death. A reclusive female scientist leaves Copenhagen on a dangerous expedition to her native Greenland.

Featuring: Julia Ormond, Gabriel Byrne, Richard Harris, Vanessa Redgrave
Director: Billy August
Producer: Bern Eichinger



Genre: Action Thriller Rated: PG-13
From: Fox 121 minutes

Annie and her new boyfriend find themselves hurtling towards unstoppable disaster while vacationing in the Caribbean. The takeover of a luxury liner filled with hundreds of passengers provides the action.

Featuring: Sandra Bullock, Jason Patric, William Dafoe
Director: Jan De Bont

DECEMBER

Night Falls on Manhattan

Men in Black



Genre: Drama Rated: R
From: EIM 114 minutes

Sean Casey is an idealistic cop turned Manhattan district attorney who discovers corruption and betrayal as he moves deeper into the criminal justice system. The action turns on tainted evidence pointing to a cover-up among those closest to him. Ultimately, he must examine his ideals in a political system that forces him to decide between loyalty and morality.

Featuring: Andy Garcia, Richard Dreyfuss, Lena Olin, Ian Holm
Director: Sidney Lumet
Producer: Thorn Mount, Josh Kramer



Genre: Science Fiction/Comedy
Rated: PG-13 From: Columbia 98min

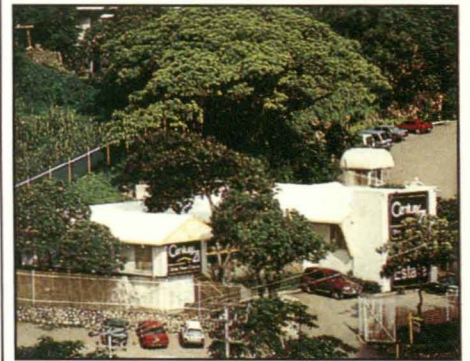
Jay and Kay are members of a top secret organisation established to monitor and police alien activity on Earth. The action turns on an intergalactic terrorist who has arrived on Earth to assassinate two ambassadors from opposing galaxies. In order to prevent worlds from colliding, the MIB must track down the terrorist and prevent the destruction of mankind.

Featuring: Will Smith, Tommy Lee Jones
Director: Barry Sonnenfeld
Producer: Walter F. Parkes, Laurie MacDonald

Channels 1 and 2

Century 21
Siule Real Estate

**THE WORLD'S LARGEST
REAL ESTATE
ORGANISATION**



Located in Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, we are the largest Century 21 office in Australasia.

All our staff are certificated Century 21 Plus System graduates and collectively have just over 200 years property and sales experience.

1995 saw Century 21 International present 20 Sales Achievement Awards to our staff.

We welcome all enquiries for property investment sales and leasing.

Call us on
(675) 321 2121

or drop into our office opposite the Port Moresby Travelodge.

Siule House - Hunter Street
PO Box 473 Port Moresby Papua New Guinea

Tel: (675) 321 2121
Fax: (675) 321 2309
It's as good as done.

 **Air Niugini**

From the mountains to the sea, We've got PNG covered.



Financial Strength - Global Expertise
Providing fire and
general insurance in PNG since 1916

General Accident Insurance Asia Limited



Branches

PORT MORESBY

PO Box 1574
Port Moresby NCD
Defens Haus - Level 3
Cnr Hunter Street & Champion Parade

Ph: (ISD 675) 321 2211
Fax: 321 2383

LAE

PO Box 961
Lae MOROBE
ANZ Bank Building - 1st Flr
Central Avenue

Ph: (ISD 675) 472 4433
Fax: 472 5715

Formerly the New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd

WILDE COFFEE

The Story of Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde

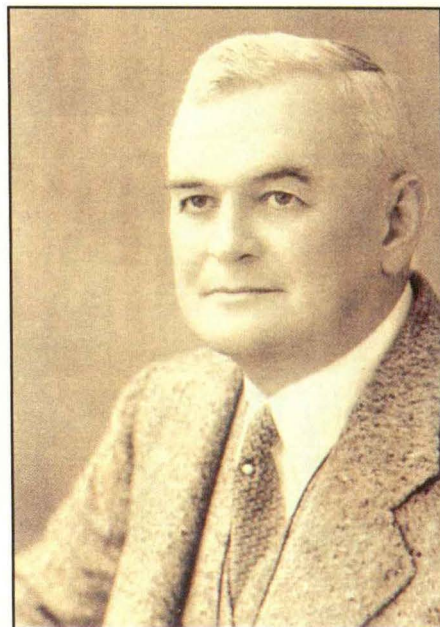
Story by John Meehan

During the 1940s and 1950s coffee seedlings from the agricultural research station at Aiyura, near Kainantu, were widely distributed to growers throughout the area and so began 'the coffee industry'. All of the Aiyura coffee originally came from Bruno Wilde's plantation at Wau. This is the story of the now virtually unknown man who, in a way, made possible the coffee industry in Papua New Guinea.

Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde (photo on right) was born in Cottbus, Prussia (about 80 km north of Dresden) on 2 November 1876. His parents were reputedly friends of Bismarck. Bruno was a wealthy, well educated, well travelled and cultivated young gentleman. He married when quite young, had a daughter, Helga, and no doubt enjoyed life in those comfortable years of the late 19th century.

However, he was badly advised financially and could see bankruptcy looming. He transferred his still substantial assets to his wife, then divorced her so that her property was safe when he was bankrupted. In the typical 19th century manner, Wilde departed Germany for the colonies in the hope that he could restore both his fortune and his good name. In 1909 he came to the most distant and least developed of the colonies, German New Guinea, to work for Hemsheim & Co as a plantation manager on Makada, a small island in the Duke of York group.

Hemsheim's manager was Franz Stehr, originally from Upper Silesia in Germany, but for many years a tropical agriculturalist who had worked in South America, Samoa and Tonga. In 1881, at Tonga, he married 17-year-old Caroline Bartlett, who was part Samoan and related to the woman



Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde
Photo: John Emery

known in Papua New Guinean history as 'Queen Emma'. No doubt because of this connection, the Stehrs and their five children moved to German New Guinea in 1898 and remained for good; Franz aged 84 years died at Rabaul in July 1936.

As well as learning the copra business from an acknowledged expert, Wilde married Stehr's youngest daughter in 1912. The tall good looking Juanita, born in 1891 in Tonga, had been educated in New Zealand, and was usually thought of as British by those who did not know her parents. Importantly for the near future, she held British citizenship.

In late 1912 the young couple moved to the isolated Emirau island, some 150 km north-west of Kavieng. Wilde started with virgin bush and succeeded in establishing a large and eventually prosperous copra plantation. Apparently he was still under contract to Hemsheims when they started the plantation, to which his father-in-law turned a blind eye, but to be safe the title to the land was issued in Juanita's name.

