



The Friends of Belair Park

Volunteers working for Conservation
Established 1985
BEST NEWSLETTER 1996.

NOVEMBER 1997

PRESIDENTS REPORT .

My Dear Friends.

This year is passing so quickly - with so many things of interest happening since our last newsletter, three things of note occurred, within our Friends' group.

Firstly, in September, Dr Ralph Foster kindly deputised for Mrs Enid Robertson, in leading the Professor Cleland Walk. Ralph is a comparatively new member of F.O.B.Pk, but he delighted approximately seventy people who listened attentively to his wit and knowledge of a variety of trees in the Park. We were extremely grateful for his kindness, filling in for Enid who was unwell.

The Annual Friends' Forum at Kangaroo Island was held over the weekend of 10th - 12th October, and was well attended. I should like to encourage new members to consider attending the next Friends' Forum, to be held at Meningie and hosted by the Friends' of the Coorong.

Also in October, some of our members participated in the "Weedbuster Week" - which was intended to encourage members of the community to join us in weeding the Belair National Park. Some very agreeable people joined us, and we hope we shall keep some of them as Friends'. There are still an enormous amount of invasive weeds to eliminate!

I shall conclude by thanking everyone for their help and co-operation during the year - it has been busy but pleasurable

Very sincerely yours
Lynda Knight.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

During the winter months, Beth Pitman made a determined effort to procure F.O.B.Pk pullover's, with our logo of the Adelaide Rosella, imprinted on them. We are all very grateful for her hard work, which involved quite a deal of negotiating - and sincere thanks are extended to her for her labours. The blue pullover's are very attractive.

MEMBERSHIP.

We wish to welcome new members Aileen Gregory, Dara Gorecki, Mark Smytherman and Ben Winnall to our ranks.

We now have over 70 financial members.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE BEARERS 1998.

Please help us to get off to a good start next year by considering the Office bearers for 1998 before the AGM on Saturday February 7 th.

All nominations must have the approval of the person you are nominating.

Nominations to be given to the present Secretary, Beth Pitman, by 31st December. They can be phoned to 8 276 9260 or sent to 1/4 Price Ave, Lower Mitcham. 5062.

Please find nomination forms attached to back of newsletter.

INVENTORY AND VALUATION.

We are requested to do a stocktake covering all our furniture, tools and equipment and then prepare a valuation for the Annual Financial Statement. Will all members please ensure all Friends' property is returned to the Volunteer Centre by no later than our December monthly meeting. (Saturday 5th December 1997.)

Eric Cole.

TUESDAY WALKS.

We have not missed a "Tuesday Walk" due to rain this year - although we all realise how dry the Park is, and wish that the plants had received more moisture. However, we were thrilled to find the Mayfly orchids, as well as Helmets, Gnats, Curtas, Cuculata, Nodding Greenhoods etc, earlier in the Spring. Now the "Spiders" are in full flower, as well as many other lovely species of native flora.

Recently, we ended a walk by visiting Beverly and Dan Jaegers home and garden to view their tame Bandicoots.

On average, sixteen Friends' enjoy each of our walks - but more are welcome.

Lynda Knight.

WORKING BEES.

Friday Working Bees. Since our last Newsletter, Project 7 has been completed. Five Fridays were spent on the area between the Western Entrance and the Belair Station and one Friday on Project 8. Although this Western area has not been thoroughly gone over, we hope to spray the few Blackberries and Blowfly Bush remaining after the two applications of spray that were put on over the last two years.

The "Weedbusters" week I am pleased to say produced two extra volunteers on the only Friday we worked since. As you are aware Friday 13 th October was just a little bit wet.

During "Weedbusters" week all regular working Bees were suspended, that is the Tuesday, Friday and our mid month Sunday one.

"Weedbusters' Week. This was a very interesting exercise, which was supported by our Friends, my sincere thanks to all those who gave so much time to this project, overall we achieved a good result with 159 person hours of weeding. This was made up of 89 hours by the Friends and the rest by Paul and the new volunteers. We had 4 new volunteers during the week and 18 on the weekend. I was disappointed with the number during the week but Saturday and Sunday was satisfying.

I tried to arrange to have the number of volunteers attending each session starting at 9 am and 1 pm daily, but was unable to do so. This put a burden on the Friends having to "man" every session hoping somebody would turn up. With only 4 volunteers for the five working days most sessions had none.

