

New Zealand
CANOEING



No 15

THE NEW ZEALAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION [INC]

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MOTUEKA CANOE CLUB

56 DUDLEY STREET CHRISTCHURCH
63 PAH STREET MOTUEKA

"NEW ZEALAND CANOEING"

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Enquiries concerning the publication and requests to be included on the mailing list should be addressed to:
The Publications Officer
NEW ZEALAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION (Inc)
P.O. BOX 5125
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The Editor
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THE N.Z.C.A. [INC]

all correspondence to the Association should be addressed to the Secretary N.Z.C.A.
P.O. Box 5125
AUCKLAND.

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P.O. BOX 26
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WANGANUI RIVER SCENIC TRUST BOARD	D. Johnston
OUTDOOR TRAINING ADVISORY BOARD	Bill Garlick

COMMENT

Things aren't what they used to be! Resin prices have gone up again, and on top of Muldoon's boat tax too! It seems that this present government is determined to keep us all at home in the weekend. I, for one, will continue to buy my petrol maintain my canoe and paddle on those rivers that the M.O.W in the goodness of their very own charitable hearts, have left undeveloped for us. It is strange when you reflect that the authorities are actually surprised that the youth of this country have erupted in violence. The Northland affair some months ago will not be a rare thing if our government continues to make recreation such an expensive and difficult thing. Could things be worse? You might cite the situation in the Uk where fishing rights keep canoeists off the rivers. It couldn't happen here you might think. Think again. You might find of interest a small bulletin circulated by the Nature Conservation Council. The council is concerned about the new Water Recreation Regulations 1979. It claims that there are serious anomalies. The new regulations seek to remove speed restrictions on rivers. This will mean that Jet-boats will be able to use the rivers, and fishermen are not going to like that. Fishermen pay a fee to have the right to fish on rivers and the removal of speed restrictions will '...impair other uses of the river...! When one recreational group starts to claim a prior right to a recreational resource, then trouble is not far away. I recently happened to be speaking to a Motueka River Fisherman about a proposed wood-chip mill to be built on the river. He didn't seem too worried, but he was damn sure that no jet-boater was going to get to use that river, and he also claimed that canoeists were a bloody menace to fishing too.

I have just returned from a trip to Europe, sorry that I missed the N.Z.C.A. A.G.M. And what is happening in Europe? Not much, canoeing wise. Ian Fergusson seems to have scared the living daylights out of the Flat-water scene. Ian is undoubtedly the best racing canoeists we have ever produced, and his experience in Europe where he had a bit of competition to challenge his wealth of talent, has certainly made him better. If Ian is to produce his best for the Olympics (where he could bring back a gold) he will need every assistance from each and every New Zealand canoeist. Ian will need competition to keep him in peak racing trim. He is going to need the financial backing of every canoe club to get him to the Games. Ian has already made UK and European canoeists recognise that New Zealand is a canoeing nation of some note. Our problem, here is that most New Zealanders are unaware that canoeists even exist. If Ian could bring back a medal it could have momentous consequences. As a sport we would find grants from government and private firms that much easier. Conservation wise, people will rate our sport worthy of consideration, and the achievement of an Olympic medal would rub off onto all who canoe. I believe that we should all back Ian and his fellow Olympic team members to the hilt. So much depends upon a successful result, and we now have a canoeist within striking distance — but he cannot do it alone.

Graham Fergusson

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We received a number of complaints concerning an article on weather that appeared in 'NEW ZEALAND CANOEING' issue 12. All the complaints concerned the fact that the article referred to the Northern hemisphere and would create confusion if someone here 'down under' was to believe all he read. Unfortunately the former editor of 'New Zealand Canoeing' did not make the required amendments. As the present editorial staff were not 2/3 involved with that particular issue of the magazine, we will not apologise, although we sincerely hope that no-one was put 'up the creek' because of it. It was the intention of the former editor to continue the article. We shall not print the second part, but asked an expert in the art of prediction of weather, to write an article suitable for our readers. In the meantime we publish below one of the letters we received, as it goes some way in explaining how the article in question should have been amended.

The Editor
New Zealand Canoeing,
P.O. Box 26,
NELSON.

Dear Sir,

In New Zealand Canoeing No. 12 there is an unfortunate error in the article on the weather.

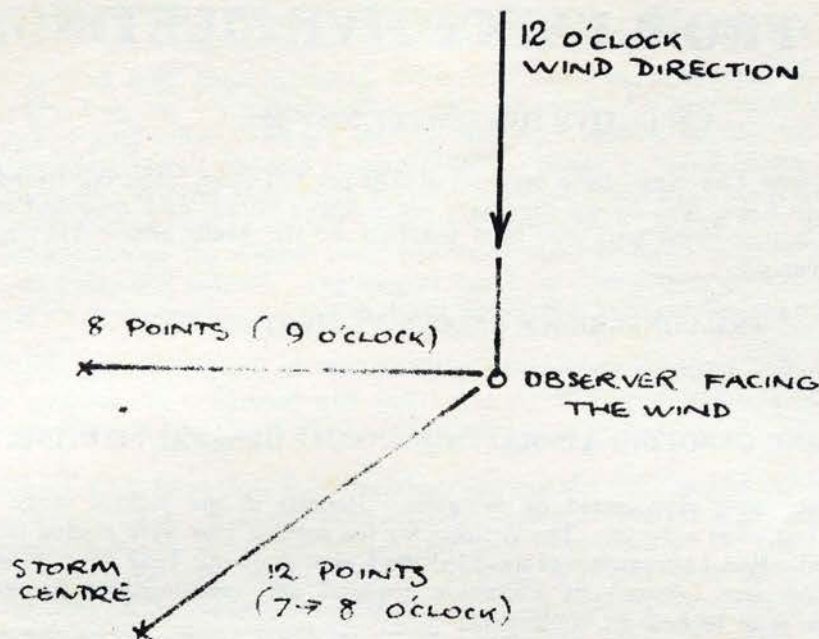
The article is written for the Northern Hemisphere. The directions for finding the centre of a storm are the reverse of those for the Southern Hemisphere.

The correct instructions are:

When you face the wind, pressures are high on your right and lower on your left.

When you are near the edge of a storm the centre may be approximately 12 points to your left e.g. between 7 and 8 o'clock.

When the storm is closer and you are still facing the wind, the low pressure centre of the storm is about 8 points to your left. e.g. 9 o'clock.



WIND CHANGES WITH THE PASSAGE OF A COLD FRONT.

Light N.E. winds increase and swing to strong W. or S.W. as the front passes. The front is visible as a line of anvil topped clouds (thunder clouds) approaching. These give about four hours warning in the open sea. In Auckland Harbour clouds are visible over the Waitakere Ranges only about one hour before the front arrives. Squalls and heavy rain arrive with the front. Gusts around 50 knots are possible blowing from the leading edge of the rain squall. Change of wind directions is rapid. Make for shelter before a cold front arrives and wait until it passes.

WIND CHANGES WITH THE PASSAGE OF A WARM FRONT.

There are high cirrus clouds and a halo around the sun or moon 48 hours in advance of the front with the clouds becoming thicker and lower. The winds are N.E. and increasing, backing to N.W. as the front passes. Several days of continuous light rain usually follow.

