



# CONSERVATION NEWS

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# ELECTION 1990

## A perfect outcome for environment

### DIRECTOR'S REPORT

by Phillip Toyne

The most difficult and close Federal election is now behind us. The Labor Government has been narrowly returned, on Democrat and Green preferences. Ted Mack is elected as an Independent.

In terms of the environment, this is a perfect outcome. The Coalition, with policies which were inferior across a range of issues has been defeated. The Democrats, with the best environment policies, have gained a huge increase in votes, picking up most of the swing away from the ALP. The Government has just made it back, knowing that the environment was a key factor.

There are several comments to make about this very successful campaign.

Firstly, your elected ACF Council voted by a large majority to endorse Democrats (or Greens) followed by Labor. This followed an exhaustive evaluation of the

policies, positions and records of the Parties, and their answers to 93 propositions put to them in a questionnaire. Critical differences between the Coalition and Labor became obvious in areas such as uranium mining, protection of national parks, national estate and world heritage areas. Nowhere was this clearer than over the protection of Kakadu, where the Coalition supported an immediate start to mining at Coronation Hill, in Stage 3 of Kakadu National Park. They supported the exploration and mining of the area previously known as the 'conservation zone'. This area was, amidst much controversy, returned to the Park by the Federal Government late last year. The Coalition also favored mineral evaluation of Stage 2 of Kakadu, which is already listed as World Heritage, adding that they did not intend to permit mining in the area, after this evaluation was completed. Finally, they opposed Aboriginal ownership of Uluru National Park and would transfer control of it

and Kakadu from ANPWS to the NT Government.

With these, and many other gaps between the parties, I believe the decision of ACF Council to reject the Coalition's position was somewhat inevitable.

The Foundation was then left with the decision as to whether it should take the extra step of endorsing particular parties. This is a major controversy which we must debate and resolve. Personally, I doubt whether it is an appropriate or justified position for an environmental lobby to assume. I acknowledge that this 'high risk - high benefit' strategy has worked. However, it leaves the Foundation open to the obvious accusation that we are locked into a party alignment.

Of course, the best solution is to give high priority to the 'greening' of the Coalition. If they can be encouraged to substantially overhaul their policies, then the pressure to endorse alternative parties will fall away. I am determined to put considerable effort into this task. It is depressing to hear some spokespeople for the Opposition continuing to deny that the environment was a significant election issue or that their environment policies were inadequate.

Finally, I am proud of the outstanding work of ACF and TWS staff and volunteers in this campaign. Hundreds of hours were spent on preparing ballots, election broadsheets, leafleting, and staffing polling booths. The keen willingness to put so much effort into this campaign is certainly one of the great strengths of both ACF and TWS.

For those who contributed their time, talent or money, may I offer you my thanks. □



Phillip Toyne and Alistair Graham launch joint ACF/TWS environment campaign. □ Photo: Janusz Molinski

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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-racist language.

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# Dam project poses crucial test for Goss Government

The Queensland Electricity Commission (QEC) is planning to build a hydro-electric scheme in north Queensland, by damming the Tully River and flooding 1,400 ha of the Wet Tropics World Heritage area.

Plans for the \$600 million Tully-Millstream Hydro-Electric Scheme have been floating around Queensland Government Departments for some time, but were never seriously considered until the region was listed as World Heritage, in late 1988. Bob Katter, the Minister for Mines and Energy at the time, then deemed the Scheme essential to meet Queensland's rising energy requirements. The Scheme would increase the State's energy supply by 550 megawatts.

ACF believes that Queensland's increased energy demand is an invention of the QEC. For many years it has been argued and demonstrated that energy conservation is cheaper than building new power production schemes. Recent Victorian studies show that by spending 10 per cent of the dam's cost on energy conservation four times the electricity the dam could produce would be saved.

A recent report prepared for the Federal Department of Environment says that 'the cost of making the investments to increase efficiency is about one-third the marginal cost of providing additional supplies.' This means that every \$5 spent on energy efficiency removes the need for spending \$15 on new supplies. (It also saves a tonne of carbon dioxide).

The QEC were forced to decrease their estimates of demand for power in the late 1980s. The forecasted increases in demand for 1983-87 were over twice the actual increases, while the 1989 maximum demand was actually 1,370 mw less than installed capacity of 5093 mw.

Conservationists find the QEC feasibility study for the scheme incredible. So far, it is the only study released to the public, and was meant to address the environmental impact of the project. Presuming it to be a *fait accompli*, the QEC has not assessed any alternatives. The report does not include appropriate ecological sur-



White water on the Tully River. The scheme would reduce river capacity, as well as seriously endangering a number of already rare species.

□ Photo: Rowan Kegan

veys, or consider whether the scheme is compatible with World Heritage values - which it is not.

Located in the wild and remote mountains between Ravenshoe and Tully, the scheme would reduce many creeks and rivers to a fifth of their normal flow, thus seriously impairing recreational and scenic values of the area. White-water rafting would be out! But so would many of the northern Yellow-bellied Gliders, the vertebrate most at risk from the flooding; and nobody really knows the effect it would have on the tiny Atherton Antechinus. When doing their research the QEC did not realise this creature lived in trees, so based its data on a trapping programme for terrestrial animals. The Brush-tailed Bettong is also at risk, and no adequate survey has been carried out for reptiles and frogs in the area. Conservationists believe that failure to find several rare or endangered species likely to occur in the affected area, may simply represent a failure to conduct ap-

propriate surveys.

The Goss Government was elected to office promising to defer a final decision on the scheme until energy conservation options were fully considered. However, some members of the Government disagree with this delay. Ken Vaughan, State Minister for Resource Industries announced in December that the scheme would proceed. He faces opposition from his colleague, Pat Comben, Minister for Environment and Heritage, who feels further study should be done on the environmental viability of the project.

Although federal intervention has been sought by conservationists, in July last year Senator Graham Richardson, Federal Minister of Environment, publicly stated that it was for the Queensland Government to determine its own power requirements. Queensland is the only state which has never held a public inquiry into the power industry. Senator Richardson has since received over 500 letters opposing the scheme, which is now attracting lively media coverage.

Conservationists are seeking a complete and credible ecological survey of the area, and a comprehensive and independent energy policy for the State, based on least cost planning, before the scheme is considered. In any instance, they adamantly oppose the flooding of World Heritage.

