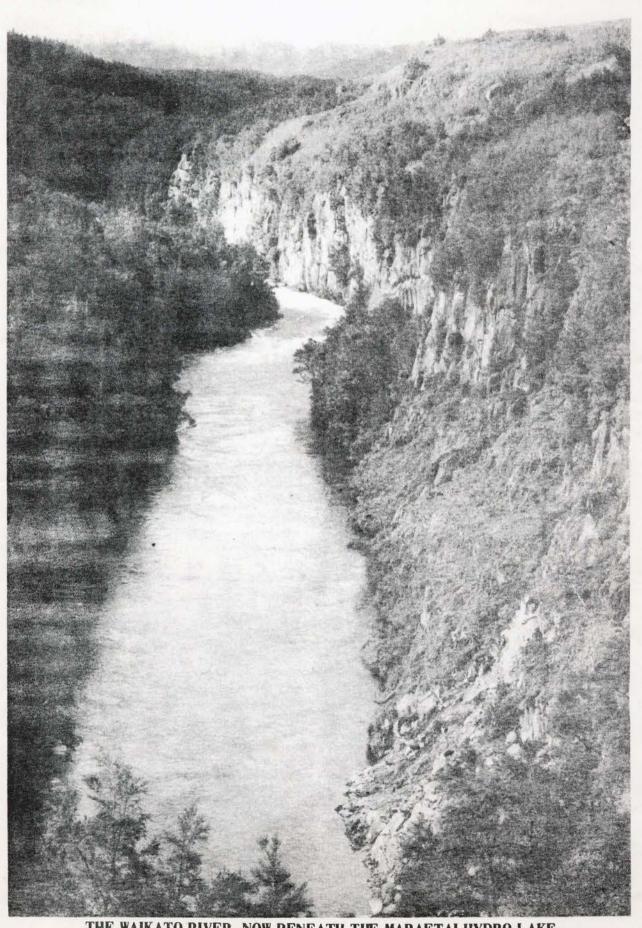
New Zealand 13

CANOEING



THE WAIKATO RIVER, NOW BENEATH THE MARAETAI HYDRO LAKE.

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NEW ZEALAND CANOEING No 13 APRIL 1979

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Inside Back Cover - Book Review - Wild Rivers by John Mackay

New Zealand Canoeing is a quarterly magazine published for the New Zealand Canoeing Assn. and is the official magazine and newsletter. Views expressed in 'New Zealand Canoeing' do not necessarily co-incide with those of the Association, it's Executive Officers, or it's Editorial Staff.

Enquiries concerning the publication, and requests to be included on the mailing list should be addressed to:

The Publications Officer, New Zealand Canoeing Assn., PO Box 5125, Auckland.

The magazine is issued free of charge to all members of clubs affiliated to the NZCA and to all personal members. Distribution problems and complaints should br referred to the Publications Officer.

All contributiins, including letters to the Editor should be addressed to:

The Editor, New Zealand Canoeing, PO Box 26, NELSON.

COMMENT

Big news at the moment is the OIL CRISIS. No doubt you are all sick of reading about this so-called crisis. Of course, we went through it all way back in 1973 and if we thought that the problem was solved then we were only kidding ourselves. Later in this magazine we publish a letter from Government asking us all to save fuel—I leave you to take whatever action you think appropriate, but do THINK about it.

One problem that is yet to become obvious as a result of the oil crisis concerns the availability of polyester resin. As most resins are a by-product of the petro-chemical industry we might expect massive price increases to hit us soon — say, in six months time, so you had better stock up on the canoes you hope to use in the next ten years, otherwise expect to pay twice as much! This is going to be a real problem and I doubt if we ever shall find a true substitute for the plastics we build our craft from.

These last few months have been an exciting time for canoeing. There have been visits by a number of well known canoeists from overseas, including Frank Goodman and Mick Hopkinson. John Mackay has had; his book on canoeing and rafting published, and soon we can expect to see the late Mike Jones' book available. We have now finished the Regional River Guides and, by the time this Bulletin is published, all the Guides will be available. The River Survey is complete and we are finally getting somewhere in our attempts to save our wild rivers. We have a team picked to go to the World Slalom and Whitewater Champs, and a team of paddlers is off to do the Grand Canyon. Paul Caffyn has completed his solo circumnavigation of the country, a tremendous feat. A South Islander now holds the top flat water title in the country and I should imagine that North Islanders are going to be making every effort to win it back. Lets hope this will lead to a revival of flat water and marathon racing in the South. I should imagine that we are not going to let an oil crisis put a stop to all these exciting goings-on — after all, we don't use that much petrol, do we???

No doubt we will be limited to local rivers in week-ends and perhaps if we ask for ten litres of petrol as an entry fee for all competitive events, canoeists who win may at least use their prizes to get hame again. I know of no better incentive to put up top rate performances, especially if the price of petrol goes up soon.

Graham Egan.

BULLETIN

Delay

Delay in the last Bulletin have resulted in a closer examination of the problems involved in the regular production of such a publication. Printing technicalities have been resolved for some time and these delays have been caused by news-gathering and editorial problems. The journalistic skills involved in compilation and writing the Bulletin are far more specialized than most readers realize, and it has become necessary to re-evaluate the position of Editor. Bulletin Editorship has been allocated to Mr Graham Egarr, a canoeist and writer well known to most of us. This appointment will be independent of Executive changes one of the main instigator and developer of this magazine over several years, Graham is most qualified to do the job and he has, in addition, a keen interest to continue and improve the quality of content. Regularity of appearance is assured, and together with Jan Egarr and a close-knit Editorial and Publishing team, the future of the Bulletin looks very good indeed.

Canoeists can assist immensely by sending articles information, letters, complaints, and comment to the Editor. At this stage please address correspondence to:

The Editor

The Editor

'NZ Canoeing'

Box 5125

AUCKLAND.



2 March 1979

The N.Z. Canoeing Assn Inc., Mr R.S. Hawken, Secretary, P.O. Box 5125, AUCKLAND

Dear Mr Hawken

I am writing to you because a serious energy shortage confronts

New Zealand. Oil supplies to this country have been cut back and it is
imperative that we lower our gasoline consumption by 10 percent - more
if possible - as rapidly as we can. Failure to do this would cause our
oil stocks to be drawn down to a dangerous level and, faced with such a
prospect, the Government would have no option but to introduce additional
mandatory restraints.

I seek your co-operation and urge you to review forthcoming fixtures under your jurisdiction, particularly those that could attract large crowds. Your efforts, by whatever means you see as possible, to minimise the consumption of petrol associated with such activities would greatly help New Zealand.

Would you please take a lead in achieving significant voluntary petrol savings.

Yours sincerely,

MINISTER OF ENERGY

CONSERVATION

HOW TO PROTECT A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER by John Mackay

Until legislation is enacted to protect Wild and Scenic Rivers (a process which may take a few years yet) it is neccessary to try to protect the most valuable of New Zealand's remaining wild rivers through the Town and Country Planning Act and the Water and Soil Conservation Act. The proceedure, using the Wanganui River as an example, is as follows—

- 1 Take out a subscription to the Taumarunui and Wanganui newspapers. Monitor the Public Notices columns for water right or town planning applications to the Wanganui-Rangitikei Catchment Board, Taumarunui County, Stratford County, Waimarino County or Wanganui County (all administer different stretches of the riverbanks).
- 2 Identify from the legal description whether the development might be near the river, and if so, ascertain the nature of the proposal by inspecting the plans at the Council or Catchment Board offices.
- 3 If the proposal would seriously affect the scenic value of the river, lodge an objection and immediately prepare a case that must prove the detrimental effects conclusively (see Waiau River case for burden-of-proof precedent) for presentation at the notified public hearing.
- 4 Hope that the development-minded local farmers that constitute the majority of most catchment boards and county councils will be sufficiently impressed by the significance and value if the river scenery that they will reject the proposed development.
- 5 If not, mount an appeal to the Planning Tribunal. Take care to convert all scenic and spiritual values to money terms for ... in future if an appeal which involves principally a value judgement is unseccessful, it is likely that an order for costs will be made against the appellant... (Wheao River Case decision against the Conservator of Wildlife and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society).
- 6 Repeat the above process whenever neccessary, bearing in mind that any one development could irreversibly ruin the river. (NB Water right applications by the Crown are decided by NWASCA. There is no right of objection but an appeal may be made within 28 days to the Planning Tribunal. No such appeal has ever succeeded.)
- Alternative 1: Apply to the NWASCA for minimum flows to be set. This cannot in any way protect the riverbanks, landscape, wilderness quality; nor can it prevent the river valley being drowned beneath a series of hydro reservoirs, but it can prevent the river from being run dry.
- Alternative 2. Apply for a WASRMF. It is difficult to know what one such a thing might look like as none have ever been done, but in any case it would not have any statutory or legal status.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

"A man who is not afraid of the sea will soon be drowned, For he will be going out on a day he shouldn't.

