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Bellbird (Korimako)
Anthornis melanura

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Photo: National Publicity Studios

Track from Milford road to "The Chasm", through which the Cheddar River flows.

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A Challenge We Cannot Evade

In May 1959 Cabinet set up a committee to inquire into the industrial and general development of the West Coast, including the counties of Buller, Grey, Inangahua, and Westland. The committee of four well known business men had the assistance of official advisers and secretaries; it held its first meeting on 25th June, 1959; it heard submissions from about one hundred organisations, persons, and departments; it tendered its main report mid 1960 and a supplementary report followed in October. The supplementary report, which advocates the establishment of a large-scale milling and integrated forest-products industry, was prepared by the Arthur D. Little Survey Group of U.S.A., sponsored by the Fletcher Holdings Organisation of New Zealand.

It would be unfair not to pay tribute to the amount of work the committee and its advisers have put into the report, which doubtless was prepared and submitted with good faith, but we are quite unable to agree with some of its recommendations. It recommends wholesale milling of both podocarps and beech timbers; it dismisses contemptuously the scenic value of the West Coast; and it makes a direct attack on the integrity of the National Parks Act.

We believe the reports build an unanswerable case for the inclusion on such committees of members whose visions are broader than those limited by the acquisition of money, or alternatively the reports emphasise the need for a Natural Resources Conservation Council with power to investigate and make recommendations on all such development projects.

To the credit of the Arthur D. Little Group, it decided that all milling should be carried out in accordance with the N.Z. Forest Service's rules in order to give it the maximum opportunity to carry out its policy of conservation and utilisation, and it is fair to add also that the committee itself recognised the danger of floods and the need for dealing with the noxious-animals problem; indeed, it could hardly fail to do so after saying on page 11 that "these steep mountains are unsuitable for farming. The tops are bare rock or tussock and the lower slopes are covered with mountain forests containing little millable timber." Again, on page 66, we read, "... the run-off of rainwater from the mountains is enormous and rapid." "Extensive flood protection and river control works need urgent consideration because of frequent recurrence of severe flooding, mostly over rich alluvial flats." This makes it difficult to understand the committee's apparent lack of appreciation of the scenery and its almost contemptuous references to scenic values. For instance, on page 79, "Scenery alone will not prove sufficient to attract many New Zealanders to the area," and on page 35—4c, "Provide entertainment, other than scenic, for travellers."

The committee's reports dealt also with mining of coal and other minerals, with land development and farming, and briefly with the whitebait and tourist industries, and as well included notes on harbours and transport by rail, sea, and air. On these matters the report is useful; its lack of appreciation of the wonderful scenic values of the West Coast is perplexing; its recommendation that the principal industry on the West Coast should be large-scale milling of indigenous timbers is depressing, almost a reversal to one hundred years ago, but its recommendations relating to national parks are calamitous, and if adopted would reduce the National Parks Act and control to a mockery. On page 62 of the report there appears a questionable statement: "National Parks seem to be regarded as sacrosanct." One must assume that it was beyond the comprehension of the members that any areas can contain "natural features so beautiful or unique, or scenery of such distinctive quality that their preservation in perpetuity is in the national interests" (National Parks Act). Preservation in perpetuity means in fact that the areas concerned not only appear to be, but are indeed sacrosanct. The committee's report is critical of the National Parks Authority to set aside wilderness areas. Tramping clubs, alpine clubs and kindred organisations will join with our Society in opposing any attempt to curtail the Authority's power to set aside wilderness areas, which we regard as a very important provision in the Act.

With relation to the Warden's Court (Mining Authority) the committee recommends "that the Warden's Court be given *unfettered authority* in all matters relating to mining privileges, *and that these should not be subject to the consent by a National Parks Board.* The Warden's Court should be given discretion, in all areas, whether mining areas or not, to balance the various factors concerned and then make its decision." In plain words this means that in all matters relating to mining, the powers of the National Parks Authority to make decisions would cease, its authority over its parks would become null and void. Surely an amazing and preposterous recommendation!

What is the position really? Certain provisions are contained in the National Parks Act which permit prospecting and mining within National Parks subject to the consent of the National Parks Authority and the Minister's approval. The National Parks Authority consists of the Director General of Lands and his assistant, who are also the chairman and deputy chairman of the Authority, the Secretary for Internal Affairs, the Director General of Forestry, the General Manager of the Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, one member each from the Royal Society, the Forest and Bird Protection Society, the Federated Mountain Clubs and the National Park Boards—nine members, five being heads of important State departments, the other four representatives of national bodies. Nine men with exceptional qualifications to make decisions concerning National Parks—nine intelligent and reasonable men appointed by law to do the job, and bound by law to have regard to representations made by the Minister; yet the West Coast Committee apparently considers that this body of highly qualified men should be stripped of its authority and the future of the parks handed over to a Warden's Court, which is concerned only with mining.

Surely no sane Government would agree to such a proposition, but it appears in the West Coast Committee's report, and, however preposterous, it must be taken seriously and seen as a threat to one of the finest Acts of Parliament passed in this country or in any other part of the world.

Lake Wairarapa and Wild Life

According to the *Evening Post* of Wellington, of 18th November, the Government will give a £3-for-£1 subsidy for a Lower Wairarapa Valley development scheme estimated to cost £2,449,000. The work is to be spread over 20 years. Some 41,610 acres will be relieved of flooding and more than 13,000 acres will be reclaimed. The scheme has been prepared by the Wairarapa Catchment Board, and approved by the Soils Conservation and Rivers Control Council, while the Department of Lands and Survey is directly interested and will contribute £140,000 towards the costs.

We have no doubt that the scheme is a good one—those concerned with it are all reputable bodies efficiently staffed and controlled, in each case in their own orbit doing excellent work worthy of high praise—yet we fear that in this scheme there is a weakness common to so many other development schemes here and overseas. The weakness is that there is no reference to the Wildlife Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs having been consulted.

Consider the facts: 5,700 acres of lake bed can be reclaimed, also 5,500 acres of low-lying land and 1,900 acres of lagoons. Remember that Lake Wairarapa is the mecca of the duck-shooting fraternity, because it is in those lagoons that the ducks and other waterfowl find their feeding grounds and breeding areas. As a Society we are not interested in duck shooting; nevertheless we do recognise that given sufficient food and protection ducks are endowed by Nature with a fecundity which makes reasonable provision for shooting needs, and we are very interested in the preservation of the various protected species of waterfowl which need, and are entitled to, sufficient habitat to ensure survival. In America and elsewhere, and already to some extent in New Zealand, there is the spectacle of one department draining swamps and lakes while other departments build artificial ones in the same localities in order to restore water tables and provide water fowl habitat.

Preservation of bird and bush is our business, and it is not a business dictated by sentiment, as some appear to imagine. There are sound reasons why nature should not be unduly disturbed, reasons important to all of us; we think we are not being unreasonable in asking that the wildlife experts, employed for the purpose, should be consulted about all development plans involving wildlife habitat.

Rivers which intersect and water the fertile Wairarapa Plains become menacing torrents during heavy rain in the ranges; the catchment board knows the need to protect the headwaters by keeping them covered with bush, and it is merely doing its job in endeavouring to alleviate the effects of flooding in the lower reaches. There is room for great improvement, but we believe that if the wildlife experts are consulted and each side is willing to give and take a little, the work can be done without undue destruction of waterfowl habitat. Thus many headaches and considerable expenditure may be avoided in the years ahead. There will always be muddlement and frustration until consultation between departments on all plans affecting each other's interests is established as a principle. Is it too much to hope that it will be done before the plans to drain the Wairarapa Lake lagoons proceed too far?

CANTERBURY ON TOUR

By I. H. Gray

Another new venture undertaken by the Canterbury Branch this season was a three-day trip on Christchurch's Show Weekend, 11-13 November. The focal point of the tour was a visit to Lake Rotoiti in the Nelson Lakes National Park. A total of 70 members filled two buses, but owing to limited accommodation being available in Murchison it was necessary to run the buses in opposite directions over the route chosen.