My reference for the above notes:

Modern Seamanship — Chapt. on Laws of Storms and my notes on Weather from Auckland Volunteer Coastguard lectures for Boatmaster Certificate.

Yours Faithfully,
Ron Augustin

SLALOM RESULTS — WORLD CHAMPS

SLALOM RESULTS — WORLD CHAMPS.

Men's K1 Slalom —	Rod Laurenson	37
	Gordon Raynor	41
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	Hanns Vlaar	56

Men's K1 Whitewater	Hanns Vlaar	36
	Robbie Baldwin	37

SLALOM RULES — The draft copy of the new rules are now about 3/4 complete and will be added to a booklet on running slaloms to be printed soon.

Still available are slalom training manuals \$2.00 from either the Slalom Officer or the NZCA Secretary.

A grant of \$1700 has been received from Lion Breweries Sport Foundation. This is for Slalom coaching.

NOTES FROM EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF MAY 26

Advertising charges for "New Zealand Canoeing" have been set at \$30 per full page. The NZ Broadcasting Corporation have purchased a copy of the Dudh Khosi film, as yet they have not supplied details of a proposed showing date on TV. Conservation officer reports that a new forest park has been gazetted for the Motu area. The N.Z.C.A. has formally protested at the 20% boat tax on canoes.

PRE-CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE MEETING

No minutes have been supplied.

NEW ZEALAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

15 of the 24 affiliated canoe clubs were represented by delegates. Reports of the various office holders were given. Capitation fees (to remain as for last year) were set. The Officers for the coming year were elected (see list elsewhere), the majority being returned unopposed. Rod Laurenson was awarded the Canoeist of the Year Trophy for his involvement in competitive canoeing events. This was followed by affiliation requests and constitutional amendments — all non-controversial. The next conference is to be held in Wellington.

POST-CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE MEETING

No minutes have been supplied.

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 1 IN WELLINGTON.

This was another quiet meeting with almost the full executive in attendance. Reports from the officers was the major part of the meeting. Of note was the results of Ian Fergusson at the canoe events at Duisburg (a report from our foreign correspondent Russ Hawken appears later in this magazine).

Our Instruction officer, Barry Murray is organising a full programme for instructors this year and he suggests that if any club wishes, they may apply to run Instructor courses. We are at present going through the Instructor lists and deleting non-active Instructors. Also those Instructors without, or with outdated first aid certificates, may also be struck off the list. You have 9 months to get current certificates.

A proposed Sea Canoeing certificate has been put forward for comment.

The personal membership scheme is also under review. More interesting aspects of reports can be found later in this magazine.



SOLO IN THE SOUND — Beavan Walker

It was 5.30am as I paddled from Penzoance Bay, Tennyson Inlet, Pelorus Sounds, in my Nordkapp Kayak. The early morning mist slowly rose from the sea surface and moved northwards. My destination was the Chetwode Islands and back in one day, a distance of forty miles. The previous day had been perfect, but this morning the mist was heavy and low. However, I was on my way and as I paddled across Tawhitinui Reach to Maud Island, a small school of porpoises made their presence known to me. At one stage there were five in front, three right underneath and eight to the stern and they kept with me for ten minutes or more, playfully leaping and frolicking. My first stop was the northern tip of Maud Island and I noted that little creeks on the western coast had dried up; I had two pints of water aboard just in case. I rested for a few minutes and then off I paddled. The longest and most monotonous stretch was in front; to Western Entrance. It took a full two and three quarter hours to reach it and during that time the first launch of the day overtook me.

I stopped at Blow Hole Point just north of Western Entrance the last headland before the crossing to Chetwode Islands. My Nordkapp was handling the conditions well and I was up to a good standard of fitness; but now the test was on! By this time there was a twenty knot North West wind blowing.

After a ten minute break I left Blow Hole Point wearing both my wet suit top and my buoyancy vest. The tide had turned and was sweeping me out with it. With the wind and tide against each other a nasty chop was being whipped up and the odd white cap slapped the canoe. I paddled straight for the closest point — the Nine Pins — passing Okay Rock. This part of the trip was the trickiest and roughest but it was good to be out there; some thing I had wanted to do for some time. By now I was nearing the Islands. I could see the terns working for small fish, and there were mutton birds all around me. I was now on the western shore line of the Island, just out from a small rocky beach, when I realised that it would be a difficult landing with a good swell running with the tops breaking, so I swing around and passed between two large rocks to land on the eastern coast of the first of the island group (where the Nine Pin rocks jut out). I pulled the Kayak up onto the stoney beach, it was certainly good to stretch my legs and have lunch. I was now half-way with twenty miles behind me and the return twenty miles still to go, and I knew that if I wished to complete the trip in twelve hours I had to be on my way.

By this time the wind was up to 25 knots and the tide really moving along — it promised to be a real slog home. Just off the Nine Pins there were several boils generated by the tidal currents — these ones were some forty meters across. The tide was now against me with the wind and sea on the starboard stern quarter. Sometimes a wave would break, sweeping along the kayak deck: the tern and mutton birds had all gone when all of a sudden a big Sooty Albatross swooped down on me some two metres away. Far off near Forsythe Island a large yacht was making headway towards the entrance of the Sounds. Closer, but still some distance off Duffers' Reef, was a launch crashing through the waves. It was travelling well out towards the open sea. Half way across the roughest section in fifty fathoms of water the currents from French Pass and the Sounds meet and I was the target of numerous waves from all angles. What had taken three quarters of an hour to paddle between Blowhole Point and the Chetwodes now took a full hour.

Finally I was out of the rough water and in the Ice of a headland where I checked the Kayak Over. After a five minute rest and a quick swim with a couple of fat seals, I was off on the three hour paddle to Maud Island — I thought that I would never get there. The wind and sea were considerably calmer but there was still the odd white-cap. From Maud Island the wind had changed and left me to paddle directly into it but with another hour the tide would be with me. Evening was approaching with hints of a red sky. By the time I got to Tarakaipa Island the wind had dropped to a calm and the sea much reduced. I landed back at Penzance at 5.30, exactly twelve hours from the start.

LEARNING IS A RESULT OF EXPERIENCE — A TRIP

5 am one drizzly morning a small party set off to canoe the Ashley Gorge. It was in flood, filthy and fair steaming along. It was also the biggest water I've ever been in, very swift and scary. I canned and rolled pretty near the beginning while I was still loving the big water. Don, unable to detect a mean stopper because of the colour of the water, got flipped over, stuck in it unable to roll. Kevin, paddling behind Don and trying to avoid him, smashed into Don's tail and knocked him out. Both Kevin and Don needing to roll as they were swept through the stopper. That is when I started to get really scared! I canned again — knocked over by a stopper — but rolled up. Then a mean bluff got me, canned again and failed to roll and had to exit. Kevin canned and swam too, in the same spot as I. There was no show of getting to the bank unless by chance washed there. Kevin managed a self-rescue and regained his boat to carry on. I couldn't get to the bank and Don, in increasingly bigger waves bravely attempted to rescue me, but he had no show. Having shold of Don's boat enabled me to get the odd bit of air but my weight was dragging him into trouble so I had to let go. I had already lost my paddle and very soon got wrenched away from my boat — which sure left me vulnerable. I was getting more water than air and was utterly exhausted. Then I was swept into this slot and disappeared, tried to struggle to the surface but didn't know where the surface was. However, I was shot out and I got a breath with the very last of my energy.