But we do be afraid of the sea,
And we do only be drowned now and again"

John Millington Synge.

Wild & Scenic Rivers

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IS REPRINTED FROM 'SOIL & WATER' MAGAZINE. THE FULL TEXT CAN BE OBTAINED BY REQUESTING A COPY OF THE FEBRUARY 1979 ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE FROM ANY CATCHMENT BOARD OFFICE. NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR THE PUBLICATION.

How Wild Rivers became an issue

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

'Wild and scenic rivers' has emerged as a most effective environmental catch-phrase, focussing public attention on the issue of protecting New Zealand's remaining unspoilt rivers. It is a term that civil servants in Wellington and catchment board personnel throughout the country have heard a lot over the last year as river recreationalists and conservationists have publicised their demands for protective measures.

To the river recreationalist, the issue represents a rearguard action to preserve these rivers against the plans and machinations of central government. To the power planner or irrigation engineer, it may represent the shattering of an engineering dream. To the administrator, it has become a headache which lingers and has the potential to get worse as user demands on rivers grow. And to the media, it represents one of those issues that resurface at convenient intervals.

Statements and counter-statements reported by the media have gradually enabled the observer to identify the different viewpoints involved. It is not, however, merely an issue in which the government is ranged against an environmental pressure group, as different opinions have emerged amongst the government departments and agencies concerned. And the wild and scenic rivers lobby embraces both recreational and conservationist interests, particularly anglers, canoeists and rafters.

What then has prompted all the recent expressions of concern from different quarters on this issue? An editorial in the New Zealand Herald (3 September 1977) typifies much of the comment: 'It is none too soon for New Zealand to take careful stock of what really is left of a glorious river heritage and then to formulate sound, practical plans for balancing the demands of development against the responsibilities of conservation'

In backgrounding the whole question, it becomes apparent that the recreational groups had been attempting to fight the gradual loss of wild water long before the cause became popular. Some canoeists would say that the real conflict began in the late 1950s when the Ohakuri Dam was constructed on the Waikato River, flooding the famous Whaka-heke Rapids.

The mounting concretory over protection of wild rivers has been brought a out by more recent developments. Foremost among these has been the gradual change in emphasis in power planning away from increasing reliance on thermal generation using imported oil, and from resorting to nuclear power, towards a greater utilisation of our hydro-power resources. This has meant planning for hydro development on valuable recreational and wilderness rivers such as the Motu, Rangitikei, Wanganui, Mohaka, Buller, Rakaia and Clarence.

The fears of recreationalists and conservationists were realised in May 1978 when the Ministry of Energy

detailed the potential major hydro developments in its publication *Goals and Guidelines*. These developments would constitute a national hydro power resource nearly 11/2 times the expected output from existing stations and those currently under construction.

Power development was not the only problem in the eyes of the recreationalists. In 1976 the North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society failed in its appeal against the granting of water rights for a major irrigation scheme on the Waiau Plains. The appeal was not upheld because in the view of the Appeal Board opposition to the removal of 11 cumecs of water from the river for irrigation was based mainly on conjecture as to the possible effects of low flow upon life in the river. This meant that the onus was on the recreational group to produce precise evidence of the harmful effects that the granting of a water right would have on life in the river.

The 'Wild Rivers' concept was American in origin, and recreationalists and conservationists in New Zealand began to look to the American Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968) for a lead. This federal legislation established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers system administered by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Initially it designated eight rivers (in whole or in part) as components of the system, this figure having grown to 19 since 1968. There are also over 50 rivers (in whole or in part) designated for possible addition to the system.

Although it is not considered directly relevant to the New Zealand situation, the techniques employed in assessing and promoting certain rivers for protection under the American act, were of considerable interest to all involved in the issue. In an article in *Soil and Water* 14/1 (December 1977) Mr P H C Lucas (Assistant Director-General, Department of Lands and Survey) advocated the use of multi-disciplinary investigation teams — similar to those employed in the American system — for assessing wild rivers to be protected under legislation. However, he suggested that the New Zealand system should have a single classification for wild rivers, rather than the several classes which the American system utilises.

While government departments talked about the problems of establishing a wild rivers protection policy, the first recreational survey was already under way. In June 1977 Graham and Jan Egarr began a survey, for the New Zealand Canoeing Association, of waterways used for recreation, to identify those that should be reserved in their natural state.

Any optimism amongst recreationalists over the initiation of the Canoeing Association survey was soon overshadowed by a Budget statement in July 1977. It announced substantial financial assistance for feasibility studies into small hydro proposals, and for the final design and construction work. Previously faced with the prospect of major hydro developments on rivers such as the Motu and Wanganui, recreationalists were now confronted by a mushrooming of

potential local authority hydro schemes on many smaller rivers. To date, the Committee for Local Authority Hydro Development has recommended to government that 18 separate small hydro projects should receive finance for either feasibility studies or

detailed design and construction.

In August 1977 the NZ Jet Boat Association joined the Canoeing Association in its attempts to publicise the situation of many wild and scenic rivers. It lamented the loss of two of the first rivers ever to see a jet boat — the Pukaki and the Tekapo. The Association executive stated that it was giving its full support — including the use of members' boats — to the Canoeing Association's recreation survey, and that it was also working on the possibility of a private member's Bill to preserve some selected rivers.

December saw the first governmental invitation for full public participation in this issue, with the publication of the Commission for the Environment's Discussion Paper Wild and Scenic Rivers. The Minister for the Environment, Hon. Venn Young, stated in this paper that he hoped it would encourage submissions which would assist Government in the detailed development

of a protection policy in 1978.

After outlining the main threats posed by development pressures on wild and scenic rivers, the paper looked at the existing legislative provisions for these rivers. Under the Water & Soil Conservation Act 1967, four means of protection were listed: the classification of waters as Class A waters; the fixing of minimum acceptable flows for parts of rivers; the incorporation of these two measures with other considerations in a Water Allocation Plan, drafted up by regional water boards; and finally, the 'negative protection' of lodging objections to water right applications, which generally seek to dam, divert or extract water. Land adjacent to rivers could be protected through zoning under the Town and Country Planning Act.

The paper also noted that a comprehensive protection policy for wilderness areas around livers could be implemented through the Reserves Act 1977; the Forests Amendment Act 1976, in areas of state forest; and through the designation of reserves under the Lands Act 1948, on Crown Land. Complete protection of the river and its surrounds is provided through the

National Parks Act 1952.

The discussion paper concluded that a separate agency, possibly the QEII National Trust, should co-ordinate and promote wild and scenic rivers protection policy. In addition, it considered the process of wild and scenic rivers designation should be given official or legislative backing, and inadequacies in existing legislation be remedied.

The Canoeing Association had taken a further initiative in September 1977 when it applied for three rivers - the Motu, Wanganui and Buller — to be designated 'rivers of national importance'. However the National Water & Soil Conservation Authority declined the Association's requests at its November meeting, as they felt this course of action would not help to preserve the scenic values of rivers. In response to the Association's obvious concern over these three rivers, the Water Resources Council requested at its January 1978 meeting, that investigations should be carried out into the setting of minimum flows. The Regional Water Boards concerned were to investigate and recommend suitable flows for different stretches of the rivers according to the demands for water placed on each stretch. The procedures involved would be similar to those employed by the Boards in Crown waterright investigations.

Once again, what appeared to be a positive step for recreationalists and conservationists, was offset by a statement made by the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board in March 1978. In dismissing an appeal taken against water right applications for hydro development on the Rangitaiki and Whaeo Rivers, the Board stated that it found great difficulty in making a value judgement on behalf of the community when there were no statutory guidelines indicating the relative importance to the community as a whole of the natural resources and wildlife and scenic values which can be affected by hydro development. The implications for those contemplating taking appeals on conservationist grounds were obvious if the Appeal Board continued in this interpretation.

The Commission for the Environment received 110 submissions in response to its earlier discussion paper, and published its appraisal of these submissions in August 1978. The Commission drew a number

of conclusions from the appraisal:

1. There is a need for formal commitment by government to a policy to ensure the protection of some rivers or sections of rivers that have outstanding wild, scenic, recreational or other natural characteristics.

