

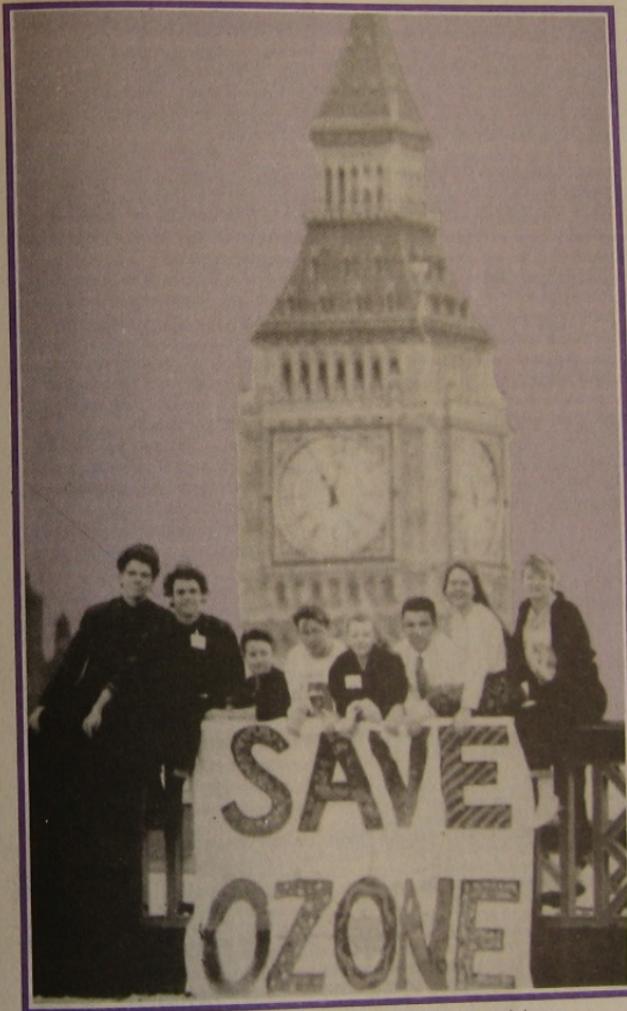


CONSERVATION NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

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A member of ACF's Youth Delegation to the recent Montreal Protocol negotiations, in London, asked a representative of the US CFC industry if he took the scientific imperatives of the Conference seriously?

'No I don't' he answered, 'but even if they were accurate it would mean that we are all travelling on the Titanic, and if you're on the Titanic you may as well go First Class.'

In June, Dallas Kinnear, ACF's Ozone Project Coordinator, arranged for nine young Australians to attend the Protocol meetings in London. This set a world precedent. Never before have young people had a chance to voice their views at an international conference such as this. They were pleased to have the opportunity, but disappointed by the outcome.

A full report appears on pages 4 and 5.

Left: ACF Youth Ozone Delegation state their case on Lambeth Bridge, London.

Photo: by Gillian Allan, courtesy AP.

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Intractable wastes: A burning issue



DIRECTOR'S REPORT

by Phillip Toyne

Recently I wrote to the Premier and Opposition Leader in NSW seeking public reaffirmation of their support for the work and recommendations of the Joint Taskforce on Intractable Waste, which advises the Commonwealth, NSW and Victorian Governments.

My letters followed statements by individuals National, Labor and Liberal politicians in NSW, which had been clearly designed to influence the independent siting process for a high temperature incinerator being carried out by the Taskforce or to otherwise attack the credibility of the Taskforce. Such unprincipled behaviour by politicians, all of whom had voted for enabling legislation to establish an intractable waste management system, would, if left unchecked, gravely threaten any chance of solving the intractable waste problem once and for all.

Intractable wastes are defined as those wastes for which there are no environmentally acceptable means of disposal currently available in Australia. They include PCBs, organochlorine pesticides, Hexachlorobenzene and ozone-depleting CFCs and halons.

ACF has developed a detailed 16 point position on intractable waste over the past four years, a major thrust of which is that generating intractable waste in the future be prevented and the stockpile of waste

worker health and safety. This is a widespread problem. It is not confined to a shed of 8,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene at ICI's plant in Botany, as many people seem to believe. PCBs in old electrical equipment, organochlorine pesticides in rural and suburban sheds, and CFCs and halons in electrical and fire-fighting equipment are spread throughout the community.

We have considered the option, advocated by some groups, of indefinite storage of intractable waste pending the development of some other as yet unproven destruction technology, but have rejected it for two main reasons.

The first is that the risks from spills, leaks and fires from storing wastes for an indefinite period, and possibly perpetually, are unacceptable. There is also no guarantee that future destruction processes now being advocated will not be opposed on the grounds that they have some residue, as they inevitably will.

The second is that it is unachievable politically. No level of government will carry out a genuine program of identifying and collecting intractable wastes if it then has to sit on them indefinitely. Ignoring the problem completely would be far more attractive.

For these and other reasons ACF has indicated its support for the detailed waste management system - including community consultation, right to know and waste prevention - outlined in the 73 major recommendations made to date by the Joint Taskforce on Intractable Waste. □

from past activity (estimated at around 100,000 tonnes) be destroyed by the safest and most complete means possible.

Through four amendments of the original position we have remained of the view that 'the only current proven, feasible and acceptable low-risk technology for disposing of Australia's intractable waste stockpile is modern high temperature incineration'.