Instead of going home when no volunteers came, each of the Friends' "manning" the session decided to do two hours work anyway. As a result a large area of Boneseed was removed. Another plus for the Friends from "Weedbusters" week is we have gained some new members.

Please note new starting time on Fridays of 8 am.

Doug Riley.

PROFILE - BETH PITMAN.

I was born in Adelaide, but spent much of my early years in the country. We moved every three years as my father was a Methodist minister. I have a younger brother, close in age, so we did most things together.

We always moved in April, not at the start of the school year, so it was difficult settling into new schools and making new friends. I attended 10 Primary schools and 3 Secondary schools. In the war years we moved around even more while my Father was away as an Air Force Chaplain. Some of the country towns I lived in were Cowell, Bute, Ardrossan, Murray Bridge, Renmark and Naracoorte.

In 1949 I came back to Adelaide for my last two years schooling and then went on to Adelaide Teachers College where I did a Primary School teaching course. Single women teachers were moved around frequently, so I taught in quite a number of schools. My "country service" was at Uraidla. I was Chief Assistant at Salisbury North, Croydon Park and finally at Forbes (Plympton), which had the largest Primary school enrolment in the State at that time, over 1800.

After teaching for 11 years I married Ron at the end of 1963 and we have two daughters Catherine and Sally. I stayed home for 7 years while the girls were young and then returned to teaching. Fortunately I was able to teach nearby at Belair and Blackwood. I taught for 25 years in all, retiring in 1984.

In my younger days I played quite a lot of competition tennis in Church teams and also played netball, enjoyed swimming and dancing. I was also involved in Church youth activities.

Since retiring we have had more time for activities in the local community, being involved in A R P A at Blackwood, Mitcham Hills Garden Society and Blackwood Uniting Church. I have been attending craft groups at the Church for about 10 years. I enjoy table tennis, indoor bowls, walking, reading, going to live shows and the cinema, watching tennis, cricket and football.

I have been a member of F.O.B.Pk for twelve years, have been on the committee for much of that time, Minute Secretary and Secretary for 4 years, and supported Ron when he was President. We have attended 10 Forums.

WALKS WITH NATURE. SUNDAY 17 th AUGUST

The Nature Conservation Society of S.A. (N.C.S.S.A.) asked the F.O.B.Pk to provide leaders for Walks in Belair National Park. Bev and Dan Jaeger and I agreed. Peter Bird from N.C.S.S.A provided plenty of information and a map.

The walk covered the North Eastern section of the Park from Waverley Lodge down Yulti Wirra Track, past the waterfalls, which are feed by the Workanda Creek, through Echo Tunnel and on to Farm Oval for lunch. Our return was via Queen's Jubilee Drive. The walk took a total of 2.5 hours and covered 8 Kms.



Plants we spotted included Bluebeard orchids or *Caladenia deformis*, *Tetratheca*, *Drosera* sundew and Greenhoods as well as the white climbing Clematis or Old Man's beard. Thanks to Bev and Dan, who pre walked the trail on the Friday, I knew where to find the orchids.

We were a small band of eight, bravely facing the cold but dry day. One couple told me they took Vision Impaired people for walks along the Torrens Linear Park each Tuesday. One man was so interested in orchids he came equipped with three books on orchids. A mother and daughter who knew the park well, but had never walked in this area before. The other two ladies liked walking. It was an enjoyable morning.

Walks with Nature last used Belair National Park in 1991.

Judith O'Hara.



13 TH ANNUAL FORUM FRIENDS OF PARKS INC.FORUM.

The Hosts for the Forum were the Friends of Community Liaison, Friends of Kangaroo Island, Kangaroo Island Western District Parks and Friends of Cape Gantheame C.P. supported by Community Liaison and Friends of Old Government House.

The Theme of the Forum was Wilderness and Wildlife.

Nine members of F.O.B.Pk attended the Forum: Ann and Gill Ross, Ruth and Doug Riley, Beth and Ron Pitman, Lynda Knight, Joyce Underdown and Judith O'Hara. Thanks to Ann and Gill's forethought it was arranged for us to hire a minibus for the weekend. This was very convenient and cut costs considerably.

Arriving there on the Thursday we had a look around Kingscote and went for a run out to Stokes Bay.

