



BOAB BULLETIN

No. 90

February 2009

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

commencing 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. at
Shenton Park Community Centre, corner Onslow and Herbert Roads

Wednesday, 4 February 2009

Brice Wells (Birds Australia)

“Birding in the Kimberley”

Wednesday, 4 March 2009

Jack Fletcher (author and entrepreneur)

“To Dam or be Damned – the mighty Fitzroy River”

Wednesday, 1 April 2009

Carol Martin (MLA for the Kimberley)

“The Tyranny of Distance”

Wednesday, 6 May 2009

Joel Smoker (photographer)

“The Kimberley Series” Book and Photographs – a digital presentation

Members and visitors are invited to stay for supper after the meeting.
The Society asks a \$2.00 hospitality fee from non-members.

Derby Reunion

The 20th Derby Reunion will be held on Sunday, 1 March 2009, from 10am till after lunch, at the corner of Saw Ave and May Drive, Kings Park, Perth. BYO everything, including memorabilia. Inquiries to Marie (08) 9291 6079 or Pat (08) 9279 3492.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Recently, several people have asked me, “what is the position of the Kimberley Society regarding proposed industrial development in the area?”, or “what is the Kimberley Society doing to protect the Kimberley environment?” or “who is the Kimberley Society lobbying about development?” or even “what is the position of the society regarding alcohol bans in Aboriginal communities?” The answers are “none”, “nothing”, “no one” and “none”. It is not that society members and the society councillors in particular do not have ideas or personal positions. One would only have to come to a Council meeting or witness the exchange of emails to know that strong views are held on many matters, particularly on some of those less weighty than mentioned above. As I have stated here before, our constitution states that the main aims of the Society are to “encourage studies and to promote the dissemination of information”. It also states that we are to “encourage personal, organisational, corporate and government actions that will help to preserve the Kimberley environment and its rich Aboriginal and European heritage”. We may also “...make recommendations to organisations, corporations and government, on matters relating to the Kimberley”. At this time, with such obvious variations in points of view of our membership and the plentiful lobbying that continues from both sides of the controversies, I believe we are wise to provide a forum for discussion and to disseminate information while remaining neutral.

This brings me to the speakers arranged for this year. I think they will be outstanding; natural historians, politicians, developers, conservationists and personalities. No doubt there will be diverse views and some lively discussion. (As the disclaimer on the back of the *Boab Bulletin* states, the Council accepts no responsibility for what is said). Perhaps all the recent press publicity has heightened awareness of the area so it is no coincidence that several new books about the Kimberley are available in the bookshops. Three of our speakers in the first six months of the year are having books published within a short time of speaking to us so it will be a great opportunity to meet and talk with them.

Hamish McGlashan

WYNDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY

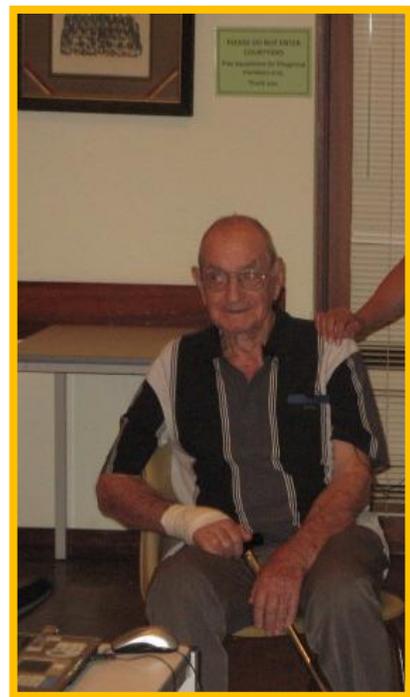
The folk from the Wyndham Historical Society have been busy recruiting members, gaining new skills, and securing funds to help preserve the town’s heritage. The Society runs the Wyndham Museum at Old Wyndham Port and it has been awarded a Community Heritage Grant for a Significance Assessment of its collection. The assessment (a report prepared in accordance with a National Library of Australia outline) will document the collection’s breadth and its relationship with its setting. In addition to identifying such things as the history, theme, importance, value and meaning of the items in the collection (or noticeably absent from it), the assessment will help the Historical Society to establish or refine its collection management priorities. The society plans to have the work completed by August, and it has already called for applications (closing on 15 March) from experienced professionals.

