



BOAB BULLETIN

No. 71

December 2005

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

commencing at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. at

Shenton Park Community Centre, corner Onslow and Herbert Roads

Wednesday, 7 December 2005

Geoffrey Bolton (Historian, Murdoch)

'The last years of Moola Bulla, 1949–1955'

Wednesday, 1 February 2006

'Cruising the Kimberley Coast'

**Mark this one in next year's diary now, and join us to hear
a selection of speakers on this interesting topic.**

INCREASED HOSPITALITY FEE FOR VISITORS

The December meeting will include our end-of-year catered supper and, because of the higher cost, the Society will be asking a \$4.00 hospitality fee from non-members.

The fee will return to the usual \$2 for the February meeting.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP FOR 2006

Members will receive their renewal slips in January. The cost of membership will be the same as it was for 2005. The Membership Secretary would appreciate members waiting until they receive their slips before they post their subscriptions to the Society. The enthusiasm that leads to early payments is valued but, when coupled with offerings from the President's wine cellar, it can play havoc with the mailing list.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Well, another year is drawing to a close, and Kimberley Society members and guests have enjoyed an interesting selection of speakers at the regular monthly meetings. We are still managing to find interesting speakers and topics with enough variety to keep people interested, but we are always on the lookout for topical subjects that inform and entertain our members. We are currently putting the program for 2006 together, and any ideas you have are welcome.

We also need help to keep the Society running, and could use help with secretarial, treasury, newsletter areas, as well as setting up the meeting venue and organizing suppers. Talk to me or any of the committee members at the next meeting if you can help.

Make sure you make it to the next meeting to hear Geoffrey Bolton talking on Moola Bulla's last years. And enjoy the Christmas supper!

Have a safe and happy Christmas, and please join in our activities next year.

Mike Donaldson

AUSTRALIAN OF THE YEAR AWARDS

Congratulations to Kimberley Society member Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton, AO, on his selection as Western Australia's Australian of the Year. Described by the *Sunday Times* as 'one of the nation's most eminent historians and socio-political commentators, Professor Bolton impressed the judges as a role model whose 'national and international reputation as a scholar reflected wonderfully on all Australians'. He will now be considered, with the winners from the other states and territories, for the honour of being selected as the 2006 Australian of the Year.

Congratulations, too, to Shulyn Hunter, who was named as a State-level finalist in the WA Young Australian of the Year in recognition of her role as an Indigenous Youth Leader in Broome. The winner in her category was Simone McMahon, who was recognised for her strong advocacy of organ donation.

The winners of the Local Hero awards are announced in conjunction with the Australia Day Awards. This year, the WA regional Local Hero is Margaret O'Neill, an optometrist from Kununurra.

BIDYADANGA 2005

Until 23 December, Short St Gallery in Broome will be presenting an exhibition of recent works from the Yulparija artists of Bidyadanga. The artists include Jan Billycan, Alma (Kalaju) Webou, Bertha Linty, Daniel Walbidi, Margaret Baragurra, Weaver Jack, Sally (Liki) Nanii, Mary Meribida, and Donald Moko. The invitation to the opening, which was held on 26 November, carried an image of *Kirriwirri 2005*, acrylic on canvas, by Jan Billycan. Kirriwirri, which is a jila (living water), is the birth place of the artist's family and is located in ilyarra country where she grew up.

A complementary show of beautiful smaller works from Bidyadanga accompanies the *Bidyadanga 2005* exhibition. That show, titled *Short On Size*, presents a selection of recent works on paper by the Yulparija artists Weaver Jack, Donald Moko, Mary Meribida, Spider Kalbybidi, Bertha Linty, Margaret Baragurra, Daisy Bullen, Jan Billycan and Sally Liki Nanii.

STONE STRUCTURES OF THE WEST KIMBERLEY

On 7 September 2005, Sue O'Connor of the Australian National University delivered a PowerPoint presentation to the Kimberley Society. A pioneer archaeologist in the area, Sue O'Connor started fieldwork in the Kimberley in 1985 looking for sites, such as shell middens and caves, that would indicate the antiquity of Aboriginal occupation of the coasts and islands. She surveyed 13 islands in the Buccaneer Archipelago including Sunday, Long, Mermaid, Cockatoo, Koolan, Macleay, Rankin, Lizard and High Clifty and the Wood and Montgomery Islands. These islands varied in topography. Many were high, steep sided, with little habitable ground with few beaches and mangrove inlets (eg Koolan). Others are very small low and flat. For example, High Clifty, the smallest island, is only 1km by 300m, but at low tide its reef is exposed as the largest inshore reef in Western Australia – some 130 km². Like most other smaller islands, it is poor in terrestrial resources but rich in fish, shellfish, turtle, dugong and nesting seabirds.