2. There is a need for adequate information on all uses of rivers as a basis for balanced decision-making. All user groups should be involved at an early stage in the gathering of basic information on the uses and values of rivers.

3. Priority should be given to the completion of a national inventory to establish the scenic and recrea-

tional values of rivers.

4. There is a need for the diverse interests of recreational users to be adequately represented on the National Water & Soil Conservation Authority and Water Resources Council.

5. Protection of rivers and their environs for recreational and scenic values should be implemented through existing planning and decision-making processes wherever possible. To be fully effective there must be protection between land and water, this will involve coordination between the National Water & Soil Conservation Authority and various land administrators.

6. Recreational users may combine to advance their ideas on river protection or they may apply directly for the protection of specific rivers. The use of the Water & Soil Conservation Act, 1967, by recreational groups for protection purposes is not clear as some of its provisions have not yet been fully tested.

7. The promotion of a wild and scenic rivers protection policy should be the responsibility of an independent

agency

8. Coordination will be required for this policy at the inventory, promotion and implementation stages. It is suggested that the Queen Elizabeth II Trust be the promoting agency with overall responsibility for a wild and scenic rivers policy. It is also suggested that the Nature Conservation Council act in an advisory capacity to the Trust and be responsible for the gathering and assessment of information for the Trust.

In response to a request from the Minister for the Environment, NWASCA discussed what it saw as the main conclusions (5 & 7 above) of the Appraisal at its meeting last November. The Authority recommended

to the Minister of Works and Development that 'he advise his colleague the Minister for the Environment that the Authority considers it would be inappropriate at this time to proceed with a Cabinet paper dealing with this one issue and that there should be no move to establish a separate body to promote recreational and scenic river protection policies.'

The latter recommendation by the Authority was supported by a leading article in the *Christchurch Press* (15 November). But at the same time the editorial advocated that those interested in the preservation of wild and scenic rivers 'should ensure, by law, that their points of view have to be taken into account and that the body which has the final say over whether a project proceeds is impartial'. It also suggested the Department of Lands and Survey should compile a national register of rivers.

This editorial drew a quick response from Dr W R Holmes, a National Authority member and the Chairman of the North Canterbury Catchment Board. Dr Holmes stated that the editorial did not take sufficient regard of the work done by catchment authorities in evaluating water resources and developing water allocation plans to accommodate the conflicting requirements of development, recreation and conservation. He felt that it would be more appropriate to press for additional funds for catchment authorities to speed up their programmes of resources investigation and planning.

The last word on the issue for 1978 lay with the Canoeing Association in a paper circulated to Ministers, MPs, government departments and other interested groups. This paper advocated the passing of 'a relatively simple statute that would lay down a procedure by which existing bodies (NWASCO, regional water boards, county councils, the Queen Elizabeth Trust, etc) would use existing legislation and processes (particularly the Water and Soil Act and the Town and Country Planning Act) to decide upon and administer those rivers which are of national significance'. The Canoeing Association proposed a draft 'Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill' along these lines

While those involved in the 'wild and scenic rivers' issue rested over Christmas and New Year, many people will have enjoyed their leisure time on or around unspoilt rivers. When all the rivers that are likely to be affected by future hydro development are taken into account, one can't but wonder how much longer people will be able to enjoy and experience these unique wilderness environments. The coming year will undoubtedly be a chailenging one for those responsible for balancing the conflicting demands of development and conservation, and it is apparent that recreational groups will allow them little time to rest.

Derek Leather

A SEAWORTHY CANOE By Eskimo Nell

Sea canoeing is comparatively backward in comparison with slalom and L.D. - sprint racing. These sports have their specialised boats, which have little to offer in the way of safety at sea. It is strange that the Eskimo kayak has lost, in it's river cousins, its former quality of being a first class sea boat.

Canoe manufacturers find the greatest demand in making Slalom, racing and touring canoes. With the exception of the eskimo kayaks offered there are few sea canoes, as such, on the market

It is not true, however, that sea canoes are limited to one design. Any canoe can become seaworthy by being built seaworthily. Its hull is entirely another matter, and it would be presumptious to establish principles here, as no one would be 100% right. However, concerning the decks and bulkheads, the following are suggested as a start.

- (a) That there is a rear compartment. Just aft of the seat, that is water tight
- (b) That all openings are made watertight and strong enough to resist heavy battering.
- (c) That there is a watertight compartment for ard. 1/8 th approximately of the total length of the boat.
- (d) That all waste space in the canoeist's area is filled with buoyant material, to exclude water.
- (e) That buoyant material is placed along the top deck either under or on top to raise the cockpit and free the vacuum on lifting from capsize.

With canoes built on this idea, it should be possible to evolve canoe competition which was based on group canoeing, based firstly on minimum safety numbers, say two or three, and also to do away with the escort boat.

Escort boats are, in themselves confessions of hailure to be seaworthy. It is time that canoes established for themselves standards of sea worthiness, and were not looked upon as poor relations or menaces by their 'seaworthy escorts'.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

CAMP MARLBOROUGH - BOYS BRIGADE CAMP - 1978-79 by Jan Egarr

To give over a thousand boys a taste of canoeing in five days is quite a tall order. That was the task that faced four of us at the Boys Brigade Camp in Blenheim in January.

The Chief Instructor was Clive Olsen, of Christchurch Canoe Club, and he was assisted by two NZCA Instructors, Iam Milne and Graham Egarr, both of Nelson Canoe Club, and by a third assistant, myself. The team was backed up by Both Brigade Officers, especially from Auckland Canoe Club, and in particular, Phil Reardon. The entire transport organism was carried out by another ACC member, Roger Duncomb.

The boys were divided into three groups — Juniors (11 to 13 years), Intermediates (14 and 15), and Seniors (16 to 19 and each group had a different canoeing venue. This provided a few headaches in organising instructors for each group. There was no transport for canoes while at each venue so canoe trips were out. Instead, the boys were given a ten to fifteen minute talk on safety and canoe in proceedure. Four main dangers were outlined and means to overcome them were mentioned, ie drowning — wear a lifejacket, being knocked unconscious — wear a crash helmet, exposure — wear correctoring, and willow trees — avoid them. The main features of a good river canoe were explained — lifelines, end loo bouyancy, foot rests, hanging seats, and the advantages of having a feathered paddle were pointed out. First aid and repair kits, and canoeing in groups were discussed. Basic canoeing techniques were demonstrated — how to get it a canoe, draw strokes and support strokes. Then the boys tried their skills at these with advice from their Instructor. The experienced Seniors did a trip down the Rai River from the Rai Falls to Pelorus Bridge, to save carrying the canoe a couple of miles to the shed.

The sun cooked us for the first three days, causing heat exhaustion and severe sunburn, so we welcomed the rain on fourth day. Other activities the boys all took part in were tramps, launch trips, a confidence course set up by the Air Force at Woodbourne, Adventure type activities such as trail bike riding, boxing, weightlifting, archery, obstacle cour horse-shoe pitching, rifle shooting, slug guns, and swimming, sunbathing and sports.

The canoes used at the camp were Lettmann Slippers – forty new canoes built by Sisson Industries, complete with lift lines, end loops, spray skirts, and paddles, and new lifejackets and crash helmets were also supplied. It is worth no that in the Intermediate and Senior groups, among the boys who had done some paddling (and there were many of these we encountered about one paddler in twenty who required a left feathered paddle.

It was a fairly strenuous task to instruct all the groups but we all enjoyed the experience. We could have done with more instructors though.

The school was good for teaching canonists how to organise Instruction Programmes and was also valuable training Instructors so we hope to see more canonists helping in future camps, to obtain their Instructor ratings.

We all wish to thank Clive Olsen for being a tremendous organiser and we'll see him at the South Island Boys Brigade Camp next January.

SLALOM AND WHITE WATER RACING

JONQUIERE. The Slalom and Whitewater Team has been announced: it is - Rod Laurenson, Gordon Raynor, Nickerkham, Greg Bell, Laurie Porter, Robbie Baldwin, Hanns Vlaar, and coach Graeme Muir. All the best boys!!