In framing that view we were aware that some other environment groups, most notably Greenpeace, had a directly contrary position which was unlikely to change. However, we had to follow our own assessment of what, in the public interest, was the best course of action to take on this issue, and to frame our actions accordingly.

ACF's position is similar to that of the NSW Labor Council. The Council supports the recommendations of the Taskforce and moves 'to establish a high temperature incinerator given the lack of a feasible, safe and proven alternative technology. ... Current transport, storage and disposal options are considered to pose a significant greater threat than well controlled and monitored thermal destruction'.

The most important thing is to ensure that future industrial generation of intractable wastes be prohibited. Following a Taskforce recommendation, legislation is now being drafted to prohibit the generation of these wastes through industrial processes by 1 January, 1995.

However, prohibiting future generation does not deal with the wastes currently in existence. These must be identified, collected and safely destroyed to remove the risk that they represent to public and

the Brisbane Rainforest Action Group. The crux has come. Help save these forests! Write to the Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, and Alan Griffiths (both c/- Parliament House, Canberra, ACT, 2600), stating the above points. Send a copy of your letter to the NSW Premier, Nick Greiner (c/- Parliament House, Sydney, 2000). For more information on how you can help contact Sue Salmon at ACF's Sydney office. tel: (02) 247 1497. □

Clearfelled, burnt, chipped, exported, extinct ...

Is this the fate of the NSW's south-east forests? Federal Cabinet will be making a decision soon - within weeks.

Federal Minister for Resources, Alan Griffiths, wants to base the decision on the recently released Report by the Scientific Committee. But this Report has serious flaws.

For example:

- Three of the six appointees to the Committee were employees of the NSW Forestry Commission and two of the other three were closely associated with timber production science. This casts serious doubts on the objectivity of the Report.
- The Report's terms of reference did not consider the wilderness, cultural, recreational and intrinsic values of the forests.
- While the Report recommends further biological field surveys to identify areas of high conservation value it does not propose a moratorium on logging these areas.

Logging operations on Fraser Island have been deadlocked after four weeks of intensive forest actions and blockades of logging roads by conservationists. About fifty Brisbane Rainforest Action Group and The Wilderness Society activists moved into the cutting areas in June, causing the Queensland Forestry Service to declare the island 'unsafe for logging'. Police have been called in to enable logging to continue.

Prior negotiations between other conservation groups and the timber industry had produced a compromise agreement to restrict logging to certain areas.

It has been a bitter struggle for conservationists, who have been demanding that logging cease during the course of the Fraser Island Fitzgerald Inquiry (FIFI). Premier Wayne Goss has declared that logging will continue throughout the duration of the Inquiry. ACF believes this situation preempts the outcome of the Inquiry. The logging is allowed to continue the Inquiry process is fundamentally flawed.

The Fraser Island blockade is the first action to effectively save large areas of old-growth forest since logging began on the island 130 years ago. This is in spite of the progressive policy of the Labor Party for the protection of the Island - a policy which the Goss Government is attempting to evade - and the establishment of the Fitzgerald Inquiry, which should be operating within the intent of that policy.

The ACF is concerned that with the Inquiry timeline likely to be extended and Commissioner Fitzgerald expected to recommend a lengthy phase-out period, it may be two years or more before

FRASER ISLAND BLOCKADE HALTS LOGGING



First of the blockade by the Brisbane Rainforest Action Group. □ Photo: Mark Horstman

Fraser Island becomes a national park. In the meantime, substantial forest values will be lost.

Ironically, peaceful resistance to stop the logging has become necessary in post-Bjelke Queensland, even though the vast majority of Queenslanders support the declaration of Fraser Island as a national park. The blockade has ensured that the attention of the Government, Inquiry and the community has not been diverted from the central issue of unsustainable logging on the Island. It has clearly demonstrated that regeneration forestry of rainforests growing on sand is a myth, and that the logging operations cannot rely on regrowth. The trees being cut are old growth, not regrowth, regardless of their area of origin.

The Forestry Service is expected to reach its annual timber quota soon. Therefore, the Queensland Government has a timely opportunity to ensure logging does not resume for another year, and to seriously address issues of compensation for the handful of timber workers and the future management of tourism. Instead, the Government is leaving it to the Inquiry to make such decisions.

The relatively small-scale timber industry, the limited extent of the forests, their fragility, and the uniqueness of Fraser Island, urgently demands that the risk of irreversible damage be removed once and for all.

Mark Horstman
Campaigns Coordinator, Queensland

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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-sexist, non-racist language.

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Negotiating with the 1st class passengers

The Montreal Protocol was first signed by twenty-four nations in Montreal in 1987. It implemented a general treaty – the Vienna Convention – on the need to protect the ozone layer. Although the Protocol was a start in international efforts to protect ozone, it was a watered down, political compromise reflecting more national self-interest than global concern. Here Freya Dawson, NT delegate, and others from the ACF Youth Ozone Delegation to the recent Protocol renegotiations in London suggests that little has changed.

In June, representatives of almost 100 countries met in London for the start of ten days of negotiation to strengthen the Montreal Protocol. Numerous industry and conservation groups were represented and, for the first time ever, a youth delegation – from Australia.

A Working Party of government officials and advisors met for the first six days. The agenda for the Working Party meeting was set by Dr Mostafa Tolba, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program.

From the start of the meeting the youth delegation felt that the need for the earliest possible phase-out date of ozone-depleting substances had been compromised. The target put forward by Dr Tolba as the "consensus" position was the year 2000. The youth delegation lobbied as many delegates as possible during these crucial negotiations in an attempt to convince delegates of the need to push for earlier phase-out dates.