Like the Franklin Dam in Tasmania, the Tully-Millstream Hydro-Electric Scheme must not proceed. Write a letter opposing it to Wayne Goss, Premier of Queensland, Ken Vaughan, Minister for Resource Industries (both c/- Parliament House, Brisbane, 4000) and Senator Graham Richardson, Federal Minister of Environment (c/- Parliament House, Canberra, ACT, 2600). □

• The May issue of Conservation News will include a comprehensive report on the *Greenhouse Energy Strategy: Sustainable Energy Development for Australia* prepared for the Department of Environment by Deni Greene.

## TRAVELLING UP THE COUNTRY

Since her appointment last July, Jo Willmot, ACF's Aboriginal consultant has spent most of her time 'on the road'. Here is her report of consultations with Aboriginal community organisations, environment groups and government agencies, from the ACF office in Adelaide to Cape York Peninsula.

### CENTRAL AUSTRALIA SOME ABORIGINAL CONCERNS

In the Centre I had lengthy discussions with the Central Land Council (CLC), Pitjantjatjara Council, Tangentyere Council and the Arid Lands Environment Centre. The CLC was very supportive of the interest ACF was showing in local initiatives. They showed me a recently purchased pastoral lease that was badly degraded. This lease is also under claim by the traditional owners. It was easy to see their concern about further degradation. They spoke of the impact of camels and other feral animals. They were also concerned that the pastoral leases should benefit the whole community and not just the pastoral companies and their caretaker managers. Other leases are now attended by small family groups. I also met with

CSIRO and Conservation Commission of NT (CCNT) officers who are working with Aboriginal communities on environmental issues. These include the re-introduction of endangered species, such as the Mala (Bilby), and the use of fire in land management.

This trip highlights the issue of Aboriginal people regaining land which is badly degraded and being expected to work such lands as a viable economic base (with diminishing government support). Aboriginal people do not want to be forever beholden to the whims of federal and state governments. They want to be independent from government handouts. They want to live in a more dignified manner with a reasonable existence and a more sustainable future.

The CLC's Charlie Carter says that its Land Management Section is doing all it can to achieve these ends, but they are also caught up in the bureaucratic whirl of government funding. Such funding is on an annual basis whereas sustainable land use policies need to take into account longer term environmental and traditional Aboriginal perspectives.

Perhaps Aboriginal people should develop a working relationship with environment groups similar to that between the ACF and the National Farmers Federation (NFF) in the National Land Management Programme. Then funding policies may be more in line with the wishes and initiatives of Aboriginal communities. There needs to be a review of all policies relating to Aboriginal people and land. Then there can be a real start to community control and self determination.

In Central Australia, the CSIRO's Barney Foran and Mark Stafford-Smith are working with Aboriginal communities and



The Mala - recently reintroduced into the Tanami Desert.

are keen to strengthen their involvement. Ken Johnson from the NT Conservation Commission spoke with me about the re-introduction of the Mala in the Tanami Desert with the Walpiri people. I also spoke with botanist Peter Latz who grew up with the Aranda people at Hermannsburg. His long standing relationship with these people enables him to see their plight. Peter believes they miss out on a lot of funding because they do not "fit the criteria" and because of the "white backlash" against the land rights movement.

### TOP END CONSERVATION MEASURES

In Darwin I met with Northern Lands Council people, including Director John Ah Kit and Andrew Johnson. Andrew organised a trip out of Kakadu to look at the Mimosas eradication project at Oenpelli. The local Aboriginal Community run this project to counter the damage to the local flora and fauna. CSIRO are also working there. At Kakadu I spoke with the Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service officers about the Aboriginal ranger programme. They said that Aboriginal people want to do more than just look after tourists and clean up after them.

Driving back to Darwin, Andrew and I discussed land degradation and the impact of the buffalo. Some see water buffalo as a

## New RLO's - a welcome addition to landcare team

ACF has appointed two new Rural Liaison Officers, as part of ACF's endeavour to establish a national team dealing with issues of landcare. Jill Reading was appointed RLO in WA late last year. Mark Wilkins has recently been appointed in SA.

The primary purpose of the position is to liaise with rural landholders and farmer organisations on land degradation issues, as well as establishing a network of rural environmentalists in each State.

Before joining ACF, Jill's environmental conscience was reinforced by a proposal for an aluminium smelter in her vicinity. Last year, she was elected to the Harvey Shire Council, on an environmental platform, and believes that "grass roots" government is an area where greens can have a powerful and positive influence.



Mark has experience as an Environment Officer at Wollongong University and in landscaping and bush regeneration. He is currently studying for a Diploma of Natural Resources.

Initially, as RLO, he will focus on the Eyre Peninsula - considered one of the most degraded areas in Australia, as well as being enormously important in terms of SA's Agricultural Production. □

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menace, but others regard it as a valuable food source, which has been around for 150 years.

### CAPE YORK

At Coon on Cape York Peninsula, I attended a meeting of the local Aboriginal community with representatives of The Wilderness Society. This two day event focussed on the possible development of the Cape for a space base. The meeting was 'gaterashed' by some local graziers who took part in the lively debate. Aboriginal people felt that they were not being informed about plans or decisions until the last minute. The people on the Cape were very happy that ACF had employed an Aboriginal consultant to liaise on behalf of Aboriginal people and saw this as a step in the right direction.

I then bussed it back to Darwin and drove down for the ceremonial handover of the Nitmuluk Aboriginal Land title. These

people were also introduced to the ACF and its concern for conservation and support for Aboriginal people on their own land.

### BACK TO THE CENTRE

It is increasingly clear that many Aboriginal communities are concerned about degraded land. So Phillip Toyne, ACF Director, asked Jane Elix, ACF's Natural Resources Co-ordinator, to work with me on this issue.

Jane and I travelled to Central Australia in January to follow up discussions about Aboriginal use of the land. Discussions are also continuing about the possibility of having a conference of Aboriginal groups in the area of pastoral land and environmental issues.

At the same time ACF is being asked to examine its own role in assisting management on Aboriginal land, its present contribution and commitment for the future. □

**REN, ACF's Rural Environment Network newsletter will no longer be posted out as a separate publication. Instead, we will be boosting our coverage of landcare issues in Conservation News. This will ensure that all ACF members are well informed about rural conservation issues.**

## Talking the unions green

The greening of Australia's union movement is the prime objective of ACF's Trade Union Liaison Officer, Jonric Ridley. In the four months since this position was established Jonric has concentrated on establishing constructive dialogue between the ACF and Federal and State (NSW/Victorian) union officials, and representatives from State Trades and Labour Councils and the ACTU.

