References and Bibliography

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A thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Australian National University.
Chapter 1 — A MAKESHIFT PLACE

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REFERENCES


2. Ronald McKie, "Canberra — It's No Longer a City of Exile" in Australian Women's Weekly, 1 May 1957, p.34.


8. An earlier proposal of the promoters, the Australian-American Association, to site the monument on Griffin's land axis north of the Molonglo, would have done infinitely more damage to his design. The memorial incidentally, did not please the British High Commissioner in Canberra at the time, Sir Stephen Holmes, who thought it typified an "undesirable transfer of admiration" from Britain to the USA. John Stevens, "War Memorial Symbol of Split" in Sydney Morning Herald, 2 January 1985, pp.1,4.


15. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.29.


19. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.39. The exchange can still be seen today, softened somewhat by shrubs and trees and largely obscured by bigger buildings all around it.

20. Ronald McKie, loccit., p.34.


22. Ibid., p.899.

23. Ibid., p.781.


25. Ibid., p.30, para.215-6; Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.759.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid., p.1685.


29. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, pp.1680-1.

30. Ibid., p.1682.

31. Ibid., p.1689.

32. R.J.K. Harris, Ibid., p.749.

33. Ibid., p.1555.

34. Ibid., p.14.

35. Ibid., p.24.

36. Ibid., p.59.

37. Ibid., p.57.

38. Ibid., p.59.

39. Ibid., p.1567.

40. Ibid., p.1584.
41. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.28.

42. Ibid., p.46.


44. Ibid.

45. Ibid.


47. Bridge Inquiry Report, p.11, para.47.


49. Bridge Inquiry Report, p.11, para.47.

50. The steps taken to eliminate West Lake are dealt with in detail in evidence taken before the Public Works Committee on Commonwealth Avenue Bridge between 8 October and 1 December 1954 and before the Senate Select Committee on the Development of Canberra in 1954-55, notably the evidence of McLaren, John N.C. Rogers and Waterhouse.


52. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.1691.

53. Later amendments to the Seat of Government (Administration) Act reduced the 30 days to 12 and the 15 sitting days to six.

54. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, pp.47-8.

55. Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p.60.


57. Bridge Inquiry Report, p.11, para.50.

58. Ibid., p.12, para.52; and Bridge Inquiry Evidence, pp.71-2.


60. Ibid.

61. Ibid., p.12, para.52.

62. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.582.

64. Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p.48.

65. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.127.


68. Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p.67.


70. Bridge Inquiry Report, p.12, para.53.


73. Canberra Times, 26 October 1954, p.2. Curiously, Sir Leslie's evidence is omitted from the Minutes of Evidence published by the Government Printer.

74. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.70.

75. Ibid., p.244.


77. Senator Dorothy (later Dame Dorothy) Tangney (Liberal, Western Australia), Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.70.


82. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.1682.

83. Trevor Gibson, "Planning and Development of Canberra 1948-1958", unpublished paper held by Canberra and District Historical Society, p.21. Gibson’s section, for instance, had no control over and did not see the plans for the development of commercial leases in Lonsdale Street which attracted considerable criticism.


86. Commonwealth Gazette, no.66, 26 October 1959.
87. Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p.4.

88. Ibid., pp.1-9.

89. Ibid., p.74.

90. Ibid., p.75.

91. Ibid., p.5.

92. Ibid., p.17.

93. Ibid., p.109.

94. Ibid., p.48.

95. Ibid., p.5.

96. Ibid., p.49.

97. Ibid., p.75.


99. Ibid., p.16, para.91.


103. Ibid., p.58.


106. Ibid., p.26, para.183.


109. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.503.


113. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.149.


116. Ibid., p.482.

117. Roy Bullock, Personal interview, 27 February 1984, via Hall, ACT.

118. Public Service Board, Submission to Select Committee 1955.


120. Ibid.

121. Department of Works, A.C.T., Submission to the Select Committee 1955.

122. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.408.


124. Select Committee 1955 Report, p.16, para.84.


126. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.16, para.85.

127. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.498.


134. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.509.


137. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.472.


140. Gavin Casey, *loc.cit.*, p.24. Perhaps the most plaintive plea was from Senator John McCallum when he asked a Works Department officer if it would be possible to provide a small shop within the administrative area close to Parliament House. If he forgot to put anything in his baggage — it might be a stud, a pocket comb, or a bottle of pills — he had to go to Kingston, Manuka or Civic. It was ridiculous that a person who wanted a quite trivial thing had to travel miles to get it. "The lack of such facilities is one of the things that make Canberra an annoying place to many people who come here," he complained. To which the Works Officer diplomatically replied "Quite so." — Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.517.

141. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.129.


143. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.130.

144. "The Gloucester, restaurant of distinction, Friday and Saturday cabaret with Bruce Lansley": *Canberra Times*, 6 January 1954.

145. Bob Brissenden, Personal interview, 4 July 1985, Yarralumla, ACT.

146. *Bridge Inquiry Report*, p.16.


149. Max Purnell, Personal interview, 16 July 1985, Hackett, ACT.


151. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.23.


155. Ibid.

156. Roy Bullock, Personal interview, 27 February 1984, via Hall, ACT.
157. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, pp.1014-5.

158. "It seems to be the accepted obligation on the Government to provide houses ... something like a quarter or one-third of the houses here have been allocated to people who are not civil servants." — Dunk, Ibid., p.504.

159. Ibid., p.491.

160. Ibid., pp.24-5, 49.


162. Canberra Times, 7 April 1954, p.2. The Parks and Gardens section of Interior devised a hedge-clipping machine which, although elaborate, clumsy and subject to breakdowns, would cut the hedges faster than the teams of men following it could rake up the rubbish. The machine could not negotiate around obstructions like letter-boxes and these parts had to be clipped by hand. Many of the original hedges were cypress trees which took some vigour to cut as they matured. Some of these cypress hedges still remain.

163. Regarded as the most visible example of Canberra's featherbedding, the hedge-clipping nevertheless had a history which made the angry public reaction almost understandable. Parks and Gardens planted the bushes and householders were forbidden to trim them — people had been encouraged to think of them as part of the city plan for which the authorities had accepted full responsibility. Even so, many tenants behaved rather badly in the first flush of rage at the new edict.


166. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.50.


REFERENCES


2. Heather Henderson, Personal interview, 28 May 1984, Forrest, ACT.

3. Ibid.

4. Sir William Dunk, They Also Serve, privately published, Canberra, 1974, p.76.

5. Heather Henderson, Personal interview, 28 May 1984, Forrest, ACT.

6. Ibid.

7. Dunk, op.cit., p.76.


13. "The broadcasting of proceedings, notwithstanding criticism, has stimulated the interest of the casual person." William Dunbar, Director of the Canberra Tourist Bureau. Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p.34.


15. Charles Morgan (Labor, Reid), quoted in Canberra Times, 10 September 1954, p.3.


21. William Dunbar, director of the Canberra Tourist Bureau, met large numbers of the visitors and told a Parliamentary Committee in 1954 that Canberra's attractions definitely had "a spiritual aspect." Bridge Inquiry Evidence, p. 34.


23. Roy Bullock, then a Senate officer, believes the Queen's visit, which "had a marked impression" on Members, may have been the factor which encouraged Senator John McCallum to move for the Senate Select Committee on the Development of Canberra. Personal interview, 27 February 1984, via Hall, ACT.


25. Roy Bullock, Personal interview, 27 February 1984, via Hall, ACT.


27. Senator George Rankin (Country Party, Victoria).


31. Though the Leader of the Opposition, Senator Nicholas McKenna, put forward an amendment, it simply attempted to make the committee a joint one of both Houses. He strongly supported the inquiry, speaking of Canberra in glowing terms as a sacred trust and "a great national project, born of national sentiment." Ibid., 4 November 1954, pp.1244-5.


