



# CONSERVATION NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

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Sandpainting by Linda Syddick

*"Aboriginal art and culture are alive – and dynamically changing. Contrary to common belief, their future does not lie in the past ... [Aborigines] from the arid Central and Western desert regions are speaking eloquently in art of their own making. They have evolved a unique contemporary form of artistic expression, using European materials but based on their own inviolate, mythologically sanctioned designs."*

*from Mythscapes  
Aboriginal Art of the Desert  
National Gallery Victoria*

The ACF is pleased to announce their ongoing exhibition of paintings from the Central Desert region. The story of the exhibition is on page 4.

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# Environment: choose it or lose it



## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

by Phillip Toyne

*"The condition of the environment is extremely serious. In spite of improvements in certain areas, the situation as a whole is continuing to deteriorate. It would be irresponsible to delay drastic measures any longer. Radical decisions, which will affect everyone, are unavoidable. Not only the improvement of environmental quality, but also the very survival of humankind is at issue. Unless we set a different course quickly and resolutely, we are heading for an environmental catastrophe. The only way to avoid it, is to lay a basis now for ecologically sustainable development."*

Netherlands Government's  
"National Environment Policy Plan"

The Netherlands Government has completed a 20 year Environment Plan on which the government's economic strategy is based. The Plan, which only very recently came to the attention of ACF, is a radical world first.

In the March election, ACF will, as always, be seeking to achieve as good a result for the environment as possible. Throughout the 1980s we took what we considered was necessary action to prevent the Franklin River in Tasmania from being dammed, and to protect the Daintree Rainforest and the Wet Tropics in North Queensland.

In 1990, we believe it is the environment as a whole which is the issue. Forests or wilderness, air or water pollution, greenhouse or ozone, all are very important

issues to the vast majority of people. Research conducted by Matingly advertising agency shows that Australia is now "a nation of greens": 90 per cent of respondents said yes to the question "everything that possibly can be done to protect the environment should be done".

In order to help us determine what actions we should be taking for the election we sent out a questionnaire, with 93 questions, to the ALP, the Coalition, and the Democrats. It was also sent to recognised 'green' parties who already have a parliamentary record including the Green Independents in Tasmania (calling themselves the 'United Tasmania Group' which is the oldest Green Party in the world), the Irina Dunn Environment Independents in NSW, and the WA Greens Party.

The questionnaire covered the full breadth of issues with which ACF is concerned, and is based on the priorities set out in our Three-year Forward Plan. The need for a Forest Management Strategy, the protection of national parks from mining and inappropriate tourism development, control of air and water pollution, of toxic chemicals, greenhouse warming, ozone depletion and other energy issues are all included.

Some of the questions reflect general conservation principles: *Will you or your Party refuse licencing of any new uranium mines? Others were more specific: Will you or your Party give a major increase in funding for a comprehensive biological survey of Australia to be completed by 2000? (At current rates it will take us until 2040 before the survey is complete.)*

This election has more 'green' candidates than ever before. Unfortunately it was impossible for ACF to canvas all these

people (many were not known to us until after the polls closed on March 5), let alone develop a procedure and the criteria for assessing the candidates.

Is this then a so-called 'green mess'? No. The large number of people standing on green tickets is a reflection of the increased interest for environmental issues, and their lack of faith in the major parties' willingness to take the necessary actions to protect the environment.

At the time of writing I can't give you the parties' answers to the questionnaire. But as soon as they come in ACF will evaluate the results and your elected council will vote on how it believes the environment can best be protected in this election. If necessary we will not reside from making an evaluation of the parties and recommending a vote.

The cover broadsheet, printed only a day before posting this newsletter, will detail the differences. I urge you to read them carefully.

Like all federal elections, this one is crucial for our future and the environment. The need to redress the problems of the past and to turn the nineties into a decade of repair, of regeneration and rejuvenation is now a matter of survival. Obviously our economy is important. But without a healthy environment there can be no economy.

ACF and The Wilderness Society are running strong campaigns to publicise the issues in various electorates around the country. If you would like to help, please phone your State office.

In global terms, Australia is a wealthy nation. If we can't get it right here, then there is little hope for the rest of the world. The environment: choose it or lose it. □

## 1990 Australian Tour

### DAVID SUZUKI

21st March - 6th April

*"Antarctica is the last large untouched wilderness area in the world. It is extremely urgent that we do all we can to keep it in its pristine state. I am delighted the ACF is leading the fight to protect it and I am happy to donate my fee from my Melbourne Public Lecture towards that end."*

David Suzuki

#### The man and his achievements

David Suzuki is Professor of Genetics in the Department of Zoology, at the University of British Columbia in Canada. He is acclaimed world-wide for his brilliant radio and TV Science programmes.

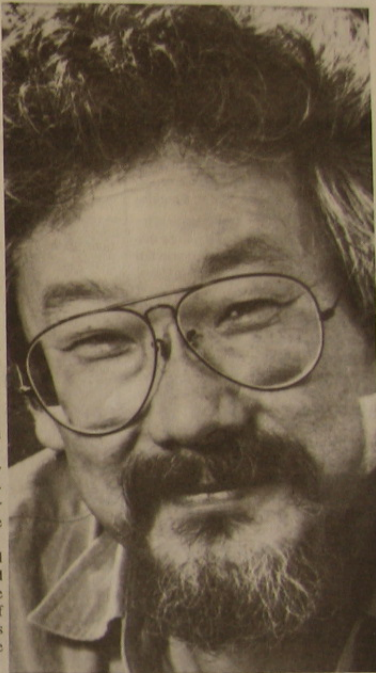
He has published more than 80 major research articles and many books on genetics and the environment. He was an exchange scientist with the People's Republic of China in 1982, received UNESCO's Kalinga Prize for Science (past recipients include Bertrand Russell, Julian Huxley, David Attenborough and Margaret Mead) and in 1985 the United Nations Environment Program Medal.

David Suzuki's radio and television programmes have made him a household name in Canada and well known around the world.

His lectures in Australia and radio broadcasts have been hugely popular. The five part series *A Matter of Survival* is currently broadcast on the ABC's *The Science Show* and his TV Series *A Planet for the Taking* was shown on the ABC in 1989. He is also featured in the 10 part ABC TV series *A Question of Survival*.

