

AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Annual Report 1989-90

From the Executive Director



Each year I've spent at ACF has seemed more frantic and active than the last - and this year has been no exception. I guess that is inevitable given a Federal election campaign, the enormous focus on environment in the community and the large amount of internal restructuring.

The 1990 Federal election was again a controversial one given the ACF and Wilderness Society's *Vote For The Environment* campaign. The Council decision to recommend a vote for some 'greens' or Democrats with preferences to Labor, brought inevitable criticisms from many conservative members and politicians. That our campaign directly influenced the election result is in little doubt, but this only goes to heighten Coalition antagonism to ACF. It points vividly to what is a 'high risk - high gain' strategy in backing one party in the hope of quick advances in our campaigns or to prevent the feared significant setbacks if the Government had changed.

It is now publicly on the record that

In times of economic downturn, we cannot afford to abandon the vital... moves to change the way in which we earn our wealth so that ecological damage is no longer the inevitable consequence

both the President and I were unhappy about the endorsement of any candidate or party, not because we disputed the evaluation of the positions of the parties but on the threshold issue of whether our organisation should ever be party political. We both feel an 'environmental lobby group' should not.

There is little doubt that despite the recent show of electoral strength (or maybe because of it) there has been a major backlash against the 'greenies' inside Cabinet, the ALP, the Union movement, the resource industries and in much media commentary. From reading the papers one could be forgiven for thinking that we alone have brought Australia's economy undone.

My response has been simple. In times of economic downturn, we cannot afford to abandon the vital if tentative moves to change the way in which we earn our wealth so that ecological damage is no longer the inevitable consequence. It is because of this imperative that we have now embarked on the Federal Government's ecologically sustainable development industry working group process. This is an attempt to develop environmentally friendly development plans for tourism, mining, fisheries, agriculture, transport, energy use and conservation, and manufacturing.

This process advances many of the objectives set by our members and councillors under the Forward Plan.