Having made contact with a wide range of unions, Jonric recognises that more work needs to be done to establish strong relations between the trade union and environment movements. Although the unions contacted are generally receptive, a number of legitimate concerns have been raised, including jobs and the need for more action on urban-industrial environmental issues, such as pollution, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste. The ACF is tackling these concerns, and is currently working in the following areas:

- preparing an ACF presentation for the first formal meeting of the ACTU Environment and Sustainable Development Sub-committee in April.
- conducting ongoing discussions with unions (primarily the timber workers and pulp and paper workers) with a view to promoting the long-term resolution of the forest industry conflict.
- discussing with building industry unions a phase-out act for organochlorine pesticides, and rehabilitation of disused sites contaminated with industrial waste.
- working with local unions on issues raised by the Latrobe Valley Waste Water Review Panel preliminary report.
- working with public transport unions to promote a coordinated national freight and passenger rail system.

For more information on ACF's relations with the union movement contact Jonric Ridley, at ACF's Melbourne Office. □



Building an enclosure to protect the Mala.

## NSW Pulp & Paper report – 'environmental vandalism'

Conservationists have described the NSW Pulp and Paper Industry Task Force Report, released late last year, as environmental vandalism. An earlier NSW Government identified the pulp and paper industry as one of the fourteen major industries with the potential to drive the State's economy. The industry has since responded with a set of ambitious proposals to promote expansion on a grand scale.

The Industry Report recommendations focus on construction of two world-scale export-oriented bleached hardwood kraft pulp (BHKP) mills, to take advantage of a perceived market niche. These mills would consume up to 3.6 million tonnes of wood per annum. Industry is assuming virtually unlimited access to native forests, both public and private, since this amount is not currently available from plantations. ACF anticipates this strategy to be based on phasing out the existing woodchip export licences and not on providing resource that is additional to the amount exported. Even

so, ACF does not believe there is sufficient resource to support long-term exploitation for world-scale mills, while also maintaining protection of old growth eucalypt forests.

Sue Salmon, ACF's NSW Campaign Officer prepared a submission in February this year on the Industry Report within the context of achieving ecological sustainability. In the submission she emphasised that ACF's primary concern was for scientific assessment of the environmental significance of the forest ecosystem. The submission also called for a total integration of all components of the pulp and paper products industry, such as forestry and plantations; wood processing; forest product imports and exports; consumption and reuse of paper, paper products, and recycling.

The report ignores non-wood values, the relevance of plantations, regional impacts in terms of diseconomies through pollution and disruption, trends to eco-friendly pap-

per and recognition of the importance of recycled fibre; and lastly, the development of zero-discharge technology overseas.

ACF sees the primary focus for industry as an import replacement strategy and the development of smaller, regional mills and integrated recycling centres, utilising waste paper, plantation thinnings and non-wood feedstocks.

A glaring omission in the Report is the failure to address the critical environmental consequences of its recommendations. ACF has stressed that the proposals will have significant impact – particularly on native forests – and must be subject to the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

ACF's NSW Office has requested meetings between State Parliamentarians and environment groups to discuss the ramifications of the Task Force Report before any proposals go to Cabinet for decision.

Members are asked to write to Nick Greiner, NSW Premier, Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000, requesting that the Government develop a separate draft pulp and paper strategy and make it available for public comment.

by Bridgett Dowsett  
ACF, Sydney

### Election 1990

## Conservationists conduct winning campaign

Conservationists can claim much of the glory from the ALP victory in the recent Federal Election. The success of the "Vote for the Environment" campaign, launched by the ACF and The Wilderness Society, is clearly indicated in the analysis of the election results.

Firstly, the issue of environmental protection was increased dramatically over the period of the election. An opinion poll commissioned by the ACF just prior to the election showed 81 per cent of voters rated the environment as an important issue – one which would decide their vote. Opinion polls also showed a dramatic shift on the question of which party would best handle the environment, with an increasing ac-

knowledge of the Democrats position and a drop in support for the Coalition on the issue.

Secondly, when it came to polling day, the analysis showed that in the nine electorates targeted by ACF and TWS, (Deakin and La Trobe, in Victoria, St George, Phillip and Eden-Monaro, in NSW, Fisher and Morton, in Queensland and Franklin in Tasmania) the campaign added 2.5 per cent to the Democrat and Independent vote and increased the proportion of their preferences to the ALP to 70 per cent compared to a national average of 60 per cent and a national figure of 55 per cent at the 1987 election. This was a crucial factor in the re-election of the ALP.

As well Democrats or Greens were elected to the Senate in every state.

In the nine seats where ACF distributed 'How to Vote Cards', approximately 38 per cent of Democrat voters followed our "Vote for the Environment" ticket and the swing away from the ALP on a two-party preferred basis was about 1 per cent less in these 9 seats than in the rest of Australia. It was also 2–2.5 per cent less than what occurred in surrounding seats.

The success of the campaign is verified by both the Prime Minister, Bob Hawke and the new Leader of the Democrats, Michael Macklin, declaring the environment vote as highly significant in establishing the outcome of this election.

by Peter Allan  
Organiser of ACF Election Campaign

## Victoria's arid wilderness close to full protection

Victoria's largest wilderness areas and almost all the unspoiled tracts of Mallee bushland, renowned for their international significance, are close to being fully protected in new and extended national parks and conservation reserves.

On 22nd March the State Government announced its intention to support the Land Conservation Council's Final Recommendations for the Mallee. In some important areas it will even improve upon them. Victoria's major conservation groups have welcomed the proposal and are now lobbying the State Opposition to support the legislation in Parliament, when next it meets.

The measures announced by the Government include the creation of the Murray-Sunset National Park. At 602,520 hectares this will be Victoria's second largest National Park. A further 220,000 hectares will be added to other Mallee parks, including the Wyperfeld National Park. Stock grazing will be phased out from conservation areas, particularly National Parks, and most significantly broombush harvesting will cease on public land by the end of June 1991. Broombush harvesting is seen by conservationists to be the greatest current threat to wilderness values on Mallee public land. Conservationists are hopeful that areas in the Big Desert, previously ear-marked for broombush harvesting will now be added to the parks, sometime in the near future. The Government also stated that it would investigate methods of providing adequate water flows to Wyperfeld National Park from the Wimmera River.



