

**NATIONAL PARKS
ASSOCIATION OF
THE A.C.T. INC.**



BULLETIN

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NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION OF THE A.C.T. INC.

"A National Park for the National Capital"

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The Association welcomes the following new members:

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 Mr. & Mrs. H. Foster.

EDITORIAL

Although the ideas of conservation and protection of the environment have become more acceptable to the community, the constant disappointments when National parks are violated do not lessen.

Lake Pedder seems doomed and now the Kosciusko National Park has been damaged by grazing and drought. The Blue Mountains National Park is under threat from the gas pipe line proposal and the proposed new Deva-Tuross National Park is being severely criticized by local Shire Councils.

Yet, there is no use despairing. Groups such as our own must keep on teaching conservation and trying to influence decisions made by governments regarding the environment.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR 1973

You and your friends are invited to come to the National Library Theatre on Thursday, 22nd March at 7.45 p.m. to hear Professor F.J. Fenner, M.B.E., F.A.A., F.R.S. who is our guest speaker for the year. Professor Fenner's topic is "Environmental Problems: Approaches to Understanding and Solution at Local, National and International Levels".

NEWS ITEM

From THE CANBERRA TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1972

MINING LICENCE REFUSED - CONSERVATION VICTORY

DEVONPORT, Tuesday. - Conservationists have won a court battle to prevent a Melbourne mining company developing large limestone deposits in a unique part of south-west Tasmania.

The Mining Warden in the Devonport Mining Court, Mr. J. Temple Smith, rejected today an application by Mineral Holdings (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. for a special prospectors licence.

The company wanted to explore limestone deposits over 7½ sq. m. on the flanks of scenic Precipitous Bluff at the mouth of the New River Lagoon.

The company chairman, Mr. Neil Thomas, of Toorak, said tonight that his company had discovered the deposits, estimated at between 20 million and 100 million tons, worth between \$100 million and \$500 million, a year ago.

But six individual conservationists and conservation groups opposed the move and told the court the area was among the last great tracts of primitive wilderness and could be botanically unique.

A mining consultant told the court that the limestone deposits were the highest grade in Tasmania and were required for flux, which was used in the steel industry.

In his decision, Mr. Temple Smith said it was abundantly clear from the evidence that the conservation value of the area was "of the highest category of importance" for Tasmania.

Evidence was "quite overwhelming" that any mining activity would harm the environment disproportionately to any advantages resulting from sampling the deposits.

"In the circumstances I find that as alleged by the Tasmanian Conservation Trust, mining activity is not compatible with the recreational and aesthetic uses of the area", he said.

Conservation Victory (cont.)

The acting director of the Australian Conservation Foundation, Dr. J.G. Mosley, who appeared as an expert witness at the hearing, said later that the outcome was most important because the area was one of the most significant in Australia.

"We feel the result is excellent because we have been urging successive Tasmanian Governments to include all this area in the South-West National Park since 1968", he said.

Dr. Mosley said the hearing was the first to be held in the Tasmanian mining warden's court for many years and the first in Tasmania to hear conservationists' objections there.

CANBERRA'S OLD SWAMPS AND LAKES

by J.M. Dickins

(Contributed with the permission of the Director,
Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics)