In the meantime, Jane Dennis, the Museum Coordinator and Archivist, will be applying skills acquired late last year at a three-day preservation and collection management workshop at the National Library and other Canberra repositories. She would like to hear from people who have items (including photos or stories) that they think might be historically significant to Wyndham. Jane can be contacted at PO Box 379, Wyndham, 6740, at csow4@thelastfrontier.com.au or on 04006 17467.

FRANK RODRIGUEZ – WEST KIMBERLEY IDENTITY

On 3 December 2008, the Kimberley Society heard from Cindy Solonec and her father Frank Rodriguez. The talk, supported by an array of PowerPoint slides, depicted a brief glimpse at Frank's life in the West Kimberley from 1944 to 1969. The evening began with an acknowledgment of the traditional owners, *Whadyuk Noongars* and thanks were extended to Cathie Clement and the Kimberley Society for the opportunity to have a chat about Frank's life. Also acknowledged was the presence of friends and members of significant families in Frank's diaries – Frank Rodriguez Jnr, Kim Rodriguez, Peppi Rodriguez-Chappell, Dieter Solonec, Tammy Rodriguez-Solonec, Jonathan Solonec-Thomas, Jacinta Solonec-Thomas, Perpetua Durack-Clancy, Audrey Rose-Bullough and Kim Rose Jnr.

Frank Rodriguez is an 87-year-old West Kimberley identity now living in Broome. He has made a valuable contribution to the social history of the Derby area by virtue of diaries he has kept dating back to 1944. The talk was loosely based on Cindy's Masters thesis titled *Cast(e) in Between: a mixed descent family's coexistence in the West Kimberly 1944-1969*. The thesis investigated the social, racial and economic dynamics of life in the West Kimberley, and it identified three groups defined by their racial characteristics: full-descent, mixed-descent and Gudia (white) people, who co-existed on the land. It argued that despite many people in these different groups being related to each other, their lives followed different trajectories as a result of government policies and laws which defined people by their degree of Aboriginality. During the 1940s, '50s and '60s, for example, the children of station workers Fulgentius and Phillipena Fraser, having received minimal education from the missionaries at Beagle Bay, left their mission haven and entered the world of employment under Gudia management.



Frank Rodriguez, Perth 2008

The diaries start in 1944 when a 21-year-old Spaniard, Francisco Casanova-Rodriguez, ventured to the Kimberley to work as a station hand. He crossed paths with the Fraser family in 1946 and married their eldest daughter, Katie. Frank had a great relationship with his father-in-law Fulgentius who lived with Phillipena nearby at Wilumbuah, an outstation for Liveringa sheep station. Fraser spoke not only his Aboriginal dialects, but some Spanish that he had learned as a boy from the Benedictines at Kalumburu. Frank was accepted into the mixed-descent family, where kindred relationships deepened by virtue of mutual religious belief systems, amidst a life of discrimination and financial hardships. Frank and Katie were devout Catholics and that became the strength of their relationship. Frank had arrived at New Norcia from Galicia in Spain in 1937 to become a monk. But never seriously aspiring to the vocation he went to the Kimberley in 1944 and married into an Aboriginal family; and there he stayed. Coincidentally, Katie had entered the 'black' convent at Beagle Bay to become part of Bishop Raible's dream to have an Aboriginal Convent.

Cindy first decided to investigate her father's diaries to demonstrate coexistence between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the West Kimberley. After all she speculated, he had spent most of his lifetime on pastoral properties in the region; *and*, he had married into an Aboriginal family. Surely his diaries would be full of

Aboriginal and Gudia inter-relationships? And indeed they were. But what she found was not quite what she had expected by her contemporary mind-set and worldview. In fact, he rarely identified people's ethnicity but you could guess what it was by their name and/or the type of work they were doing. Nobody was writing about black-skinned people in those days, other than anthropologists whose main interest was in traditional lifestyles. Black *countrimin* weren't really noticed or valued, other than for domestic and labouring jobs. Therefore, Cindy began researching and writing up the thesis with the aid of Frank's diaries.



Frank Rodriguez, Derby 1948

Frank first worked for the Emanuel Brothers but became a builder because it paid slightly better than stockmen's wages. The first structure he built in the Kimberley still stands and is now the Manager's residence at Wunkajunka Community (Christmas Creek). His diaries are full of everyday trials and tribulations about his active and hardworking life. They depict a very strong sense of activity on the stations; people coming and going as the pastoral industry was in full swing. The regional social history is full of interesting anecdotes and Frank's diaries hold many stories about his life, the people he met and the places he worked. He was a good writer so he stayed in contact with family in Spain and Argentina and people down south whom he had met before going to the Kimberley. Frank took up correspondence studies and gained a Diploma in "Steel Square and Roofing". In 1946 he commenced work at Liveringa Station, which was owned by the Kimberley Pastoral Company (John Forrest and Associates) and managed by Kim Rose.