Mallee scrubland in Victoria's north-west. □ Photo: David Tait

The government's proposals and ensuing legislation deserve strong support. The only fly in the ointment is whether the Opposition will support the legislation. Please help. Write to Alan Brown, the Leader of the Opposition, Geoff Colman, the Shadow Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands, and your local Member of Parliament. Urge them to support the new parks and particularly the phase out of broombush harvesting. Write also to John Cain, Premier of Victoria, and Kay Setches, Victorian Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands, congratulating them on the Government's park proposal.

by Rod Waterman  
The Wilderness Society

## Little light and no flair in SA Planning Review

The SA Government has announced that 1990 heralds the start of an intense two year period of statewide review of nature conservation, metropolitan and regional planning and revision of the City of Adelaide Plan.

All three of these studies should be integrated, environmentally driven, stimulated by a public vision for the future of SA, and facilitated by progressive experts in eco-social planning, the economics of natural resource accounting and environmental legislation. But they won't be.

In mid-March, the Premier of SA, John Bannon, officially launched the State Planning Review. It is to be headed by a Steering Committee of three men: Brian Hayes QC, an environmental lawyer, Dr Stephen Hamnett, Director of Planning at SA Institute of Technology and Paul Edwards of the SA Housing Trust – all eminently suitable for the task but the gender bias is cause for social concern. Also notably absent on

the committee is an environmental expert – a fact which conservationists find most disconcerting.

At the last SA election the Bannon Government promised to provide a "greener" future – a visionary time filled with "light and flair". Instead, it appears to be treading the same blinkered path as before.

The Premier seems to have missed the fact that the world is in the grip of an enormous environmental upheaval. Unprecedented, globally responsible decisions regarding the production and use of CFCs and energy, the conservation and management of all natural resources (both renewable and non-renewable), and the protection of bio-diversity must affect all aspects of planning in the State over the next decade.

Staff in ACF's SA office are committed to maximising this unique opportunity offered by the State Government to set the

agenda in planning for environmental change. However, with a Government which feels that environmental issues belong only to 'lobby groups', such as the ACF, conservationists feel distinctly handicapped. Our Government has yet to learn that the environment belongs to no-one, but responsibility for its condition belongs to everyone.

You can help. Write to the Premier, John Bannon, State Administration Centre, Victoria Square, Adelaide, 5000 and to the Editor, *The Advertiser*, King William Street, Adelaide, 5000, urging the State Government to immediately appoint an environmental consultant to the State Planning Review Steering Committee, and to recognise the central role of the environment in the integrated planning of South Australia's future.

by Jacqui Gillen  
SA Campaign Officer

## A chance for the rainforests of Papua New Guinea

**P**apua New Guinea has one of the largest remaining areas of tropical forest in the Asia/Pacific region. The nation is renowned as one of the world's great storehouses of biodiversity.

Of PNG's total area of 46.2 million hectares some 78 per cent is covered by forest. These contain more than 11,000 species of plants. Many are unique to PNG, including 36 species of the country's famous birds of paradise.

Recognizing the outstanding conservation values of the forests and the economic worth of the timber they contain, in 1988 the PNG Government requested the preparation of a Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP).

The forestry sector in PNG is in a mess. The report of the PNG Government's Commission of Inquiry into Forestry was an indictment of the entire industry.

In 1989, Commissioner Mr Justice Barnett reported that 'current logging practices are extremely and unnecessarily damaging to the environment and to future timber harvests'. The Judge said that, with only one exception, 'all logging operations inspected could be described as "rip-out" operations. Virtually no regard is paid to the requirement to preserve the timber industry in the forest being logged.'

In addition to hopelessly inadequate supervision of logging practices, Mr Justice Barnett found that corruption was rife

throughout the industry, leading him to say that it was "out of control".

The TFAP for the conservation and management of PNG's forests has recently been completed by a World Bank team. The report includes proposals to create a series of nature reserves and World Heritage areas and to reduce the rate of logging by 40 per cent.

The TFAP has been welcomed by the PNG Government. The Government believes that '... it could lead to major, vitally needed reforms'. However, the PNG Government has urged the strengthening of what it perceives as "weaknesses" in the area of conservation management.

The PNG Government has called for

changes to the Plan to better address the shortcomings. These include:

- The establishment of a national registration system for the ownership of customary land. As some 97 per cent of PNG is customary land, the absence of such a system strongly encourages short-term exploitation. Uncertainty of tenure, the PNG Government says, 'contributes very strongly to the existing cut-out-and-get-out mentality of investors in the forest sector and ... creates grave difficulties for the establishment of any conservation areas'.

- The proposed rapid appraisal of forest resources be expanded to include assessment of ecological and conservation aspects rather than just timber values.

- The list of proposed reserves be expanded to ensure a representative system of protected areas.

Non-government organisations (NGOs) in PNG say that any strategy must acknowledge the basic fact that land ownership remains overwhelmingly with traditional owners. Every phase of the development of the strategy - from survey, through project formulation to negotiation of agreements - must then be undertaken in consultation with landholders.

If these concerns and the PNG Government's recommendations are incorporated in the final TFAP Action Programme, then it will deserve the support of the international community.

Australia must play its part in this process. PNG would benefit from the provision of Australian logistic and technical assistance for rainforest conservation. As the largest aid donor to PNG, Australia has a responsibility to help our nearest neighbour protect its outstanding natural resources.

Australian environment and overseas aid groups have called on the Australian Government to establish a Tropical Forests Conservation Programme within the framework of the existing international Environmental Assistance programme.



SBLC logging yard in West New Britain (PNG).

The groups urged the Australian government to provide substantial additional funds to be made available for the implementation of selected projects under the PNG TFAP as a first stage of the Tropical Forests Conservation Programme.

Australian assistance should focus on projects directed at conservation of PNG's tropical forests in close cooperation with the traditional landholders. This means that Australia should offer assistance in such areas as:

- a rapid appraisal of areas of conservation significance, with the objective of identifying a fully representative system of parks and reserves totalling no less than 20 per cent of the forested area of PNG.

- linking existing landholder organisations, assisting with the formation of new groups, and helping to establish regional and national co-ordinating bodies. This would be aimed at developing an integrated network of landholder organisations able to competently represent the interests of landholders in negotiations with government.

- funding pilot protected areas projects, and trial alternative approaches, appropriate to the different cultural and natural environments of PNG, to the problem of protected area management.