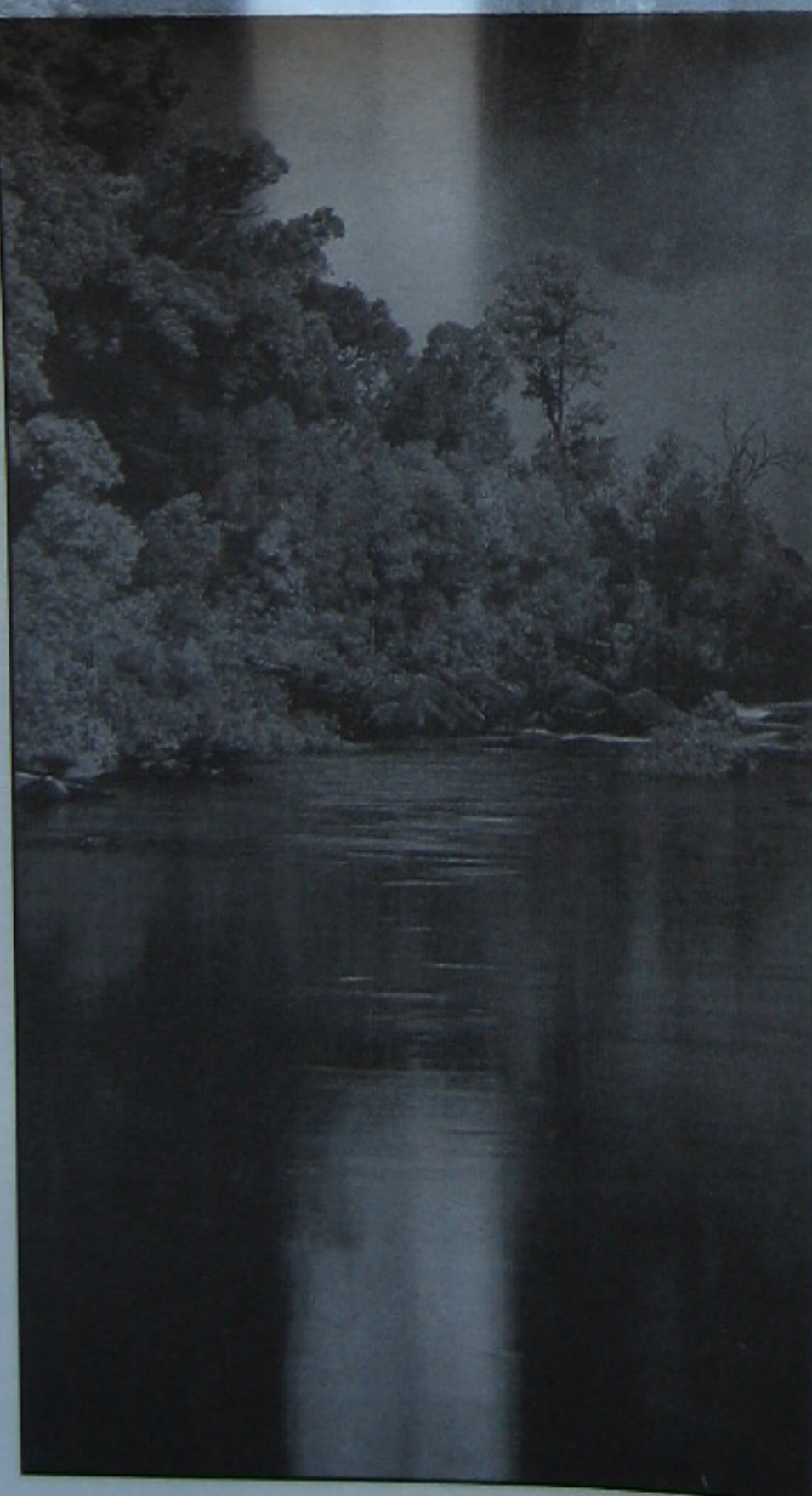
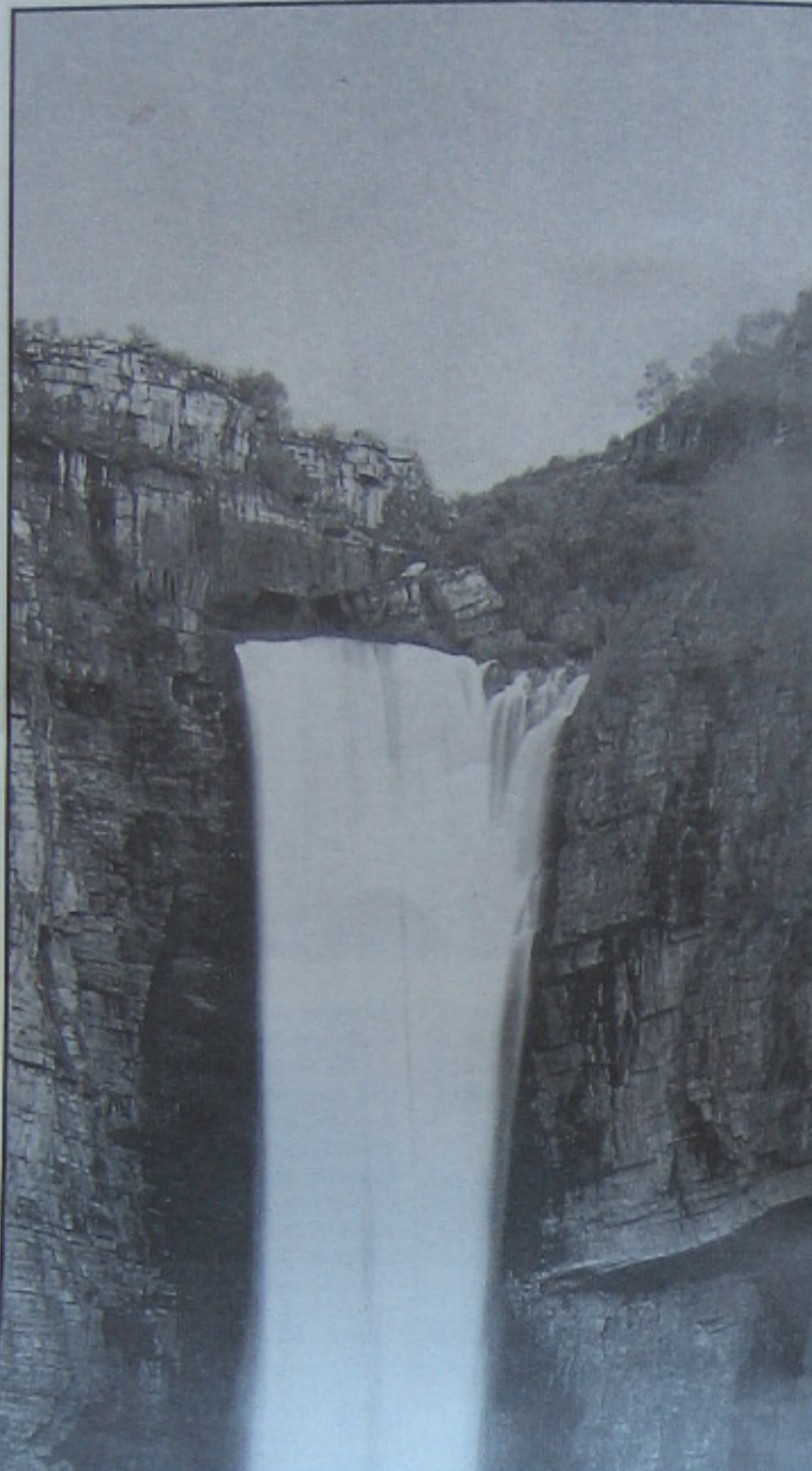
Implementation of the plan is well advanced with our three broad campaign streams, biodiversity, global change and natural resources, in place. The benefits are already obvious.

