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Cover: The -500m tributary in Muruk Cave
 Photograph by J.P. Sounier



Welcome Aboard!

Christmas and school holidays are around the corner. Air Niugini will run additional services throughout the country over the holiday period to cope with the increased traffic demand, and has a number of special extra international services to attract those wishing to take a holiday abroad.

Our domestic F28 fleet has increased to nine aircraft with the recent acquisition of a third 74 seat F28-4000. This new aircraft will considerably improve our scheduled services in 1997, as well as ease the pressure for holiday travellers over the Christmas period.

The additional domestic services which will operate by the end of November include:

- * extra mid-morning flights Port Moresby/Lae/Port Moresby;
- * earlier departures and additional direct flights from Port Moresby to Mount Hagen and between Port Moresby and Madang;
- * daily jet services to Alotau;
- * extra flights to Goroka and Popondetta, and a new Monday service to Manus, via Madang; and
- * direct flights from Rabaul to Lae on Monday and Friday.

By early December, the sealing of the runway at Tokua Airport will be completed, and Air Niugini will restore full jet services between Rabaul and Port Moresby, Lae, Hoskins, Kavieng, Manus and Buka.

For international holiday-seekers, Air Niugini will operate special non-stop Airbus flights to Auckland, departing Port Moresby on the 7th, 14th and 21st December, and on the 6th, 19th and 26th January. The flights return from Auckland to Port Moresby the following day. Book now to avoid disappointment!

Extra Airbus services to Cairns and Brisbane will also operate during the peak period, to cater for the increased traffic to and from Australia.

Contact any Air Niugini sales agent for details of the new schedule, and remember that our staff at Port Moresby Telephone Sales (3273444) are available to give flight information and make reservations Monday to Friday from 7 am to 7 pm, and from 7.30 am to 5.00 pm at weekends.

Enjoy your flight. On behalf of Air Niugini, I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

Moses Maladina
Chief Executive



Muruk Cave

First 1000 metres deep cave in Southern Hemisphere

Story and photographs by
Jean-Paul Sounier

When dawn broke on 8 January 1995, after a 12 hour journey from Lae on board *Langemak*, a 20 tonne fishing boat, the south coast of New Britain emerged through the morning mist. Thirty-six hours later, armed with 2500 kilos of gear, we arrived in Pomio. This was my fourth visit to the Nakanai mountains, a huge, rainforest-covered limestone plateau about 5500km² in area.

When I first came to the area in 1980, it had never been explored by foreigners for caves. In four months, we discovered 20kms of galleries in eight different caves. We explored two of the biggest underground rivers in the world, as well as three of the biggest surface pitches called 'mega-dolines'. In my 1985 expedition, 18kms of underground passages were discovered and surveyed and, again, we broke records. We explored a 20 cubic metre per second underground river which flows at the bottom of the world's biggest surface shaft, Minye, a 410m deep mega-doline with a diameter of 400m at the top and 200m at the bottom. During that expedition we found Muruk, a cave where we reached the depth of 637m, becoming Papua New Guinea's deepest known cave.

A sump prevented our going deeper. In 1988, we were back in the same area and found two promising caves: Arcturus, with a depth of 445m and again a sump as an obstacle and Southern Cross cave, which we followed down to 209m and which is still unexplored beyond that level.

Back home in France, I plotted on a map the different caves of this area and drew the underground passages. Then it dawned on me that Arcturus and Muruk caves might join somewhere deep beneath the mountain and flow out into the Galowe river at a spring I had photographed previously from a helicopter. But the most interesting point was that Muruk cave could be the first 1000m deep cave in the Southern Hemisphere. All the explored 1000m caves have been in the Northern Hemisphere — 1000m is for cavers as magical as 8000m for mountain climbers. The gauntlet had to be taken up. And so the 'Southern Hemisphere, Objective: First 1000m' expedition project was born.

It took eighteen months to gather the equipment and money needed to take the team to Papua New Guinea. At last, we were all at Galowe village, the starting point of the bush trail which leads to the cave. There we were met by our advance party

whose job it had been to clear a helipad close to the entrance of Muruk. John Kaiopuna, the Galowe bigman, wanted to celebrate our coming in a traditional way, so we shared the buying of a big pig and attended the killing and cooking. At dusk, a table was set for us and we were offered pig meat, taro, sweet potatoes cooked in coconut milk, rice and various vegetables from John's garden.

A week later, a helicopter carried all our gear to Muruk base camp at an altitude of 1480m. The exploration of the cave could begin. It took four trips underground and 1200m of ropes to rig the cave to the sump at -637m. It seemed amazing to use so much rope to rig the cave for such a depth, but Muruk cave is very special. From the entrance to the sump, the underground river gets bigger and bigger as tributaries add water to the main stream. The cave is a succession of waterfalls, deep pools, tricky potholes and steep canyons where streams rush down. All these passages must be carefully and perfectly rigged to avoid any accidents. In some places, swimming was compulsory and the comfort of Polartec underwear was appreciated — 3500m of very demanding passages lead to the sump.

On 28 January, I went down with three cavers and two nine-litre capacity Spirotechnique diving tanks in addition to the full equipment of a cave diver. Michel Philips was chosen to dive. After dressing and testing the gear, Michel disappeared under the murky surface of the sump. We waited two and a half hours for his return. When he resurfaced, Michel had the look of someone who had had the experience of his life!

'I walked one hour down a big gallery and reached a huge room where I discovered a river bigger than Muruk's,' he told us.

I was happy. Muruk was going! The expedition was already a success. Now, we had to push the cave down to the magical 1000m mark.

Three days later, with Michel and Philippe Hache, I was back at the sump. It took us one hour to get ready for the dive. We had carried down four more diving tanks of four-litre capacity as the sump measures only 60m long by 7m deep. Such air tanks at 240 bars of pressure are enough to do four round trips at that depth. What were we going to discover?

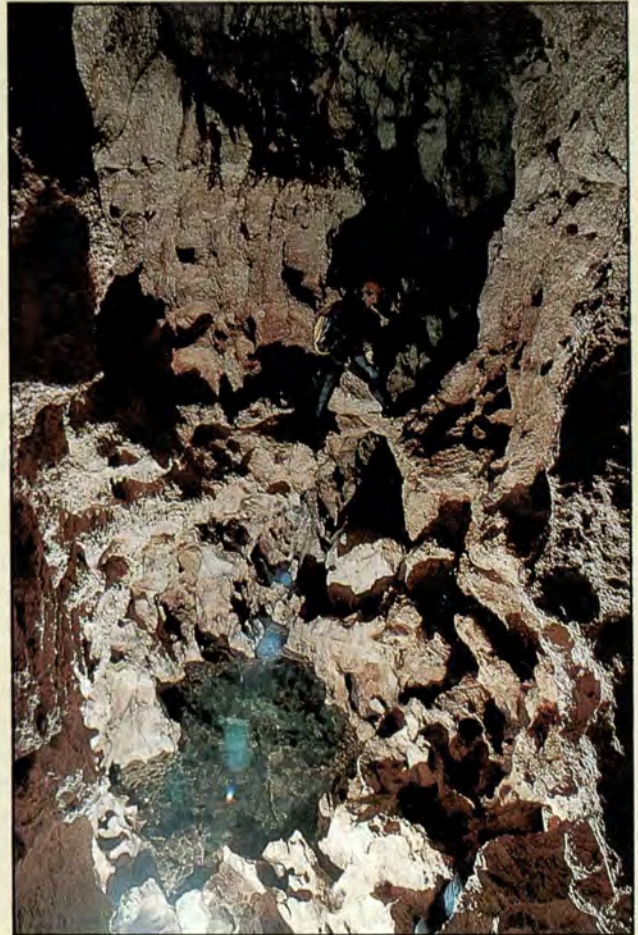
I followed Philippe through the sump. Due to a flood, the sump was even murkier than before with visibility no more than 40cm. I clung to the safety rope set in place by Michel during the previous dive. To lose that line would mean trouble: many cave



The team at the base camp with all the gear



Left:
*Flowstone in
the river
Miriél*
Right: *The
galerie
named 'the
Cassiquiare'*
Below: *The
big chamber
next to the
Visconte
pitch*



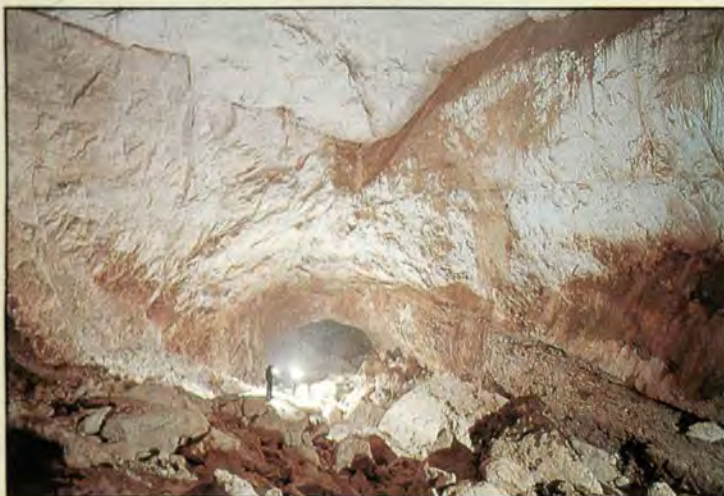
divers have died after losing the safety line. As I am more a professional caver than a diver, I was relieved when I surfaced on the other side. Quickly, we walked down the passages discovered by Michel.

The cave is huge. The gallery measures an average of 20m wide by 20m high. A huge chamber is followed by a smaller passage, 2m high by 12m wide. Then, at 1km from the sump, the cave ceiling recedes into darkness: a huge chamber again! There, two rivers join. The chamber is 80m high, 50m wide and 160m long. Our three carbide lamps could not light the ceiling. It was only with a powerful electric torch that we were able to see the chamber ceiling. Upstream, the main river cascaded to a beautiful round pool, about 15m in diameter, that we named the 'Mirror of Galadriel'. Leaving the 8m high waterfall to be tackled later, we rushed downstream to explore the unknown. The cave became bigger and bigger. Two other huge chambers were found and, after

one kilometre of galleries, we stopped because of lack of rope. Ahead, the cave was still going, huge, but we needed more gear. After 36 hours underground we were out of the cave, tired, but happy from such a wonderful exploration. According to the survey, the depth we had reached was 910m. We were approaching the mythical 1000m mark. We had already beaten the Southern Hemisphere record.

Meanwhile, at the spring, a team of three cavers explored 800m of passages and stopped on top of a 12m high waterfall at plus 104m from the entrance. To tackle this obstacle, they had drilled 16 expansion bolts into the rock. The cave was still going deeper into the mountain, towards Muruk.

On 7 February, I was back at the sump with Michel Philips, Didier Sessegolo and Thierry Barिताud. We had ropes, sleeping bags and much food as we were planning a two- to three-day trip underground. After reaching the ledge where we had stopped previously, we rigged more ledges and then abseiled down to the river bed. We walked easily for 100m but, again, the cave became more difficult. A canyon like gallery gave us a lot of work. Using ledges high above the water, we had to use up a lot of ropes and I started to worry about going far away as we had only 150m of rope with us. Fortunately, close to the gallery ceiling, Michel found a small passage. Three hundred metres of small galleries, well decorated in some places, enabled us to shortcut at least 300m of difficult river passages. That 'Shunt' led us to a 22m pitch. At the bottom, we found the main stream again. Victory was at hand. We assumed by approximate mental calculation that we were deeper than 950m. Fifty more metres to go and we would have won. But in caves, no one knows what is ahead. A sump! A rock fall! A tight passage where only the water can go through might be waiting to stop us.



Luck was on our side. A big dry passage led us to a smaller stream. Of course, the gallery became smaller, about 2m high for 1 to 3m wide. Twice, lakes of about 20m long obliged us to swim. But where were we? This small stream was unexpected. As Didier and Thierry were rigging, Michel and I were doing the survey. Only back in the camp and after the calculation and plotting of the survey, would we know exactly where the stream had led us and, more importantly, how deep we had gone. Were we already at -1000m?

Thierry who was leading came back. 'I found a pitch,' he said.

'How deep?' I asked.

'I don't know. It doesn't seem deep,' he replied.

We hurried over to have a look. Thierry had been wrong. It was a big pitch. Didier went down. I followed. Forty metres from the top, I set foot on the shore of a round pool. Upstream, a big chamber, well decorated with stalagmites and flowstones marked the end of the exploration but downstream, we followed the stream and, after a steep passage, we stopped on the ledge of a 8m overhanging wall forming the side of a small chamber. Unfortunately, we had no more ropes and it was out of question to climb down — far too risky. At the bottom of the chamber we could see a tiny gallery which swallowed up the stream but we stood there, powerless without rope. However, we were sure now that we had found the Southern Hemisphere's first 1000m deep cave.

Back at the main river, we followed it to an amazing 200m pitch where the 2 cubic metre/second river cascaded with a deafening roar. No more rope again. We resurfaced after having spent 58 hours underground. The survey indicated -1141m to the deepest point reached and -1038m for the top of the 20m pitch. The connection with the resurgence had not been made, but the two extreme points explored are only 600m apart and 72m in depth.

We have to come back.

Already, we are planning to go back in 1998. Almost two years still to wait! The lure of adventure will be our drive to go through all the hassles of a big cave-diving expedition again. We want to return before the pristine natural perfection of New Britain becomes just a memory. Already, Malaysian logging companies are chewing up the rainforest. Mining companies are surveying the island, looking for gold and copper. In a few years, New Britain will not be the adventurers' paradise it is now.

The team: Thierry Baritaud, Jean-Paul Blancan, Pascal Clémot, Héléne Darrieutort, Luc-Henri Fage, Philippe Hache, Fabien Hobléa, Monika Kozłowska, Guilhem Maistre, Michel Philips, Didier Sessegolo, Jean-Paul Sounier, Marc Tainturier, Christian Tamisier, Jacques-Henri Vallet, Danièle Vanhove, Al Warild.



Top right: Stalactites in the -500m tributary Above: Passages in the Tuonela river (resurgence) Right: The bottom of the Visconte pitch at -404m



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We are immensely grateful to the people who helped us in *Papua New Guinea*: Nathalie Le Brun, Adrian and Ray Thurecht, Murray Fletcher, Michael Wagner, Charles Pinggah, Brendan Coombs, Jacquelin Cribier, Ako Maniana, Claude Bowen, John Kaiopuna, Barry Burke, Kimbe Heli Niugini team, the people from Galowe and Pomio villages and the East New Britain Provincial Government.





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Web Masters

INTO THE NET

Dr Eric Lindgren is an author-photographer who lives in Brisbane. During his 26 years in Papua New Guinea he developed a deep interest in the country's history and wildlife.

The Web

In the few short years since 1990 we have witnessed a phenomenon which has revolutionised communication and has the potential to make national borders irrelevant, so uniting the world's peoples into a true global village. Like the spider's web after which it was named, the threads of the World Wide Web intricately connect, link, encompass and circumvent.

The World Wide Web (www) was conceived at a research laboratory in Geneva in 1990 by scientist Tim Berners-Lee and his associates. It was an offshoot of the Internet, a development of a decades-old strategy of the US Department of Defence to keep sensitive information on an interlinked network of computers throughout the USA, rather than at one location which could easily be destroyed by a single attack. This ARPANET scattered information to a series of localities, any one of which could access all the others, and the shared resources were secure from attack. Based principally in defence sites, this network was soon added to by research institutions and universities and became a vehicle for academics to communicate with colleagues in their field of knowledge and to develop and present research findings almost as soon as they happened. Though the print process was largely bypassed, available computer programmes provided a bland, text-only display to distant screens.

The 1990 proposal by Berners-Lee was a development of emerging multimedia — a hypermedia amalgamation of text, audio, video and graphics. A relatively new method of hyperlinking words in text to another packet of information was a miniature Internet. As in, read this sentence about artists and computers: click on one of the underlined words to go to new sources of information about artists, computers. These locations held more underlined hyperlinks. So spawned a never-ending series of jumps from one to another at the whim of the reader.

But it was not until Marc Andreessen, an undergraduate at the US National Center for Supercomputers, picked up the idea and created a 'browser' that the www took off. His *Mosaic* browser made searching the Internet simple. Using a standard method of communication between computers (http), his section of the Internet (www) led to commercial servers (with high storage, fast computers) making addresses available for individuals, no matter where they lived, for the cost of a local call. All that was needed was a computer, a telephone connection and a browser. A little knowledge and a bit of patience could also help. Now a complex web of world-wide links has developed allowing someone with satellite telecommunications in Papua New Guinea to contact someone in Iceland, Siberia or wherever by computer screen.

Millions of people have their own address on the Web, with home pages varying from simple text about 'How I change my hair colour each week' to complex text-audio-video-graphics (animated too!) about services and products available from all-imaginable sources. Berners-Lee's suggestion has come to fruition: Andreesen's company, Netscape, now rivals Microsoft. This is one area where governments, bureaucrats and regulators are not wanted — the Net does not want censorship — it is about free speech and maturity. Don't enter areas you don't want to but learn, develop and grow from the unlimited information available to all.

The Web in PNG

Papua New Guinea has its own home page at <http://www.niugini.com/>

This is attractively presented, reflecting the national colours and gives information links to the following categories:

Profile

Tourism

Activities

Government

Business

Culture

Links

+ PNG Mailbox

+ Wantok's Forum

+ Kundu Online News

One topic from each category is listed below as an example of the scope of this home page:

Profile : The Country

Tourism : Places to stay

Activities : Scuba diving

Government : Contacts

Business : Overview

Culture : Ceremonies

Links : other Pacific sites

The Kundu Online News Service

presents weekly news summaries from Papua New Guinea and both daily newspapers have recently gone on-line. In addition there are many references on the www. A search for **Papua New Guinea** with Alta Vista returns 10,000 matches; with Lycos returns 2861 pages referring to Papua out of 60 million pages searched; with Yahoo returns 14 matches for the complete phrase.

But perhaps the most interesting source of information will lie at <http://sunsite.anu.edu.au/spin/wwwvl.pacific/index.html> which refers to the Pacific Studies WWW Virtual Library, and links to most sources throughout the Pacific.