The focus of the Working Party negotiations was the establishment of a Global Fund to cover the cost of transferring substitute technology to developing countries. Developing countries resisted what they saw as undemocratic moves by the US, the largest donor to the Fund, to have more say in its administration. This was one of the key issues which was left undecided by 27th June, the start of the three day Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

The entire first day was devoted to statements from each of the Ministers present, including a long, self-congratulatory speech by the UK Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher.

On Thursday the youth delegation and some non-government



ACF Youth Ozone Delegation with Dr Mostafa Tolba: L-R: Susannah Begg, Dr Mostafa Tolba, Bruce Paterson, Freya Dawson, Adnan Mousalli, Kirstin Isaacs, Hamilton Calder, Sian Pnor (front) Wayne Smith, Dallas Kinneer, Danny Kennedy

worked in back rooms and behind closed doors. On the last morning we snatched a final chance to remind the Ministers that we were watching for the right decisions when we presented each with a white rose, personally addressed, and with the simple message "Please help to protect our future".

We were disappointed when the compromise position was finally adopted, setting a year 2000 phase-out date for CFCs, in spite of a strong push from twelve countries, including Australia, to bring the date down to 1997.

We were particularly disappointed that, due to industry pressure, CFC substitutes, such as HCFCs, were not added to the Protocol. These potent greenhouse gases are estimated to add 10 per cent to global warming over the next few decades as well as adding significantly to peak chlorine levels.

Despite this, we felt at the close of the meeting that our message was respected, and a precedent had been set for future youth involvement in international negotiations. □

organisations spoke to the meeting. The youth delegation's speech was presented by Susannah Begg of Melbourne. Susannah requested that she speak from the rostrum – a privilege granted to only one other person – Margaret Thatcher. The UNEP Secretariat was stirred by the fervency of the young peoples' speech. It was considered the most worthwhile of the Conference, and was greeted with sustained and emphatic applause.

The final sessions proved frustrating for the youth delegates as the negotiations oc-

curred in back rooms and behind closed doors. On the last morning we snatched a final chance to remind the Ministers that we were watching for the right decisions when we presented each with a white rose, personally addressed, and with the simple message "Please help to protect our future".

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Despite this, we felt at the close of the meeting that our message was respected, and a precedent had been set for future youth involvement in international negotiations. □

ACF's Youth Ozone declaration is 'a timely reminder of the moral imperative facing us all here at this time.'

Chris Patten, Chairman, UK Secretary for the Environment.

Young Australians have set a world precedent in an effort to save our ozone layer and our planet. Please help keep this campaign strong. Give what you can to ACF's Ozone Appeal, and encourage your friends and family to do likewise. Please help protect our future.

Send your donation to the ACF Ozone Appeal, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065.
For further information, contact Julie Davie. Tel: (03) 416 1455 [toll free: (03) 338 928].

Our fate lies in your square brackets

Presented to the second meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, London, 28th June, 1990, by the ACF Youth Delegation representative, Susannah Begg (age 17).

We are speaking on behalf of the young people of Australia. We are here because we have a right to be involved in these decisions.

Over the past week of negotiations, we have been watching you. It has been at times fascinating, at times confusing, at times horrifying. We have had to keep reminding each other that what is actually being debated here is the future of the ozone layer. This debate has been largely guided by shortsighted commercial gains and national self-interest. There has been more concern for semantics than substance. There has been more self-congratulation than self-examination. We have appalled that certain countries are claiming to have led the world in international environmental cooperation, when in reality they have been hindering moves for faster phase-out dates. If this debate is setting the precedent for tackling the global warming problem then we can have little hope of avoiding the green-

house effect.

The scientific imperatives are clear. Only an immediate end to the use of ozone depleting chemicals will truly reflect the urgency of the situation. Even if we do this it will be a further sixty years before the Antarctic ozone hole is repaired. We came to the conference with this knowledge, but it seems you did not. Your diplomatic compromises are compromising our future.

We have a right to demand a safe future for ourselves and all generations to come. Shifting money and technology from one side of the globe to the other is not enough. What is required is a fundamental change in attitudes, values and lifestyles, particularly in the developed nations.

We insist that over the next three days you make decisions which reflect inter-generational equity and an active concern for the environment. Remember that we will inherit the consequences of your decisions.

We cannot amend the Montreal Proto-

col. You can!

You will not bear the brunt of ozone depletion. We will!

We demand that you think in the long-term. Even the best proposals on the table now sanction an unacceptable increase in the chlorine loading of the stratosphere. Your rhetoric is not being matched by your action. Will you condemn us to a future fraught with skin cancer, eye cataracts, immune deficiency, depleted food sources and vanishing biodiversity?

At the moment we are afraid. Do not leave our generation without hope. Our fate lies in your square brackets.* You are making history.

Have the courage to save the ozone layer. □

**This refers to the alternative bracketed options such as phase-out dates, where no agreement had been reached prior to the three day Ministerial Meeting when these options had to be resolved. □*

UNCED: mobilizing international action for environment

The concept of sustainable development has been pivotal to the international environmental debate since the release, three years ago, of the Brundtland Report (Our Common Future), by the World Commission on Environment and Development.

To follow-up the report the United Nations General Assembly resolved late last year to hold a world conference on Environment and Development (known as UNCED) in Brazil, in June, 1992. The aim of UNCED is to mobilize international action to deal with global environmental problems through the identification of strategies and measures that 'promote sustained and environmentally sound development'.