- strengthening the capacity of PNG non-government environment groups to work with landholder groups and government

agencies, and to undertake the task of raising community awareness of conservation values.

- establish and financially support a national trust fund to help landholder groups develop sustainable village-based development enterprises which are less environmentally destructive than commercial logging.

Australian assistance should be contingent on a commitment from the PNG Government that the tropical forest conservation programme will be designed and implemented in close co-operation with landholders and PNG non-government organisations.

The opportunity to achieve proper conservation and management of PNG's forests is fast disappearing.

As South East Asia's forests are logged out, timber export volumes from countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia will fall. This will result in increased demands being made on PNG's forests.

Without help to strengthen its conservation and forestry sectors, the PNG Government will be unable to prevent its magnificent forests and the myriad life forms they contain being all but destroyed, as has occurred in Thailand.

by Michael McGrath

Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA)

& Michael Rao

World Wide Fund for Nature - Australia (WWF)



Site of a village in the Kuldargi area, New Britain, PNG, razed by Sletton Bay Lumber Company (SBLC) for logging in the area. Unaware of any official avenue of redress, no complaint was lodged by the villagers. The Company is owned by Nishio-Awai, a multinational Japanese logging company, which owns the largest logging concessions in PNG. The TFAP cites the need for a national registration system of land ownership which would halt exploitation of traditional landowners.

Photos by Brendan Condon, BWIU Environment Committee

## NEW BOOKS

You've heard his lecture. Now buy his book. David Suzuki's new book, *Inventing the Future* is among the titles available this month from Conservation Books. To order this or other books on conservation and related issues, please contact Gary Wardrope, Conservation Books Co-ordinator, at ACF's Melbourne office, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, Vic, 3065, tel: (03) 416 1455, (toll free (008) 338 928). If possible, include the author and publisher in your request.

# INVENTING THE FUTURE

REFLECTIONS ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND NATURE

DAVID SUZUKI

*Inventing The Future. Reflections on Science Technology & Nature*

D. Suzuki: A & U, 1990, \$16.95

Suzuki's first collection of critical essays in which he questions the limits of scientific knowledge for the sake of our environment and quality of life. The book is dedicated to the aboriginal peoples of the world whom Suzuki believes have much to teach us about living in harmony with our environment.

*Flora of South-Eastern Queensland, Vol. 3*  
T. Stanley & E. Ross: QDPI, 1989.  
532pp, \$40.00

The final volume in this series contains all the species of monocotyledons plus all the species of the Gymnospermae known to occur in south-eastern Queensland. It also features a complete index of scientific name and common names for the three volumes. This book is a must for botanical enthusiasts.

*Regreening Australia, Caring for Young Trees, Vol. 2*

N. Oates: CSIRO, 1990, 61pp, paperback, \$9.95

This follows the popular first volume. Described here a selection of

gadgets, equipment and machinery used to help your trees - from hand tools to large mechanical planters, from watering systems and tree guards to fencing, digging and mulching materials; this is a useful source of information, even to the reference list at the end of the book.

*Bicycle Tours of Southeastern Australia*  
J. Thorn: Kangaroo, 1989, 120pp, paperback, \$9.95

Some say cycling is the best way to see and enjoy a place. The book describes routes for long distance rides of one or two weeks' duration, as well as detailed route guides for ten hour rides, noting points of interest, campsites and other accommodation, shops and facilities.

*The Yarra Book. An Urban Wildlife Guide*  
G. Waterman et al: MMBW, 1988, 65pp, paperback, \$3.95

A useful and colorful guide that will enable identification of over 120 animals and plants seen along the Yarra River.



## DON'T FORGET ...

### Australian Tropical Series

C & D Frith: *Tropical Australia Graphics, 1985-1988*.

Titles available: Birds; Butterflies; Reptiles and Frogs; Reef Life; and Rainforest Life; each 70pp, PS11.95.

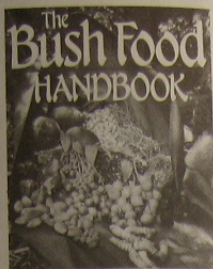
Don't miss out on this excellent series depicting the animal and plant life of Australia's north. They include many vivid colour photographs and accompanying informative text.

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.

Discounts do not apply to other ACF products.

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

ORDERS	VIC	NSW/ACT/SA	QLD	NT/WA	TAS
Up to \$5.00	\$1.60	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Over \$5.00 up to \$50	4.00	5.30	5.90	6.90	4.50
Over \$50 up to \$100	4.40	6.80	8.40	10.40	5.00
Over \$100	6.80	15.80	23.00	30.00	9.20



### The Bushfood Handbook

V. Cherikoff & J. Isaacs, *Ti Tree, 1989*, 208pp, \$39.95

A comprehensive text which explains how to gather, grow, process and cook Australian wild foods, with a suggestion that we do not forage the wild plants out of existence. Also included is a section detailing a method to create your own backyard foraging patch.

Among the many recipes given are some from leading chefs encouraging a unique Australian cuisine. There are also chapters on bush survival and a regional listing of food species.

### Flower Power

In the Australian Bush and Garden

J. Taylor: Kangaroo, 1989, 80pp, \$29.95

An introduction to some of the fascinating inter-relationships between insects and plants. □

## WATCHING BRIEF

WATCHING BRIEF is Australia's only national current affairs programme covering peace and the environment. For one hour a week on over thirty public radio stations around Australia, WATCHING BRIEF examines the issues, the campaigns and the political context of the conservation movement.

If you are concerned about the environment, tune in to WATCHING BRIEF.