Professor Suzuki has been keenly involved in peace and civil liberties issues for many years. He has been a member of the Board of Science for Peace since 1981; a Vice-President and Director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association; and a founding member of Scientists for Social Responsibility. Professor Suzuki challenges us all to join him in finding another path to the future and to make the 1990s the turnaround decade. □

*"The insights we are gaining provide us with a picture that connects us with each other, with all life on the planet and beyond to the rest of the universe."*



Calns,	Brisbane,	Perth (continued)	Canberra
Wednesday, 21st March Becker's Books Literary Dinner Tickets: Joel Becker (070) 51 6842	Wednesday, 28th March 7.30pm, Public Lecture Mayne Hall, University of Queensland Tickets: ABC Shop (07) 377 5441 Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop, Level 2, Myer Centre	Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop, Carlillon Centre, Hay Street	Friday, 6th April Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop 62 Northbourne Avenue
Sydney,	Adelaide	Adelaide	Melbourne
Monday, 26th March 7.30pm, Public Lecture at Darling Harbour Convention Centre Auditorium Tickets: Ticketek (02) 266 4800 Tuesday, 27th March Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop, Queen Victoria Building	Monday, 2nd April 7.30pm Public Lecture Apollo Entertainment Centre Richmond Tickets: ABC Shop (08) 224 0108 Tuesday, 3rd April Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop, Galerie Shopping Centre, 20 Gawler Place	Monday, 2nd April 7.30pm Public Lecture Apollo Entertainment Centre Richmond Tickets: ABC Shop (08) 224 0108 Tuesday, 3rd April Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop, Galerie Shopping Centre, 20 Gawler Place	Thursday, 5th April Book signing 12.30-1.30pm ABC Shop State Bank Galleria, Cnr. Elizabeth & Bourke Sts.

#### Australian Conservation Foundation

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President-Peter Garret ● Director-Phillip Toyne ● Editor-Angela Brennan

The views expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Australian Conservation Foundation.  
Contributors note that it is the policy of **Conservation News** to use non-sexist, non-racist language.

#### STATE OFFICES

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- Queensland: 308 Edward St, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000. tel: (07) 229 7715
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# An exhibition of Paintings

## from the DESERT

The ACF is pleased to announce an ongoing exhibition of Aboriginal paintings from Central Australia. The exhibition, on display in ACF's Melbourne office, builds on the success of the Foundation's Aboriginal art exhibition in July last year. It is being carried out with the enthusiastic support of Central Australia's Aboriginal art community, and it is hoped it will culminate in a major exhibition of these works later in the year.

The now famous dot painting style was developed in its contemporary form at Papunya, a Central Australian community west of Alice Springs, in the early 1970s. It is now being pursued by many artists in the central desert region. The artists' works transfer to canvas the distinctive 'dot' style of sand-painting of the Warlpiri and Pitjantjatjara.

Traditional stories that identify spirit beings with the land, their trails, activities and associations are the subject of much of the painting. While some artists retained the traditional ochre colours and forms of ancient designs, others embrace a more extensive palette, incorporating contemporary techniques and vivid colour combinations. Many of these artists are now achieving international recognition.

Through this form of painting the



Jukurra artist, Eileen Boko, working on a canvas. □ Photo courtesy of Institute Aboriginal Development

artists are able to teach people of various cultural backgrounds their customs and way of life at the same time reinforcing their own ties with the land.

The Jukurra group of artists is widely known for this style of painting. The group was first established by students at the Institute for Aboriginal Development four years ago. 'Jukurra' is a Warlpiri word meaning 'Dreaming'. The group is run as a cooperative, with some of the income from the sale of each painting going into a group fund to cover the cost of new canvases, paint and other materials.

As well as observing the obvious artistic and cultural merits of these works, ACF is committed to supporting the rights of the Aboriginal people,

and assisting them to preserve the environmental values of their land.

The paintings currently on display are all by women from the Jukurra group. The ACF is marketing these at a considerably reduced price, with the artist receiving 75 per cent of the sale price. The exhibition is open during office hours and paintings may be collected at the time of purchase. New paintings will replace those sold throughout the year.

by Trevor Blake

**PAINTINGS FROM  
THE DESERT**  
An ongoing exhibition of  
paintings by  
the Jukurra Artists from the  
central desert region  
at the  
Australian Conservation  
Foundation  
340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065  
Tel: (03) 416-1455

## South-east forest negotiations reach a stalemate

Negotiations between the NSW and Federal Governments and conservationists over the logging dispute in NSW's National Estate forests have reached a stalemate.

On 15th February the two governments reached a new agreement for the south-east forests which would allow for continued, although reduced, logging in the National Estate. Federal Minister for Resources, Senator Peter Cook, said that only 5.4 per cent of the original 9 per cent of National Estate will be logged up until June, and claimed the agreement achieved a balance between environment and development. The ACF couldn't disagree more. ACF Director, Phillip Toyne, described the agreement as a recipe for further confrontation and said it 'fails totally to address the fundamental issue of the long term direction of the forest industry in NSW and Australia as a whole'.

ACF believes the decision illustrates the inability of both governments to adopt a real strategy to end the forest dispute. Phillip Toyne says both government and industry are continuing 'to ignore the willingness of the conservation movement to enter into a dialogue to settle this contentious issue in a constructive way'.

The agreement ensures that forest operations can be maintained up to the end of June, while a study into the flora and fauna values of the area by the Biological Studies Committee can continue. The Federal Government has also undertaken that wood supply will be maintained till September while both governments consider the biological report.

Conservationists have expressed serious doubts about this study, particularly as it is based on a 'reductionist' coupe by coupe approach which fails to address crucial issues such as wilderness values. There is also concern that it represents a 're-examination' of National Estate areas already thoroughly assessed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

One day after announcing the agreement, Senator Cook issued Harris Dais-howa a licence to export one million tonnes of woodchips in 1990.

## Loggers angry over East Gippsland decision

The Commonwealth and Victorian Governments have made commitments towards resolving the logging problems of East Gippsland. However, conservationists are reserved in their optimism and the logging industry is outraged by the outcome.

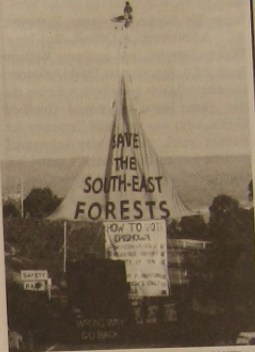
On 10th February the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments made a commitment to immediately halt this season's logging in East Gippsland's National Estate forests, and to cease logging these forests for the next two years, subject to finding alternative logging sites. They also resolved to establish widespread hardwood plantations, and a 1992 review of sustainable yield levels in the light of a number of studies of the timber industry. Conservationists will be involved in these reviews.