The kwila trees that he felled were pit sawn and he built a fine house, which he furnished lavishly at considerable expense. L P Crago, writing in 1947, said that '... he proceeded not only to make the plantation pay handsomely, but installed elaborate furnishings, refrigerators, decorations in his house and succeeded in making it one of the showplaces of the Northern Bismarcks. The beauty of his garden, and the perfect location of his homestead, became an Islands legend'.

Franz Stehr with his wife Caroline and their five children — Alfred, Albert, Otto, Juanita (later Mrs Wilde) and Louise — came to German New Guinea in 1898. In this photo Franz is with his granddaughters, Ingrid and Evelyn Stehr. Photo: Golly Wilde





Juanita, Bruno and daughter Elspeth at Emirau Plantation, 1924 or 1925
Photo: Golly Wilde

The Wildes had four daughters —Eileen, Juanita (Nita), Elspeth (Chickie or Ticky), Erdme (Golly), all born at Kavieng, and lastly twins who died shortly after birth. In 1997 when this writer met Golly née Wilde, and Eileen's husband John Emery, he found that Bruno's nicknames for his girls were still the only names that they answered to.

Australia occupied German New Guinea in 1914 and a military Government administered the colony until 1921. Around a quarter of the German population was deported to Australia and interned for the duration of the war, but most of the planters were required to take an oath of neutrality after which they were allowed to stay on and continue their lives as normal. They were encouraged to increase the areas under plantation. The price paid for copra soared during the war. As the profits could not be repatriated, it seemed eminently sensible to reinvest the surplus in expanding the plantations, which the Wildes did very effectively.

At the 1919 Versailles peace settlement the victors distributed the German colonies among themselves: Australia was formally given former German New Guinea as a Mandated Territory and the right to seize all German-owned property in that Territory, a task diligently undertaken by the Expropriation Board. But Wilde's plantation remained family property as by omission or good fortune it was still solely owned by Mrs Juanita Wilde, a British citizen!

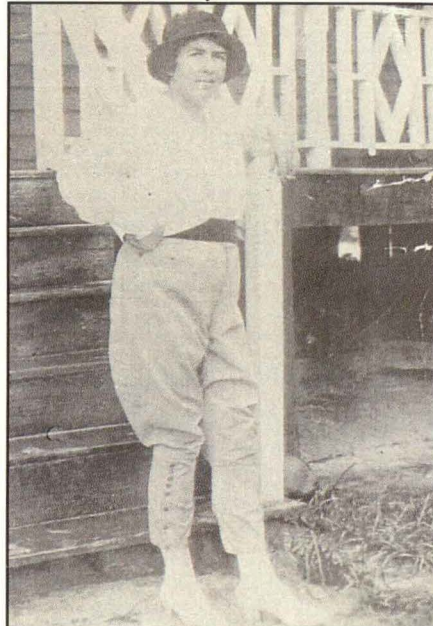
Wilde purchased a fine schooner, the *Emira* (photo right), which he personally skippered on voyages to Kavieng to sell the plantation's copra and collect supplies, and to engage and return labourers to and from their villages. In so doing he came to amass a considerable knowledge of navigation in the little charted waters of the Bismarck Sea, knowledge that would be of considerable value many years later during the second world war.

The idyllic life on Emirau came to an end in 1926. Juanita died, aged only 36, officially of heart failure, but probably as a result of complications following the birth of twins who died shortly after birth. Wilde was heartbroken.

Without being trite, they obviously loved each other very much. Together they had built a wonderful lifestyle. They were prosperous; they had four lively, lovely daughters. But suddenly he was alone. Juanita was buried at Emirau, and he created an impressive monument over her grave with the inscriptions: 'In memory of Juanita Wilde, my beloved wife and comrade, born 15 July 1890, died 30 June 1926', and 'I had a comrade: a better one you do not find' [Ich Hatt Einen Kamaraden: Einen Besseren Findst Du Nicht].

What to do? He could not rear four young girls on isolated Emirau island on his own. He had no intention of remarrying (and never did). Wilde had kept in touch with his eldest daughter, Helga, in Germany, over the years. She was sent for and she duly arrived at Emirau to assist.

Juanita Wilde at the plantation house, Emirau Island, 1924 or 1925
Photo: John Emery



Wilde purchased an imposing waterfront home at Rose Bay in Sydney. Eileen (now 17 or 18 years) was sent to Germany to complete her education at Castle Elmar, a well known 'finishing school'. Helga sent the others to various boarding schools in Sydney, but apparently did not treat her half-sisters very well at all. She is still remembered as 'the horrible Helga'.

Gold had been discovered in the Wau area in the early 1920s, but not all made their fortunes. One, Bill Stower, spent some time around Wau, but the early arrivals had the best ground. The very high operating costs had to be paid even if little gold was won. Bill Stower was forced to leave the Alpha Syndicate and take up employment elsewhere. He became the skipper of Wilde's schooner *Emira* in mid-1925.

The fabulously rich goldfield at Edie Creek, above Wau, was discovered in January 1926 by the now enlarged syndicate to which Bill Stower had belonged six months earlier, and now known as 'the big six'. The lucky ones panned up to 200oz per day, worth around £500, at a time when the average Australian earned around £150 a year. Today 200oz of Wau gold, with its high silver content, would be worth around \$40,000 which is not a bad day's work! It was indeed a fabulously rich field for the lucky few.

The news of the Edie Creek strike was no doubt the main topic of conversation between Wilde and his schooner master Stower. Wilde decided to finance Bill Stower and Harry Darby on a gold getting expedition to Edie Creek. He supplied them with 30 carriers, ample stores and equipment, and landed the party from the *Emira* on Salamaua beach in July 1926. Being late arrivals at Edie Creek, they had to stake claims on the terraces well above the present creek bed. By stroke of fate Harry Darby pegged one of the richest areas on the field.



The coffee plantation adjoined the lower end of the Wau airstrip, but he built his homestead some distance away on Big Wau Creek. As the girls completed their schooling, they came back to Wau to enjoy an affluent, wild and carefree life, in the perhaps not so sophisticated but certainly easygoing lifestyle that became

Darby left in 1930, reputedly with £100,000. The arrangement apparently was that Wilde received 50% of any profits. For the next few years he appears to have been an investor and financier in various gold ventures. He financed several prospectors at Edie Creek, and acquired shares in large mining ventures such as the Widubosh and Koranga Gold Sluicing Ltd in the Wau area.

The Department of Agriculture set up an experimental agricultural station at Wau in 1928, planting a variety of crops, including about five acres of the Typica variety of arabica coffee obtained from the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. The growth of the coffee, and all other produce, was all that could be desired, but for some unknown reason (possibly because it was concentrating on robusta coffee around Rabaul, or maybe the effects of the Depression) the Department decided to sell the experimental station.