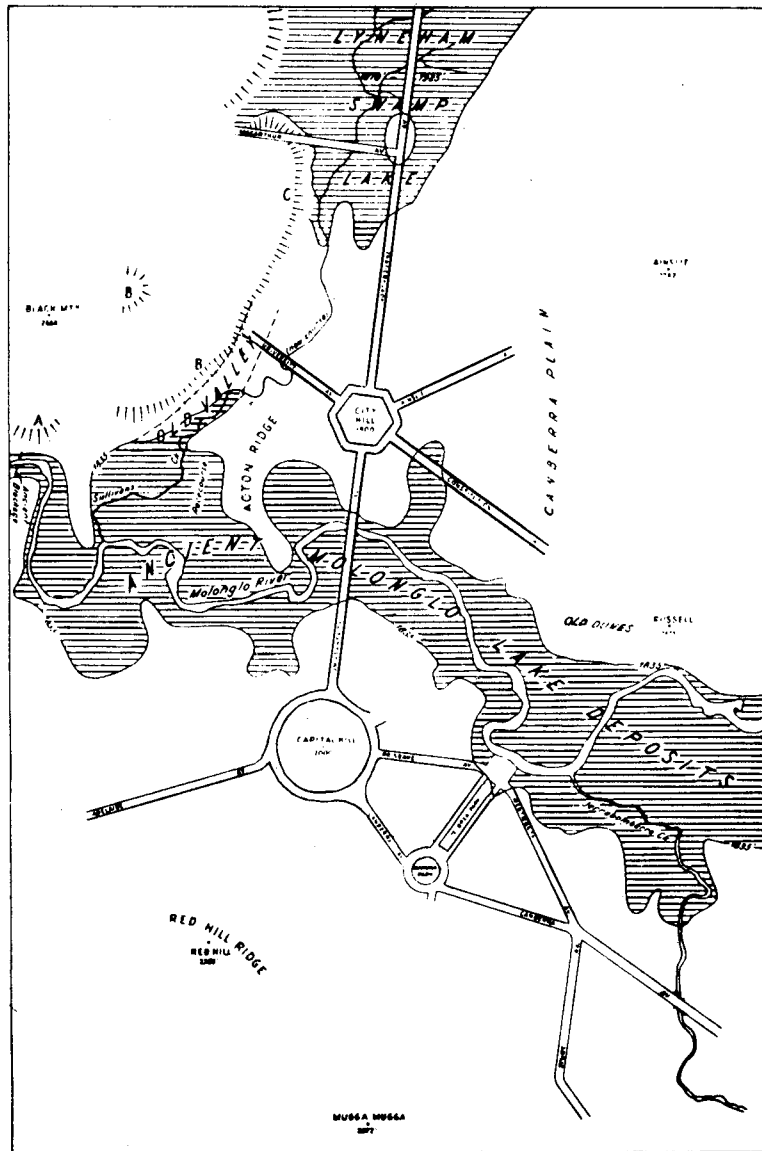
Even now the flat areas of Lyneham and Piallago drained by Sullivan's Creek and the Molonglo River stand out. Before Lake Burley Griffin filled, this low-lying flat area was even more conspicuous. It was this open flat grazing land which was attractive to the early settlers - the area around Piallago was then known as Limestone Plains.

Red Hill and Black Mountain represent residuals of hard rock which lie across the course of the Molonglo as it is gradually eroding downwards leaving a comparatively narrow channel near Black Mountain Peninsular.

During the Pleistocene Period about a million years ago, it seems, rock scree from Black Mountain blocked the Molonglo and Sullivan's Creek forming lakes and swamps to the east and north. The scree can be seen in gullies north of the Black Mountain Peninsular.

Later the barrier was removed by the river and the lake and swamps drained leaving the flats as we see them at present.

In planning Canberra, Burley Griffin make use of the flat ground to plan a series of lakes which have eventually taken the form of Lake Burley Griffin.



Diagrammatic sketch-map of Pleistocene lakes, fanglomerates, and old valleys, in Canberra.

A—Fanglomerate of the south slope of Black Mountain; B—Fanglomerates of the south-eastern slope; C—O'Connor fanglomerates. The ancient "dam-site" or blockage of the Molonglo Lake was formed by the fanglomerate A, which is now broken through by the river. "Old Valley" refers to the ancient valley of Sullivan's Creek, now filled up by fanglomerate B. "New Course" refers to the Sullivan's Creek bed as an outlet of the Lyneham Swamp Lake, after the main valley was filled up by the fanglomerate. The outlines of the Ancient Molonglo Lake are determined by the 1835 ft. contour-line. The shores of the lake consist of undissected country-rocks.

FROM THE GEOLOGY OF THE CANBERRA CITY DISTRICT
BULLETIN NO.32

"ECOLOGY ACTION BY THE TEXTBOOK" - (from the National Times, January 29 - February 3, '73)

"Little Salt Pan Creek is a textbook example of an ecological problem. The campaign to save it appears to have been equally textbook."

Little Salt Pan Creek is a microcosm of the ecology. This it is likely to remain so is due directly to a lightning campaign by residents of the suburbs around it who discovered less than 2 months ago that the Municipal Council contemplated turning it into an 80-acre garbage tip.

Australia is dotted with Little Salt Pan Creeks. This one happens to be in Sydney, a small inlet in the northern shore of the Georges River.

Last week the Little Salt Pan Basin Preservation Group were able to deposit with Bankstown Council petitions carrying more than 6,000 signatures demanding that the Council abandon its proposal to use the basin as a garbage tip.

It all began, says the Group's chairman, with a local newspaper article in early December announcing the Council's intention to establish the garbage tip. "This was the first we had heard of it. We put together a quick pamphlet and we persuaded the local milkman to deliver it on his rounds, so that everyone in the district received the pamphlet the same day with their morning milk".

The Action Group drew up a program which consisted of 15 separate research projects, ranging from a report on wildlife in the creek to investigation of the ownership of adjacent vacant land.