The party of which I was in charge travelled over the Lewis Pass to Murchison on the Friday. Stops were made at Culverden for refreshments, the Maruia Hot Springs Hostel for lunch, and the Maruia Falls and other spots for sight seeing and bird watching. The second bus party, of which Mr. T. Hay was the leader, went up the east coast to Blenheim, stopping at Kaikoura for lunch, and at Cheviot and Clarence Bridge for refreshments.

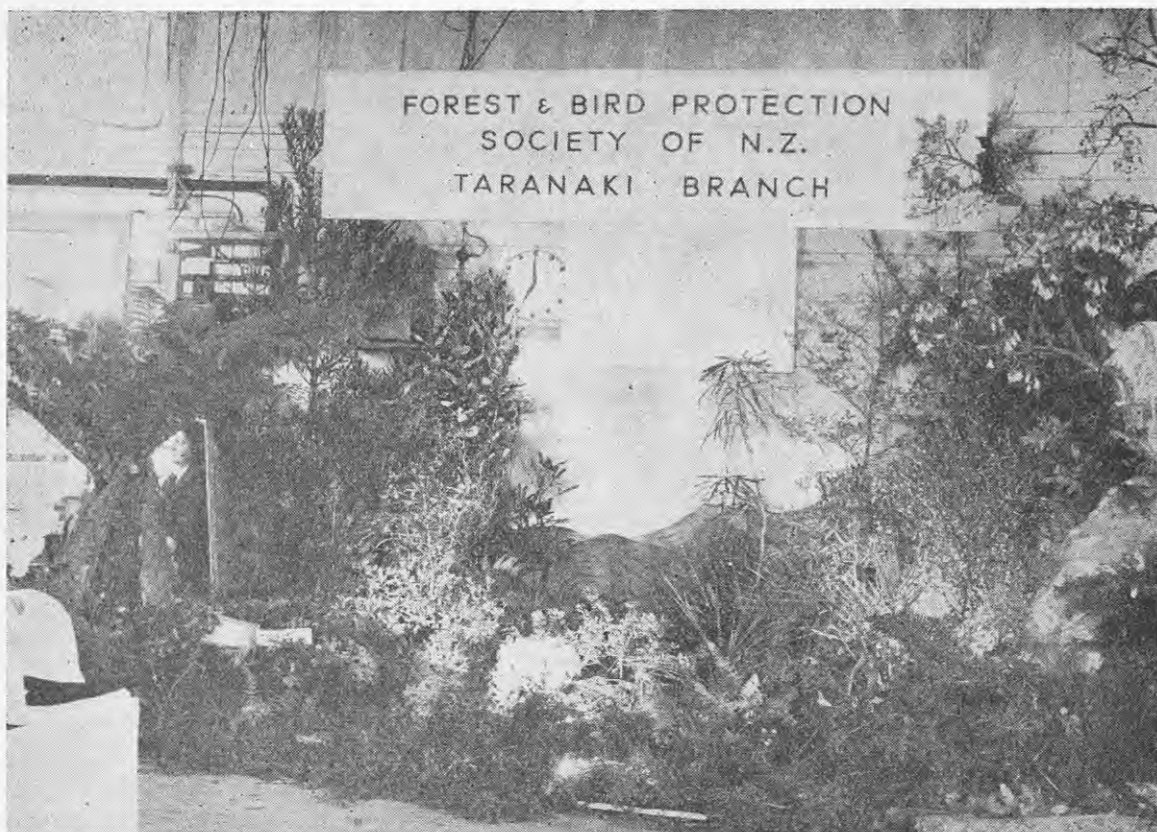
On the Saturday both parties headed inland for the lake, arriving within two minutes of each other, after journeys of 223 and 264 miles respectively. Unfortunately the weather was overcast and gloomy at the lake, with light drizzle at times, but this did not deter the enthusiasts from seeing as much as possible of the bush and scenic beauty of the area in the four hours of their stay. About mid afternoon the buses parted again, each to complete the circuit, changing over hotels, and going home.

on the Sunday over the route traversed by the other party on the Friday.

Apart from the weather at the lake the trip was run in perfect conditions. Tuks were plentiful at Rotoiti, and they and robins were seen on the Shenandoah Saddle. The east-coast party were fortunate to see a few seals at the colony at Kaikoura, but none were seen by the second party, although they were amply rewarded with a close-up view of the red-billed gulls nesting at Goose Bay. The whole project was voted a great success, each bus covering about 500 miles; and with two- and three-star hotel accommodation provided throughout the ladies in the party were particularly appreciative of having to sit down to a meal without having to prepare it or wash up afterwards. Perhaps the best guide to its popularity was in the fact that the November 1961 tour, to Lake Ohau, was fully booked within a fortnight of the conclusion of the above trip.

KAITUNA VALLEY SCENIC RESERVE

Although the Canterbury Branch have had control of this reserve for 3½ years, there has been a disappointing response to appeals for working parties. The increasing number of picnickers also make regular patrols necessary to prevent further vandalism. Without the cooperation of members this worthwhile project will merely be a burden on a few responsible officials. Will those who are prepared to assist in any way kindly ring Mr. T. M. C. Hay, phone 28-828 Christchurch?



The Taranaki Branch's exhibit.

Photo: D. Elliott

Taranaki Branch

At the New Plymouth Horticultural Society's Spring Show a representative Taranaki forest scene was set up depicting a waterfall surrounded by forest greenery, a kowhai in full blossom, a 10 ft. kauri, and a wealth of native plants (in tubs and pots and balled), including ferns and other growth of the forest floor. At intervals bird songs were played from records, and on the screen (seen in the photo) slides of forest and field were shown. A large number of people were attracted by the recordings of bird songs, and many heard for the first time the songs, calls, and cries of these and other native birds: kea, kaka, takahe, weka, native pigeon, tui, morepork, and grey warbler. Much public interest was shown in the exhibit, which provided excellent publicity for the Society.

Trips organised for children have been very well attended; indeed, far more attended than

were expected—over 250 in all. Over 100 children attended a guided tour of the museum, and over 150 were present at an afternoon field trip. On the whole the children were most interested in what they saw. Further trips are being planned.

RUAPEHU LODGE

The Wanganui Branch gratefully acknowledges many encouraging letters of support and also donations from all parts of the country for the Forest and Bird Lodge to be built on Ruapehu. Because of this support they have felt justified in enlarging the original conception. Sketch plans are well in hand for the larger building. These will be published when completed. They feel this scheme once presented to members will engender tremendous enthusiasm, especially among the younger group. All are invited to submit ideas and suggestions for the internal layout to Miss Suzanne Izard, 38 College St., Wanganui.

TE POHUE KIWIS

Except for someone's vigilance and the publicity given by the Napier *Daily Telegraph*, a colony of kiwis at Te Pohue might have been destroyed by fire. It started when the Forest Service planned to fell and burn an area of some 40 to 50 acres, preparatory to planting with exotic pines. Te Pohue is about 10 miles in a direct line west of Lake Tutira, and the Department advertised the kanuka (white manuka) on the land for sale as firewood, after which the residue was to be burnt.

Fortunately somebody knew the colony of kiwis lived there, and early in January the Napier *Daily Telegraph* gave the story to the public and it caused consternation amongst bird lovers.

Mrs. E. Hodgson, of Awamate, Wairoa, telegraphed the Minister of Forests, Mr. Gerard, and also our own head office; Dr. Bathgate telephoned, and Miss Barrer for the Thames S.P.C.A. also telegraphed. Our head office immediately brought the matter to the attention of head office, Forestry, who were both sympathetic and co-operative. The head office of the Forest Service did not know there were kiwis in the locality, and upon receipt of the information, with the approval of the Minister of Forests, the plans to clear and burn the bush were cancelled. An inspection of the area is to be made by representatives of the Wildlife Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs and our Society.