The UNCED agenda is likely to focus on proposed international conventions dealing with climate change and biodiversity. It will also centre on issues of particular concern to developing nations, such as freeing technology transfer, increasing economic assistance, and reducing conditions currently attached to economic aid programs. Additionally, developing countries will continue to demand that the industrialized world demonstrate a strong commitment to the reduction of resource use, energy consumption and

pollution.

A key element in the preparatory process leading up to UNCED will be the role of non-government organisations (NGO). Environmental groups around the world have considerably varied attitudes towards participation in this process. Nevertheless, the level of interest from NGO in UNCED is already enormous, and is certain to increase.

The extent and method of participation by Australian environmental groups in the UNCED process, both at the national and international level, is still undecided. However there can be little doubt that in one way or another, UNCED will be a major international catalyst of concern and action towards the protection of the environment.

*Paul Rutherford
ACF National Liaison Officer, Canberra*

● The Hawke Labor Government has just released a discussion paper on Ecologically Sustainable Development as the basis for integrating national environmental and economic policy. ACF, in conjunction with other environment organisations is currently preparing a response to the document.

As stated in the Forward Plan, ACF is unequivocally committed to ecological sustainability on a global and national basis. □

Decisions on the RAC

The establishment of the Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) by the Federal Government in 1989 has added a new dimension to the resolution of conflict over resource-use in Australia.

The new Commission aims to improve understanding of the economic and environmental consequences of a particular action, as well as to achieve a greater measure of consensus on resource use questions. It is also an experiment to ensure integration of environmental concerns into economic planning. The final decision, however, rests with the Government.

ACF actively lobbied to make the original RAC legislation more 'environmentally friendly'. We chose to participate in the RAC process so that the environment movement will be heard. At this stage however, we reserve judgement on the adequacy of the process.

ACF respects the fact that The Wilder-

ness Society (TWS) has chosen not to participate. TWS sees RAC inquiries as being unnecessary in the face of the overwhelming ecological imperative for immediate government action.

While TWS has chosen to work exclusively outside the process, ACF has chosen to participate. We believe both approaches are valid.

In a broader context RAC is part of an ongoing process to achieve a sustainable development policy process involving many sectors of society.

Because it is firmly on the current political agenda this process will continue irrespective of whether or not conservationists take part. Industry groups are currently trying to regain lost ground in the environmental debate by pushing their carefully tailored version of sustainable development. A forum, using case studies, is needed to examine the integration of envi-

ronmental and economic concerns. RAC may well be as good as any other for this purpose.

The first two inquiries — on the Forests and Timber Industry and mining proposals in the Conservation Zone of Kakadu National Park — are now underway. The latter was an outcome of the Hawke Government's decision to incorporate the vast majority of the Conservation Zone (in fact a mineral exploration zone) to Kakadu National Park last year. The remainder, including the controversial Coronation Hill mine site, became subject to a RAC Inquiry. Later this year it is intended to extend the process to coastal development.

The Kakadu Inquiry has caused considerable concern amongst interested parties, including the ACF Council, because RAC was primarily established to handle 'ge-

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Northern Territory pastoral system disastrous

The NT Minister for Lands and Housing, Daryl Manzie, recently announced that the NT Government would be introducing sweeping changes to the pastoral land administration system.

Leaked Cabinet documents alerted the conservation movement to the serious nature of the proposed changes, which seek to replace the existing pastoral lease covenants with a perpetual leasehold system, based on minimal monitoring and control mechanisms. They include the following:

- removal of mandatory referrals to the Land Board and other Departments for investigation and property for compliance with covenants.

- removal of the need in all cases for detailed inspection of the lease area by a pastoral officer.

- removal of the need for detailed inspection of leases by the Conservation Commission to ascertain areas that may need to be reserved and actions that need to be taken to control feral animals, protect flora and fauna and control soil erosion. This

renders the NT Soil Conservation legislation inoperable.

These mechanisms would be replaced with a perpetual lease system based on a 'property plan'. The plan would be approved once only by a NT Land Board which includes no conservation or Aboriginal representation.

A so-called 'Implementation Group' made up of government bureaucrats will be responsible for these vital decisions about the Territory's public land. Their terms of reference are narrow and include no consideration as to the most appropriate form of land management of NT's pastoral lands. Their report is due at the end of August.

The leaked documents show that the changes are being fast-tracked as a response to pressure from the NT Cattlemen's Association, apparently as some sort of compensation for their failed attempt to pressure the Government to change pastoral land tenure from leasehold to freehold some years ago.

ACF responded by asking the Federal

Minister of Primary Industries' Soil Conservation Advisory Committee (SCAC) to direct no soil conservation funds to the Territory in this financial year, because of the NT government's intention to introduce a patently unsustainable land management regime.

ACF indicated that the new changes are based on exclusive and non-participatory consultation, and directly contradict the goals of the National Soil Conservation Program. SCAC considered the request but their subsequent advice to the Minister, John Kerin, remains confidential.

Perhaps coincidentally, within a day of ACF's request being reported in the Territory media, the NT Environment Centre received an invitation to submit comments on the proposed changes — an invitation they declined until the public review process has been opened up to all community groups. Members are asked to write to Marshall Perron, the Chief Minister (GPO Box 3146, Darwin, 0871) expressing concern at the NT Government's intention to introduce this disastrous new regime of pastoral land exploitation.