I then bumped into my paddle, looked up and saw a bank but didn't have the strength to swim for it until I saw this very nast boily bluff coming up. I made it; just! I lay on the bank exhausted, wondereing where the others were. Then Kevin floated past hanging onto his canoe. Then Mike paddled by looked absolutely stuffed. Now Don's boat came rocketing by, followed by a peice of bouyancy, but no Don. Mike reported that he had seen Don back upstream.

We all survived and were thankful to get home, even if there was only one mangled boat left out of the four good ones that left Christchurch that morning.

(Much edited version of Mary Basire's story.)

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WRITE FOR A BROCHURE

**Michael Fletcher
20 Sydney Street
PALMERSTON NORTH
Phone 77806**

Max Grant,
71 Salisbury St.
ASHHURST.
20th June 1979

The Editor,
N.Z. Canoeing,
Box 5125,
AUCKLAND.

Dear Sir,

At present I am receiving a lot of enquiries about the planned trip to the Colorado U.S.A., next year. To help N.Z.C.A. members with information on this trip, could you please publish the following article in the next edition of your bulletin:

COLORADO 1980

During the last six weeks I have had a lot of enquiries about our planned trip to the Colorado River next year. As it is early days I don't have too much information as yet but there are a few definite as far as the trip is concerned to date:

1. Leave N.Z. on 1st August and travel straight to the Colorado where we spend about two weeks canoeing through the grand Canyon etc.
2. After the Colorado River, the team will travel to Los Angeles to do some sight-seeing. From here some may travel back home, others may shoot off to visit an old forgotten Granny, while the rest will spend the next two weeks travelling around meeting American canoeists and canoeing their Wild Rivers. (The planning for this part of the trip will be kept fairly flexible.)
3. For the trip down the Colorado River we will probably work with a commercial operator/guide who can accompany us in a raft and take care of our cooking etc. It will be optional as to whether we take our own kayaks or not as you can hire kayaks to do the trip from the commercial operators.
4. The trip will cost each person about \$2,500
5. This trip to America is open to anyone and has the support of the New Zealand Canoeing Assn., the only proviso being that all persons are members of the N.Z.C.A. and are damn good canoeists!

As more information becomes available the finer points of the trip will be made clearer. If you wish to be kept informed on the trip please write to:

Max Grant
71 Salisbury St.
ASHHURST

The following Expedition Report has been received:

After the recent film on TV of Ed Hillary's expedition, "from the Ocean to the Sky" and seeing Graeme Dingle bow riding on a jet boat (now illegal in NZ) and recalling the antics of this very same person on previous Ed Hillary TV films, one hopes that typical Dingle Bafonary does not mar this expedition.

1979 GARHWAL EXPEDITION

An eight man New Zealand group comprising the instructors from the Outdoor Pursuits Centre are in India climbing in the Garhwal Himalaya and canoeing and rafting the Mandakini and Ganges River.

The group is led by Graeme Dingle and is made up by — Jo Staker, John Watson, Tony Parker, Ray Button, Maggie Button, Ali Ward and Stu Allen.

In India, they will be joined by a team of seven climbers who have been selected by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. The expedition's objectives are the ascent of the Mountains Rataban and Gouri Parbat (22,070) and the descent of the Mandakini and Ganges Rivers. The climbing objectives are situated in the Valley of Flowers near Tibetan border (a politically sensitive area) and the group has been fortunate in gaining permission to enter it.

The Mandakini River is a tributary of the Ganges. It is a rocky mountain river that should prove similar to New Zealand rivers before the big flow of Mother Ganga herself.

The group is paying its own way, although both Hallmark International and Norsewear have contributed their products to the venture.

OLYMPIC GAMES

MOSCOW 1980

CANOEING

July 30th	Morning	500m	Heats
	Afternoon	500m	Repechages
July 31st	Morning	1000m	Heats
	Afternoon	1000m	Repechages
August 1st	Morning	500m	Semifinals
	Afternoon	500m	Finals
August 2nd	Morning	1000m	Semifinals
	Afternoon	1000m	Finals

GENERAL RULES

The Olympic Canoeing competitions will be held in accordance with the rules of the I.C.F. 1977 edition.

In cases of disagreement in the interpretation of the rules, the English text shall prevail.

Each country may enter only one boat per event.

However a country may enter a maximum of 17 competitors, including 4 substitutes, as follows:

Men Kayak 7 plus 1 substitute

Canoe 3 plus 1 substitute

Women Kayak 3 plus 1 substitute

Entries close at midnight (Moscow time) May 19th 1980.

Doping tests will be carried out each day.

Competition Rules

The ICF is responsible for the technical organisation of the canoeing competitions.

Competition plans for heats repechages and finals will be in accordance with the system specified in the ICF Rules (Articles 35 & 40)

Protests. All protests must be made in writing and be accompanied by a fee of US \$5. The fee will be refunded if the protest is upheld.

An appeal against a decision of the protest committee must be handed personally to the Chairman of the jury within 20 minutes of the decision of the protest committee. The decision of the jury is final.

Prizes

Prizes are awarded in accordance with Rule 45 of the Olympic Charter

First Prize:

Olympic Silver-gilt medal and diploma for each participating member of the winning crew in each event.

Second Prize

Olympic silver medal and diploma for each participating member of the crew finishing second in each event.

Third Prize

Olympic bronze medal and diploma for each participating member of the crew finishing third in each event.

Fourth to Sixth Prizes

Diploma for each member of the crews placed fourth fifth and sixth in each event.

MOSCOW

The history of Moscow is said to date back to 1147, when it is first mentioned in cronicles. Moscow with its fine Kremlin (Fortress) rose to prominence in the 15th century when it became the capital of the Russian State and a major trading centre. In Moscow the first Russian book was set and printed, Russia's first university opened in the 18th Century, and one of the first Russian theatres built.

In March 1918, the Soviet Government moved from Petrograd (now Leningrad) to Moscow. The Soviet Capital has changed dramatically since the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. A cosmopolitan city of over 8 million, with a sprinkling of almost every nation living in the Soviet Union, Moscow is the biggest industrial, scientific and cultural centre.

Much of Moscovs area of 878.7 sq km is occupied by parks and gardens.

One of the leading modern centres in the world, Moscow produces practically everything under the sun, many of its manufactures are being exported to other countries. It is the seat of the USSR Academy of Sciences and hundreds of research and design institutions are located here. Moscow general schools have a total attendance of 750,000 students and over 640,000 young people receive instruction at its higher educational institutions.

Moscows sporting traditions are famous the world over. It has hosted many major sports competitions, including world and European championships. Over 150,000 spectators can watch competitions at the Central Lenin Stadium, the capitals sport complex, which occupies almost 150 hectares. Here in the Grand Arena, the opening ceremony of the XX Olympiad will be held on July 19th 1980.

Average temperature for July 18.2 C
Average wind velocity 3.4 m/sec (6.6 mph)

COMPETITION SITE

The canoeing competitions will take place at the Moscow Canoeing and Rowing basin 11km from the Olympic village.

The basin is 2,300m long and with a basic lane 125m wide and return lane 76m wide.

Along their vertical line the basic and return lanes are divided by an island.

Competitions will take place on 9 lanes 9m wide each.