Except that someone knew of the presence of kiwis and informed the Napier *Daily Telegraph*, the kiwi colony could have been destroyed by fire. So may other colonies of rare birds exist in areas that are likely to be cleared and burnt. If members know of any they are urged to inform their local section or write to the head office of the Society as soon as possible.

OPOSSUMS AND NESTING SITES

Last year an opossum was shot after being disturbed during the daytime from a hole in a dead matai about 18 feet from the ground. A few months later two young moreporks were reared in this hole. A kingfisher had also raised a brood in a smaller hole further down the trunk. Another opossum has recently been disturbed from the larger hole and shot. This example illustrates not only the loss of nesting sites but also the loss of eggs and young which is caused by these animals.

LORD WAKEHURST VISITS MR. C. CAMERON

All members of the Society were gratified to learn a year ago that Mr. C. Cameron, sen., chairman of the Tauranga Section, had been awarded the Loder Cup. He richly merited this award, which is made annually to the person doing most in promoting interest in New Zealand native plants.

In the Bay of Plenty area Mr. Cameron's name is a household word, for he has spent many years of his life in helping school-children—and adults—to gain a knowledge of and a love for New Zealand's flora. In his younger days he was well known as a boxer, but in the Tauranga-Bay of Plenty he has for many years past been known as one of New Zealand's leading authorities on ferns. His collection of living ferns, which includes specimens from many parts of the world as well as New Zealand ones, is thought by many to be the finest in existence. His interest in our native plants has been a lifelong one (he is now over 80) and he attributes it to having been brought up as a child in beautiful surroundings.

Recently Lord Wakehurst, Governor of Northern Ireland and Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, called on Mr. Cameron, inspected his open-air fernery, and visited the plantation that Mr. Cameron fostered at Pye's Pa School. For Lord Wakehurst this was no casual visit, for it was his father, John Loder, Baron Beauclerk, who presented the Loder Cup to New Zealand. In congratulating Mr. Cameron on his remarkable achievements, Lord Wakehurst said, "There could be few more worthy of the honour and few who, by individual enthusiasm, have done so much for the community, who have contributed so much to the creation of interest among children, or who personally have shown so live an interest in so worthy a cause".

When speaking to the children at Pye's Pa School, he stated that his father stayed for a few months in New Zealand in 1886 and was so impressed by the beauty of the plants growing here that on his return to England he undertook the acclimatisation there of many of our plants. New Zealand plants may now be seen growing in many parts of England.

BOYS AND GUNS

The Secretary of a Section of our Society has recently expressed concern at the actions of boys 8-9 years old shooting at native birds and other animals with slug guns and of older boys committing similar depredations with pea rifles.

At about the same time the letter printed below and the remarks of a Chief Inspector of Police appeared in the *Nelson Evening Mail*.

The statement from the Police clarifies the position. Members are assured that if they have any similar trouble they will receive the fullest cooperation from the Police in having it stopped.

Sir,—I would like to endorse "Peaceful Life's" letter condemning indiscriminate shooting around Mapua. May I, too, through the paper challenge the police force and ask:

Why are all these young boys in possession of these dangerous weapons? Are they put through any intelligence tests before permits are granted? Can any child gain possession of these weapons just for the mere asking for a permit? Are they sold without permits and, if so, why?

In this district alone, without making any enquiries, there are seven young boys, one a mere 10-year-old, with guns. Four of these are known to have caused wilful damage to private property and possessions, and in our own unhappy experience of our two animals being shot at, and sustaining painful injuries, and even shots fired toward our children.

It is, in the main, only arrogant parents who have little or no feeling for anyone or anything who would buy such a "play thing" for their young children. Eyes can be lost, and have been lost, and even death can be caused by the use of them.

Parents seem to consider it an impudence if one complains that pets have been shot at, and that one has a hide to accuse these young vandals of deriving sadistic pleasure from the wounding of helpless creatures. I believe we would get to the root of the present hooligan problem far quicker by starting on the parents first. After all, our children will only do what we, as parents, let them do.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) A. C. BEERE.

Mapua, October 7.

When this letter was referred to Chief Inspector J. J. Kearns of the Nelson police, he said:

"Under Section 8 of the Arms Act, no person under 16 years can get a permit to procure a firearm, which includes powerful air rifles and air pistols, commonly called slug guns. Although a person over 16 years can get a permit, our policy in the Nelson district is for youths between the ages of 16 and 21 years to produce written sanction from a parent or guardian approving the issue of

a permit. No person under 16 years of age would get a permit under any circumstances and any person lending such weapons to anyone else commits a breach of the Arms Act. Prior to 1958 a youth over 16 years of age could procure a slug gun without a permit and it could be that the weapons now complained of were purchased prior to 1958. So far we have only had one complaint. The matter referred to has been reported to us and is now under investigation. We regard this class of offence in a serious light and will welcome any evidence of assistance."

KINGFISHERS IN WANGANUI DISTRICT

By Tom Shout

During tramping holidays in North Auckland, on Great Barrier Island, and round the Coromandel Peninsula over the last decade I found the kingfisher (*Halcyon sanctus*) so numerous that I concluded these areas were carrying, possibly, heavier populations of this bird than other parts of New Zealand. From observations since, however, I am now of the opinion that my conclusions were not altogether justified.

Whilst travelling between Raetihi and Wanganui by the Parapara Road in the early part of last June I was so surprised at the number of kingfisher seen en route that I determined to make a count along this valley when a favourable opportunity offered. This occurred on the 16th of the same month. Leaving Wanganui by a midday bus I located the first bird when some two miles distant from the city and my final one when the last mile to Raetihi was entered upon, the total number seen over the 56-mile journey reaching the amazing tally of 86.

Some of the birds were seen in flight, others were perched on telephone wires, and the remainder, fully 80 per cent. of the total, were resting on power lines which stretched across the clearer tracts of grasslands. As some miles of these lines were either too distant to be seen from the road or obscured by hedges and bigger tree growth it is reasonable to assume that many birds were passed that the eye failed to detect.

In view of the fact that changed environmental conditions combined with increased pressure from enemies have badly depleted the ranks of our native birds it is pleasing to note that this beautifully coloured specimen is still to be found in goodly numbers.

Other bird lovers will say with the writer—"Dear little Kotare, may his tribe increase".

PRONUNCIATION OF MAORI WORDS

By A. Morris Jones

Some years ago I contributed to this magazine some instruction on the pronunciation of Maori words. Since then many junior members have enrolled with the Society and many children in school groups are also receiving the magazine; it is particularly for these young folk the following instruction is written to help them avoid the ingrained habits of mispronunciation many adults have, and it is hoped that adults will also make use of and profit by it.

Speakers of good English should have little difficulty in pronouncing Maori words correctly because all sounds of Maori speech are heard when good English is spoken. Advantage is taken of this fact by using selected English words to illustrate Maori vowels.

As the terms vowel, consonant and syllable are used in this instruction it is advisable to explain them before proceeding further.

A vowel is a pure sound uttered in one breath with the mouth well open, and with no movement of the tongue or lips whilst it is being uttered; it may be short or long and must be free from any off glide.

A consonant, in Maori, is a sound that cannot be uttered without an accompanying vowel sound. Give to each consonant its customary English sound, except t, which is softened in pronunciation by touching with the tongue the upper front teeth; also, r should not be rolled.

A syllable is a unit of speech consisting of a vowel alone or a consonant and a single vowel combined; the vowel always follows the consonant in Maori as you will see by the table. By recognising its syllables the pronunciation of a long Maori word becomes easy. All syllables of Maori speech are contained in the following table, which is headed by short English words each with a vowel letter having precisely the sound of the same vowel letter in Maori.