Jane Elix
ACF Natural Resources Coordinator

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neric' inquiries on an industry-scale rather than with specific geographic locations.

We have nevertheless decided to give evidence at both inquiries provided that adequate time is allowed for preparation and funding is available for participation.

ACF does not intend to divert funds from our other important work in order to participate in this very expensive process. The Federal Government recognises the importance of ACF involvement in the RAC process and has allocated funding to us for this purpose. This, however, has been slow in coming. As a consequence we have been unable to meet the RAC deadlines and delays in our participation have occurred.

Our first submission to the Forests and Timber Industry Inquiry is now complete and we are currently preparing our first submission to the Kakadu Inquiry.

The Forest Submission outlines the ecological, economic and administrative issues concerning forests and the timber industry. It includes proposals for research needed to put the timber industry on a rational economic footing, whilst preserving our native forests. The Kakadu submission will oppose all mining in the Conservation Zone on ecological, economic and cultural grounds.

Both submissions are the result of teamwork between ACF staff and outside expert consultants, and prepare the way for our further involvement in these inquiries.

Many previous inquiries into environmental matters have become bogged down in narrow legalistic industry-biased interpretations. Although the Commissioners and staff of RAC have shown that they generally have broad and wholistic environmental and economic views on matters pertaining to both inquiries, doubts about the RAC 'experiment' still remain.

Can RAC truly integrate environmental concerns into economic planning? Can it take an economic perspective that goes beyond the 'favour short-term gains — ignore long-term losses' approach? Or will it perpetuate the same tired way of approaching the question of the national interest by trading off the environment? Much rides on the answer.

Mike Krockenberger
ACF Biodiversity Program Coordinator

Kangaroos to be shot in National Park

Concern that the high kangaroo numbers in Hattah-Kulkyne National Park, in Victoria's north-west, are damaging rare and threatened flora has prompted calls for a kangaroo cull from Department of Conservation and Environment staff.

In May the Minister, Steve Crabb, wrote to environment and animal welfare groups seeking their views on the kangaroo situation in the Park. He also requested their response to a report prepared for the Department on Techniques for Controlling Kangaroo Populations.

In the light of this report, and our own policy on kangaroos, ACF considers a proposal put forward by certain departmental staff to cull 15,000 kangaroos in Hattah-Kulkyne irresponsible. It is premature to propose a cull figure, the proposal having been made before wildlife biologists prepared a management plan for Western grey kangaroos in Victoria, including Hattah-Kulkyne. Indeed, their own report clearly states that any proposal to kill kangaroos must be preceded by such a plan, and an assessment of population values such as sex, age and reproductive classes.

To date, the Department has concentrated on demonstrating the need for population control of kangaroos, but failed to demonstrate the outcome of such control. ACF believes this is vital if unforeseen ecological problems are to be avoided.

ACF has recommended to the Minister that any kangaroo control in a National Park be carried out according to a detailed management plan, involving killing the least number of animals necessary, and this strictly subject to a long-term monitoring program.

As vegetation rehabilitation, particularly of the threatened Callitris/Casuarina communities and other rare and threatened species, is the prime objective of the proposed cull, a comprehensive vegetation rehabilitation plan is required. Any cull proposals must achieve the objectives of this plan. The Department is currently preparing kangaroo and vegetation reports. ACF will respond when the plans are

made available.

This sensitive issue demands the most careful and well considered approach. To do otherwise would be ecologically irresponsible or could involve unnecessary slaughter of protected native species.

Mike Krockenberger
ACF Biodiversity Program Coordinator



● In May this year ACF and the Australian and New Zealand Federation of Animal Societies (ANZFAS) resigned their membership of the National Advisory Committee on Kangaroos (NACK) because it had failed to address management and conservation objectives and had become a rubber stamp for the commercial kangaroo kill quota.

In an attempt to set in place a constructive and relevant structure, ACF, ANZFAS and Greenpeace have proposed that NACK be abolished and replaced by a National Kangaroo Management Review Committee, comprising a more relevant membership. Its task would be to review the implementation of the state kangaroo management plans with a focus on conservation, land management and animal welfare. It would not be driven by the quota needs of the kangaroo industry.

Federal Environment Minister, Ross Kelly, is considering the proposal. □

Waging War Against Waste

Australians are now collecting for recycling nearly one million tonnes of paper, over 1,500 million aluminium cans and an increasing quantity of glass, plastic, steel, rubber, concrete and other materials.

This high commitment to recycling is a very clear indication that we are indeed intent on making changes in our own lives in an effort to improve the environment and our quality of life. Our forests are seen as precious – not to be destroyed for products which have no lasting value. Waste is fast being seen as a fallacy of recent decades, when fast-food, disposable packaging, and the easy throwaway was considered not only acceptable but preferable and cheap. Now Australians are beginning to wince at the extent and expense of garbage, fouled parks and beaches and litter in the streets and waterways. We are slowly catching up to our grandparents, by following that simple remedy of reducing, reusing and recycling. We are waging a war against waste, and as a consequence will learn once more how to use resources more wisely.

The most obvious areas in which we are making progress in reducing resource depletion and the overflowing of our rubbish tips are in the paper, plastics, aluminium and glass industries, where reuse or recycle programs have the potential to become industrial moneyspinners. The problem of recycling building debris, tyres and industrial products is proving more difficult to tackle, but not impossible. As noted below, manufacturers are toying with ways by which bricks and concrete can be used again. However, unfortunately they are not coming up with many ideas for rubber and motor oil.