The Web Masters

Perhaps the largest and most feared of spiders in Papua New Guinea is the Bird-eating Spider, so named because it has been recorded preying upon chickens and frogs in Australia. This species has an abdomen the size of a man's thumb and its legs cover a man's handspan. *Selenocosmia* (meaning moon/world, alluding to its nocturnal activity) lives in an open burrow in the forest floor. Radiating from the burrow is a series of almost invisible threads of silk which act as trip lines, alerting the occupant to prey nearby. When a thread is contacted the spider rushes out to immobilise the tangled prey with its venom. Though this spider lives in lowland rainforest it is equally at home in towns where it prefers dank, dark places usually beneath houses or in a moist corner of the garden. A neighbour who was cleaning under his house lifted a box and saw a Bird-eater. As he dropped the box and hurried to get me, a mouse ran under it. About two minutes later, I found a dead mouse lying next to the spider. Another friend, bitten on the ankle in similar circumstances was hospitalised overnight with a swelling the size of a golf ball. Treated with massive doses of antibiotics, he was off work and in pain for the next four days and hobbled about for a few weeks until the swelling subsided. No doubt a child could die from this spider's bite?

In the forest during the day, and in most lowland environments, another Bird-eating Spider can be found. This is the Golden Orb Weaver which builds a huge spiral web slung in an open spot between two trees. In reflected light the silken strands take on a shimmer of gold. The web is a permanent one, lasting the lifetime



Golden Orb Weaver web shimmers in the sun in a Port Moresby garden, (February).

of the female which owns it. She builds it using both sticky and non-sticky silk. First an anchor line is fed into the wind to lock onto a nearby tree; a series of foundation lines are now placed so that a spiral can be located between them; a pattern of spokes radiating from a central point is woven to support a continuous thread of silk working out from the centre and leaving about 20mm between each thread. All these construction lines are non-sticky. Finally a series of spirals of sticky threads is laid down between the gaps in the non-sticky spiral. The stickiness holds any prey which may blunder into the net, and the spider uses the non-sticky strands to move about. Mainly insects — butterflies, beetles, moths, dragonflies, etc. are caught but I can confirm the name Bird-eating Spider occasionally used for the species. In the hilly mid-mountain forest above Garaina I saw a *Myzomela* honeyeater dead in a web. Though only 10m away my desire for a photo was thwarted by a rushing mountain stream between me and the bird.

Lichen Spiders must be the masters of camouflage in the Papua New Guinea rainforests. Their preferred home is a wet humid micro-environment where lichens flourish on tree trunks and most stationary objects. These are long-legged, flat-bodied spiders which have developed clusters of hairs on their legs to break up any shadow which may be cast. The combination of these with longer 'guard' hairs and a pattern of colour remarkably like lichen, makes these spiders virtually impossible to see during the day. At night their eight eyes shine bright orange-red in the light of a torch. Lichen Spiders are members of the Huntsman Spider family, all fast moving stalkers of no fixed abode. This family does not build a web; the female carries her eggs beneath her body, including the hatchlings until they can fend for themselves, or become too heavy! In a similar manner Wolf Spiders, ground dwelling hunters, carry their hatchlings with them, but the babies cluster on the female's abdomen, forming a wriggling mass of legs, eight apiece. These wolves are of a different family from the Huntsmen — a fact reflected in the different placement of their eight eyes.

Not camouflaged like the above, but revealed as mimics, some spiders so resemble another invertebrate that a closer inspection is warranted. Green Tree Ants, common in lowland Papua New Guinea, are mimicked by a similar sized, similar coloured spider. Only when the legs are

counted is it noticed that it has eight (characteristic of spiders) rather than the six of insects. Critical examination will reveal that deception of the structure of the abdomen is apparent, not real: the two-part body of a spider (head/thorax, abdomen) mimics the three-part body of an insect (head, thorax, abdomen) by a narrowing of the abdomen to present the illusion of a tripartite being. The jaws are large, heavy and complex, quite unlike the slender jaws of the Tree Ant. This spider is one of a group of ant mimics derived from a number of families and well represented in Papua New Guinea, especially in lowland forest and savannah. Predators usually do not eat ants because of their formic acid content, so these ant mimic spiders gain some protection from predation and can closely approach their own prey, being mistaken for harmless ants.

Flower Spiders are small, cryptic species which blend in with the flower they lurk on. Most species prefer flowers similar in colour to themselves and no doubt many interesting, as yet undescribed, associations occur. Because the squat *Diaea* spider has a yellowish abdomen and greenish-brown legs and body, pale flowers, such as the D'Albertis Orchid are a favourite hideaway. When an insect lands on the flower *Diaea* pounces upon it, enveloping it with its four strong front legs, each armed with spikes, and bites it on the neck to immobilise it. Juice-sucking then follows at leisure.

Beginning at the top of the page and going clockwise around the web of a Garden Spider in Port Moresby, (March) are the: *Golden Orb Weaver, Eucalyptus woodland near Gaire village, (November); Flower Spider on D'Albertis Orchid catching a moth, open woodland Morehead, (November); Ant-mimic Spider so like a Green Tree Ant, grassland Weam, (July); Female Huntsman Spider with spiderlings on eggsac beneath her body, lowland rainforest Mt Lawes, (March); Unbalanced Huntsman Spider, lowland rainforest Brown River, (March); Female Wolf Spider with spiderlings on her back, mangroves Daru, (July); Bird-eating Spider on the prowl at night, lowland rainforest Brown River, (April); Lichen Spider, lowland rainforest Mt Lawes, (July).*

On page 7: *A male Jumping Spider (Mopsus mormon) seeks prey on the leaf of an orchid, garden Port Moresby, (July).*





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HAND TO MAN

There is an army that has been fighting in Papua New Guinea for forty years, yet has never once fired a shot or detonated a bomb. This army is the Salvation Army.

During the month of August in 1956, Captain Keith Baker and Lieutenant Ian Cutmore touched down at Jackson's Airport. These two Australian Salvation Army officers had been appointed by their leaders in Sydney to commence the work of the Army in Papua New Guinea. On 31 August, they held an open air service at Kila Kila and, in so doing, launched a campaign that has gathered momentum through four decades. Now in its fortieth year in Papua New Guinea, the Salvation Army is well established in the country as a Christian Church with a strong and expanding social and community service.

The Army's roots trace back to Whitechapel, a suburb in the East End of London where in 1856 a young preacher named William Booth commenced a ministry to the poor and destitute of the area. He believed in a ministry to the total person — spirit, mind and body. He preached a red hot Gospel of salvation, but always made sure the people had some red hot soup to go with it! From those humble beginnings the Salvation Army has grown into an international, multicultural denomination of the Christian Church which lifts its heart to God and reaches its hand to man in a hundred countries of the world.

Celebrating Forty Years of Service

by Lieutenant Colonel Keith Banks
Officer Commanding Salvation Army Papua New Guinea



The Army makes no secret of its Christianity. The Christian Gospel is its inspiration and its motivation. Its network of corps (churches) throughout the country provides the basis for its social and community service.



In addition to providing opportunities for worship, a Salvation Army corps provides specialised programmes for women and young people, offering teaching and training in a wide range of subjects and skills.



Top: Educational programme
Middle: Vocational training centre
Above: Emergency Service

The Army contributes to health care by operating primary health care programmes and providing maternity care services at a number of clinics and health posts. Most notable is the centre at Onamuga in the Eastern Highlands where the Army runs a Community Health Workers Training School with a capacity for fifty residential students. A mobile 'roadside clinic' also operates from this centre. The most recent development in this fortieth year of ministry in Papua New Guinea is the establishment of community counselling services in Port Moresby and in the Eastern Highlands, focusing in particular on HIV/AIDS and the need to provide support for those with the disease, their families and friends.

Among the social services run by the Army are low-cost hostel accommodation, juvenile remand centres, a women's refuge and a training farm. Two 'Sally Trailers' are also maintained for use in times of national emergency or natural disasters. A Vocational Training Centre in Boroko and elementary schools in Boroko and Lae enable the Army to contribute to the educational programme of the country.

Literacy is high on the Army's agenda. Many of its officers have been trained to run literacy courses in their churches and centres which benefit the whole community.

The Army trains its own officers (pastors) at its colleges in Hohola in the National Capital District and Kainantu in the Eastern Highlands Province. The combined number of students currently

undergoing training is the highest in the Army's forty year history in Papua New Guinea.

The church side of Salvation Army life and activity is maintained by the personal giving of Salvationists both here and around the world, but the health and social services department is supported by the Red Shield Appeal.

The Army's Advisory Board in Port Moresby under the chairmanship of Sir Brian Bell KBE plays a key role in fund raising, working in co-operation with other regional committees around the country under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Leahy Kt in Goroka and Mr Kerry King in Lae. The support given to the Army by the business communities in our major cities and towns, together with some government funding, are life lines without which the Army's work would cease.



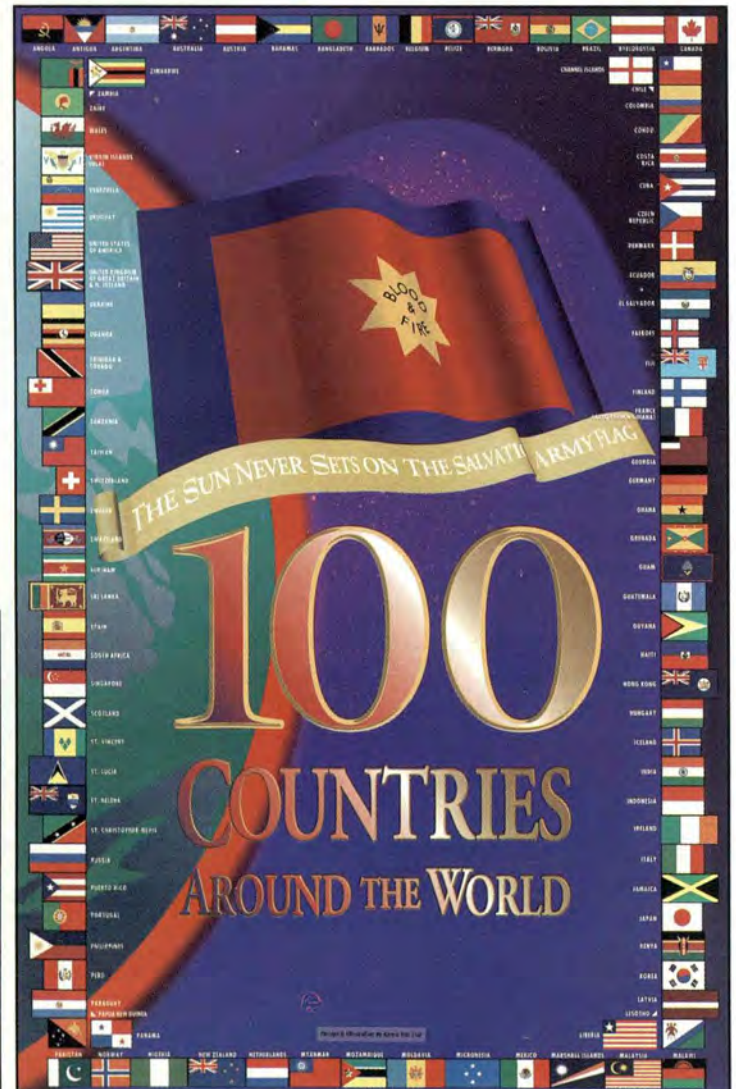
A fortieth birthday is worth celebrating, and the Army intends to do this by announcing plans for development to take place over the next three years in Kerema, Wewak, Madang and Mount Hagen. This is a sure sign that this Army intends to continue its fight against moral and social evils and march on peacefully into the future with heart to God and hand to man. Onward, Christian soldiers!

Left: Army officers marching in Port Moresby.

Centre left: Salvation Army Health Service

Bottom left: Boroko Vocational Training Centre

Below: The Salvation Army operates in 100 countries of the world.

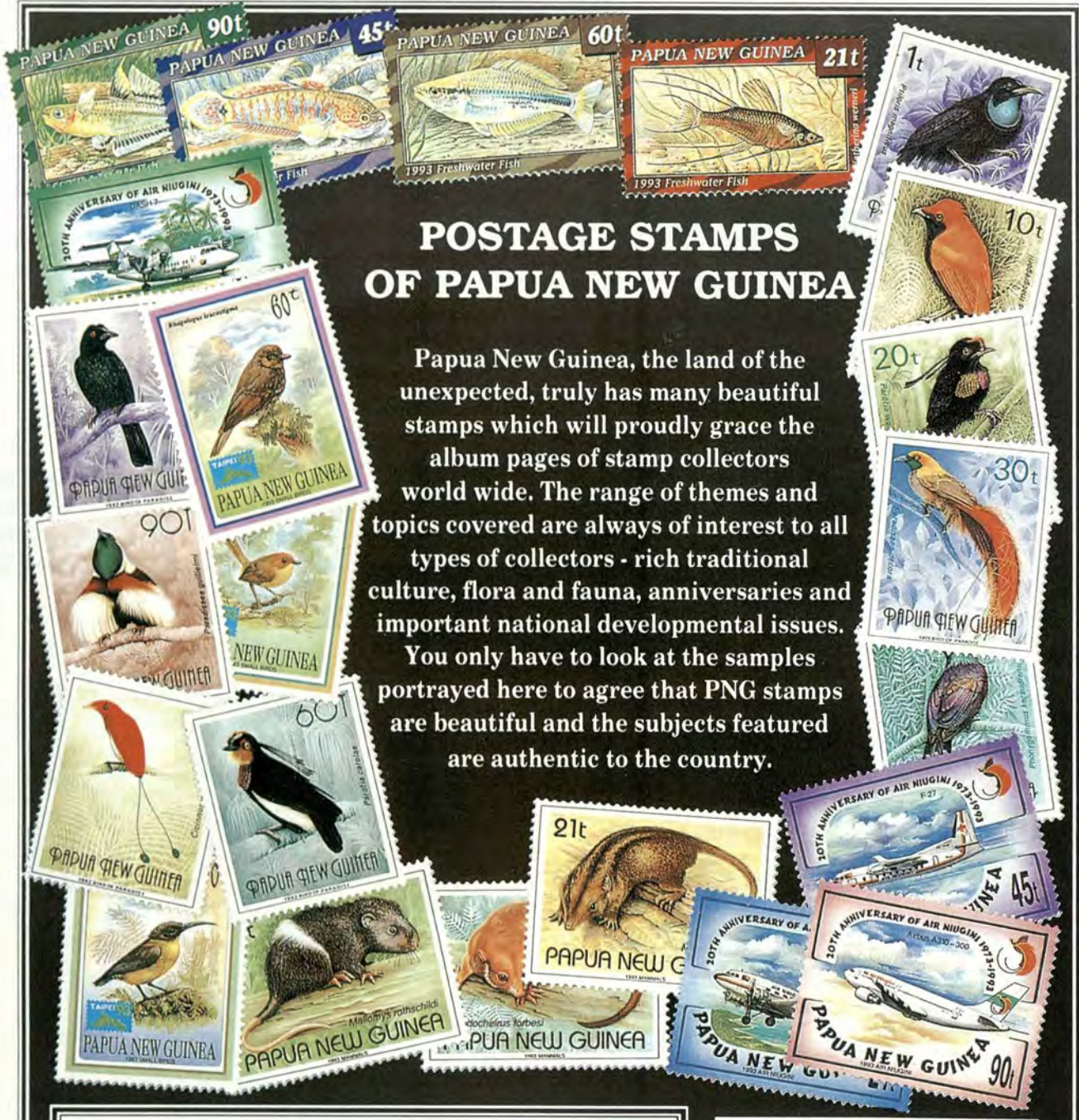




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A punuongo na Kaia

Story and photographs by Greg Bluett

In the life of the Tolai people who inhabit the Gazelle Peninsula of East New Britain, thousands of supernatural spirits called *kaia* live in the trees, the mountains and the oceans, but the more powerful *kaia* control whole valleys or mountain ranges. There are none more powerful than the *kaia* of the volcano. The terrifying fire and destruction that spew forth from a volcano are called *a punuongo a kaia*, which literally means 'an explosion of the spirit'!

In the 1800s European settlers heard the word *kaia* and thought it was the name of the volcanoes, so they applied it to the volcanoes that had erupted in living memory.

Vulcan Island was known as Rakaia, or the Volcano, after its sudden appearance in 1878. German colonists misspelt 'kaia' when they named Tavurvur as Ghaie on the maps and Rabalanakaia refers to a large inactive crater near Tavurvur.



Above:
Rabaul
Harbour
4 days
before the
eruption
in 1994

Right:
3 months
later



At 3am on Sunday morning, 18 September 1994, a large guria (earthquake) shook the Gazelle Peninsula. The residents of the town of Rabaul somehow knew this one was different! Soon another guria, then another and then another. People began packing essentials and fleeing the area.

By 5.30am on Monday the 19th, gases and magma pressure had pushed the ground up at the base of Vulcan by almost eighteen feet. At 6.06am the last flight circled out of Rabaul. Passengers saw Tavurvur begin billowing white smoke and grey ash. At 7.15am on the other side of the harbour Vulcan erupted. With a noise like a hundred jets, the ash began discharging out of both craters to a height of twenty thousand metres, colouring the sky. Lightning and thunder crackled and rumbled within the cloud. Rocks flew into the air at a temperature of 2500 degrees Celsius, exploding on contact with the ground causing bomb craters big enough to swallow a small car.

A pyroclastic eruption contains superheated gas, hot ash, rocks, liquid pumice and little or no lava. This lethal combination burst sideways from two new vents on the north side of Vulcan, incinerating and burying everything at high speed. Vulcan continued erupting until 2 October. Tavurvur stopped spewing its load just before Christmas 1994, but started again in February 1995 until 16 April. The destruction of Rabaul was complete. Ash fallout of 2 to 6 metres deep had totally buried the frangipani town leaving

80,000 people homeless, but amazingly just three fatalities — a small boy who ran in front of a car during the evacuation, an old man, too feeble to run, was found buried by ash whilst another chose to stay and die in his house.

Just three short months after the initial eruptions, banana stools were the first plant to show their green shoots. Frangipanis were in bloom again just 100 metres south of the base of Vulcan and some residents had begun moving back.