34. J.L. Mulrooney, Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.147.


36. Roy Bullock, Personal interview, 27 February 1984, via Hall, ACT.

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.


40. Ibid., p.546.

42. Ibid., p.33, para.248.
43. Ibid., p.21, para.130.
44. Ibid., p.16, para.85.
45. Ibid.
46. Ibid., p.17, para.87.
47. Ibid., p.17, para.85.
48. Ibid., p.17, para.86.
49. Ibid., p.27, para.191.
50. Ibid., p.31, para.225.
51. Ibid., p.32, para.325.
52. Ibid., p.32, para.236; and p.33, para.246.
53. Ibid., p.48, para.371.
54. Ibid., p.57, para.458.
55. See comments of J.N.C. Rogers, Select Committee 1955 Evidence, pp.323-323A.
56. McLaren told the Select Committee that he did not think an overall plan had "really been bothered about." Ibid., p.35A.
58. Ibid., p.59, para.475.
59. Ibid., p.59, para.477.
60. Ibid., p.25, para.172.
61. Ibid., pp.52-3, para.411-4; p.75, recommendation no.60.
62. Ibid., p.54, para.430.
63. Ibid., p.7, para.1.
The guardian of the Canberra plan "was not the public servant charged with a particular duty in Canberra, not the department or authority administering Canberra, not the Minister responsible for Canberra, not even the Cabinet, but Parliament itself." — Ibid., p.11, para.42.
64. Ibid., p.72, para.585.
65. Ibid., p.72, recommendations nos. 1 and 2.
66. Ibid., p.73, recommendation no. 12.
While recognising the paramount role of the Senate Select Committee, the
contribution made by the earlier report of the Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Public Works should not be overlooked. Its examination of
bridge proposals for Canberra inevitably widened into issues involving the
Griffin plan for the central areas. Evidence before the Public Works
inquiry ended on 1 December 1954, six days before the Select Committee
began its hearings, and the completed bridge report appeared in January
1955. The Public Works Committee uncovered the manoeuvres which had
evaporated West Lake, demanded its reinstatement and made prescient
judgements about the practicality of the Lake Scheme. More than that, it
sought proper safeguards for the Canberra plan in future and urged the
government to provide extra funds "to permit orderly planning of Canberra
on a national scale." [Bridge Inquiry Report, pp.16-7.] Although the bridge
inquiry cannot be seen as pre-empting the Senate Select Committee's
investigation, it was a significant forerunner.

Select Committee 1955 Report, Dissent by Senator Wood, p.78.

It should be noted in passing that the Australian Planning
Institute statement does not support Wood's view of the French connection;
on page 4 it says that the Griffin theme "owes little to its historic
antecedents at Versailles and Washington."

A view expressed in one form or another by all the newspapers except the
Canberra Times.

Sun, Melbourne, 30 September 1955, p.6.
Age, Melbourne, 30 September 1955, p.2.
Advertiser, Adelaide, 3 October 1955, p.2.
Age, Melbourne, 30 September 1955, p.1.
87. Age, Melbourne, 30 September 1955, p.2.
88. Ibid.
89. Sun, Melbourne, 30 September 1955, p.6.
92. Select Committee 1955 Report, p.75, recommendation no.60.
94. Ibid., pp.278-92.
95. Ibid., p.290.
97. Ibid., p.48, para.371.
98. Ibid., p.55, para.440.
99. Ibid., p.17, para.87.
100. Canberra Times, 1 October 1955, p.2.
102. Ibid., p.161.
103. Ibid., p.146.
104. Ibid., pp.181-3.
105. Ibid., p.156.
108. Ibid., 11 November 1955, p.2.
110. Ibid., 18 November 1955, p.2.
111. Ibid., 18 November 1955, p.2.


114. Ibid., 16 April 1956, p.1.

115. Ibid.


118. National Library, Menzies Papers 4936, Series I, Box 16, Folder 139.


120. Ibid., vol.13, 8 November 1956, p.2135.

121. Ibid.


123. John McCallum and Jim Fraser had in fact submitted notice of motions on 20 September: McCallum for a Senate standing committee on the A.C.T. and Fraser for a committee of the House of Representatives. Overtaken by Fairhall's proposal, which they both accepted, their motions lapsed.


127. Ibid., p.2.

REFERENCES

Short title: Holford Observations.


2. Ibid.


4. John Redmond, Personal interview, 8 August 1984, Deakin, ACT.


6. Ibid., p.5.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid., p.13.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid., p.6.

11. Ibid., p.10.


13. Arthur Calwell, then Deputy Leader of the Opposition, ridiculed the suggestion that Australia should build and maintain a Royal Pavilion that would be occupied "for a fortnight every five to ten years." "Yarralumla," he continued, "with its 24 servants and 14 gardeners is surely big enough for the Governor-General and any member of the Royal Family who might visit Australia from time to time." Quoted in Canberra Times, 12 May 1958, p.2.


18. Ibid.

19. Ibid., p.7.

20. Ibid., p.9.
21. He was also an important influence on the Australian Prime Minister. After talks with Holford in London in July 1957, Menzies sent a telegram to Fairhall praising Holford's opinions as "impressive and lively" and a strong reinforcement of the view that Canberra must have a "special and powerful new authority."

22. When he died in 1975 he became one of the tiny band of architects to be commemorated, with Wren himself, in St Paul's Cathedral. — Lord Esher, "Holford Memorial Address", 30 September 1976.


25. Measure of the Years, p.145.

26. Sir William Dunk, They Also Serve, privately published, Canberra, 1974, p.77.

27. Dunk says Menzies was ill. Menzies himself says (Measure of the Years, p.145) that he was overseas.


29. Measure of the Years, p.145.


31. Ibid.


34. Ibid., p.139.

35. Ibid., p.138.

36. Ibid., p.134.

37. Ibid., p.147.

38. Ibid., p.124.

39. Ibid., p.121.

40. Measure of the Years, p.145.

42. Peter Funda, Personal interview, 28 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

43. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

44. Ibid.


46. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


49. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

50. Ibid.


52. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


54. Clive Price, Personal interview, 3 October 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


58. "When I said to him in the early 'sixties, you must look ahead and plan for a quarter of a million, then half a million, Gren became very upset," Professor Gordon Stephenson recalled. "He didn't want Canberra any larger." Personal interview, 27 May 1985, Civic, ACT.


62. Clive Price, Personal interview, 3 October 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

63. Ibid.

64. Peter Funda, Personal interview, 28 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

65. Personal interview, 3 August 1984, Reid, ACT.
66. "Not too Late to Save Burley Griffin Plan" in *Canberra Times*, 23 October 1956.

67. Bruce Juddery, "Town Planner with the Seven-Year Itch" in *Canberra Times*, 6 November 1968, p.20.


70. Figures from NCDC annual reports.


72. Minutes of the inaugural meeting of the National Capital Planning Committee, 16 April 1958, p.2.


75. Ibid., p.1.

76. Ibid., p.3.


78. Ibid., p.15.

79. Bob Lansdown, Personal interview, 3 December 1984, Belconnen, ACT.

80. Ibid.

81. Ibid.


83. Bob Lansdown, Personal interview, 3 December 1984, Belconnen, ACT.

84. *Holford Observations*, p.16.


86. Ibid.

87. McLaren to Overall when he sought help to find office accommodation. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.
88. McLaren's advice to some of his staff. Ibid.

89. Bill Andrews: "Non-cooperation faded away." Personal interview, 26 September 1984, ANU.

REFERENCES


2. Brian Shine, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Lyneham, ACT.
4. Sir William Dunk, They Also Serve, privately published, Canberra, 1974, pp.74-5.
5. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.485.
7. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.486.
10. Select Committee 1955 Evidence, p.389.
11. Dunk, however, says his change to cigars was for medical reasons. op.cit., p.118.
15. Cabinet Decision, no.1035, 6 July 1954.
17. Cabinet Decision, no.87, 10 September 1954.
21. Letter to A.S. Brown, Secretary Prime Minister's Department, 14 October 1954. Ibid.
22. Dunk's view is given in a Cabinet Submission from Kent Hughes, 16 March 1955.
23. The submission was drafted by Dunk.