We remain eager to see the ACF constitution changed to reflect the plan. We have proposed a structure which provides for greater membership involvement and which will see the Foundation well able to respond to the issues ahead.

The economic situation which I mentioned earlier is definitely hurting us too. Whilst member renewals are at record levels, our new recruitment is slowing down and our last two fundraising appeals failed to meet their targets. As a consequence, we are slowing the implementation of staff appointments which in turn means less can be achieved under this year's Forward Plan targets.

I'm optimistic that we'll pick up again as there is no doubt that as the environment problems continue to expand, our support base will increase. My thanks to all of you for the help and support you've provided this year.

Phillip Toyne



"Of course this recasting of beliefs about how we should live which lies at the heart of the green debate means challenging the status quo and the interests of the powerful"

Peter Garrett

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION is a non-profit organisation established to ensure an ecologically sustainable future. It currently has 22,000 members across Australia, 75 staff and many volunteer workers. The organisation is governed nationally by a Council of 35 elected representatives from each state who meet at least every six months under the leadership of a President and Executive Committee. Both staff and volunteers work together to actively promote ecologically sustainable values.

In October 1989 the ACF Council formally adopted a Forward Plan to guide the organisation's activities into the 21st century. This plan, produced after broad consultation, defines ACF's long term vision and commits the Foundation to working towards an ecologically sustainable future in which:

- the integrity of the biosphere is maintained;
- a full natural range of genetic, species and environmental diversity is maintained;

- human population numbers are stabilised;
- environmental and economic planning are integrated;
- the planet's resources are managed in a manner which maximises options for future generations;
- every individual, group, corporation and government recognises the value of human and non-human entities and that
- balance and harmony in the biosphere are essential to survival of the planet;

there is equity and social justice for all;

ACF recognises that the planet is one system in which everything is interrelated; and that to achieve ecological sustainability, we must conserve and protect all ecosystems so that all species can survive, adapt and evolve within their own natural environment.

Such a goal requires substantial social change and ACF has an important role to play in creating the appropriate climate for such change to occur.

From the President



What a year! I am told by a bus driver from Memphis that there are only ten unpolluted lakes on the United States mainland. Nelson Mandela comes to Australia, the international community begins to develop a position on the ozone and greenhouse issues, and Europe reassembles itself as one empire unravels and the other retreats. People assert their claims for self-determination, some successfully whilst other movements of liberation end in tragedy; 1990 was truly a historic year.

The pace of change dazzles and I suspect we are all subject to an extraordinary range of experiences sometimes shared vicariously through the long lens of the media as the twists and turns of world events are played out before our eyes. Part of this kaleidoscope of images are scenes of 'ecotastrophe', visions which continue to return as the reverberations of a wounded planet and its people echo across the seas down from the hills.

To generalise on matters of the environment, it is possible to say that awareness is up, progress is disjointed, most feel and see the problems which albeit are numerous, but less know that the problems have solutions.

There is no doubt that a profound examination of the way we live and what kinds of goals and policies society ought to be pursuing is taking place throughout the world. And central to this questioning is the core issue of what are we doing to the natural world and how can we begin to repair and prevent further harm to the very thing that is responsible for our physical survival. This debate is raging in local communities, often as the grassroots seek to confront destruction in their backyards; and it is permeating the highest echelons of government as the electoral consequences of ignoring peoples' concern about green issues becomes clear.

In Australia, the terms of this discussion

are being widened and I am encouraged that the growing strength and expertise of the Australian Conservation Foundation allows the organisation to play a critical role in shaping the outcomes of policies which will eventually impact directly upon the ecosystems of our country. For instance, the current participation in the 'ecologically sustainable development' process enables the Foundation to extend the ambit of its research and policy and be proactive in an area of intellectual and political activity which is nothing short of revolutionary.

It may be that political and bureaucratic processes will ultimately diminish this exercise, but nevertheless, with provision of adequate resources by government to participate, and without foregoing any of the Foundation's other work, the process will be worthwhile simply because the quality and quantity of scientific material and the basic nuts and bolts of ecological knowledge that will accumulate, can be used to effect substantial changes in the assumptions that are held by governments.