MARATHON RACING SERIES 1980

APPLICATIONS

The Racing Committee invites clubs to submit races they wish to host as part of the 1980 National Marathon Racing Series.

APPLICATIONS SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

1. Name of the race.
2. Proposed date.
3. Name of the organising club.
4. Location of the start with description of access and facilities.
5. Course, giving description, including any special features, location of portages, and hazards.
6. Safety precautions and arrangements.
7. Location of the finish with description of access and facilities.
8. Administration details, eg. transport, accomodation, catering etc. as may assist the racing committee assess the standard of organisation being offered.

APPLICATIONS SHALL BE SENT TO:—

R. Hunger
Racing Commodore
26 Verbena Rd
Birkdale
AUCKLAND

To be received by 15th October 1979

NOTES

1. Races accepted for the National Series are subject to N.Z.C.A. Levy.
2. Courses should be chosen so as to be suitable for all classes and able to be negotiated without excessive risk of damage to craft.
3. Consideration in choosing the finish near good facilities to give shelter and comfort to competitors and spectators is of importance.
4. Notification of races to be included in the series will be made before the end of 1979.
5. Advice and assistance is offered to any club wishing to begin to be part of the Marathon Racing Series and to reap the benefits of these competitions.

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TWO VIEWS ON THE N.Z.C.A.

CANOEING BUREAUCRATS — WHO NEEDS THEM?

This weekend our club will host the Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Canoeing Association, an event viewed with universal distaste by most paddling canoeists. Ask almost any canoeist on a river what he thinks of the NZCA, and you will usually hear the Executive described in words that could land the speaker in court for offensive language.

This is a pretty funny state of affairs, as most of the people on the Executive are canoeists themselves, and work hard for the canoeists they represent. Some of them are probably on an ego trip, others are motivated by self-interest but most have a genuine desire to do their bit for a sport which they enjoy. Anyway, if ego tripping and selfinterest are the factors in getting good Exec. members, then that's fair enough by me. Most Exec members feel hurt and a bit bewildered by the attitude of canoeists, a very understandable reaction.

Part of this can be explained by what I call committee mentality. Take a normal canoeist who would have no hesitation about doing a big drop or rapid; and in a committee situation he will hedge around the subject, waffle and buckpass. In short exact opposite of the decisive selfreliant bloke on the river. This seems to be a National disease. When it doubt don't make a decision — form a subcommittee.

Another part can be explained by the vast quantities of rule, regulations and paper generated by the Executive. While minutes are obviously necessary, perhaps an abstract cum newsletter summarising any important points might help get the message across to the peasants. Many of the rules are silly and unnecessary. An example of this occurred when the LDR rules were being drafted, and the full Executive debated for some time whether or not there should be a rule about having soup etc., after the race provided by the host club. The LDR rules, apart from being a law draftmans delight, are a great example of how to make a simple sport complicated.

However probably the most important cause of the poor Exec image is that they are not thought to be canoeists. This is a pity, because most of them are very good canoeists, whatever branch of the sport they specialise in. But to correct this false impression, it is vital that the Exec members are seen to be canoeing. Russ Hawken achieved a great deal on this front by his attendance at so many slaloms. Apart from the fact he improved dramatically at doing slalom, he made dozens of new friends and gave the NZCA image a great boost.

Personally, I believe we need the NZCA for the unity it gives us in River Conservation and as an organised sport. In a few years we would all be canoeing on lakes as there are no rivers, and only a unified policy and effort is going to make our voice heard. From the sport point of view, we are competing with dozens of other sports for Government funds, and we need the kind of status the Association gives.

In conclusion though I would urge all who attend the AGM or future Exec meetings to remember this corny proverb, if the urge to consult the Constitution becomes overwhelming —

"Rules are for the obedience of fools, and the guidance of wise men"

By a Palmerston North Canoeist.

AFFILIATION TO THE NEW ZEALAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION [NZCA]

I have been asked by a number of people to give some reasons why the Club should affiliate with NZCA. They quite fairly state that the club would want to be sure of getting a hefty return for its capitation outlay to make a change from the present set-up worthwhile. Fair enough, but I'm sure many people do not think of the other view point — what can the Club offer the NZCA? This point is just as important as the returns for costs of capitation. Here are some of my reasons:

1. Although our Club is quite financial and able to do as much as it likes from within its own resources, quite often this happens only because of the intensive efforts of a few. Affiliation costs can easily be recouped through grants from bodies who make money available to NZCA for distribution to member clubs. Grants for equipment, training or instruction, for publications or projects may be forthcoming if a sound use can be stated. So, your \$2.50 outlay may benefit you many times over.

2. Affiliation would be of direct benefit to the club especially at times when the club 'experts' are low in number or enthusiasm. NZCA instructors can be called on to provide coaching, advice and other assistance at a range of levels — this would help the club meet its objective of promoting the sport.

Use of NZCA facilities and personnel would help spread the coaching load around, either by assistance at weekend introductory canoeing courses or at a higher level for people seeking to refine skills or learn new techniques.

3. Members should look to improve the level of their skills by adopting a more analytical approach to their canoeing. Our form of downriver cruising is ideal for many members; it is a relaxing, informal, fun yet safety-based activity. However, this does not help in improving the overall skill level in the club. Everyone knows that it is possible to float down a river with minimal hassle and such appeals to many, even me! But I can't help but feel that coaching would not only make you a better canoeist, but it would increase your confidence and make you more of an asset to your club on the water. We don't have the people or the time during the club official trip season, to concentrate on skills, style or fitness. The whole of the summer is left unstructured, unorganised when it could be an integral part of the club year for those still around.

4. The club tends to be remarkably self-sufficient and wonderfully independent. I don't like a lot of the rigmarole that goes with involvement with parent bodies, empowering legislation etc. but there is much that can be gained. A wider involvement in the sport overall would be a good thing for the club. My experience with national organisations tells me that you get out of your involvement only in proportion to the effort you put in. For too long the club has been unwilling to raise the level of its involvement. I don't like us being hangers-on to the NZCA. We benefit from being on their mailing list; we get to see and hear of things and get access to events, latest designs, help in river conservation, and even some coaching on the sly **WITHOUT BEING RESPONSIBLE ENOUGH TO OFFICIALLY JOIN IN WITH OTHER CLUBS IN NZCA.** It's an incestuous relationship and we even pay for the privilege! Some may think we're pretty clever getting away with \$10 mailing fee but I think we are shirking our responsibilities. It'd serve us right if we are left high and dry some time (e.g. the Hurunui dam). Like it or not, the powers that be don't take independent groups too seriously, especially when there is a responsible, respected national body existence.

Our members can help promote canoeing in N.Z. and help guide things in our field of interest (downriver canoeing and river conservation) to the benefit of all involved, especially if we had NZCA backing.

5. One final comment. I suspect the club has shied off affiliation because to get anything out of the association, it would require a fair commitment by some person(s) which is not really on for students, especially as the NZCA is North Island based. I don't wish to push my interest too far, but hell, I'm prepared to give it a go on behalf of the club. The benefits are obvious **IF THERE IS SOMEONE PREPARED TO PUT THE TIME IN.** The club owes it to itself at this stage, for the reason given above, to at least commit itself to a 2 year trial with the Association. We've never got beyond grizzling about the loss of \$2.50 (2 1/2 jugs of beer now!!) It's not much of an argument against affiliation given an enthusiastic advocate on NZCA.