Wilde was not a miner or financier, but a planter. He sold Emirau plantation in 1930 for a sum rumoured to be £50,000, which was a fortune at the time, and purchased the Wau experimental coffee plantation in 1931. He began to develop the coffee enthusiastically, after the Department's half hearted efforts, and by 1935 he not only sold roasted ground coffee in Wau, but had already begun to export what was generally described as 'a very fine product'. By 1939 he had 100 acres producing around a ton/acre, worth some £16,000 (less costs, of course).

Throughout the 1930s the newspapers and journals regularly extolled the virtues of Wilde's coffee. Even Australia's Governor-General was a 'Wilde coffee' consumer!

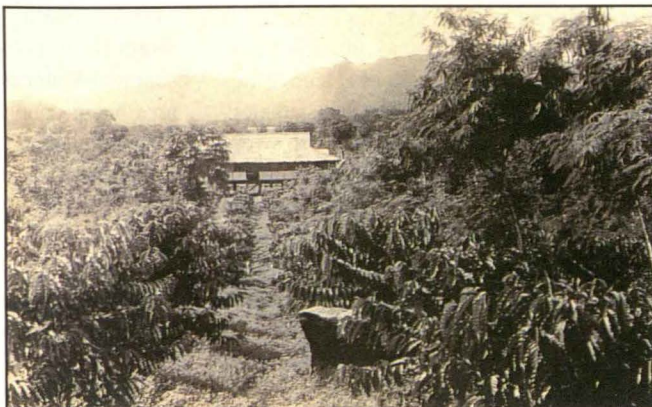
Bruno Wilde once again established an idyllic lifestyle in the cool highland valley at Wau.

established in the pleasant valley.

'Old cupid is busy again', reported the Rabaul Times of 24 April 1936, '... the wedding of Bill Heinecke to Juanita Wilde takes place on Easter Monday evening, and is to be quite a swell affair. Speaking to Bill in the Club recently gave me the impression that he's very happy. I feel sure Rabaul will give them hearty congratulations.' The couple flew to Rabaul to take up a copra plantation, given them as a wedding present, but Nita returned soon after complaining that Bill 'talked too much'. They divorced in January 1937, reputedly at considerable cost to Wilde!

The Rabaul Times reported on 22 July 1938 that Chester Mayfield, '...who hails from America and is a senior dredgemaster with Bulolo Gold Dredging', married Elspeth (Ticky) Wilde. Miss Ela Gofton was bridesmaid, and the service was conducted at St Augustine's Church, Wau, by Rev Sherwin on 6 July. 'Quite a fleet of automobiles were in attendance to take the guests out to the delightful homestead of Mr Wilde where the reception was held. The guests were received by Mr Wilde and Mrs Bieri, who acted as hostess. Mr and Mrs Mayfield leave for Manila and America [on honeymoon]...'

Top: Bruno Wilde with his secretary Alice McNamara outside the office at Wau, mid 1930s Photo: John Emery
Below: Plantation at Wau



Goroka Coffee

...take home
the taste
of paradise



For something different, try **Paradise Gold Organic**-certified by the National Association for Sustainable Agriculture Australia as being cultivated and processed free of any chemical fertilisers, pesticides or weedicide. **Paradise Gold** has a rich, full flavour to it, smooth and clean as the environment it is grown in. Or try either one of our other fine 100% arabicas, **Goroka Coffee Highlands blend** or **Clarens Classic Premium estate**.

GOROKA COFFEE ROASTERS
PO Box 557, Goroka, EHP
Papua New Guinea
Tel: (675) 731 3253 Fax: (675) 732 2601



On 28 October 1938 the Rabaul Times again reported a Wilde wedding. Eileen, Wilde's eldest daughter, educated in Germany and already Mrs Spencer, married Ernst Hansen at Salamaua on 6 October. The couple left for Sourabaya, then for Japan where Hansen represented a European firm. They were last heard of living in Kobe, just before the war began. In 1946 Wilde, via the Red Cross, found Eileen in Shanghai, where she had lived out the war, but that is another story.

In 1937 the Department of Agriculture established a research station at Aiyura, near Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands Province. The priority crop was cinchona, from which the anti-malarial quinine comes, followed by tea and lastly arabica coffee, the seeds for which came from Wilde's Wau plantation. The tea failed, the cinchona did well, but the 'Wilde coffee' flourished. In 1940 Aiyura produced 40 tons of arabica coffee. Seedlings were given to neighbouring villages, and coffee for domestic consumption was grown at various missions, but the beginnings of a coffee industry were disrupted for the duration of the Pacific War.

The story of coffee in the PNG Highlands is well known, and is told in great detail in James Sinclair's book *The Money Tree*, but the fact that the entire industry sprang from the seedlings obtained from Bruno Wilde's plantation at Wau has generally been overlooked. Of course it is true that Wilde had nothing to do with the establishment of the industry as such, but as the sole source of arabica coffee he deserves to be at least associated with what is, without a doubt, Papua New Guinea's premier agricultural product.

When the European war began in September 1939, the Pacific Islands Monthly commented that 'German subjects ... are being treated as kindly as possible, in the circumstances' and noted that the Administrator of New Guinea had ordered all German nationals to register forthwith, take an oath of neutrality, etc. A few months later the same journal was supporting a call for all Germans to be interned.

Wilde was a very well known, well liked and well respected person in New Guinea, but though he considered himself something of a stateless person, he had remained a German citizen. According to daughter Golly, Kurt Lessing caused a lot of trouble at Wau because he was openly sympathetic to Hitler and the new Germany and tried to recruit Wilde and many other Germans to the Nazi cause.

Golly blames Lessing for the arrest of many Germans who had no loyalty whatsoever to Nazi Germany. Neither Wilde's 64 years of age, nor his influential friends, could save him from arrest and deportation to Australia.



CLB Wilde with Eileen in Sydney 1948
Photo: John Emery

The 'enemy aliens' were rounded up by the men of the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles and shipped to Sydney for internment. Those arrested were not treated well on the voyage, being kept in the hold and given little to eat or drink. Wilde was sent to Tatura camp in Victoria at first, but spent most time at the Loveday camp at Barmera near Renmark in South Australia.

Golly Wilde married John Emery of Bulolo Gold Dredging on 30 May 1941, but Wilde did not receive the guests this time; he was in the internment camp. At his age he did not weather this storm very well at all, and his health began to fail.

Under the header 'Troops like Wau Coffee', the Pacific Islands Monthly of October 1943 praised the work of the Salvation Army and other welfare organisations who '... set up business as close to the front lines as possible, [and where] coffee supplies are sometimes short, but at Wau local coffee was gathered, roasted and ground on the spot. Men swore it was the best coffee they had ever tasted.' (And it probably was, knowing the generally awful coffee and the even worse 'coffee & chickory' that Australians used to drink in those days.) The article concluded 'Wilde and other Wau coffee-growers may take a bow!' Did that writer realise that Wilde was in an internment camp?