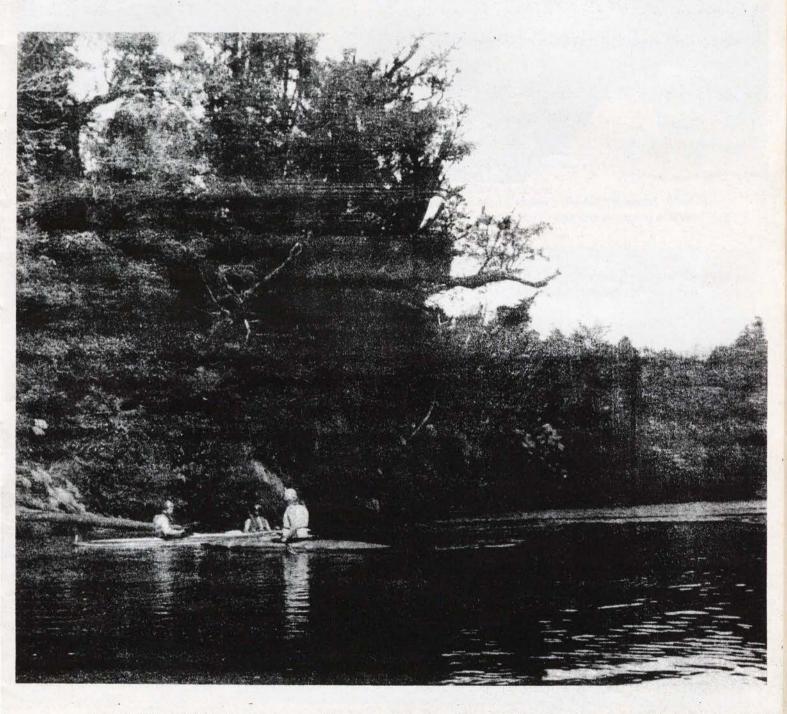
INTER-SECONDARY SCHOOL'S SLALOM

On the weekend of 7th-8th April the first Inter-Secondary School's Slalom Championships was held at Mangakino und auspices of the NZCA. It way very pleasing to hear that there were about 130 young paddlers competing, and I und that the performances ranged from encouraging to outstanding. As a direct result of this trial a Secondary School's Canoeing Association is in the process of being formed, and without doubt it will be asking to become part of the At present the constitution of the NZCA does not cater for such a group so it may become necessary for the rules adapted.

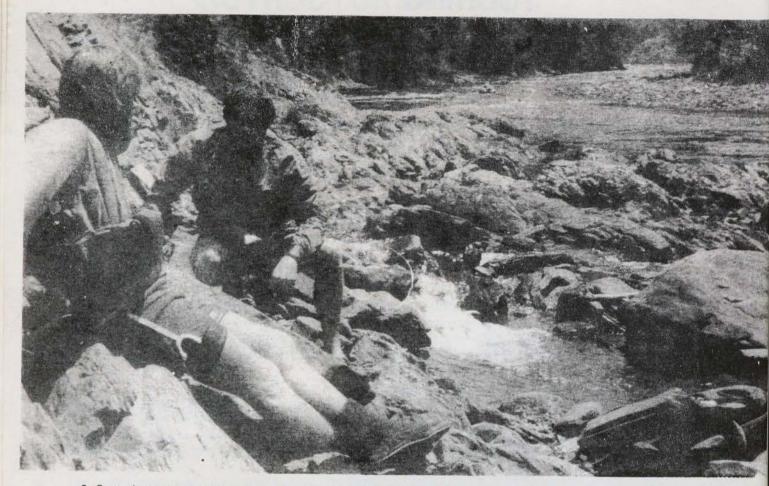
TOURING

THE MOTU - THE RECORD OF A TRIP.

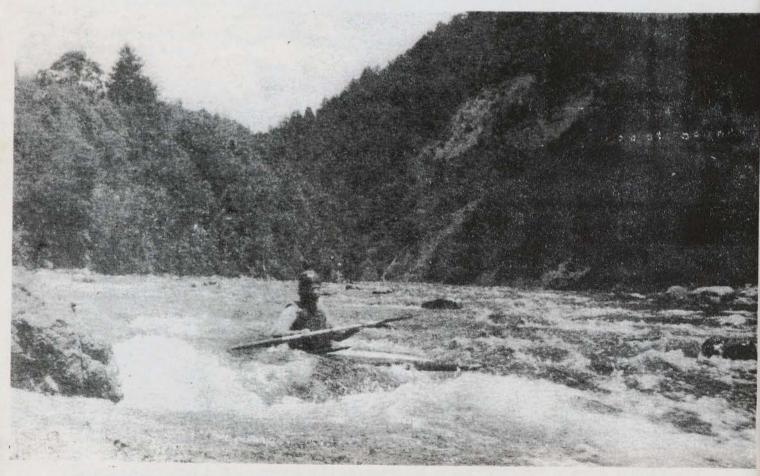
Text and photographs by Peter Thompson and Bill Anderson.



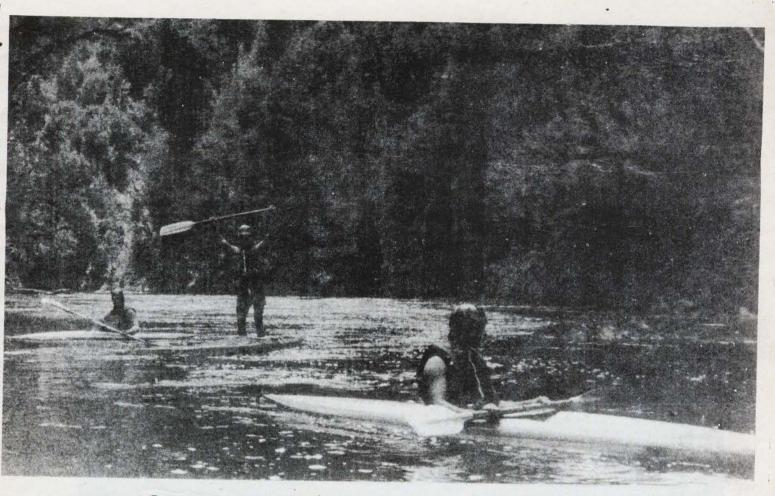
1 In 1977, Bill Anderson, Harold Russ, and Bruce and Peter Thompson ran the Motu River in two Canadian slalom canoes and two slalom kayaks. The river began as a smooth flowing and somewhat quiet river.



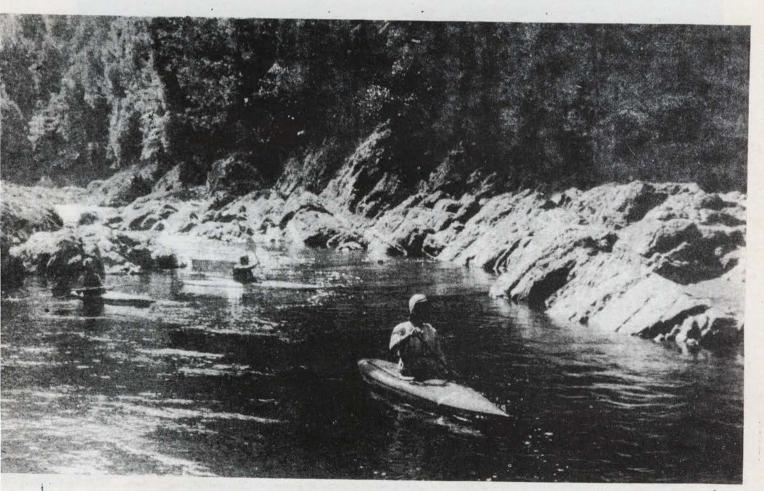
2 Soon, however, the hills began to close in and the river ran in a steep-sided valley for the entire rest of the river's length to the sea. This was their lunch stop for the first day out.