ACF sees this as a positive outcome and a significant victory for those campaigning to protect these valuable old-growth forests. However, the Foundation is disappointed that both governments did not give a complete, long term commitment to end logging of National Estate forests. There is also concern that some intensification of forest practices would be likely to occur outside the National Estate. Meanwhile, despite job assurances, the logging industry has remained hostile to the proposal, and in February summoned its forces to demonstrate its position in the streets of Melbourne.

by Peter Allan  
Victorian Campaign Officer



cartoon courtesy of Tandberg, from The Age



□ Photo by David Williams

Senator Cook stated that the licence to continue woodchipping is 'subject to the strict environmental conditions for protecting the National Estate forests which have been agreed with NSW'. Conservationists are left to wonder at how delicate a woodchipping process can be, and reassured that logging the National Estate should not be permitted under any circumstances.

The preservation of forests has become a major election issue. According to the Age Saulwick poll (15th February) nearly 80 per cent of people favour the preservation of natural forests (as against plantations) over timber workers' jobs. ACF has had a longtime commitment to establishing timber plantations and the national restructuring of the timber industry, so that both natural forests and jobs can be protected. Phillip Toyne claims such suggestions are being rejected because 'long term strategic planning is an alien concept to forest managers and politicians in this country'. □

# ACF Annual General Meeting – 1989

The twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the ACF was held at the Camberwell Centre in Camberwell, Victoria, at 8.00 pm on Saturday, 2nd December, 1989. It was attended by over 200 people and was preceded by an informal gathering giving members the opportunity to meet ACF President, Peter Garrett.

## Apologies

Apologies were received from Senator John Coulter, Dianna Gibbs, Dr. Keith Suter and Rob Gell.

## Endorsement of Minutes of the 22nd AGM

Minutes of the 22nd AGM (26th November, 1988) as circulated to members in the March, 1989 Conservation News were received and confirmed by the meeting.

## Presentation and Adoption of the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

The 1988-89 Annual Report and Financial Statements to the 30th June 1989 were circulated with the November 1989 newsletter. Treasurer Peter Rawlinson read the financial report. He said the increase of 39 per cent in total income and expenditure reflected the increasing activity of the Foundation and pointed out that the ACF's principal source of income was from membership. Membership fees and donations from members and supporters make up two-thirds of ACF's income. As the membership grows it very significantly increases ACF's campaigning capacity. Expenditure on conservation and campaigning activities had substantially increased, mainly because of the decision by Council to increase interstate offices, expanding the Sydney, Perth and Tasmanian offices, and opening a new office in Adelaide. The increase in administrative expenses last year was largely due to expenses associated with the ACF's Forward Plan which he described as the most important ACF initiative in recent times.

The Treasurer described the financial outlook for ACF as sound. However, as environmental issues increase it is vital ACF increases its financial base, particularly through expanding its support and membership. This would improve both its income sources and increase its influence with governments and the community at

large. He thanked Vivienne Zethoven, ACF Administration Officer, Bill Hare, Deputy Director, and auditors, William Buck & Co., in particular, David Ashmore, for their valuable contribution during the past year. He also thanked Geoffrey Goode, who was the ACF Treasurer for thirteen years, for his very substantial contribution to the Council's activities. Geoffrey Goode resigned from Council last year.

The Director, Phillip Toyne, said that the year had seen a significant increase in environmental activity and growth in ACF, with membership growing beyond 20,000. This was an increase of 7,000 people in 1989.

He paid tribute to ACF staff for contributing enormously to the success of the organisation.

Questions were invited from the floor on the Annual Report and Financial Statements. There were no questions. The report and statements were received in a motion moved by Peter Rawlinson and seconded by Margaret Moore.

## Guest Speaker

Peter Garrett, newly elected President of ACF, was invited to speak on **Future Directions of the ACF**. He described the 1980s as unparalleled in awareness about environmental issues. This, he said, could be partly attributed to the worsening state of the world's natural systems where people's minds are being concentrated more than ever on the threat of an uncontained global crisis. He said the 1990s would be the decade where solutions to these problems must be delivered and the ACF would play a crucial role in this process. It would be a period of tremendous growth for the ACF he said, which is escalating its levels of activity to complement the great desire the community has to restore the earth to health. He said ACF's newly adopted

Forward Plan, supported by the Master Plan, would provide the framework to enable the organisation to move confidently into the challenge of the coming decade.

## Honorary Life Memberships For Murray Wilcox and Hal Wootten.

The citation by Penny Figgis (ACF Vice President 1987-89) for honorary life membership for the Honourable Murray Wilcox was presented by Karen Alexander (ACF Councillor 1987-1989). Murray Wilcox served as ACF President from 1979-84 during which time he contributed a great deal to the Council and the objectives of the Foundation. His greatest contribution to conservation was during the 1982-83 Franklin River Campaign when he successfully brought about the coalition of the ACF, TWS and other major conservation groups to form the National South West Coalition.

In his response, Murray Wilcox commented on changes he had seen in the ACF since his initial contact with it as a member in 1979 when the Foundation had only 6,500 members. He said the common theme behind past and present environmental successes, from the Franklin campaign to the recent success with the Antarctic World Park concept, has been that there are people who have had the vision to see the long term goal, with a sound intellectual, and ideological basis, who would not be bought off with compromises and deals, and who were prepared to work hard to persuade others in order to achieve their goals.

Honorary life membership of Murray Wilcox was moved on the motion by Karen Alexander and seconded by Peter Rawlinson.

The citation for the Hon. Hal Wootten QC, ACF President from 1984-88 was presented by Peter Rawlinson. He said that

## ACF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1989

during his period as President, Hal Wootten had become personally known to all staff and councillors, in addition to filling the role of chief Council spokesperson. He commended Hal's high level of direct involvement with the ACF and his four years of inspired leadership.

In his response Hal Wootten said one of the great strengths of the conservation movement was the variety of organisations it encompassed, which together form a body of great influence in the community.

Honorary Life Membership for Hal Wootten was moved on the motion by Peter Rawlinson and seconded by Margaret Moore.

## AGM Agenda Item No. 6

Dr. Geoff Mosley (Councillor) advised the meeting that he and others had placed an item of business on the agenda of the meeting and that he intended to move a motion which varied slightly from the agenda item. The amended motion was put to the meeting by Dr. Mosley and seconded by Dr. Bob Birrell.

"That in accordance with Section 46(vii) of the ACF Constitution, a postal ballot of the members of the Foundation be held on the following motion: That the recently adopted Forward Plan be amended by adding an extra objective – to stabilise Australia's population by reducing immigration rates below the current level, and add an extra aim – to ensure that there is broad community understanding of and support for the arguments for reducing current immigration rates, while noting that immigrants should not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, sex, lack of particular skills, political beliefs or religion, and that the meeting recommend the adoption of the motion to the membership."