Readers are warned to take no notice of the letters e in the word piece because both are silent in the standard English pronunciation of this word, which is as though it were spelt pis, with the i having the same sound as double e in peep, a word which also illustrates the sound of Maori i.

Although the vowel e in men has a short sound in standard English speech, you are advised to pronounce it and all vowels and syllables in the table with a strong and well sus-

tained sound, as it is easier to check for purity of pronunciation by doing so.

In using the table commence by pronouncing the English word heading the first column; then pronounce the vowel alone and then the following syllables of the column down to the bottom. Do the same with each vowel in turn and when satisfied you have mastered the sound of each, work through the table in lines crosswise; finally do some dodging about to gain fluency.

TABLE OF SYLLABLES

Harp	Men	Piece	Torn	Rule
a	e	i	o	u
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
ta	te	ti	to	tu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
wha	we	whi	who	whu
nga	nge	ngi	ngo	ngu

It is of interest that when given their right lengths, forty-one of the syllables and all of the vowels in the above table are actually one-syllable Maori words, and so in reading it you are in fact reading Maori. All Maori words exceeding one syllable in length, however long, can be formed by use of the table.

Two lengths, termed long and short, are used with Maori vowels and it is very important to use their correct lengths because words having the same spelling are given different meanings depending on the vowel lengths used; care is therefore necessary to make the difference in length perceptible when speaking. In printed Maori a mark termed a macron above a vowel is the usual indication of a long sound, and its absence implies the short sound. It is not good practice to double print a vowel to indicate the long sound as there are many Maori words spelt with a double vowel each of which requires to be given its correct measure of length to preserve its right pronunciation and meaning. For instance, awaawa (valley) and tūāahu (a sacred place) would lose meaning if one long sound were given the double vowels; also as the vowel a in the causative prefix whaka is always

short sounded such words as whakaaro (thought), whakaaroaro (consider) and whakaāhua (to form) would likewise suffer both in meaning and pronunciation.

Some errors you should be guarded against are giving the short sound of the vowel a the short sound of u in the English word cut; this results when the vowel a is pronounced too far forward in the mouth, thereby giving it an English accent foreign to good Maori speech. Another error is that of giving indistinct pronunciation to the consonant w, for instance, pronouncing awa as aua.

Some explanation is perhaps required for the two digraphs (double letters) wh and ng. Wh is pronounced as the wh in when (not wen), and it is wrong to give it the full f English sound as some are inclined to do. Ng is the nasal sound heard in English when the ends of words like hang and long are pronounced without a g sound. Both of these digraphs are treated as consonants and so require a following vowel to give them voice.

Finally, remember that the pleasant sound characteristic of good Maori speech is mainly due to the purity of the vowel sounds.

All long vowels in the following names are marked with a macron or mark over the vowel to indicate a long sound for that vowel. The absence of a macron indicates that the vowel sound is short.

A star before a bird name indicates that the name is onomatopoeic, that is it is imitative of a sound the bird makes; hence a bird having more than one call may have more than one name.

Accent as applied to names in the accompanying lists means the stress or force used in pronouncing a syllable or syllables in a name: it also, of course, has application to other elements of Maori speech not mentioned here. Right use of accent contributes to the harmony of Maori speech and the following instructions apply to the names herewith listed.

When the first or both syllables of a two-syllable name contain a long-sounded vowel as in the names kāhu and kākā a subtle application of accent may occur. In general the first syllable of a three-syllable name is accented as in kōtuku (the white heron), and if the first syllable is followed by reduplicated syllables as in kōtukutuku (the fuchsia), the first, second, and fourth syllables are accented. In longer names the dictates of harmony provide additional guidance, but in all cases the accents as used by a competent Maori speaker provide the best guide if available.

NAMES OF TREES AND PLANTS

<i>Maori Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
aka	name for vines in general
akakura	red-flower rata vine
akatea	white-flower rata vine
harakeke	flax plant
heketara	forest tree daisy
hīnau	hinau
horoeka	lancewood
kahikatea	white pine
kahikātoa	red manuka
kānuka	white manuka
karaka	karaka
karamu	a coprosma species
kauri	a giant pine
kawakawa	pepper tree
kiekie	a scrambling vine
kohekohe	N.Z. mahogany or cedar
kōtukutuku	N.Z. fuchsia (the tree only)
konini	N.Z. fuchsia (the berry only)
kōwhai	a yellow-flowered tree
kūmara	a food plant
māhoe	whiteywood
maire	black or white maire tree
makomako	wineberry
mamaku	black tree fern
mānuka	tea tree
mataī	black pine
mangeo	mangeo
miro	a yew-like pine
nīkau	N.Z. palm
piripiri	bidibid, burr
pōhutukawa	Christmas tree
puka	the paddle-leaf tree
puka	broadleaf
pukatea	N.Z. laurel
pūriri	puriri
ponga	silver tree fern
ramarama	N.Z. myrtle
rarauhe	bracken fern
rātā	rata
rangiora	paper leaf
rewarewa	N.Z. honeysuckle
rimu	red pine
tānekaha	N.Z. oak
tarata	lemonwood
tātarāmoa	bramble vine
tauhinu	cottonwood
tawa	tawa
tāwari	N.Z. abutus
tawhai	N.Z. beech tree
tētēkura	Prince of Wales feather fern
tī	general name for cabbage trees
tītoki	N.Z. ash
toatoa	celery-top pine
toetoe	giant grass

tōi	broad-leaved cabbage tree
tōtara	totara
tūākura	rough tree fern
tumatakuru	wild Irishman
uhipara	horse-shoe fern
waewae-koukou	creeping fern
waiū-atua	N.Z. gloxinia
whārangi	wharangi
whau	corkwood
whauwhau	fivefinger

BIRD NAMES

<i>Maori Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
*hūia	hūia
kāhu	harrier hawk
*kākā	brown parrot
kākāpō	ground parrot
kākāriki	green parrakeets
kārearea	bush hawk, falcon
*karoro	black-back gull
*kawau	shag
*kia (kea)	mountain parrot
*kererū	pigeon
*kiwi	kiwi
kōhoperoa	long-tailed cuckoo
*kōkako	wattled crow
kōkō	another name of the tui
korimako	bellbird
*kororā	blue penguin
kōtuku	white heron
*koukou	morepork
kōpara	female bellbird
kūāka	godwit
kūkupa	pigeon
manu	general term for birds
mātātā	fern bird
matuku	bittern
miromiro	tomtit
moa	an extinct bird
pāpera	grey duck
*peho	morepork
pīhoihoi	ground lark
pīpīwharauoa	shining cuckoo
poāi	call of the female kiwi
pūkeko	swamp bird
rīroriro	grey warbler
ruru	morepork
takapu	gannet
tara	tern
takahē	big blue rail
tawaki	crested penguin
tieke	saddleback
titi	muttonbird
tītipounamu	rifleman wren
*tūi	parson bird
*weka	woodhen

NOTES BY THE PRESIDENT

New Poster

Early this year a new poster showing three native birds (bellbird, tomtit, and fantail) against a background of native bush will be issued by the Society. The poster, in numerous colours, is being prepared in the Railway Advertising Studios by the artist, Mr. M. Poulton, and copies will be placed on all the important railway stations. The theme will be "Protect your native birds and forest", and with the assistance of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the cooperation of the Department of Education a copy will be supplied to every school in the Dominion.

New Parliament

Parliamentary Government is the best form of Government known to mankind. Political parties come and go, but Parliament remains. Like storms which pass in the night, all Governments do some good, but some—like storms—go to excess and irreparable damage may be done. Insomuch that our national parks and reserves belong to all the people for all time, in speaking before a Select Committee of the House recently, I said that no decision to interfere with their sanctity should ever be made until all the representatives of the people assembled as Parliament had had an opportunity of debating the proposals. These notes are going to the Editor the day after the elections, and to me it is significant that the members of the House who spoke fearlessly in supporting our views when the Manapouri proposals were discussed, all appear to have increased their majorities substantially. I do not pretend that this was due to their support of our views, but I am confident that the people do recognise and appreciate the calibre of men who stand firm when their rights or possessions are in jeopardy.