Of course this recasting of beliefs about how we should live which lies at the heart of the green debate means challenging the status quo and the interests of the powerful. As conservationists press the view that 'the future will be green or not at all' and the public commitment to the cause of protecting the earth grows, so too will there be a corresponding pressure from vested interests who obscure the arguments to sway public opinion.

It is typical of the Australian response to economic difficulties that the remainder of our natural 'crown jewels' should be auctioned off as quickly as possible. The Foundation has a more positive vision for Australia. For we believe that it is possible to reconcile the needs of maintaining biodiversity to

guarantee future productivity whilst allowing for a kind of development which does not ultimately pose a threat to all.

Brave words? Perhaps. But there is no doubt in my mind that it is possible, as well as necessary, for us to chart a course that is sustainable: to describe a vision that is both honourable and achievable.

To members of the Australian Conservation Foundation, I extend my gratitude for your continuing support. The effectiveness of the Foundation depends in the end upon your generosity. I appreciate that many calls have been made upon you in the past year. This is a reflection of the enormous range of key issues that are being worked upon. Please be assured that every dollar given, every letter written, does make a difference.

To the staff of the ACF, you have all gone through a period of intense effort to speed the transformation needed to bring the Forward Plan into place. Your long hours and exceptional quality

of work has guaranteed that the Foundation can make a real difference. In particular, I must mention the various state campaign officers who must be the Jacks and Jills of all trades, and the exceptional leadership provided by Phillip Toyne who has directed the work of the Foundation with great energy and intelligence. To all staff, thank you.

Past president Hal Wooten has written that "... other hands may fell the last stands of rainforests ... but we are all the principals ... the aiders and abettors ... that allow the earth to be vandalised." This is a key to the strength of the ACF; a recognition that everybody - supporters and staff - has a role to play if we are prepared to accept responsibility and work together for a habitable future.

In that spirit, I commend this annual report to your reading.

Peter Garrett

For we believe that it is possible to reconcile the needs of maintaining biodiversity to guarantee future productivity whilst allowing for a kind of development which does not ultimately pose a threat to all.

Inside ACF

A major event for the year was the opening of ACF's new Melbourne office by the Prime Minister on December 11, 1989. In the presence of the Federal Opposition Leader, state government and media representatives, ACF members, staff and councillors, he paid tribute to the Foundation's influential role in moving Australian society towards more ecologically sensitive practices. President Peter Garrett welcomed ACF's 20,000th member at the opening. Implementation of the Forward Plan has challenged all ACF staff. As part of the change, a program of staff development has been initiated. This will include computer literacy, keyboard skills, use of the Freedom of Information Act, negotiation, conflict resolution, legal issues, the use of media and time management.

Public Awareness

This program covers publications, education, information and the library, media liaison, and special events. Circulation of *Habitat Australia*, ACF's national magazine, reached 17,221, an increase of 26% since 1989. The Foundation's monthly newsletter *Conservation News* has maintained its high standards and moved to recycled paper in late 1989.

Other publications for the year included *Caring For Our Country*, an education kit on land degradation developed jointly with the National Farmers' Federation; *Break the Cycle: Greening Australia's Aid*, the 1990 *Green Pages*,

the *Ozone Newsletter*, *Greenhouse Abatement Policies For Australia* and *Taking Stock and Looking Ahead*, the proceedings of ACF's 1988 Sydney Conference.

The Foundation was also associated with the publication of staff member Barbara Lord's three best sellers, *The Green Cleaner*, *50 Things We Can Do To Save The Planet*, and *Greening Your Workplace*. ACF is currently working with Life, Be In It, on "Every Little Bit Helps" a major environmental public awareness campaign for 1991.

Special events included *Sisters of the Moon*, an ACF sponsored Kakadu art exhibition at the William Mora Galleries in Melbourne; The Edna Awards, an ACF benefit devised by comedian Wendy Harmer for the Melbourne Comedy Festival; public lectures by David Suzuki and Paul Erhlich; a reception for Jacques Cousteau; a tour by Amory Lovins, the US energy efficiency expert; nation wide World Environment Day celebrations; and a televised World Environment Day luncheon event with the ABC and the Business Council of Australia on sustainable development.

Administration & Finance

Growing public interest in environmental issues and the ACF has placed increasing demands on the Foundation's administrative, reception, accounting and data entry staff. They have worked with great dedication, giving many hours of their own time. The computer system, both software and hardware, is being updated, and this will alleviate excessive workloads and improve efficiency. For a summary of ACF finances,

see the attached document *ACF Financial Statements 1989-90*.