26. This was in spite of a letter to him from Dunk which drew attention to "doubtful elements" in the Melbourne figures. Why did Supply need to bring a large contract organisation? And the Army's top officers had suggested "huge supporting staffs." Must the Master-General of Ordnance Branch in Army be supported by a staff of 480 and the Adjutant-General by 173? — Letter from Dunk to McBride, quoted by Dunk in Minute to Prime Minister, 7 June 1955, AA: CRS A451, 1954-55, 58/3163.


29. Brian Shine, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Lyneham, ACT.


33. Ibid., vol.14, p.577, 4 April 1957.


36. Kent Hughes summed up the fate of "Operation Admin" (the transfer programme) to that point when he said that "like most of the rivers in Northern Australia that run west from the Australian Alps, [it] had run into the desert sands of frustration, changes of policy, and the stresses and strains of the public servants who did not want to move at all." — House of Representatives Debates, vol.16, 28 August 1957, p.74.


39. William McGregor, Personal interview, 12 December 1984, Griffith, ACT.

40. Ibid.

41. The Commissioner, John Butters, in his foreword for the 1926 booklet (which he sprinkled with odd little homilies like "Don't grumble more than is humanly possible") had to grapple with the awkward fact that his Canberra was largely a construction camp. "I can assure you all," Butters wrote, calling desperately on the future for help, "that Canberra is going to be the finest Garden City in the world." — Federal Capital Commission, Canberra, Canberra, 1926.


44. Ibid.


46. Peter Funda, Personal interview, 28 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

47. Ibid.


49. William Andrews, Personal interview, 17 October 1984, ANU, ACT.


55. *Canberra Times*, 11 February 1958, p.6.


59. For example: "Absolute priority must be given to those affected by the transfer." *House of Representatives Debates*, vol.20, 26 August 1958, p.768.


61. *Age*, Melbourne, 10 July 1958, p.10.

62. *Sun*, Sydney, 1 August 1958, p.5.

63. Ibid.

65. Ibid., 24 July 1958, p.2.

66. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


69. Brian Shine, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Lyneham, ACT. Shine was the Transfer Liaison Officer for the Department of Air.


72. Ibid.

73. Brian Shine, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Lyneham, ACT.

74. Ibid.

75. Age, Melbourne, 9 October 1958, p.5.

76. "Notes on Transfer of Defence Group to Canberra", 6 September 1963. AA: A451 1961-63 61/2240. Not everybody thought the system just. One man whose name began with a "W" protested angrily that, because of an accident of birth, he had little chance of drawing a low number. Mathematicians in Defence laboratories, called in to help, worked out the probability scale and presented a written report showing there was really no fairer way. "W" remained unconvinced, even though, when his turn came to draw, the marbles for 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 were still in the barrel. He drew a number in the fifties and got a house in Campbell which was what he had always wanted.

77. Geoff Levey, Personal interview, 8 March 1985, Downer, ACT.


82. Ibid., 9 December 1958, p.2.

83. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


86. Ibid., 10 December 1958, p.1.
87. Bill Grey-Reitz, Personal interview, 21 February 1985, Campbell, ACT. Most of the material on the organisation of the move came from Grey-Reitz and Brian Shine.

88. Brian Shine, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Lyneham, ACT.


91. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


96. Ibid.


98. Section 25.
REFERENCES


11. The fluoridation issue raised considerable public controversy. Efforts to secure a referendum failed even though, at one stage (18 March 1963), the House of Representatives carried a resolution supporting an A.C.T. poll on the issue.


18. Ibid., p.31.
19. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.
20. Personal interview, 3 December 1984, Belconnen, ACT.
21. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.
23. Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.
24. They were later called, more accurately, Development Reports.
25. Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.
27. The Commission admitted its tendency to understate growth in its early years, and offered the opaque explanation that this was "because of the major change in the character of the growth rate of the city, and the resultant incidence of unpredictable new employment opportunities." — National Capital Development Commission, Annual Report 1964-65, p.6.
29. Peter Harrison, Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.
33. Peter Harrison, Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.
34. Ibid.
35. Gilchrist, op.cit., p.60.
36. Ibid., p.68.
37. Ibid., p.73.
39. "Pioneering In a New Suburb" in Canberra Times, 12 March 1964, p.43.
40. Peter Funda, Personal interview, 24 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.
41. Ibid.

43. Sir John Bunting, formerly Secretary of Prime Minister's Department and Secretary to Federal Cabinet, Personal interview, 19 March 1985, Red Hill, ACT.


46. Peter Funda, Personal interview, 24 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

47. NCDC Minute "References to Walter Burley Griffin", 18 May 1964.

48. Ibid.

49. Except in the name "Lake Burley Griffin".


66. Rioters destroyed the original, erected at Port Said in 1932, during the Suez Crisis in 1956. The second memorial to be erected in Anzac Parade was unveiled on 15 March 1973 to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Australian Air Force; a third, to honour the Rats of Tobruk, on 13 April 1983; and a fourth to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Royal Australian Navy on 3 March 1986.

67. In one important respect the Parade differed considerably from what was intended. After the decision was taken to top the wide processional way with crushed brick, the supervising engineer brought two samples to the NCDC office in his pockets, one sample a very rich red, the other an ochre or orange shade not unlike the colour of the gravel of the district's rural roads. Peter Harrison chose the ochre, but the engineer mixed the samples or pockets and covered the Parade in red. "For the first few years after it was laid," Harrison said, "it was absolutely livid and turned the colour of lamb's fry when it rained." — Peter Harrison, Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.


69. Swan Lake (Act Two), *The Display* (ballet by Robert Helpmann) and Melbourne Cup (choreography by Rex Reid).


71. Now called "The Faculties".

72. Professor Manning Clark, Personal interview, 24 May 1985, Forrest, ACT.


76. For example, Kim Beazley (Labor, Fremantle) in the House of Representatives. — *Canberra Times*, 31 March 1960, p.3.


78. *Ibid.*, 1 April 1960, p.3.


80. Peter Harrison, Personal interview, 7 June 1984, Reid, ACT.
81. Mary Murphy, *Challenges of Change: The Lend Lease Story*, Lend Lease, Sydney, 1984, p.54.


83. Quoted in Mary Murphy, *op.cit.*, p.64.

84. Opened by the Governor-General, Viscount De L'Isle, 14 December 1964.


86. Bill McGregor, Personal interview, 14 December 1984, Griffith, ACT.


91. Minute to Executive Architect at NCDC, 22 October 1960.


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1. Canberra Times, 27 March 1934, p.2F.

2. Griffin’s horse-and-dray earthworks defined part of his West Basin and a portion of the south bank of the Central Basin. He had the work done before his post of Federal Director of Design and Construction was abolished in 1920. His modest mounds soon disappeared beneath the bulldozers.


5. Canberra Times, 15 April 1958, p.3.


10. Ibid., p.147.

11. Scrivener, a District Surveyor of the New South Wales Lands Department, later became the Director of Commonwealth Lands and Survey and the first Commonwealth Surveyor-General. His role is commemorated by a plaque on the dam.


13. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

14. Bill Minty, Project Engineer for the lake, Personal interview, 5 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.


19. For instance, Senator Ian Wood (Liberal, Queensland) quoted in Canberra Times, 13 August 1959, p.3.


23. For the bridge-building details see W.C. Andrews, "Roads and Bridges" in Alan Fitzgerald (ed.), Canberra's Engineering Heritage, Canberra Division of The Institution of Engineers, Canberra, 1983, pp.30-34.


27. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 27 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Menzies, The Measure of the Years, p.146.


32. Though due for demolition, as part of the lake foreshore development, the Yacht Club was still using the building when it burnt down on 12 May 1965. Plans had already been drawn up, however, for a new clubhouse for yachtsmen at Lotus Bay which was ready for occupation in March 1966.

33. Canberra's Engineering Heritage, p.94.

34. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

35. Bill Minty, Personal interview, 5 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.


39. Health claimed any person swimming in the lake, particularly for prolonged periods, faced a risk of infection because the water was contaminated to some degree by sewage effluent. Letter from Minister for Health, Senator Harrie Wade, to Minister for the Interior, Doug Anthony, quoted in Canberra Times 16 October 1964, p.2. In its Annual Report 1968-69, p.19, NCDC claimed the lake could be used for swimming "with complete confidence", and the following year the Department of Health withdrew its advice against swimming in the lake (Annual Report 1969-70, p.26).

41. 26 November and 30 December.


REFERENCES


2. Ibid., 30 September 1965, p.1.

3. For example, a survey by a senior lecturer in Economics from the University of Western Australia. Ibid., 28 January 1965, p.16.


6. "It was true frontierland," wrote Alan Fitzgerald. "The sheep were at our backs, the dust was in our eyes, and around us lay the drought-blasted landscape not yet raped and subdivided beyond Hughes by contractors to the NCDC." Alan Fitzgerald, "Pioneer of '64" in *Some of the Best Fitzgerald*, Dalton Publishing Company, Canberra, 1970, p.94.


10. Ibid.

11. Ibid., 29 May 1964, p.3.

12. Ibid., 12 March 1965, p.3.


17. Dr F.L. Jones, op.cit.

19. The evil-in-Arcady theme coloured much of the outside reporting of Canberra's troubles. The behaviour of its teenagers, the Sydney Sun-Herald declared, prompted "thoughtful people to wonder if Canberra's environment is producing a special kind of youth robbed of initiative in their formative years." Sun-Herald, Sydney, 27 June 1965.


22. Ibid., 17 July 1965.

23. Ibid., 21 October 1966.

24. Personal interview, 24 May 1985, Forrest, ACT.


26. Ibid.

27. The Future Canberra, pp.56-60.


33. Ibid.


35. Personal interview, 29 November 1984, Reid, ACT.


37. Ibid., pp.265-6.

38. Personal interview, 27 May 1985, Civic, ACT. Stephenson, an eminent planner and civic designer, was a consultant to NCDC on several projects and later a member of the National Capital Planning Committee. He did not abate NCDC's nervousness by walking around the corridors saying: "Where's the plan for a million?"

39. Howard's Tomorrow, A Peaceful Pathway to Real Reform, 1898, is the accepted exposition of his theories.

41. Stretton, *op.cit.*, p.64.


50. Sir John Bunting, Personal interview, 19 March 1985, Red Hill, ACT.

51. Ibid.

52. Ibid.


54. Sir John Bunting, Personal interview, 19 March 1985, Red Hill, ACT.


56. Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


58. Leaving aside Sir John McEwen whose stewardship lasted only 23 days.

59. Sir John Gorton, Personal interview, 3 September 1985, Narrabundah, ACT.

60. Sir John Bunting, Personal interview, 19 March 1985, Red Hill, ACT.


65. Letter to Sir Robert Menzies conveying decision of the Executive and Caucus of the Labor Party.


68. As the Sydney Morning Herald commented in an editorial (29 October 1973), the Members of Parliament "not daring to challenge the old lion while he was still able to roar ... waited until he had retired before reversing his decision."


71. Ibid., p.247.

72. Ibid., p.257.

73. Ibid., 20 August 1968, p.318.

74. Ibid., p.324.

75. Ibid., 15 August 1968, p.259.


80. Gordon Bryant (Labor, Wills) and Anthony Luchetti (Labor, Macquarie).


82. Ibid., p.3.

83. Ibid., p.10.

84. 8 October 1903.


88. It was officially opened by the then Minister for the Interior, Ralph Hunt, on 3 August 1971.

89. The objective could be achieved, the brochure said, "with positive advantage to the landscape and without prejudice to any building that may be designed for its summit." National Capital Development Commission, Capital Hill Circle, March 1966, p.2.


93. Personal interview, 4 September 1985, Braddon, ACT. Tony Powell encountered some of the politicians' antagonism over the ring road when he became NCDC Commissioner in February 1974. He acknowledged in a personal interview (3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT) that the assurances NCDC gave to the Parliamentary Committees that the road system would not inhibit development of a Parliament House on Capital Hill were "in a way, only partially true." They were, he said, "a sort of engineer's view which says it is possible to bridge over or tunnel under. But there's no doubt that the ring road system not only has made the development of access to Capital Hill and the new Parliament House unduly expensive but we are now building something like five bridges to get over that circle road system. And in the longer term the Commission believes that there will be continuing problems because Commonwealth and Adelaide Avenues carry such huge volumes of traffic that eventually they will have an adverse environmental impact on Parliament House."


95. Johnson, op.cit., p.79.


97. Address to Professional Officers' Association, Canberra, 28 May 1959.

98. Stretton, op.cit., p.33.


100. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


REFERENCES


2. Ibid.


4. Ibid.


10. Sir Harold White, Personal interview, 3 October 1985, Red Hill, ACT.

11. The caption with the Magna Carta exhibit, King's Hall, Provisional Parliament House, acknowledges that the document had been "acquired by the National Library."

12. Dr H.C. (Nugget) Coombs described the sculpture as a "work of splendid and opulent vitality which contrasts so sharply with the commonplace design of the building itself that it is often seen as a disturbing influence on the bureaucracy it houses." H.C. Coombs, *Trial Balance*, Sun Books, South Melbourne, 1985, p.233.

13. See diagram with article "Wreckers Find Original Map of the Lake" in *Canberra Times*, 24 August 1966. Griffin enthusiastically promoted the cultivation of native trees in Canberra earning praise for his zeal but not for his know-how. In 1919, the Director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens, J.H.Maiden, warned that the adoption of Griffin's arboreal ideas could only end in disaster. "I want our city to be one of the most beautiful in the world," he wrote, "but do not wish to hinder this by bungling the planting." - Quoted in G.P. Murphy, "Origins and Foundation 1911-20" in *Parks and Gardens in Canberra*, Canberra, 1979, p.24.


15. Today a number of specimens collected by Gauba remain in the Australian National Botanic Gardens collection and also in "the Gauba Herbarium" at the ANU's Department of Botany.
16. David Shoobridge, Personal interview, 27 November 1985, Campbell, ACT.
17. Sir Richard Kingsland, Personal interview, 15 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.
18. David Shoobridge, Personal interview, 27 November 1985, Campbell, ACT.
21. Only three units of what were originally to be 22 were actually built. The constructed units are now being used by Woden College of Technical and Further Education.
22. Paul Reid, loc.cit.
27. Ibid., p.17.
31. Eric Wigley, Personal interview, 6 August 1985, Reid, ACT.
35. Ibid.
36. The details about Parks and Gardens' efforts during the drought years were supplied by David Shoobridge, the then Supervisor, in a personal interview, 27 November 1985, Campbell, ACT.
37. Personal interview, 5 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.

40. Personal interview, 5 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.

41. Bob Lansdown, Personal interview, 3 December 1984, Belconnen, ACT.

42. Stretton, *op.cit.*, p.27.


Epigraph: John Gorton, By-election speech at Hughes Community Centre, Canberra, 13 May 1970.