WAIPOUA APPOINTMENT

Members will be pleased to learn that Professor W. R. McGregor, of Auckland University has been appointed as the Society's representative on the Waipoua Forest Advisory Committee vice Mr. W. M. Fraser, deceased. Professor McGregor will be remembered for the sterling fight he put up a few years ago to save Waipoua for posterity.

AVIAN VISITORS

By P. Grant

On the West Coast of the South Island observant nature lovers at times have opportunities of seeing unusual birds for New Zealand, birds that for some reason or other have left their normal localities and after a long ocean crossing found a resting place.

Many New Zealanders have seen our kotuku or white heron and know that it nests near Okarito, the only known nesting area in New Zealand. These magnificent birds have been joined over the past few years by some royal spoonbills, somewhat similar at a glance, but having a very long bill which flattens like a spoon at the end. It feeds in the water with a sweeping sideways movement of its head. Here, too, over the past months we have had a white ibis reported inland from Hokitika and again south of Westport. A few years ago two of these large white wading birds with black-tipped wings spent a number of months about a farm near the Arahura River mouth. They have black heads and long unusual down-curving black bills. They fly with their necks outstretched and not tucked up in flight as do the white herons and little egrets. Recently a little egret, a bird very similar to the white heron, has been seen about the Greymouth area. It is a smaller and more vigorous bird than the white heron and lacks the stately and deliberate movements of the white heron. The little egret moves around rapidly and uses its feet to stir fish from the weeds. It may even chase after them with its wings flapping. This would be a thing much too undignified for a white heron to do. The white-faced heron, which is fairly widespread over the country, uses its feet to stir out fish from the weeds too. Have you seen one do this?

Not only around our swamps and lagoons do we find strangers. Over the past year or two fishermen surfcasting near river mouths have had the opportunity of seeing a very small tern considered to be a little tern, which we would normally expect to find on the Australian coast. It is noticeably smaller than our normal white-fronted terns. It will be interesting to try to track it down to its roosting place so that we can find out more about it. I have seen two together in October, and according to an Australian book these



Photo: A. Prickett

Mr. Slater, of Auckland Branch, plants a puriri at Beachhaven School, Arbor Day, 1960.

birds breed from October to January or February, nesting on sandspits or beaches just above highwater mark. Their nest is a depression in the sand. If this is the case, I am afraid our fierce and sudden westerly storms may easily wreck any hopes of a successful nesting should they try to nest here.

Now for the most recent Australian visitor. This bird was not seen alive but was found in an unused house. It had flown inside through a broken pane of glass, but on the way out hit an unbroken pane and killed itself—a very unhappy ending to its long flight. On examination we found it to be an owl, and a very handsome one indeed. It was one foot and one inch in length and had a wingspread of three feet. About its eyes it had great white discs fringed with light brown at the top and dark brown at the bottom. Its underparts were white with occasional dark spots and its back was basically a soft grey with buff patches showing through the other brown and white markings. The white tail had four brown bars across it. This was an Australian barn owl and only the third to be found in New Zealand. The first was found at Barrytown, north of Greymouth, in 1947, and the second one was run over by a car as it rose from a road south of the Haast River in 1955. It was hampered by the rat that it was lifting.

I have mentioned some of the birds which we have seen; but how many do we miss?



Photo: A. Anderson

The Wanganui Branch's display at the National Daffodil Show, Wanganui, September 1960. This display won the top award.

NOTES FROM THE WANGANUI BRANCH

On the second Thursday in August Miss Betty Fletcher showed slides of her trip through the Milford Track. On Saturday, 13th August, a party went up to inspect the regeneration along the Ohakune Mountain Road and in the 2B2B Block.

Activities in September were concentrated on our exhibit in the National Daffodil Show, a replica of Kapiti Island complete with hills, bush, birds, lagoon, and sea shore. It created a great deal of interest and won a coveted Bronze Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. On 8th October a large party visited Dawson Falls and explored the bush clad slopes of Mt. Egmont. On 13th Mr. Neil Simpson showed us some of the slides he has taken on tramping trips. The flower studies in particular made us realise how much is passed by unobserved.

American Deplores Lake Plans

In the opinion of a visiting Californian journalist, Mr. J. F. Williamson, Lake Manapouri has a much greater potential scenically than hydro-electrically. He said that what was about to happen here was a repetition of what had happened some 30 years ago in California, where Lakes Shasta, Mead, and Huntington had their levels raised in the name of progress. Sensitive people regretted what had been done. Lake Shasta, for instance, was now littered with dead tree stumps and gave off a most repulsive smell round the edges.

He thought it was a great pity to ruin for eternity the great beauty of Manapouri, especially with nuclear power "just around the corner".



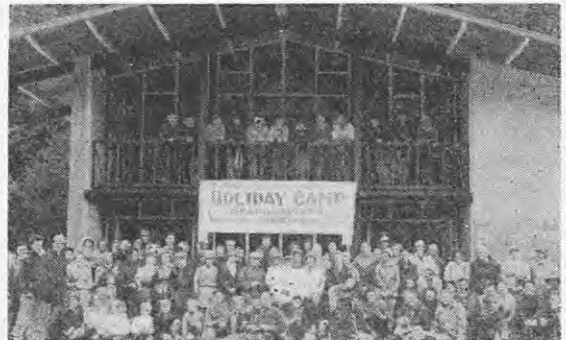
Photo: A. Anderson

A display, put on by the branch at the National Daffodil Show held in Wanganui last September, proved to be an outstanding attraction. It was also awarded a Royal Horticulture Society bronze medallion for being the outstanding exhibit at the show. The stand, which took the form of a model of Kapiti Island, depicted many species of native plants, especially such conspicuous flowers as clematis, kowhai, kaka beak, orchids (*Earina*), and karo, as well as many species of native birds, these being obtained from the Wanganui Museum. The flowers and birds were labelled with a short description of the birds' habits and features. A larger placard gave some general information about Kapiti and how it was really the start of the Forest and Bird Protection Society. Other features, such as the early whaling industry and Te Rauparaha's activities were also depicted and described.

The entire exhibit proved to be an outstanding success, as not only was public interest intense, but many new members were

obtained, a large number of bird albums were sold, and the display received prominent and favourable comment in the local press.

Note.—The birds exhibited are of necessity stuffed ones; but readers should know that nowadays the native birds exhibited in museums and similar places are invariably those that have been accidentally killed or are picked up dead.—Ed.



Arthur's Pass Camp, January 1960.

NEED for CAUTION

Financed by one or two of the world's greatest industrial institutions, the aluminium industry is definitely coming to New Zealand to use the waters of Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau for the generation of power. It is well that several years are likely to elapse before the final production stage is reached. By that time the values of the lakes in an unspoiled state as scenic and recreational gems and tourist attractions might be seen in their true perspective when compared with the production of aluminium, and perhaps wise council will prevail to save the lakes from despoliation by flooding.

ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

Sir,—While not wishing to question the wisdom of the decision to establish the aluminium industry, its value should not be over-emphasised. There are four important reasons why the industry's establishment is unlikely to have a large expansionary effect on industrial development in New Zealand:

1. The capital employed will be largely owned outside New Zealand and hence dividends will be remitted overseas;
2. The employment of labour, once the construction phase is completed, is small, particularly small relative to the capital investment involved;
3. The use of local materials (and hence the resultant growth in supplying industries) is very small once construction is completed;
4. Fabrication of refined aluminium is an industry in which there are large economies of scale and fabricated products are more expensive to transport than the refined metal. As a result the growth of fabrication in New Zealand is unlikely to be substantial.