"The Committee assigned to find alternative sites for garbage disposal actually went up in a light plane from Bankstown airport to look for them and photograph them. In the end they came up with 18 alternative sites. Most of them were excavated sites where no ecological problems existed because of the damage already done".

INTEREST ITEM sent to the Editor by Mr. Alder. Extract is from an American magazine with margin comments by Mr. Alder.

Tips for the novice backpacker Backpacking is the latest activity that large numbers of adults-and youths-novice have borrowed from a dedicated few.

Strictly speaking, it means getting out into the woods overnight. But equipment makers have extended the term to cover day hikes. Either way, the key to making it pleasurable is a comfortable well-packed bag. A small nylon or canvas day bag without a frame is suitable for short trips (\$15 to \$30). For overnight trips you'll need a medium-sized pack and aluminium frame, which distributes the weight of your gear (\$30 to \$40). A large, multi-compartment pack, plus frame and padded hip and shoulder straps, is best for journeys of three days or more (\$40 to \$80). Top names in backpacking equipment include Alpine Designs, Camp Trails, Gerry, Himalayan, and Kelty.	<u>Comparable Australian Prices</u>
	\$3.-\$12.20
	\$7.-\$60.00

You should pack your bag so that the weight of your gear is evenly distributed. Pack your sleeping bag in the stuff bag at the

	\$7.-\$60.00 (cont.)
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Backpacking
(cont.)

bottom of the pack. Sleeping bags filled with goose down are best, because they are light, warm, compressible, and resilient (\$75-\$125). An inexpensive pad or air mattress laid under your bag will increase comfort significantly.

Light but bulky equipment - such as a change of clothing - goes into the lower compartment of your bag. Be sure to include a poncho, wind-breaker, and extra socks. Use the top compartment, above your shoulders, for heavier items, such as your tent, cooking kit, and food. A clean, waterproofed cotton or nylon tent offers good all-weather protection. Coated nylon is best for a tent floor, and it should extend up the side walls a few inches to keep moisture out. Depending on features and roominess, tents range from \$35 to \$200. \$25 +

Keep
essential
items
handy

To conserve space and weight, take freeze-dried foods. You can buy them at sporting goods stores, prepackaged in two- or four-man servings (from Rich-Moor Corp. and others).

Your first-aid kit, flashlight, bug repellent, and toiletries should go in the side and back pockets so that they're easy to reach. Reserve the uppermost flap pocket for maps, identification, hunting and fishing licenses.

KOSCIUSKO HUTS ASSOCIATION, P.O. Box 626, MANUKA. A.C.T. 2603

Recently the Kosciusko Huts Association was formed by a group of concerned walkers, fishermen and cross-country skiers, with the blessing and encouragement of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The need for this association has been growing particularly over the last few years as the numbers of people using the wilderness area grew.

The trouble with the increasing usage was that the huts couldn't stand the extra traffic. Both the weather and a steady stream of people started to take their toll on the old timber and iron buildings, and something had to be done to see that the huts did not simply collapse.

The objects of the Association are:

1. To foster enjoyment of the Kosciusko National Park by walkers, skiers, fishermen and others.
2. To advise the National Parks and Wildlife Service on the use, maintenance and development of huts in the Kosciusko National Park.
3. To assist the National Parks and Wildlife Service in the management and maintenance of huts in the Kosciusko National Park.
4. To encourage safety in the mountains, and co-operate with organisations responsible for search and rescue operations.
5. To promote conservation of the natural environment of the Kosciusko National Park.
6. To co-operate with persons or organisations whose interest, activities or objects are similar to those of the Association. (cont.)

At a meeting at Sawpit Creek the K.H.A. was constituted and Robin Miller elected as President and Reet Vallak as Secretary.

Membership of the Association is open to all and costs \$2.00 per year which should be sent to the Treasurer, P.O. Box 626, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603. The Association is going to organise, in conjunction with the NPWS, the maintenance and building of huts and shelter in the back country of the Park.

To do this we need money and labour. Membership of the association will allow us to do both. We also hope that people who use the huts will be prepared to pay a small overnight fee and this is suggested at 50¢. During the summer maintenance work parties will be organised and we'd be glad to hear from anyone willing to help.

THE LABOR PARTY'S POLICY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The following extracts are from a letter written by Mr. Tom Uren, M.P., Federal Labor spokesman for Urban Affairs and the Environment, in reply to a letter sent by Mr. Symon, President, The Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Inc: (before the election). When asked if the Labor Party would support a biological survey of Australia to determine how much natural vegetation and fauna had already been lost, how much remained and to what extent it was endangered, Mr. Uren replied "This is an excellent suggestion; indeed, one which should be implemented urgently".