Business Ventures

Under the Forward Plan, ACF's business ventures operation was streamlined during the year. A review of the Foundation's warehouse handling, packaging and despatch of goods was undertaken, the bookclub was restructured and telemarketing was tested with encouraging results. Increasing community interest in the environment prompted ACF to produce seasonal retail catalogues of environmentally sound consumer goods as well as the wholesale catalogue. The proposed opening of a Melbourne retail outlet was delayed until mid 1991 to allow more time for thorough market research.

Membership & Fundraising

Membership at June 30, 1990 was 22,185, an increase of 27% from the previous June. This was made up of 83% renewing members and 17% new members. ACF also has a supporter list of 35,000 who contribute to the regular appeals.

General economic circumstances are affecting ACF revenue. While the November 1989 direct mail appeal on Cape York Peninsula and the first appeal for 1990 on Forestry exceeded budget targets, the later Sustainability and Ozone appeals raised less than was budgeted for. Raffles continue to be a major source of income.

A major donor and bequest program was developed during the year to extend the Foundation's financial base.

This Report contains information on ACF's activities up to 31 October 1990. The accompanying Financial Statements are for the year ended 30 June 1990.

Photograph: Jim Jim Falls, Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory. By Peter Jarver. From the book *Kakadu Country*.

Environment Program

With the appointment of an Environment Manager along with National and State Coordinators in 1990, the Environment program has worked towards the goals set out under the Forward Plan with the three broad headings of Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Global Change.

BIODIVERSITY

ACF commissioned a national survey on biodiversity which revealed that 96% of Australians want endangered animal and plant species to be protected. A further 89% believe the Federal Government should step in to protect threatened species when the states fail to do so. The Foundation is preparing a major public awareness program on biodiversity in order to have legislative protection of our flora and fauna.

Pressure was put on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to draft a new treaty for the global protection of biodiversity and this is now being negotiated by the United Nations Environment Program.

Natural Ecosystems

Much of ACF's work in this area related to the retention and protection of native vegetation on public and private land in all states.

Very important and effective work is being done with the rural community through the Rural Liaison Officers in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Salaries for these positions are funded by state governments and are subject to annual renewal.

Land and Coastal Management

Perhaps the greatest challenge for the ACF over the past twelve months was trying to work with governments, industry and trade unions to develop policies

meeting Aboriginal concerns. We are lobbying for Queensland and Commonwealth governments to carry out a land use plan to be completed before major developments such as the private space port are considered.

In response to pressure from ACF and other conservation organisations, the federal ALP committed itself during the election to evaluate the **Central Arid Region** for possible World Heritage nomination.

The Foundation lobbied the federal government to extend the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park** to include all inshore waters and the reef waters of Torres Strait and to review all shipping routes, pollution safeguards and pilotage legislation to protect the reef.

ACF and other groups worked hard to get **Jervis Bay** protected as a Marine Park and Reserve.

The future of the Conservation Zone, excised from the **Kakadu National Park** to allow for mining and mineral exploration, remains unresolved. ACF is completely opposed to mining within the Park and is campaigning vigorously on the issue. A major submission is being prepared to the Resources Assessment Commission inquiry on Kakadu.

Although protection for **Nullarbor** is an ACF priority, further action is awaiting a report of the policy committee. This will be a major issue in coming years.

A major success was achieved when the Australian government nominated

Shark Bay for World Heritage listing and the boundaries defined by the Commonwealth for the proposed park met most of ACF's recommendations.

The short lived but influential Green-Labor Accord in **Tasmania** brought substantial gains in protecting that state's wilderness. The ACF with other conservation organisations, had a significant role in these wins.

The Foundation shared a major victory with other environment groups when the Victorian government, supported by the Liberal opposition, gazetted a new national park and extended an old one to protect the state's mallee ecosystem.

The CRA proposal for a private coal-fired power station at **Mt Lesueur** in Western Australia, an area of high ecological value and long proposed for a national park, is likely to be rejected following strong campaigning by ACF, unions and other conservation groups. Major increases in energy efficiency obviate the need for

garoos (NACK) and proposed that the Committee be replaced by a national kangaroo management review committee to focus on conservation, land management and animal welfare, including humane population control alternatives.

International Tropical Forests

Considerable progress was made in focussing public attention on the destruction of tropical forests in the Pacific and Southeast Asia and the impact this is having on global and local ecology and on the lives of indigenous people. The World Bank, national governments, development agencies, international logging corporations and importers of rain-forest timber were targeted. ACF gave practical support to indigenous environment groups in the region and launched a campaign to protect the rainforest home of the Penan people in Malaysia. Penan representatives visited Australia during the year to gain support.