Dr. Birrell, Dennis McCormack and Henry Teltcher spoke for the motion. Karen Alexander, Peter Christoff and Peter Rawlinson spoke against the motion. Following a right of reply by Dr. Mosley the motion was voted on and declared lost by a vote of 45 to 48.

The meeting closed at 10.10 pm. □

## Major resolutions of December Council Meeting

The 62nd ACF Council Meeting was held on the weekend of 9-11th December, at the ACF Melbourne Office, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy. The meeting was particularly significant as it coincided with the opening of ACF's new head office and the re-election of Peter Garrett as President of the Foundation for a further term of office.

The meeting commenced with the Chairperson, Peter Blackwell, welcoming all newly elected councillors and new staff. Peter Rawlinson was elected unopposed for a third term as Treasurer. Milo Dunphy, Sue Tingay, Bob Burton and Rosemary Hill were elected as Vice Presidents.

Other major resolutions passed at Council include the following:

- A debate by Councillors on ACF's participation in the Resources Assessment Commission (RAC) Inquiry on Kakadu resolved that ACF should not dissociate itself from the Inquiry.
- It was moved that the ACF support The Wilderness Society in respect of the Kimberley Conservation Conference proposed to be held in Derby over Easter 1990 (14th – 16th April).  
The Council congratulated the Prime Minister for his Government's decision to work for an Antarctic Wilderness Park.
- The Council resolved to submit to members for postal ballot a motion to amend the Constitution, and fixed as the last day for posting the ballot papers the 12th April, 1990. [The amended Constitution, supporting statements and ballot papers will be sent to members in April].
- In relation to a 1990 Federal election strategy it was moved that ACF research and publicise the policies and record of various parties or candidates; that a sub-committee of Councillors and staff, prepare a draft Log of Claims for presentation to political parties and candidates prior to the next election and that a sub-committee develop criteria for selecting

candidates worthy of ACF's support. Finally, that a preferential ballot be held to determine councillors' preferred electoral strategy options.

- It was moved that ACF's position on Jervis Bay be to oppose the establishment of either a military armaments wharf and depot or a naval fleet base at any location within Jervis Bay; to support the Jerrinja and Wreck Bay Aboriginal communities' proposal for the Becroft Peninsula to be managed as a National Park with significant Aboriginal involvement in management; and to seek the protection of the entire Jervis bay area, comprising the Becroft and Bherverme Peninsulas, the waters of Jervis Bay and offshore to a depth of ten fathoms – including islands and rock outcrops within those waters and the hinterland of the Bay west to the Princes Highway – within a Jervis Bay Marine Park and Reserve managed by a Commonwealth/State Authority modelled on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

- Policy committees on Biodiversity, Sustainable Technology and Employment, Sustainable Land Use and Global Change, set up under the Forward Plan, met for the first time, and convenors were appointed.

THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR THE WEEKEND OF 9TH – 11TH JUNE, 1990. THE DECEMBER MEETING, SCHEDULED FOR THE 1ST – 3RD WILL BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IS SET FOR THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1990.

# TREES MAKE A COMEBACK

Fifteen years ago it would have been hard to find an Australian farmer planting trees. Now farmers and conservationists have formed a national coalition. The 're-greening' of Australia has started. A trickle of far-sighted enthusiasts has become a flood, inspiring the community.

The first European settlers were confused and threatened by this vast, ancient land. For these battlers, Eucalyptus and Acacia were enemies to be tamed, which they did, clearing half Australia's forests (40 million hectares) and one third of all scrub and woodland (63 million hectares) within 150 years.

Australian agriculture is now vigorous and diverse. Farmers (5 per cent of the workforce) produce 40 per cent of export income. But at an annual cost in lost production, due to erosion, acidification, salinity and soil structure decline, estimated at over \$1 billion. The immediate cost to arrest and repair this damage was estimated by a joint Commonwealth and State government collaborative study, to be about \$2.5 billion in today's dollars, plus a continuing annual expenditure of \$180 million. Clearing of trees is a significant contributor to these problems. There are pressing environmental, social and economic reasons for restoring Australia's tree cover. Creating carbon sinks to tackle the Greenhouse effect is simply the latest in a long list.

The challenge of afforestation on the necessary scale, the fact of declining terms of trade in agriculture, and introduced pests and weeds, demands a commitment comparable to a war effort. The weapons in this battle are simple:

- The *if it moves, shoot it, if it doesn't, cut it down* philosophy is being replaced with a 'can do' attitude to afforestation. Remnant native vegetation is now protected in most States and conservation pressure is forcing forest industries to increase emphasis on plantations rather than remnant native forests. Conservationists have mounted an active campaign against

the use of imported rainforest timbers.

- Local community organisations are actively involving people from all walks of life in tree planting. The Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers has worked more than 35,000 volunteer days, planting more than 1 million trees since it began in 1982. In 1988, Girl Guides, Young Farmers and Apex clubs combined across the State of Victoria to plant 300,000 trees. The best estimate of national activity, although incomplete, suggests that community groups, forest industry and local councils planted at least 201 million trees from 1985 to 1988.

- Many farmers are now as experienced with tree planting as they are with sowing wheat or shearing sheep, and are applying similar practical ingenuity. Putting the right tree in the right place – for shelter, fodder, timber, fuelwood, flowers and oils, is now a feature of farm and catchment planning. Two-thirds of the billion trees are to be established using direct seeding, which costs less than ten cents per tree compared with \$1.60 – \$2 for seedlings. Planting machines can plant over 500 trees

per hour. Clonal propagation techniques replicate trees with special characteristics, such as salt tolerance. Solar energisers power low cost electric fences for tree protection, which reduces the largest single obstacle to large scale afforestation – the cost of fencing, from about \$3000 per km for conventional fences to less than \$500 per km.

- The National Farmers' Federation and the ACF, riding a groundswell of community concern, have stimulated the Australian Government to declare 1990 as the start of a Decade of Landcare. The Western Australian Government is planning a new pulp mill based on 105,000 hectares of plantations to be grown by wheat and sheep farmers under sharefarming agreements. Ten year national funding commitments of \$340 million for soil conservation and \$47 million for a Billion Trees programme, are generous by past standards, but a drop in the ocean compared with the task. \$47 million for a Billion Trees is about 5 cents per tree, yet seedlings cost at least 60 cents each to buy, \$1 to plant and protect from weeds and rabbits, and up to



A stand of eucalypts planted less than a decade ago, are now more than ten metres high.

□ Photo: Jason Alexandra

\$2 to fence off from stock, feral animals and kangaroos. Most of the effort and dollars for the billion trees will come from individuals. Even assuming widespread use of direct seeding and low cost fencing, the cost of the billion trees will be at least \$700 million for planting/seedling and \$2 billion for fencing. Thus the dramatic increase in government funding is only a small catalyst, representing less than 2 per cent of the total of a revegetation effort which may yet be inadequate to halt or reverse land degradation.