Question: How much money will your Party provide for National Park acquisition?

Answer: To name a sum of money would not be appropriate; the cost would depend upon the opportunity cost of that land. We will demonstrate our concern by setting aside adequate areas of representative ecosystems in the territories.

Question: What provisions will your government make to ensure that any area in Australia which should be acquired for National Park purposes or preserved pending a full assessment, will be adequately protected from any damage due to development?

Answer: Land in Federal territories can be set aside for parks or managed according to set guidelines. Now, land in the States is a different proposition. However, a Federal Labor Government would use all means possible to ensure that any development was compatible with other land use options. Taxation controls, Federal purchase of land, and even more important, Environment, Impact and Assessment are three such tools.

Question: Will your Party bring in legislation to require all Commonwealth Agencies (including the armed services) to produce comprehensive Environmental Impact Statements before embarking on any development project?

Answer: We will bring in legislation to require Environmental Impact Statements not only of all Commonwealth Agencies but also when

- a) Commonwealth funds are spent;
- b) Commonwealth Constitutional power is involved.

Mr. Uren also stated that all Impact Statements would be released to the public.

Question: What are your Party's policies regarding population and economic growth?

Answer: We intend to commence a gradual reduction in our immigration intake. By a reduction of migration and better family planning, in the next few years we could handle a 1% growth rate while we develop in Australia a comprehensive policy on population.

The Gross National Product (G.N.P.) is the key problem ! This concentrates on resource using human activities and leaves out many worthwhile human and service activities. As such it is a useless indicator of "well being". I favour the immediate commencement of a long term investigation which will develop a more meaningful index for human "progress".

From THE NATIONAL PARKS JOURNAL... FEBRUARY, 1973

GETTING THE MESSAGE ACROSS

By a Sydney Journalist.

The environmental movement is a movement split, like the entire society, by a generation gap. The phrase is a newspaper catch-cry, but it was coined to describe a meaningful division. In the environmental movement, the gap is between long-time conservationists and latecomers.

A convert to the environmental cause, I have been a fervent saviour of the Earth for no more than three years. But that is longer than many who clamour for attention. Those on the younger side of the gap make the mistakes of passion. The newcomers are too idealistic, self-righteous, emotional and aggressive, and not interested in the wisdom of battle-scarred oldies. The youngies could learn a lot from those who have long fought to protect wildlife, to expand the park system, and so on.

But, as with any establishment, the experienced people in the movement also have a lot to learn from the youngsters. The long-term conservationists do not appreciate how much things have changed, particularly in the ways of getting the message across.

Understandably, the old conservationists grew tired of banging their heads against the wall, but the bricks have crumbled. The old conservationists then remained in their shells--but it is now fashionable to be a nature nut. The tide has turned for environmentalists. While youngsters splash and shout, the oldies keep battling against the current.

Incidentally, there is a further difference between the generations. While the old fights were over a single rare species, or an isolated encroachment on a park, the younger generation assumes the whole lot, including the human species, is in danger. The banishment of the car, the saving of the wilderness, the reduction of economic expansion, the abolition of coloured toilet paper...these are seen as inter-related issues.

Not only has the community attitude to the environment changed. But so too have conventional ideas about society. During the bleak 1950's, most people adopted a grey uniformity. Domination by American capitalism made the post-war years dull, work-oriented, illiberal. But during the sixties, society values changed to permit public

(cont.)

Getting the Message ... (cont.)

protest. People are now meant to get involved. It is now desirable for a respectable lady to park her car in front of a bulldozer to prevent it destroying the greenery. A bus-load of protesters can carry banners in front of Parliament House without ridicule.

More importantly, groups do not fearfully pretend that they are "non-political". They can come out in the open and back political candidates. While many of the new environmental groups realise they can jump about in the political arena, many of the established societies remain reserved. They timidly take a stand, although they are showing signs of an emerging radicalism. For instance, a wildlife conservation society recently sent questionnaires to candidates in the Federal elections. But the move was too half-hearted and too late--in contrast to the brilliantly successful action of the Women's Electoral Lobby. It's time to speak out.

Of course, the mad jumping about of some of the new groups has been counter-productive. In particular, vested interests mount massive campaigns against conservationists. Virtually every company with an impact on the environment has hired public relations staff or consultants to push its case. This reaction makes it imperative for conservationists to push with renewed vigour.