High Clifty stimulated Sue's interest – it has tens of hundreds of metres of built stone structures and surface scatters of thousands of chert stone artefacts. The structures take many forms from long meandering lines, geometric patterns, to substantial walled structures roughly circular in shape with narrow entrances. There are also standing stones, cairns, some with central supporting stones, and paving over some of the floors.

What is the function of these structures?

Were they built by Macassan trepangers or European castaways as some of Sue's colleagues had suggested, or were they built by the ancestors of the Aboriginal people who use the islands to the present day? They are associated with numerous stone artefacts, grindstones, baler shell bowls and subsistence remains but no pottery or metal fragments. Also Aboriginal traditional owners attest their Aboriginal origins – Sam Woolagoodja in the 70s told Valda Blundell that they were windbreaks supporting paperbark and spinifex coverings – she said they were known as *Windjarnugu*. Khaki Stumpagee and Sam Umbaggi said they were wet season houses built on stone to allow the water to drain out, (no surface water meant they could not be used in the dry). They also said the basal grinding stones associated with the structures were used for grinding metal harpoon heads and they still had rust staining on the horizontal surfaces.

Sue excavated down to 20cm in the sediment in one site (HC2) and found fish bone, turtle carapace fragments and many thousands of stone artefacts (average density of 143 per 5cm per m²). Significantly, no metal, glass or pottery fragments were found within the structure. There was not sufficient material from the excavation for C14 dating but a Baler shell embedded in the surface sediments was dated at 370+/- 50 bp. Thus, the structures are of Aboriginal construction – many are house bases and others are associated with religious/ceremonial activities.

Why build these structures?

Possible reasons:

- The rich reef resources could sustain a mobile population moving between islands.
- Populations living on small islands needed to demarcate social space.
- Protection from raiders from the mainland
- Plentiful supply of suitable stone (ripple sandstone) that had to be moved to allow occupation and was a ready-made building material.
- Love identified High Clifty as the "sacred place of the Yanjibai".

Rankin Island has a similar range of stone structures including a long (over 100 metres) stone wall built on a natural raised cobble beach about 2m above high tide level. Sue initially thought this very long stone wall had a ceremonial purpose. However Len Zell (UNE) suggested it might be a fish trap but even the 2m higher sea level around ca.5000 BP (Peter Flood, UNE) would not be enough for it to operate effectively as a fish trap. Zell dated the coral in the wall at ca.4500 BP. As the high energy pebble beach probably formed after the sea level rise but before the mangrove embayment, this date might be expected for coral lying on the surface. The wall may well have been built thousands of years later. Photographs of the wall emphasised its incredible length.

There are other features on Rankin such as deep pits or depressions in the back of the pebble beach that are filled with evidence of stone working – called “tool pools” by Zell. There are bifacially flaked quartzite cobbles and flakes which are obviously produced from a different form of cobble core to the cores the bifaces are made on. Zell called these bifacially flaked cobbles “axes”. However Sue believes that they are more likely to be preforms for biface or point production rather than axe preforms. Kimberley axes are usually made of volcanics and are fully or partially ground, whereas large spearpoints are commonly made of quartzite. All recorded examples of biface or point production are made of flakes and blades; not by producing pebble-core preforms. Sue showed pictures of these tools and preforms.

Other pits in the rock pavement behind the beach, near the vegetation zone do not seem to be the same as the “tool pools”. They have no evidence for stone working and may have resulted from digging for yams.

The Kimberley stone structures are unique in their density and enormous variety in Australia and possible the world especially as they are so prolific on tiny offshore islands. They deserve further documentation and research. Other than the rich sea resources, is there any other reason that they are so prolific on tiny offshore islands? Is it possible to date them with the newer dating methods? What was their purpose?

At the conclusion, Sue thanked Mike Donaldson and the Kimberley Society for bringing her to Perth for the following weekend’s Rock Art Seminar; the people at One Arm Point and Mowanjum who guided her first efforts at seafaring; Len Zell for rekindling her interest in the stone structures; and Moya Smith for introducing her to the Kimberley in 1984.