The challenge remains awesome. No one is suggesting that Australia should replace all the vegetation which was cleared, but a billion trees (at 100 per hectare) will cover only 2 per cent of Australia's grazing and cropping land, or 10 per cent of the land which was cleared, at much lower tree densities. However, the first steps to a greener Australia have been taken. We have clear signs pointing the way ahead, and to the consequences if we fail.

by Andrew Campbell



The start of a new rural industry: growing a billion trees

□ Photo: Jason Alexandra

Andrew Campbell is a land management consultant currently on contract to the Australian Government as National Landcare Facilitator.

## \$1 an acre – the price of NSW Crown Lands

The NSW Government seems determined to exacerbate the problem of land degradation in Australia by passing legislation to sell off the State's valuable Crown lands.

On the 1st January new Crown Lands legislation came into operation, allowing land to be sold in the Eastern and Central Division. This comprises two thirds of the State. Crown lands are supposedly public land, yet under the new legislation the public is not guaranteed a say on whether or not such land should be sold. The legislation gives the Minister for Natural Resources wide discretion over the lands disposal.

Last year the Minister, Ian Causley, decided that the Department of Lands conservation policy no longer applied to Crown leases. This resulted in the rapid conversion to freehold of land which had previously been protected from sale because it was environmentally sensitive. Much of this land was sold off at values set more than fifty years ago. For

example, in August last year, the Lands office approved the conversion to freehold of 1,929 acres of land, in the Upper Hunter Valley. The land, containing rainforest, was sold for one dollar an acre.

It is likely the new legislation will lead to the deforestation of public land, much of which will not have been fully evaluated for its biological resources and suitability for reservation. Once sold, the public will effectively lose it forever. To reserve the lands, for example, a national park, future governments would have to repurchase it at market rates, providing the owner was willing to sell and the land was not already cleared for agricultural purposes.

A recent NSW Soil Conservation survey indicates that more than 72 per cent of NSW soils, (60 million hectares) suffer from some form of land degradation while

more than 38 per cent of NSW soils (29 million hectares) have been severely affected.

By selling off the State's Crown lands the Greiner Government is not only sacrificing options to promote sustainable agriculture in NSW but is counteracting the millions of dollars the Federal and other State governments are investing in tree planting programmes, landcare groups and environmental protection.

Members are asked to write to the NSW Premier, Nick Greiner, the Leader of the Opposition, Bob Carr and the Minister for Natural Resources, Ian Causley, (all c/- Parliament House, Sydney, NSW, 2000) and demand that the public have a say in the management and disposal of NSW Crown lands.

by Sue Shipard  
ACF Assistant

## NEW BOOKS

Conservation Books keeps ACF members up to date with recent publications on issues of the environment and peace. A fine example is the new Field Guide to Eucalypts, listed below. If you have any enquiries about books dealing with these issues, ring or write to the ACF Books Coordinator - Gary Wardrope, at 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065.  
tel: (03) 416 1452 (full time, 008 330 858.)

**1990 ACF Wilderness Diaries are still available!**

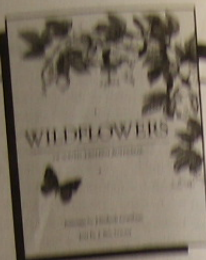
Conservation Books is clearing remaining stock for less than half price:

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A full summary of Victoria's water resources - how much there is, where it is located, its quality and present use. £

### Reshaping Life - Key Issues in Genetic Engineering

G. Nossal & R. Coppell MUP, 1989, 170pp, paperback, \$16.95

This new edition is updated to include recent technological advances and explores many of the questions elicited by this science; for example: who should decide what is an ethical and safe experiment?

### Alternative Timbers: The RIC Ready Reckoner

Plantforest Information Centre, Poster 300 x 630mm, \$1.50

A guide for the public and timber using industries with information to help identify timber originating from rainforests and to choose alternative timbers or non timber materials.

### Australian Cicadas

M. Mould NSWJP, 1990, 217pp, \$39.95

Includes all the known facts about these

To order these books, send cheque with order to ACF Conservation Books, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065. ACF members may deduct 10% discount on books only. Discount does not apply to other ACF products.

Please add postal and packing charges to your payment when ordering ACF Conservation Books.

CARDS	VIC	NSW/ACT/SA	QLD	NT/WA	TAS
Up to \$5.00	\$1.65	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
From \$5.00 up to \$50	4.50	5.30	5.30	6.30	4.50
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Over \$100	6.00	15.50	23.00	30.00	9.50

## WATCHING BRIEF

WATCHING BRIEF is Australia's only national current affairs programme covering peace and the environment. For one hour a week on our fifty public radio stations around Australia, WATCHING BRIEF examines the issues, the controversies and the political context of the conservation movement. If you are concerned about the environment, tune in to WATCHING BRIEF.

### BROADCAST TIMES

Canberra	3:55 P	Thu 10:00am
Sydney	2:50 P	Tue 1:00pm Fri 9:40am (3:30)
Albury	2:00 P	Fri 13:00pm
Wollongong	2:00 P	Sun 12:00pm (2)
Bathurst	3:40 P	Sun 6:00pm
Bellingen	3:00 P	Tue 12:15pm Fri 6:00pm (2)
Lismore	2:00 P	Tue 3:00-4:00pm (2) Wed 3:30-4:30pm
Moruya	2:00 P	Tue 12:00pm
Newcastle	2:00 P	Tue 12:30pm (1) Thu 8:00pm (1)
Taree	2:00 P	Fri 1:30pm (2)
Wagga Wagga	3:00 P	check local guide
Melbourne	3:00 P	Mon 2:00pm (2) Mon 7:00pm (1) Mon 9:30pm (2)
Ballarat	3:00 P	Fri 12:00pm
Bendigo	3:00 P	Fri 10:30am (1)
Castlemaine	3:00 P	Fri 7:00pm (2)
Inverloch	3:00 P	Wed 6:00-8:00pm (2)
Melton	3:00 P	Sun 9:00am Wed 9:00pm (2) Fri 12:30pm
Morwell	3:00 P	Tue 1:00-3:00pm (1)
Portland	3:00 P	Fri 1:00-3:00pm (2)
Adelaide	3:00 P	Mon 8:30-9:00pm (2) Sun 12:00-1:00pm (2) Fri 12:00pm
Mt Gambier	3:00 P	Thu 3:00pm
Perth	3:00 P	check local guide
	3:00 P	check local guide
Darwin	3:00 P	Mon 8:30pm Thu 9:00pm (2) Sun 9:00pm
Alice Springs	3:00 P	Sun 3:00pm
Hobart	3:00 P	Mon 9:00pm (2)
Launceston	3:00 P	Tue 9:00pm (1) Wed 9:00pm (2)
Brisbane	3:00 P	PM (2)
Townsville	3:00 P	Sun 9:00-9:30pm (1) Thu 3:00-3:30pm (2)