They should take every opportunity to spread the message. My experience is that conservationist groups rarely attempt to use the pages of the press. Smart Activists flood newsrooms with press releases. Maybe a group does not consider its latest venture newsworthy, but that should not prevent the group from sending newspapers a regular copy of their newsletter or bulletin. The worst the paper can do is throw it into the wastepaper bin. Put the Editor, the Chief-of-Staff and a friendly reporter on your mailing list. One thing to remember when supplying information to the news media--make it accurate. Nothing will stop you getting reported as fast as inaccuracy, which will certainly be brought to the attention of the editor.

While mining companies, developers and government departments have the money, the staff and the singlemindedness to pursue their ends relentlessly, conservationists rely on enthusiasm. The environmental destroyers never give up, so conservationists must never tire.

Conservationists must not only step up each campaign, but they should try to act concertedly--the generation gap must be bridged. The proliferation of groups (more than 37 supported a recent Sydney Town Hall meeting) need not hamper the movement if they keep each other informed. There are more than enough local, national and international issues to keep every tiny conservation group active through the years.

As a newspaperman, I can think of no better way to unify and stimulate the movement than a widely-circulated newsletter. Some activists recently brought out an environment newspaper, "Eco-News". I think they would be more successful attempting to produce a "confidential" type newsletter.

My argument against a newspaper is that a paper should be issued weekly, if not daily. Otherwise, it is a magazine. Conservationists can read plenty of magazine articles already. They can read innumerable books. Monthly magazines and books

(cont.)

are for thought, when action is what is wanted.

What is needed now is not another source of general information, but a lively source of day-to-day news. Something that really keeps up-to-date, like a "confidential" newsletter which comments on behind-the-scenes manoeuvres, interviews personalities in the news and lists the complete activities of the environment movement.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE NEW EARTH

1. You shall live in harmony with all the earth and with every living thing.
2. You shall have your fair share of the earth and no more.
3. You shall fight to protect the earth; it is your home.
4. You shall return to the earth all the organic treasures she freely gives you.
5. You shall make beautiful and enduring whatever is to be made.
6. You shall keep faith with future generations and be wise guardians of their inheritance.
7. You shall place necessity above greed, and wonder above wealth.
8. You shall trade only for necessary things, and demand no useless ones.
9. You shall be masters of technology and not its servants.
10. You shall come together with all your brothers and sisters and sing the joy of earth.

(Adapted from the work of the Environmental Teach-In Committee of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From "Can Men Care for the Earth? An Abington Original Paperback)

STEEL PLAN FAILS TO CUT CAN PILE

(from Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday Nov. 30th, '72.)

The steel can recovery program begun 14 months ago by BHP and can manufacturers has failed to put even a small dent in the massive problem of the throw-away empties. So far \$400,000 has been allocated for the first two years.

There has been parliamentary lobbying, advertising, public relations and promotions.

But "Herald" reporters found that in collecting used steel cans and recycling them almost nothing had been done.

As a result State Governments and municipal authorities are now becoming deeply concerned at the mountains of cans going into rubbish tips throughout the country.

They cannot be burnt by normal methods and according to experts can take from 10 to 80 years to rust away, depending on the chemical composition of the tip.

Steel can manufacturers claim that governments and most municipal authorities are not helping. They say that finally these authorities will have to share financial responsibility to dispose of the cans.

Three spokesmen, representing BHP and can manufacturers, flew to Sydney from Melbourne to defend the scheme when informed by "Herald" reporters of their investigations.

They said they were well aware from the start that the scheme, based on voluntary collection of cans, would make nothing more than a small contribution to the solution.

It was set up, they said, "for a particular reason - to meet a feeling among the community that something should be done and to give time for the updating of the municipal garbage collection system."

Reporters found that: Less than one per cent of the 4,000 million steel cans produced in Australia each year were reaching BHP's scrap metal furnaces; the recycling scheme had broken down because of the uneconomic cost of can collection and transport to BHP's factories. (Steel cans are worth \$8 to \$10 a ton, roughly 15,000 cans, delivered to recycling centres. Reporters checked numerous transport companies. The lowest quote for transport of a ton of cans over five to 10 miles was \$12.50. The highest was \$20.)

The N.S.W. Government has been considering a tax on cans and other non-returnable packaging to solve the general problem of waste disposal. (However, the BHP spokesman, Mr. Derek Sawyer, told the "Herald" that the N.S.W. Minister for the Environment, Mr. Beale, had given his company chairman assurances during private talks that he would not be proceeding with the tax legislation.)

Claims were being made in informal circles (denied by manufacturers) that the scheme was a "red herring" to combat the competition of aluminium cans and to try to convince governments that a punitive anti-pollution tax was unnecessary.