An alternative township is being planned for Kokopo, 30km away... but the beautiful harbour of Rabaul continues to be a magnet for former residents and adventurous tourists.



Left: 3 months after eruption Tavurvur continues to erupt every 10 minutes.
 Above top: Hot springs beach at base of Mother volcano
 Above middle: Same scene 3 months later
 Right: Vessel landlocked by pumice lake



BOOK REVIEW - by Mike Kanin



Kaia From Within is James Danks' collection of over 120 colour plates of sights and people of Rabaul and the Gazelle Peninsula following the eruptions of the volcanoes Tavurvur and Vulcan at dawn on Monday 19 September 1994.

The Tolai people are the major tribe of the Gazelle Peninsula and in their language, Kuanua, *kaia* describes those supernatural spirits that likely inhabit the major features of the landscape, such as a huge tree or rock monolith, a mountain or a valley. The most powerful *kaia*, because of their immense influence over the land, are believed to occupy volcanoes. In the context of volcanoes, *kaia* means 'almighty spirit'. Danks titles his book *Kaia - Almighty Spirit - From Within*, and in so doing aptly captures the sense of awe that the Tolai people have for their two mighty volcanoes, Tavurvur and Vulcan.

Rabaul is the Tolais' homeland but because of its ambient environment, it has drawn people from all over Papua New Guinea and also foreigners, Asians and Europeans, many of whom have inter-married to form the tribe of Rabaul residents who call Rabaul home.

As David Loh, the President of East New Britain of Chamber of Commerce states in the Foreword of this graphic book, Rabaul is the only urban settlement in the world built inside an active volcanic caldera, making it the most picturesque town in Papua New Guinea and giving it one of the finest all-weather harbours in the world.

Thus at dawn on that fateful day when Tavurvur on the north edge of Simpson Harbour burst a plume some 18,000 meters high and then, thirty minutes later Vulcan, directly south across the mouth of the harbour blew an even greater plume, the population of Rabaul and the Gazelle Peninsula could easily think that the final day of judgment, from *Kaia* the Almighty Spirit, was upon them.

But because the *Kaia* of Tavurvur and Vulcan had given strong warning of their intentions with many earthquakes and rumblings, the population of Rabaul had taken flight overnight, and as the volcanoes blew only a tardy handful of stragglers were forced to take immediate flight. Officially only three people were directly killed by the dense clouds of falling ash and mud.

The devastation of Rabaul township and a vast area some 20 kms west along the coast was caused by falling mud and mudslides, wreaking havoc on scores of villages, roads, schools, health centres, village gardens and cash crops of cocoa and coconuts. In the very aftermaths about 80,000 people were left homeless; six months later 48,000 refugees were living in emergency Care Centres. About 40,000 inhabitants of villages closest to Rabaul have had to be permanently relocated up to 60 kms inland from their traditional place. About 3,000 hardy souls however now live back in the caldera area.

The disaster brought out the worst in some people and Rabaul township saw considerable looting in the early days following the evacuation. Danks captures some of these images in his photographs. But what Danks fails to capture is the immense spirit of generosity shown by the people of the Gazelle for those displaced by the eruption and, indeed, in the first few weeks after the disaster, most of the displaced people were fed by villages in safe areas to which they had fled.

Another feature of the disaster that Danks captures, in a shot of the owner of the Hamamas Hotel, is the spirit of determination held by the residents of Rabaul to rebuild their beloved township as soon as the dust had settled.

Neither fate nor government has been kind to these handful of determined characters. Danks' book contains excellent photographs illustrating the destruction around Rabaul township just a few months after the eruption. Nature and government ineptitude have conspired however in such a way that these photographs are just as topical today.

Vulcan is aslumber, but Tavurvur puffs steadily away, dropping daily a thin layer of ash. The debris of twisted buildings in the main township stands stark testimony to government ineptitude. It is as if Danks' photographs were taken just yesterday, or that the eruption was not two years ago, but just last week.

Central Rabaul is like a ghoulish scene from a Mad Max movie, complete with often oddly clad security guards patrolling amidst the gloomy ruins, with shrouded visages protecting their lungs against the ash.

Amongst these dismal ruins however are three quite amazing oases of life signalling the extraordinary courage of a handful of Rabaul's residents.

Along the metre thick dust of old Mango Avenue, formerly Rabaul's busy main street, all is in ruins save the Hamamas Hotel, the Travelodge and Kaivuna Motel. They have almost a hundred rooms open for business, with thriving bars and excellent restaurants, and they are often full to the brim with intrepid travellers sharing the discomforts of the moment with their indefatigable hosts and staff.

From the Kaivuna it is but a five minute drive to smoking Tavurvur. Guests can thus take their sundowners on the back porch whilst Tavurvur bursts up a thousand-metre column of smoke and ash to the sky every five minutes or so — and sometimes sending ash into the viewer's eyes and drink!

The popular Friday night disco at the Hamamas Hotel offers a truly weird experience, as revellers in the outside bar area occasionally retreat inside to the dance hall to escape a heavier than usual ashfall.

The Manager of the Travelodge vividly describes the experience of daily living in Rabaul as having 'surreal manic dimensions'. Few could describe it more aptly.

Danks' striking, sometimes eerie photographs provide a sad but beautiful graphic record of the omnipotence of nature and the people of Rabaul living under the spell of their *kaia*.

Kaia From Within was commissioned by the East New Britain Chamber of Commerce. Copies are available from the Chamber, PO Box 1335, Rabaul (K35 or K42 incl post) and from the publisher, Wandering Albatross, GPO Box 1894, Sydney 2001 (\$45 incl post).

Mike Kanin, alias Sigilot, once Australian, is oft described as a living PNG historical relic. A former teacher, business development officer, ministerial staffer, academic consultancy manager and tourism planner, Mike now lives in Port Moresby and is a freelance consultant.

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MUSEUM NEWS

Collecting *Malaggans* for the Marie Tjibou Cultural Centre in New Caledonia

Story by Soroi Marepo Eoe and John Rei
Photographs by Soroi Marepo Eoe

New Ireland is known for many things. The country's current Prime Minister comes from there. When it begins operating next year, the Lihir gold mine will be one of the world's largest. New Irelanders are also proud of the Boluminski Highway which is one of the longest and finest roads in the New Guinea Islands. However, most visitors would agree that the real jewels of this island province are its people and their cultures, as well as its beautiful natural environment.

New Ireland province consists of tiny atolls, low lying and high islands. The latter include Mussau, New Hanover, Tabar, Lihir, Tanga and New Ireland which is the largest. Archaeological studies have shown that people have been living in New Ireland for 30,000 years. Obsidian was being traded to New Ireland from Talasea in West New Britain 20,000 years ago. Three thousand five hundred years ago, people using Lapita pottery were living on a number of the offshore islands of New Ireland. People using the

same pottery tradition were also the first settlers of New Caledonia. A fascinating link, which in many ways was re-established by our visit to New Ireland with our New Caledonian colleagues.

Travelling with the National Museum team, consisting of the Director - Soroi Marepo Eoe, Public Relations Officer - John Rei and Anthropology Technical Officer - Sebastian Haraha, were members of the Agency for the Development of Kanak Cultures and the New Caledonia Museum. This team was led by Emmanuel Kasarherou, who is Director of the New Caledonia Museum, and accompanying him were Roger Bouley and Susan Cochrane.

We had come to see examples of *malaggans*, the world famous New Ireland art form. These carvings are used in ceremonies to welcome a new-born child or a returning person, to carry out funeral activities and to commemorate dead affines.

The purpose of our visit was to identify and commission a suitable carver who could carve major *malaggan* works to be ready for the opening next year of the Jean Marie Tjibou Cultural Centre in New Caledonia. The National Museum was also seeking major works for its proposed extension plan.

Many visitors have been fascinated by *malaggans*, especially by their cultural context and aesthetic beauty. Others have tried to destroy the cultural foundation of this tradition or acquire carvings for commercial gain. The Papua New Guinea National Museum wishes to ensure that the meaning and function of this tradition are recorded and that representative examples are kept for generations to come.

Our trip, in May this year, began in Kavieng where we were met by the Chairman of Provincial Tourism, Rod Saker, the Provincial Tourism Cultural Officer, Noah Lureng and the Acting Governor, Hon Samson Gila.



Left: Edward Sale — master carver on Tatau Island in the Tabar Islands group
Middle: Maimai and Malaggan meeting the visitors on Tatau Island
Above: Young carvers at Kafkaf village



From Kavieng we travelled down the Boluminski Highway past Poliamba Oil Palm estate where the sealed road ends. Our first official stop was at Kafkaf village, four hours drive from Kavieng. There we were met by Demas Kavavu, the former provincial premier and a strong community leader. The *maimai* (traditional leader) also welcomed us and invited us to the *malaggan* enclosure. Inside the fenced enclosure we were greeted by the men of the village. Most of the young men were busy carving, learning the art and knowledge associated with *malaggans* so that they can practise the tradition and pass it on to future generations.

That night we stayed at Dalom Guest House, a family-owned eco-tourism guest house located on a beautiful beach.

The next morning on our trip to the Tabar group of

islands, about three hours by dinghy across open sea, we saw schools of flying fish and dolphins. Tabar is where *malaggans* are

considered to have originated. On Tatau, a small island adjoining Tabar, where a *malaggan* ceremony was concluding for the death of a woman who had died several months previously, we observed the *malaggan* enclosure with its *malaggan* carvings and newly erected headstones. The *malaggan* used for the mortuary ceremony is pictured on this page.

Most of these *malaggan* carvings had been made by the master carver, Edward Sale who is now in his early sixties and is recognised as the leading carver of New Ireland. Major pieces were purchased for the Marie Tjibou Cultural Centre in New Caledonia and Edward Sale was commissioned to carve more *malaggans* for this centre.

The opening of the Marie Tjibou Cultural Centre will be a major feature in next year's Pacific cultural calendar. We are proud that it will feature a major exhibition of Papua New Guinean arts and crafts.



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ASIA-PACIFIC OF CONTEMPORARY ART TRIENNIAL

BRISBANE 27 SEPT 1996 - 19 JAN 1997

PLES NAMEL IN BRISBANE

What have ants, taro plants, inflatable baseball bats, grass skirts, woven hemp and gunpowder in common? They are all art materials that visitors to Brisbane will see in a major exhibition at the Queensland Art Gallery. The *Second Asia-Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art* with more than 100 participating artists opened in September and will continue until 19 January 1997. This is an exhibition of extraordinary dimensions and unexpected experiences. A giant inflatable tulip from South Korea, an elaborate ant farm created from coloured sand flags of the Asia-Pacific, a singing garden of taro from New Caledonia, a delicately painted cloth pavilion from India, dance machines from the Torres Strait Islands and an installation of ash from burned Japanese houses are just some of the surprising works in the *Asia-Pacific Triennial*.

The *Triennial* is much more than a series of exhibitions. The project involves long term partnerships between visual artists, curators and writers from Asia, the Pacific and Australia. The art of the Pacific People will be presented in a collection involving more than 20 artists and 30 performers. Commonalities include kinship ties, tales of migration, the importance of ritual, the role of elders, the importance of performance and the community, as expressed through collaboration and collectives.

Curators — Emmanuel Kasarherou, Tom Mosby, Margo Neale, Michael Mel and Susan Cochrane — undertook an intensive journey of dialogue and consultation to choose the artists from New Caledonia, Torres Strait Islands, Indigenous Australia, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea.

The five artists and many more performers from Papua New Guinea invite audiences to reconsider Euro-American ideas about the differences between contemporary and traditional arts. The living traditions of Papua New Guinean culture will be enfolded in the *Triennial* events.

Michael and Anna Mel aim to present the continuously changing nature of contemporary culture through a joint installation-performance involving planting, body decoration and a number of six metre-high headdresses of the Mt Hagen area. Both artists have been actively involved with the traditional performances in their region whilst maintaining direct contact with western art and culture.

Kaibel Ka'a is an artist whose shields have attracted strong international interest from museums for some years. The artist, who is also a sign-writer in Banz, has decorated the four shields in the exhibition using popular culture imagery such as the *Phantom* comic and *six 2 six* slogan. His shield is shown on this page. The works reflect in a unique way the embrace and inter-layering of contemporary elements by traditional cultures.

Tom Deko who has been involved with metal sculpture since his school years has numerous awards. His work, much of which is made from scrap metal (shown below right), reflects the popularity of Afro-American, African and Caribbean music, such as rap, reggae and Rasta in Papua New Guinea. At the same time Deko successfully expresses the everyday activities and changes in contemporary society and culture.

Wendi Choulai will present a performance based on the traditional ritual of *Guma Roho*. Approximately 14 dancers will travel from Port Moresby to collaborate with dancers in Brisbane to perform *Roroipe*, a mourning dance that originated with the Nenehi Besena clan of Tatana village near Port Moresby. This dance is usually performed at the beginning of *Guma Roho*, the 'taking off' of the black worn by mourners. The dancers' grass skirts will be original creations of the artist who combines in her work elements from her culture with western and contemporary concepts.

If you are in Brisbane in the next two months, don't miss this spectacular exhibition of contemporary Asian and Pacific art!

Exhibition dates:

27 September 1996 - 19 January 1997

The Queensland Art Gallery greatly appreciates the generous sponsorship of Air Niugini who assisted with the travel of artists and performers associated with the 1996 Triennial.



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SOUTH PACIFIC EXPORT LAGER

MANUS — Exploration Diving

Story and photographs by Pierre Constant

Son of an Australian Navy officer who settled in Papua New Guinea after the war, Ronnie Knight is no ordinary fellow. A tall man with white skin, a fat belly, tattoo on the left arm, and a face with deep staring steel blue eyes and a Teutonic beard: he calls attention at once. His family origins are very old and German. In the 17th century, his family name was Reiter. Driven away by religious wars, his ancestors emigrated to England, where the name was changed to Knight (actually a translation of the German name). In the 19th century, his great

grandfather, convicted for an attempted boat robbery, was sentenced to hard labour and shipped to Australia, as was the custom at the time. From there, it was an easy step to Papua New Guinea. A strange story for a remarkable family line, blown away through time and space by the winds of destiny.

Native to Manus, Ronnie has bathed in local culture since childhood and now appears endemic to the country. At the age of 30, he is the boss of the island's one and only shipping agency, established by his father who passed away recently.

His father had a large shell collection which is displayed at home. Ronnie has been diving since his teenage years and knows the islands and reefs intimately. He runs the only dive centre in Lorengau but his shipping work does not leave him much time to guide divers. However, I was lucky enough to be taken by him.

Below the photograph of the clear water lagoon in the N'Drova Islands are (left) white margin unicornfish in gorgonian and (right) longnose hawkfish in red gorgonian.





Fifteen kilometres from Lorengau, Momote drop-off is not far from the airport and easily accessible in Ronnie's battered yellow van. We don the diving equipment under the pandanus trees with stilt roots and elongated thorny leaves, cresting the shore line. The afternoon is dark, the sky is low and the sea is rather rough. The drop-off dives down to 300 metres.

In the heart of a fairly strong current, we now face a cloud of bluefin jacks, '*Caranx sexfasciatus*', with blue and yellow fins and a shiny silvery body. Almost at the same time, seven grey reef sharks, '*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*' (2 to 3 metres long) materialise in the middle of the school and cruise nervously back and forth, as if stimulated by the current. We hold on firmly to some coral boulders as we watch the action. Red gorgonians with white polyps ornate the drop-off. In one of those, two small long-nosed hawkfish, '*Oxyrrhites typus*', distinguished by a red cross hatched pattern and elongated snout, find a perfect mimetism on the branches of the gorgonian at -40 metres. Another gorgonian is the hiding place of a magnificent orange rimmed batfish, '*Platax pinnatus*' and a yellow trumpet fish. Other attractive corals include the red whip coral, '*Elisella sp*', red with white polyps, which rises above the rock-like straight hairs standing on an electrified head.

I made a few dives on the southern part of Los Negros Island which hosts schools of sleek unicorn fish, '*Naso hexacanthus*', pyramid butterfly fish, '*Hemitaenurichthys polylepis*' and common pale green unicorns, '*Naso unicornis*'. More to the east at Salamei, in a fascinating coral garden in 12 to 15 metres of water, big coral mushrooms have either a round boulder shape with a small trunk at the base or rise towards the surface as finger-like towers. White sand is everywhere, like a snow landscape with patches of '*Acropora*' table corals. Foraging in the white coralline sediment is a big bell shape with a sucker, lifting up small clouds of sand around it. A rare species indeed. White as alabaster, an enormous thorny ray, '*Urogymnus africanus*', watches me with a funny look as I approach and takes off unconcerned after I flash my strobe light. A few moments later, a two metre long backtip shark, '*Carcharhinus melanopterus*', makes a sudden appearance above the bottom, two metres from my nose, then vanishes like a ghost.



Above: Silvertip shark '*Carcharhinus albimarginatus*'
 Top left: Red whip coral '*Elisella sp*' at Momote drop-off
 Below left: Gorgonian at Momote drop-off
 Top right: Pink anemone fish '*Amphiprion perideraion*' in a magnificent sea anemone '*Heteractis magnifica*' at Ndrova Island
 Below right: Black anemone fish '*Amphiprion melanopus*' in a bulb tentacle sea anemone '*Entacmaea quadricolor*'

Among Ronnie's favourite spots are the N'Drova Islands, which seem to be the remains of a submerged volcano topped by a coral platform. The low islands of Big N'Drova and Little N'Drova have inner lagoons fringed by mangroves where, not such a long time ago, crocodiles lived. Saltwater crocodiles, 'Crocodylus porosus' are still quite common in the estuaries of big rivers on the southern and northern coast of Manus, as well as in the Loniu Passage between Los Negros and the main island.