Margaret Larke (drawing on the PowerPoint presentation)

KALUMBURU MUSEUM

At Dawn Casey’s talk, which has yet to be summarised for the newsletter, one member asked whether anything is being done to ensure the preservation of the museum materials at Kalumburu. One of our Kununurra-based members, Wendy Carter, provided the following information, which is drawn from the Kimberley Development Commission’s Annual Report for the period ended 30 June 2004:

The Commission allocated \$12,500 towards a Feasibility Study and Strategic Plan for Kalumburu Aboriginal Corporation’s Museum, Interpretive Centre and Art Centre. The intention of the community is to develop this centre to both capitalise on the commercial potential of increasing tourism visitors (currently in the vicinity of 10,000 per year) and to preserve the historical and cultural integrity of Kalumburu and the Kwini people in a sustainable manner.

REST IN PEACE

Three families long associated with the Kimberley have lost loved ones in the past two months. Jeff Rose, 90, and his wife Nan, 86, passed away in October and November respectively. They were known throughout the region for their years on Quanbun Station on the Fitzroy River, and for Nan's work (as Sister Cross) at the AIM Hospital in Fitzroy Crossing in 1943–1944. Sons Brennan and Desmond, daughter Verity, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, survive the Roses, who had retired to Mandurah.

Gordon Jangary Fitzgerald, a popular young APLO from the Halls Creek Police Station, died in a car accident on 15 October and was buried at Halls Creek. His wife Michelle, daughter Krystal, and other children to whom he was a special uncle or father survive him. His sister Mary and brother-in-law Doug Dixon currently run Margaret River Station, held by the Fitzgerald family since the late 1950s. Gordon's mother Gwen, 87, passed away three days after his death. She had been resident at Canningvale, having come south from the station some years ago.

Pauline Margaret Spry of Derby, and formerly of Broome and Katanning, has also passed away. Her funeral was held at Katanning on 5 November. The funeral notices published in Perth expressed sympathy to Ken and Ida, and Rick and Shirlee.

The thoughts of the Kimberley Society members who knew the people mentioned above will be with their families and friends. The contributions that each made to the region will not be forgotten.

Cathie Clement

SPIRIT OF THE WANDJINA 2005

Mowanjum Wandjina Artists Group has another exhibition scheduled for December. It will be opened by the Premier of W.A., the Hon Geoff Gallop at 4.45 p.m., in the lobby of Governor Stirling Tower, 197 St Georges Tce Perth, on 8 December 2005. The opening event will run from 4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

From the invitation, all the major Mowanjum artists will be represented including Donny Woolagoodja, Pudja Barunga, the Burgu brothers, Mabel King and numerous members of the Mungulu family. At the Rock Art Seminar I caught up with Mark Norvill who mentioned a recent exhibition these artists had in Broome which had been extremely successful.

As well as the art, hopefully some of the pearl shell jewellery may be available. Some invitations should be available at our December meeting, which will be held the day before the opening of the above exhibition.

I have waxed lyrical about these artists and their work on previous occasions and I would urge anyone who is interested in Kimberley art to attend this exhibition.

Fremantle Arts are having an Exhibition starting on Friday 2 December including an exhibition entitled *Big Shots* by Martin van der Wal which is said to consist of 12 majestic photographic portraits of renowned Aboriginal artists from 1986. Kimberley artists featured include Rover Thomas and David Downs. The exhibition runs until 8 January 2006.

Jack Vercoe

ASPECTS OF SHOREBIRD MIGRATION IN THE KIMBERLEY

On 2 November 2005, Grant Pearson spoke to the Society on the importance of some of the Kimberley wetlands in shorebird migrations. Grant is currently Principal Technical Officer and Centre Manager at the WA Wildlife Research Centre, Department of Conservation and Land Management. He has been involved in the research and management of wetlands and waterbirds since 1973, including shorebird research around Broome and Eighty Mile Beach. Grant has also worked at Camballin, Lake Gregory, sections of King Sound, and ephemeral wetlands east of Broome.

The Kimberley region is included in one of the ten identified global flyways – the East Asian–Australasian flyway. Other flyways are the Indian, Mediterranean, East African, East Atlantic, West Atlantic, Interior American, Patagonian, West Pacific and East Pacific flyways.