Paper

The paper industry is comprised of four main divisions: packaging, newsprint, printing and writing papers and tissue paper.

More than 60 per cent, that is about 480,000 tonnes, of cardboard packaging is recycled as cardboard. There is however a low return of cardboard from households – a situation which could be improved if supermarkets could act as collection centres.

Newspapers are a bigger problem. Currently there is no recycled newsprint. This situation will not change until a de-inking plant, proposed by ANM for Albury, NSW, begins operation in late 1992. In the meantime, supply exceeds demand and we are relying on industry-sponsored export projects to relieve the glut of newsprint and prevent the further collapse of collection schemes.

Printing and writing paper (this includes all office-quality paper) makes up the largest share of the paper market with an annual volume of 750,000 tonnes. Reuse of these papers would have the greatest impact on our native forests yet less than 10 per cent is being recycled. While sales of office paper have increased a massive 42 per cent over three years, inadequate collection schemes are slowing

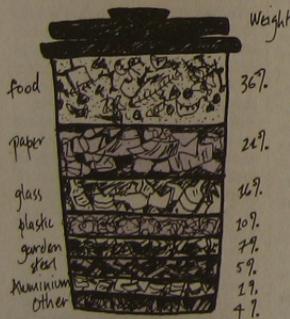
down a major improvement in recycling this stock.

We need to purchase more recycled paper.

The demand for native forests for domestic pulp needs will lessen considerably with the release of a wider range of recycled envelopes and higher quality recycled photocopy, computer and printing papers.

Furthermore, a reduction in the use of tissue paper in products such as disposable nappies, and the use of recycled paper for use in other tissue products will also have a beneficial impact.

What's in our domestic garbage?



Note: The percentage weight for waste can be reduced by recycling low density material like plastic can represent large volumes of waste which are often difficult to measure even though their fraction of the total weight of waste is small. (Weight: 20.9kg)

Some small efforts are being made for the recycling of post-consumer plastic.

PET soft drink bottles are now being collected in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide and stockpiled for recycling. However the recycling rate is low and reprocessed PET bottles have a limited market and cannot be made into new bottles.

Plastic HDPE milk containers are being collected on a very small scale mainly in Queensland and Northern NSW. Once again it is not possible to 'close the loop' by making new milk containers.

PVC such as juice and cordial bottles will also start to be collected in late 1990. However with 94 per cent of PVC going into other products such as cars, furniture, medical goods and pipes the bottle collection will have only limited impact.

The only recycling of plastic apart from drink bottles is through the manufacturing of 'Syntal', a timber substitute made from mixed plastics and used for posts, garden furniture,

kerbing and retaining walls. Once again the volume is minute compared to the amount of plastic in our landfill and litter streams.

glass

The welcome return of the reusable glass milk bottle is particularly apparent in Queensland, NSW and the ACT. It has been reintroduced in Perth, and Victoria is also beginning to bow under the pressure to reinstate the humble milk bottle.

Reusable, washable glass is clearly the environmentally best alternative.

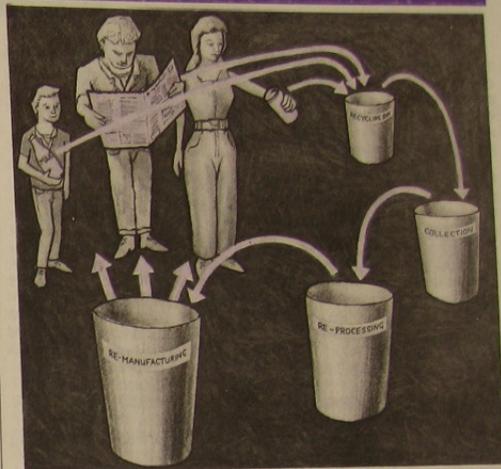
However, the same cannot be said for single-use glass, even when it is recycled. The energy required to make a glass bottle is very high, and consumers should avoid using milk or soft drink in non-reusable glass bottles.

Aluminium

Australia has the highest rate of aluminium-can recycling in the world. 1,567 million cans, were recycled last year. South Australia was the top state for can recycling, where beverage container deposits pushed the recycling rate over 90 per cent. Aluminium production is a very high energy user and almost 1,000 million cans are dumped each year. It takes the same amount of energy to make one new can as to recycle twenty. There is no doubt about the environmental incentive to increase the recycling rate of aluminium cans, particularly in households, and in states where the percentage of recycling aluminium cans is low, such as Tasmania.

Building materials

Demolition material makes up a large proportion of our rubbish tips. A small effort is now being made to separate concrete, bricks and rocks for such uses as road-making.



□ graphic by Mark Evans

Composting

The introduction of 240 litre wheel-bins has led to an increase in refuse and particularly garden refuse such as leaves. In some states of America it is now prohibited to dump leaves. Composting of garden refuse such as leaves and grass clippings, as well as food scraps – which make up to 40 per cent of the content of household bins – must be encouraged. Some municipalities are introducing a monthly mulching service where branches and leaves can be exchanged for garden mulch.

Encourage your municipality to introduce this service.

Motor oil

Every two and half weeks US home mechanics pour more oil down sewers and drains than was spilt from the Exxon-Valdez oil tanker in Alaska. A similar situation is probably occurring in Australia and yet there is no coordinated collection scheme for used motor oil.

Tyres

Car and truck tyres are dumped in their millions each year. Despite the potential for the rubber to be recycled into matting, tennis courts or for road making, very little is being done and we are actually importing recycled rubber.