WATCHING BRIEF is one hour long, except (1) - first half hour only, (2) - second half hour only, (3) - repeat, \* included in the local programme, PMO (Programme Material Only) - material is played at unrecorded times throughout day. WATCHING BRIEF can be contacted on tel: (03) 417 7304.  
ACF supports WATCHING BRIEF

## Gearing up for June review of Ozone strategies

The Montreal Protocol is to be reviewed in London next June. Since the Montreal Protocol, which set a phase-out schedule for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons worldwide was signed in September, 1987, there has been a significant improvement in understanding the problems of global stratospheric ozone depletion.

Following exhaustive scientific and technical reviews organised by the United Nations Environment Programme an international consensus has emerged for an earlier phase-out of CFCs and halons.

A number of other chemicals, such as methylchloroform, carbon tetrachloride and the partially halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are all now recognised as playing a significant role in injecting chlorine into the stratosphere. The chlorine element from these chemicals is the active agent which leads to a depletion of the ozone layer.

In the past year attention has focussed on stratospheric chlorine levels. Recent research indicates that with a complete phase-out of CFCs and halons by the year 2000, total chlorine loading the stratosphere would peak in the year 2030 and would not return below a level approximating that of the late 1970s until 2065.

With the Antarctic ozone hole being much deeper than expected last year, and with recent observations of significant loss of stratospheric ozone in the mid-

latitude stratosphere above 50°S, in part of the atmosphere in which large losses were not expected, there is increasing concern that policy makers may be underestimating the significance of the problem.

The review of the Montreal Protocol in June is vital to the process of bringing the problem of ozone depletion under control. Developing countries, such as India and South Korea, may be building new CFC plants or expanding existing capacity significantly. It is imperative that Australia investigate ways in which it can accelerate efforts to phase out our exports, to stop the growth of CFC manufacturing plant in developing countries, transfer new and replacement technologies to developing countries and assist in the phase-out of existing plant.

Australia's role as an international promoter is particularly important, for we are the highest users of CFCs and halons per capita in the world. Australian industry has already made positive steps toward meeting the 1994 CFC phase-out deadline.

For environmentalists and the Australian Government the crucial challenge in the year ahead is to ensure that our own domestic phase-out programme can be met as quickly as possible so that we can influence other countries by our domestic example, and persuade them to back an early phase-out for developed countries.

by Bill Hare  
ACF Research and Policy Analyst

## ACF plans International Youth Ozone Conference

ACF is seeking funds to run an International Youth Conference on Ozone depletion and the Greenhouse effect in Melbourne in June.

The proposed conference will precede the final meeting of the Montreal Protocol in London which will set a new worldwide phase-out rate for CFCs and halons - a decision which will profoundly affect the future well-being of all young people.

It is planned that participants of the Youth Conference will draft A Young People's Statement on protecting ozone and slowing down the Greenhouse effect. This will be announced at a Youth Press Conference. Two representatives of the Conference will then be elected to travel to London to put forward the views of young people at the Protocol meeting.

Young people throughout Australia have mustered immense public support through their efforts to alleviate the problems of ozone depletion and the Greenhouse effect. Youth participation in the Protocol review in London is both democratic and essential as it will have a direct bearing on their future. £

## NOTES



### Say it with FLOWERS

Flower-power has taken on a new meaning for the ACF with the blooming of our logo in Canberra's most prominent flower bed. Situated at the end of the main boulevard, Northbourne Avenue, the flower arrangement has been an outstanding feature of Canberra this summer.

Just how this colourful message came about is the closely guarded secret of ACF National Liaison Office. We await a similarly attractive response from the National Association of Forest Industries and the Australian Mining Industry Council, though it is doubtful whether an arrangement of woodchips or yellowcake will be as durable or have the same appeal as ACF's floral message.

by Rick Humphries  
National Liaison Officer

### Farewell Rick

On which note we bid farewell to Rick Humphries, who after four arduous years working as ACF's WA Campaign Officer and National Liaison Officer, has moved on to more of the same with Greenpeace. Rick contributed much to ACF and although we are sorry to see him go we wish him the best of luck in his new job. ☐

### Rainforests are aaaamazzzing!

Did you know that a typical patch of rainforest measuring just six square kilometres contains as many as — 1,500 species of flowering plant, 750 species of tree, 400 species of bird, 150 species of butterfly, 100 species of reptile and 60 species of amphibian. As for insects one can only guess, but one hectare may contain as many as 42,000 species.

This makes rainforests the most biologically diverse communities and the most complex systems in the universe.

## Thousands sign against animal patenting

ACF's campaign against animal patenting is receiving overwhelming support. A petition opposing patents was sent to members through *Conservation News* in November, last year and has produced over 4,000 signatures so far. The petition requests that Government recognise the dangers inherent in patenting animals and to legislate against it. Under patency, new creatures would be treated as commodities, with far reaching implications for animal welfare, agriculture, society and the environment. Many applications for animal patents have been lodged with the Australian Patents Office, and these may soon be approved, if Government policy is not changed.

Genetic engineering research does not rate as a high priority with the community at large, according to a *New Scientist* survey published last September. Their statistics show that 70 per cent of Australians want more spent on medical research, 60 per cent on pollution control and 50 per cent on environment research. In contrast, only 6.4 per cent thought biotechnology merited more expenditure.

Commenting on the results of the survey, Federal Minister for Science, Barry Jones, said 'I certainly wouldn't say it's a ringing endorsement of science as a means of increasing our understanding of the world.'

Please join the groundswell of concern and action on genetic engineering. Members are encouraged to obtain more information from Bob Phelps at ACF's Melbourne Office, and to circulate the petition. Forms are still available at ACF.

by Bob Phelps  
Genetic Engineering Project Officer

ATTENTION  
*all Children*

*Would you like to help  
save the planet and have  
fun while you're helping?*

FOR INFORMATION  
ON STARTING UP YOUR OWN  
CHILDREN FOR CONSERVATION  
GROUP  
phone Go at the ACF on FRIDAYS

## A Witchetty picture of Central Australian tourism

The Central Australian Conservation Council (CACC) has released a report calling for a more sustainable approach to tourism in the Centre.