Wilde was released early in 1944. Son-in-law John Emery, recently invalided out of PNG and discharged from the Army, negotiated his release and, though warned by an Army Officer that he could be causing himself trouble, he signed a document agreeing to be responsible for 'enemy alien Wilde'. Shortly afterwards this same enemy alien was contacted by the Allied Intelligence Bureau for help. The US Forces were to land on Emirau Island in March 1944, and the planners had very little information available. Wilde was able to provide very useful details about the reefs, anchorages, water depths, etc. In return, Wilde asked for some photographs of his wife's grave on Emirau (the original photographs were lost when he was interned). His wish was fulfilled. Wilde had the best photograph enlarged to hang on the wall of his home in Sydney.

Now an old man and not in good health, he remained in Sydney after the war and never again visited PNG. He was described as still being a handsome and virile man, and a 1948 photo bears out that description, but at 68 years of age the task of rebuilding the plantation was too much for him. In 1948 management of the plantation passed to Tom Shanahan, married to Wilde's daughter Nita. However there was dissension within the family after Wilde's death, only resolved after lengthy legal proceedings, which saw the plantation split between Nita Shanahan and Helga Schuster on one hand and Eileen, Chickie and Golly on the other hand.

Carl Leopold Bruno Wilde aged 74 years died at Sydney in March 1950 after suffering from heart complaints for several years.

In the environmentally conscious world of the 1990s there is a growing interest in organically grown foods and beverages, including coffee. In 1990 the National Association of Sustainable Agriculture of Australia awarded Arabicas Pty Ltd its highest grading, Level A, following a thorough inspection of the areas which supplied Arabicas' organic coffee: the main area being none other than Bruno Wilde's old plantation at Wau.

Long may the industry founded on 'Wilde coffee' flourish. Vale CLB Wilde. 🍂

John Meehan has for many years worked on engineering projects in Papua New Guinea. He has a keen interest in and knowledge of 19th and 20th century Papua New Guinean history.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby
Kinhill Kramer Building
Cnr Islander Drive & Wards Rd
Hohola N.C.D.
PO Box 1948 Boroko,
N.C.D. Papua New Guinea
Telephone: (675) 325 6033
325 6040
Facsimile: (675) 325 0091

FIJI

Private Mail Bag
Suva, Fiji
Telephone: (679) 396944
Facsimile: (679) 396944

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Honiara
4th Floor NPF Building
Mendana Avenue
PO Box 1337 Honiara
Solomon Islands
Telephone: (677) 21996
Facsimile: (677) 22190

VANUATU

Port Vila
1st Floor Drug Store
Building, Kumul Highway
PO Box 96 Port Vila
Vanuatu
Telephone: (678) 23457
Facsimile: (678) 22455

TONGA

Nuku'alofa
3rd Floor FakaFanua
Centre, Vuna Road
PO Box 938 Nuku'Alofa
Kingdom of Tonga
Telephone: (676) 22460
Facsimile: (676) 23191

AUSTRALIA

Cairns
258 Mulgrave Rd
PO Box 1890
Cairns Queensland 4870
Australia
Telephone: (070) 31 6484
Facsimile: (070) 51 6897

Brisbane
299 Coronation Drive
PO Box 1197
Milton Queensland 4064
Australia
Telephone: (07) 3368 9228
Facsimile: (07) 3217 5451

Professional Project Managers
Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers
Consulting Building Services Engineers
Land Surveyors
Architects

Welcome to the Air Niugini inflight shop.

The items displayed on these two pages are available on all international flights.* We are happy to accept most major currencies, travellers' cheques and leading credit cards for purchases.

Ladies' Fragrances



Red Door
Elizabeth Arden
Eau de toilette spray
50ml
K38.00

Dune
Christian Dior
Eau de toilette spray
50ml
K52.00



Opium
Yves Saint Laurent
Eau de toilette
Natural Spray 50ml
K58.00

Anais Anais
Cacharel - Paris
Natural Spray 50ml
Eau de toilette with
a hint of floral fields
K37.00



**Scental Premiere
Collection**
Presentation box of
six leading perfumes
K36.00



Men's Fragrances



Paco Rabanne
After Shave
K38.00

Kouros
Eau de toilette 50ml
K35.00



Drakkar Noir
Guy Laroche
Eau de toilette
50 ml spray
K30.00

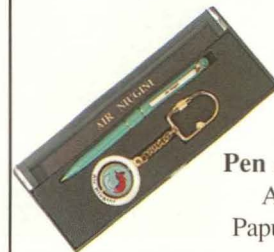
Gifts & Souvenirs



Opal Pendant
A colourful piece of
Australian opal on a
fine 22ct gold chain
K58.00



**Parker Ballpoint
Pen**
with Air Niugini logo
K8.00



Pen & Keyring Set
A souvenir of
Papua New Guinea
K10.00



Pierre Cardin Earring Caddy
Six pairs of stylish earrings
for any occasion
K40.00

* Limited stock available on some flights

Gifts, Souvenirs & Books



Goroka Coffee 250g
Air Niugini's Special Blend of 100% Arabica Coffee from Goroka
Coffee Roasters Pty Ltd
K3.00

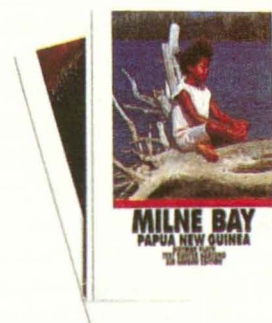
Silver Plated Teaspoons
Set of three teaspoons
A must for collectors!
K10.00



Air Niugini A310 Airbus
Easy to assemble kit with mounting stand
K12.00



Discover Paradise
Specially selected highlights from the award-winning Paradise magazine
K15.00



Books
Papua New Guinea souvenir books
K10.00 each

Cigarettes, Cigars & Port



Cigars
Tabacalera 5-pack Cigars
Top quality hand rolled cigars made for Air Niugini.
K10.00 per carton

Dunhill
Filter Deluxe — Quality size filter created by blending exceptional quality tobacco.
K12.00 per carton



Benson & Hedges
When only the best will do
Special Filter, Extra Mild & Ultra Mild — 20 & 25
K12.00 per carton



Winfield 25s
Popular red, mild blue & green
K12.00 per carton



Port
Penfolds 750mls
10-year old Port
A blended tawny port with the characteristics of ageing for 10 years
K15.00

Spirits

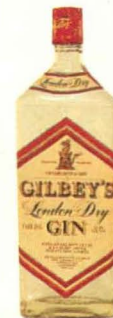
Whisky
Chivas Regal 1 litre
Matured in oak for 12 years by Chivas Brothers, Scotland
K37.00



Whisky
Johnny Walker Red 1 litre
The name behind the man behind the bar
K20.00



Cognac
Martell VSOP 700ml
The choice of Louis XIV
K57.00



Gin
Gilbey's London Dry
1.125 litre
Made to the same secret family recipe for over 130 years
K12.00

Vodka
Finlandia 1 litre
The world's finest Vodka
The national drink of Finland
K15.00



Rum
Bundaberg 1.125 litre
The great Australian Overproof Rum
K20.00

We recognise potential.