What you can do

As you can see, we are making headway but still have a long way to go. Spread the three rrr word: reduce, reuse and recycle.

Write to your local Environment Minister asking that government set targets for all recyclables to ensure recycling programs effectively reduce resource waste and landfill use to the highest possible extent. Request also that government purchasing policies set an example by emphasising the use of recycled products – particularly paper – to expand the market and the demand.

Peter Allan
Campaigns Coordinator, Victoria.

NEW BOOKS

Here is an update on recent publications dealing with issues of conservation and peace available at ACF Books. If you wish to order any of the titles listed below, or enquire about others we may have in stock, please contact the ACF Books Coordinator, Gary Wardrope, at ACF's Melbourne office, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, 3065. Your suggestions about books in print on these issues are always welcome.

A Model Primary Environmental Education Program. Warrandyte South Primary School

Gould & AVED, 1986, 326pp, \$30.00
A comprehensive yet easy to use program for Prep to Grade 6. Each year is colour coded and divided into 40 units. Designed to develop environmental awareness and sensitivity in children, by showing them the excitement, wonderment and pleasure of our world.

The Australian Non-Buyers Guide (2nd Ed)

Australian Non-Buyers Guide Collective, 1988, 40pp, paperback, \$5.00

This limited list of common household products shows how close we are to activities we wish to avoid, such as nuclear weaponry and South African Apartheid. By avoiding certain companies this guide shows that we are not helpless or remote and can influence these companies by affecting their profitability.

Bushwalking In North-East NSW

R Blanch et al: Atrand, 1989, 171pp, paperback, \$12.95

Apparently the first comprehensive guide to walking in the areas of Mt Warning, a massive extinct volcano and its surroundings. (Included is the area in which Bernard O'Reilly searched for and found the wreckage and survivors of a Stinson air-liner, in 1937).

A Guide to the Use of Recycled Paper

DAS. Aaps, 1990, 88pp, paperback, \$9.95
At present in Australia, of the 2.5 million tonnes of paper used annually, 30 per cent is recycled. This book offers practical advice on making the best use of recycled paper. Information on the paper industry is supplied - how paper is made, what recycled paper is, and how paper products perform.

Regreening Australia: The Environmental, Economic and Social Benefits of Reforestation

R Eekersleg: CSIRO, 1989, 28pp, paperback, \$9.00

'Regreening Australia', by planting a billion trees, would offer many environmental and social benefits, according to preliminary studies. This report analyses those benefits under topics including land degradation, countering the greenhouse effect and job creation.

Toxic Fish and Sewer Surfing

S Beder: A&U, 1989, 176pp, paperback, \$12.95

"How deceit and collusion are destroying our great beaches".

With a focus on Sydney and with references elsewhere in NSW and New Zealand, we are told of sewage and toxic waste being dumped into the seas close to some of our favourite beaches.

A Complete Reference to Australia's Endangered Species
M Kennedy (ed): S&S, 1990, 192pp, \$39.95

Written by some of Australia's most active conservationists, this book clearly and graphically explains the potential destruction of all types of plants and animals. It lists over 4,000 individual plant and animal species that are of current conservation concern. It also notes conservation groups and contacts and has an important section on 'what you can do'. The many vivid colour photographs, taken by some of Australia's top wildlife photographers, are a pleasure in themselves. □

The Mornington Peninsula, A Field Guide to the Flora, Fauna & Walking Tracks

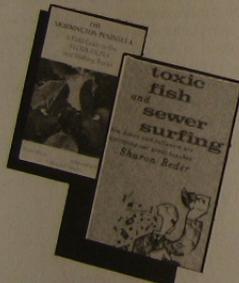
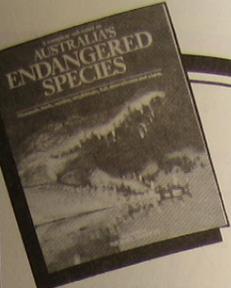
I Dunn et al: SPTPS, 1990, 62pp, paperback, \$14.95

The Mornington Peninsula is Melbourne's most popular seaside resort. This small volume is more than an interesting guide to the natural history of the region. It is beautifully presented, with many excellent colour photographs. The book concentrates on the smaller flora and fauna of the area and aims to assist the conservation of the remaining bushland on the Peninsula. It includes a list of walks and a walking map. □

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/TA	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	6.60	6.40	10.40	5.00
Over \$100	6.80	15.80	23.00	30.00	9.20