1. One of the problems was that, from about 1956, rural leases were granted for 50 years and some holders had barely had 10 years tenure before they were asked to vacate. "It was one of the most difficult things we had to do, to dispossess people of their leases," said Jack Huston, formerly Director of Interior's Conservation and Agriculture Branch. - Personal interview, 14 August 1986, Reid, ACT.

2. Sir Richard Kingsland, Personal interview, 15 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.

3. Peter Nixon, Personal interview, 25 September 1985, ACT.

4. Sir John Overall, Personal interview, 21 September 1984, Red Hill, ACT.

5. Eric Wigley, Personal interview, 6 August 1985, Reid, ACT.

6. The annual land rent payable was 5 per cent of the (conservatively) assessed unimproved value of the land which, together with the low annual rates, seldom amounted to more than would be payable for rates alone on freehold land outside the A.C.T. Enthusiastic buyers, especially those who had sold properties in places like Sydney and Melbourne, frequently made bids approaching the equivalent of freehold values for the choicest blocks, but where competition was less keen, leases were obtained for a few hundred dollars.


8. Personal interview, 15 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.


10. Ibid., p.3.


12. Ibid., p.11.

13. Ibid., p.7.


15. Ibid., p.10.


18. Department of Capital Territory, A.C.T. Land Development and Administration, Canberra, 1974, p.32.


20. By 1985, with seven blocks totalling 270 hectares to acquire, the Commonwealth was within 0.1 percent of owning the entire Territory. (Information from departmental officers.)


35. 29 May 1970.

36. Sir John Gorton, Personal interview, 3 September 1985, Narrabundah, ACT.


38. Transcript of speech at Hughes Community Centre, 13 May 1970.

39. Personal interview, 25 September 1985, ACT.

41. The votes lost to the major Parties went chiefly to the Australia Party candidate Alan Fitzgerald and an Independent, Jim Pead.

42. Lou Engledow, Personal interview, 29 November 1985, Deakin, ACT.

43. Department of the Special Minister of State, Commission of Inquiry Into Land Tenures, First Report, November 1973, p.53.

44. Lou Engledow, Personal interview, 29 November 1985, Deakin, ACT.

45. 26 October 1970.


49. 10 August 1971, p.2.


51. Frank Brennan, op.cit., p.201.


53. Professor Max Neutze, "Planning and Land Tenure in Canberra After 60 Years", paper delivered at the National Environmental Law Association Conference, Canberra, September 1986, p.25.

Chapter 10 - MODEL AND SOCIAL LABORATORY

REFERENCES


4. In 1968, as Member for Werriwa, he described himself as "the first Labor leader who has ever ... represented the outer suburbs. I have lived in these areas for twenty-one years ... we have built two houses in them ... we have never been connected with the sewer ... my children have always had to travel twenty miles to a high school ... there were no municipal libraries ... no paved roads within a mile. There are still no paved footpaths." Quoted in Laurie Oakes, Whitlam P.M., Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1973, p.183.


6. Ibid., p.399.


12. Ibid., p.21.

13. Uren had NCDC (and Canberra) once again under his wing when he became Minister for Territories and Local Government in the Hawke Ministry, March 1983.


16. Its former national and extra-ACT functions — Northern Territory, Commonwealth property, meteorology, Federal elections, overseas publicity and civil defence, among others — were split between various departments.


19. Lou Engledow, Personal interview, 29 November 1985, Deakin, ACT.

20. Personal interview, 11 July 1986, Watson, ACT.

21. Personal interviews with department officers.

22. Personal interview with the officer who kept the list, September, 1985.

23. Bob Lansdown had been Secretary and Manager and an Associate Commissioner of NCDC and Lou Engledow, who took over Capital Territory from George Warwick Smith in January 1973, had also been NCDC's Secretary and Manager in the mid-'sixties as well as First Assistant Secretary (Lands) and then City Manager at Interior. He thoroughly understood the outlook, difficulties and sensitivities of both organisations.

24. Tony Powell, Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.

25. Radio Interview with Clare Martin, 2CN, 7 November 1984.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Clare Martin quoted just such a published description — "a brash young town-planning consultant" — in Ibid.

29. Ibid.


32. Ibid.


35. A victim of its own high reputation, the numerous projects foisted on NCDC included a large-scale housing scheme at Holsworthy on the outskirts of Sydney and a plan for the expansion of Darwin. Extremely efficient in the closely-knit Canberra circumstances, NCDC groped its way in the mazy world outside. Its inexperience showed and in his first year as Commissioner Powell tactfully withdrew NCDC ("It was out of its depth") from many of its extramural activities.
36. Powell related how Tom Uren phoned him at home one night, said he had recommended him for the job and asked him to come to see the Prime Minister at once. When Powell asked how long he had to think it over, Uren replied: "As long as it take you to drive from Borrowdale Street (Red Hill, where Powell lived) to Parliament House." - Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.

37. Personal interview, 21 November 1985, Parliament House. Under Labor, NCDC also went international. To honour government promises made to President Julius Nyerere when he visited Canberra in March 1974, NCDC provided expert advice to Tanzania on the planning and development of its new capital of Dodoma. From time to time in subsequent years, NCDC officers travelled to the great Rift Valley plains of Africa on short-term secondments to assist the Tanzanian authorities.

38. Ibid.


41. Another important part of the strategy was to move public servants from inner-city areas in Sydney and Melbourne to suburban locations.

42. Called the IDC on the Location of Australian Government Employment, it replaced the committee of Permanent Heads which had supervised the Melbourne-to-Canberra transfer programme since 1958. - Public Service Board, Annual Report 1973-74, pp.24-5; and 1974-75, p.39.


44. Details of the units to be moved are set out in the Public Service Board, Annual Report 1975-76, p.45, and in Whitlam, The Whitlam Government, p.396.

45. Though they claimed their arguments against being moved were different. "The Public Servants' View on Transfers to Growth Centres" in Canberra Times, 11 October 1975.


49. The A.C.T. items are not consolidated in the report. Those referred to are to be found in Ibid., Municipal services, Items 98, 99 and 100, pp.265-70; Fees and charges, Item 1, pp.63-4; Housing mortgages, Item 11, pp.83-4; Advances to building societies, Item 12, p.85; Assessment of rentals, Item 13, pp.87-88; Payroll tax, Item 85, pp.239-40; and Interest rates on advances to the Electricity Authority, Item 128, p.331.
50. Ibid., p.84.
51. Ibid., p.265.
52. Ibid., p.88.
53. Ibid., p.267.
55. Commission of Inquiry Into Land Tenures, First Report, November 1973, p.1. The Commission comprised Mr Justice Rae Else-Mitchell, chairman; Professor Russell Mathews, Professor of Accounting and Public Finance, ANU; and Gerardus Dusseldorp, Chairman of Directors, Lend Lease Corporation Ltd.
59. Ibid., p.71, para.8·23.
60. Ibid., p.54, para.7·22.
61. Ibid., p.53, para.7·18-9.
62. Ibid., p.72, para.8·27.
63. Ibid., pp.72-3, para. 8·29-30.
65. Ibid., p.7 and Annual Report 1975-76, p.16.
73. Planners had begun a love affair with "spines", which appeared ad nauseum — transport spines, town spines, etc. Even an occasional "backbone" would have provided relief.

75. The serious lack of retail space in Tuggeranong is discussed in Report of the Joint Committee on the A.C.T., Retail Trading Hours in the A.C.T., September 1982, p.11, para.65-7.


79. Canberra Times, 2 May 1975, p.1. Scrivener had foreseen the need for control of the Molonglo/Queanbeyan catchments and located the dam site, not for town water supply, for which the Cotter was judged to be more than sufficient for all time, but for the dual purpose of maintaining the level of the Canberra lakes in periods of drought and as a flood mitigation measure. It was, with the city sewer, the first federal capital works proposal to be considered by the Parliamentary Works Committee in 1915, which found that its construction was "not immediately necessary". - Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Storage and Regulating Reservoir, Upper Queanbeyan River, Report, 17 March 1915, p.vi.