The drop-off at N'Drova comes down to about 160m in the north and to almost 330m in the south. Many submerged caves are carved in the coral wall, at a depth of 15 to 35m under the surface. A shelf of about 4m is found in front of the entrance, with a sheer vertical drop soon after. This indicates that the caves were once above sea level and carved by wave action. The biggest cavern reaches 50 to 70m in length with inner cavities and windows separated by limestone pillars. Big white barrel sponges contrast with the brown purple sponges, 'Xestospongia testudinaria', found elsewhere. Painted sweetlips, 'Diagramma pictum' hide in the dark cave, but the most unexpected encounter lies at the entrance of the cavern. A few tawny nurse sharks, 'Nebrius ferrugineus', slumber peacefully in the sand of the shelf. Obviously, they do not like to be disturbed. Anxiously, they twist their rubber bodies before sneaking away fast, to hide their head in the first hole, as if to avoid facing danger. These nurse sharks are easily recognised by the grey beige colour of the robe, two dorsal fins of the same height — on the posterior side of the back — and a long cat-like tail, which does not have the separation in two lobes as in 'Carcharhinidae'. Pectoral fins have the ability to fold themselves in three and act as 'spoons' to propel the shark off the bottom.

Other dives at N'Drova Islands confirmed the abundance of grey reef sharks, always curious about divers — even at shallow depth. I also met a silvertip shark, 'Carcharhinus albimarginatus' at a depth of 30m. This adult individual was 3m long, a rather intimidating size. It came to meet me three times during the dive, but kept a respectable distance of three to four metres. Silvertips are distinguished by a huge barrel-like belly, a silvery colour and a pointed nose. All fins are tipped with white, with an additional and conspicuous white margin behind the dorsal fin and all along the vertical edge of the caudal fin. This species should not be mistaken for the harmless whitetip reef shark, 'Triaenodon obesus', much smaller in size, which does not have white tips, except on the dorsal fin and upper lobe of the tail.

At the end of the dive, Ronnie confessed he had seen three silvertips and one tiger shark in the depths of N'Drova.

Pierre Constant, a French naturalist, dive master, freelance photo-journalist and author of books on natural history and marine life of the Galapagos Islands, has travelled around the globe for the last 22 years. Based in Paris, where he currently organises expeditions throughout the world, he has been to Manus six times since 1990. Pierre has led three expeditions around Papua New Guinea, including a French television crew from Channel FR3, shooting programmes on the Huli Wigmen, Initiation of the Crocodile Men and The Big Family of Papa Yanak in Upper Sepik. Three of his articles on Tari, Kavieng and Manus have been published in French magazines. He is now preparing a photographic book on Manus underwater.





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Landform:

Papua New Guinea, over 1400 islands, atolls and coral reefs in the Bismarck, Solomon and Coral Seas, lies within the tropics, just south of the Equator. With a total land mass of 462,840km², its mainland is the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world. Mt Wilhelm (4509m), the highest mountain lies in the rugged central spine, the Owen Stanley Range. Mighty rivers, including the Sepik and the Fly, descend towards the coastline through the highland valleys, dense rainforests, fertile coastal plains to mangrove swamps or broad sandy beaches.

Climate:

Mostly mild and tropical, it is colder in the highland areas and more humid in coastal and island areas. Usually there is a dry season from May to October and a wet season from December to March.

History:

First settled more than 30,000 years ago, interaction between language groups was restricted due to the topography of the land. The indigenous people are predominantly Melanesian with some Micronesian and Polynesian. European explorers, traders in bird of paradise plumes and beche-de-mer came in the 1500s. In the 19th century, the country was divided between the Germans and the British. In 1905, Australia took over the British sector, naming it 'The Territory of Papua' and then became responsible for German New Guinea after World War I.

On 16 September 1975, Papua New Guinea, a member of the United Nations, became a fully independent country and a member of the Commonwealth. The system of government is based on the Westminster model. Governments are democratically elected every five years.

Time:

Papua New Guinea is 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Economy:

Most people live a traditional subsistence lifestyle that has existed for hundreds of years. Many supplement their income by growing cash crops of coffee, tea, palm oil or vegetables, producing copra or fishing. Others work in the public service, mining or private enterprise. The main exports are oil, gold, copper, coffee, tea, cocoa, palm oil, copra, forest and marine products.

Languages:

Although there are approximately 800 languages throughout the country, representing a third of all the languages in the world, Tok Pisin and Hiri Motu are widely spoken and English is the language of education and commerce.

Driving:

Valid drivers' licences issued in other countries are recognised. A new resident may drive on this licence for up to three months, then apply for a Papua New Guinea licence which is issued for three years. Vehicles travel on the left side of the road. Speed limit is 60kph in built up areas, 80kph out of town.

Safety Precautions:

Keep doors locked at all time whether in a hotel or your home. Lock your car at all times. Do not walk around the streets after dark.

Electricity:

220-240volts (50cycles) but all plugs are three slanting pins.

Water:

In the towns, water quality is within the World Health Organisation standards. In rural areas, it is advisable to boil water at all times.

Communication:

Local calls are 20 toea from a public phone. Direct dial facilities are available throughout the country. ISD, STD, telex and facsimile services are available in most areas. The directory is in English.

Transportation:

Metered taxis, PMVs (local buses) and hire cars are available in the towns. Some major centres can only be reached by air or sea.

Airlines:

International: Air Niugini, Qantas, Solomon Airlines

Major Domestic: Air Niugini, Airlink, Islands Nationair, MAF, Milne Bay Air, Trans Island Airways.

Diplomatic Representation:

A number of countries have full diplomatic or consular representation in Papua New Guinea. Consult the telephone directory for contact details.

Visas:

All foreigners entering the country need a valid visa. A 30-day non-extendable tourist visa is available from overseas consulates or on arrival at Port Moresby and Mt Hagen airports. The visitor must have an airline ticket with a confirmed outbound flight before the expiry date of the visa. Business people must obtain a visa prior to entry.

Customs:

Adults over 18 have a general allowance of new goods to the value of PNGK250 and are allowed duty free:

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

Departure Tax:

K15.00 is payable at the airport or tax stamps can be purchased from Post Offices.

Health:

Visitors are advised to commence anti-malarial medication before arrival and continue while in the country and for two weeks after departure. Certification showing vaccination against yellow fever or cholera is required for travellers over one year of age coming from or through infected areas. Dentists, doctors and hospitals are in all major centres. Remote areas have health centres or aid posts with medical orderlies.

Dress:

Lightweight casual clothing is acceptable in most areas. In the highlands, a sweater or jacket may be necessary in the cool evenings.

Recreation:

Sport includes football, cricket, netball, basketball and softball. Golf, tennis and squash are available in the towns. Fishing, diving, snorkeling and bush walking are popular tourist pursuits.

Restaurants:

Western cuisine is available in hotels, restaurants, guest houses, lodges and village resorts. Port Moresby has many Asian restaurants. Some hotels may have a traditional 'mumu' of roast pork, chicken or fish with local vegetables such as sweet potato, taro, yam, pumpkin, banana and greens. Major hotels may have local bands.

Tipping:

No service charge or tipping is required in hotels and restaurants.

Currency:

The unit of currency is the Kina divided into 100 toea. Travellers' cheques and international credit cards are accepted in major hotels and restaurants.

Banking Hours:

Monday to Thursday — 9.00am - 3.00pm; Friday — 9.00am - 5.00pm

Business Hours:

Commercial Firms: Monday to Friday — 8.00am - 4.30 or 5.00pm

Saturday — 8.00am - 12.00 noon

Government Hours: Monday to Friday — 7.45am - 4.06pm

Shopping:

Large stores and artifact shops offer a variety of merchandise. Artisans sell their craft beside the roads. Saturday is a half day for most shops and virtually every shop is closed on Sunday.

Handicrafts/Souvenirs: A wide range of art forms are in diverse styles.

- * **Bilums** - string bags made from natural fibres.
- * **Masks** - woven from cane or rattan; made of wood or clay; painted or decorated with shells, hair and pigs' teeth.
- * **Carvings** - bowls, walking sticks, stools and tables fashioned from local timber.
- * **Woven items** - baskets, trays and place-mats have different patterns and styles.
- * **Drums** - garamuts are made from a hollow tree trunk and the smaller kundu, shaped like an hour glass, has snake or lizard skin stretched over one end.
- * **Story Boards** - carvings illustrate village life.
- * **Spirit Boards** - act as guardians of the village.

Many artifacts and other historical and cultural objects are prohibited exports. Others require an export permit. Contact the Export Permit Officer at the National Museum for details. For export permits for wildlife and animal products, contact the Nature Conservation Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation.



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Saipan

MARIANA ISLANDS

Guam

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Caroline Islands

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Majuro

NAURU

Yaren

Jayapura

Vanimo

Mount Hagen

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

IRIAN JAYA

Manus Island

Rabaul

New Ireland

Bougainville

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Honiara

SOLOMON SEA

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Papua New Guinea



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F28-4000



F28-1000



DHC-7



Aircraft type and manufacturer	Length (metres)	Wing span (metres)	Power plant	Cruising speed (kilometres per hour)	Normal altitude (metres)	Std seating cargo capacity with typical passenger load	*Range (kilometres)
A310-324 Airbus Industrie Europe	46.67	43.90	2 Pratt & Whitney PW4152	900	10,500	209 6,000kg	7,000
F28-4000 Fokker The Netherlands	29.61	25.07	2 Rolls Royce RB183-15H	750	9,000	75 2,800kg	1,600
F28-1000 Fokker The Netherlands	27.60	23.58	2 Rolls Royce RB183-15	750	9,000	60 2,700kg	1,600
DHC-7 Bombardier Canada	20.58	28.35	4 Pratt & Whitney PT6A-50	350	4,500	44 500kg	600

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



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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.

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in the purest environment.

With the majority of Papua New Guinea's population living in rural areas, agriculture plays a vital role in people's lives. Most people earn their income through the production of various cash crops such as coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa and copra. In coastal areas, copra is a major industry. Smallholders account for 75 per cent of the production of copra, the remainder coming from larger landholders or plantations.

Copra is the dried meat of coconut. By processing, a number of commodities are derived from the raw product, including coconut oil and copra meal, the latter being a very rich livestock feed.

East New Britain is the largest copra producing province in the country and Rabaul, the provincial centre, is the home of Coconut Products Copra Oil Mill. Coconut Products is a division of WRC Limited, the agricultural business arm of WR Carpenter (PNG) Limited.

Situated on the shore of Rabaul Harbour, the oil mill was established in 1953. Each year the mill processes 66,000 tonnes of copra. This is approximately half of national production, with the balance exported in unprocessed form to Europe and the Far East. The mill is capable of processing 72,000 tonnes per annum. The end products, oil and meal, are exported in bulk, mainly to the United Kingdom and Western Europe.

The main use of the oil is in the production of soap. Because of the clarity of Papua New Guinea's coconut oil it is ideal for the manufacture of 'white soap'. One of the major users in the UK is Cussons, the manufacturer of the leading toilet soap brand in that country, *Imperial Leather*. Other technical users split the oil into constituent parts to use in the manufacture of surfactants



Above: Oil Mill showing vehicles bringing in copra from villages around the Gazelle. Mt Tavurvur erupting to the north.

Right: Mud and ash surrounded the mill 5 days after the first eruption in September 1994. Note the boat washed up by tsunami.

and cosmetics. Lipsticks often contain derivatives from coconut oil.

Other major users of oil are large refiners who bleach and deodorise the oil for blends used by the food industries, notably cake, biscuit and ice cream manufacturers.

Copra is delivered to the Rabaul mill by road and sea. The mill receives copra from outer islands including New Ireland, North Solomons and West New Britain. At entry point to the mill, the copra is inspected for quality and graded allowing a maximum permissible moisture content of 7 per cent. It is then weighed over a computerised weighbridge before being off-loaded into a bin and fed by a screw conveyor into the copra shed.

COPRA PROCESSING IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

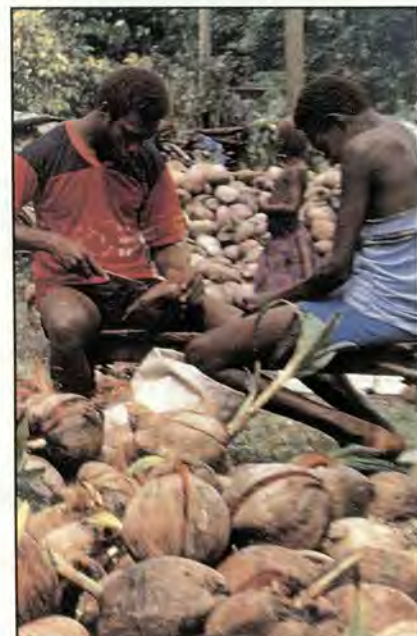
Copra is the dried meat of coconut.

With the Copra Marketing Board office on site at the weighbridge, the supplier receives a weight-note showing the quality, quantity, name of supplier and how much is being paid. The supplier is paid by cheque on the spot.

Copra is fed into the mill through screw and belt conveyors into grinders where it is reduced to smaller particles to facilitate the extraction of coconut oil. The ground copra is then fed from the grinders by screw conveyors and elevators to steam heated drier/conditioners, which bring the ground copra to the required temperature thereby reducing the moisture content and enabling maximum extraction of the coconut oil. These



Story and photographs by
WR Carpenter (PNG) Limited



Copra is a cash crop for many people in coastal areas.

drier/conditioners are located above each of the twelve expellers. The conditioned copra then passes through the screw presses (expellers) which expel the coconut oil from the ground copra. The residual copra after oil extraction is called 'expeller cake'.

From the expellers the crude oil passes through a screening tank to remove the larger particles. From there it is pumped through many primary filters to remove any remaining particles before passing to holding tanks. From the primary filtration holding tanks, the oil is mixed with 'Bentonite' clay to absorb colloidal particles. The oil is then passed through secondary filters which remove the Bentonite, leaving a product which meets the requirements of customers.

The by-product of the process, 'expeller cake', is fed from the expellers, cooled, reground and then pelletised in pellet machines for easier handling and conveyed into a storage shed for export.

During this process, a percentage of the ground meal is bagged for local and Australasian livestock industry markets. The bulk of the pelletised copra meal is loaded directly into the hull of overseas vessels for export, by means of a conveyor.



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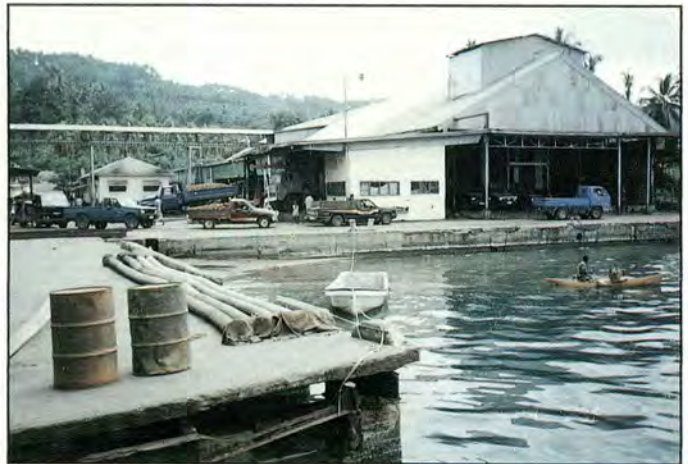


Livestock farmers consider copra meal to be excellent stockfeed. It is particularly suited to the nutritional requirements of racehorses under training.

A modern laboratory equipped with a variety of testing equipment is located on site to ensure the continued output of good quality oil and meal. As the operation of the mill is continuous, the company generates its own electricity with large generator units.

The 1994 volcanic eruptions had a severe impact on the mill causing it to cease operating. At about 4.00am on 19 September, the milling operation was shut down and all non-essential personnel and families were evacuated to safe areas. Those remaining at the mill site undertook the task of putting protective coverings on the generators and other sensitive machines and equipment to minimise damage from possible fallout from the volcanoes. This work continued until the situation dictated that all personnel should leave the area.

Staff were back within a couple of days of the eruption to begin the massive clean-up operation. The mill roofs were coated in volcanic ash and the mill



Top: At the wharf small ships unload copra. Centre: Copra sellers line up to off-load copra from their utilities into copra store.

Above: As copra is off-loaded, it is fed by screw conveyor into the main storage shed.

site inundated with mud and ash to a depth of up to a metre. An estimated 30,000 cubic metres of ash and mud were eventually removed from within the mill and the site area. As equipment was cleared of mud and ash, it was stripped, cleaned and rebuilt, ready for re-commission. As a result of this mammoth task, the first test run was carried out on 1 November. Milling operations recommenced on 14 November, only eight weeks after what first appeared to be total devastation.

During the crisis, mill personnel were accommodated and fed at the company's plantations at Kokopo and transported to work at the mill site daily. In the ensuing months, the mill-site accommodation for company personnel was almost completely refurbished.

Business in Rabaul is now slowly returning to normal. Nevertheless the volcano is still viewed with suspicion: it is intermittently erupting ash and working conditions are difficult. WR Carpenter are proud to have been a catalyst for the resurgence of economic life of Rabaul. The company's faith in the copra industry will be further demonstrated by a large investment in the modernisation of the Rabaul oil mill — this essential value-adding installation that means so much to the Islands provinces and people of Papua New Guinea.

LOCAL GOURMET FOOD - Coconut



The coconut tree has perhaps the highest utility value of any tree in Papua New Guinea. Its trunks are used to make posts for houses, or split and used as floor boards, while the sawn timber from coconut logs can make very attractive furniture.

The outer fibrous husk of the nut is used as firewood, as are the hard shells. The shell is also used to make eating and serving bowls, or to fashion spoons.

Fresh coconut leaves are used to make children's toys, shelter on beaches, mats on which to serve food or as decorations. Arches and pathways are made from the fronds for a welcome ceremony, feast or special occasion.

Dried leaves are rubbed and tied together to make a torch when ignited. Such torches are used to provide light around houses or when walking at night, and to lure fish and crabs.

The stems of the fronds are used to make brooms for sweeping. The leaves are stripped from the frond and at least one hundred stems are tied together to make a single broom.

The roots of coconut are chewed to clean teeth; freshly grated coconut meat is used as soap, while fragrant leaves such as wild basil are infused in pure coconut milk and used to decorate the body for dancing.

Apart from the multitudinous uses of coconut in everyday village life, the coconut is a great source of food and drink.



The water from green coconuts makes a most refreshing drink, leaving the soft sweet flesh to be scooped out and eaten. During World War 2, military doctors used the vitamin-filled coconut water to give energy to injured or weak soldiers.