The Public Officers Superannuation Fund is one of PNG's leading investors.

The P.O.S.F. manages the superannuation contributions of PNG's public servants. That's a big responsibility.

It's also a big opportunity because we invest this money to increase the savings of public servants and, on a broader scale, to benefit everyone in PNG.

We do this by recognising sound, profitable investments. It may be land or building developments, mining, commercial ventures, in fact anywhere we see potential for the future.

Sometimes our investments are short term. Sometimes long term. But we always invest with the aim of bringing a return to our members and overall growth to the future of PNG.

Because we know that, just as with flowers, if we nurture potential carefully, we'll have a beautiful future.

To discuss your particular sound business proposal, please contact the Managing Director by telephone on 321 2382, or by fax on 321 2745.



Dendrobium Alba Tabo is an orchid unique to Papua New Guinea, a country rich in flora and fauna.

It's also a country rich in human resources promising a bright future.

The POSF plans to enrich that promise by turning today's potential into tomorrow's growth.

POSF
It's Super.

Public Officers Superannuation Fund Board
PO Box 483, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

DESTINATION - A Tale of Two Cities

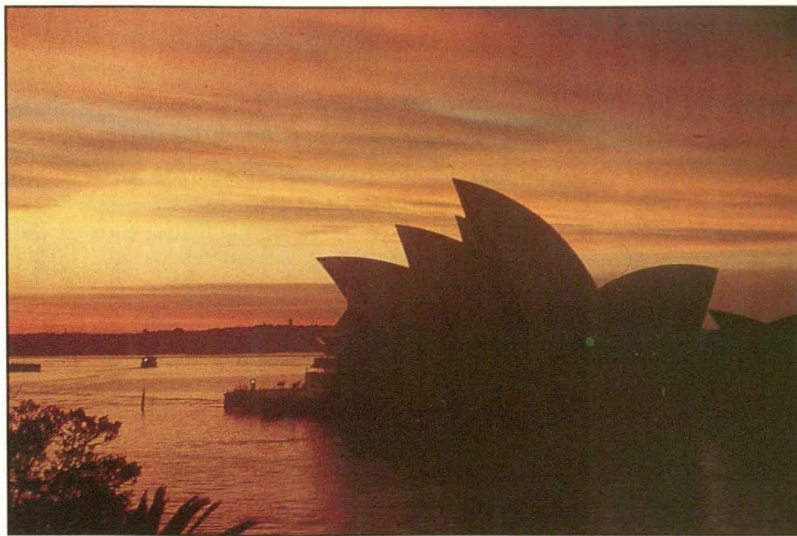
The Sydney-Parramatta Rivercat

Story and photographs by Graham Simmons

The sleek Sydney to Parramatta Rivercat pulls out from Circular Quay at 5.25pm, exactly on time. Some of the business commuters on board are already blasé about the trip. They use the time to read the paper or catch up on work.

But most of the other passengers — a motley crew of school kids, shoppers on the way home from the city and sightseers — are content to relax and take in the magnificent views, feel the salt spray, and smell the ever-varying nosescares carried by the breeze.

This passenger service is destined to become one of the world's great river trips. It links Sydney and Parramatta, two historic cities founded in 1788, the first year of European settlement in Australia. It's only taken 205 years to get a regular ferry service!



The extraordinary variety of harbour and river life becomes evident almost as soon as you leave Circular Quay. Water taxis and fishing boats, cruise vessels, aircraft carriers and the occasional waterborne ice-cream vendor ply freely on Sydney's not-yet-overcrowded waterways.

Something else becomes apparent: what the great Australian painter Lloyd Rees called the 'extraordinary quality' of Sydney light, where the rays of the sun dance off the droplets of sea spray and diffuse in all directions; where the wind carries salt licked grains of moisture that seem to saturate your whole body.

Above: *Circular Quay at 'first light'*

Left: *Daybreak over Sydney Harbour*

Below: *The Rivercat turns at McMahon's Point*

Earlier this century, ferries ran from Sydney to all points north of the Sydney Harbour. Sadly, the opening of the Harbour Bridge in 1932 led to a decline in ferry traffic. Now, with clogged roads and increased car-borne air pollution, Sydneysiders are rediscovering the joys of water travel.

Circular Quay, the central focus of Sydney's spectacular setting, is from where ferryboats and hydrofoils leave to all points around Sydney Harbour. Twenty kilometres to the east lie the outer harbour settlements of Manly, on the northern shore, and Watson's Bay on the south. To the west are the inner harbour suburbs of Balmain, Greenwich and Hunter's Hill. Still further west, Meadowbank marks the point where the Harbour proper ends and the Parramatta River begins.



The Rivercat soon picks up speed, crosses under the bridge and, in what seems like seconds, docks to take on more passengers at McMahons Point on the north shore of the harbour. These rivercats are fast! They were constructed by the North Queensland Engineering Corporation (NQEC) at Cairns and combine sleekness, speed and comfort in excellent balance. The NQEC, together with the Hobart-based International Catamarans Tasmania Ltd, have made Australia a world leader in the construction of these specialised high-speed vessels.

Leaving McMahan's Point, the rivercat passes the affluent northern suburb of Greenwich, with trendy Balmain visible on the south bank of the harbour. By the time the rivercat has passed under the unmistakable 'concrete hump' (Gladesville Bridge), the harbour scapes become more industrial: breweries, cement factories and food processing establishments 'adorn' the stretch from Abbotsford to Ryde.

Passing under Ryde Bridge, the rivercat docks at Meadowbank Wharf (photo above), until very recently the furthest inland you could travel by ferry. Even here the variety of vessels on the harbour is eye-boggling: a pleasure-craft that could easily pass for a Chinese junk, Rowing Club fours and eights, kids out fishing after school, and so forth. On the south bank lies Homebush Bay, the main venue for the 2000 Olympic Games.

After pulling away from Meadowbank, the sleek rivercat slows considerably as it enters the Parramatta River (photo on right). The atmosphere changes too. You half expect piranhas to leap out of the water or, to mix continental metaphors, to hear the sound of jungle drums from out of the mangroves. The purser explains that the rivercat has to travel the Parramatta River at a reduced speed to minimise the danger of scraping the bottom at low tide and to reduce the wash damage on the river's banks.

Along the river, recreational fishing is popular. Here we come across a boat with a stalled motor, the occupants looking forlornly at our maxi-craft as it passes. But we don't stop to offer assistance. Maybe we're operating on different time-frames!

A brief stop at the new Rydalmere wharf to discharge passengers, then the rivercat continues its journey.