85. The Parliamentary Works Committee in 1915 determined that the sewage works should be located at Western Creek because "it was unlikely that treatment works within the city boundary [as recommended by Walter Burley Griffin] could be managed without offence." But the city boundary had moved out far beyond the expectations of 1915. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Construction of Main Sewer, Report. Parliamentary Paper no.59 of 1914-17, 10 March 1915, p.vi.


91. Assessors for the High Court competition were Sir John Overall, Sir Garfield Barwick, E.H. Farmer, Professor P.H. Karmel and Daryl Jackson.


95. 24 May 1965, p.2.

96. 26 October 1973, p.2.


100. Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.


102. Ibid., p.22.

103. Ibid., p.15.

104. Ibid., p.17.

105. There were also Members who feared that the bureaucracy would somehow annex the hill and overshadow them with a mere administrative building if they did not, as the Minister for Labour, Clyde Cameron said, "grab it now." - Quoted in Canberra Times, 25 October 1973, p.12.


109. Ibid., p.3.

110. Max Purnell, Personal interview, 16 July 1985, Hackett, ACT.


112. Personal interview, 16 July 1985, Hackett, ACT.

113. Festival subcommittee of the Canberra Theatre Trust, Minutes of Meeting, 18 October 1971.

115. Members of the board were: Margot Macdonald Anthony; Arthur John Birch; John Alwyn Bruce; Rupert Vance Cater; Penelope Ann Chapman; Michael Christopher Edgley, M.B.E; The Honourable Russell Walter Fox; Lady Muriel Naomi Heydon; Ross Ainsworth Hohnen, O.B.E; Louis William Bircham Engledow; Arthur Powell Kenyon; Richard Kingsland, C.B.E, D.F.C; Leonie Judith Kramer; and David Maxwell Purnell, M.B.E.


117. Personal interview, 16 July 1985, Hackett, ACT.
REFERENCES


2. The IDC comprised representatives of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Attorney-General's, Treasury, Interior and NCDC.


5. NCDC Minute, Bob Lansdown to Public Relations, 6 April 1971.


10. For an excellent account of Canberra-Queanbeyan relations, see Susan Mary Withycombe, Town in Transition — Queanbeyan 1945-1985, Canberra, 1985, passim but especially pp.31-33.


12. Chief source used for Canberra and the region was National Capital Development Commission, Canberra and the Region: An Overview, Canberra, December 1975.


17. Ibid., p.1.


Chapter 11 — SPILLING OVER

53


23. Canberra Times, 4 September 1975.


25. Canberra Times, 7 July 1975. At a meeting of the National Capital Planning Committee Powell stated that NCDC opposed the concept of New South Wales retaining full control of development across the border because the normal pattern of development on the fringes of large Australian cities was "totally inappropriate" for the national capital. The sorts of problems experienced in the western suburbs of Sydney were not wanted. - NCDC File 75/851, "Complementary Growth into New South Wales".


38. Ibid., 14 November 1974.


41. Bob Lansdown, Personal interview, 25 November 1985, Belconnen, ACT.

43. Lou Engledow, Personal interview, 29 November 1985, Deakin, ACT.

44. Bob Lansdown, Personal interview, 25 November 1985, Belconnen, ACT.


46. Ibid., 23 April 1975.

47. Ibid.


49. In a combined statement released on 20 May 1975, Uren and Bryant claimed that the New South Wales Committee of Inquiry was weighted to the interests of property holders and potential speculators and that it was "farical to contemplate any objective assessment of the future of the border regions without representation from the Australian Government."


54. 23 August 1975, pp.17-20.

55. *House of Representatives Debates*, vol.97, 15 October 1975, p.2189.


58. Ibid., para 3.5.

59. Ibid., p.66, para 8.38.

60. Ibid., p.10, para 3.9.

61. Ibid., p.25, para 4.44.

62. Ibid., p.40, para 5.4.

63. Ibid., pp.44-45, para 5.25.

64. Ibid., p.62, para 8.21.
65. The Federal-State Sub-Region Reconnaissance Study talked in August 1973 of the critical need to make blocks in the first major development area in New South Wales available "possibly in 1979" (Sub-Region Study, August 1973, p.9, para 6.4.) and estimated that the sub-region's population in the year 2000 could be between 700,000 and 1,000,000 of which an expanded Canberra could contain 600,000 to 800,000 (Ibid., p.12, para 9.3.). Moreover, an independent report from Melbourne consultants, commissioned by the Department of Interior in 1972, thought a growth rate of 5 per cent to be about the minimum that might be expected. "Depending on the policy adopted," the report summed up, "Canberra's population at the turn of the century will number between 500,000 and two millions." (John Paterson Urban Systems, Canberra - Considerations of City Size, May 1972, p.77.)


67. Ibid., p.117, para 11.30.

68. Ibid., p.47, para 6.1.

69. Ibid., p.3. para 1.9.

70. Canberra Times, 29 December 1975, p.2.


76. Ibid., pp.64-5, para 3.29 and figure 3.3.

77. Ibid., pp.144-8.

78. Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.


80. On 21 July 1975, the Canberra Times described the worst scenario as "an overcrowded Canberra confined within its present borders abutted by a largely unplanned development stretching from the A.C.T. border northwards." This could be prophetic.
REFERENCES


2. Indeed its impact on the planning process in the 1960s was sufficiently muted for it to receive no mention in The Future Canberra, the National Capital Development Commission's prestige publication in 1965, and only an acknowledgement of its existence and role in NCDC's next major opus Tomorrow's Canberra (1970). - John Knight, "Committee's Development Seen as Response to Community Wishes" in Ibid., no.8, September 1981, p.33.


4. Ibid., pp.xi-xii.

5. Policy Plans were conceptual, policy-oriented and strategic in character, indicating the broad structure of proposed development; Development Plans were more detailed and definitive, comprising firm proposals for development or change. See National Capital Development Commission, Annual Report, 1977-78, p.12.


8. Giving evidence to the Joint Committee on the A.C.T. in 1977, the A.C.T. Society for Social Responsibility in Science claimed it suffered frequent frustration because NCDC ordinarily gave citizens the chance to comment only when plans were too far advanced for their opinions to matter. The Secretary, Dr Roger Bartell, commented: "I am not imputing any skulduggery but it does lead one to take a rather suspicious position." Ibid., 14 July 1977, pp.748,765.


NCDC next sought to tap the wisdom of the community with a "Search Conference" held at the Bruce Hall Library, ANU, in July 1975. The 32 men and women who participated, representing a wide cross-section of society, spent three days talking about "the sort of city that Canberra should become during the next 25 years." NCDC rated the exercise as "less than successful". (National Capital Development Commission, Public Participation in Planning, Technical Paper 18, Part III, April 1977, p.19.)


15. Personal interview, 27 November 1985, Campbell, ACT.

16. Even where the vacant land had carried a sign spelling out its future use for housing, NCDC reported, the public proved generally unwilling, when the time came, to allow that development to proceed. — National Capital Development Commission, Annual Report 1976-77, p.11.


22. Ibid., 3 April 1978, p.1738.


24. Ibid., 30 November 1977, p.3.


26. On the other hand, the Commission added, "from the point of view of local interest groups, the exercise can be claimed to have been completely successful." Ibid., p.K-5.

27. Too valuable for a carpark, it became a huge archives repository for the ANU's collection of documents on Australian socialism, trade unions and business affairs.

28. The inquiry was the first under the principles of the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) legislation which did not become law until a year or so later.


30. Ibid., p.1.


33. Ibid., p.56.


35. 1972 Tower Inquiry, Minutes of Evidence, p.56.

36. "The paper which your Minister put to Cabinet broke our agreements," Overall wrote to Sir John Knott, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on 19 November 1971.