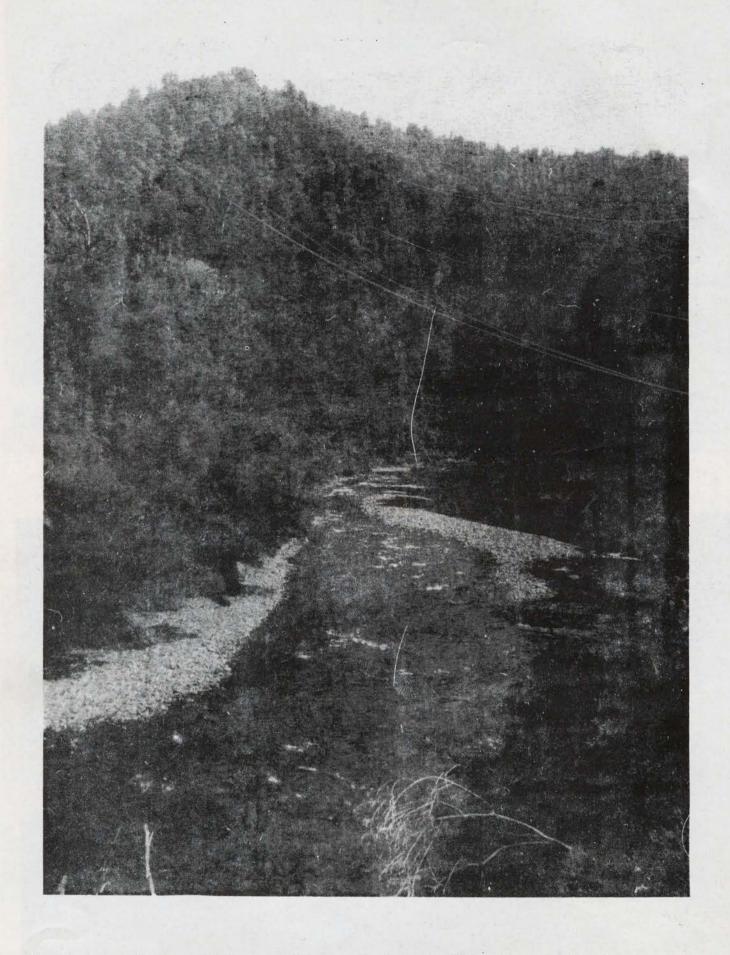
3 Bill, running a small rapid typical of those encountered on that first afternoon.



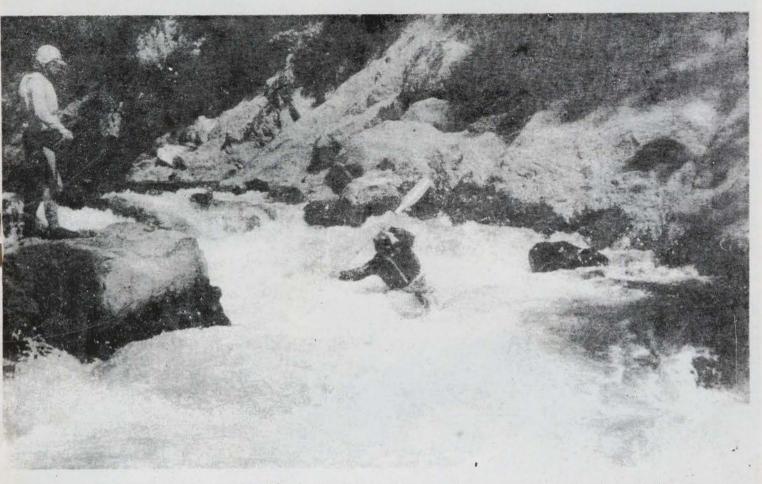
4 Peter won a bet from Bill - that he could not stand up in his canoel



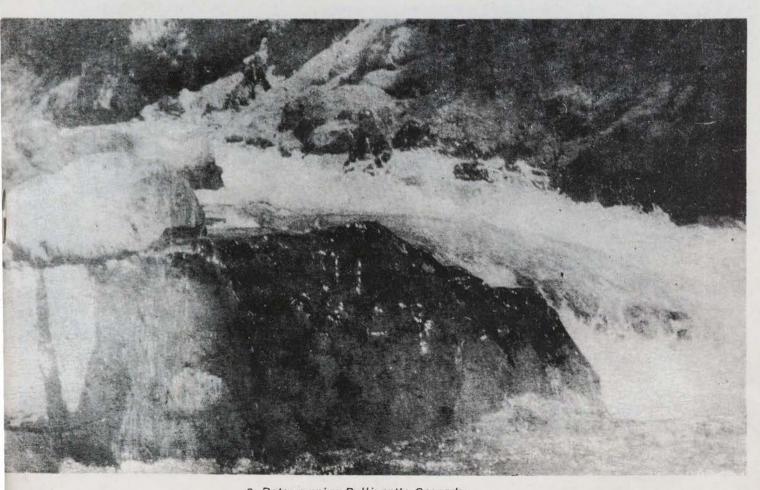
Paddling into the top gorge — Bill, Harold and Bruce. The hills are steep and drop directly to the water's edge. Bruce and Peter paddle the Canadian canoes, believed to be the first to traverse the river.



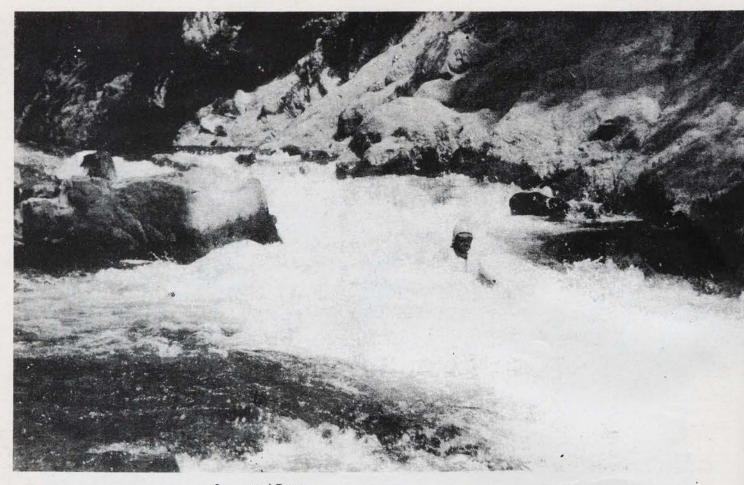
The site of one of the proposed hydro dams which was passed on the beginning of the second day Logging roads now almost reach this point downstream and errosion is silting up the river.



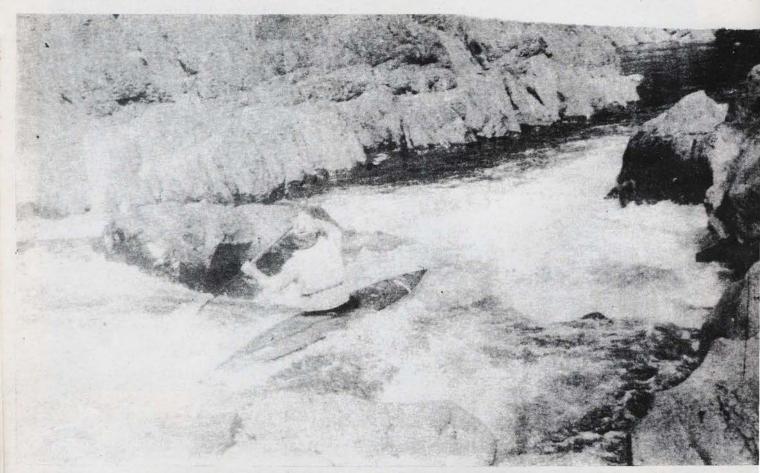
7 Harold in the first drop of Bullivant's Cascade - a slot some three metres wide with a two metre fall.



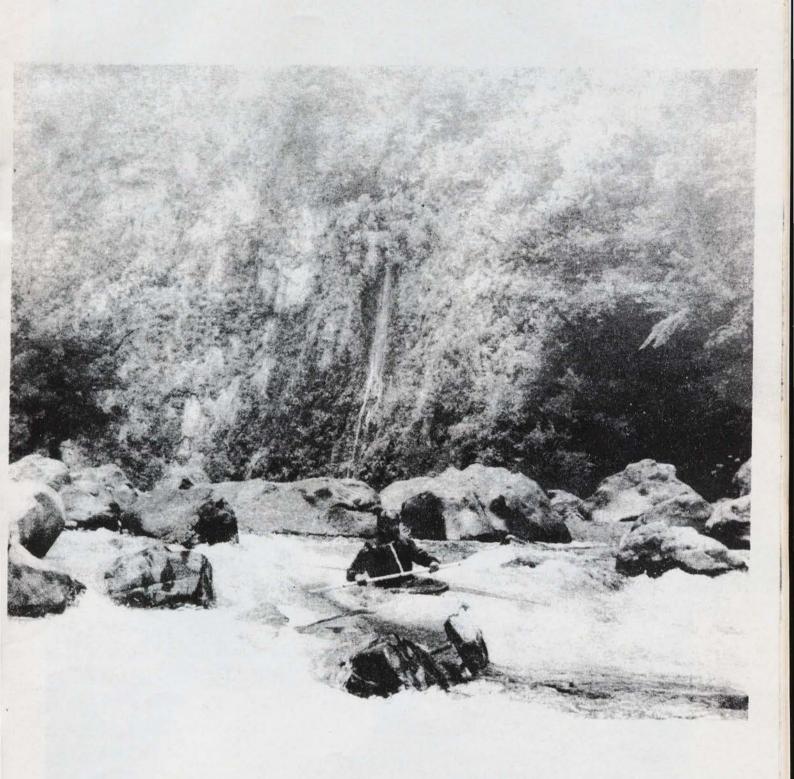
8 Peter running Bullivant's Cascade.