Roebuck Bay is a wintering site for birds using the East Asian–Australasian flyway. This flyway includes non-breeding migratory birds that migrate from the Arctic and sub-arctic areas including parts of Alaska, to Asia and Australasia. There are 90 species of shorebirds, 55 of them migrants, with a range of migratory strategies – from multiple short hops, to very long-distance jumps. A race of Bar-tailed Godwits, *Limosa limosa baueri*, is believed to make the 11,000 km southward migration to the southern wintering refuges in Eastern Australia and New Zealand in one flight.

As well as the other sites listed previously, the two main Kimberley Wetlands, Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach, have a most important role in shorebird migration. There are very significant shorebird numbers in these two areas, including (estimated figures) Great Knots 380,000; Bar-tailed Godwits 325,000; Red necked Stints 315,000; Black winged Stilts 266,000; Red Knots 220,000; and many others in the realm of tens of thousands in number.

Roebuck Bay is possibly the richest tidal mudflat globally, with an intertidal width that can extend for several kilometres. This intertidal zone contains about 200 species of macrofauna, with a very rich bivalve content. This is particularly important for molluscan shorebirds such as Knots and Great Knots. The area is attracting increasing interest from researchers.

Eighty Mile Beach has fewer fauna species than Roebuck Bay – about 112. It has an unusual formation consisting of extensive mudflats up to five km wide along a high impact line of seashore. There is a strong connection between the Mandora Marshes and the freshwater wetlands east of the fore dunes.

Roebuck bay and Eighty-mile Beach are especially important as they contain excellent conditions for migrating birds. Both are remote and relatively undisturbed by humans, with easily accessible food sources that are plentiful, uncontaminated and diverse. They are amongst the most important shorebird sites in the world

Globally, there are about a dozen intertidal mudflats that provide support for significant numbers of shorebirds. Outside Australia, these include the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ganges and Brahmaputra Delta, the northern Yellow Sea mudflats, the Alaskan Copper River delta, James Bay and Bay of Fundy in Canada, the Guyanan soft shores, the bays of Tierra del Fuego, the Archipelago dos Bijagos in Guinea - Bissau, large estuaries in the UK, and the Waddensea area of northern Europe.

Shorebird sites must provide abundant, high-energy food to replenish fat and muscle lost by the birds during long flights. The area must be geographically strategically placed for migration. Breeding success in their northern breeding grounds can depend upon minimal disturbance of wintering roost sites by human inhabitants.

Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach are comparable with significant northern hemisphere shorebird sites, including the Netherlands Waddensea and the Alaskan Yukon Kuskokwim Delta.

Waddensea has a similar sand flat sediment structure to the Yukon site. There are very low numbers of invertebrate species, but very high densities. There is extensive human impact on the area from commercial shellfisheries, and some species of invertebrates (e.g. the reef forming polychaete Sabellaridae sp.) have been lost. Large budget research is ongoing in this area.

The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta is a significant water bird refuge and contains an enormous density (but low diversity) of bivalves, which provide a rich food source for migrating shorebirds.

Each year, around four million birds migrate through the flyway between the Arctic and Australia. Amongst the long-distance migratory birds, Bar-tailed Godwits are believed to fly from the Yukon area to eastern Australia and New Zealand in one flight of about 11,000 km. Eastern Curlews have been satellite tracked at 5–6000 km on their northward migration from Australia. Currently, studies are underway to determine if Sharp-tailed Sandpipers fly non-stop to Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach – a distance of about 8000 km.

Some interesting points: shorebirds have the capacity to shrink their internal organs in preparation for migration; they probably fly for 2–3 days without stopping; the birds 'refuel' at the Yellow Sea or North Korea and finish their flight in Siberia after approximately 10,000 km of flying. The birds then replenish for their eventual return journey, with Red Knots, for example, able to gain 4gms per day, to a total of 105–160 gms. This replenishing is essential as many birds arrive at their destination below fat free weights, having consumed muscle tissue for energy.

Concerns for management include maintenance of conditions of low disturbance to minimise impact on breeding potential. The effects of human impacts, such as disturbance, on our shorebird sites may be realised at great distances away from Australia; there is potential for industrial developments to impact poorly on shorebird areas.

Future plans include: progress towards a marine conservation reserve at Roebuck Bay; development of a Management Plan for the Bay; protection of the conservation values of Eighty Mile Beach; and promoting marine conservation reserve status for Eighty Mile Beach.

With many thanks to Grant Pearson for use of his notes.