SPRINT REGATTAS

Clubs are invited to submit dates and details of their sprint regattas so that a summer sprint calendar can be drawn up.

Suggestions.

Each regatta to feature one or more races as a **SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE** with special prizes or trophies. This would enhance the quality of the regatta and serve to encourage participation.

Regattas could also be classed as Regional Championships over either all classes or one class. eg. K1 champs.

Sprint calendar as at 1st Sept. 1979

Jan 19th 1980	Sprint Regatta Lake Pupuke
Feb 9th 1980	Auckland Championships Lake Pupuke
Feb 21st 22nd	Secondary Schools Regatta
Feb 21st 22nd 23rd 24th	NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. Olympic Selection

CALENDAR — RACING

MARATHON SERIES

At the time of going to press, the only event left in the series was the Waipa River Race, set down for the 17th November.

SEA CANOEISTS CERTIFICATES

The following certificate outline is presented to canoeists for discussion. At present the outline is intended only as a suggestion. Submissions and comments regarding the certificate are requested to be in the hands of the Editor by the first of November for consideration by the committee that will be drawing up the final specifications.

SEA CANOEIST'S CERTIFICATES. There shall be two grades of certificate:

Sea Canoeist Certificate:

The candidate shall present to the examining committee the following:

1. Evidence of having passed :— The N.Z.C.A. S.C.T. 3 Certificate
N.Z. Red Cross or St John Basic First Aid Certificate
N.Z. Marine Department Boatmaster, or Restricted Limit Launchmaster, or Inshore fishing Skipper Certificate.
2. Details (Log book or a written report) of 3 sea canoeing expeditions totalling at least 100 nautical miles. One of these expeditions must have spanned a 36 hour period. Each report or log book must be endorsed as a true and correct record by either two expedition members other than the candidate, or by two office holders of the canoeist's club. The three expeditions must all have been completed within two years of the presentation of credentials for the certificate.

Advanced Sea Canoeist Certificate:

1. The candidate must have held the 'Sea Canoeist Certificate' for a minimum of 12 months before presenting credentials for the advanced certificate.
2. The candidate must present evidence of having passed the N.Z. Marine Department's Coastal Yachtmaster Certificate.
3. The candidate must present copies of log book records or written reports of expeditions totalling 500 nautical miles of sea canoeing of which one expedition must have spanned 5 whole days. These reports must be endorsed as accurate records as for the 'Sea Canoeist Certificate'. The trips in question must have all been completed within 5 years of the presentation of credentials for the advanced certificate. The expeditions may include those submitted for the 'Sea Canoeist Certificate'.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

The Examining Committee shall consist of any two of the following N.Z.C.A. Officers:
President, Touring Officer, Instructor Officer.

APPEALS:

Candidates refused certification and who believe that their credentials entitle them for the award of the certificate may have recourse of appeal to the executive of the N.Z.C.A. who shall consider the case and whose decision shall be final.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS:

All credentials must be presented at the one time as a package, addressed to the examining committee through the N.Z.C.A. Secretary. The Examining Committee shall consider the credentials at the executive meeting following receipt of the credentials and notification shall follow as soon as practicable. Note that no certificate shall be awarded until all credentials have been submitted. No certificate shall be awarded 'subject to First Aid Certificate' or similar endorsement.

Expeditions submitted for the 36 hour trip under the 'Sea Canoeist Certificate' and as the 5 day trip under the 'Advanced' certificate, must be self-contained expeditions and not day trips from a base camp on consecutive days.

If, in the opinion of the Examining Committee, too many of the expeditions have been carried out in the same locality, the committee may require a further one-day trip of not less than 5 hours duration in an area well beyond those submitted in the credentials. As a general rule, at least one expedition for the 'Advanced' certificate must have been carried out beyond 100 Nautical Miles of the Canoeist's 'usual cruising grounds'. This condition need not apply for the 'Sea Canoeist Certificate'.

NEW ZEALAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION

1979 — 1980 SLALOM CALENDAR

NORTH ISLAND CALENDAR.

DATE	VENUE	HOST CLUB	DIVISION
NOVEMBER 1979			
4th	Mangakino Slalom	Tokoroa C.C.	2
4th	Mangahao Slalom	Palmerston North C.C.	1 & 2
10th-11th	Murapara Slalom	Northshore C.C.	1 & 2
24th-25th	Whangaeahu River	Rivercity C.C.	1
25	Auckland Slalom	South Auckland C.C.	2
15th	Napier Slalom	Hawkes Bay C.C.	2
DECEMBER 1979			
2nd	Wairoa River	Kaimai C.C.	2
8th-9th	FULLJAMES WEEKEND		
JANUARY 1980			
15-16th	Waikere—Taheke	Gisborne C.C.	1
FEBRUARY 1980			
2nd-3rd	Waikere—Taheke Masterclass Slalom No. 2 Ranking Slalom No. 4	Hawkes Bay C.C.	1
9th-10th	Mangahao Slalom	Ruahine W.W.C.	1 & 2
17th	Smales Quarry	Northshore C.C.	2
March 1980			
1st-2nd	Opohangina River	Ruahine W.W.C.	2
2nd	Mangakino	Tokoroa C.C.	2
8th-9th	Murapara Slalom Ranking Slalom No. 5	Hamilton C.C.	1 & 2
16th	Birchville Slalom	Te Marua C.C.	2
30th	Mangahao Slalom	Palmerston North C.C.	2
APRIL 1980			
4th-7th	Wairoa River	Kaimai C.C.	1 & 2
Easter	NATIONAL SLALOM CHAMPIONSHIPS Masterclass Slalom No. 3 Ranking Slalom Slalom No. 6		

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SOUTH ISLAND CALENDAR

NOVEMBER 1979			
4th	Ashley Gorge Slalom	Christchurch C.C.	2
DECEMBER 1979			
1st-2nd	Matakitaki River	Nelson C.C.	1
8th	South Island Ranking Slalom No. 1		
29th-30th	Pomahaka River	Dunedin C.C.	2
	Matakitaki River	Christchurch C.C.	1
	SOUTH ISLAND SLALOM CHAMPIONSHIPS		
	South Island Ranking Slalom No. 2		
January 1980			
5th-6th	Crooked River	Arawa C.C.	1 & 2
	South Island Ranking Slalom No. 3		
FEBRUARY 1980			
23rd-24th	Buller River	Nelson C.C.	2
MARCH 1980			
8th	Ahuriri River	Dunedin C.C.	1
	South Island Ranking Slalom No. 4		

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION OFFICER

Westland Outdoor Recreation Plan — prepared by FMC to pressure Government into setting aside reserves. We supplied them with Regional River Guides and relevant part of River Recreation Survey draft. Canoeing is acknowledged in many places. Particularly strong on the Grey and Ahaura, but Buller seems to fall between two stools. The next region they are working on is Otago.

Water and Recreation Seminar (Dunedin) David Pilditch (DCC) was on a panel and Paddy Gresham (C for E) showed some slides. At least 4 different papers quoted from NZCA publications.

Wanganui River Minimum Flows — We have prepared a submission on Water Reserves Study and Management Plan. Their heart seems to be in the right place but the minimum flows they have proposed are useless. A full report will be provided for the next issue of the 'NZ Canoeing'.