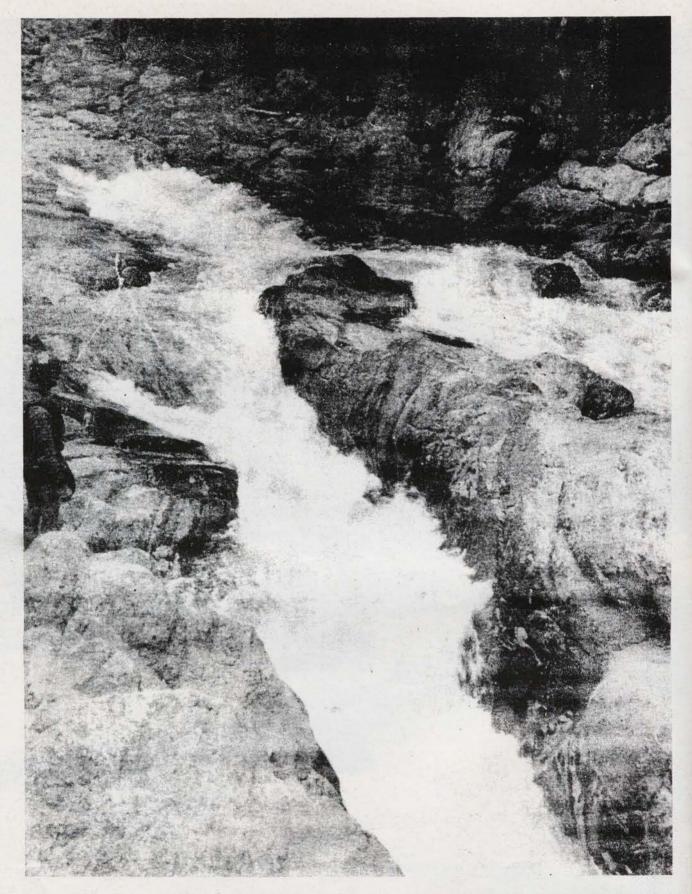
9 ... and Bruce.



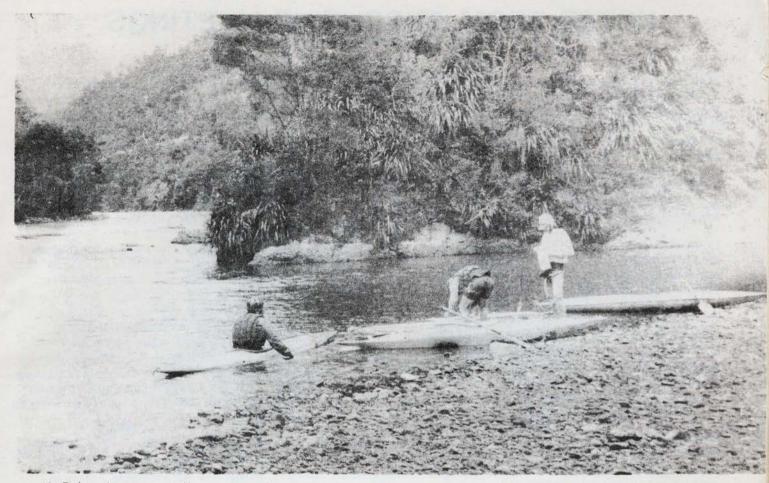
10 A rapid that is typical of many in the upper gorge.



11 Harold in one of the many straightforward rapids in the gorge.



12 A high rapid must be portaged before reaching this one — the infamous Motu Slot! Bruce ran it first, watched by Harold. Here, Bruce has gone through the big drop in the middle and is bracing off the wall. Peter went ove on the approach and his canoe actually jammed sideways across the slot. They had quite a job getting it free. Since the two kayaks were low-volume boats and with the gear they were carrying, they elected to portage them around this one.



13 Below the top gorge lies twelve miles of flat water. The party spent the third night about three miles above the lower gorge.



14 The first rapid of the lower gorge - with Harold in the thick of it!

NOTES FROM EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

At the NZCA Executive meeting held on the 3rd of March 1979 a number of matters relating to the 'Wild and Scenic Rivers' proposals were discussed, and in particular, of meetings held in Wellington by members of the Rivers Protection Committee with senior members of a number of Government departments and agencies, including the Minister for Works and Development. The results of those meetings are now being felt in the form of changing attitudes towards our stance on seperate protection legislation for rivers by the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority. It now appears that recreation will have as equal a status as developers have when proposals for development affecting rivers occurs. That is to say, it may be possible to be granted a water-right for recreational uses. Such a state of affairs is still far from what we would like but it is an indication that we are beginning to get through to Government the fact that what legislation already exists is far from suitable. Unfortunately our Conservation Officer, Richard Steele, is now in Singapore and unable to work for us. In the meantime, John Mackay is to assume Richard's duties.

15,000 copies of 'A Guide to Confident Canoeing' are now in circulation and of this number it is estimated that some 200 are in the hands of canoeists who are members of NZCA affiliated Clubs. This raises the question of exactly how many canoeists are there in the country? It would seem that the NZCA still has a long way to go in attracting canoeists into its member clubs.

The National Water Safety Council has a very fine slide-tape programme on hypothermia which may be available to canoe clubs. It is similar to the very popular and well-written AGuide to Cold Water Survival' which was written by Mike Frohlich after consultations with the American Coast Guard, Canadian specialists in Arctic medicine, and a number of European experts. Mike reports that there is still much division of opinion on the best methods of treating hypothermia, and that his booklet and slide show gave a concensus of opinion from the world's leading authorities on the subject. It is an easily read booklet, easy to understand, and should be read by all canoeists. The recent drowning of a canoeist on Lake Taupo included a hypothermia element.

Another NZCA publication, '64 New Zealand Rivers — a Scenic Evaluation' has been printed, thanks to a grant from the Minister for the Environment. It is another example of how our members have gained the support of the Government. Copies are available to interested persons free of charge from the Secretary, though this publication is limited in numbers and we ask that only those genuinely interested in conservation matters should request copies.

Norbert Sattler, the one time World Slalom Champ, is expected in this country in November.

Two Instructor Courses have been held in the South Island this year. Unfortunately, publicity for these was not as good as for the very successful Mangakino course last year, so some may have missed them. Another course is to be held in the South Island next February (1980).

South Taranaki Canoe and Kayak Club have applied for affiliation - welcome to the Association.

Canoeist Of The Year nominations are now being called for and you should be thinking of suitable nominees. Ian Milne (Conservational, Don Cooper (Competition and Coaching), and Russ Hawken (Administration and Organisation) have received this award in the past. Nominations for Executive posts are to be called for soon and have to be in by June. To date, the Treasurer and a Vice President have announced their retirement. The next meeting of the NZCA Executive will be held on May 26th at 9.30am in the Fisher and Paykel boardroom, Tamaki, Auckland. All members of affiliated Canoe Clubs are reminded that they have the right to attend as observers if they wish and it is hoped that any person seeking an Executive post will attend so as to acquire some idea of the workings of the Executive and what is expected from Executive members.

EVENTS: The National Secondary Schools Canoe Slalom Championships were held at Mangzekino, April 6th / 7tn, 1979.

The NZ Slalom and Whitewater championships were scheduled for Easter at Kawerau. Both of these events will be over before this Bulletin reaches print.

Interdominion Championship: A Slalom competition for Australian and NZ paddlers has been devised to go towards an Interdominion Championship Trophy. Details on how this will operate will be available from the Slalom Commodore.

PUBLICATIONS



RIVER GUIDES:

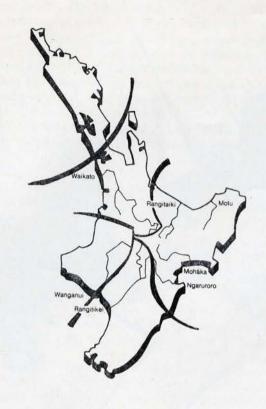
For bulk orders of the Regional Guides - 10 or more		\$2.00 each.
CANOEISTS GUIDE TO THE WANGANUI RIVER	*	\$2.00

"Sixty Four New Zealand Rivers - A Scenic Evaluation".