N.S.W.'s National Parks and Wildlife Service, custodian of the State's 20 national parks has decided that it will not grant future kiosk franchises to anyone selling non-returnable containers. (Park authorities said they had no problem returning bottles and aluminium cans. But nobody was interested in steel cans; they had to bury them within the parks.)

"COMPROMISE IN THE WILDERNESS BATTLE" Councils are Key to Park Proposal. (from Canberra Times, 13/1/1973), by V. & R. Rootley. (Extracts)

The National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W. has recently submitted to some local councils a proposal for an 800 square mile (approx. 500,000 acres) National Park, provisionally entitled the Deva-Tuross National Park. The area proposed, which includes most of the upper catchments of the Deva, Tuross and Biogo Rivers, would form one of the largest parks in N.S.W. It is clear, however, that the present boundary proposals represent something of a compromise and that the Forestry Commission has again succeeded in obtaining areas of Crown land which could very profitably have been added to the park, a pattern which is becoming distressingly familiar throughout the State.

The Deva in its upper reaches is surely one of the most beautiful rivers in the State. Fringed with river oak, it drops slowly to the sea, winding over a stony bed through steep valleys where rocky outcrops sometimes sport the rock orchid (*dendrobium speciosum*) and where valley sides may rise sharply 1,000 feet or more above the river bed.

Disappointingly, the proposal to preserve this exciting area for future generations has met with opposition from some of the local councils concerned, and may be in danger of foundering. Although two coastal shires, Mumbulla and Shoalhaven have supported the proposal (with some conditions in the case of Mumbulla Shire), two shires on the tablelands, Tallaganda and Monaro, have opposed the park proposal.

Tallaganda Shire opposes the park on the grounds that it would be a breeding ground for dingoes and kangaroos; Monaro Shire on the grounds that it would breed dingoes and might interfere with shire plans for roadmaking.

NEWS ITEM The West Australian, Friday, November 24th 1972.

The Environmental Protection Authority supports the principle of a half-mile wide coastal strip reserve from the Great Australian Bight to Kalbarri.

It is expected that specific examples of mining applications in the coastal strip will receive close scrutiny.

Last year a committee of enquiry into the Mining Act recommended the creation of an A-class reserve, half-a-mile wide, along 1,000 miles of coastline from the Bight to Kalbarri, 70 miles north of Geraldton.

However, the W.A. Government rejected the suggestion and it was not included in the mining legislation now before the Legislative Assembly.

The E.P.A. gave its support to the principle in its inaugural annual report for 1971-72 tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report said that the E.P.A. considered that adequate management of the coastal strip relating to mining, residential development and recreational use was of great importance in total environmental planning in W.A.

(cont.)

NEWS ITEM (cont.)

It was expected that coastal developments would continue to dominate the residential needs and desires of the population.

The coastal strip must be adequately managed so that its use would not be so heavy or concentrated that it would be self-defeating or destructive of the natural ecology.

The E.P.A. agreed with the move by the Town Planning Department to establish a sub-committee to investigate such problems. The E.P.A. would be represented on the sub-committee.

Only the Government could reach a satisfactory conclusion on the value of mineral deposits on reserves.

VALUES:

It should assess this potential value and compare it with the potential value of an area for public recreation and tourism and for the preservation of the flora and fauna.

It was not fair or reasonable to allow a private miner to prospect a reserve at his own expense and then deny him the fruits of his labours when he proved that the deposits were economically viable.

If the Government carried out the evaluation then the money used could be more than reimbursed by a system of tendering for a mining title.

The E.P.A. sounded a note of caution about conservation groups.

"The right of any individual or private group to speak out on environmental issues is recognised," the report said.

"But we consider that there is a very real possibility of leading some members of the public into unduly pessimistic or confused attitudes if statements are not made with care and forethought."

**NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION OF
THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY INC.**



P.O. BOX 457
CANBERRA CITY

The President and Members of the Committee

cordially invite you to

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LECTURE, 1973

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS : APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING AND SOLUTION AT
LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

to be delivered by

Professor F. J. Fenner, M.B.E., F.A.A., F.R.S.
Director, John Curtin School of Medical Research,
Australian National University

at the National Library Theatre

on Thursday, 22 March, 1973

7.45 p.m.

Refreshments

MEETINGS

MARCH

Date: Thursday, 15th March, at 8.00 p.m.
Place: Room 1, Griffin Centre, Civic.
Feature: Dr. Nancy Burbidge and Miss Julie Henry will speak about the proposed A.C.T. National Park.

Visitors Welcome

PUBLIC LECTURE

Date: Thursday, 22nd March at 7.45 p.m.
Place: National Library Theatre.
Feature: Professor F.J. Fenner, M.B.E., F.A.A., F.R.S., Director, John Curtin School of Medical Research, A.N.U., will speak about "Environmental Problems : Approaches to Understanding and Solution at Local, National and International Levels."