The report outlines a strategy based on the sensible use of natural resources and landmarks. It also guides tourists to a greater variety of destinations via a series of loop roads around Alice Springs.

At present, many visitors see the Centre as only one visitable 'unit'. This perception is built around the marketing of Uluru (Ayers Rock) as the main attraction. Instead, the new marketing concept promotes a series of unique 'loops' or areas that have significant natural and cultural attractions. These are illustrated in the report by using the leaf shape of the local Witchetty Bush. The loops encompass local waterholes and gorges, goldfields, Uluru and Kata Tjuta (the Olgas), stock routes and the Simpson Desert.

The conservation implications of the strategy include supporting a major in-

crease in the conservation reserve estate from its present poor 0.8 per cent of the Centre and providing adequate management resources to ensure that natural areas are properly protected.

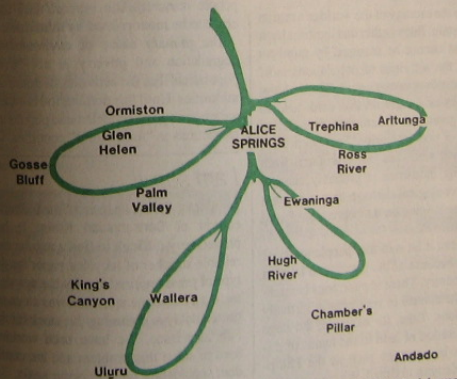
The regional tourist industry association has adopted the general approach of the strategy, illustrating it with the Desert Rose, rather than the Witchetty leaves.

The strategy represents the first real attempt to develop a coherent conservation oriented philosophy and innovative marketing approach for tourism which is designed to protect and enhance Central Australia's natural and cultural heritage.

by John Donovan

A more detailed account of Central Australia's tourism strategy is provided in John Donovan's article in the April issue of *Habitat Australia*.

John Donovan is a member of ACF and was the Central Australian Branch Secretary during 1989. ☐



The main sites and loops in Central Australia, represented as Witchetty Bush leaves



### Celebrate Earth Day at the

Opening Night of the  
**Melbourne Comedy Festival**  
with Wendy Harmer

Everyone is invited to an uproarious evening of

**The Ednas**  
a silly awards night  
at the John Batman Theatre

World Trade Centre  
Melbourne  
Thursday, 19th April

All proceeds from the opening night will be donated to ACF

Tickets: Bass - phone: 11500 or the Athenaeum Theatre on 650 1977

### ART INSTALLATION

**Sisters of the Moon**

A study of Kakadu using four different art mediums

**William Mora Gallery**

**31 Flinders Lane, Melbourne**

*Poetry* - Mark O'Connor

*Music* - Christy Cooney

*Photography* - Peter Jarver

*Painter* - Peter Adset

Open on Earth Day, Sunday, 22nd April, from 2.00 pm to 5.00 pm

Proceeds from the sale of the catalogue

will be donated to ACF

telephone: 654 4655

## LETTERS

### Clearing of northern forests must be checked

Christopher Nadolin  
Department Ecosystem Management  
University of New England, Armidale

The message that eucalypt woodlands are being cleared at an unprecedented rate in northern Australia is slowly surfacing. Most alarmingly, there is very little information available about the scale of the clearing operations or their implications. On the basis of a survey of clearing contractors, the Queensland Department of Primary Industries estimated that 50,000 ha were cleared in Queensland in 1988, of which about 300,000 were cleared using the herbicide "Graslan". The clearing occurred mainly around the brigalow belt and included removing regrowth in land that had already been cleared as well as clearing of virgin bush. The figure is likely to be under-estimated since it is difficult to ac-

count for the activities of all part-time clearing contractors and farmers. Large areas are also being cleared in northern NSW.

In Victoria, where relatively little land is now cleared, the rates of clearing are monitored annually using satellite imagery. Why is this not being done in Queensland and NSW? The spurt of clearing is the result of ad hoc development resulting from:

recent research by the CSIRO and Queensland DPI indicating that pasture growth in northern regions is improved by the removal of trees; an upsurge in the demand for beef; the introduction of more economical means of killing trees; and the absence of adequate regulation of clearing, the fear that new regulations will be brought in to control clearing.

There are no precise figures on the biomass of trees destroyed. Biomass varies enormously from woody regrowth with just a few tonnes/ha to forests with over 300 tonnes/ha.

It is likely that at least 600,000 ha of woodland with an average biomass of 60 tonnes/ha are cleared in Australia each year. The wood ultimately decays or is burnt adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This represents 36 million tonnes of dried wood. Compare this to the annual consumption of oil and oil products of about 26 million tonnes.

Of course, a full analysis of the contribution of the loss of rural trees to the buildup of carbon dioxide would have to account for factors such as the growth rates and life expectancies of living trees, the amount of regeneration and tree planting taking place, and the time taken for wood to decompose. However, the destruction of our northern forests and woodlands is clearly an issue that merits the concerted attention of conservationists. □

whether there are too many people for the limited natural resources available until those resources are fairly distributed amongst as many people as possible. We cannot know the maximum number of people resources can support until they cease to be monopolised by minorities.

The primary cause of environmental degradation and poverty is not "overpopulation" but the activities of dominant minorities. Until this domination is ended, we are in no position to demand population restrictions in "third world" countries. □

### I am sorry!

I apologise for the lateness of the February edition of *Conservation News*. It has proved very difficult to find a regular and reliable supplier of recycled paper for the type of press required to print the newsletter. As a consequence, there was an unexpected delay in obtaining this stock for the February issue. We have been working hard to solve this problem and are confident such delays will not occur again.

Angela Brennan - Editor

## ACF BRANCHES AND CAMPAIGN GROUPS

### The hows and whys of starting up a new Branch

Are you interested in setting up a new ACF Branch? Having been involved in the formation of a couple of Branches, and being an ACF Councillor, I am often asked how to go about establishing a new group.

There are no hard and fast rules, but there are guidelines. First and foremost, know the issues of your locality - be they soil degradation, urban pollution or development, forests, wildlife protection, perhaps all of these or something completely different. These issues will all reach a greater forum if there is sufficient local community concern. This is why Branches are so significant to the running of ACF. Branches can act as a focal point within the community, give strength to members and act as a voice for media and community groups. It does depend, however, on Member participation and should not rely on a mere handful of busy people.

The mechanics of establishing a Branch are well defined. This information can be obtained from the Membership staff, at ACF's Melbourne office. Branch members are required to be ACF members and at least five financial Members need to sign a Branch proposal request. This then needs to be ratified by ACF Council.

