Contents

Painting by Picciniti: Camp at Lake Pedder 9
Woodcut after Picciniti: Crossing the Picton 10
Map of South-west Tasmania 1949 11
Map of Tasmania 1947 12
Crucible of the Elements 13
They Reached the Most Romantic Scenery 14
A Place Apart from All Others 16
I Saw My Temple Ransacked 18
The Image of Pedder 25-106
Lake Pedder: Photographic Essay 107-118
Aerial Photograph: Lake Pedder 1972 119
The Flooding 120
The Future 121
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Bob Brown compiled Lake Pedder He came to permanent emigration in 1973 and took
flight over Lake Pedder as the floodwaters were
racing in. He was director of the Wilderness Society
during the campaign to save the Franklin River. This cam-
paign was in response to the experience of the Pedder
Campaigns. Bob is an independent member of the Ta-
maran parliament.

Ralph and Elizabeth Hope also were special advisors
during the making of this book, and have contributed an
excellent portfolio of photographs. Ralph first walked to Lake Pedder in 1944. In 1951 he engineered Olriga Tracthale, the famous audiovis.

uals of Lake Pedder. Elizabeth (Dagmar) an artist and
educator, returned to Lake Pedder many times after her
holidays in 1954. Her major exhibition of paintings dedicated
entirely to the lake was held in April 1955.

Kevin Kaminoff provided the inside knowledge on Ped-
der affairs and a selection of his photographs. He was
the Poor Man's Ranger for 19 years. When we met for
the first time he became our founding director of the Tasmanian Wilder-
ness Society which grew out of the Laketսib Action
Committee. Kevin is a great photographer. Between 1975 and 1989 he produced the 2000 page, 4000 image book on the
Franklin River.

Geoff Heron contributed the collection of black and white
photographs which he took in the early 1970's. He was also a
member of the Lake Pedder Action Committee and the
senior lecturer in art at the Tasmanian College of Advanced
Education. Geoff now the director of the School of Art
at the University of Tasmania.

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Government BDS Photography Section.
LAke PELLEK was one of Earth's special places. Its beauty was in the remote mountain wilderness of temperate climate.

The lake was formed by the dam constructed on the Serpentine River and the Serpentine Dam. Lake Pellek held a special attraction for people who sought tranquility and geographical diversity. The lake was surrounded by a forest of tall eucalyptus trees, a verdant green blanket of grassland, and a rugged, rocky shoreline.

Lake Pellek was a symbol of the beauty and serenity of nature. It was a place where people could escape from the hustle and bustle of daily life. The lake was a place where people could relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.

CRUCIBLE OF THE ELEMENTS

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THEY REACHED THE MOST SCENIC RENY.
I SAW MY TEMPLE RANSACKED

BY ELVIN KERNAN

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In May 1972, Kevin Lynch resigned and the Wilmington councilman, long-time Wilmington city councilman, as well as a prominent Wilmington businessman, was elected to the Wilmington City Council.  In mid-June, the Wilmington City Council met to elect a new mayor from among its members. The city councilmen voted 6-0 in favor of Mayor John J. Shade, who had previously served as the city's police chief. Shade had been a long-time supporter of the council and was well respected within the community. The election was held in the city's City Hall, and Shade was sworn in as mayor later that month.

In the early 1970s, Wilmington was a thriving city with a population of over 150,000 people. The city was known for its vibrant downtown, which included a variety of small businesses and restaurants. Despite its prosperity, the city also faced challenges, including high crime rates and poverty. In the 1970s, Wilmington was also a hub for the burgeoning civil rights movement, with many activists and leaders calling the city home. One of the most famous activists in Wilmington was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who gave a speech at a rally in the city in 1963.

In the late 1970s, Wilmington was hit by a series of economic downturns, which led to job losses and a decline in the city's population. The city's downtown area began to suffer and the city council was forced to consider ways to revitalize the area. In the 1980s, the city began to see some growth, with the opening of new businesses and a focus on promoting tourism. Today, Wilmington is a thriving city with a diverse population and a strong sense of community. It has been home to many famous people throughout its history, including the renowned author and politician, John J. Shade.
THE IMAGE OF PEDDER
The winds and tectonic actions of the Earth's interior give the landscape its characteristic patterns.
The northern end of the Lhasa River is a beautiful landscape, with mountains and water reflecting the serene atmosphere. The reflection of the sky and clouds creates a mirror-like surface on the water. The location is said to be a picturesque spot for photographers to capture the natural beauty of this area.

Photography: Rui Xuan
Lake Tikitapu is a unique landscape and experience.

Photograph: Ralph Haverdorff

A water of land curves through the reflections on the lake.

Photograph: Lee Beach
Photo of water, sand, and light at the edge of the beach.

Photograph: David Silver
Sunrise across the Namaqua plains. The Bolary is an island in the sea.

Photograph: Howard Trico
Lake Pedder lies beneath the tide of inevitability which all cultures and human affairs. These times are now such that all life may be destroyed for the sake of management. But beyond these times and goals, a future and a different age has born us into the future.

We, as human beings, are facing up to an intelligent determination that peace, good will and a beneficent respect for the nature of the world must gain ascendency over the rule of guns, greed and greed. Partly, it all stems from the fact that we had not lived. If we were, all future generations will delight in our success and, looking back, wonder at the challenges before which we now struggle. They will also delight in the recovery of Lake Pedder.

The spirit of the Pedder people will yet have its day.

"The experience shared by all who fought Lake Pedder is such that none can ever be submerged." — Stephen Vaucluse.