The meat of dry coconut is used to enrich food, either grated and roasted or squeezed to derive coconut cream and milk. In coastal villages, coconut is used in cooking every single day. The Papua New Guinean recipes which follow are all favourites in East Kerema cuisine, but I'm sure other coastal areas have similar versions.

Poi Koru - Sago Balls in Coconut

3 cups sago, moistened with sufficient water to roll into balls, golf ball size
1 coconut, scraped

Cook the sago balls in boiling water for about 10 minutes. Strain and rinse the balls in cold water. Place the grated coconut in a bowl and roll the sago balls in the coconut.

These balls are normally eaten with fish. They make an excellent food for feasts, as they can be prepared in great quantities and are easy to distribute among a large crowd.

Poi Saea - Coconut and Sago Balls

Mix equal quantities of grated coconut and sago and roll into large balls. Roast the balls on a fire or on a dry griddle. If too much charcoal burns on the outside, scrape off the blackened bits. Eat the balls with fish.

Story and recipes by Roslyn Morauta

La Opu - Pure Coconut Milk (Cooked)

Scrape at least 2 coconuts and squeeze out as much pure cream as possible. Clean out the coconut shell and fill the shell with the pure cream. Cover the shell with foil and bake in the oven for 45 to 60 minutes. The cream turns into thick curd and is absolutely delicious. It can be eaten as an accompaniment to almost any food, like a sweet chutney.

If you were not born in a coastal village and spent countless hours of your late childhood and teens scraping coconuts for boarding school or family meals, here are some tips for choosing and preparing coconuts.

Grated Fresh Coconut

When buying a coconut, make sure that it has no mould on it and is not cracked. Shake it to make sure it is heavy with liquid - the more liquid the better. To break the nut, hold it in one hand over the sink and hit sharply with a hammer or heavy chopper around the middle of the nut. The coconut should crack and break into two halves. The coconut water can be saved to drink but is generally not used in cooking. Taste a piece of the coconut to make sure it is sweet and not rancid.

To grate the coconut, use a 'scraper' (a piece of serrated iron attached to the end of a small wooden stool) which can be obtained at vocational centres or the market. If you have no scraper, prise off the flesh from the hard shell with a knife. Peel off the brown skin with a potato peeler and cut the flesh into small cubes. Put the cubes into a food processor or electric blender. The result will be finely 'grated' coconut.

Grated coconut freezes very well and defrosts fast. I always have more than I need immediately grated and store the left-over in the freezer for future use. Many recipes call for grated coconut, either fresh or roasted.



To make *coconut cream*, the grated coconut is squeezed hard and the cream strained through fine clean cloth or wire mesh. To make thinner

coconut milk, add 1 to 2 cups of hot water to the grated coconut and leave for at least 15 minutes before squeezing and straining, again through cloth or a wire strainer.

For those in a hurry, you can substitute moistened unsweetened dessicated coconut for freshly grated coconut, and tinned coconut milk or powder for fresh coconut cream or milk. There is, however, nothing like the natural product!

Coconut is an indispensable ingredient in the cuisine of many Asian countries including India, Thailand and Malaysia. I have chosen a selection of easy-to-prepare Asian recipes using readily obtainable ingredients.

flour and fry for 1 minute. Add the chopped tomatoes, grated coconut, salt and sugar and simmer with the lid on for 15 minutes. Blend the mixture in a food processor or push through a sieve. Add coconut milk and cook on low heat until almost boiling. Serve with chopped fresh coriander.



Prawn Curry from Kerala

600g prawns, peeled and deveined
2 tbsp coriander
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp fenugreek
2 tsp coarsely ground black pepper
10 curry leaves
1 tbsp tamarind pulp or juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lime
4 tbsp vegetable oil
1 tsp black mustard seeds
1 onion, chopped
6 cloves garlic, chopped
1 tsp grated ginger
2 red chillies, chopped
2 tbsp paprika $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp turmeric
1 tsp salt
1 cup water
1 cup thick coconut milk

In a small frying pan roast the coriander, fenugreek and pepper. Heat the oil in a large pan and when hot, add the mustard seeds. When they begin to pop, stir in the curry leaves, onion and garlic. Fry until lightly browned then add ginger and chillies. Add the turmeric, salt, paprika, ground spices, tamarind or lemon juice and water. Simmer for about 5 minutes. (The sauce can be prepared to this point then the heat turned off and the sauce left for several hours.)

Five minutes before you want to eat, heat the sauce. When it begins to bubble, put in the prawns and stir them around until they become opaque. Pour in the coconut milk and heat it through. When bubbles begin to appear, turn off the heat and serve with plain rice.



Thai Fish with Coconut Sauce

1 medium whole fish such as snapper or red emperor, baked in foil or grilled
1 small onion, chopped
4 cloves garlic
2cm ginger, chopped
2-3 chillies
2 tbsp chopped coriander
2 tbsp vegetable oil
1 tbsp fish sauce
3 tbsp tamarind water
2 tsp sugar
1-2 cups thick coconut milk

Make a paste by blending or chopping finely the onion, garlic, ginger, chillies and coriander.

Heat oil in a pan and saute the paste for 2 minutes. Add fish sauce, tamarind and sugar and simmer for 3 minutes. Add coconut milk. Bring to boil and simmer for 5 minutes.

Place cooked fish on a plate and pour sauce over. Garnish with fresh coriander.

Gujarati Beans with Coconut

400g green beans, chopped
1 small onion, finely chopped
1 green chilli, chopped
2 cloves garlic, chopped
1 cup grated fresh coconut
1 tsp ground cumin
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp turmeric
3 tbsp vegetable oil
1 tsp mustard seeds
2 tsp uncooked white rice
6 curry leaves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt

Put the onion, chilli, garlic, coconut, cumin and turmeric into a food processor and grind to a coarse consistency.



Tomato Soup from Bombay

6 tomatoes, roughly chopped
1 tbsp flour
1 tbsp vegetable oil
1 large onion, peeled and chopped
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp cumin (seeds or ground)
100g grated coconut
2 green chillies, chopped
2cm piece of ginger, finely chopped
salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp sugar
2 cups coconut milk
2 tbsps chopped fresh coriander

Heat the oil in a saucepan and drop in the onion, cumin, ginger and chilli. Saute until the onion is soft; add the

Heat the oil in a large frying pan and add the mustard seeds and rice. Stir for a few seconds and add curry leaves and beans. Stir and fry for 3 minutes then add the ground spice mixture and salt. Add about 2 tbsp water and cover. Turn heat to low and cook for 5-8 minutes.



The above recipe can be made with other vegetables such as spinach, shredded cabbage or carrots.

Cucumbers with Coconut from Poona

4 tbsp roasted, shelled peanuts, crushed
1 cucumber, peeled and diced
2 tbsp grated fresh coconut
1 green chilli, chopped
2 tbsp lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt
1 tbsp vegetable oil
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp black mustard seeds
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp paprika



In a bowl combine the peanuts, cucumber, coconut, chilli, lemon juice, salt and sugar and mix. Heat the oil in a small pan and when hot put in the mustard seeds.

When they begin to pop add the paprika then pour the contents of the pan over the cucumber mixture. Stir to mix and serve at room temperature.

Burfi - an Indian Sweet

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter, melted
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups powdered milk
1 cup fresh milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dessicated or toasted fresh coconut
galip nuts, chopped (optional)

Add sugar and fresh milk to melted butter, bring to boil on medium heat, stirring. Lower heat and add powdered milk, a little at a time. Keep stirring, add coconut and nuts. Use a beater to remove milk lumps if necessary. Lightly butter a biscuit tray. Pour mixture onto tray and refrigerate. When cold and hard, remove from tray and cut into small diamonds.



Thai Coconut Custard in a Pumpkin

Well shaped pumpkin, medium size
4 eggs
100g sugar
200ml thick coconut cream

Wash and dry outer skin of the pumpkin. Cut out the stem and retain to use as a lid. (Do not make the opening too large.) Spoon out fibre and seeds. Place pumpkin upside down in a steamer and steam for 15 minutes.

To make custard: Place eggs in a bowl and whisk with the sugar. Add coconut milk and stir until warm over a bowl of boiling water. Pour warm custard into partly cooked pumpkin and cover with stem lid. Standing upright, steam again for 40 minutes, or until custard is set and pumpkin is tender. Test with skewer through pumpkin skin. Remove from heat and allow to cool.

Place pumpkin carefully on plate and chill well in refrigerator, preferably overnight. Slice into pieces to serve.

European Coconut Desserts

Coconut is a favourite flavouring for cakes, biscuits and sweets. A really simple, inexpensive recipe, ideal for school lunches or afternoon tea is a Coconut Loaf made with no eggs. My mother has literally dozens of loaf recipes. This is one of hers, as is the more 'refined' fruit slice which follows.

Clare's Simple Coconut Loaf

1 large cup self-raising flour
1 cup dessicated or toasted fresh coconut
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk

Mix all ingredients together and place in a greased bar tin. Bake 30-40 minutes in a moderate oven. Cool. Serve sliced with butter.

Coconut Fruit Slice

125g butter/margarine
1 tbsp golden syrup
1 cup self-raising flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup caster sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coconut
1 cup sultanas
1 egg
1 tsp vanilla essence

Melt butter and syrup over low heat. Put all dry ingredients into a bowl. Add the melted butter and stir, then add beaten egg and vanilla. Grease a shallow tin (20cm square) and line the base with Glad Bake. Press the mixture into the tin. Bake at 180°C for 25-30 minutes. Allow to cool and ice with **Lemon Icing:** Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cups icing sugar with 3 tablespoons of lemon juice, 1 tablespoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of coconut. Mix well and spread over slice.



Coconut Macaroons

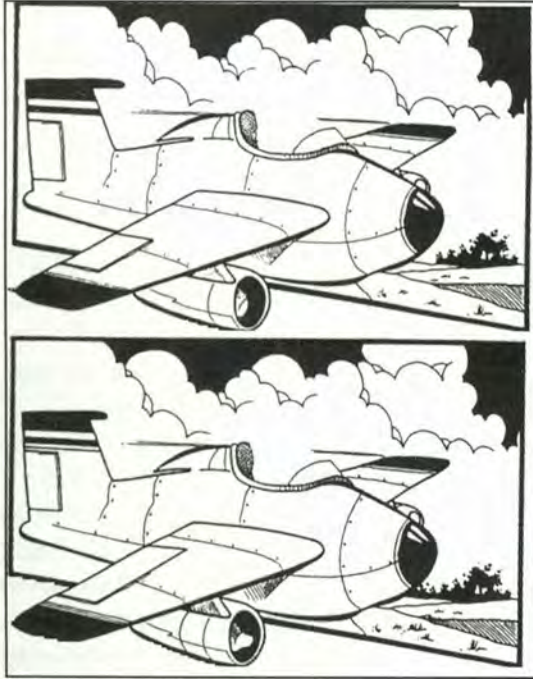
2 eggs, separated
pinch salt
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
3 cups coconut

Beat egg whites and salt until soft peaks form. Beat in egg yolks one at a time. Gradually add sugar and beat until dissolved. Stir in coconut and mix well. Spoon the mixture on to aluminium foil-lined trays. Bake in moderately slow oven 15-20 minutes or until golden brown. (Makes about 45.)

Puzzles for the young at heart

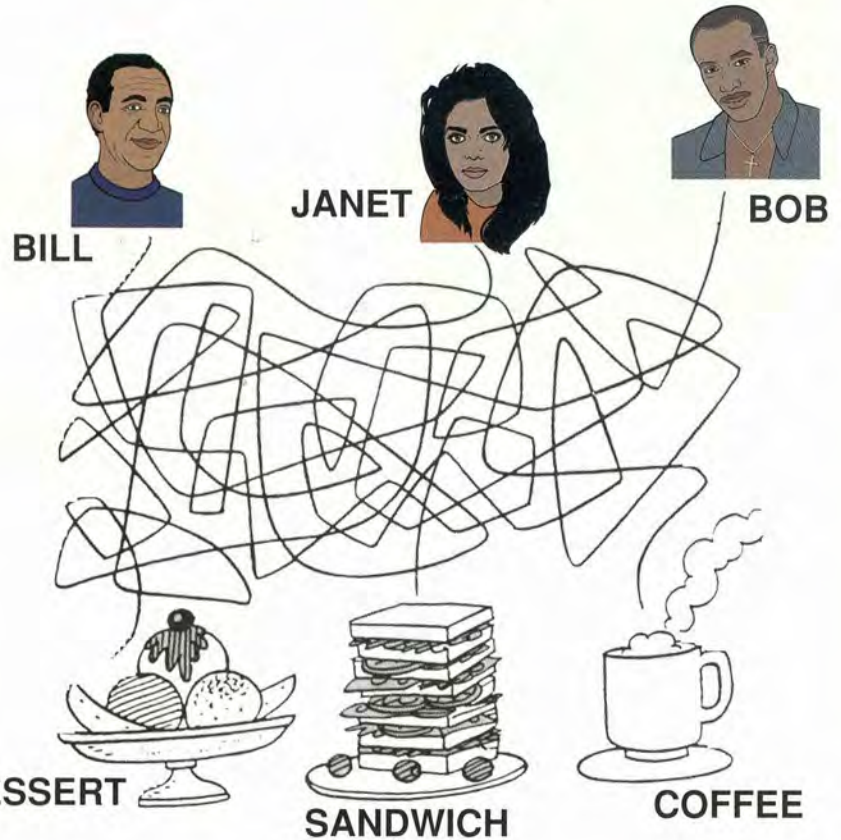
SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Can you spot ten differences between the two pictures?



LUNCH

Follow the black lines to find out what each person eats for lunch.



GLOBAL POSITION

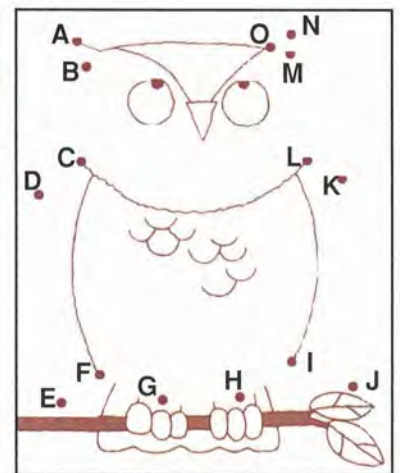
Which of the following would you not normally find on a globe of the world?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The equator | 2. The north pole |
| 3. The west pole | 4. Tropic of Capricorn |
| 5. Tropic of Libra | 6. Tropic of Cancer |
| 7. The east pole | 8. Tropic of Gemini |
| 9. The south pole | 10. Tropic of Conversation |



DOT-TO-DOT

Connect the dots, following the alphabet from A to O.



LAUGH TIME

- Q1 What dog knows what time it is?
 Q2 Name a key that can kick?
 Q3 What room is too small to live in?
 Q4 What does everyone always overlook?
 Q5 What did the first eye say to the second?
 Q6 If all the cars in Papua New Guinea were pink, what would you have?



A little tougher!

LOSE -A- LETTER

When you solve these clues, you'll see that the words in the right column contain the same letters as those in the left column minus one letter. Write each missing letter in the column marked with the arrow and, if you solve the puzzle correctly, you'll discover the word is a type of carnival. (*Hint: All the words in the left column contain five letters.*)

1		2	
3		4	
5	crane	6	race
7		8	
9		10	
11		12	
13		14	

1. Picture surround
2. Female horse
3. Sweetener
4. Scraps of cloth
5. Lifting machine
6. Contest of speed
7. Goes by plane
8. Fibs
9. Venue for concert
10. Close by
11. Large man
12. Small biting insect
13. Mechanical man
14. Type of footwear

PAPUA NEW GUINEA QUIZ

1. What is the export product from coconuts? _____
2. What is the name of the first 1000 metre deep cave found in the Southern Hemisphere? _____
3. What grass that originated in Papua New Guinea is a favourite food? _____
4. Papua New Guinea is a nation of more than 1400 islands. Name the provinces of the Islands Region. _____
5. A crayfish which is a shellfish and a crustacean has how many legs? _____

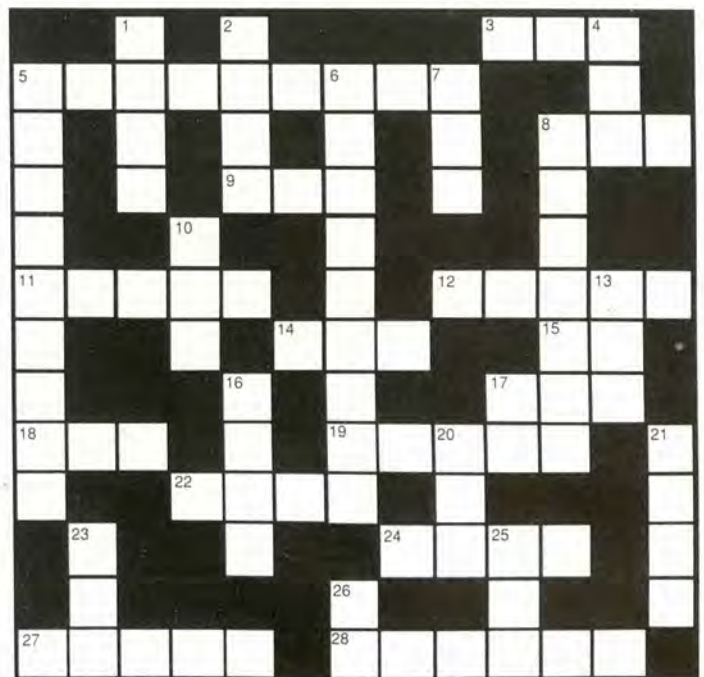
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 3 Sunlight hours
- 5 Alligator's relative
- 8 Cassowary's relative
- 9 Father
- 11 Measuring stick
- 12 Used for chewing and defence
- 14 Pod vegetable
- 15 Negative response
- 17 Frozen liquid
- 18 Corn fruit
- 19 Packing case
- 22 Unusual
- 24 Submissive
- 27 Valuable island
- 28 Confer Holy Orders on

DOWN

- 1 Work
- 2 Precious metal
- 4 Root vegetable
- 5 Kitchen infesting insect
- 6 Laziness
- 7 To observe attentively
- 8 Flavouring extract
- 10 Gamble
- 13 At end of foot
- 16 Hit a mosquito
- 17 Third person
- 20 Amber liquid
- 21 Starch produced from a palm
- 23 On water or snow
- 25 Period of time
- 26 As previously stated



Answers on page 48



Coral Sea Hotels

Presents....