The conclusion to be reached is reinforced by the results of a careful assessment of effect of the development of a similar industry in the north-west of the U.S.A. in the 1940s. It was found that the influence on regional economic growth was very small. The above is not a criticism of the decision to establish the industry but rather to suggest that the over-all influence on the economy, once construction is completed, will not be very great.

(Signed) G. M. NEUTZE,
Department of Economics,
Australian National University,
Canberra.

AN OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION

By the courtesy of the publishers, we have received for perusal a copy of *Whites Pictorial Reference of New Zealand*, 2nd edition, containing 410 pages, each 8 in. x 10 in. of magnificent aerial photographs of New Zealand towns, districts, and scenic resorts from the 90-Mile Beach in the far north to Stewart Island, as well as a number of pages of maps and statistical information. It is a publication of outstanding quality. There are nearly 400 full-page photographs of an excellence which has to be seen to be appreciated, and each photograph is complete with a general and

Few will argue that the acquisition of a huge aluminium manufacturing industry will not bring considerable benefits of one sort or another to New Zealand. Obviously it will, especially in its initial stages. There is, however, considerable doubt whether the optimistic forecast of those in authority will ever be realised. In our August issue we pointed out that big commercial institutions exist to make profits for their shareholders, not for the New Zealand Government, and indicated that knowledgeable people considered the expected income decidedly nebulous.

In a letter to the *Dominion* on Friday, 25th November last, Mr. G. M. Neutze, of the Department of Economics, Australian National University, Canberra, had this to say:—

statistical description of the scene depicted. It is a publication which would be an asset in any home or business for information or enjoyable reading. Published by Whites Aviation Ltd., C.P.O. Box 2040, Auckland, it is priced at standard edition, plain maroon rexine cover, £6 6s. 0d., or de luxe edition, blue double grained rexine with gold, outline map of New Zealand on cover £7 7s. 0d., post free.

It can be ordered direct from the above or through the office of the Society.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Will members notifying change of address please state the old address as well as the new one? This is necessary to ensure prompt delivery of *Forest and Bird*.

Obituary

We record with profound regret the passing of four good friends of the Society. They will be missed but their influence remains.

PETER FURSE, TAURANGA

The late Mr. Furse passed away suddenly while writing a letter at his desk on July 21st. A very kindly man, fond of children, he came to New Zealand as a child and subsequently entered the school-teaching profession, serving under the Otago, Nelson, and Auckland Education Boards. As a lover of native bush and a foundation member of the Tauranga Section of the Forest and Bird Protection Society, it was natural that his enthusiasm should influence the children he taught and that they would acquire an intense interest in our native plants and birds. In the issues of our magazine for November 1950 and August 1955 we published pictures supplied by Mr. Furse of the plantation of native trees established by the children of Greerton School. The President of the Society visited the plantation recently and found the growth of the natives quite astonishing, a fine memorial to a fine man.

WILLIAM FRASER, WHANGAREI

William Fraser, foundation member of the Society and a Vice-President since 1927, passed to a higher call on 13th September, in his 83rd year. Born at Auckland, he went to live at Maungatapere ten years later and on leaving school took up civil engineering. He became county engineer in 1908 and engineer to the Whangarei Harbour Board about 1920. In that capacity he was responsible for the reclamation of hundreds of acres of land. He was responsible also for having Hen and Chicken and the Poor Knights Islands as well as the Whangarei Harbour itself declared sanctuaries, besides having large areas of bush at the Whangarei Heads set aside as reserves.

Mr. Fraser was a noted authority on many aspects of Maori life and his passing is mourned by a large circle of Maori people. He represented the Forest and Bird Protection Society on the Waipoua Forest Sanctuary Advisory Committee.

T. L. WARD, WELLINGTON

After a long period of indifferent health Mr. T. L. Ward passed away last December. A valued member of the Society for many years, he was Honorary Treasurer from 1947 until 1957 and ex officio a member of the N.Z. Executive. He was esteemed not only for his professional knowledge as an accountant but also because of his fine general character.

MRS. J. J. REICH, WELLINGTON

A gracious lady well known in Wellington for her support of worth-while causes, Mrs. J. J. Reich, recently passed on. She was a foundation member of the Wellington Y.W.C.A. and for many years was a member of St. Andrew's Church. She was also a member of the Pioneer Club, a supporter of both the Hutt and Wellington Horticultural Societies, and for many years was a member of our Society.

Native birds were always one of her special interests. Both she and her late husband used to attract birds, including tuis and waxeyes, to their garden by planting suitable food-bearing trees and by placing honey-sweetened water or ripe fruit in suitable places. Other interests were needlework and painting in water colours.

Exotics Versus Natural Wealth

The following appeared, under the above heading, as the second leader in the Wellington *Dominion* of 14th January, and is published here by courtesy of the Editor of that newspaper:—

The Minister of Forests, Mr. Gerard, has acted with commendable promptitude in cancelling a project to cut out a gorge of bush off the Napier-Taupo Road, inhabited by kiwis, which his department proposed to develop as a pine forest. His action followed protests from the Hawke's Bay section of the Forest and Bird Society and local residents. The Minister says the Forest Service did not know of the kiwis' existence. There is a great deal of native bush and it may be a long job to map every part of it for wild life, but the best efforts to do so are expected.

(Continued on page 19)

JUNIOR SECTION *



A good way of supplying sweetened water.

I have had several letters from Juniors saying how much they enjoyed the visits of tuis and bellbirds while the kowhais were in flower and regretting that when the flowers were finished these lovely songsters would leave them. I agree that it is a real pleasure to have tuis and bellbirds visiting one's garden.

Have you ever thought of feeding them with honey or sugar dissolved in water to encourage them to stay around after the honey-bearing trees have finished flowering? A cup or other open-necked container wired to the tree (in such a way that it can be taken down for cleaning) while the birds are about should soon be discovered by these "sweet teeth". Until the sweetened water is discovered by the birds, put a spray of flax or gum flowers upon which they are feeding in or near the water so that the flowers will entice them to try it, and if possible put the containers in or very close to the flowering

plant until they are accustomed to this odd new flower.

It is important:

1. To keep the container clean and the water fresh.
2. To keep up the supply regularly or they'll move off to seek food elsewhere.
3. To make sure that there is somewhere for your visitors to perch while they are drinking (if there are no twigs handy a firm piece of wire will do).
4. Honey is always mixed with water. They'll prefer it that way and it will not stick to their feathers. The honey may need replacing after rain in case the sweetness is washed away.

By the way, if you have magpies around it is likely that you will not have much success with tuis or bellbirds. Even the bold, brave tui is no match for the strong bill and larger size of the magpie, which is known to rob their nests.

A Quiz for Bird Lovers

The answers are at the bottom of the page. Do not look at them until you have tried to answer all the questions.

PART I—FOR THE TINIES:

1. What bird has a white tuft on its throat?
2. Can a weka fly?
3. Is the starling a New Zealand native bird?
4. Do seagulls build their nests in trees?
5. What is the smallest New Zealand native bird?

PART II—FOR THE OLDER CHILDREN:

6. Which of the following birds are natives of New Zealand? Bellbird, shining cuckoo, sparrow, whitehead, blackbird, tui, weka.
7. What are the most usual Maori names of the following birds? Silvereye, rifleman, morepork.

8. What are the English names of the following birds? Riroriro, putangitangi, kereru.
9. Does the male or female huia have a curved beak?
10. Which of the following statements are true and which are false?
 - (a) The pukeko is only a spring visitor to New Zealand.
 - (b) When a pied fantail mates with a black fantail the offspring are a hybrid or mixture between the two species.
 - (c) The silvereye is indigenous to New Zealand, and the tui is endemic to New Zealand.

The above quiz was sent in quite a while ago by Sylvia Carter and Jocelyn Young, both 14. Would anyone else like to send one in—on birds or trees?