Rangitata River Water Allocation Plan — learnt from NWASCA minutes that this has already been published and discussed at a public meeting in Timaru and approved by NWASCA. They worked on the principle of "equal hardship" to irrigators and recreationalists when the river is low.

By recreationalists they mean fishermen. Minimum flows (not statutory) for the stretch downstream from the intake are:

Sept, Oct, Nov	18 cusecs
Dec	21
Jan	24
Feb, Mar	22
April	18

Catchment Board Plans — These look like taking up an increasing amount of time and effort. As soon as the Recreational Report is published I think we should encourage clubs to visit their local catchment board on a person-to-person basis. Some have already done so. I've written an article on the Minimum flows business for Soil and Water magazine — still to be published.

Publicity: This is likely to be the most effective activity for time spent. Articles in Sea Spray, Womans Weekly etc probably count for more than lengthy submissions to a catchment board.

Hurunui Minimum Flows.

A second round of submissions has been called for. This is the most sophisticated of the minimum flow efforts so far, and it seems to be attracting the most sophisticated of objections (esp., from University of Canterbury Canoe Club). Water rights have been applied for, for the Balmoral irrigation scheme and all interested clubs are requested to send in submissions to the North Canterbury Catchment Board by the end of September.

I'm sure everyone has been waiting for the results of the Rapids Names Competition with as much enthusiasm as they sent in entries: i.e. Very little.

I think the Editor made the prize a copy of the winner's local Canoeist's Guide. However, not only has Pelham Housego drawn the maps for all the river guides, but his name appears first in the acknowledgements of most of them for providing information. Perhaps he'd like something else instead.

One of the names he explained the origin of was Bus Stop Rapid on the Tarawera:

"When some members of the NZ Kayak Group (now Hauraki Kayak Group) were organizing a club trip on the Tarawera we made a survey trip two weeks before. After running the river down from Mt Maungawhakarua down to Kawerau, we chose a starting point just below a rapid more bumpy than any other between our start and the Howe Rapid.

"When we arrived in the bus on the club trip, on 31.8.68, it was difficult to identify the spot from the road alongside the river. As I had a folding kayak that was more complicated than the others, I was last to launch onto the river. As soon as I got going I guessed the mistake. Running out of the rapid I found all the canoeists except the few white water enthusiasts either swimming or sitting wet and bedraggled on the bank.

"I called the rapid 'Bus Stop' because that was where the bus stopped by mistake."

Another very interesting letter came for Rex Brunton, who explored much of the upper Rangitaiki River with his mate, Geoff Matthus, during longis Forest Service smoko breaks. (They paid tribute to their employer by naming one rapid "Smoko").

He included the diagram below to explain the name "Geoff's Joy." Geoff pioneered a technique for shooting this grade 5 rapid by getting hung up on the rock two-thirds of the way across, abandoning his rubber tube, and dropping vertically into the pool below.

I also received a long, cautious bureaucratic letter from the Geographic Board whose job it is to decide of the official names of things. Seems they're not very keen on christian names or possessives (so much for Max's Prop and Geoff's Joy) and they prefer the word "stream" to "creek." Anyway, they've expressed interest in any submissions we care to make, so we'll send them a list of names for official approval, and tell them which rapids we think should be marked on maps (starting with the 40 foot waterfall on the Moanhangs, we thought perhaps important Grade 3s and above) and also which ones are too small and should be taken off the maps.

Any more thoughts on the subject will be welcome.

THE MOTU, AND OTHER RIVER GUIDES — JOHN MACKAY

Information on the Motu, which not so long ago was very hard to come by, is now available in large quantities. Our East Cape guide has brief mention of the area and was written from information supplied by Pelham Housego, myself, Grant Stevens, R.R. Norton, Bill Anderson and others, plus from a jet boat trip up beyond Helicopter Rapid, and extensive investigations in the upper catchment.

The NZ Forest Service has just published a professional looking fold-out map and river guide called "Motu River" a guide for dinghy Descents. It is available FREE (or 50c for the plastic waterproof version) from: The Conservator of Forests
P.O. Box 1340
ROTORUA.

It contains an excellent guide to the river, major rapids, campsites escape routes, etc., based on original notes by R.R. Norton, on Opotiki Forester. Also Takaputahi tributary. There are notes on the wildlife and history (Gisborne Canoe & Tramping Club) and some unusually practical safety advice — who to phone for information on river conditions, for instance. The Motu has, apparently risen from 40 to 6000 cu secs in 24 hours! Escape routes are few and far between, and no one should go on the Motu without this informative guide.

Less impressive is the map on the reverse side. The width of the river has been grossly exaggerated, so that through much of the Upper Gorge the map scales off at depicting the river to be between 200 to 300 metres wide. If you didn't know the river you might be lead into thinking that the Motu was a wide braided stream Ruamahunga style. It is difficult enough keeping track of where you are on the Motu without trying to follow a 'mickey mouse' map like this one — it is unfortunate as they could well have drawn a proper map!

The best maps of the Motu are still the large scale (1"=1/4 mile) series prepared by Pelham Housego that goes with his detailed river report — still the most comprehensive guide to the river. These maps are compiled with Pelham's usual meticulous accuracy, and if Pelham says that there are only 3 drops in Bullivant's Cascade rather than 4 I rushed into print and mentioned then I am happy to believe him (I was a little flustered at the time anyway).

An additional bonus about the Forest Service Motu Guide is that it gives the river some official credibility as a valuable white water trip. In fact the Forest Service seems to be taking quite a protective attitude towards the Motu: They recently proclaimed 115000 hectares of state forest land as the Raukumara Forest Park. The presence of the Motu and its increasing popularity for canoeing seems to have been one of their main justifications.

I guess it would be too much though, to hope that they might force a showdown with the MW & DC (Power Division). (Imagine high noon at Cades Clearing — green skidders versus orange and white bulldozers!)

Another recent publication is the latest edition of the NZ Jet Boat Assn., Handbook. It includes in one volume a great variety of information from the techniques of river boating to the structure of the Association — information which the NZCA for its part, has scattered around in a number of different publications. I wonder if a more modest thing along the same lines might be useful to new members of canoe clubs — to explain the set-up of the NZCA, the activities and information available, and maybe to give a bit more of a sense of belonging?

The Jet boater's river information makes interesting reading — their classification of a river is often quite different from a canoeist's. In contrast to canoeing, jet-boating is much stronger in the South Island, and 3/4 of the rivers covered are in the South. North Island Jet boaties seem more interested in launching ramps — they have 20 pages of them listed!

Talking of river guides, someone should really send the Editor an adequate review of the now completed regional river guides. That's not a task I feel up to at the moment, but I'd like to make a couple of comments

Firstly, it took the river guide to make me aware of some of our nearby local rivers. The Wainuiomata for instance, is not a stream that would have occurred to me ever to canoe down. But there it was in the Manawatu-Wellington-Wairarapa Canoeist's Guide: '...marginally canoeable at the Main Road Bridge ...quiet, clear — running stream ... good current ... a pleasant trip...' So one sunny Sunday in July we gave it a go and thoroughly enjoyed it.