Genetic Engineering

ACF adopted a formal policy on genetic engineering at its October 1989 meeting and since then church groups, consumers' associations, animal welfare groups and concerned lawyers have been involved in the campaign for a national system of laws to regulate the experimental release of engineered organisms. The Law Reform Commission shares ACF's views. The Director has been invited to be on the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee.

NATURAL RESOURCES

ACF agreed to participate in the Federal Government's Resource Assessment Commission inquiries into **Kakadu**, and into forest and timber resources.

Paper and Pulp

The Foundation worked hard to move the pulp and paper industry towards sustainable forestry practices based on plantations rather than wood-chipping native forests but with limited short term success. We are having ongoing discussions with ANM and APM about pulp mill proposals including phasing in of plantation resource and setting satisfactory environment standards. ACF secured an election commitment from the Labor Government to phase in non-polluting pulp mill technologies.

ACF and other conservation groups, working with industry and unions, persuaded the newspaper industry to subsidise the export of waste papers while ecologically benign recycling facilities were established in this country.

All ACF offices now purchase recycled paper and have initiated their own recycling programs for paper waste.

Environment Protection

ACF and Greenpeace developed a joint paper advocating the establishment of a Federal Environment Protection Agency to be responsible for setting and implementing national environmental protection standards. The NSW Liberal Government sought ACF's input in establishing its own EPA.

Waste Minimisation

Discussions were held with many corporations concerning waste management, reducing waste at source and recycling. ACF also lobbied both state and federal government to develop waste minimisation strategies.

The Foundation supported the Joint NSW/Victorian Taskforce on Intractable Wastes' recommendation for a high temperature incinerator. However ACF support for the site was conditional on adequate public consultation. Both Greenpeace and ACF supported the Taskforce recommendations on phasing out production of intractable wastes.

Pollution Abatement

Throughout the year, ACF emphasised in all presentations to government and industry, and in campaigning, that pollution must be minimised at its source and that appropriate standards and monitoring methods must be introduced urgently in all three tiers of government. Water quality, particularly in inland waterways, was a major area of concern. The residues from agricultural production also emerged as a significant pollution issue for the ACF during the year.

Tourism

ACF's role in this area is still underdeveloped but a study of the impact of tourism on coastal and marine ecosystems in NSW was initiated. In Queensland, the Foundation participated in the development of the Pacific-Asia



Association's strategy for tourism in Cape York Peninsula and lobbied for a scale and quality of tourism which will protect the natural and cultural values of the area.

Sustainable Land Use

In response to pressure from the Foundation and the National Farmers Federation the Australian Government declared 1990 the beginning of a Decade of Landcare. With the NFF, ACF pressured the Government to increase soil conservation funding, and to raise public and political consciousness about land degradation.

Considerable time was spent researching and writing a book on sustainable agriculture which will be released in 1991.

Two major ACF research projects on sustainable agriculture were initiated: one examines rice production and the horticulture industry in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and the other looks at sustainability on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula and is being conducted jointly with the National Farmers Federation, the United Farmers and Stockowners and the Local Government Association.

ACF continues to be on the national Soil Conservation Advisory Committee where major policy issues can be debated. As well, ACF's input to the Drought Policy Review Committee led to significant shifts in attitude to 'drought' and its role in land degradation.

The ACF plantation strategy to combat salinity in Victoria was a major influence on government moves away from 'engineering solutions'.

Mining

Mining and mineral exploration in heritage areas and environmentally sensitive or rare ecosystems is an ongoing issue for ACF. Mineral sands exploration and mining in Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland caused particular concern during the year and future campaigns will focus on this sector of the mining industry.

Nuclear Cycle

ACF participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency's two-day media conference on nuclear energy held in August in Canberra and presented a case against nuclear energy on environmental and economic grounds.

Trade Unions

ACF and the Australian Railways Union (ARU) launched a major campaign to revitalise and modernise Australia's public transport systems during the year with the joint policy paper *Mobility In A Clean Environment*. With the support of more than 70 trade union and community groups, ACF and ARU also pressured the Commonwealth to set up a Commission of Inquiry into the Very Fast Train proposal and to examine alternative freight and

passenger rail options to reduce greenhouse emissions.