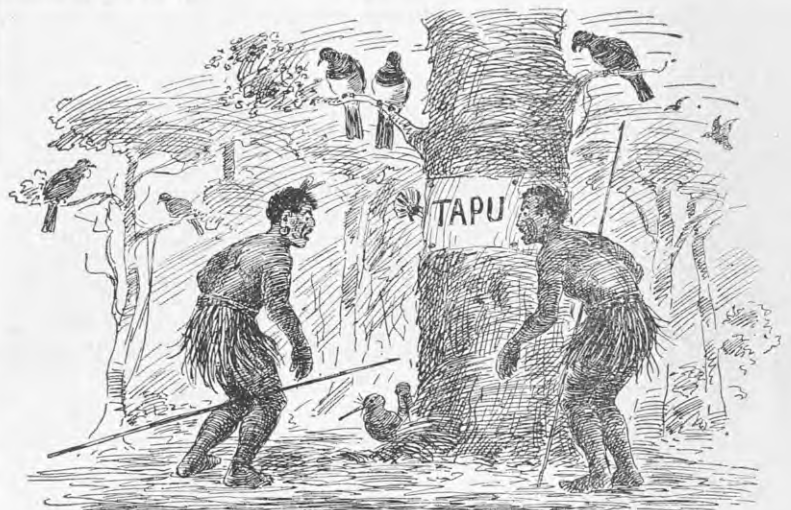
ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ ABOVE

Part I.

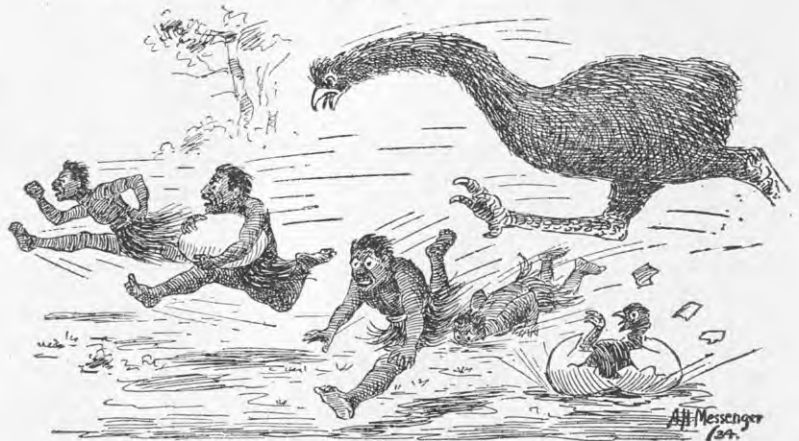
1. The tui.
2. No.
3. No.
4. No.
5. The rifleman.

Part II.

6. Bellbird, shining cuckoo, whitehead, tui, weka.
7. Tauhou, titipounamu, ruru.
8. Grey warbler, paradise duck, N.Z. wood pigeon.
9. Female.
10. (a) False.
- (b) False (the offspring are pure pied or pure black, sometimes both in one brood).
- (c) True (an indigenous bird is one native to the country but also native to other countries, and an endemic bird is one which is found only in one country).



In old time New Zealand, Bird Protection wasn't nearly the problem it is nowadays; Partly because of wise Tapu Laws.



And partly because some of the birds were well able to look after themselves.

Art Messenger
Jan.

A SAD LITTLE TALE

You must often have wondered how and why some of our native birds are dying out.

In his *Bird Life on Island and Shore* Mr. Guthrie-Smith tells how, while he and a friend were visiting Little Barrier Island, they watched two North Island robins for some weeks.

The robins began courting early in October and Mr. Robin could be seen offering his lady a choice worm or a juicy caterpillar, which she would accept with a grateful flutter of wings.

Then began nest building. This was a process which needed much care in the choice of materials, and Mrs. Robin would carefully test each aerial root before pulling it from the tree-trunk.

Nothing but the best and strongest would do for her precious nest. She was a marvel of skill as she gathered the needed material. A cobwebby tangle of twigs always appealed to her, and she even managed to pull towards her nest a yard-long train of twigs, leaves and cobweb, cleverly steering it through the undergrowth.

To shape the nest, at times she would get inside and, after weaving the material with her beak, she would press with her body to get the right shape, turning in a half-circle first to one side and then to the other. Finally she would spread her wings and beat them down on the rim of the nest to give it a neat finish.

Her little husband, meanwhile, gathered food for both of them, and would call her a short distance from the nest and offer her grubs and caterpillars.

By 19th October some eggs had been laid, though Mr. Guthrie-Smith says he did not go near the nest for fear of disturbing the birds. One day this nest was destroyed by rats.

A second nest was soon built by the robins, but rats ate those eggs too.

On 23rd November a third nest was found and the eggs were hatched, but this time fate was even more unkind because the gentle, hard-working little mother was killed by the rats and the babies taken.

Mr. Guthrie-Smith describes how for weeks afterwards he used to see the lonely little male bird still near the same spot, as though unable to tear himself away.

Junior Along the Track

TE AWAMUTU.—Some time ago when I had the chickenpox my father brought in a small shining cuckoo that he had found on the tanker track dead. My big brother had seen one before in our orchard. At first we didn't know what kind of bird it was until my big brother had got home from school and said that it was a shining cuckoo. One other time when our flax bush was in flower a tui came and got all the nectar out of the flowers, but some naughty minahs used to chase it away, but sometimes it came back and my big brother was lucky to get a photo of it.—**S. J. Meddings** (10 years).

PUKEHINA.—One day while I was coming along the canal near our home with the mail, I noticed a wild duck swimming upstream. As I didn't think she had noticed me, I lay down behind some lupins which were in flower and stalked her for about 300 yards up the canal. Every now and then I could hear the noise of baby ducklings, and as I heard this noise I also noticed that mother duck's head was turned in the opposite direction. Then all of a sudden, the mother duck flew up and away. I listened and watched carefully and heard the ducklings again. I saw the duck's mouth going up and down, too, so I then learned that I had been tricked and that the mother duck was playing the game of "baby ducklings" herself. I felt a bit ashamed of myself after that and shall practise stalking until I am an expert. Even though I have my bad luck I did manage to stalk a banded dotterel on the beach. We also have a very tame fantail that comes into the kitchen nearly every morning.—**Moreen White** (13 years).

NEW PLYMOUTH.—During the August holidays an outing was organised for all children who wished to come. They met at the Museum and after being sorted into groups, six to eight adult members of the Taranaki Branch showed them around. Over seventy were waiting before the doors opened at 9.45 a.m. About 100 more were there by 10 a.m.

Country children were shown over the Museum and parts of the city. Other groups went to the sea shore, local parks, and other places of interest. The groups, being arranged according to school classes, enjoyed themselves. Sightseeing was continued in the afternoon with still more newcomers.

I am sure the children appreciated the attention given to them, because a few of the adults showing them around had the satisfaction of several children coming back and saying "Thank you".

Many children interested were given membership forms. So we expect a lot of new members.—**Paula Collins**.