APRIL

Date: Thursday, 12th April at 8.00 p.m. (NOTE: This is the second
Place: Room 1, Griffin Centre, Civic. Thursday)
Feature: Dr. C.J. Shepherd will give an illustrated talk about "Fungi of South-Eastern Australia".

MAY

Date: Thursday, 17th May, at 8.00 p.m.
Place: Studio Room, Griffin Centre (first floor, Cooyong Street end of building)

NOTE: Change of meeting room for this month.

Feature: Dr. A.M. Gill will speak about "Manipulation of native vegetation : fire/man interplay".

MAY

SOCIAL EVENING

Date: Thursday, 10th May.
Place: Room 2, Griffin Centre, Civic.
Bring your friends who may like to join our Association.
Watch slides of our members on N.P.A. outings.

OUTINGSMARCH

Date: Saturday - Sunday, 3-4th March, 1973
 Place: Currarong and Beecroft Peninsular.
 Leader: John Baker (Phone: work 493255)
 Meet: On Princes Highway in Nowra at Greenwell Point, Crookhaven
 Heads road junction at 12 noon Saturday, 3rd.
 Feature: Camp at Currarong camping area which has good ablutions
 block. Walks to examine coastal heath, rain forest and
 geological scenery of the coastline.

NOTE: An outing form is needed.

* * * * *

MARCH

Date: Sunday, 18th March, 1973.
 Place: Tinderry Range.
 Leader: Laurie Adams (Work phone: 488772)
 Meet: At junction of Jerrabomberra Ave. and Queanbeyan-Cooma
 road (near Tralee speedway) at 9.30 a.m.
 Feature: Examine flora and topography of the lower slopes of part
 of the Tinderry Range and possibly look over an area
 affected by recent fires.

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MARCH

Date: Saturday, 24th March, 1973
 Place: Mount Majura.
 Leaders: Eddie Pook (Ph. 477775), Chris Watson (Ph. 489490)
 Meet: 1.30 p.m. in Jukes Place, Hackett.
 Feature: An easy walk around the mountain to examine vegetation
 and management of the area.

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MARCH-APRIL

Date: Saturday - Sunday, 31st March - 1st April, 1973.
 Place: Gudgenby Area.
 Leader: Julie Henry (ph. 485130)
 Meet: At upper crossing of Gudgenby River near Gudgenby homestead,
 past Rendezvous Creek at 10.30 a.m.
 Feature: Camp at Forestry hut near Middle Creek to investigate the
 immediate area.

NOTE: An outing form to be sent to the Outings Committee, Box 457,
 P.O., Canberra City, 2601, 1 week before 31st March 1973.

OUTINGS (cont.)

APRIL

Date: Saturday - Sunday, 7th - 8th April, 1973.
 Place: Dingo Flats.
 Leader: Julie Henry (ph. 485130 - H)
 Meet: At Uriarra homestead road junction at 9.30 a.m., Saturday, 7th, or 9.00 a.m. on Sunday, 8th April, 1973.
 Feature: Camping at John Shunke's property with instruction in map reading and bushcraft, arranged by Julie Henry. Members are also invited to join the campers on Sunday for a day in the bush.

NOTE: Rain may prevent access to this area, so please contact leader if doubtful.

CAMPERS: Please submit forms to Box 457, P.O., Canberra City, by Monday, 2nd April.

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APRIL

Date: Easter - April 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 25th. Since Wednesday, 25th April is a holiday, those who can take leave on Tuesday will have a six-day break and plans have been made to include these days in the programme.
 Place: The lower Snowy River area from Jindabyne down to Buchan Caves in Victoria.
 Leader: Contact Ian Currie (Phone: W. 958107; H. 958112)
 Meet: At Jindabyne Dam on Friday, 20th at 11.30 a.m.
 Feature: Camping, walking and driving trip covering Suggan Buggan, Mackillops Bridge, Pinch River, Jacobs River, Jacks Lookout and Willes.
 The area was involved in fires recently and information is being sought regarding camping areas and walks areas. Details will be made available at monthly meetings or from the Outings sub-committee.

NOTE: Forms to be in the hands of the Outings Committee by 15-4-73.

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MAY

Date: Sunday, 6th May, 1973.
 Place: Murrumbidgee River.
 Leader: Mary Barnard (Home phone - 815280).
 Meet: At Kambah Pool at 10.00 a.m.
 Feature: Walk along the river, about 3½ hours, carrying lunch which will be eaten at a suitable spot on the way. Arrangements will be made for transport of drivers at least back to Kambah.