After a little while, the towers of Parramatta become visible. The many riverside parks that make Parramatta such an attractive city in its own right display their best vistas for the appreciative passengers. The rivercat docks at Charles Street wharf, then turns around for the trip back to Sydney. This leg of the journey is over.

From Charles Street wharf to Market Square in the heart of Parramatta city is about five minutes walk. This square, the site of Australia's first regular market and dating from 1813, is also one of Australia's few genuine 'Old World' style squares. Beautiful gardens surround the historic Cathedral Church of St John in the centre of the square, while sidewalk cafés and park benches provide a most pleasant ambience for evening strollers.

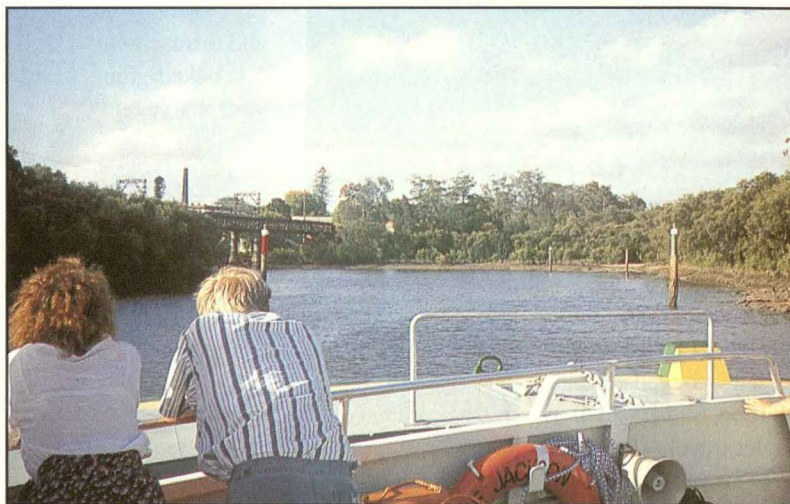
The Cathedral Church pre-dates Market Square. Its foundation stone was laid in 1798, though it was not until 1802 that the Parish of Parramatta was proclaimed. The Church itself was finally opened in 1855. It's open most days 'for prayer and meditation'.

But stay a little longer in the square. Take a look at the recently restored Town Hall, dating from 1788. Nowadays this Hall is a mere facade for the 'real' Town Hall, a ten-storey glass tower rising behind the old Hall.

About ten minutes walk west of Market Square is the huge Parramatta Park, bordering both sides of the Parramatta River. The Park has several ovals, a Tramway Museum, a concert stadium, a bowling club and golf course, plus many hectares of lawns for picnickers and recreationers. You can't miss the main entrance, framed by a classic Tudor Arch.

Wherever you walk in Parramatta, history proclaims itself. The old stone Parramatta School House, now part of Arthur Philip High School, has been re-opened as a museum. However, unlike modern schools, it's not fire-proof.

Another museum of interest, the old Hospital and Medical Museum in Marsden Street, is open every Sunday from 10am to 4pm. The gardens outside the Museum are beautiful.



Re-visiting Parramatta after an absence of nearly ten years, I'm astonished at the transformation that has occurred in the city. Long regarded as Sydney's junior cousin, it has been transfigured through the restoration of old buildings, the relocation here of the head offices of major companies and State Government Departments, and the change in the ethnic composition of the city. Church Street, formerly a jumble of old shops and garages, is now lined with an amazing variety of Vietnamese, Chinese and Cambodian restaurants and food stores. Parramatta is the face of the new mega-Sydney. It's not only the geographic but now also the cultural heart of the conurbation stretching 70km from the Pacific Ocean to the Blue Mountains.

Slowly, I walk to the railway station to catch the train back to Sydney contemplating the changes in the pair of cities. Sydney and Parramatta, now joined together by a natural transport waterway, have become immeasurably more 'livable' than in the recent past. If this is what can be achieved in just a few years, how much more can be done in the run-up to the Olympics? Roll on 2000!



Top: A Tudor arch marks the entrance to Parramatta Park

Above: Cathedral Church of St John

Below: Market Square Parramatta



FACT FILE

The *Rivercat* runs from 6am to midnight, about once every 50 minutes on weekdays, and once every 35 minutes at weekends. One-way price (mid-1997): \$4.80 adults, \$2.40 children & concession. A book of 10 tickets costs \$33 adults, \$16.50 concession.

A new wharf is currently under construction at Homebush, and is scheduled to open at the end of 1997. This additional stopping-place is just off Bennelong Road, right near the Homebush Bay Olympic site.

Air Niugini flies to Sydney on Sundays and Tuesdays and there are connecting flights from Brisbane on Saturdays or from Cairns every day. Accommodation packages are available. Enquire at your Air Niugini Sales Office or local travel agent for more information.

Graham Simmons is a travel photo-journalist who lives in Glenroy Victoria.



Orogen Minerals Limited

'WORKING FOR THE WEALTH OF FUTURE GENERATIONS'

A leader in the development of natural resources in PNG's mining & petroleum industries through:

- *Effective management of mineral interests;*
- *Selective investment in economically attractive mineral developments under option agreements; and*
- *Active pursuit of other potential investment opportunities in mineral sector.*

Mail: PO Box 2151, Port Moresby NCD, Papua New Guinea

Location: L12 Ela Beach Tower, Musgrave St, Port Moresby

Tel: (675) 321 7600

Fax: (675) 320 2209



by Roslyn Morauta

In England or Australia, carrots are today a cheap, common vegetable and not thought of as exciting in any way. Yet once they were seen as highly exotic. Ladies of the Stuart court pinned the feathery plumage of young carrots to their heads and on their splendid hats. The leaves drooped down from exquisite brooches on sleeves, instead of the more usual feathers. I wonder if carrot tops have been similarly used as *bilas* in the Highlands!

Carrots are an antique vegetable. They were found in the excavations of Swiss lake villages and were known to have been eaten, without great enthusiasm, by the Romans. These early carrots were not in fact the bright orange ones we eat today. Ours have come from a purple carrot grown first in Afghanistan in the 7th century AD. Around the 12th century, the Moors brought seeds of this purple carrot and a yellow mutant from North Africa to Spain, from where they spread to Holland, France and finally England. The Dutch seem to have produced the bright orange carrot in the Middle Ages, but it was not until the 19th century that carrots became a common household food.

There are hundreds of ways to cook carrot. It would be possible (though a bad idea) to eat carrot for every course of the meal — the Moroccan salad as an appetiser, followed by carrot soup, a roast or steak with glazed carrots, and a carrot cake for dessert!



For a healthy start to the day, drink a glass of fresh carrot juice. (To make this drink successfully, you need a juice extractor.)

Carrots for all courses

Glazed Carrots

Small, young carrots, straight from the garden or market in Goroka or Mt Hagen, need only to be rinsed and brushed gently under the tap to remove soil.