On the Friday we visited Clifford's Honey Farm. Kangaroo Island introduced Ligurian bees in 1881 from Italy. It has been a isolated population ever since and is now the only pure strain of these bees left in the world. They are excellent honey gatherers, the islands flora produces a good range of honey. The next stop was a visit to Bev and Larry Turner's Emu Ridge Eucalyptus Oil plant. This unique oil is the only one of its kind in the world. The oil is distilled from the Narrow Leaf Mallee (*Euc. Cneorifolia*) which responds well to pruning. A truly natural product, which was once one of the Islands major industries. Back at Kingscote Oval for a BBQ tea followed by guest speakers, the 1st Forum session and group awards. Friends' of Belair Park received an appreciation award for Weed Management in the Park, Allen Holmes Director of D N E R did the presentations, with David Barrington, Crown Lands and Parks Branch, reading the citations. Guest speakers were Trevor Naismith (Hawker) and David Bulman, Lake District U.K. (on exchange.) They gave a lively slide presentation of "A Year in the Lake District. U.K."

On the Saturday we had a full day excursion to Park and Wilderness areas of Flinders Chase. First stop was Seal Bay, then on to Vivonne Bay and the beautiful Kelly Hill caves, where we had lunch. At Cape du Couedic, where New Zealand fur seals were either frolicking in the turbulent pools or resting, we were captivated by Admirals Arch, Remarkable Rocks and the wild waves. Back in Kingscote, at the Town Hall we had the Forum dinner, catered for by the local Netball Club. The compare Michael Wilson invited the Mayor Janice Kelly to extend an official welcome to the Island. The guest speaker Dr Stephen Garnett's subject was "The Kangaroo Island Glossy Black Cockatoo and its rescue programme"



On the Sunday, with Allen Holmes as chair, we were welcomed to the Forum by Host Chairpersons, Garth Jackson and Steve Berris. The Roll Call involved some 170 people and was colourful with many people wearing their Group's distinctive 'T' shirt or pullover, this included our group. This was followed by the official opening by the C E O of D N E R John Scanlon.

The Soapbox session snippets included an update on the Koala population control measures, *Phytophthora Cinnamoni* (Die Back) on Kangaroo Island. David Moyle, President of North Parks Foundation of S A Inc., spoke on the need to tap into the corporate dollar but pointed out that in British Columbia there is no corporate investment in parks whereas in the U S investors are invited to participate. A motion was passed to the effect that we maintain total control over our Parks system whatever happens. On Concession cards it was officially announced that the old policy was overridden and a new policy has been adopted with Gold Passes, Green Passes and an Orange Pass to be used as a reward for volunteer work and others in Parks.

After lunch the Individual Awards Ceremony was conducted by John Scanlon. Doug and Ruth Riley received one for their contribution to F.O.B.Pk

The Forum was closed by Phil Hollows, District Ranger, on behalf of Friends' of Coorong hosts of the 1998 Friends' Forum. We travelled back to Penneshaw by bus, Sealink Ferry to mainland, then bus again to Adelaide. We arrived back with a sense of marvel that the whole weekend had come together and how close, yet so wonderfully far away Kangaroo Island is.

Ron Pitman.

THE NAME OF RED RIVER GUM

The red river gum is one of the most wide-spread species of *Eucalyptus*, being found in all states except Tasmania and from southernmost Victoria to Arnhem Land'. Despite its ubiquity, it is a curious fact of botanical nomenclature, that for over 100 years its scientific name was *Eucalyptus rostrata*. Moreover, this name was not widely recognised until as late as 1847, nearly 60 years after the genus was defined, and 80 years after Banks botanised the NSW coast on Cook's first voyage of 1768-1771.

Even more curious is the fact that British botanists never got round to differentiating the genus to which the dominant tree in Australia belonged from *Metrosideros* in which the Eucalypts were included by Banksⁱⁱ. Rather, the genus *Eucalyptus* was erected in 1788 by the French botanist Charles-Louis L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746-1800)ⁱⁱⁱ, based on a specimen of *Eucalyptus obliqua* collected on Cook's third voyage, (1776-1780), at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, off the south-east coast of Tasmania, by David Nelson^{iv} (?-1789), Kew gardener and "assistant botanist"^v. In his proposal to publish rare plants in cultivation in Britain, L'Héritier promised to name any new genera after English botanists. In the event he failed to keep his promise, and in his book *Sertum Anglicum*^{vi} (written in Latin^{vii}) only 7 of the 13 new genera he erected do commemorate British botanists.^{viii}