Liveringa is set on the side of a hill and the hierarchal status is obvious. The manager's homestead sat at the top, lower down were the white and half-caste workers' houses, and the Black people lived in a fenced enclosure at the bottom of the hill. Frank built a Nissan hut for them all to live in. He remembers that Daisy, Nancy and Topsy, who worked in the top house, lived there, but they didn't like it. When it rained, people preferred to go and sleep in the shearing shed. And the toilets, he decided, where nothing more than a novelty. Frank installed two small huts with cement floors as the toilets, but they were soon full of stones and bottles and they were never used. People preferred the bush.

Well-to-do pastoral families associated with wealthy businessmen, and Kim Rose was no exception. His close friend was none other than Essington Lewis, the Managing Director of BHP. The Roses often flew around the Kimberley in the BHP plane, except for Kim because he didn't like flying and he'd travel by car. The VIPs (as Frank called them) would go on duck hunting trips and fly around the Kimberley and out to Cockatoo Island. But the Rodriguez family had a spiritual wealth bestowed on them. They received a 'benediction' [in document form] that Bishop Raible brought for Frank and his family from the Pope in Rome. The Pope had wanted to give a 'benediction' to a family in this distant diocese, and the Bishop felt that family was Frank's and Katie's. What it meant is that at the hour of death if there was no priest with you, you could use the name of Jesus and be sorry for your sins, and gain plenary indulgence.

Earlier, Frank had built the church in which he married Katie. It was named the *Holy Rosary* after the small church in his home village of Frexio. Today, the Church, the Parish and the School in Derby are called the Holy Rosary. Frank and Katie had seven children, four survived. All were born in the Derby Hospital and baptised in the Holy Rosary Church. (Three of their children later married there in the new church.)

In 1953 Frank bought a pastoral lease from the Kimberley Pastoral Company and he called his station of 52,000 acres *Debesa*. It is named after a 200 square hectare plot of land near his home at Frexio, a lush green paddock sloping on the side of a hill that held special childhood memories for him. Often with help from Fraser and people like Tony and Frank Ozies and Georgy Dann, his station emerged with buildings and fences and windmills. He went into partnerships; with Pat Begley in 1955, which later dissolved; and then with Horrie Miller in 1961.

Frank's legacy manifested in many Kimberley structures from houses, to extensions, to cement works that include – buildings and swimming pools at Liveringa and Camballin; Glenroy Station Abattoir; St. Joseph's hostel, Derby; CWA house, Derby; extensions to the Sister's convent, Derby; Carson River Station; Kalumburu; Debesa; Duncan River; Ellendale Station; Inkarta outstation; and the Derby Fire Station. Over the years Frank combined his construction jobs with working hard on his station. Building roads, windmills, fences, mustering, securing sheep, planting feed, building dams, associating with the Agriculture Dept who had experimental grasses growing on Debesa; and Leo Gugeru put bores down for him. He named all the windmills after both the Miller and Rodriguez families. There's Cintys [sic], Pepitas, Phillips, Katies and Visitas after our family and Marie Soaks, Julies, Robins, Johnsons, Marys, Millers for Horrie's children. And even Leos after Gugeru the driller!! Establishing a sheep station was never easy. The environment was not conducive and, in Frank's case, it was compounded by the culmination of falling wool prices, expensive overheads, and the non viability of sheep in the region, largely due to introduced weeds like 'gallon's curse', and corkscrew grass that played havoc with sheep there.

Frank and Katie transferred their station into the hands of Miller and they left Debesa in 1969 to live in a statehouse in Rowan Street in Derby.



A segment of the audience at the talk

For more information about this article contact: Cindy Solonec (08) 9444 2626

BOOK NOTE

***Where on the Coast is That?* by Ian Murray with Marion Hercock. Hesperian Press, Carlisle (WA), 2008. Soft cover, 336 pages, map, ISBN 978-0-85905-452-2, RRP \$45.**

This A4 volume presents, in alphabetical order, place name information for geographical features and islands situated on and near the Western Australian coast. While it is not evident from the title that it covers only Western Australia, it rapidly becomes clear that a coastline of approximately 12,500 km boasts more than enough place names to fill a book. The introduction mentions the existence of 3,678 islands, many unnamed, and 'many hundreds of reefs, rocks and shoals'. In addition, there are all the anchorages, banks, bars, bays, beaches, bluffs, capes, channels, cliffs, coves, creeks, deeps, entrances, estuaries, flats, gutters, harbours, heads, hillocks and hills, inlets, jetties, lagoons, landings, ledges, lighthouses, passages, patches, points, pools, ports, promontories, rockholes, rocks, rivers, sands, settlements, sounds, spits, swamps, towns, townsites, valleys, wrecks, and so on.