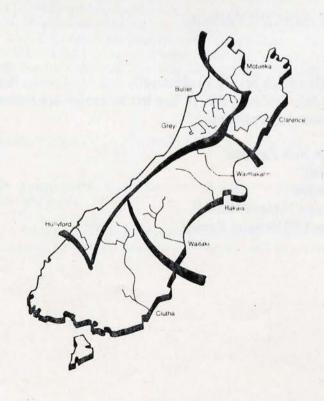
(As mentioned elsewhere in this Bulletin, this is free but as copies are limited please ask for one if your interest is genuine).

"Introduction to Canoeing In New Zealand"	\$2.50
"Guide to Confident Canoeing"	Free
"N.Z. Standard Canoeing Tests"	.20
NZCA Training Programme and Fitness Manual!	\$1.50
NZCA Training for Slalom and Whitewater Racing	\$2.00

RIVER GUIDES



NORTHLAND CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
WAIKATO AND HAURAKI CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
TARANAKI CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
MANAWATU, WELLINGTON AND WAIRARAPA CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
HAWKES BAY TO BAY OF PLENTY CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
CANTERBURY CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
WESTLAND CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND CANOEIST'S GUIDE	\$3.00



NEWS AND VIEWS

HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

News has reached us of the proposed visit to the Himalayan mountain complex by instructors of the Outdoor Pursuits Centre, led by Graeme Dingle. They intend to climb a few mountains, and also to canoe the Mandakini River, a tributory of the Ganges. Canoes are reported to have been supplied by the Apple and Pear Marketing Board. One of the Expedition members is Stu Allen, who was with Max Grant on his descent of the entire Rangitikei River. One sincerely hopes that the flippant attitude displayed by Graeme Dingle and his friends with Ed Hillary on his recent TV series will not extend to this expedition. On behalf of fellow canoeists I wish Graeme Dingle, Stu Allen and friends the best of luck and canoeing for their trip.

RANGITIKEI TRIP

Recently, Max Grant, Peter Sutcliffe, Alan Gardiner, and Stu Allen completed a five day trip down the entire canoeable length of the Rangitikei River. This was a trip that Max has been talking of making for some years and it was great news indeed to hear that he had achieved it. A short snippet of the upper river was shown on TV and those who saw it were certainly impressed with its rugged nature and the difficult rapids. It is my opinion that the Rangitikei has the hardest canoeable rapids in the country, and the greatest range of scenery: if you thought the Wanganui was scenic, just take a look at those incredible gorges of the middle Rangitikei! As Max says ... "the river is in a class of it's own...", and most would agree with him.

FRANK GOODMAN

Recent visitors to NZ were Frank Goodman and his wife. Frank is known here as the designer of the Nordkapp Kayak and for his trip round Cape Horn during the Christmas of 1977. He is the man behind Valley Canoe Products and builds the very popular Soar Valley Kayak, a slalom/whitewater boat of some note. Frank was out here to visit Grahame Sisson who builds the Nordkapp here, and Nelsonians were treated to a slide show/lecture of the Cape Horn Expedition. This was one of the interesting evenings I have had the good fortune to enjoy. Frank kept us all in fits of laughter the whole night through. He is certainly an unforgettable character and must have been a great companion on the expedition where they had to battle against 80 knot winds for most of the time. I joined Frank on a short trip down the Buller with Nelson Canoe Club members, and other Club members joined Frank and his wife on a paddle around the Able Tasman National Park. Frank freely discussed canoe building techniques and solved a number of technical problems for us. We may expect considerable benefits from the visits of such people. I suspect it would not take much talking to persuade Frank to make another visit in the near future.

ANN DWYER

Another visitor to this country, Ann Dwyer is a noted canoe equipment manufacturer from California. Ann was out here with a group of paddlers from the Sierra Mountain Club. Rafting was the main activity of the trip and the Shotover, the Kawerau, and other rivers of the deep South were rafted. One member of the trip was rather taken by the Nevis Bluff rapids and was determined to "give it a go". However, after getting 'done' in the Shotover by a nasty rapid which wrecked his borrowed canoe, he gave Nevis Bluff a miss. "There is a way down that rapid." he claimed, and most of us would agree — two metres below water level for most of the way!! Anne hopes to be out here again next summer to run a Canoe School for us and I hope paddlers of open Canadians will support this venture.

BOB GOODE

Canadian paddler and physical education expert, Bob Goode is due in NZ in May to participate in Aquatic Conference in Dunedin. Bob hopes to do a spot of paddling around the country – lets hope the weather is fine for him.

DEREK MAYS

Derek Mays is an English paddler out here for a lengthy trip. Derek is a keen sea canoeist and has crossed the Irish Sea in an Olymp 5. He has paddled parts of the Marlborough Sounds and visited the Chetwoode Islands. Derek intends to lecture on the sport of canoeing in this country when he returns to England.

NORBERT SATTLER

NORBERT SATTLER. Needs no introduction. He is due to visit some time in November.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR: Our paddlers proved once again to be up with the top Australian paddlers, with Michael Fletcher winning both the Australian Nationals and International Whitewater Race.

Rod Laurenson came 3rd in both the Australian Nationals and International events, being beaten by Norbert Sattler, Austria, and Albert Kerr, England.

Nick Kerkham came 7th in the International Slalom event, Chip Chapman 14th and Greg Bell 19th.

Teams Events: Rod, with Albert and Norbert won the International Teams event and our under 18 years team of Greg Bell, Nick Kerkham and Chip Chapman came 1st in the Australian Champs.

Thanks to the Manager, Bill Garlick, Coach, Mick Hopkinson, Assistant Manager, Annie Price, and those supporters who helped in the organisation, in what was a great trip for those who went.

SPRINT AND MARATHON RACING

Current Ranking List.

- 1. Ian Ferguson
- 2. Geoff Walker
- 3. Alan Thompson
- 4. Benny Hutchings
- 5 Don Cooper
- 6. Rocky Hall
- 7. Grant Bramwell
- 8. Mike Wilson

Others (Alphabetical Order)

Phillip Brown, Rod Gavin, Robbie Jenkinson, John Leonard, Greg Morgan, Darryl Neate, John Sullivan, Doug Walker.

A training camp will be held at Lake Tarawera in the second week of the May Holidays for the ranked paddlers. Un fortunately the venue is limited to 8-9 paddlers.

Fitness tests will be held in Auckland in the winter months. Anyone interested is invited to attend. Venue times and details will bublished in the NSCC Newsletter.

There will be a further training camp in Auckland in November to which all the above named paddlers will be invited, and a small regatta may be arranged to coincide with this camp. Further details will be forthcoming.

Sandy Piggot National Coach.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

WANTED: CANOE PLANS

We are constantly being asked for canoe plans for canvas, plywood, and fibreglass canoes. Most enquiries come from children of school age who have more enthusiasm than ability to build such craft! However, over recent months there has been an increasing trend for adults to ask for plans. Can you help? We would like to hold a stock of all available canoe and kayak plans. If you know of the existence of any plans for craft of any type, could we borrow them to take off drawings? We would like to have copies of as many boats as possible before such plans are lost forever.

Plans currently available

- 1 ROTO-NUI a 5.6 metre open Canadian canoe for lake use. Based on the USCA Cruiser. \$4.00 Line plans only.
- 2 ROTO-ITI a 4.8 metre open Canadian canoe. Line plans only.
- 3 SEAL a 4.3 metre fabric skinned cruising kayak for water to Grade 2. Construction plans. \$3.00

\$2.00

If you can help, please contact G. Egarr, 52 South Road, New Plymouth.

CANOE SCHOOL FOR OPEN CANADIAN CANOE PADDLERS

If interest warrants, Sisson Industries hope to bring Ann Dwyer out to NZ to conduct a Canoe School for paddlers of open Canadian canoes. The course is expected to last a week or more and all facets of Canadian Paddling will be covered, including canoe poling. Ann Dwyer is a very experienced paddler and was out here in NZ this summer with a group of canoeists from the Sierra Mountain Club, rafting the Shotover, Kawe rau and other rivers.

It is hoped that the Canoe School can be held prior to the South Island Instructors' Course. Canoes may be hired from Sisson Industries who build the USCA Cruiser, and other designs may be available from the Canoe School. Participants will camp beside the river where the course will be held (Motueka River has been suggested).

At this moment some indication of interest is required so that organisation can be started. Should you be interested in attending please complete the form below. (This in no way obligrs you to attend the course.) A small fee for intending canoeists may be required. If so, NZCA Affiliate Members will be given a discount rate.