Top and tail, leave them whole, and put them into a pan with as little water as possible, just enough to keep them from burning. Add a sprinkling of sugar, a tablespoon of butter and a pinch of salt — then wedge the lid tightly in place with foil. Cook over moderate heat until just tender. Taste for seasoning and add chopped herbs when serving — parsley, mint or dill.

More mature carrots can also be cooked like this. Peel the carrots and cut into even slices before cooking.



Carrot Soup

500g carrots, chopped
1 large potato, sliced
2 onions, sliced
2 tbsps oil
1 litre chicken or vegetable stock or water
salt and pepper
Sweat vegetables in oil, tightly covered, for five minutes. Add stock or water. Simmer until carrots are tender, then purée. Taste for seasoning. Reheat or chill to serve. Sprinkle chopped parsley or dill into soup when serving.

An excellent addition to this soup is the juice and grated rind of one orange. Add the rind just before serving.

For hot soup, the addition of a little cream and garlic croutons adds flavour. For chilled soup, add yoghurt rather than cream.

Carrot Salad

Grate raw carrots. Dress with an olive oil and lemon juice vinaigrette and plenty of chopped herbs, such as parsley and chives. Chill well and drain off any surplus liquid before serving.

An alternative is to use raisins and toasted almonds, instead of the herbs.

Another interesting variation is:

Carrot and mustard seeds

Mix grated raw carrot with plenty of lemon juice and arrange on a flat dish. Heat 2 tablespoons of vegetable oil and fry some black mustard seeds until they pop. (This only takes a few seconds.) Pour oil and seeds over the carrot.

Moroccan Carrot Salad

500g carrots
salt and pepper
1 tspn paprika
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tspn cayenne or chilli powder
2 tspns cumin
3 tbsps wine vinegar
4 tbsps olive oil
2 cloves garlic, crushed
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tspn ginger
a few olives to garnish (optional)
Peel the carrots, cut into slices and boil in salted water until soft. Drain and mash with a fork in a bowl and add all other ingredients. An easier method is to turn the carrots into a smooth purée in a blender if you have one.
Serve the purée as a dip with bread or bits of raw vegetables.



Turkish Carrots Stewed with Rice

Clean 500g of young carrots and cut in halves lengthways. Cover the bottom of a thick pan with olive oil. When it has warmed, put in the carrots and let them get thoroughly impregnated with oil. Add 2 tablespoons of rice and stir it around with the carrots, then just cover carrots and rice with water. Add a little salt.

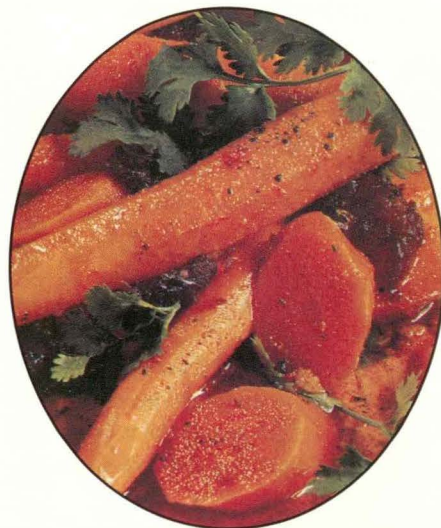
Simmer for about 25 minutes until the carrots and rice are cooked and most of the liquid has evaporated. Stir in a handful of chopped parsley and mint.

Serve cold, in their liquid, which will be quite thick, with a squeeze of lemon juice.

This makes an excellent luncheon dish, perhaps served with a salad of cucumber in yoghurt with garlic.

Tunisian Carrot Salad

750g carrots, peeled (and sliced if large)
1 clove garlic, crushed
1 tspn paprika
1 tspn cumin
1 tspn finely chopped chilli
2 tblspns lemon juice
2 tblspns olive oil
pinch sugar, salt and pepper
2 tblspns chopped coriander leaves
6 dates, finely sliced



Cook carrots in boiling salted water until just tender then drain. Combine garlic, seasonings and spices, lemon juice, oil and sugar in a screw-topped jar and shake well to combine. Pour over the drained carrots while they are still warm. Scatter over the coriander leaves and sliced dates. Serve warm or cold with grilled or barbecued lamb, fish or chicken.



Mixed Vegetable Curry

The sweetness of carrot gives a distinctive flavour to vegetable curries.

750g mixed vegetables (carrots, potato, cauliflower, beans, snowpeas)
2 medium onions
4 tblspns oil
1 cup coconut cream
3 dried red chillies
2 tblspns coriander seeds
4 cloves, 10 peppercorns
1 cinnamon stick
1 tspn mustard
1 tspn cumin seeds
1 tspn turmeric powder
6 curry leaves
2 cups water or thin coconut milk
lemon or lime juice to taste

Chop onions and sauté in 2 tablespoons of oil until golden. Add coconut cream and stir well. Remove from pan and set aside in blender. Put chillies and coriander seeds into same pan. After 3 minutes add cloves, peppercorns and cinnamon and stir for 3 minutes. Add to onion mixture, removing cinnamon stick. Purée in blender.

Heat remaining 2 tablespoons oil in heavy-bottomed pan, add mustard and cumin seeds, turmeric and leaves. Stir and cook for a few minutes. Add blended spice and coconut mixture and 2 cups water or coconut milk. Salt to taste, mix well and simmer for 10 minutes.

Blanch vegetables in boiling salted water, drain and add to curry mixture. Add lime juice to taste.

Stir Fried Carrots and Cabbage

3 tblspns vegetable oil
2 tspns each of chana and urad dal (if available)
2 tspns mustard seeds
10 curry leaves
3 green chillies, cut into long strips
2 carrots, coarsely grated
200g cabbage, finely shredded
½ cup freshly grated coconut

Heat oil in large pan. When hot add dal and mustard seeds and stir fry until they pop. Add curry leaves and chillies, then carrots and cabbage (and a little salt if desired).

Cover pan and cook for five minutes until vegetables are tender. Add coconut, mix in well and serve.

Carrot Cake

125g self-raising flour
¾ cup brown sugar
1 tspn ground cinnamon
½ tspn freshly grated nutmeg
¾ cup light olive or vegetable oil
2 eggs, lightly beaten
2 cups finely grated carrot
½ cup roughly chopped walnuts
Preheat oven to 180°C.

Mix together flour, sugar and spices. Add oil and eggs and beat in a food processor or electric mixer for 1 minute. (If by hand, beat well for 3 to 5 minutes until well combined.) Stir in carrot and walnuts.

Pour into a springform tin and bake for about 1 hour. Cool in tin before turning out.

Sprinkle cake with icing sugar or cinnamon; serve with whipped cream.



If the cake is to be served for morning or afternoon tea, rather than as dessert, omit the sugar-cinnamon dusting and cream. Top cake instead with a creamy topping or a simple lemon icing.