In looking up topical names, one finds, for instance, that the Maret Islands were named 'by the French expedition of 1801-1803, after Hugues Bernard Maret, Duc de Bassano (1763-1839), a French statesman, diplomat, publicist, and a devoted supporter of Napoleon Bonaparte'. But Verco Island, off Strickland Bay (Shire of Derby/West Kimberley), has no connection with our popular paediatrician. Its name dates from 1990 and was 'suggested by the WA Museum to honour Sir Joseph Cooke Verco (1851-1933, the curator of molluscs at the South Australian Museum'.

A useful and space-saving feature in the volume is the four-page chronology of European exploration on the west coast. It reveals, for example, that the man Vereker who named Nellie Bay north of Wyndham in 1888 (listed on p. 205) was the commander of HMS *Myrmidon*, which was undertaking survey work in Cambridge Gulf and other north-western Australian waters. Similarly, where places and features were named by the man Nares, e.g. Poolngin Island in King Sound, the chronology shows that he was the lieutenant commanding HMS *Fantome* during the 1911-1913 survey undertaken on the Kimberley coast by that vessel.

Another useful feature is the cross-referencing of new names and obsolete names. The entry for Bardi, for instance, refers the reader to One Arm Point, where the entry mentions both the feature and the town of that name. After giving the location and the origin of the name, it states that: 'The aboriginal community of One Arm Point, now known as Bardi, is established here. An aboriginal name for this feature is *Ardiyooloon*.' Similarly, working in reverse, a reader who looks up New Island is referred to Kannamatju Island. The entry for Kannamatju Island (in Brecknock Harbour), records that it was known as New Island, after being mentioned by the naturalist James Martin in 1864, and that the name change was approved in 1991 on the basis of information supplied by the Gulingi Nangga Aboriginal Community.

The volume, with its wealth of information and easy-to-use format, will interest people involved in tourism and research as well as those who read for pleasure.

Cathie Clement

LNG IN THE KIMBERLEY

Browse gas remain contentious. A proposal to pipe the gas overland to the Pilbara has received little support. Protests continue against the government's preferred hub sites north of Broome. The Wilderness Society will be hosting a public meeting on Tuesday 10 February, 7.00pm to 8.30pm, Leederville Town Hall, 84 Cambridge Street, West Leederville. RSVP is essential to wa@wilderness.org.au or 9420 7255.

WAR TIME LORAN BASE – CHAMPAGNY ISLAND IN THE KIMBERLEY

An intense bushfire on Champagny Island on the Kimberley coast near Camden Sound has laid bare building foundations and other memorabilia relating to the World War II Loran Base. Revealed artefacts lying on the ground indicate that few have been there and now is an ideal time to visit the island for anyone interested in assessing this site for its historical significance.

In May 2002, as a lecturer and natural history tour guide aboard the *Coral Princess* for Zeghram Expeditions (an American tour company), I had the pleasure of meeting Dimitri Hadzi. He was Emeritus Professor of Visual and Environmental Studies at Harvard University, as well as a world renowned sculptor, artist and teacher. Dimitri is best known for his brooding monumental abstract and semi-abstract sculptures.

As a young American soldier in 1943, Dimitri served with the 5th and 20th US Air Force stationed on Champagny Island. He was a radio mechanic and with twenty other Americans maintained and serviced the Loran Base that had been established there. The Loran (long range navigation) system emitted a beam that aircraft crew returning from long range bombing missions could pick up to assist them in locating their base. It had a range of up to 3,200km. During World War II, three Loran Bases were located around the top end of Australia, (a) at Cape Fourcroy on Bathurst Island in the Northern Territory, (b) on Sir Graham Moore Island near Kalumburu, and (c) on Champagny Island.

At the time Champagny Island was serviced by two flying boats – a PBY Catalina and a slow cumbersome post WWI two-wing Walrus. On the island there was a short road from the base to the camp area, on which a single vehicle (4x4 Jeep) carried supplies from the beach. The only protection against enemy attack was a machine gun mounted on a cliff overlooking the bay.

