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Papua New Guinea's variations of climate and habitat support a diverse orchid population. This book offers an introduction to the orchids of Papua New Guinea.' A Short History of Papua New Guinea is a concise book describing the quick and steady growth of the many small, isolated and self-sufficient societies that made up the fledgeling British Papua and German New Guinea colonies towards the end of the last century. The book traces how the British and German colonies grew and the effects that each administration had on health, religion, education and trade up to and beyond independence. The island of New Guinea has a high diversity of species and a high level of endemism, containing more than 5 percent of earth's biodiversity in just over one half of a percent of the land on the earth. New Guinea supports the largest area of mature tropical moist forest in the Asia/Pacific region. Papua New Guinea consists of the eastern part of the island of New Guinea, plus the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, Buka, and Bougainville. There are between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand species of vascular plants in Papua New Guinea, with at least two thousand species of trees. The most important challenge for Papua New Guinea is the protection of biological diversity against the pressures resulting from global climate change, inappropriate destructive conversion of natural communities, unsustainable exploitation of forests, national economic development and societal demands, including a fair sharing of the nation's wealth, and law and order issues. There are very few resources available to natural resource managers, environmental scientists, nongovernment agencies, and various extractive industries, most importantly, the timber industry that will assist in the identification of major tree species within Papua

New Guinea. It is hoped that the publication of these three volumes will enable those who are responsible for natural resource management to improve their knowledge of the trees in these forests so that they can fully appreciate the richness of these biologically diverse forests. The forests of Papua New Guinea need to be managed sensitively and sustainably based on advanced evidence-based knowledge. The *Trees of Papua New Guinea* publication provides a comprehensive treatment of 668 species of trees (Volume 1: 257 species; Vol. 2: 246 species; Vol. 3: 165 species) that will assist in the identification of the trees of Papua New Guinea. Despite the heated competition for colonial possessions in Papua New Guinea during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the personnel required to run an effective administration were scarce. As a result, the Australian colonial regime opted for a quick solution: it engaged Papua New Guineans—often to perform the most hazardous and most unpopular responsibilities. Based on extensive interviews with former policemen, written records of the time, and reminiscences of colonial officials, this book links events involving police, villagers, and government officers (kiaps) over a forty-year period to wider issues in the colonial history of Papua New Guinea and, by extension, of the Pacific Islands and beyond. *Unofficial guide to the one-way air strips of Papua New Guinea*, compiled by pilots for pilots. Includes information on their various gradients, elevations, lengths and surfaces. Has a checklist of charts and maps. *The New Port Moresby: Gender, Space, and Belonging in Urban Papua New Guinea* explores the ways in which educated, professional women experience living in Port Moresby, the burgeoning capital of Papua New Guinea. Drawing on postcolonial and feminist scholarship, the book adds to an emerging literature on cities in the “Global South” as sites of oppression, but also resistance, aspiration, and activism. Taking an intersectional feminist approach, the book draws on a decade of research conducted among the educated professional women of

Port Moresby, offering unique insight into class transitions and the perspectives of this small but significant cohort. The New Port Moresby expands the scope of research and writing about gendered experiences in Port Moresby, moving beyond the idea that the city is an exclusively hostile place for women. Without discounting the problems of uneven development, the author argues that the city's new places offer women a degree of freedom and autonomy in a city predominantly characterized by fear and restriction. In doing so, it offers an ethnographically rich perspective on the interaction between the "global" and the "local" and what this might mean for feminism and the advancement of equity in the Pacific and beyond. The New Port Moresby will find an audience among anthropologists, particularly those interested in the urban Pacific, feminist geographers committed to expanding research to include cities in the Global South and development theorists interested in understanding the roles played by educated elites in less economically developed contexts. There have been few ethnographic monographs about Port Moresby and those that do exist have tended to marginalize or ignore gender. Yet as feminist geographers make clear, women and men are positioned differently in the world and their relationship to the places in which they live is also different. The book has no predecessors and stands alone in the Pacific as an account of this kind. As such, The New Port Moresby should be read by scholars and students of diverse disciplines interested in urbanization, gender, and the Pacific. Papua New Guinea: a history of our times. The political economy of Papua New Guinea. The Constitution of Papua New Guinea is both a document in legal theory -- stating the goals and basic premises of the society -- and a set of laws: the fundamental laws of the nation. It is a 'home grown' political and legal roadmap for the nation's development, underpinned by ideas of national self-respect, democracy and equality. This book contains the text of the Constitution of Papua New Guinea, annotated with