MAY

SOCIAL EVENING : Thursday, 10th May, Room 2, Griffin Centre. Bring your friends and slides of people on N.P.A. outings.

MAY

Date: Saturday - Sunday, 19th - 20th May, 1973.
Place: Pigeonhouse Mountain near Milton. Named by Captain Cook on his voyage of discovery along the east coast of N.S.W.
Leader: Bill Adams.

NOTE: Forms in to Outings subcommittee by 13-5-73.

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MAY

Date: Saturday, 26th May, 1973.
Place: Mount Stromlo barbecue area off the Forest Drive.
Leader: Bill Watson (ph. 816601).
Meet: At junction of Stromlo road and Cotter road, at 11.00 a.m.
Feature: Social gathering with barbecue lunch. Barbecues are available in the area, but those with portable units are asked to bring them. Games for children and adults will be organised.

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SUGGESTED FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Launch trip on Lake Burley Griffin.
- Walk and camp on the Wollondilly River.
- Examination of Forestry activities in Tallaganda Shire near Bungendore.
- Exploration of Deva-Tuross river area.
- Picnic day on Blundells Flats.
- Camp in Durras Area.
- Photographic outing.

Any suggestions from members for day or week-end outings would be welcomed by the Committee, so please let us know if you have seen, or would like to go, to new and interesting places.

* * * * *

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION 1973

The National Parks Association invites its members to enter a photographic competition embracing colour transparencies, black and white or colour prints.

An award will be made for the best transparency, black and white or colour print in each of the sections below and other merit awards may be made at the discretion of the judges.

Competition judges will be announced.

All photographs must be taken in Australian Natural settings. National Park or reserve scenes would be highly suitable but surroundings outside these will not be dismissed. However, photographs depicting garden plants or domesticated animals are not eligible.

The closing date for entries is Thursday, 21st June, 1973.

COMPETITION SECTION

Close-up (flora and/or fauna)

Scenic (Landscape)

Action (motion or

Man's Impact on the Environment (good or bad)

Use the entry form included with this issue. Additional forms will be available at N.P.A. monthly meetings, or from the Competition Secretary to whom enquiries may be made (G. Lewis: phone - 48-2444 (office), or 95-6937 (home).

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY:

1. Colour transparencies must be in 2" x 2" mounts (approx.) for projection.
2. All slides must be clearly marked with the entrant's name and address and spotted in the lower left-hand corner as viewed in the upright position.
3. Prints must be not less than 8" x 6", suitably mounted, and marked with the entrant's name and address on the back.
4. The entry fee is \$1.00 for up to 20 slides or prints or a mixture of both. Not more than five (5) entries will be accepted for any one section.
5. Address all entries (post-paid) and/or correspondence to the Competition Secretary, using the form supplied with this issue. Slides not claimed after the public display (19-7-73) will be returned by mail as soon as possible thereafter.
6. The competition is open to members of the National Parks Association of the A.C.T. only.
7. All care will be taken but no responsibility will be accepted for loss or damage to entries.

NOTE: Permission may be sought from individual members to reproduce photographs for the N.P.A.'s display collection with acknowledgment to the owners if requested.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION 1973

Please print your name and address in each section of this form to assist with return mail. Include sections 1 & 2 UN CUT with your entry. Section 3 may be used to mail your entry.

1. TRANSPARENCY/PRINT ENTRY FORM		
SECTION	TITLE	LEAVE BLANK
RECEIVED	ENTRY FEE	RETURNED
NAME..... AGE (Juniors only).....		
STREET/SUBURB.....		
CITY/STATE POSTCODE.....		
TO: 2.	3. TO: COMPETITION SECRETARY, NPA PHOTO COMPETITION, 125 CARNEGIE CRES., RED HILL. A.C.T. 2603.	
.....	FROM:	
.....	
Contents: Competition Photographs returned to owner: no commercial value.		
From: National Parks Association of the A.C.T.		

The Excursions Sub-committee,
N.P.A. Inc. of the A.C.T.,
Box 457, P.O.,
CANBERRA CITY. A.C.T. 2601

I/We wish to join the outing to

on

I/We will be accompanied by

- I/We a) will proceed by private transport
- b) will need transport
- c) can provide transport for other persons.

I and my guests agree to be bound by the rules and by-laws of the Association and to take part in the above field outing entirely at our own risk.

NAME ADDRESS

PHONE NO. - HOME WORK

SIGNATURE

The Excursions Sub-committee,
N.P.A. Inc. of the A.C.T.,
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