Creamy topping

Blend 125g cream cheese with 250g icing sugar and 60g softened butter. Add a few drops of vanilla, then spread over the top of the cake.

Lemon icing

Mix 1 dessertspoon soft butter or margarine into 1 cup icing sugar. Add lemon juice until icing reaches spreading consistency. Spread over top of cake.

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:

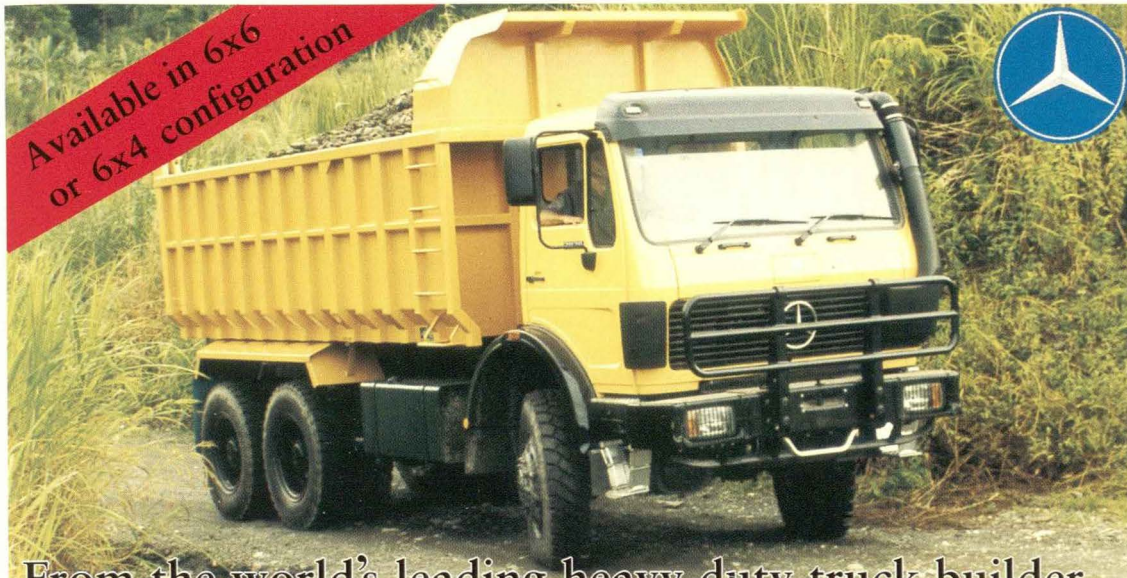
June	Port Moresby Show
August	Mt Hagen Show
September	Hiri Moale Festival Port Moresby; Goroka Show
October	Maborasa Festival Madang; Morobe Show

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.

They have one feature in common...

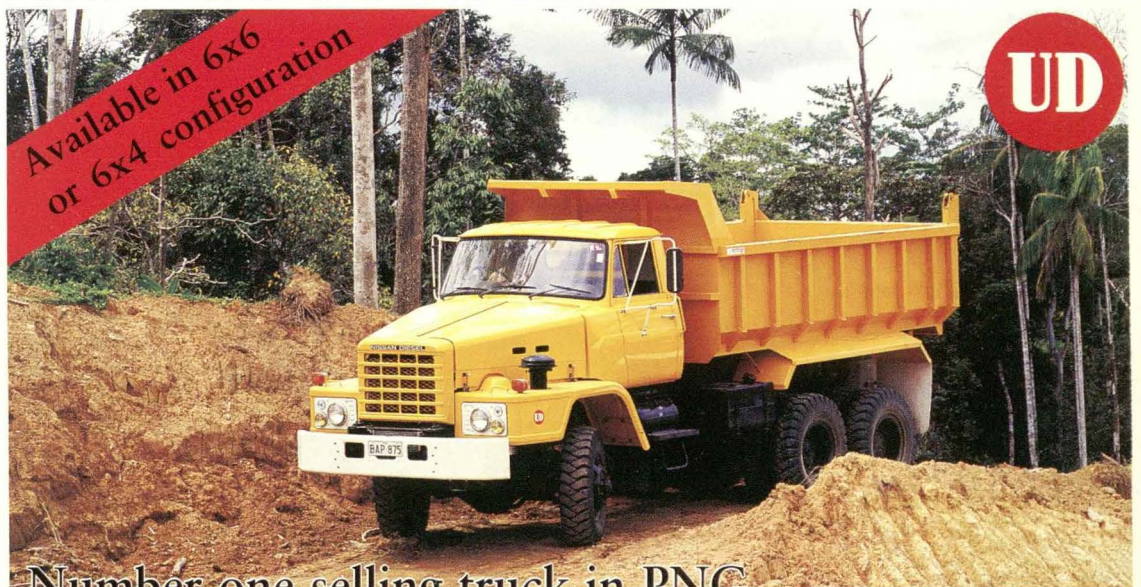
they will quietly increase your productivity.

Mercedes-Benz 3836 series



From the world's leading heavy duty truck builder

Nissan Diesel TZA520 series



Number one selling truck in PNG



HEAD OFFICE: PORT MORESBY Phone: 325 5111 Fax: 325 5301
RABAUL: 982 8458 LAE: 472 1144
MADANG: 852 2433 KIMBE: 983 5566
TABUBIL: 548 9061 MT HAGEN: 542 1433
PORGERA: 547 9329

A STAR IS BORN



NEW

TOYOTA COROLLA

NOW AT AN ELA MOTORS SHOWROOM NEAR YOU

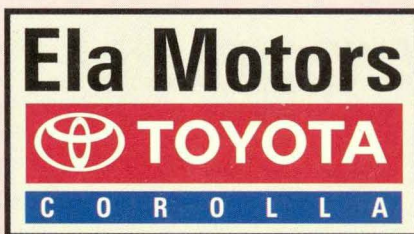
FEATURING

Manual or Automatic Transmission
Powerful Halogen Headlamps
Fully Air Conditioned
Luxurious Fabric Trim
Dynamic AM/FM Cassette Stereo

Distinctive European Styling
1600cc Multi-Valve Engine
Hi-Mount Rear Stop Lamp
Intermittent Windscreen Wipers

Speed Sensitive Power Steering
Fully Adjustable Driver's Seat
60/40 Split, Fold Down Rear Seats
Convenient Centre Console
The Smartest Looking Sedan in Town

Fantastic new colours available including
Electric Blue, Apricot Pearl Metallic
Lavender Metallic, Peppermint Green
Coral Reef Mica Metallic, and more !



PORT MORESBY • LAE • RABAUL • KOKOPO
MADANG • GOROKA • MT HAGEN • WEWAK
KAVIENG • KIMBE • TABUBIL • VANIMO
PORGERA • KUTUBU • BUKA • LIHIR
ALOTAU • MANUS