I'm not the only one to have had this experience. I gather a West Coaster has expressed amazement that a couple of outsiders could come in and reveal so much previously unknown information about his West Coast Rivers.

Secondly, although the river guides turned up a wealth of new information, it all tends to confirm the fact that our very best rivers had already been discovered. I'd often looked at maps and wondered what those winding blue lines I'd never heard of, might be like to canoe.

Jan and Graham have now gone and found the answer. In many cases it could be summed up by their wry comment on an obscure river in the Waikato-Hauraki Guide: "The name 'Waingaro' means 'Hidden Waters' — this aptly describes the willow problem.

The magnitude of the Egarr's achievement really hits you when you look at the pre-1978 River Guide. There were some very informative reports by Renton Hunger and Pelham Housego (if more of us noted water gauge readings like those two we'd be better able to tell catchment boards what minimum flows we need) but quite major rivers were covered in a couple of vague sentences — or not at all. The old Guide didn't seem to be aware of any rivers further south than Timaru, where the three mile length of Saltwater Creek was described: "The creek has a width of about fifteen feet and a depth between 18" and up to 19". The water is not suitable to drink due to heavy pollution. The mud on the creek bed is very deep in some places". Of the Waitahi, the Clutha, the Hollyford, the Shotover — nothing.

Graham insists that his Guides are brief, after all he did see 1500 rivers in 18 months so how could he study them 'in depth'? Most rivers could do with more detail; none the less, we are now blessed with a full and uniform coverage of the whole country, Stewart and Chatham Islands excepted.

Editors note — Stewart and Chatham Islands are currently being looked at!

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS PROTECTION

This is proceeding very slowly owing to particular officers being away for long periods and lack of pressure from us. A rather vague statement is being circulated around Govt. Departments and may be released by the Minister soon. The only thing it promises in any detail is that recreationalists would be able to apply for water rights.

John McKay
Conservation Officer

GOING TO BUILD YOURSELF A CANOE?

As you know, there is a sales tax on canoes built and sold commercially. Does this tax apply to you? The following statement (edited) has been issued by the Customs Department.

1. Sales tax does not apply to canoes built by private individuals for their own use. Nor on paddles and spray skirts. (Sales Tax Exemption Order 1979 Amendment 1)
2. If you propose to build yourself a canoe you must:
 - a Make an application for exemption to the collector of customs (on form C354). On the form you must provide full details of the craft under construction, method of manufacture, use of outside labour (ie labour of persons other than yourself), date of when manufacture will be completed.
 - b On completion of manufacture you have one month in which to contact the Collector of Customs to inform him that you have completed the manufacturing of the craft.
 - c On completion of the construction you must complete a deed of covenant which states that you will not sell the craft within a period of two years of the construction completion date.
- 3 If you sell or dispose of the craft within two years of construction completion, or while it is still under construction you will be liable for sales tax.
4. If you fail to get customs approval, or if you use outside labour to build the craft other than with the approval of the collector of customs, then you will be liable for sales tax.

GOING TO BUY A CANOE?

If you are going to buy a canoe from a commercial canoe builder you may expect no problems as the sales tax will probably be in the price you are paying. If you buy a used canoe that has been home built then ask to see the exemption certificate. If your boat is less than two years old (ie the exemption certificate has been dated within two years) then make sure that the seller has either paid the sales tax or has an exemption. The builder, not the purchaser is liable for payment, however if your builder has not paid the tax you may be subjected to all sorts of questions from customs.

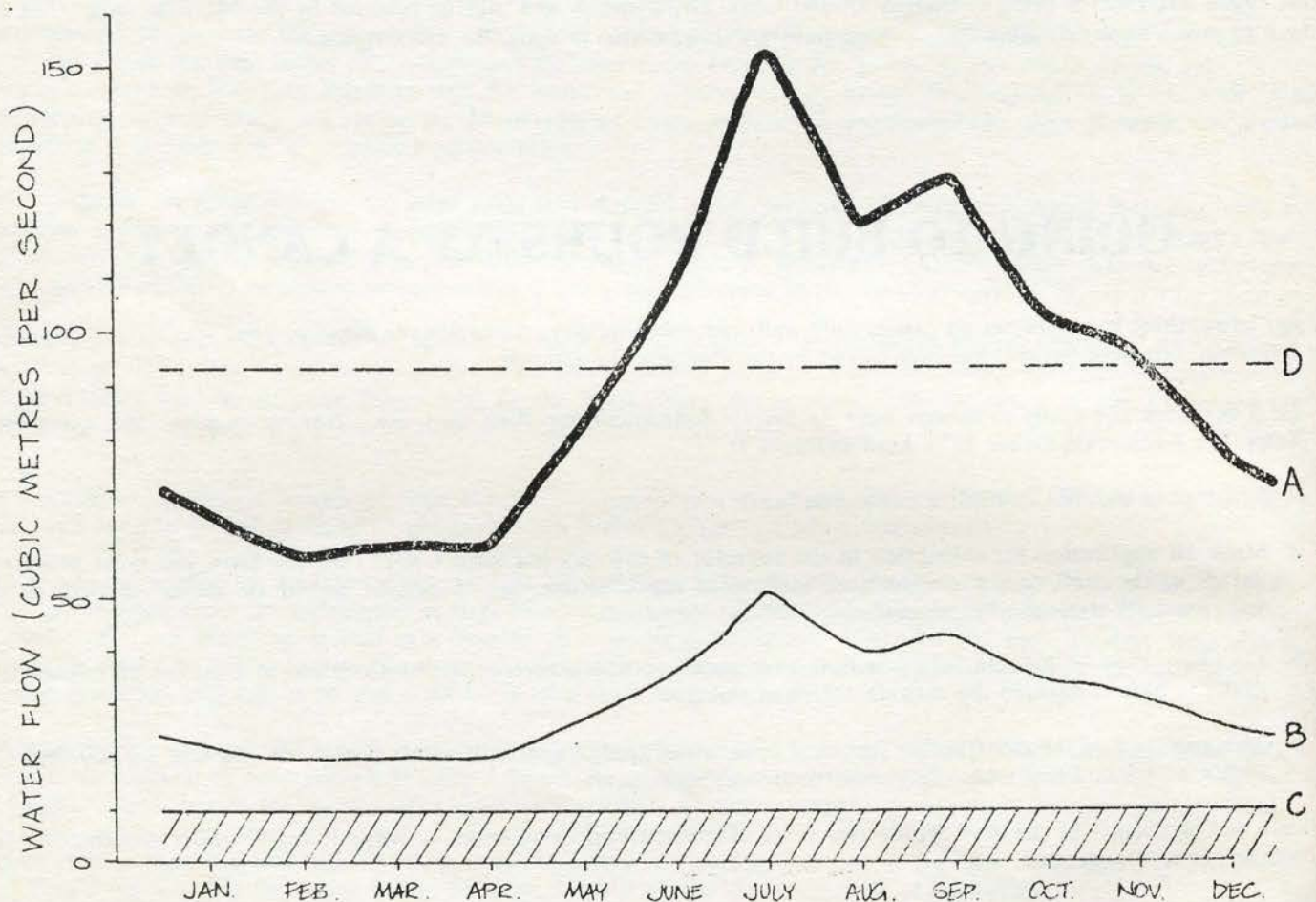
HAVE YOU EVER READ A WATER GAUGE?