39. From Canberra's streets and suburbs it was still possible, as the distinguished historian Emeritus Professor Sir Keith Hancock put it, for people to look up and, apart from the slender TV masts, see "the mountain as God made it and Nature moulded it and the Aborigines left it."


40. 1972 Tower Inquiry, p.11.

41. They expressed particular anxiety about the danger of spreading a fungus disease (already present on the summit) which attacked the roots of trees and other vegetation. Another consideration related to the distortion of scale. Although only some 244 metres above the lake, the great hogback of Black Mountain rose sharply and loomed impressively, even majestically, against the open sky. To put a structure more than three-quarters the height of the natural eminence on its summit would, the critics maintained, impair the illusion and render the "mountain" insignificant. As Robert Haupt wrote: "A funny thing happened when the tower went up — the mountain shrank." ("The bush v. Towers: it's no contest" in Sydney Morning Herald, 14 April 1984, p.36.)

42. 1972 Tower Inquiry, pp.56-7.

43. Ibid., pp.19,139.

44. Ibid., p.142.

45. House of Representatives Debates, vol.78, 11 October 1972, pp.2467-70. Other scathing descriptions of the tower included "Muezzin Minaret", "roulette-mod" and "like a comic World War I German officer's spiked helmet." On the other hand, the Department of Works saw it as "an exciting expression of our technological age," Professor Harry Ashworth, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of New South Wales, called the design "quite admirable" and the renowned Australian artist, Sir William Dargie, declared the tower to be "an imposing piece of modern sculpture."
Chapter 12 - BRUCE KENT AND OTHERS

46. Dr Bruce Kent, Personal interview, 21 March 1986, Australian National University.


48. Quoted in the Committee to Save Black Mountain's pamphlet "Stop the Tower; Black Mountain or Bald Mountain".

49. Dr Bruce Kent, Personal interview, 21 March 1986, Australian National University.


51. The "others" with Dr Kent were Emeritus Professor Sir Keith Hancock; Professors Ralph Slatyer, Fin Crisp, Donald Walker, Frank Fenner and Robert Parker; Ross Hohnen, Secretary of the ANU; Audrey Benjamin, conservationist; Sir Otto Frankel and Dr Roger Bartell of CSIRO; Maurice Cummins, solicitor; Julius Roe, student; and Derek Wrigley, architect.

52. Hancock, The Battle of Black Mountain, pp.20-2.


55. Ibid., Finding (a).


58. Ibid., Finding (g).

59. Ibid., p.179.

60. Ibid., p.186.

61. Ibid., p.187.

62. Ibid., p.188.

63. Ibid., p.187.

64. Ibid., p.185.

65. Ibid., p.189.

66. Canberra News, 12 December 1973, p.2. Another piquancy lay in the role of Bob Lansdown who had presented NCDC's case against the tower before the Public Works Committee. Now, as Secretary of DURD, the task fell to him to draft Uren's Minute instructing NCDC to allow the project to go ahead.

67. 1972 Tower Inquiry, p.79.
68. Typical of the politicians concern on this matter was the comment of Nigel Drury (Liberal, Ryan) when the Parliament bill was being discussed on 26 September 1974. "We would all agree that no building should overshadow the new Parliament House when it is built." *House of Representatives Debates*, vol.92, p.1860.

69. A.C.T. Legislative Assembly’s Standing Committee on Tourism and Recreation, *Report on Proposed Casino and Concert Hall for the A.C.T.*


73. Personal interview, 21 March 1986, Australian National University.


76. Dr Hector Kinloch, Personal interview, 21 March 1986, Australian National University.


78. Noel Haberecht, Personal interview, 15 April 1986, Ainslie, ACT.

1. Sir Richard Kingsland, Personal interview, 15 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.


3. Fitzgerald said he would make no campaign speech because his silence would be "meaningful", and he issued a "How to Vote" card advising people to vote first for him and then number the other boxes "according to their prejudices."

4. Alan Fitzgerald, Personal interview, 18 June 1986, Braddon, ACT.

5. The others were: Jim Pead (chairman), Bill Pye, Roy O'Keeffe, Gordon Walsh, Fred McCauley, Jim Leedman, Allan Harper.


9. Eric Wigley, Personal interview, 6 August 1985, Reid, ACT.


12. Senator James Toohey (Labor, South Australia) claimed that "the mass resignation of members of the Advisory Council has severed the means of communication between the government and the people of Canberra." — Senate Debates, vol.S41, 30 April 1969, p.1091.

13. Canberra Times, 17 April 1969, p.1. By 1985, "Voters' Voice" had helped resolve some 8500 complaints, but almost all were consumer complaints against private traders; few were concerned with city services or administration.


24. The High Court held unanimously in Spratt v. Hermes on 6 December 1965 that the A.C.T. was a Territory within the meaning of Section 122 and that authority under the Section was in no way limited by the exclusive power conferred on the Parliament in relation to the Seat of Government by Section 52(1).


26. Ibid., p.27.


28. A national view could also be taken about the standard of housing. Indeed, in a foreword to the Canberra Jubilee booklet in 1963, Menzies linked the homes of the people with Canberra's fine buildings and bridges as being constructed "to this end ... that Canberra may be a beautiful place." Extrapolating from this, Sir George Currie went so far as to suggest that the fact that Canberra people had spent money on their homes to serve a "national end" should be recognised as an element in calculating national as against civic costs. — Sir George Currie, "A Canberra Citizen Looks at the National Capital" in A.C.T. Liberal Party, A Seminar on Self-Government for the A.C.T., Canberra, 31 August 1968, p.12.


30. After 27 years experience as an elected member of the city's advisory bodies, Jim Pead alleged that Canberra had been "governed and manipulated and pushed around by the most powerful town council in the world — the Federal Cabinet of the Commonwealth Government of Australia." Jim Pead, Personal interview, 11 July 1986, Watson, ACT.

31. Ibid.


33. Ibid., 11 November 1983, p.3.

35. Even in 1986 John Enfield, Secretary of the Department of Territories (which had the responsibilities for Canberra previously vested in Interior and its successors), claimed Canberra's municipal administration was fragmented over 12 different ministerial portfolios with each functional area virtually operating independently of each other. He added that there was no common base data on the A.C.T. and that its finances were so fragmented it was impossible to say what it was costing to run. — Canberra Times, 30 October 1986, p.13.


38. Ibid., p.149.

39. See Nicholas Seddon (Faculty of Law, ANU), Canberra Times, Letter to Editor, 6 June 1986, p.2.

40. Canberra Times, 22 March 1984, p.7

41. Ibid., 21 December 1985, p.2.

42. Ibid., 21 September 1983, p.2.

43. Ibid., 7 May 1964, p.2.

44. Ibid.

45. "Attorney-General's was always too busy to do anything for us ... we were municipal and low down on the totem pole." Sir Richard Kingsland, Personal interview, 15 July 1985, Campbell, ACT.

46. For example, Canberra Times, 25 April 1969, p.2.

47. Ibid., Mr Justice Joske, 16 September 1965, p.1.


50. Among others to be saved in this category were Acts stating "due process of law" principles (for example, Liberty of Subject 1354), the Petition of Right 1628 containing guarantees forced from Charles I about not throwing free men into gaol without specifying the cause, and the Act of 1833 abolishing slavery.

52. Though lacking the quaintness and antiquity of the Imperial legacy many of the NSW Acts discussed, such as Coal Lumpers' Baskets (1900) and Primitive Methodist Church Property (1897), enshrined interesting globules of Australian social history.


54. In 1967, the elected members' allowance rose to $300, in 1969 to $400, and in 1973, a year before the Council was abolished, to $1500.