NEW PLYMOUTH.—At our back door we have a beautiful kowhai tree which is a mass of flowers and about fourteen feet high. It is fascinating to watch the tuis swoop down and suck the nectar from the yellow bell-shaped flowers with its brush-like tongue. I think the tui is a very pretty bird, and it has many peculiar ways. While the tui is sitting on her eggs she sings. Not many birds do this. Our kowhai tree is about 12 years old. When my sister planted the tree it was about 1 ft. high and ever since it was about 5ft. high it has flowered every season. We have two near our

house. The other doesn't seem to have so many flowers on from year to year. At present the ground beneath the kowhai tree looks like a yellow carpet with all the petals which have fallen on the ground. At school we have a kowhai tree, but the flowers on that one are all near the top of the tree. We are always very sorry when the tree has finished flowering and we miss the tui's joyful noise.—**Sheryl Smith.**

TAURANGA.—I would just like to write and tell you about a little pied stilt my friends and I found today. We were walking through the swamp on our farm when suddenly we saw a pied stilt feeding in a puddle of water. Our curiosity scared the bird, which flew into the next swamp paddock. As we crept towards the bird it stood still until I was just a few feet away from it, when it sat down. It didn't seem a bit frightened when I gently picked it up and took it to my friends. We then put it in a drain, where it ate lots of fish. After that we gave it some fish which we had caught. When it was time to go home we put it in a pool with lots of whitebait, and we left it looking none the worse for our visit. I think the pied stilt is a lovely little bird. It has a very sharp beak.—**Billy Burchett, 11 years.**

(Continued from page 15)

The kiwi is a rare and highly interesting bird; in a large measure it is one of our national symbols. Dr. D. A. Bathgate, president of the local society, points out that in addition to its sentimental value, a kiwi is worth hundreds of pounds to overseas zoos. Yet the Forest Service was prepared to sell the tree manukas for firewood, burn off the area, and plant *pinus radiata*. In the process a number of kiwis might have been killed, and a natural habitat would have been destroyed. As Dr. Bathgate says, there are many other places where exotics could be planted without doing harm. What does the Wild Life Division of Internal Affairs think of it? One presumes there is cooperation between the departments.

This question cuts deep. It reminds us that eternal vigilance is the price of preservation of bird and plant life, to say nothing of the soil. The Forest and Bird Society is always active in these matters, large, as in the future of lakes and rivers, and relatively small. It has not had the success it deserves, but this response of the Minister is a good omen. It encourages one to believe that the Minister and his colleagues will implement the proposal to establish a national conservation authority.

This latest development illustrates the value of the individual enthusiast, the man or woman who may be roughly called the amateur. He or

What of the Future ?

This is an age of new materials: it has not on that account ceased to be an age of wood. On the contrary, wood, which is among the oldest, is paradoxically proving itself to be one of the most fascinatingly modern of man's materials. Thanks to recent research, indeed, it may be said that wood has itself become a new material, with an extended range of uses. In the new form of glue-laminated timber, for example, it is now being used in spectacular ways in both architectural and engineering construction and is challenging steel as a structural material. It is clear from developments of this kind that wood will be one of the materials of tomorrow—as much needed as ever. And planned forestry by the N.Z. Forest Service and by private enterprise will ensure that the demand for it will be met unflinchingly.

Forestry is forever

*Inserted in the interests of
forest protection by the
New Zealand Forest Service*

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she can observe with special knowledge, report, and, if necessary, protest. There are persons in Hawke's Bay who could have informed the Forest Service of the existence of that kiwi colony. The amateur has already served our outdoor sciences very well from the early days. The more this type can be recruited now, the better will be the prospects of well informed conservation

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APPEAL FOR BEQUESTS

Is there any cause more worthy of bequests by public-spirited citizens than the objectives of the Forest and Bird Protection Society, which is working wholly and solely for the welfare of New Zealand, present and future? Here is a suggested form of bequest:—

"I give and bequeath the sum of to the Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand (Incorporated), and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a complete discharge to my executors, for the legacy hereby given to such Society."

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

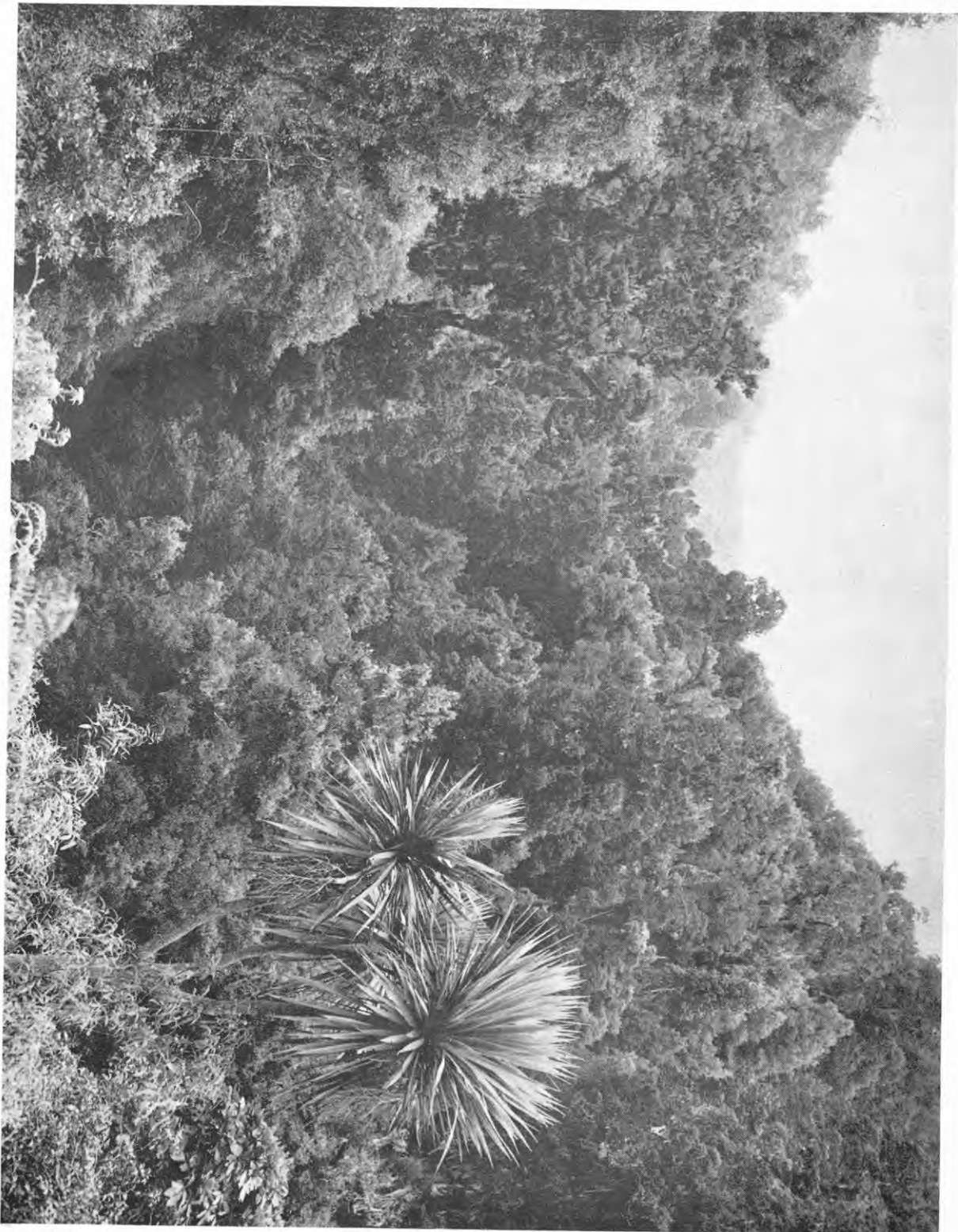
To advocate and obtain efficient protection of our native forests and birds and the preservation of sanctuaries, and scenic and other reserves, in their native state, and to enlist the practical sympathy of both young and old in these objects.

The Society invites all those who realise the great economic and aesthetic value of our native birds, and who wish to preserve our unrivalled scenic beauties, to band together with it to carry out these objects.

The subscriptions are: Life Member £15; Endowment Members £1; Ordinary Members 10s.; Junior Members (under 17 or at school) 5s. per annum. Endowment Members are those who desire to contribute in a more helpful manner towards the preservation of our birds and forests. This magazine is issued quarterly to all members without charge.

The Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand (Inc.) is:—

- Convening and Secretarial Member of Nature Protection Council of New Zealand.
- National Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.
- Member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.



Scene on Pipiriki-Raetihi Road.

Photo: National Publicity Studios



Rifleman (Titi pounamu).

Photo: National Publicity Studios