## BROADCAST TIMES

Canberra Sydney	2XXX 2SER-FM	Thur 10.00am Tues 1.00pm Fri 9.30pm(2/3)
Albury/Wodonga	2REM-FM	Fri 12.00pm Sun 12.00pm(r)
Bathurst	2MCE-FM	Sun 6.00pm
Bellingen	2BBB-FM	Tues 12.15pm Fri 6.00pm(r)
Lismore	2NCR-FM	Tues 2.00-4.00pm* Wed 2.30-3.00pm
Moruya Newcastle	2EAR-FM 2NUR-FM	Tues 12.30pm(1) Tues 9.00pm(r) Thur 8.30pm(1)
Taree	2BOB-FM	Fri 1.30pm(2) check local guide
Wagga Wagga Melbourne	2AAA-FM 3RR-FM 3CR	Mon 5.00pm(live) Mon 7.00am(1) Mon 5.30pm(2)
Ballarat Bendigo/Castlemaine	3BBB-FM 3CCC-FM	Fri 10.00am(1) Fri 10.30am(2)
Inverloch Melton	3MPM-FM 3RIM-FM	Wed 6.00-8.00pm* Sun 9.00am Wed 9.00pm(r) Fri 12.30pm
Morwell Portland	3GCR-FM 3RPC-FM	Tues 1.00-2.00pm*(1) Fri 4.00-5.00pm*(2)
Adelaide	5MMM-FM	Mon 6.30-8.00pm* Sun 12.00-2.00pm* Fri 12.00pm
Mt Gambier Perth	5UV 5GTR-FM 6NR	Thur 3.00pm check local guide Fri 11.30am
Darwin	100FM 8TOP-FM	check local guide Mon 8.30am Thur 6.00pm* Sun 9.00am*
Alice Springs	8KIN-FM 8CCC-FM	Sun 2.00pm Sun 7.00-9.00pm*
Hobart Launceston	7THE-FM 7LTN-FM	PMO Tues 9.00am(1) Wed 9.00am(2)
Brisbane Townsville	4ZZF-FM 4TTF-FM	PMO Mon 9.00-9.30pm*(1) Thur 3.00-3.30pm(2)

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

## Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

# Europe sets the pace in greenhouse gas reductions

Industrialized nations are all but split in their approach to climate change. This was clearly apparent at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) held in Washington in early February. Developing countries, on the other hand, were noted for their increasingly thoughtful and organized response. The meeting was called to discuss the progress of its working groups in producing a report on the state of the world's climate, and on policy options for responding to the threat of global warming. It attracted on unprecedented number of delegates and NGO (non-government organizations) representatives.

A group of European nations, led by the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria, along with six other EEC countries, Sweden and Norway revealed a strong concern for industrialized nations to demonstrate a commitment to developing countries to deal effectively with the global climate problem.

The positive action on the part of these nations was clearly frustrated by what they perceived to be delaying tactics of the USA, Japan and UK delegates.

The frustration rising from constraints of the IPCC process led to a proposal from Austria for preparations to begin negotiations for a global cli-

mate convention, as soon as the IPCC finishes its report in August, 1990. This move was supported by a number of European countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany which added a call for:

- A global framework climate convention containing basic obligations to protect atmosphere and reduce emissions, and a protocol for CO2 to be ready for signing by 1992.

- Protocols (agreements that implement the general commitments given in the framework convention) to be negotiated along with the framework convention negotiations.

- The IPCC to develop the elements of the convention and for it to analyse the policy options required to implement the targets adopted at the Noordwijk Ministerial meeting in November 1989.

Interestingly the USA and Japan opposed these moves and tried to have them removed from the minutes of the IPCC meeting. The Austrian proposal was also opposed by the USA, Japan and UK

There is a legitimate concern amongst some nations that if global climate convention negotiations are moved ahead too quickly the end result could be a weak convention. Outweighing this consideration is the urgency of the problem. In addition, the length of time spent negotiating an international treaty is no guarantee of ultimate success. The Montreal protocol, dealing with ozone depleting substances, such as CFCs and halons, is a good example of the value of a process that captures the most important nations first and then over time allows for more countries to join the agreement.

It could well be that the European nations will effectively set the pace on global moves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with Japan and the USA forced to follow suit.

by Bill Hare  
ACF Research and Policy Analyst



Cartoon by Tansberg

## NOTES

"The forest is our livelihood. We have lived here before any of you outsiders came. We fished in clean rivers ... Now the logging companies turn rivers into muddy streams and the jungle into devastation. ... We ask for help from people all over the world. Don't take our forest and culture and our dignity away."

Penan Elders, January 1989.

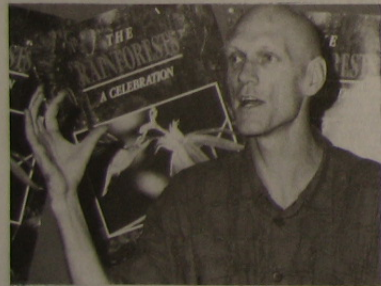
## New campaign to support Penan

ACF's Rainforest Campaign to Save the Penan coincided with the launch of the widely acclaimed book: *Rainforests - A Celebration*. Both were launched by ACF's President, Peter Garrett at Melbourne's Botanical Gardens, on Thursday 24th March. The book is both a visual and scientific celebration of the world's rainforests, and is a coordinated work by world experts and internationally acclaimed photographers.

In his opening address, Peter Garrett stated that Australia has a 'primary responsibility to support the Penan'. The Penan people are the indigenous people of Sarawak, in East Malaysia. They attracted international notice last year with their vehement campaign to save their homelands from being logged. In his speech Peter Garrett made a plea to all Australians to write to the Prime Minister asking that Australian assistance be offered to these people.

Doubleday, publishers of *Rainforests - A Celebration* have kindly donated a contribution from each book sold in Australia to the ACF Penan Campaign. The book is available from ACF Conservation Books, for \$45.00.

For information on ACF's Penan Campaign contact Paul Davenport or Felicity Wishart at the Melbourne Office. tel: (03) 416 1455. [toll free: (008) 338 928]. □



□ Photo by Janusz Molinski

## A hectic start for ACF Victorian Campaign Officer



Peter Allan was appointed as ACF's Victorian Campaign Co-ordinator at the end of last year. Before coming to ACF he was the Democrats Senior Vice-President in Victoria, and on the staff of Democrat Senator, Janet Powell.

His first months with ACF have been hectic. Not only has he played a key role in resolving the East Gippsland forest dispute, but has also assisted in coordinating ACF's election campaign in the recent Federal election.

In the course of his job Peter will give priority to forestry issues, recycling, energy sources, the Very Fast Train, industrial waste and green consumer issues. On a more domestic level he has set up a highly successful paper recycling scheme for ACF's Melbourne Office. If you are interested in discussing issues relating to Victoria you can contact Peter on (03) 416 1455. The appointment of a Victorian campaigner is most welcome, and has taken the pressure of many others in the ACF office! □

## INVENTING THE FUTURE

with special thanks to *The Body Shop*

What effect will deforestation have on the environment? How is acid-rain transforming ecosystems? Are scientists selling us out to the military and big business? Such questions were addressed by David Suzuki, at his recent reception at the Melbourne Concert Hall, on 3rd April. The reception was sponsored by *The Body Shop*, a firm renowned for its sensitivity on environmental issues and health-care, the ABC Shop, and the publishers of his book, *Inventing the Future*, Allen and Unwin. All proceeds of the evening have been donated to the ACF Antarctica World Park Campaign. *Inventing the Future* is available through ACF Conservation Books.