There are seven wonders of the world

There are seven pillars of wisdom

The wise King Solomon also liked the figure seven,

it is recorded he had 700 wives

We also like the figure seven

We believe we have seven of the best hotels in Papua New Guinea

Try us. You will be impressed seven days of the week

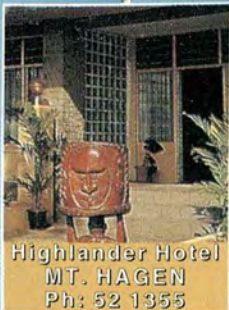
THE Magnificent Seven



Coast Watchers Hotel - MADANG
Ph: 82 2684



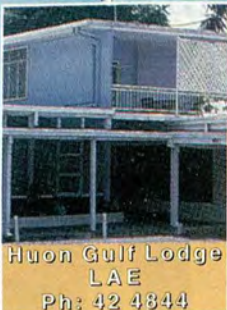
Smugglers Inn Resort - MADANG
Ph: 82 2684



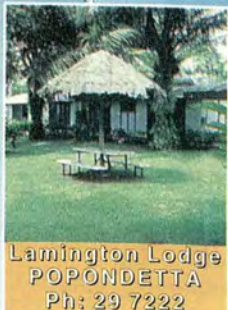
Highlander Hotel MT. HAGEN
Ph: 52 1355



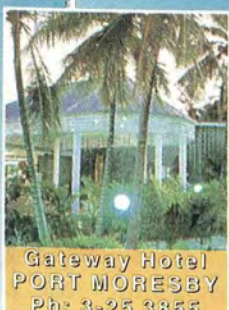
Melanesian Hotel LAE
Ph: 42 3744



Huon Gulf Lodge LAE
Ph: 42 4844



Lamington Lodge POPONDETTA
Ph: 29 7222



Gateway Hotel PORT MORESBY
Ph: 3-25 3855



P O BOX 1215, Boroko N.C.D., Papua New Guinea

CENTRAL RESERVATIONS PHONE

Local call 180 2020 International call (675) 325 2612

AUDIO ENTERTAINMENT

CLASSICAL Channel: 5

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring (Bach)
Orpheus Chamber Orchestra
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

Serenade in D, K.320 - Menuetto
(with Posthorn) (Mozart)
Michael Laird: posthorn
Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields
Conductor: Sir Neville Marriner
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

L'Africaine: O Paradis (Meyerbeer)
Placido Domingo: tenor
Orchestra of the Royal Opera
House, Covent Garden
Conductor: Giuseppe Patane
EMI/EMI

**Serenade for Strings, Op.48 -
Elegia** (Tchaikovsky)
Berliner Philharmoniker
Conductor: Herbert Von Karajan
DGG/POLYGRAM

**On The Beautiful Blue Danube -
Waltz, Op.314** (Strauss II)
Queensland Symphony Orchestra
Conductor: Vladimir Ponkin
ABC/POLYGRAM

**Barcarolle from 'Tales of
Hoffman'** (Offenbach)
Radio Sinfonieorchester Stuttgart
Artistic Director: Sir Neville Marriner
EMI/EMI

Liturgy of St John
Chrysostom: X 'We Praise Thee'
(Rachmaninoff)
Natalia Kornieva: soprano
St Petersburg Chamber Choir
Conductor: Nikolai Korniev
POLYGRAM/POLYGRAM

Praeludium and Allegro
(Kreisler)
Joshua Bell: violin
Paul Coker: piano
DECCA/POLYGRAM

**Divertimento, K136: Allegro &
Presto** (Mozart)
Guitar Trek
ABC/EMI

**Adagio Of Spartacus And
Phrygia from 'Spartacus'**
(Khachaturian)
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra
Conductor: Aram Khachaturian
DECCA/POLYGRAM

**String Concerto in G Minor -
Andante molto** (Vivaldi)
I Musici
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

 **Air Niugini**

POP Channel: 6

Return Of The Mack
Mark Morrison
WEA/WARNER



Where Do We Go From Here
Deborah Cox
ARISTA/BMG

Hearts on Fire
John Farnham
GOTHAM/BMG

Roll With It
Oasis
SONY/SONY

Forgiven, Not Forgotten
The Corrs
ATLANTIC/WARNER

Dune Buggy
The Presidents Of The United
States Of America
COLUMBIA/SONY

Closer To Free
Bodeans
SLASH/FESTIVAL

Change The World
Eric Clapton
REPRISE/WARNER

Let It Rain
Amanda Marshall
EPIC/SONY

Forever Love
Gary Barlow
RCA/BMG

Why Does It Hurt So Bad
Whitney Houston
ARISTA/BMG

Back To The World
Tevin Campbell
QWEST/WARNER

Because You Loved Me
Celine Dion
EPIC/SONY

Scooby Snacks
Fun Lovin' Criminals
SILVER SPOTLIGHT/EMI

Underwater
Midnight Oil
COLUMBIA/SONY

EASY LISTENING Channel: 7

Can't Get Over You
Lionel Richie
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

Dream A Little Dream Of Me
Sissel
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

I See Your Face Before Me
Johnny Hartman
MALPASO/WARNER

Boulevard of Broken Dreams
Diana Krall
IMPULSE/MCA

I've Got A Crush On You
Anthony Warlow
POLYDOR/POLYGRAM

If this Love Should Ever End
Oleta Adams
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

Body And Soul (Live)
Tony Bennett
COLUMBIA/SONY

Come Rain Or Come Shine
Sylvia McNair
PHILIPS/POLYGRAM

Lovely To Look At
Fred Astaire
VERVE/POLYGRAM

Remind Me
Ella Fitzgerald
VERVE/POLYGRAM

**A Foggy Day (In London
Town)/Things Are Looking Up**
Michael Feinstein
ATLANTIC/WARNER

Are You Lonesome Tonight
Doris Day
VISION/WARNER

You'll Never Walk Alone
Michael Crawford
ATLANTIC/WARNER

(They Long to Be) Close To You
The Carpenters
A & M/POLYGRAM

Don't Let Me Be Lonely Tonight
James Taylor
WB/WARNER

In My Room
Linda Ronstadt
ELEKTRA/WARNER

COMEDY Channel: 9

America
Jasper Carrott
CHRYSALIS/EMI

Scotsman In Canada
Noel V. Ginnity
LUNAR/MASSIVE

Returning A Gift
Bob Newhart
PICKWICK/WARNER

Secret Service
Monty Python
VIRGIN/EMI

An Assortment Of Yarns
Myron Cohen
RHINO/WARNER

**Dr Kronkite And His Only
Living Patient**
Smith & Dale
RHINO/WARNER

Rooster
Phil Haldeman
LARRIKIN/FESTIVAL

Mispronunciation
The Two Ronnies
BBC/POLYGRAM

Southern Accent
Jeff Foxworthy
WARNER/WARNER

Sitting On The Bench
Peter Cook
EMI/EMI

Starting Your Car
Robert Klein
RHINO/WARNER

**Opera Broadcast/Governor's
Conference/Adult Quiz
Program/7 Up Commercial/
Commercial Cut-In**
The Best of Radio & Television
Bloopers
MCA/BMG

Germs and Groucho
Groucho Marx
RAVEN/EMI

A Christmas Carol
Tom Lehrer
REPRISE/WARNER



**COUNTRY
Channel: 10**

You Win My Love
Shania Twain
MERCURY/POLYGRAM

I Am That Man
Dreeks & Dunn
ARISTA/BMG

Hurt Me
LeAnn Rimes
CURB/SONY

A Little Bit of Honey
Baker & Myers
CURB/SONY

Waiting On Luck
Cam Fletcher
EAST WEST/WARNER

Josephine
Gina Jeffreys
ABC/EMI

Don't Touch My Hat
Lyle Lovett
CURB/SONY

Lonely Too Long
Betty Loveless
EPIC/SONY

I Can Still Make Cheyenne
George Strait
MCA/MCA

When I'm With You
Fiona Kernaghan
ABC/EMI

I Can't Dance
Ricochet
COLUMBIA/SONY

Momma Never Called Me Randy
Tex Pistols
LARRIKIN/FESTIVAL

**You're Not In Kansas
Anymore**
Jo Dee Messina
CURB/SONY

Worlds Apart
Vince Gill
MCA/MCA

Every Time I Get Around You
David Lee Murphy
MCA/MCA

The River And The Highway
Pam Tillis
ARISTA/BMG

**CHILDREN'S
Channel: 11**

Yertle the Turtle
Dr Seuss
CAMDEN/BMG

Do The Flap
The Wiggles
ABC/EMI

Fearless Fred And The Jumble Sale
Barbara Frawley & Friends
ABC/EMI

The Three Bears
Arlo Guthrie
LIGHTYEAR/FESTIVAL

Chicken Licken
Paul Wing & Glenn Riggs
RCA/BMG

The Four Musicians
Jan Kingsbury & Friends
ABC/EMI

Kood Boor The Koala
Clive Waters
ASTOR/ASTOR

The Story Of The Nightingale
Herry Monster & The Muppets
AXIS/EMI

Did You See What Dinah Saw?
Colin Buchanan
ABC/EMI

Jimmy's Box
Noni Hazelhurst & Friends
ABC/EMI

Dragon Song
Noni Hazelhurst & Friends
ABC/EMI

Henny Penny
Don Spencer & Friends
ABC/EMI

Penny Lane
Bugs Bunny & Taz
RHINO/WARNER

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Channel: 8**

Kamwemuya
Yalumgwa village (Kivivila)
Milne Bay Province

Sengu Ge Fo (Live in Japan)
Reks Band of Finschhafen
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Enrilang
M'bunai village (Titan)
Manus Province

Wan Kantri (new version)
Barike Band of Rabaul
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Gabu 'Yaduduk'
Sor village (Ngaing)
Madang Province

Tovi
Banditz Band of Gulf Province
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Palaija
Karama village (Toaripi)
Gulf Province

Waikiki Tamoure
Island Queens of Gold Coast -
Australia
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Song from Tee Ceremony
Yaibos village (Enga, Layapo)
Enga Province

We're On The Sea of Life
Gospel Band of Rock of Ages
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Nama
Goroka area (Gahuku - Asaro)
Eastern Highlands

End Times
End Time Gospel Band
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Channel: 8**

Kapiu 'Kaworawor'
Koragul village (Kairiru)
East Sepik Province

You're The One
P2 — UIF Gospel Band
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Tubuan 'Akuka'
Vunakaur village (Tolai)
East New Britain Province

Lus Lain
Junior Gadagads Band
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Ambai Giglang 'Yo Yara Way'
Bongugl village
(Chimbu - Kuman)
Chimbu Province

Ebony & Ivory
Bowman & Atkins
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Eva 'Ihaku'
Doromoku village (Doura)
Central Province

Maria E Iosepha
J.C.S. Gospel Singers of Babaka
Walter Bay Trading Recordings

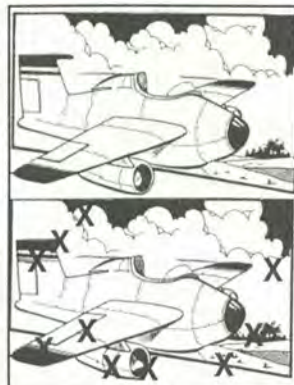
Keles 'Kwapen'
Mararamu village (Kovai)
Morobe Province

Fantasy
Solo Album by David Andrew
Pacific Gold Studios Recordings

Channel 8 recordings compiled by
Cultural Studios Division
National Research Institute

PUZZLE ANSWERS from Page 44 and 45

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE



LUNCH

Bill is having dessert.
Janet is having a coffee.
Bob is having a sandwich.

GLOBAL POSITION

3 The west pole
5 Tropic of Libra
7 The east pole
8 Tropic of Gemini
10 Tropic of Conversation

CROSSWORD:

ACROSS: 3 day, 5 crocodile, 8 emu,
9 dad, 11 ruler, 12 teeth, 14 pea, 15 no,
17 ice, 18 cob, 19 crate, 22 rare,
24 meek, 27 Lihir, 28 ordain.
DOWN: 1 toil, 2 gold, 4 yam,
5 cockroach, 6 indolence, 7 eye,
8 essence, 10 bet, 13 toe, 16 swat, 17 it,
20 ale, 21 sago, 23 ski, 25 era, 26 so.

LAUGH TIME

A1 watchdog
A2 donkey
A3 mushroom
A4 their nose
A5 Something's between us
and it smells!
A6 a car-nation

LOSE-A-LETTER

1 frame, 2 mare, 3 sugar, 4 rags,
5 crane, 6 race, 7 flies, 8 lies, 9 arena,
10 near, 11 giant, 12 gnat, 13 robot,
14 boot
Hidden word is FUNFAIR.

PNG QUIZ:

1. copra 2. Muruk
3. sugar cane
4. Manus, New Ireland, West New
Britain, East New Britain, North
Solomons 5. eight

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NOVEMBER

Alaska



Genre: Adventure From: Turner
110 minutes Rated: PG

Widower Jake Barnes and his two children have moved from their native Chicago to a remote seaside village in Alaska. Soon after they settle into their new home, Jake gets lost somewhere in the Alaskan wilderness during a blinding snowstorm — so 13-year-old Jess and 15-year-old Sean take it upon themselves to rescue their father. By kayak and canoe, by land and by sea, they shoot rapids, climb mountains and trek across glaciers in a race against time as their father is clinging precariously to life.

Featuring: Dirk Benedict, Charlton Heston
Director: Fraser C. Heston
Producer: Carol Fuchs, Andy Burg

Tin Cup



Genre: Romantic Comedy
From: Warner 130 minutes Rated: R

Roy 'Tin Cup' McAvoy, had he played it safe, might have been on the pro tour instead of giving lessons at a driving range. He might have been enjoying the good life with Doreen, the owner of a profitable exotic dancing establishment, instead of losing his business to her on a sucker bet; or he wouldn't be sacrificing his dignity to the PGA champ and longtime rival, by accepting a job as his caddie. Tin Cup should have controlled his inner demons. When Dr Griswold walked onto his green, he should have settled for giving the lady psychologist golf lessons and not fallen in love with her.

Featuring: Kevin Costner, Rene Russo,
Cheech Marin, Don Johnson
Director: Ron Shelton
Producer: Ron Shelton, Gary Foster

DECEMBER

Phenomenon



Genre: Drama From: Buena Vista
117 minutes Rated: PG-13

When an ordinary guy is struck by a blinding light on his 37th birthday, his life is turned upside down. Suddenly gifted with amazing intelligence and an insatiable appetite for learning, he becomes a national celebrity. As his newfound genius defies explanation, his local friends and neighbours begin to shun him, afraid and in awe of his newfound abilities. But just as his intellectual powers expand, so does his understanding of humanity.

Featuring: John Travolta, Kyra Sedgwick,
Forest Whitaker, Robert Duvall
Director: Jon Turteltaub
Producer: Barbara Boyle, Michael Taylor

House Arrest



Genre: Comedy
From: EIM
108 minutes
Rated: PG

Family therapy takes on a new twist in the light-hearted comedy HOUSE ARREST. A teenager and his young sister, learning that their parents plan to separate, lock them in the basement hoping the couple will resolve their problems. Three of their friends think it's a good idea. They lure their parents to the house and lock them up. The parents are kept under house arrest while the children rule the roost.

Featuring: Jamie Lee Curtis, Kevin Pollack,
Jennifer Tilly, Ray Walston
Director: Harry Winer
Producer: Judy Polone, Harry Winer

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DESTINATION - The Gold Coast for Families

You might call it 'Theme World'. It's the fantasy land that has grown up in the lee of Queensland's Gold Coast and now magnetises families — kids in particular — as much as the Gold Coast sands themselves.

There are several giant theme parks near Oxenford and Coomera (18 kilometres or 20 minutes drive north of Surfers Paradise) and others elsewhere. The major parks can each be a full day's outing, and with plenty of gift shopping and eating opportunities, these can be relatively expensive excursions if you have a litter of kids in tow. The good news is that at most places all rides are included in the admission cost. Park entrance fees range from \$7.50 (adults) and \$3.50 (kids) at Fleays Fauna Centre to \$32 (adults) and \$21 (kids) at 'the big three' — Dreamworld, Sea World and Movie World.

Here's a quick alphabetical-order rundown on the major parks and attractions.

Currumbin Sanctuary (shown below) was a 'theme park' before the term was ever invented. Established in 1946 by a local bee keeper, the Sanctuary's 27 hectares (now owned by the National Trust of Queensland) are home to more than 1,350 Australian native birds and animals. A 2.5 kilometre miniature railway rolls through its forested grounds past ponds, emus, koalas and kangaroos. Lorikeet feeding time is a thrill in technicolour, especially the 'Breakfast with the Birds' session (8-10am daily). The newest attraction is 'Creatures of the Dark Forest', a recreation of night in the Australian rainforest, with plenty of the promised 'cute, complex and creepy crawly critters'.



Dreamworld - Coomera (shown right) is like an Australian-orientated Disneyland. There are some 30 rides and attractions including koalas, riverboats and a huge roller coaster, the Thunderbolt. You can loop the loop, overdose on adrenalin or be suspended upside down on the terrifying Wipeout. Then again you can spend quiet hours with koalas and wombats, or equally fascinating ones watching six rare Bengal tigers splashing around on Tiger Island.

Fleays Fauna Centre - West Burleigh is another long established nature park, where mangroves, wetlands and rainforest are a reminder of what the Gold Coast may have been before tourism came to town, when this stretch of dunes and bush was known as Umbigumbi. Here you can learn about Aboriginal bush lore and meet dingos, crocodiles, koalas and 'roos.

Le Mans Kart Racing Complex - Coomera offers a 700 metre circuit and plenty of fast go-karts as the main attraction. No licence required, just nerve.

Ripley's Believe It or Not! - Cavill Mall, Surfers Paradise is the downtown equivalent of a theme park. Like its namesake cartoon strip, Ripley's is full of shrunken heads, illusions, bizarre fossils and freaks of nature — a terrific 'odditorium' that older kids in particular often find fascinating.