The graph below shows water in cumecs (cubic metres per second) near the mouth of the Motu River for each month of the year. The bold curve (A) represents average flows, and the lighter curve (B) low flows, the line (C) the minimum flow, proposed by the Poverty Bay Catchment Board — the shaded area below being the amount of water that must be left in the river. We know, and we've told them, that this is quite useless, but we can't tell them exactly how much water we do need.

If you've ever been down the Motu and noted the readings on any of the river gauges, we'd be interested to know what they were, along with your assessment of the river conditions at the time. Also the Wanganui and the Hurunui Rivers, for which minimum flows almost as bad have been proposed. Write to:

John MacKay
47 The Parade
Paekakariki

You could also write if you would like a copy of "64 New Zealand Rivers: A Scenic Evaluation". This is not a River Guide, but a publication we put out to fulfil a stated information need for river conservation. It was paid for by a grant from the Environmental Council and has been distributed widely by a number of Government Departments.



SAFETY OFFICERS REPORT

AIMS FOR THE YEAR. First priority will be publicity for our canoe sticker scheme. This was to have centred about the Consumer's Institute but we have now lost that avenue of publication before the summer season. Other avenues will have to be explored. My information regarding the stickers is that they are satisfactory, although the next printing will be on finer paper.

Recent publicity indicates that the major life-jacket manufacturers will have to be convinced that they should build a jacket suitable for canoeing. I shall be seeking canoeist's opinions as to what is suitable before I draw up specifications.

Crash-hats could also receive similar treatment.

Swimming through rapids. Recent accidents in the UK and Canada have raised the question as to which is the best method of swimming through rapids after a can-out. A direct cause of some drownings has been the posture of 'Feet-first' drifting down rapids and subsequent entanglement in willows. The Association has tended to advocate this method as the correct one. I feel that we ought to investigate this as I feel and a number of accidents have indicated, that a head-first posture is safer. This will be a major priority.

POLICY. My policy regarding publicity will be that it should be consumer orientated. I have recently managed to have a major canoe manufacturer change his moulds for pop-rivet joins to normal inside tape join. This was not achieved by the NZCA insisting that he change his join method, but by publicising the disadvantages of the pop-rivet join. The manufacturer in question has stated that because of the publicity I organised, he has been obliged to alter all his moulds if he is to sell any canoes. This is the first major achievement since the NZCA decided to outlaw pop-rivet joins some years ago. Obviously our canoe-sticker scheme will not be effective until we publicise it and consumers begin to demand that the craft they buy has the relevant sticker in it.

ROLLERS OR FLIPPERS?

Eskimo Nell.

Ever considered using swim fins in your canoe?

Even 'experts' acknowledge that a swim is possible at any stage of a canoe journey.

Swollen rivers can make for a very long, cold and arduous swim. Hands and feet are impossibly inadequate weapons against the immense and shifting forces of boiling currents. A pair of flippers worn in the boat could make a significant difference.

Many canoeists find that their support strokes and technical skills progress much faster than their ability to roll, a natural consequence of the relative number of times each is practised during a trip. Without a roll of about 80% reliability in moving water, a prudent canoeist will stay clear of Class IV rapids, knowing that even the Class IV minus level can make for a hairy swimming experience. It is a Class VI activity to swim in a class V rapid, and a Class V activity to swim a Class IV rapid. Swim fins worn in a kayak, by a paddler who is hinging his limits, provide power and control if he should swim.

Flippers means that the user can catch eddies in white water. Lying on his back with flippers extended downstream and kicking, the swimmer can ferry from bank to bank. Even in the turbulence and foam of a reversal, flippers can power the swimmer to the surface for air, and enable defensive manoeuvres not possible with bare feet, sandals, or wetsuit boots.

Flippers work, and will fit in all but the ultra low-volume slalom boats, either on the footrests, or underneath and braced strongly against the buoyancy.

When an expert drops into a hole or reversal, it is critical that he makes a quick decision to stay with his boat or to get out. In holes where breathing opportunities are limited, the longer the paddler stays in his boat, the more he runs out of air. When he finally makes a decision to come out, he emerges with no air at all, and with consequent desperation hoping that he will not be recirculated before having an opportunity to replenish his oxygen supply.

In some holes, coming out early is the only way to go. In such a situation the ability to roll does not count, whereas the ability to swim strongly does. Nobody wearing a helmet, buoyancy aid, anorak, sprayskirt and sandals swims strongly with flippers.

This idea of wearing flippers for heavy white water paddling comes from an American, Rod Keil who hit on it in the early days of his canoeing to compensate for a slowly developing roll. He was paddling Class V water and leading exploratory runs. Now his roll is good enough he leaves the flippers at home on river trips but still takes them to the ocean.

The idea has merit. How about it?

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Duisburg 15 — 19 August 1979

RECORD ENTRIES

Expected are entries from 31 countries. The previous record was 29 countries set in Sofia in 1977 and Belgrade in 1978. The International Canoe Federation is made up of a total of 38 member states.

K1 women	500m	23 competitors	
K2 women	500m	24	"
K4 women	500m	17	"
K1 men	500m	30	"
K2 men	500m	27	"
K4 men	500m	24	"
C1 men	500m	20	"
C2 men	500m	17	"
K1 men	1000m	30	"
K2 men	1000m	27	"
K4 men	1000m	24	"
C1 men	1000m	19	"
C2 men	1000m	18	"
K1 men	10,000m	28	"
K2 men	10,000m	25	"
K4 men	10,000m	22	"
C1 men	10,000m	18	"
C2 men	10,000m	16	"

Ian Ferguson (NZ) competing

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Total number of athlete 453.

Number of men competing 354)

Number of women 99) Teams

Number of officials 161)

Number of women officials 18)

Number of Judges men 45

Number of Judges women 2

Jury & Officials men 35

Jury & Officials women 3

Total number of people involved in competing and organisation 717

RACES FOR BLIND

At the World Championships there will be a 500 metre K2 race for blind people. The Blind paddler will be in the back seat with a seeing person doing the steering.

Canoeing and rowing are two kinds of sports that are really ideal for blind people. Therefore the organising committee has achieved agreement with the International Canoe Federation to start a race for blind people.

At these competitions no world records shall be obtained but they hope that new impulses will be given to those inclined towards such sport.

T.V. COVERAGE.

We expect T.V. Coverage, T.V. 1.

STOP PRESS — RESULTS TO HAND.

PLACINGS: Ian 7th in 500 m
Ian 11th in 10000 m

Sielial Hention of John Sumegi (Australia)

Silver Medal in 500 m K1

4th place in 1000m. Missing a medal by .054 Sec.

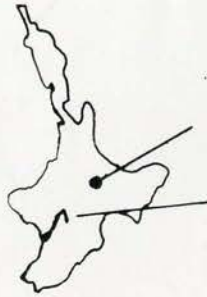
Timings were done to 1/1000 Sec.

CANOEING HOLIDAYS

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no experience needed — we will instruct you

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LAKE TARAWERA — thermal areas, fishing, tramping, lazing.
WANGANUI RIVER — historic and scenic. [7 day trips also.]

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for more information write to

River and Lake Canoeing Co.
(NZ) Ltd.



Michael & Sarah O'Donnell
PALMERSTON NORTH

59 Manawatu St,

[89 881]

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