ACF is very grateful for the support given by *The Body Shop* for David Suzuki's reception. It is a company which follows the principles advocated by the ACF, by ensuring the environmental safety of its products, as well offering refill services and recycling its waste and paper wherever possible. Would that there were more such companies. □

## CAPE YORK SLIDE NIGHT

Are you interested in learning more about Cape York Peninsula?

Paul Davenport is working on ACF's Tropical Forests campaign in Melbourne. He is arranging a night of slides and discussion sometime in May. Contact him on (03) 416 1455, if you would like to attend. The date is still to be fixed.

## ACF RAFFLE 1990

Ring for your raffle books now. Call the raffle hotline on (008) 338 928 or (02) 247 1497

Drawn at 12.00 noon, at ACF's Sydney Office  
Friday, 8th June, 1990

Winners will be announced in the July issue of  
*Conservation News*.

The draw is part of ACF's World Environment week programme.

### First Prize - DESIGN YOUR COMPUTER SYSTEM

Your chance to win \$10,000 worth of Apple Macintosh Computer equipment to suit your specific needs. Try your luck to win any combination of Apple equipment of your choice, such as the MAC SE 220, Image Writer Letter Quality Printer, Works (Word processing, Spread Sheet, database, Accounting, Graphics) software package plus two days free training.

OR the MAC 2 Colour system, modular equipment, Works (Word processing, Spread Sheet, Database, accounting, Graphics) software package plus two days free training. Available through Random Access.



### Second Prize - GO CAMPING

An extensive range of outdoor and adventure equipment for two, to the value of \$2,500. Provided by Mountain Designs, the selection includes two Mountain Designs "Travellite 450" down-sleeping bags, two Mountain Designs "Rongbuk" rucksacks, two Mountain Designs "Classic" Polar Plus jackets, a Eureka "Timberline" two person tent, two thermarest air mattresses, "Trekking" walking boots, a "BookPak" daypack, a "Trangla 27-1" stove and cookset and two (1 litre) Sigg drink bottles.



### Third Prize - DRESS UP FOR DROVING

Four coats and hats for your family, or friends. Stylish Drover's Coats, all natural fibre weatherproof Japara, 100 per cent cotton, in a choice of elegant natural earth colours; adult and children's sizes - made to order - with Australiana design linings. Provided by Oztex Design. Value \$1,300.



### Fourth Prize - A MOUNTAIN BIKE

How are your muscles? Getting better if you win the Diamond Back Topanga (men's or women's) Mountain Bike. Provided by Repco Cycles, it is valued at \$595.

### Fifth Prize - SHOPPING AT ACF

A voucher worth \$300 could be yours to spend with ACF Enterprises. Our new catalogue features a wide variety of beautiful and environmentally friendly products for you to choose from. Provided by ACF Enterprises.

### SPECIAL DRAW

#### TICKET SELLER'S PRIZE

By selling a book of ACF 1990 Raffle tickets you will become eligible to win a five day 4WD adventure safari for two people to Kakadu/Manlyalluku/Arnhemland. Valued at \$3,500. Land content provided by Terra Safari Tours, NT.

(Due to State regulations, SA residents cannot obtain raffle ticket books from interstate, and are therefore excluded from entering this section of the ACF raffle.)

Raffle books must be returned to ACF's Sydney Office, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney, 2000. [tel: (02) 247 1497] by Monday, 21st May 1990.

CONSERVATION NEWS, April, 1990 - 13

## LETTERS

### It's not easy to be green

Patricia Prince  
Corktown, Queensland

Being a conscientious consumer and an active conservationist at the same time ain't easy!

For instance, only those who keep their consumption of timber and metal products to the barest minimum are entitled to oppose logging and mining! Anyone who drives a car where public transport is available is not entitled to complain about local pollution nor the greenhouse over-effect! (sic). Anyone who is not prepared to transfer personal resources from private to public transport is not entitled to complain about public transport! People who enjoy the dubious advantages of computers in so many daily transactions benefit from sand-mining!

Only those who keep their direct and indirect consumption of silicon to the barest minimum are entitled to oppose sand-mining. Anyone who has bought equipment containing CFCs (eg: refrigerators, foam plastic insulation, air-conditioning, central-heating, etc) or takes advantage of such equipment in public places, in the past ten years is not entitled to feel guiltless about ozone depletion!

Anyone who uses synthetic materials contributes to acid rain, toxic waste, and so on. And meat eaters take note: "85 per cent of US topsoil loss is directly related to livestock raising" (John Robbins: *Diet for a New America*)

Have there been any demonstrations/boycotts to demand better public transport, CFC-free products or vehicles with catalytic converters?

Scientists seem to agree that, unless CO<sub>2</sub> emission is reduced by 20 per cent by 2005 the greenhouse over-effect will be irreversible. Yet, 1989 was a bumper year for new car sales in Australia and the annual rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emission worldwide is still increasing. Ozone has been depleted by 5 per cent in the past ten years and depletion will probably continue at the same rate for at least another ten years because of all the CFCs already in existence - that would

mean nearly 10 per cent less ozone than normal. And it has been calculated that, even if all CFC production were to stop immediately, it would take the ozone layer 200 years to recover!

Yet the use of products containing CFCs seems to be continuing unabated, except for spraycan propellant which is a very small part of the problem.

There is so little evidence that individuals are making the crucial, rapid, radical changes away from 'normal', affluent lifestyles which are essential to save life on earth! ☐

### Plantations: small price to pay for forests

David Erskine  
Griffith, NSW, 2680

Those who support woodchipping seem to believe that there is no economic alternative. This is not the case. Growing trees in plantations will cost more than felling native forests, but the difference in retail price of paper products is small.

The raw material cost in a roll of paper towel is three cents. A roll of paper towel weighs about 200 grams and costs about a dollar. Woodchips are worth about \$80 a tonne, that is eight cents a kilogram. Half the raw weight is lost when making paper, giving an effective raw material cost of sixteen cents a kilogram, or three cents per roll.