NAME	
ADDRESS	
CLUB	
CANOE OWN	ED
PARTICULA	R INTEREST lake canoeing white water, sailing, poling, multi-day touring,
v	solo paddling, two-man craft, other.
I would being	my own canoe / hire a canoe / buy a canoe (delete as applicable)
I WOULD DIES	s my own conside / have a conside / only a conside (delete de applicable)

All participants must provide their own lifejackets and gear, other than canoes and paddles which may be hired or bought from Sisson Industries.

Please post your reply to 8a Allen Street, Nelson before 30th June, 1979.

I would camp / provide my own accomodation. (delete one)

SAFETY NOTES

IS ROLLING REGARDED IN ITS CORRECT PERSPECTIVE? By Eskimo Nell

"Thank you for teaching me to roll", said the student as he climbed from the heated swimming pool. It was his third visit and he had concluded the lesson with two successful pawlata rolls. This was the only rolling stroke he had been taught and he never returned to learn any others.

There seems to be a growing tendency amongst beginners and novice canoeists to ask, almost before they sit in a canoe for the first time. "When may we start rolling?" Indeed one is well aware that there are instructors who advocate that students should commence to learn canoeing by rolling before anything eles. In fact it would seem to be the impression of beginners and those unfamiliar with canoeing that to be able to roll in one way or another is the hall mark of good canoeists. This is of course a fallacy. The good canoeists can do every type of roll and knows when to apply each. Furthermore rolling in a swimming bath is only the first step.

It seems that the whole object of canoe rolling is being forgetten. Surely from the start the novice and uninitiated must be impressed with the fact that the skill of the Eskimo roll is a means of saving life and that it was devised to save the men who capsized in freezing seas which would have killed him had he remained immersed for more that a few seconds. It has in fact, with the same object in mind, been modified to assist the slalomist.

But let us return to the original purpose of saving life on the occasion of an unexpected capsize at sea. Even in our own coastal waters the temperature is such as to cause quite fast deterioration of strength once a body is immersed in it. It would be safe to say that the mumber of canoeists who can roll properly and successfully with a canoe loaded for an expedition is relatively small. So what do we, without this look 100% ability do? Do not try to roll but come out of the canoe and use it to assist in floating. It is quite wrong and against all teaching of survival to waste valuable engery trying to roll in the hope that it might come off. Un less one is sure of a successfull roll every time this skill, under such circumstances, could be menace.

Before lack of success at this technique becomes the cause of the lost life let us put it to the would-be learner for what it is, a life saver if learned in all its phases, and cut out using it as a stunt and stop it becoming a status symbol. Until he has become very highly competent in the skill of rolling the canoeist with an efficient recovery stroke and sculling-for-support stroke has a far better chance of staying out of trouble.

After all the good canoeist tries his best to stay the right way up.

NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Almost anyone can learn to paddle, and the satisfaction to be found in recreational canoeing is unlimited.

Paddlers in this country are fortunate as we are blessed with a network of waterways and coastline, and future generations of paddlers will have the same fortune as long as we today, take care to protect and preserve this wonderful irreplaceable water reservoir.

Recreational canoeing is becoming more and more popular, and many thoughtful canoeists are concerned that in many areas of the country, the tremendous growth of activity will go beyond our natural environment's ability to safely, support such activity. Others are frightened by the lack of knowledge, understanding, safety precautions, and environmental sensitivity, demonstrated by some paddlers daring various trips.

As they say - if you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem.

Consider these questions if you will.

Are you a well-prepared canoeist?

Do you practice no-trace camping?

Do you wear an approved buoyancey aid?

Do you carry an adequate first-aid kit?

Ar e you able to adequately manoeuvre your canoe?

Have you checked your swimming ability, and what do you know about cold water survival?

Do You know how to rescue someone in the water from you canoe, or someone in an overturned canoe?

Do you know how to plan a canoe trip and where to obtain the necessary information?

Do you know what to look for when buying canoe equipment?

Are you familiar with your canoe, its handling characteristics, how to pack it for trips, how to look after and repair it?

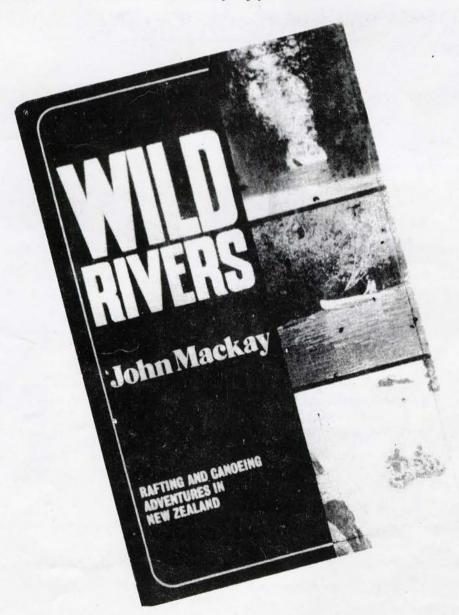
Do you know where to get instruction to improve your skills?

Are you qualified to teach canoeing or to take groups on trips?

There are no prizes for correct answers, only a satisfaction in knowing that you are contributing to the promotion of a spark which we all enjoy.

o'WILD RIVERS'. This recent publication, by John Mackay, is now available in bookshops. John should be no stranger to readers of New Zealand Canoeing — he is a keen supporter of our river survey and co-ordinator of our River Committee, in fact, the driving force behind all that we have achieved in getting protection for wild rivers. Whilst rafting on truck inner tubes is not exactly cricket to most canoeists, the fun and games, the companions, the whole aura of river recreation as described by John is very familiar. It is unusual, indeed, to find a fellow paddler who can put into words what we all experience on rivers and, as such, this book is a must for all canoeists. John has floated all our best rivers — the Clarence, Buller, Wanganui, Motu, and Karamea, and, although not mentioned in this book, is an avid fan of the Rangitikei River. I should not omit to mention that this is a book of considerable wit, with the author apparently a reluctant adventurer tagging along in the wake of some incredible characters who sound most untikely. (I would be tempted to regard them as fictional were it not for the fact that I have met most of them and know them to be exactly as Ishn describes them.) Piers, a major character in the book, is the son of an African explorer who was eaten by a crocodile, and John Clark is your typical conservationist/ex-Taranaki cow cocky, if you can imagine such a paradox!

The final chapter is a kind of mini river guide which alone makes the book worth it's price. The colour photographs are splendid although the captions on the dust jacket have been mis placed, particularly those on the back. However, this is the only fault I can find with an otherwise very enjoyable book.

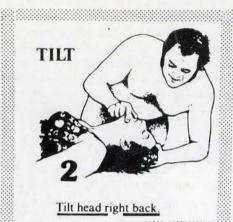


THIS IS RESCUE BREATHING

The oldest and best method of resuscitation—the use of a rescuer's breath to revive a victim unable to breath for himself.



In an unconscious person with head slumped, the tongue blocks the throat and little or no air can get into the lungs.





Hold the head fully tilted with chin pulled forward. Take a deep breath, open your mouth wide.

Begin At Once — Delay May Be Fatal





5

WATCH

Seal your lips on the cheeks, round mouth or nose. Then blow until you see chest rise. If you are rescue breathing through the mouth, seal your lips round opened mouth, blocking nostrils with your cheek — or pinching them with your fingers — to prevent air leakage. Through nose — press lips together with your thumb — to prevent air leakage.

Remove your mouth and, whilst turning your head to watch the chest fall, listen to the victim breath out.

Make the first 4 to 5 breaths deep and rapid. Then continue with 12 to 15 breaths a minute. When the victim starts trying to breathe, keep your breath in time with his or her efforts.



Rescue breathing for children

Keep the head tilted back, seal your mouth around the child's mouth and nose and blow gently, fig. (a). Use only puffs from your cheeks for infants. Stop blowing as soon as the chest starts to rise. Repeat breaths at least 20 times a minute.



Shows a practical alternative position for supporting victims during rescue breathing.

For all victims who have stopped breathing in such accidents as:

WHEN SHOULD YOU APPLY RESCUE BREATHING DROWNING ELECTRIC SHOCK SMOTHERING CHOKING SMOKE SUFFOCATION CARBON MONOXIDE GAS OTHER GAS POISONING OVERDOSE OF DRUGS HEAD OR CHEST INJURIES HEART ATTACK STROKE POISONING



For further information please contact your nearest Surf Club, Royal Life Saving Society, Red Cross, St John's Centre or Water Safety Committee.