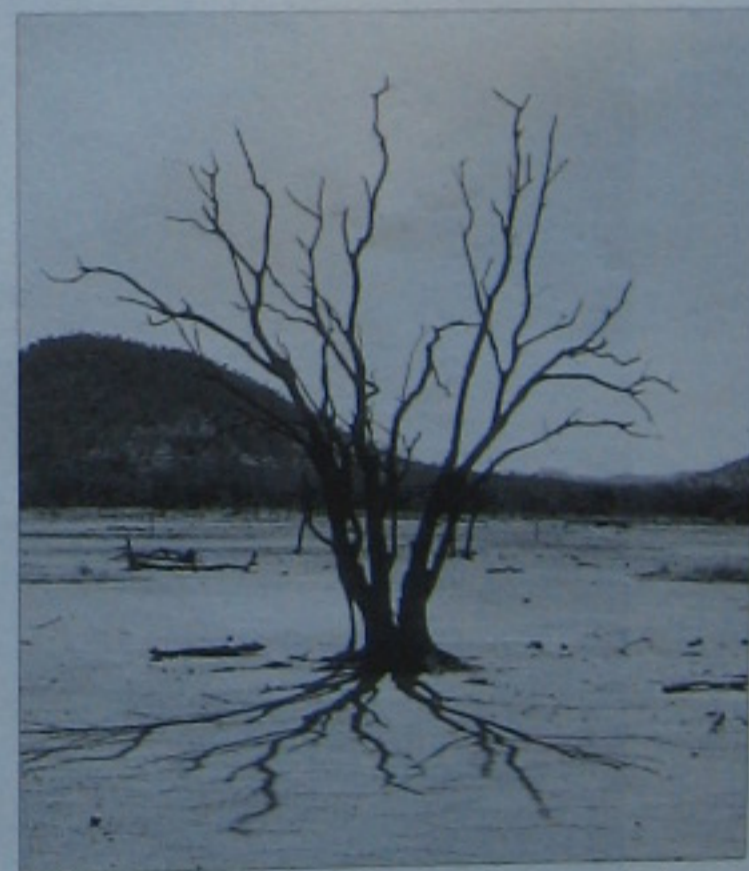
The Foundation also worked with unions on pulp and paper mill guidelines; forestry management; recycling and waste disposal; the impact of pollution, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste on workers and the environment. ACF supported a trade union membership campaign by the Victorian Trades Hall Council and worked to encourage the ACTU leadership to integrate ecological considerations into their economic strategies.

ACF addressed workshops on the future of the electricity industry organised by the Trade Union Training Authority.

GLOBAL CHANGE

Greenhouse and Ozone Depletion

ACF's Ozone Project was one of the year's great achievements. In a video



conference on World Environment Day, June 5, students from each state devised a Young People's Declaration on Protecting Ozone and elected nine of their Project colleagues to present the document to the Montreal Protocol renegotiations in London.

Seventeen year old Susannah Begg set an international precedent by addressing the international gathering of Ministers from the rostrum. After the final meeting, the young Australians presented each international delegate with a white rose with a message which read 'Please help to protect our future'.

Many of the young people who participated in the Ozone Project were instrumental in establishing the Environment Youth Alliance which is now serviced by the ACF and EYA volunteers.

The Global Change Program worked on energy efficiency, renewable energy, public transport, diversification of industry, urban planning and design, rural practices contributing to greenhouse gas emissions, and the phaseout of ozone

depleting substances.

The first research report, *Greenhouse Abatement Policies for Australia: The contribution that Australian industry, science and technology can make in reducing the Greenhouse Effect*, was published this year. Other briefing papers were also produced.

Political and Social Change

The Foundation worked with dozens of community groups, institutions, schools, unions, professional associations, industry organisations and aid agencies to lead Australians towards more energy efficient and ecologically sustainable practices to reduce the emission of greenhouse and ozone depleting gases.

The Director and staff also briefed politicians, union and industry leaders and department heads all over the country about the implications of climate change. This activity reaped rewards in October when the Commonwealth and some states adopted interim planning targets to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 20% by the year 2005.

ACF re-assessed its policy on global and national population growth during the year. As an interim policy, Council adopted the Executive Director's paper published as *Damage Control The No. 1 Priority* in The Australian, June 1, 1990.

RESEARCH & POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Research undertaken by staff, paid consultants and by appropriately skilled volunteers is fundamental to all ACF policy development, lobbying and activism.

The most significant research project for the past twelve months was the joint ACF, Greenpeace (Australia), World Wide Fund for Nature, and Wilderness Society submission to the Federal Government's Ecologically Sustainable Development process. This document integrates both economic and ecological imperatives and outlines the principles which ACF believes must underpin all development in Australia.

Other research programs are outlined in the body of this report.