As was customary, L'Héritier based the Generic name on classical Greek roots^{ix}: Eu (Eu)=Good /well, (as in Eucharist) + *καλυπτος, η, ον* (kalyptos, e, on)=covered, from *καλυπτω* (kalypto) = I cover, because the stamens are covered by a cap composed of the fused sepals and petals. Despite being an aristocrat and land owner, L'Héritier supported the French revolution, and although he was imprisoned during the reign of terror he survived, but lost his fortunes, and was obliged to work at the



Ministry of Justice^x. He published no botanical works after 1795. In 1800 he was murdered outside his home, possibly by his own estranged son.^{xi}

A distinguishing feature of the red river gum is the prominent beak on the calyptra^{xii}. There is Latin verb *rodo, rodere* to gnaw, from which the words rodent, erode and corrode are derived. *Rodo* also gave rise to the noun *rostrum*, the part of an animal that does the gnawing, i.e. the beak of a bird, or the snout of an animal, from which was derived the botanical epithet *rostrate, =beaked*.^{xiii} Because of the beak on the calyptra, when, in 1847, the German botanist Diederich F.L. von Schlechtendal (1794-1866), described the River red gum, he named it *Eucalyptus rostrata*, and for more than 100 years the name was universally used in Australian floras, and by the Australian timber trade.

The Spanish botanist abbé Antonio José Cavanilles (1745-1804) had already used the name *Eucalyptus rostrata*^{xiv} in 1797 for a specimen collected in March 1793 near Port Jackson^{xv}, probably^{xvi} by Luis Néé (flor.1780-1803) botanist on the Malaspina expedition^{xvii} to NSW. However in 1806^{xviii} C.H.Persoon(1755-1837) considered this specimen to be a variety of *E. robusta* which had been described by J.E.Smith in 1795^{xix} i.e. Cavanilles' specimen is now *E. robusta* Smith var. *rostrata* (Cav.)Pers.

In 1027 an Order of Italian monks founded a monastery on the *Campo Maladoni* outside Naples, and with the passage of time the name of the place was applied to the Order, and became shortened to *Camalduli*^{xx}. In the 1950s a catalogue was discovered which contained the names of species growing in the garden of the monastery of the Camalduli^{xxi}. This list^{xxii}, which had been published first in 1829 by another German botanist, Frederick Dehnhardt (1787-1870), Chief Gardener at the Naples botanical garden, contained, in the second edition of 1832, a description of the River red gum under the name *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, after the site where the specimen was collected^{xxiii}. Dehnhardt's specimens are at the Natural History Museum in Vienna^{xxiv}.

This validly published 1832 name has priority over the 1847 name of von Schlechtendal, so we have the curious anomaly that the most widespread tree in Australia is named after an obscure Italian monastic order^{xxv}, and is *E.camaldulensis* Dehnh.^{xxvi}

Eucalyptus camaldulensis is not the only Eucalypt to be named from specimens introduced into cultivation in other overseas countries, often in botanical gardens^{xxvii}). According to *Flora of Australia* Vol.19, as well as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, the holotype of *E.elata* was also gathered in the garden of the Camalduli in Italy. *E.marginata* was named from a specimen in Kew Gardens, England, *E.amplifolia* from plantations in Algeria, *E.diversifolia* in the Jardin Botanique de Toulon, France. The type of *E.molluccana* is from cultivation in Amboyna, Indonesia, despite its natural geographical range from SE Queensland to NSW. Similarly the figs *Ficus rubiginosa* (often grown as a house plant) and *F.coronata*, both endemic in Australia, were first described from plants introduced into botanical gardens overseas^{xxviii}. The types of *Acacia myrtifolia* and *A. suaveolens* were cultivated plants growing in the garden of Sion House, England: the types of *A.uncinata*, *A.paradoxa* and *A.pubescens* were plants cultivated in France and the type of *A.mearnsii* was cultivated in East Africa!^{xxix}

Other examples include *Chenopodium auricomiforme*, a native Australian species that was first described from Switzerland, where it had been introduced in waste Australian wool (=shoddy^{xxx}), used as fertilizer^{xxxi}], as was *Geococcus fiedleri* (= *G.pusillus*), first described from Germany^{xxxii}. Conversely *Lampranthus tegens*

(Aizoaceae), a native of South Africa, was first described from specimens introduced and naturalised in Australia^{xxxiii}

by R. C. Foster

ⁱ G.M.Chippendale & L.Wolf(1981),*The Natural Distributiin of Eucalyptus in Australia*, Aust.Nat.Parks & Wild.Serv.,p.159 & *Flora of Australia*, Vol.19, Map 402

ⁱⁱ *Metrosideros* Banks ex Gaertner. *Metrosideros salicifolia/obliqua*=*Eucalyptue cebra* F.Mueller see J.C.Beaglehole (1962),*The Endeavour Journal of Joseph Banks 1768-1771*. Sydney,Angus & Robertson, Vol.II,p.xii.