Dimitri also operated the distillation plant, which converted sea water to fresh water. This came about when it was realized he was trained in chemistry. Due to the great variation in Kimberley tides, the desalination plant could only be operated when the tide was high. A hose held by clamps cemented into rocks ran from the desalination unit to a suitable spot in the fringing reef. Some of these clamps are still to be seen. Fresh water was rationed to a GI's (General Infantryman) steel helmet full per person per day. This was not only their allowance for drinking, but included water for necessary ablutions such as shaving and washing. On the Friday night of each week everyone was issued with two quarts of Australian beer – the real thing, according to Dimitri.

This trip along the Kimberley coast with Zeghram Expeditions had been booked by Dimitri, in the hope of catching a glimpse of Champagny Island, of which he had many war time memories. When his connection with the island became known, our tour leader arranged with the captain for the vessel to divert from the set course. It was about 8.00am on 4 May 2002, when the *Coral Princess* nosed in close to the beach near where the Loran Base had been situated and hove to. All those on board were invited to the top deck to drink to Dimitri's health, before getting under way. With our glasses full of champagne and orange juice, Dimitri then related stories and gave us an insight of what life on an isolated Kimberley island was like during his stint there in 1943.

I was intrigued at a number of very good quality 'black and white' photographs he had taken during his time on the island, and also watercolour sketches he had done depicting life on the base, that he had brought along. A number of the photos were of Aboriginal men, who visited from Kunmunya Presbyterian Mission. Several of them

were smartly dressed in Australian military uniform, and Dimitri pointed out one by the name of Albert with whom he had become very friendly. He told me that he enjoyed talking to Albert, whom he regarded as an intelligent person. I thought he may have been referring to Albert Barunga from Kunmunya, who was a confidante and friend of my cousin, Howard Coate, but Dimitri could not confirm the surname as he only knew of him as Albert. Albert Barunga was engaged by the Australian Army during World War II as a pilot on ships plying between Darwin and Broome.

The photographs and watercolour sketches of the machine gun emplacement and other fixtures on the island form a part of Kimberley history that few are aware of these days. Dimitri intended sending me copies, but he died in Boston on 16 April 2006 at the age of 85 years. He told me it was during his time on Champagne Island, with time to reflect on his life, that he decided to follow the arts. An officer had encouraged him to pursue his natural inclination to draw.

On 9 September 2006, with a group from the Western Australian Naturalists Club, I again visited Champagne Island making a landing near the war time Loran Base. We viewed the remains of the old water condensers, of which Dimitri had once been in charge, but dense spinifex and scrub covering the sandstone inhibited attempts to explore further.

On 1 September 2008, I again visited Champagne Island to a very different landscape. A wildfire in May 2008 had denuded the entire island of much of its vegetation allowing easy access to the Loran site. I was surprised at the extent of war time facilities revealed. The old road from the beach area to the main site was easily discernable. Concrete pads of buildings, a donkey boiler for heating water, latrines, magazine for explosives and a machine gun emplacement were also located. Empty 44 gallon (200 litre) fuel drums, bottles, spent machine gun cartridges, drill heads, insulators and copper wire lay around, untouched for more than sixty years. A gnamma hole with clear fresh water was found near the facilities. Although the main Loran Base on Sir Graham Moore Island is heritage listed, there is no listing for the Champagne Island site. Currently Champagne Island has been under consideration as a site for a natural gas plant.

We spent a very interesting few hours wandering around. During this time I collected a specimen of an unusual plant I had not seen previously and found an abandoned Brown Quail nest containing 6 eggs, which had been scorched in the fire.

References:

Dimitri Hadzi, 1996. Hudson Hills Press, New York.

Kimberley Characters, 1956, by Rev. Rhys W Price, B.A.

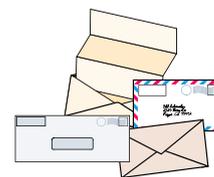
Kevin Coate

HONOURS

Professor Mick Dodson has been appointed Australian of the Year. His appointment, accepted with some angst due to his personal views on Australia Day, has already proved contentious. Nominated by the Australian Capital Territory, Prof Dodson is a member of the Yawuru people from the Broome area but also has family ties to the east Kimberley. His professional and community positions include being Co-Chair of Reconciliation Australia, Chairman of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Director of the National Centre for Indigenous Studies at the ANU, and representative of Indigenous peoples of the Pacific region on the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Along with all the residents of Kununurra I was pleased to be given an early screening of the film "Australia".