Chris Brenton

Further reading:

Life along land's edge: Wildlife on the shores of Roebuck Bay, Broome by Danny I Rogers, Theunis Piersma, Marc Lavaleye, Grant B Pearson & Petra de Goeij. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Kensington (WA), 2003.

'Energy sources of the mudflats of Roebuck Bay and the Eighty Mile Beach', a summary of a talk presented by Dr Andrew Storey, *Boab Bulletin*, No 65, December 2004, pp. 5–6.

TREASURER AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Some of our volunteers have indicated that they will not be able to contribute to the Society's management next year. We need a new treasurer, and some scribes for our monthly talks. Please consider whether you can help.

VALE PROFESSOR REX PRIDER

Rex Tregilgas Prider, Emeritus Professor of Geology at The University of Western Australia, passed away on 6 October 2005. Professor Prider had a special link to the Kimberley as for his PhD studies at Cambridge he worked on the unusual volcanic rocks of the Ellendale area, the lamproite pipes. His detailed petrological and mineralogical studies of those rocks led him to believe that they were formed very deep in the crust, and that they were related to the kimberlites that hosted diamonds in southern Africa. One of the unusual minerals he described from the Kimberley lamproites carries his name – *priderite*. Some 40 years later, his PhD work prompted the first scientific diamond exploration of the Kimberley, resulting in the discovery of diamonds in the Ellendale pipes, and then the discovery of the much larger and richer Argyle pipe south of Kununurra. Diamond production has contributed hundreds of millions of dollars to Western Australia over the last 20 years.

Professor Prider was born on 22 September 1910. He won a Government Exhibition to study geology at UWA and graduated in the depression years. Following three years work in Kalgoorlie, he joined UWA as assistant lecturer and then studied for his PhD at Cambridge, returning to UWA just before the outbreak of World War II. He was appointed to the Chair of Geology in 1949 and remained there for 27 years. His contributions to the science of geology have been recognized by many awards from prestigious academic and industry organizations, and hundreds of Australian geologists benefited from his inspirational teaching at The University of Western Australia.

Mike Donaldson

CANE TOADS: FUNDRAISING

Challen & Rafferty Fine Art of Subiaco joined the fight to stop cane toads reaching the Kimberley and, by mounting a short exhibition early in November, raised more than \$6,500.

Approximately 400 people attended the invitation-only opening night, which was hosted by Tim Winton (patron of the Stop the Toad Foundation), Luc Longley (a board member), and Malcolm Douglas. The funds raised on the opening night came from the \$20 entrance fees paid by the guests, an auction of special pieces donated by some of WA's most prominent artists, and the launch of a Barwick Estates *Stop the Toad* wine series. The funds, supplemented by the commissions that the gallery waived on more than 50 paintings from the exhibition, will go directly to the trapping program organised by the Stop the Toad Foundation. That program is helping with the construction of cane toad traps and with the funding needed for coordinators and equipment used by the Kununurra-based volunteers.

The artists who contributed their work towards the exhibition included: Sheila Benford, William Boissevain, Michael Challen, Brendon Darby, Jeremy Holton, Diana Johnstone, Douglas Kirsop, Suzanne Lindhorst, Mark Norval, Narelle Pendlebury, Ken Rasmussen, Beverley Skurulis, Sally Smith, Santina Stransky, Donny Woolagoodja, Warmun Community, and Mowanjumb Community.

As a fundraiser and a consciousness raiser, *Art and Activism: From Kakadu to the Kimberley* was an innovative venture that deserved its success. Members who missed the exhibition may wish to note that some of artists whose work featured in it also have work in the gallery's Christmas stockroom sale, which ends 22 December.

MOOLA BULLA AND MOUNT AMHURST STATIONS FOR SALE

On 7 December, Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton will be speaking about the last years in which Moola Bulla operated for the benefit of Aboriginal people. He will no doubt provide background on the station's establishment but members may also be interested in its current status.

Today, Moola Bulla is run in conjunction with Mount Amhurst Station. The holding, which covers an aggregate area of 660,000 hectares (approximately 1,600,000 acres), is on the market for \$40 million. That price, to my knowledge, is the highest ever asked for a rural aggregation in Western Australia. The two stations brought a record price when sold several years ago, and, with both the stations and the live export market having improved since then, a new record may well be set.