ⁱⁱⁱ L'Héritier's interest in botany started in 1772 when he was appointed Superintendent of the waters and forests of the Paris region, a post normally regarded as a sinecure but which, with charateristic honesty, he chose to take seriously: see F.A.Stafleu (1963)L'Heritier de Brutelle: the man and his work .In "*Sertum Anglicum, Facsimile with critical studies and a translation*", Hunt Botanical Library,Pittsburgh

^{iv} Having survived the epic voyage on the cutter with Bligh's party on the ill fated bread-fruit expedition, Nelson perished of exposure and fever on Timor , see N.Hall (1978) *Botanists of the Eucalypts*,C.S.I.R.O.,p.101.

^v Assistant to Wiliam Anderson ,surgeon on the *Resolution* (ibid.). The Anderson-Nelson Collections are in the British Museum(Natural History) see G.Badger (1988), *The Explorers of the Pacific*, Kangaroo Press, p.111.

^{vi} *Sertum* (L.)=a wreath or garland of flowers, *Anglicum*=of England, hence "A garland of English Flowers". However this publication contained descriptions of hardly any English native species, but rather rare plants which were cultivated in the gardens around London and especially in the Royal gardens at Kew. So as well as *Eucalyptus obliqua*, L'Héritier describes such plants as *Agapanthus*.(South Africa),*Crinum* (Canariy Islands), *Rhamnus* sp (N.America),*Amaryllis* (Buenos Aires,Peru),etc.

^{vii} and illustrated by Pierre-Joseph Redouté and James Sowerby

^{viii} and most of these have been long sunk in synonymy!

^{ix} (compare *Astroloma Astron* (Gk-a star) + *Loma*-(Gk.-a fringe,*Tragopogon* (*Tragus* Gk. a male goat + *Pogon* Gk. a beard)).

^x Later a position as *member résidant* in the *Premier Class de L'Institut national* restored his fortunes and he died a relatively wealthy man, Stafleu (1963),p.xxxiv

^{xi} see F.A.Stafleu (1963) *Ibid*.

^{xii} A similar beak is found on *E. tereticornis* Sm. and J.H.Willis(1972),*A Handbook to Plants in Victoria*,Melb.Uni.Press.,p. 432 says that the distinction between Victorian populations of *E. camaldulensis* and of *E. tereticornis* is "trifling".

^{xiii} The word *rostrum* was also applied metaphorically to the beak-like prow of war-ships, which wase used to ram enemy vessels, and when, in 338BC, the Romans won a sea battle off Antium (modern Anzio), the prows of ships captured from the Antiates were used to decorate the platform for public speakers in the Forum at Rome. In due course all such platforms came to be called a *rostrum*, hence our word *rostrum* for an elevated platform from which speakers lecture. J.V.R.Marchant & J.F.Charles (Ed.25,1948) *Cassell's Latin Dictionary*,Cassell & Co,London,p.492

^{xiv} *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* 4,23,t.342, see Chapman (1991),p.1274. Cavanilles named his specimen *Eucalyptus robustus*, but trees by convention are feminine hence *E. robusta*, and *E.rostrata*

^{xv} see A.D.Chapman(1991),*Australian Plant Names*,AGPS,p.1274

^{xvi} Chippendale in *Flora of Australia* Vol. 19. p 446 says "collector unknown"

^{xvii} This Spanish scientific expedition led by Chevalier Don Alexandro Malaspina di Mulazzo (1754-1809) was a cover for espionage on behalf of the Spanish crown. Following the 1494 Papal treaty of Tordesillas and the 1529 Agreement of Saragossa, Spain claimed all territory in the Pacific, and this was recognised in the Anglo-Spanish treaty of 1606 and the 1670 Treaty of Versailles. Britain covertly intended Cook's annexation of eastern Australia as a challenge to Spanish interests in Chile and the Philippines, and his voyages occasioned diplomatic protests to Britain by Spain, France and the Netherlands, [see King 1992,1994].