Story and photographs by
John Borthwick



Sea World - Main Beach (see next page), ten minutes drive north of Surfers Paradise on The Spit is the big splash of performing dolphins, sea lions and penguins that delights the young and the old. Roller coasters, a monorail and cable gondolas allow you to see the place from all sorts of perspective and places. Water ski acrobats tear around the central lake, but the highlight is still the dolphin feeding show. (Accommodation at the adjacent Sea World Nara Resort includes free entry to Sea World and Movie World.)

Underwater World - Mooloolaba is not on the Gold Coast at all, but two hours drive north on the Sunshine Coast. It's worth the drive because of its great living displays of sharks, rays, crocs, coral and deep sea creatures swimming before your eyes.

Warner Brothers Movie World - Oxenford is the domain of Superman, Wonderwoman (shown left), Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Police Academy and the prowling Batmobile. Interactive studio tours reveal some of the secrets of movie-making stunts, while your heart-thumping response to 'The Ride' (through Batman's Gotham City) will be no illusion at all. The latest ride 'Lethal Weapon' is an awesome, 765-metre, looping rollercoaster — but without the rollercoaster. It's just you strapped into a seat on greased lightning, corkscrewing, flying ... terrifying.

Wet n'Wild Waterpark - Oxenford (shown right) has 10 hectares of giant water slides, exciting 'toboggan drops' and a gentle wave pool, Australia's only one. Younger kids can have plenty of 'wet and mild' fun here without gulping too many mouthfuls of adrenalin.

It glitters, it's 42 kilometres long, and it never runs out of things to do. 'It' is, of course, the Gold Coast's fabled strip of beach life and night moves. Having done several major and minor parks, you and the kids (and probably your wallet) will be 'themed-out'. You may just want to lie on the sand a while and draw breath.

If so, there are some 24 patrolled surfing areas (and many that aren't) along **The Coast's** 40 kilometres of surf, from Duranbah at Tweed Heads to the Southport Spit. If the 'grommet' surfers in your family demand a 'Surf Safari', note that the board-riding scene here can be very crowded and competitive, so beginners should avoid the more famous breaks like Kirra and Burleigh Heads. Currumbin, for instance, is a good spot for learners, while Surfers Paradise has plenty of less-crowded beach breaks.



There's more to The Coast than just the coast. Take at least one day to leave the seaside glitz behind and 'go bush' to the green world behind the Theme World. The easiest escape is to the **Currumbin Valley**, just 15 kilometres inland but replete with streams, rainforests and picnic areas. Currumbin Pools are great for a cool dip, then push on to Mount Coughal National Park's mountain pools and ferny groves.

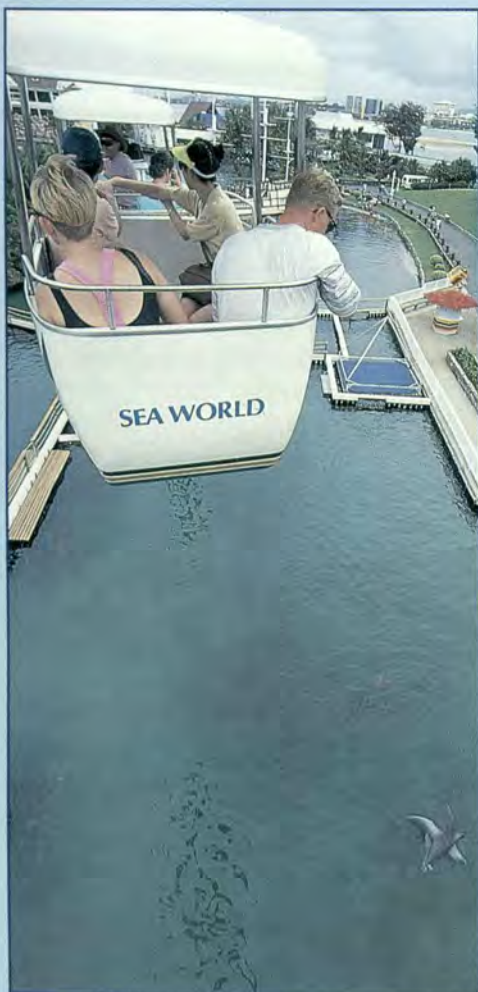
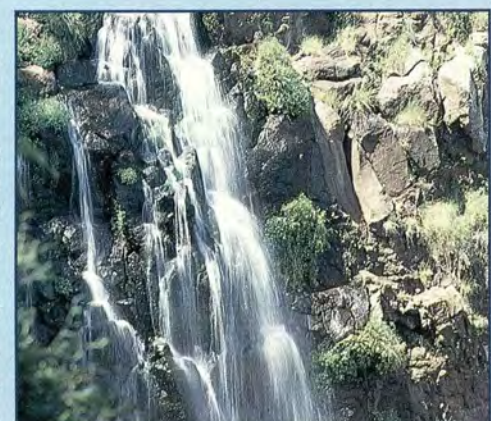
For a longer hinterland excursion, start at Nerang and drive up to **Mount Tamborine**. En route you'll catch spectacular views of the coastal high-rise buildings set against a blue ocean backdrop. This rugged region includes some of Australia's finest sub-tropical rain forests, the real gem being Lamington National Park on the New South Wales-Queensland border.

Lamington's 22,000 hectares are World Heritage nominated. Over 160 kilometres of walking tracks thread through its domain of waterfalls, creeks, orchids, bellbirds, parrots and scurrying nocturnal creatures. You can encounter anything from frogs and red-necked wallabies to tiny fungi or ancient Antarctic beeches.

It's worth overnighing here, and Lamington has two famous lodges, Binna Burra and O'Reilly's. Both have options for many forest walks of various distances. A star attraction, just 500 metres from O'Reilly's, is the unique Tree Top Walk, where you can amble amid the forest canopy on a suspended boardwalk 18 metres above the jungle floor. There are also camping areas and picnic facilities at both lodges.

And speaking of accommodation, there's plenty of it on the Gold Coast — except during the school holidays. Everything from a penthouse to a caravan is available at competitive prices, but book early.

The Gold Coast Reservation Centre (Ph: 61 7 55917677) is the place to start.



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Which Way, BIG MAN?

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Nora Vagi Brash

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City Spirit

City Spirit was first read in public for the National Book Week in 1995. The play revolves around the theme of 'unity within diversity'. We need to have mutual respect and compassion for our cultural differences if we are to prosper in today's melting pot society. Kevin says to his mother, 'Bubu has come a long way to be with us. He knows our language, I don't know his. He knows about our gods, I don't know about his. He's my Bubu and I really can't know him well until I spend time with him in his village. It was yours too mum. Maybe I'll get to know you better too.'

Characters:

Noho: an old man from Papua New Guinea, about 70. His daughter and grandson call him *Bubu* (a word commonly used when referring to a grandparent, a grandson or granddaughter).

Kevin: grandson, who has never been to Papua New Guinea.

Helai: Noho's daughter, Kevin's mother, who married Duffy and left Papua New Guinea, five years prior to Independence.

Duffy: formerly a *Kiap* (Official of the Australian Colonial Government in Papua New Guinea), who was considered very important in his day.

Porter: white airport hand.

Scene One

At the Sydney International Airport, Arrivals Door, Helai and Kevin are impatiently waiting for Bubu (Grandfather) Noho to emerge.

Helai: I hope the old man is OK. His plane landed an hour ago. Maybe he didn't manage to get on the plane in Port Moresby, or he got off in Brisbane by mistake!

Kevin: Mum, can I have some more coins to play another computer game while we're waiting? There's a new game called 'Aliens from the Lost Jungle'. I haven't tried it yet.

Helai: Oh Yea! You've already taken all of my coins — I don't believe there are any more games you haven't played. Wait with me here for your Grandad.

Kevin: What's he like anyway? I can't remember him at all.

Door opens and an old brown man slowly emerges, wearing a tracksuit (trousers and jacket that don't match), a pair of old canvas shoes and a baseball cap. He's carrying a kundu drum without the lizard skin.

Helai: Tamagu! Father! (*Quickly embraces him*) I thought you'd missed the plane, or got off in Brisbane.

Noho: Me come now. Ayah! Me very angry. Me and this policeman in there (*Indicates Customs Area*) we nearly fight. He take away the skin of my drum. Me not dance for you now. Me try and show policeman this one good for singsing but he say, 'This skin no good all little snake inside — might make plenty people sick!' Me tell him when white man first come to my country he bring plenty new sick we no get them before. Plenty people they get big sick and die — you know this sick misul. But we PNG people we not tell them what to bring and what not to bring. This policeman he take my betel nut too. Me want to give him one or two for himself, but greedy man he want everythings.

Helai: He wasn't a policeman — he was a Customs Officer.

Noho: Me think customs belong him are no good. Eh!

Helai: Anyway, drum skin or no drum skin, betel nut or no betel nut it's good to see you. Kevin! come and kiss Bubu. Your grandfather has never seen you before.

Kevin approaches his grandfather slowly, embarrassed. The two look at one another.

Noho: Ah my Bubu, you big already ah! Me think you ready for marry. You come back with me and me pay bride price for you. Your father buy plenty pig and we make big feast you marry to my place eh?

Kevin: (*A bit confused but happy to see his grandfather*)
Mother what's Bubu saying?

Helai: It's okay darling, Grandad is just admiring you.

Noho: (*Looks around to see if his son-in-law is around*)
Where your man, Kevin father, is where ah?

Helai: No Papa he is at the house. Let's go, you will see him soon enough.

Noho: He not like to see me? He look after many children in the house ah?

Helai: No Papa ... er ... we do not have any more children. Kevin is the only child. Kevin's father is just tired from work that's why he didn't come.

Noho: Ayah! What wrong and you give me one grandson only? Me think you not talk to our ancestor *ispirit* eh? You live in white man country and you forget our way ah?

Helai: No Papa, it's not like that in Australia. Kevin's father wants to save some more money and get a better house before we have any more children. Many people in Australia do it that way — You know, they say, save money, get financial security first, have a family, second.

Noho: This man of yours, he smart? He study at university, or he little bit *long long*? Me got plenty children, they give me plenty money. Me got children and me got financial security.

Helai: Yes that's okay in PNG. Here it's different ... Papa, better you not ask Duffy for money while you're here. He got upset when I asked him for \$100 to send to you to help with Sihari's bride price payment.

A porter passes by with a trolley loaded with cases and boxes. Noho is surprised and concerned. Offers to help him.

Noho: Sorry Master, wait, me can help you.

Helai: Father! Let him do it! He's paid to do that.

Noho: All right. But in PNG, only black men carry cargo. White men sit in offices and give orders.

Helai: Come Papa, it's time to go. Kevin, you carry Bubu's bag.

Noho: Ah thank you Kevin boy. You strong man ... Me trick that man with bad customs — me still got some betel nuts hidden in there. But sorry too much, me didn't bring another skin for the *kundu* drum. How may Bubu *singsing* and dance?

They exit with Kevin carrying Bubu's bag. The old man looks sadly at his skinless kundu as they leave.

If you would like to find out what happens to Bubu on his visit to Australia, read this play in the book *Which Way, Big Man?*

Nora Vagi Brash is a senior lecturer in theatre in the Faculty of Creative Arts, University of Papua New Guinea. She was born in the Central Province. Nora wrote her first play, *The High Cost of Living Differently* in 1975 while working as the artistic director and actor for the National Theatre Company of Papua New Guinea. *Which Way, Big Man?* followed later that year. In 1985 she was awarded the Independence medal for her play *Taurama*.

Which Way, Big Man? was relaunched in August 1996 in a collection of five plays published by Oxford University Press PNG. The plays in this collection make use of Papua New Guinea's three national languages — Motu, Tok Pisin and English, and reflect the changes affecting life in a diverse society.

Which Way, Big Man? is available from booksellers in Papua New Guinea or from the publisher, Oxford University Press PNG
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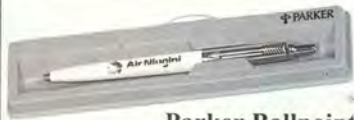


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NORTH WEST PATROL

Story by George Anian

Photographs supplied by Michael Bird

In December 1924, a 32 year-old Queenslander, Charles Karius, Assistant Resident Magistrate in the Papuan Service, was having Christmas drinks with 'old hand' Alex Rentoul at Daru Government Station near the mouth of the longest river in Papua New Guinea, the Fly. Karius professed a wish to do something that would forever connect his name with developing the country. Rentoul suggested crossing the island from Papua's Fly River to New Guinea's Sepik River. Karius didn't waste any time having a quiet talk with the Governor of Papua, Sir Hubert Murray, and the North West Patrol was born.

Karius chose a 22 year-old patrol officer Ivan Champion as his assistant and both men selected the policemen and carriers who would accompany them. It was by far the most ambitious expedition yet attempted on the island.

On 3 December 1926, Charles Karius and Ivan Champion, accompanied by twelve members of the Royal Papuan Constabulary and supported by a group of carriers, set out to make the first South-North crossing of the Papua New Guinea mainland by a Government party. It took two attempts between 1926 and 1928 to successfully complete the crossing, achieved after many months of hardship but without a shot fired in anger or loss of life to disease.



The expedition, which became known as the North West Patrol, was recently described by Sir David Attenborough as one of the most under-praised episodes in exploration in Papua New Guinea history. Almost seventy years later, after two and a half years of planning, a group of us retraced this great expedition.

Karius and Champion travelled by boat 800 nautical miles up the Fly River and then up the Palmer River (a major tributary of the Fly) and walked through the swampy upper Western Province and rugged limestone to climb one of the highest divides of the country, the Hindenburg Wall. Walking from the junction of Black River and Palmer River to Bolivip village at the base of the Hindenburg Wall, the explorers encountered many difficulties. Some of the carriers complained that they were not given enough food and so started stealing from their own camps; others ran away, heading home back down the Fly River. Karius and Champion had to stop the patrol and camp at Bolivip for over a week to reorganise before moving on.

Bolivip proved an obstacle for us too on our patrol, which took place from December 1926 to February 1927. We encountered problems reminiscent of the original expedition, at very similar stages of the journey. One of our expedition members, Lester Seri, a biologist who is in fact a relative of one of the policemen who accompanied the original patrol, Constable Pakai, wore through his boots only five days after we started walking. I myself ran into problems within seven days of starting the walk. I also lost my boots and developed excruciating toothache, unrelieved by the pain killers administered by the expedition doctor, Andrew Watson.



Left: Karius in his Port Moresby office - 1926
Top: Mr Prime Minister and friends, Bolivip village - 1926 (Photo by Champion)
Centre: Mears (left) Karius & Champion have their last beer on the Fly River - 1926
Right: Bol River Gorge - 1926 (Photo by Champion)





We tried to follow the 1928 route as closely as possible and to take photographs of the same places recorded by the original patrol. We had copies of Karius' and Champion's photographs with us. Some of the scenery and views looked exactly the same as they did in 1928. We descended from almost 2000m down to the headwaters of the Sepik, hoping we could come to a large single rock which stands virtually in the middle of New Guinea and had last been photographed seventy years ago.



In the end, I was flown out by helicopter to Tabubil to have the tooth pulled out then flown back to Bolivip two days later.

In contrast to the original expedition, we had helicopter support, an Optus mobile satellite telephone which connected us to the internet and satellite navigation equipment. Most importantly though, we had maps and knew exactly where we were heading. The 1926 and 1928 parties had no such aids. I can understand why it took them so long to complete the expedition.

The villagers at Bolivip remembered the patrol well, especially when we asked about Tamsimal, one of the chief helpers, who had guided Karius and Champion across the Hindenburg Wall into the headwaters of the mighty Sepik River.

Our attempt at the Hindenburg took five long days climbing north up to a limestone karst plateau at 2900m. There were huge sink holes everywhere, which considerably retarded our progress. Here we recorded our least impressive effort — only 3km in a full day's walking. The day before we arrived at Falamin, it absolutely poured with rain: it was like a 30m waterfall. The rain was so heavy we could not take a view of the Sepik headwaters, even though our maps indicated we were in the Sepik catchment.



We did, around mid-morning, after passing out of the timber on to a small grass patch, exactly as the original patrol had done. What a view and what a feeling we had. We pulled out the photograph. There it was: 'Brumtigin Rock'. Amazement and delight were written over the faces of all of our expedition members. It was as if we had found a gold nugget worth millions of kina. I quickly dropped my backpack and started taking photos. In less than 30 minutes I had shot several rolls, all of the Brumtigin Rock. This was the rock on which Karius and Champion had stood and looked out over the Sepik, basking in the realisation that they had achieved their goal. It certainly was a million kina view.

We had 14 days walking ahead of us to get from Brumtigin to the coast. Firstly to Telefomin, and then down the Sepik to

Yapsiei. The original patrol faced another major problem at this point. They had calculated that they had food enough for 16 days, but were to walk for 45 days. For us, we could easily buy food from trade stores in Telefomin. Ok Tedi Mining's helicopter also dropped food for us. We arrived at Telefomin on 28 January 1996. Our plan was to rest for four days, fix our sores and so on before crossing down the Sepik to Yapsiei. Three of our party had to leave us from Telefomin, which was the last helicopter drop-off and pick-up point for the expedition.

The original patrol struggled down the Sepik River and on 7 December 1927, Karius concluded that he had at last connected with the most southerly point previously reached by explorers travelling from the mouth of the Sepik River. The same night a cut on Champion's knee became badly infected. He could not walk and had to be carried on a stretcher for the next eleven days. Progress became tortuously slow with food supplies disappearing fast. Champion was able to put his feet on the track again and the patrol passed out of the mountains on 23 December 1927.

We had a similar disaster — uncanny repetitions of history again. The night before we departed for Yapsiei, Michael Bird's leg swelled up like a balloon. He had had a sore on his shin for weeks and the microbes in the sore now decided to attack his leg. Within a few hours he couldn't walk.

Top left: Karius on Brumtigin Rock - 1926 Above right: 1996 expedition members on Brumtigin Rock Middle: Telefomin — view from Brumtigin Rock

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PNG COFFEE



Left: Cane bridge near Biangabip - 1996
Below: Crossing Sepik wire bridge before Yapsiei - 1996

Doctor Andrew began to pump Michael's body with intravenous antibiotics. Having a doctor on the expedition was a luxury. And luxuries were few and far between; dinner at every camp site was Besta tinned fish and Trukai rice, with no ice-cream for afters!