Other Kimberley stations have brought high prices in recent years. Grazier Sterling Buntine is said to have paid \$11.5 million for the 164,347-hectare Lissadell Station in the East Kimberley late in 2002. Lissadell was one of six stations held by E G Green & Sons Pty Ltd, and, in a later sale, another four of those stations brought close to their asking price of \$15.5 million. Those stations—Alice Downs, Mabel Downs, Springvale and Texas Downs—had an aggregate area of 631,375 hectares (slightly smaller than Moola Bulla and Mount Amhurst). At the time of the sale, the four stations carried 22,000 head of Brahman cattle (approximately 60% of the herd size, excluding calves, on Moola Bulla and Mount Amhurst). Other Western Australian cattle stations sold in the past twelve months include El Questro (upwards of \$17 million), Wallal Downs on the Eighty Mile Beach (approximately \$7 million for 233,874 hectares carrying 5025 head), Bonney Downs in the Nullagine area (\$5 million for 370,000 hectares carrying 4272 head), and Wyloo in the Ashburton (\$4.2 million for 191,734 hectares carrying 1600 head).

With an asking price of \$40 million, Moola Bulla and Mount Amhurst, carrying 36,000 head, enter an even more buoyant market. Queensland investors have just paid \$23 million for Kalala Station near Daly Waters (NT) and \$106 million for the Glenprairie, Fitzroy Vale and Lake Learmonth aggregation near Rockhampton. Those sales augur well for the Kimberley stations and for the five stations that the Sultan of Brunei has for sale in Northern Territory, with an asking price of \$30 million.

The above information has been drawn from newspaper articles, rural property agents' Web sites, and two ABC Radio reports presented by Kimberley Society members Adrienne Francis and Vanessa Mills. The agents for Moola Bulla and Mount Amhurst—John Garland International in Perth and Joss Harman & Associates in Denmark—have generously provided information specific to those stations. That information will be available for perusal at the December meeting.

Cathie Clement

FUNDING FOR THREATENED SPECIES

The *Kimberley Echo* recently reported that two Kimberley projects were winners of Federal Government's Threatened Species Network Community Grants. A project designed to help conserve the Fitzroy River population of freshwater sawfish will receive \$23,440 to use pop-off satellite tags to track the movement of the fish through King Sound. A second project will receive \$38,950 to encourage Aboriginal people to work with government agencies to survey species and carry out fire management work. Thanks to a Kununurra correspondent for this information.

TOURISM AWARDS

Kimberley tourism operators were the stars in this year's WA Tourism Awards. Kooljaman at Cape Leveque was not only inducted into the Hall of Fame for three wins in one category in five years; it also won three other awards (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Tourism, Unique Accommodation, and Eco Tourism). North Star Cruises Australia was another three-category winner (Significant Tour and Transport Operators, New Tourism Development, and Adventure Tourism). El Questro Wilderness Park again won the Major Tourist Attractions Award. Faraway Bay, rebuilt after being wiped out by a cyclone in March, won the Hosted Accommodation Award. Scott Robertson of Broome Sightseeing Tours won the FACET Golden Guide Award.

Other Kimberley operators were finalists: Adventure Out Australia (Adventure Tourism); Cable Beach Club Resort (Deluxe Accommodation, Tourism Product Marketing, and Tourism Restaurants and Catering Services); Go Wild Adventure Tours (Adventure Tourism); Goolari Media Enterprises (Media); Faraway Bay (Unique Accommodation); Kimberley Wild Expeditions (Eco Tourism); Lugger Scooter Hire & Broome's Luggage Lockers (Destination Promotion); Red Sky Charters (Adventure Tourism, and Unique Accommodation); Seashells Resort Broome (Deluxe Accommodation); The Great Escape Charter Company (Significant Tour and Transport Operators); and The Slingair/Heliwork Kimberley Moon Experience, Kununurra (Significant Festivals and Events Award).

With acknowledgment to *The Sunday Times*, 6 November 2005.

COUNCIL 2005-2006

President:	Mike Donaldson
Vice-Presidents:	Kevin Kenneally and Jack Vercoe
Secretary:	Hamish McGlashan
Membership Secretary:	Susan Clarkson
Treasurer:	Richard Hewitt
Councillors:	Adrienne Boulter, Cathie Clement, Daphne Edinger, and Maurice O'Connor
Newsletter Editor:	Cathie Clement
Web site:	http://www.users.bigpond.net.au/sellwood/kimsoc/ The Web site has not been updated for some time but the Kimberley Society has plans for an upgrade. The site carries the summaries of talks published in the <i>Boab Bulletin</i> as well as information about membership and the Society's objectives.

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