- ^{xviii} L.D.Pryor and L.A.S.Johnson (1976) *A Classification of the Eucalypts*, ANU, p. 89 state that *E.rostrata* actually is *E. camaldulensis*. Chippendale in *Flora of Australia* Vol 19. includes *E.robusta* var *rostrata* under "Doubtful names"
- ^{xix} In *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland*, 39, t.13, see Chapman (1991) p.1274
- ^{xx} W.M.Dixon & H.J.C.Grierson (Eds.1909) *The English Parnassus*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, p.770
- ^{xxi} J.M.Black, *Flora of South Australia* Part III, p.627. Hall((1978) mentions only the Count of Camalduli, for whom Dehnhardt also worked, and the district of Camalduli.
- ^{xxii} *Catalogus plantarum horti Camaldulensis* (1829, 2nd Ed.1832), see Chapman(1991), p.1216
- ^{xxiii} If Denhardt described a flowering and fruiting specimen, the question then arises as to how such a mature specimen came to be in the garden of the Camalduli as early as 1832.
- ^{xxiv} Hall((1978), p.46.
- ^{xxv} But not that obscure, because the poet, Robert Browning mentions them(as the *Camaldolese*) in Line 139 of his poem "Fra Lippo Lippi", see Dixon & Grierson (1909).
- ^{xxvi} As well as *E.rostrata* other published names for *E.camaldulensis*, now sunk in synonymy or transferred to vars of other species include *E. acuminata* Hook. (1848), *E.longirostris* F.Muell. ex Miq.,(1856), *E.tereticornis* var *rostrata* Ewart.(1915). W.F.Blakely (1924, 2nd Ed.1955) *A Key to the Eucalypts* distinguishes 5 vars. of *E.camaldulensis*.
- ^{xxvii} but also from specimens grown by nursery men,(e.g. *Kennedia dilatata*, "drawing made in Mr.Knight's Nursery in April last", (Chapman,(1991) *Australian Plant Name Index*, AGPS,p.1714), and in the gardens of private individuals (e.g. *Kennedia nigricans* "from the garden of Boyd Miller, Esq. of Colliers Wood", (Chapman, p.1715).
- ^{xxviii} *Flora of Australia* Vol.3 pp.42 & 59.
- ^{xxix} T.Tame(1992), *Acacias of South East Australia*, Kangaroo Press, pp 142,122-3,183. cf *A.dealbata*, ibid, 190
- ^{xxx} According to D.McClintock, 1966) *A Companion to Flowers*, London: G.Bell & Sons, p.177, over 500 plant species were isolated from shoddy in Britain between 1946 and 1961
- ^{xxxi} *Flora of Australia* Vol.4 p.144
- ^{xxxii} Neither spp. is listed in *Fl.Europea*, so presumably they have not persisted.
- ^{xxxiii} *Flora of Australia* Vol.4, p.33, *Flora of New South Wales* Vol. 1, p.197

DATES TO REMEMBER.!

- Next meeting December 5th at 1 pm. We hope to have as Guest Speaker Steve Glistron, exchange Ranger from Washington state, U.S.A
- Friday 19th December ' Friends' Christmas - Birthday Tea.
- No meeting in January 1998.
- A.G.M. February 7th 1998.
- Catering for D N E R lunch February 24th



DEADLINE FOR NEXT NEWSLETTER.

FRIDAY 20 th FEBRUARY 1998.

*Best wishes for a very Merry Christmas
and a happy New Year*



NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS BEARERS FOR 1998

Please help us to get off to a good start next year by considering the officers bearers for 1998 *before* the A G M on February 7th.

All nominations must have the approval of the person you are nominating.

Nominations to be in the hands of the present Secretary (Beth Pitman) by 31-12-97.

They can be telephoned in to 8276 9260 or sent to 1/4 price Ave., Lower Mitcham, 5062.

POSITION

NOMINEE

President

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Nominated by

Vice President

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Nominated by

Secretary

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Nominated by

Treasurer

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Nominated by

Newsletter Editor

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Nominated by

Membership Secretary

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Nominated by

Membership Officer

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Nominated by

Committee Member

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Nominated by

Committee Member

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Nominated by

The two committee members will be allocated specific responsibilities by the President.