After one day's delay in Telefomin, we decided that Michael should rest at Dr John and Mrs Lorraine Foot's house while Andrew, Lester and I would continue walking. After five long days, we arrived at a little airstrip called Munbil. There we met Michael who flew in from Telefomin. It was great to see him walking around again.

On 8 February 1996, we were nearing Yapsiei. In the three previous days we made a number of quite amazing river crossings — dangerous, exciting and great fun. A highly recommended pastime!

Around noon on 10 February 1996, we crossed the mighty Sepik River for the fourth time, at the point where it gracefully flows across the border into Irian Jaya before returning to Papua New Guinean territory again. We stood on a little hill to see the Ip River join the Sepik 100 metres down from where we crossed before its disappearance beyond more mountains to the west.

We finally arrived at Yapsiei Government Station in the mid-afternoon. After two days rest we engaged a canoe and paddled for three days down Yapsiei River to its junction with the Sepik and then down the Sepik to the Government Station at Green River.

At this point on the original patrol, a day after they began rafting, a carrier died of 'sheer exhaustion', and was buried by the river. That was the only life lost during the expedition. Almost a day later the expedition was met by a government boat, the *Elevala*. Karius in his diaries said he was relieved to finish the expedition safely, four months after leaving Port Moresby. Likewise, we were happy to have made it across.

What has changed in 70 years? Some things, not at all — the track, the mountains and Brumtigin Rock are still there. 'Civilisation' still only touches down briefly on those tiny grass airstrips.



Here and there one can see the influence of money from the Ok Tedi Mine — mostly in the form of tin roofs on some houses in a few villages.

Exactly forty days after crossing from Tripin in the Fly we reached Green River in the Sepik. And so North West Patrol was successful for the second time in 70 years. Even with our communications network, helicopter support and knowledge of the original patrol, we remained just as indebted to the countless villagers who helped us along our way as no doubt Karius and Champion did in 1928.

George Anian is an experienced bushwalker who works for Angco in Goroka. The team leader, Michael Bird, is an exploration geologist from the Australian National University. Whilst doing fieldwork in Telefomin, Michael became interested in the history of the area and read Ivan Champion's diary. This inspired Michael to retrace the 1926-28 Patrol. Along with George Anian, other team members included Chris Ballard, an archaeologist and historian also from ANU; Andrew Watson, team doctor; Lester Seri from the Office of Environment & Conservation; and Philip Posai, a geology student at UPNG. Steve Flew, from OTML Tabubil, also joined the expedition as a support doctor for a time.

TUFI

Story and photographs
by Jim Ewing

'Fjords? ... In Papua New Guinea?'

My sceptical response felt entirely justified. During the early 1970s I worked in many districts, both highland and coastal. I had never seen anything remotely resembling fjords. But I was wrong. Exist they certainly do — in the Tufi district of Oro Province.

Tufi is a jewel, or in fact two jewels; a vast sparkling rough-cut blue sapphire interlocked with a deep-green emerald. Emanating from a clutch of dormant volcanoes rising to 1913m, it juts into the Solomon Sea. The extent of Tufi's spectacular beauty is best appreciated from the air. Over thirty fjords, interspersed by long gnarled fingers of ancient solidified lava flows, spread out across Cape Nelson.

The fjords are deep, up to 90m, marvellously clear and fringed by coral reef. Unlike their near-freezing counterparts in Norway, the water temperature seldom falls below 26°C. Precipitous sides consist mostly of verdant forest and sometimes bare cliff. However, seaward ends support thickets of coconut palm and patches of white beach. Here, exposed to cooling breezes, most local villages are situated.

The visitor will not find friendlier people anywhere. Partly this is attributable to the spectacular environment. Being accessible only from air and sea, Tufi is also free from major crime. This contributes greatly to the relaxed atmosphere. This casual friendliness extends to Tufi Dive Resort, where visitors normally stay.

Christianity came to the area in 1898 when the Anglicans established a mission. Consequently almost 70 per cent of the church-going populace is Anglican. Many people continue to hold traditional beliefs. Sorcerers with powers of magic and healing still practise their arts. Villages retain talking platforms (*gha-gha*).

Papua New Guinea's Fjordland



Here, over betel nut and a quiet smoke, disputes are settled far more civilly than if brought before the courts.

Though waning in popularity, another on-going tradition in Oro Province is the intricate facial tattooing (*buare*). Done only on girls as they enter womanhood, this painful process takes two weeks to complete. No form of anaesthetic is used. The dye is liquified charcoal. Actual penetration of the skin is via thorn or, more commonly nowadays, a sewing needle. The specialist tattooist is always an older woman. In times past it was *tarawato*, forbidden, for men to witness this initiation. However, this rule has now been relaxed.



During World War II, Tufi settlement itself became a US Motor Torpedo Boat base. Its dwellings tend to be of modern construction. Adjoining villages are local timber and thatch. Village lifestyle too remains traditional, mostly casual subsistence. Rich gardens yielding taro, yams, sweet potatoes, sago, cassava, maize, pumpkins, pawpaws, tomatoes, bananas and sometimes even aubergines, are maintained.

And then of course, there is that great liquid larder, the Solomon Sea. Species caught include tuna, mackerel, shark, squid and red emperor. Inshore reefs abound in painted lobster. Villagers are expert fishermen and divers. By day they troll for pelagic fish, long-line for reef varieties, and net inshore. Night is the time of the lobster diver, hunting by torchlight. After dark too, fjord fishermen come into their own, attracting baitfish to their canoes via tilley lanterns, then catching predator mackerel and trevally enticed to the schooling smallfry.



Top: Looking down Tufi fjords towards the Solomon Sea Middle: Talking hut (*gha-gha*) Komoa village Above: This painful process takes two full weeks.

Nonetheless, although subsistence lifestyles seem idyllic to western eyes, Tufi villagers, like all others in Papua New Guinea, need to generate cash-flow. Customarily, coastal folk traded shells, lime, wooden dishes, clay pots, volcanic glass and canoes with inlanders. In return, they obtained such things as feathers, reptile cloth and betel nut. Nowadays, *tapa* cloth, important as ceremonial clothing for loincloths and skirts, is sold to tourists in ever-increasing amounts. It is made by a painstaking process of pounding mulberry tree bark until it becomes like thin, tough, but soft and pliable cardboard. This is then meticulously hand-painted in traditional patterns.

Naturally seafood is also sold and traded, as are artifacts such as clay pots, baskets and kundu drums. Women in Wanigela village specialise in fashioning pots with very thin sides. As food cooks quickly in them these are much sought after.

Although some logging takes place in Oro Province, fortunately little has been carried out in Tufi district. Areas back from the coast are mostly impenetrable rainforest, the wettest months being December to March. The principal purpose for felling a great tree remains the fashioning of ocean-going canoes, not the almighty dollar. Local elders have broad appreciation of conservation. Clear areas are either natural patches of kunai grass or village vegetable gardens. On land and sea Tufi's environs are, with very few exceptions, untouched.



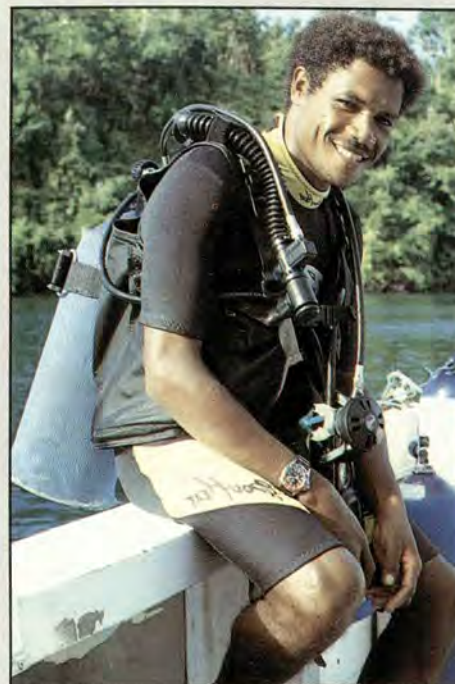
Left: Guide and hunter Rodney Koviro making a large dugout canoe that will take him between one and two weeks to complete
Middle: Wesbil Mukuwa 'The Manfish' — a fully qualified diver
Right: Lawrence Koviro, former 'Fuzzy wuzzy angel', now chief cook at Tufi Dive Resort

Tufi Dive Resort also actively promotes careful environmental management. Broadening its services toward an adventure lodge concept, it has two sea kayaks. Local guides have pioneered one-day nature treks on which it is possible to see birds of paradise, cassowaries and other forms of fauna and flora including gorgeous wild orchids which cling to exposed cliffs, particularly in the fjords themselves. Also, there is the spectacular Queen Alexandra butterfly. Exclusive to Oro Province and the world's largest butterfly, a female's wingspan may measure up to 27cm.

Tufi's real treasures lie under the ocean. Close to the shore, excellent snorkelling can be had over shallow reefs abundant in tropical fish, coloured corals and sponges. Further out, bomboras are the bluewater realm of shark, sailfish, Spanish mackerel, tuna and barracuda. These seldom dived bombies are festooned in fantastic coral formations and overswum by a myriad of rainbow-hued fish.

Sites like the bombies are generally for divers with Open Water certification, but providing a person exhibits sufficient proficiency a supervised 'resort dive' will be arranged. Tufi Dive Resort's manager, Ken Weaving, a vastly experienced PADI Instructor, is backed by assistant Colin Filippi and local divers Wesbil Mukuwa and Kingstead Koviro, who are all PADI trained.

For highly qualified divers, there are decompression dives on wartime wrecks. Foremost of these is the S'Jacob, an Allied armed merchantman by Japanese bombing. This 50m plus dive has been described by legendary diver Bob Halstead as being 'the most awe-inspiring wreck in Papua New Guinea'.



Without sophisticated navigational equipment the S'Jacob is difficult to locate. The live-aboard *Golden Dawn* operated by Craig De Wit intends to base itself periodically at Tufi, working in close co-operation with the resort. It can place a diver directly down the S'Jacob's funnel if he or she so wishes.

Another wreck dive to 47m is right off Tufi Fjord wharf. This is the remains of a US motor torpedo boat. Of prime interest here, still lying snugly in its tube, is a live torpedo.

Accommodation in Tufi district is limited to the coastal fringe. Tufi Dive Resort (Phone/Fax: 6411438) offers comfortable fan-cooled bungalow rooms with all meals included in the moderate tariff. Food is excellent, prepared by chief cook Lawrence Koviro. During the war, Lawrence served as a 'Fuzzy Wuzzy Angel'. A gentle smiling man, he regales guests with stories of being bent double bearing racks of mortar bombs and of carrying out wounded soldiers under Japanese sniper fire. Lawrence says his main claim to fame is once meeting General Douglas MacArthur. Guests consider it should be his superb Lasagna.



For those preferring more basic accommodation and village hospitality, some local clans run guest houses. The nearest to Tufi is at Komoa. Thirty kina per night includes two meals. The Dive Resort will readily make arrangements on the villagers' behalf.

Regardless of where a person stays, Tufi's spectacular fjord, ocean, forest and mountain panoramas will leave an indelible impression. If at all possible, visitors should not miss this pristine place which locals call 'Papua New Guinea's best-kept secret'.

C.J. LEVIEN

GUINEA AIRWAYS and the GOLDEN JUNKERS

Written by
Matthew Brady



Top: *Guinea Airways Ltd terminal at Wau*
Bottom: *Loading a Junkers at Lae*

In 1922 'Shark-eye' Park found gold at Keranga Creek near Wau. Attracted to the find was Cecil John Levien who was to pioneer a new field of aviation for the world, and was to do it on the remote jungle-covered island of New Guinea. The new found goldfield was confirmed and extended to cover Wau Creek, Edie Creek and finally the valley of the Bulolo River. Salamaua, a port on the coast, was a long and arduous eight days' walk

away and strings of carriers were continually on the track. It took 200 carriers six weeks to carry in all the equipment needed to establish the new radio station at Wau. In doing so, they climbed the equivalent of 10,000m and walked over 100km.

CJ Levien knew well the wealth which lay in the creek and river beds but he also knew that to recover it would be costly, and it could only be accomplished with very heavy equipment, too heavy for men to carry.

CJ needed an aeroplane! Through the power of talk, he persuaded the directors of his company, Guinea Gold No Liability, that his dream could become reality. Forget that there were no airfields; forget that the country was rough and mountainous; forget that most planes could carry only a small amount of cargo — there was a lot to forget!

But CJ got his aeroplane, an ex-WWI biplane, a DH37. It was carried on board the Burns Philp ship *MV Melusia* and flown from Rabaul to Lae by Pard Mustar. This aeroplane soon proved its worth and CJ's optimism was confirmed.

In early November 1927 a new company named Guinea Airways was formed. Its first aircraft was a Junkers W34, an all-metal, single-engined plane which could carry 900kg at 160kph!

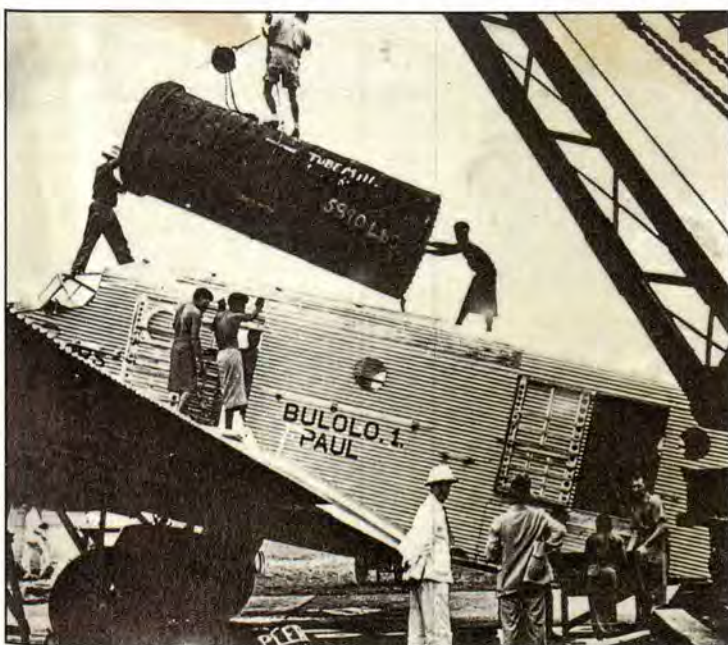
By 1931, Guinea Airways was fully committed to Junkers and its fleet included four three-engined G31 models. In 1931, they carried over 3,580 tonnes of cargo into Bulolo. During the same period total uplift in Germany was 1,973 tonnes, in France 1,369 tonnes, in UK 589 tonnes and USA 465 tonnes. New Guinea had

embraced the tin birds firmly and led the world in cargo and passenger movement.

Each month during 1932, gold was recovered to a value of approximately one million kina at today's prices. Huge dredges, each weighing 2,250 tonnes with the heaviest part weighing 3 tonnes and 4 metres long, had been carried into Bulolo in the G31s and assembled like gigantic meccano sets in the river bed. In three years Guinea Airways carried 5.5 million kg of cargo, 6,776 passengers in 5,987 flights and had only one casualty.

But CJ lived only to see the start of all this. He died on 20 January 1932. In late March his friends were sad that he was missing from the ceremony when Brigadier-General Wisdom, the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, pushed the button to start the first dredge.

Overhead a G31 circled slowly. The cabin window opened and a pair of hands appeared holding a small canvas bag. A quick slash with the knife and the contents drifted gently to the ground — CJ had returned, and his ashes sank to the land he had loved.



KAIWOSI MAGIC

Story and
photographs
by Steven Dawanincura
Tourism Promotion Authority

The Papua New Guinea Tourism Promotion Authority supports the arts by offering opportunities to promising entertainers in the field of contemporary and traditional music and dance. At a time when opportunities to perform are hard to come by and tight economic conditions make it difficult for small performing groups to make ends meet, the TPA's inclusion of the Kaiwosi into the programme of the recent Customer Services Course for Taxi-drivers provided a platform for new talent to impress — and they did.

Treated to a show of dance and drama, TPA's Chief Executive Mr Kevin Byrne was among the many who were highly appreciative of the entertainment centre stage. 'It was quite a thrill to watch such a positive and exhilarating performance by the Kaiwosi Performing Group and I was extremely impressed by the fine dancing and singing. To have the children involved and highly participative in both dance and drama was a superb touch because it showed that traditional practices can be easily instilled into children at a very young age.'

Formed in 1994, the Kaiwosi Performing Group consists of fifteen members with a repertoire that covers a range of 20 major indoor performances and over 40 simplified routines that are reserved for public performance and children's workshops. Although Ratu Wasi and Oliver Kai may only be six and eleven years old respectively, they both managed to upstage their more experienced peers by turning in sparkling performances in full traditional bilas.

The Kaiwosi entourage covers the East Sepik, Milne Bay, Manus, Gulf, Morobe, Central, Oro and New Ireland Provinces and all members acquire varied skills in stage management as well as performance.

Carrying the torch into these tough times for many youth and unemployed people is music graduate Pius Wasi, Artistic Director and Manager for the group who explains:



'The main aim of Kaiwosi is to make children and parents aware of the importance of promoting traditional dance and contemporary music which are part of Papua New Guinea's colourful heritage. We perform music at three distinct levels — there's traditional music with little variation from

the original style, then we have arranged traditional music blending rhythm and instruments native to different parts of Papua New Guinea, and finally we create original compositions using modern instruments, but with a distinct bias towards a strong Papua New Guinean flavour.'

Once common practice, the art of traditional dance and customs is making a slow and quiet revival in Papua New Guinea amidst the distractions of modern influence and development.

Based at the National Museum and Art Gallery, students — young, of mature age or with no qualifications — can enrol in dance and drama at the Kaiwosi Performing Centre established in 1994. Five instructors run courses in music for 22 weeks with fees of K20 per week for adults and K15 for

children. Dance and drama courses for youths run for 20 weeks at K5 per week, making learning relatively affordable, valuable and available.



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