the authors' comments and references to relevant reports and judgments. It is an essential reference book not only for lawyers, law students and judges but also for Members of Parliament and members of the State Services who, in the performance of their duties to the people, must be guided by the laws of the country. Kragur village lies on the rugged north shore of Kairiru, a steep volcanic island just off the north coast of Papua New Guinea. In 1998 the village looked much as it had some twenty-two years earlier when author Michael French Smith first visited. But he soon found that changing circumstances were shaking things up. Village on the Edge weaves together the story of Kragur villagers' struggle to find their own path toward the future with the story of Papua New Guinea's travails in the post-independence era. Smith writes of his own experiences as well, living and working in Papua New Guinea and trying to understand the complexities of an unfamiliar way of life. To tell all these stories, he delves into ghosts, magic, myths, ancestors, bookkeeping, tourism, the World Bank, the Holy Spirits, and the meaning of progress and development. Village on the Edge draws on the insights of cultural anthropology but is written for anyone interested in Papua New Guinea. Biomedicine in an Unstable Place is the story of people's struggle to make biomedicine work in a public hospital in Papua New Guinea. It is a story encompassing the history of hospital infrastructures as sites of colonial and postcolonial governance, the simultaneous production of Papua New Guinea as a site of global medical research and public health, and people's encounters with urban institutions and biomedical technologies. In Papua New Guinea, a century of state building has weakened already inadequate colonial infrastructures, and people experience the hospital as a space of institutional, medical, and ontological instability. In the hospital's clinics, biomedical practitioners struggle amid severe resource shortages to make the diseased body visible and knowable to the clinical gaze. That struggle is entangled with attempts by doctors, nurses,

and patients to make themselves visible to external others—to kin, clinical experts, global scientists, politicians, and international development workers—as socially recognizable and valuable persons. Here hospital infrastructures emerge as relational technologies that are fundamentally fragile but also offer crucial opportunities for making people visible and knowable in new, unpredictable, and powerful ways. Presents a unique photographic insight into one of the few remaining primitive cultures in the world. It takes you on an absorbing journey across the country to see how through its people, tradition and customs have been preserved over the years. Gambling in Papua New Guinea, despite being completely absent prior to the Colonial era, has come to supersede storytelling as the region's main nighttime activity. Money Games is an ethnographic monograph which reveals the contemporary importance of gambling in urban Papua New Guinea. Rich ethnographic detail is coupled with cross-cultural comparison spanning the globe. This anthropological study of everyday economics in Melanesia thereby intersects with theories of money, value, play, informal economy, social change and leadership. Turner, who has taught history at both the University of Melbourne and the University of Papua New Guinea, provides a basic starting point for those researching both the history and modern culture and life of Papua New Guinea. This dictionary offers brief alphabetical entries on topics including the arts such as "Lapita pottery," international policies, such as relations with Australia, political personalities including Mekere Morauta (economist and politician), languages (there are three official languages and 750 local dialects), and economic and social topics like agriculture and whaling. The 60 page bibliography displays a selection of resources organized topically, including history, culture, and economy. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR. Maggie Wilson was born in the highlands of Papua New Guinea to Melka Amp Jara, a woman of the highlands,

and Patrick Leahy, brother of Australian explorers Michael and Daniel Leahy, who were among the first Australian explorers to encounter people in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, during an expedition in search for gold. Maggie's life serves as a window into the complex social and cultural transformations experienced during the early years of the Australian administration in Papua New Guinea and the first three decades after independence. This ethnography—started as an autobiography and completed by Rosita Henry after Maggie's death in 2009—tells Maggie's story and the stories of those whose lives she touched. Their recollections of Maggie Wilson offer insights into life in Papua New Guinea today. A study of cultural change through the study of the Christianization of the Urapmin, a Melanesian society in Papua New Guinea. This book is the most comprehensive and authoritative survey of the traditional pottery of Papua New Guinea ever produced. The authors have made a thorough analysis of pottery-making throughout Papua New Guinea based on eight years of field work. They proffer a first-hand account of clay preparation, pottery formation, and firing techniques, interwoven with information on the functions of pottery and the various approaches to decoration. Book about the social life and customs of the Trobriand Islanders of Papua New Guinea What kind of experience is incarceration? How should one define its constraints? The author, who conducted extensive fieldwork in a maximum-security jail in Papua New Guinea, seeks to address these questions through a vivid and sympathetic account of inmates' lives. Prison Studies is a growing field of interest for social scientists. As one of the first ethnographic studies of a prison outside western societies and Japan, this book contributes to a reinterpretation of the field's scope and assumptions. It challenges notions of what is punitive about imprisonment by exploring the creative as well as negative outcomes of detention, separation and loss. Instead of just coping, the prisoners in Papua New Guinea's Last Place find themselves drawing fresh critiques