A steep rise in the cost of growing wood will only mean a small rise in retail cost. It is best to get the logging industry on side. If there were a high Government supported price for plantation wood chips, there would be less opposition to conservation demands for preserving native forests. ☐

We welcome your letters. Your response to the issues we are dealing with and your comments are a valuable contribution to this newsletter. Please keep your letters to less than 300 words.

### Sustain environment not development

A.G. Colley  
Colong Foundation for Wilderness, NSW

I was disappointed to read (*Conservation News*, February 1990) that the conservation movement 'is seeking a balance between the need for sustainable development and the protection of our valuable environmental heritage.'

Since neither sustainable development nor our environmental heritage can be weighed or counted the word 'balance' is meaningless. It is invariably used by development interests to justify whatever environmental damage they contemplate.

"Sustainable development" means increasing the rate of exploitation of our depleted natural resources forever. It is the environment which needs to be sustained, not development.

And we didn't inherit the environment, we just took it. ☐

### No more plastic!

Ruby Boucher,  
Carrum Downs, Victoria

After watching *Question of Survival* (Channel 2, 14th February) telling us, the public, about the dangers of plastic, I feel it should be directed to the Government. After all our goods on the supermarket shelves are in plastic bottles and containers.

I cannot buy lemonade or cordial in glass at our local supermarket, but I am grateful Velvet soap and powder are still in cardboard.

The butcher next door wraps our meat in plastic instead of white paper, then we are asked to carry our goods out in plastic bags. Where have all the brown paper bags gone? So what is the public to do, when the Government appears to be unable, or do not want to do anything.

They talk about America with their pollution problems, unless something is done soon we could have the same problem, but unless it is a vote catcher we can expect it to continue for some time to come. ☐

## ACF BRANCHES AND CAMPAIGN GROUPS

### Busy times ahead for new WA Branch

ACF has a new Branch in south WA. With no other organised conservation organization within the region the South-Coast Branch was formed to harness local energy to face the myriad environmental issues confronting the region.

With the woodchipping industry placing enormous pressure on the region's natural forest resources; the threat of mining companies wanting access to the national parks; encroaching sand-mining proposals; the pollution of significant waterways; plus land degradation and salinity problems, the scattered ACF membership in the region decided to call a public meeting to gauge support for the idea of establishing the new Branch. The meeting was held on 17th January. Seventy people came and by the end of it ACF had gained the South-Coast Branch and fifteen new members.

ACF Councillor, Simon Neville chaired the meeting and explained ACF's *Forward Plan* and the constitutional aspects of starting up a new Branch. Neil Blake, ACF's WA Campaign Officer came down from Perth and spoke about ACF's state and national campaigns.

The meeting elected a diverse group of people to sit on the executive, ranging from farmers and builders to teachers, social workers and nurses. This augurs well for the future of the Branch as it looks towards the vigorous task of meeting south WA environmental demands.

by Lawrence Emery  
Secretary, South-Coast Branch, WA

#### 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)

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Bunbury  
Adrian or Wendy Colley (097) 215 384  
Collie  
Paul Lavers (097) 343 512  
Perth  
David Bennett (09) 387 2126  
South-Coast Branch  
Lawrence Emery (098) 451 042

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

Blue Mountains  
Terri Hamilton (047) 82 4554 or  
John Thompson (047) 51 1519  
Central Coast  
Greg Roberts (043) 822 483 (ah)  
Hunter Region  
Nav Brah (049) 528 542 (ah)  
Illawarra  
Cheryl Aldrich (042) 291 625 (ah)  
Sydney  
Stephen Page (050) 233 870 (ah)  
Shoalhaven  
Julie Hilditch (044) 410 314 \*  
Northern Riverina  
Wendy Avery (069) 723 093

#### NORTHERN TERRITORY

Central Australia  
Matthew Guggisberg (089) 526 782 (bh)

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide  
Nele Findlay (08) 276 8652 (ah)

#### QUEENSLAND

Atherton Tablelands  
Virginia Simmons (070) 958 302 (ah)  
Brisbane  
Paula Newman (07) 397 0647 (ah)  
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 -  
David Westlake (03) 416 1455 (bh)  
Membership Campaign Group -  
Trish Brown (03) 416 1455 (bh)  
Tropical Forest Campaign Group -  
Felicity Wishart (03) 416 1455 (bh)  
BRISBANE  
Cape York Campaign Group -  
Mark Horsman (07) 229 7715  
Coast Campaign Group -  
Phillip Cosser (07) 341 4440  
Greenhouse Campaign Group -  
Tim Easton (07) 378 8364  
SYDNEY  
Atmosphere Campaign Group -  
Sue Salmon (02) 271 497 (bh)  
Forest Campaign Group -  
Bruce Dover (02) 234 4220  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
Lesuire Campaign Group -  
Colma Keating (09) 368 1562



## ACF RENEWALS NOW DUE

It's time to renew your ACF Membership.  
You will soon receive your annual renewal notice for membership  
and HABITAT subscription.

Please take the time to read the accompanying letter, before  
completing and returning your renewal form to  
ACF's Melbourne Office.

Help us to keep up the pace. ACF is one of the strongest and most influential  
environmental groups in Australia at this time. In the past year membership has  
grown enormously, and together we have made huge changes towards protecting  
our environment. It is only through you, as members, that ACF can continue to  
campaign strongly and effectively. Encourage your friends and your family to join  
ACF. Give them the new members form below; and please, send in your renewal  
form so that your monthly issue of Conservation News and HABITAT mailings will  
continue without interruption. And don't forget that ACF members receive a  
discounted subscription to HABITAT-Australia - Australia's leading full colour  
environment magazine.

If you need more information, do not hesitate to ring us  
on (03) 416 1455 [toll free: (008) 338 928] or by contacting your State ACF Office.

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- Mark Mitchell • Colin Carpenter • Acropolis Now Team
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WORLD CONGRESS CENTRE

Bookings: Box or 4101977 Tickets: \$24.50 and \$19.50 concession.

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Calendar of Earthday events and Art Installation  
- Sister's of the Moon - catalogues are available  
from ACF's Melbourne Office, for \$5.75

### As a Member of ACF you receive

- 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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Signature

expiry date

Membership corresponds to the current  
financial year (1st July to 30 June)

Membership paid from 1st February, 1990, remains cur-  
rent until 30th June, 1991.



Send this form to the  
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