Unfortunately, the film was as I had feared, almost two hours of spectacular scenery, much action and good acting, but with very little contact with reality. There was also a little too much rubbing together of star noses.

I appreciate that the film cost a lot of dollars and that these dollars have to be recouped if possible. This dictates that the resulting film has to be biased into catering to the expectations that the major viewers, city dwellers, have of the bush, not of the bush as it really is.

I have installed and repaired windmills. Golly, I would have been overjoyed to have had one pump water like the battered old station homestead job did, gushing gallons, and no wind to speak of. I'd like to own that mill.

"Shut your cake hole", a universal Australian expression, was replaced by "Shut your damper hole". Never heard of this, it does not have the ring of the original.

We are "blessed" with a number of best selling authors, who have in their recipe for each book, to suit the city dwellers, a mysterious, spiritual Aboriginal, who comes and goes, in contact with his/her ancestral beings and giving of his favour to the appropriate hero/heroine. Baz sure gave a good serve of his bloke.

In "Crocodile Dundee" Paul Hogan stops a wild buffalo in its tracks with a finger gesture; not a thing that I would care to rely on. Baz has to share this idea with us, he has a likeable, small boy do the same with a whole herd of shorthorns, while his grandfather, the Aboriginal mystic, watches over him from miles away.

Baz does not, it seems, have much concern for distance and space. Our heroes battle for three days crossing a waterless wilderness, then, lo! there they are, next morning, driving a herd of fat longhorns down the main street of Darwin to a conveniently located ship.

In its pre-screening publicity, much was made of the Darwin air raids. What a let down, the back scene is repeatedly dominated by anonymous persons hosing down burning buildings, when in actual fact the water supply in Darwin at that time was destroyed early in the raids.

There are not any small Tiwi island located within a few hours sail of Darwin, the prospect of the hero sailing out to rescue the children is preposterous. Equally unreal, totally untrue, is the suggestion that any Japanese troops landed anywhere near Darwin ever; or that any Mission on any NT island was strafed or bombed. We are now faced with generations who will believe all this fiction.

"Australia", good for a laugh in the bush, a bit of a leg pull at times, but just what urban Aussies want and need. It will not replace "Crocodile Dundee", but the mobs in the city cinemas will lap it up, convinced that they have shared a beaut "bush experience." God knows what the Yanks will think of it, but I hope that they buy a lot of tickets trying to fathom it out. They will have trouble, with the main characters spitting out their key lines in rapid fire 'strine. "Damper hole," indeed.

The best of Kimberley scenery might encourage tourism, but what claim for tourism does Darwin or Bowen get from it?

Howard Young

BOOK NOTE

***Other Country* by Stephen Scourfield. Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest (NSW), 2007. Paperback, 279 pages, ISBN: 9781741751536, RRP \$29.95; ISBN: 9781741754926 (B-Format) RRP \$22.95.**

On looking over the lists of favourite Kimberley books which Jack Vercoe and I have written about in the *Boab Bulletin*, neither of us has included a novel. Indeed, there seem to be surprisingly few of them set in the Kimberley and even fewer of any great quality. However, had I read this one before compiling my list it would have certainly been included.

The background is of cattle stations over the past ten or fifteen years. The main protagonists are two brothers, youths who leave their abusive father to make their way through leases in the East Kimberley. Their characters are developed with thoughtfulness and no little psychological insight. Others drift in and out of the narrative, as people do in the Kimberley. Equally shown is a deep knowledge, attachment, love and respect for country. All this is clothed in prose which is as sharp as spinifex, as hard as the rock that barks your shin or as serene as a sunset at Derby wharf. Only the occasional geography or history lesson lies uneasily in the context.

I must have been away when this book was first published and reviewed in 2007 and similarly absent when it became a finalist in the Commonwealth Writers Prize last year. The accolades are well deserved for what is a first novel.

Stephen Scourfield has published travel books and a photographic journey in his *Western Australia : an untamed view* in addition to being the Travel Editor of *The West Australian*. He has agreed to be the speaker at our July meeting.

Hamish McGlashan

COUNCIL 2008-2009

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Grant Sellwood manages the Kimberley Society's Web site (www.kimberleysociety.org). It carries summaries of the Society's talks (as published in the *Boab Bulletin* but sometimes with additional images), FAQs, and information about the Society and how to join it.

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