and new approaches to contemporary living. Following the route taken by British explorer Ivan Champion in 1927, and amid breathtaking landscapes and wildlife, Salak traveled across this remote Pacific island-often called the last frontier of adventure travel-by dugout canoe and on foot. Along the way, she stayed in a village where cannibalism was still practiced behind the backs of the missionaries, met the leader of the OPM-the separatist guerrilla movement opposing the Indonesian occupation of Western New Guinea-and undertook an epic trek through the jungle. The New York Times said "Kira Salak is tough, a real-life Lara Croft." And Edward Marriott, proclaimed Four Corners to be "A travel book that transcends the genre?—It is, like all the best travel narratives, a resonant interior journey, and offers wisdom for our times." This is an account of the 'discovery', exploration, pacification and development of the Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands, Simbu and Enga Provinces of Papua New Guinea, from their beginnings to independence in September 1975 - the colonial era. New Guinea was the last of the great land masses of the world to be 'discovered' and explored by Europeans. But this is a European conceit, for Indonesians and Asians knew of the existence of New Guinea, and had visited its shores long before the first Europeans sighted the island in 1512. However, this is a history of the colonial period. A lot of fresh research into PNG Highlands history has been conducted in recent decades, by the author and a great many others, Sinclair has endeavoured to bring as much as possible of it together in a very detailed book, which goes far beyond sagas of exploration. It documents the growth and development through administration, industry and all that is associated with the establishment of a growing infrastructure. The author personally knew many of the great figures in Highlands exploration, notable Mick and Dan Leahy (he also knew Jim and Paddy), Jim Taylor, and Ivan and Claude Champion. They have all passed on, but not before telling Jim Sinclair their stories of 'discovery'. "In the waning days of

colonialism in Papua New Guinea, much of the rhetoric from local leaders pushing for self-determination focused on replacing the imposed colonial legal system with one that reflected local customs, understandings, relationships, and dispute settlement techniques--in other words, a "uniquely Melanesian jurisprudence." After independence in 1975, however, that aim faded or began to be seen as an impossible objective, and PNG is left with a largely Western legal system. In this book, the authors--who were all directly involved in law teaching, law reform, and judging during that period--explore the potent and enduring grip of colonialism on law and politics long after the colonial regime has been formally disbanded. Combining original historical and legal research, engagement with the scholarly literature of dependency theory and postcolonial studies, and personal observation, interviews, and experience, *Making Law in Papua New Guinea* offers compelling insights into the many reasons why postcolonial nations remain imprisoned in colonial laws, institutions, and attitudes"-- What is creative in kinship? How are people connected to places? James Leach answers these questions through formulating "creativity" as an integral part of kinship on the north coast of Papua New Guinea. The book contains a new critique of the genealogical model of kinship, suggesting that this model prevents us from grasping the way generative relations, including those to land and place, constitute persons on the Rai Coast. Analytic attention is focused upon the life cycle, marriage, exchange and artistic production as the activities in which substantial connection is generated. The argument, made in relation to detailed ethnography, yields a fresh perspective on the connections people trace to each other. Readings from the encyclopedia of Papua and New Guinea. A report to the government of Papua New Guinea and the government of Australia *A Short History of Papua New Guinea* is a concise book describing the quick and steady growth of the many small, isolated and self-sufficient societies that made up the

fledging British Papua and German New Guinea colonies towards the end of the nineteenth century. In less than one hundred years the people in both colonies were united as one nation, achieving independence in 1975. This book traces how the British and German colonies grew and the effects that each colonial authority had on health, religion, education, and trade up to a decade after independence. The Huli people of Papua New Guinea are a proud culture with strong traditions. But the Huli people face threats into the future. This is an engaging book for upper primary readers. Proceeds from this sale benefit not for profit organisation Library For All, helping children around the world learn to read.