Start by calling an informal meeting to brainstorm your ideas. The Melbourne ACF office can assist with a mail-out to Members in your district. ACF Staff in your State office may be able to provide a speaker, if you consult them on potential dates.

ACF is most effective at a local level through its Members. Don't leave all the work to ACF's offices. Members must demonstrate the strength of ACF within their own community. Group action is surely the most productive method for tackling local and global issues. It is a hard task, but well worth the effort. Good luck.

Barry Clugston,  
Wimmera Branch

### VICTORIA

**Albury-Wodonga**  
Marty Greig (060) 215 837 (bh)  
or Environment Centre (060) 212 627 (bh)  
**Ballarat**  
Barry Golding (053) 456 343 (ah)  
**Diamond Valley**  
Jann Lauri (03) 439 3460 (ah) or  
Gerald Sutton (03) 439 4298 (ah)  
**Gippsland**  
David Haynes (051) 955 462 (ah) or  
Angela Gilbert (051) 746 037 (ah)  
**Mullum**  
Dorothy McLennan (03) 726 7117 (ah)  
**North East Victoria**  
Geoff Conway (057) 218 667 (ah)  
**Portland**  
Max Phillips (055) 233 023 (ah)  
**Sunraysia Mallee**  
A. Hymer (050) 234 554  
**Wimmera**  
Daniel Waffler (053) 823 009 (ah) or  
Barry Clugston (053) 582 831 (ah)

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**Collie**  
Paul Lavers (097) 343 512  
**Perth**  
David Bennett, (09) 387 2126



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John Thompson (047) 51 1519  
**Central Coast**  
or Greg Roberts (043) 822 483 (ah)  
**Hunter Region**  
Nav Brah (049) 528 542 (ah)  
**Illawarra**  
Cheryl Aldrich (042) 291 625 (ah)  
**Sunraysia Mallee**  
A. Hymer (050) 234 554  
**Sydney**  
Ian Landon-Smith (02) 487 3411 (ah)  
**Shoalhaven**  
Sonja Orford (044) 430 977  
**Northern Riverina**  
Wendy Avery (069) 723 093

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### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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Nele Findlay (08) 276 8652 (ah)

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**Atherton Tablelands**  
Virginia Simmons (070) 958 302 (ah)  
**Brisbane**  
Paula Newman (07) 397 0647 (ah)  
**Perth**  
Mary River  
Magdalena Steffens (071) 29 2211  
**Gold Coast**  
Greg Owens (075) 386 877

### ACT

**Canberra**  
Kathryn Kelly (062) 825 366 (ah) or  
(062) 893 191 (bh) or Mike McGrath  
(062) 571 860 (ah) or (062) 976 144 (bh)

### CAMPAIGN GROUPS

**Melbourne**  
Antarctic Campaign Group -  
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**Kakadu Campaign Group** -  
Angela Hill on (03) 484 1678 (ah)  
**Membership Campaign Group** -  
Trish Brown (03) 819 2888 (bh)  
**Tropical Forest Campaign Group** -  
Felicity Wishart (03) 819 2888 (bh)  
**BRISBANE**  
**Cape York Campaign Group** -  
Mark Horstman (07) 229 7715  
**Coast Campaign Group** -  
Phillip Cossor (07) 341 4440  
**Greenhouse Campaign Group** -  
Tim Easton (07) 378 8364  
**SYDNEY**  
**Antarctic Campaign Group** -  
Bridget Berry (02) 271 497 (bh)  
**Coast Campaign Group** -  
Sue Salmon (02) 271 497 (bh)  
**Forest Campaign Group** -  
Bruce Dover (02) 234 4220  
**Urban Campaign Group** -  
Harvey Sanders (02) 262 3200  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
**Lesueur Campaign Group** -  
Colma Keating (09) 368 1562

### Monopoly of minorities cause of population debate

Jason Foster  
Sandringham, Victoria

Paul Spencer's recent letter (*Conservation News*, December, 1989) suggested an arrogant and uninformed attitude towards so-called "third world" countries.

Citing an earlier letter (*Conservation News*, June 1989), Mr Spencer declared that "overpopulation is a world problem" and "enormous numbers of people degrade the world ecology." He also wrote that "civilized (sic) countries of Europe have stabilized their populations" while the number of people in the "third world" rapidly increases. I wish to question the suggestion that the large number of people in "third world" countries is necessarily "overpopulation" in every case and that this is a major cause of environmental degradation.

Of course there is a limit to the number of

people the ecology of the world or a region can sustain. But whether that limit has been reached cannot be assessed by numbers alone; the activities of populations must also be taken into account. The wealthy minority of people on this earth tend to cause greater environmental degradation than the poor majority. For example, a European who uses many products from polluting industries is probably causing worse ecological damage than a peasant scraping a living on a meagre plot of land in Brazil.

Nor can it be said that people are poor simply because of the population level in their country. There is enormous inequality in the control of resources in virtually all nations. Take, for example, the huge concentration of land in the hands of minorities in countries such as the Philippines, Kenya and Brazil. We cannot assess



# THE KIMBERLEY CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Easter weekend - 14th-15th April, 1990

*'To establish a broadly-based and co-operative network of environment groups, activists, and supporters in the Kimberley.'*

All interested and concerned people are warmly invited to attend this Conference.

Speakers will include WA Democrat Senator Jean Jenkins  
Other State and Federal Politicians

Representatives from Aboriginal communities, ACF, TWS  
and other conservation groups

Representatives from WA Department of Conservation and Land Management Service,  
the EPA, the Tourism Commission and other Government Departments

A meeting with Aboriginal people to discuss issues of special concern  
to their groups and communities will follow the two day Conference.  
There will also be a workshop on 'how to campaign for the environment'.

Registrations 8.30 am, 14th April, Kimberley Motor Inn Conference Room

For more information contact Peter Robertson, TWS, PO Box 8169, Stirling Street, Perth, 6000.

tel: (09) 220 0667 (Fax: 09 220 0653)

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- our monthly newsletter *Conservation News*, ■ discounted subscription to *HABITAT*, our full colour, national environment magazine, ■ voting rights in ACF Council elections, ■ opportunity to purchase books and merchandise through ACF Enterprises, ■ access to our extensive environmental library, ■ contact with like-minded people through ACF Branches and Campaign Groups, ■ an active role in protecting the environment, ■ satisfaction of knowing you are part of a national body that works to protect the environment.

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Membership corresponds to the current  
financial year (1st July to 30 June)  
Membership paid from 1st February, 1990, remains current until 30th June, 1991.

Name

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Join by phoning toll free 008 33 8928

If ringing from Melbourne (03) 416 1455

Date

Signature

expiry date



Send this form to the  
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Fitzroy, Victoria, 3065