STATE CAMPAIGNS

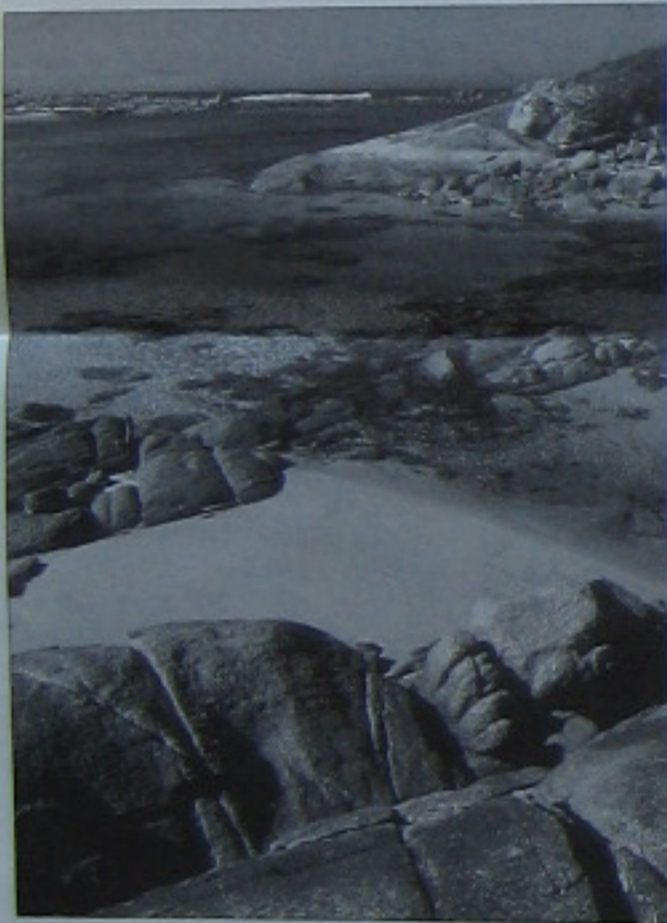
In all states and territories, ACF members and staff initiated or participated in action groups campaigning on specific local issues and worked consistently to increase the sensitivity of all sectors of society to ecological concerns.

In many cases, ACF co-operated with other environment organisations, unions or community groups to effect change through collective action at the local level.

Queensland ACF and other conservation organisations set a significant precedent in December by running the Green Challenge election campaign. Volunteers distributed 80,000 Green Challenge leaflets in 15 marginal electorates and contributed to the defeat of the National Party Government. This campaign was the model for the ACF/TWS 1990 federal election strategy.

State campaign groups include Atmosphere Action Group (NSW); Cape York Peninsula Campaign Group (Vic); Children For Conservation (Vic); Energy Action Group (WA); Environment Youth Alliance (all states and ACT); Forest Campaign Group (NSW); Mallee Protection Campaign Group (SA); Mining in National Parks Action Group (WA); Mt Lesueur Campaign Group (WA); Save The Hinterland (Goldcoast) (Qld); Shark Bay Action Group (WA); Sustainable Canberra Action Group (ACT); Wilpena Pound Action Group (SA); Women For The Environment (SA).

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Far left: Madfish Bay, William Bay National Park, Western Australia. By Simon Neville.
Bottom: Red Kangaroos, New South Wales. Courtesy of The AGE.
Top: Brown Barrell old growth forest, Coolangubra, south-east New South Wales. By Wayne Lawler.
Above: Land degradation, northern Western Australia. By Rick Davies.
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and practices that preserve the ecological integrity of native forests. Regrettably there is still a long way to go before ACF can relax its efforts on this issue given recent decisions in south-east NSW, Tasmania and Victoria.

Policy papers on the management of Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine resources are being prepared and this will be translated into action in the coming year.

The Foundation also worked with Aboriginal groups throughout Australia to learn about traditional land management practices and develop appropriate management strategies for Aboriginal lands.

Protected Areas

Under the Forward Plan, ACF is committed to ensuring that areas of World Heritage, National Park and National Estate significance are protected and managed according to ecologically sound principles. Kakadu, Shark Bay, Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic Islands, the Great Sandy Region including Fraser Island, Cape York Peninsula, and the Nullarbor were identified as priority areas to be fully protected.

ACF lobbied Antarctic Treaty nations to support the Australian/French initiative to oppose the Convention for the Regulations of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activity (CRAMRA) and have Antarctica declared a World Park.

Land speculation through freehold conversions, mineral exploration, tourist development and the proposed private space port still threaten the natural and cultural values of **Cape York Peninsula**. Here ACF is working with Aboriginal communities to protect the conservation values of the area as well as



any new power stations in the foreseeable future.

The ACF is also campaigning vigorously against the development of inappropriate tourist facilities at **Wilpena Pound** in the Flinders Ranges.

Native Wildlife Conservation

ACF resigned its membership of the National Advisory Committee on Kan-