55. Quoted in Lionel Wigmore, op.cit., p.139.


59. They included Zelman Cowen (later Sir Zelman Cowen and Governor-General) when he was Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne, who wrote his report jointly with a barrister, Richard Franklin, subsequently Professor of Philosophy at the University of New England. Sir William Holford, Associate Professor Ruth Atkins of the University of NSW, six professors (one at a time) from the ANU and Dr Roger Wettenhall, Head of the School of Administrative Studies at the CCAE, were among those who entered the debate.


62. Ibid., pp.4-6.

63. Ibid., pp.6-7.

64. Ibid., p.3.

65. Lou Engledow, Personal interview, 29 November 1985, Deakin, ACT.


67. Canberra Times, 3 November 1975, p.3.

68. Ibid., 22 August 1977.

69. Jim Pead, Personal interview, 11 July 1986, Watson, ACT.

70. Canberra Times, 1 August 1975, p.1.
71. Nevertheless, as Dr Roger Wettenhall emphasised, such "representation" was a far cry from popular control. "Too much power remains with the bureaucrat and professional," he said, "and this form of representation provides no element of responsibility to the legislature." — Roger Wettenhall, Self-Government for the A.C.T.? : A Public Administration Perspective, Committee for Self-Government in the A.C.T. Seminar, Canberra, 24 October 1981, p.6.

72. The committee of 14 under Sir Leslie Martin set up in August 1971 to report on the future of tertiary education in Australia.

73. For the previous ten years, the government had been paying a subsidy towards the interest charges incurred by the A.C.T.'s independent schools on money they borrowed to build schools.


76. Ibid., p.101, pp.104-5.

77. Richard Campbell, an ANU academic (and later chairman of the Schools Authority) headed the working committee which advocated the change to four-year high schools and two-year secondary colleges in a report published in January 1973. — Working Committee on College Proposals for the A.C.T., Secondary Education for Canberra, Canberra, 1973.


81. "We had reached the stage where we had Cabinet agreement to proceed, and we were doing so," Staley said. — Ibid., 8 March 1984, p.3.


83. Jim Pead, Personal interview, 11 July 1986, Watson, ACT. Pead was one of the two Assembly members who spoke to Fraser on the subject.


86. Canberra Times, 4 April 1978, p.3.


90. Information for Voters, p.5.


94. The actual figures — First proposal (State-type) 33480 or 30·01 percent; Second proposal (municipal-type) 6268 or 5·63 percent; Third proposal (status quo) 69893 or 62·67 percent; Informal 1888 or 1·69 percent. Total votes cast, 111,529. Department of Capital Territory, Annual Report 1978-79, p.87.


97. Ibid., 15 September 1984.


99. The referendum on the subject obtained a majority in all six States and an overall majority of 4,141,513 votes.


1. Tony Powell, Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Barton, ACT.

2. Anne Summers, political correspondent for the Australian Financial Review, called him "arrogantly uninterested in history" and went on to describe how, reluctantly obeying the demands of protocol, he hurried through a government-arranged tour of the world-renowned Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, making his boredom and impatience embarrassingly apparent. — Anne Summers, Gamble for Power, Nelson, Melbourne, 1983, p.125.


5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.


10. In February 1976 an American firm, Cope and Lippincott, architects of Philadelphia, won an Australian/American design contest with a walk-through sculpture of twin parallel monoliths which framed a view of the great central axis of the city. Sponsored by the National Memorials Committee and the Commissioner-General of the U.S. Bicentennial Activities, the project had been conceived in the hope that a foundation stone could be laid on 4 July 1976, the 200th Anniversary of American Independence, and the memorial itself officially unveiled on 24 November, the 100th anniversary of Griffin's birth. The deferral caused little upset, perhaps because people agreed with the opinion of the Canberra Times that the monoliths were unnecessary when Canberra's man-made lake bore Griffin's name and the city itself provided his true and living memorial. — Canberra Times, 28 February 1976, p.2.

11. Tony Powell warned that the development and construction process required long lead times and that the effects of financial restraints to meet short-term economic problems would be severely felt in the years to come. Commissioner's Report to the Minister, National Capital Development Commission, Annual Report 1975-76, p.4.


13. Ibid., p.79.

15. Ibid.


21. A report by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on retail trading hours emphasised the shopping disadvantages people at Tuggeranong endured. — Joint Committee on the A.C.T., Retail Trading Hours in the A.C.T., September 1982, p.11.


23. Ibid., p.94.


30. Ministerial statement quoted in National Capital Development Commission, Annual Report 1979-80, p.89. Chaired by a Melbourne business executive, Laurence (later Sir Laurence) Muir, the board comprised four members drawn from private enterprise, the Secretary of the Department of Capital Territory and the NCDC Commissioner.


34. Canberra Times, 10 December 1977.


53. In 1967 NCDC saw the High Court as "obviously a very small building" (Bennett, op.cit., p.109.) and Peter Nixon, when Minister for the Interior, described it as "a relatively small building with little expansion potential."
54. Leader of the design team for the building, Christopher Kringas, of Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Briggs, saw only a start of the work before he died of cancer in 1975. A plaque in the Great Hall commemorates the contribution he made. Colin Madigan then carried the Kringas concept through to fulfilment.


59. Ibid., p.11.

60. Ibid., pp.2-3.

61. Asked at a press conference on 7 July 1976 about the priority to be given to a new Parliament House, he categorically stated that the government's attitude would be "that there are more important financial requirements before Australia."


64. Sir Billy Snedden, Griffin Memorial Lecture 1979, p.10.

65. Ibid.

66. Ibid.


68. Ibid., p.3194.

69. Ibid., p.3193.

70. Personal interview, 23 August 1984, Red Hill, ACT.


73. Tony Powell, Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.
74. Ibid. Two comments by Conservative Prime Ministers illustrated the failure of functional expressionism to take hold in top Coalition circles. In a discussion about progress towards the Gallery and High Court buildings during his Prime Ministership, Sir John Gorton exclaimed: "I don’t want any of the credit for either of those. They are absolutely terrible looking things." (Sir John Gorton, Personal interview, 3 September 1985, Narrabundah, ACT.) And at the opening of the National Gallery, Malcolm Fraser made a less than enthusiastic remark — "Some may judge that from certain angles it is not the most beautiful building in the world, but when the trees already planted around it grow the lines of concrete will soften." (Quoted in Tony Powell, "Taken At a Point in Time", Griffin Memorial Lecture 1984, p.27.)


76. So propitious did some Ministers feel the auguries to be that they tried to persuade the cautious Fraser to build a new Lodge. It was certainly needed. Like the provisional Parliament House, the Prime Minister’s residence was cramped and no longer properly serving its purpose. The site for a new Lodge had been chosen at Attunga Point on the southern side of Lake Burley Griffin but a go-ahead needed the blessing of the Prime Minister of the day. Any Prime Minister ordering himself an inevitably expensive new Lodge could expect petty-minded but nonetheless damaging charges of waste and extravagance and Fraser, fearful of the political fallout, finally backed away. The project, according to Tony Powell, had gone quite a long way and was about to be committed in a Budget when "it was knocked out at the last minute." — Tony Powell, Personal interview, 3 July 1985, Braddon, ACT.


78. The finalists were two Australians, John Denton (Melbourne) and Colin Madigan (Sydney), an Australian working for a U.S. firm, Richard Thorp (New York), a Briton, John Bickerdike (London), and a Canadian, Christopher Waite (British Columbia). The firms were respectively — Denton Corker Marshall Pty Ltd; Edwards Madigan Torzillo Briggs International Pty Ltd; Mitchell Giurgola Thorp; Bickerdike Allen Simovic; and Parsons and Waite.


80. Ibid., para. 3.11.

81. Ibid., para. 3.12


84. Ibid., p.83.


87. Tony Powell, "Taken At a Point in Time", *Griffin Memorial Lecture 1984*, p.25.


89. Ibid., p.20.

90. Ibid., p.23.


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