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	2XXX	Thur 10.00am
Sydney	2SER-FM	Mon 9.00am(1) Tues 9.00am(2)
Albury/Wodonga	2REM-FM	Fri 12.00pm
Bathurst	2MCF-FM	Sun 12.00pm(1)
Bellingen	28BF-FM	Sat 10.00am
Lismore	2NCR-FM	Tues 12.15pm Fri 6.00pm(1) Tues 2.00-4.00pm*
Moruya	2EAR-FM	Wed 2.30-3.00pm
Newcastle	2NUR-FM	Tues 12.00pm Tues 12.30pm(1) Tues 9.00pm(1)
Taree	28OB-FM	Thur 8.30pm(1) Fri 1.30pm(2)
Wagga Wagga	2AAA-FM	check local guide
Melbourne	3RRR-FM 3CR	Mon 5.00pm(live) Mon 7.00am(1) Mon 5.30pm(2)
Ballarat	38BF-FM	Fri 12.00pm
Bendigo/Castlemaine	3CCF-FM	Fri 10.30am(1) Fri 10.30pm(2)
Geelong	3MFM-FM	Wed 6.00-8.00pm*
Interloch	3RIM-FM	Sun 9.00am Wed 9.00pm(1)
Morwell	3GCR-FM	Fri 12.30pm
Portland	3RPF-FM	Tues 1.00-2.00pm*(1) Fri 4.00-5.00pm*(2) Sun 12.00-2.00pm*
Adelaide	5MMM-FM	Mon 6.30-8.00pm* Sun 12.00-2.00pm*
Mt Gambier	5UV	Fri 12.00pm
Perth	5GTR-FM 6NR	Thur 3.00pm check local guide
Darwin	6UUS-FM 100FM	Fri 11.30am check local guide
Alice Springs	8TPO-FM	Mon 8.30am Thur 6.00pm*
Hobart	8KIN-FM	Sun 9.00pm*
Launceston	8CCC-FM 7TNE-FM	Sun 2.00pm Sun 7.00-9.00pm*
Brisbane	7LTF-FM	PMO Tues 9.00am(1) Wed 9.00am(2)
Townsville	4ZZZ-FM 4TTT-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

Major resolutions of Council

63rd Meeting held at ACF's Melbourne office, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 9th-11th June, 1990

Bob Burton was elected as Acting President. ACF President, Peter Garrett is expected to return from his Europe and United States tour in November. Karen Robinson was elected to the position of Vice President, following the resignation of Rosemary Hill on 5th June. Bob Burton was also nominated to chair the meeting.

National Management Team Report Director's Report:

Phillip Toyne congratulated two ACF staff members, Barbara Lord (ACF receptionist) for the success of her book 'The Green Cleaner', and Dallas Kinnear (Ozone Campaign Officer) for the ACF's Youth Ozone Video-conference on World Environment Day. Nine young delegates were chosen to attend the Montreal Protocol meetings on Ozone Depletion in London to present a Youth Ozone Declaration. (see page 5)

Fox FM, a Victorian FM Radio Station was also commended for their 24 hour phonathon, which generated \$27,000 in donations to ACF, as well as drawing attention to ACF's work to a large audience.

Environment Report

Karen Alexander spoke on specific areas of campaign activity, such as Cape York Peninsula, South-west Tasmania, Genetic Engineering, the Mallee, East Gippsland, Mt Lesueur, and Shoalwater Bay.

Marketing Report

Rhonda Morris explained the variety of activities associated with the public awareness section, such as wholesaling and direct marketing, the Library and Information Service, Education Service and ACF publications.

Federal Election Strategy

The Director expressed the concern felt by himself and the President at ACF's endorsement of political parties during elections. He recommended a constitutional amendment precluding endorsement. The Council resolved to establish a committee of Councillors and

staff to review the options available on the matter and to put recommendations to the next Council meeting.

Resolutions

Aboriginal Liaison Officer

It was resolved that ACF apply for funding to continue this position, and that ACF budget for a permanent position in 1991.

Antarctica

It was resolved that commercial and private tourism ventures should not be permitted in Antarctica, and that ACF seek funding for a full-time Antarctica Campaign officer.

Immigration

ACF Council resolved that the 1987 ACF submission on population to the Fitzgerald inquiry, with its emphasis on immigration, presented a very restricted view and no longer reflects ACF's concerns adequately. The Council is currently developing a comprehensive policy on global and national population as part of a broad program of policy formulation on ecological sustainability.

It was agreed that the article by Phillip Toyne entitled 'Damage Control the No. 1 Priority' (Australian, 1st June, 1990) accurately reflected the Council's current thinking on the population/ecological sustainability debate and adopts it as an interim reference document.

A number of amendments were made to Forward Plan policies on sustainable land use, bio-diversity and global change.

Resolutions were passed regarding ACF's involvement in the Resource Assessment Commission (RAC), NSW's South East Forests, an Affirmative Action Program for ACF and the exchange of information, skills and resources between ACF and our counterparts in developing countries in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The next Council meeting will be on the weekend of 24-26th November, 1990 and the Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 25th November, 1990.

NOTES



Governments must do more for endangered species

Most Australians do not believe that their state government is doing enough to protect the country's endangered species, according to a survey carried out recently by the ACF.

The survey showed that an overwhelming 96 per cent of Australians agree that endangered animal and plant species should be protected.

Phillip Toyne, Executive Director of ACF, described this remarkable response as 'a very strong mandate for action to protect endangered species by state and federal governments'.

Referring specifically to NSW's Long-footed Potoroo, which is threatened by extinction if logging continues in the state's south-east forests, he added, 'the Commonwealth Government is being given the go-ahead to take effective action. 89 per cent of people feel that it [the Commonwealth Government] should have the power to step in and protect endangered species where a state government has failed to act'.

The survey showed that the community firmly believes that special legislation should exist allowing for an independent scientific committee to implement the protection of endangered species.

The survey was a national study conducted by market and social research company, Frank Small and Associates, for ACF. It involved interviews of a random national sample of 1,300 people from five capital cities. □

TECHNOCRATIC DREAMING Of Very Fast Trains and Japanese Designer Cities

Edited by Paul James

A new release from the Left Book Club on the VFT and MFP

Twenty authors, all experts in their respective fields, have contributed to this book. Paul Rutherford, ACF's National Liaison Officer has contributed a chapter on the environmental issues surrounding the VFT.

Other issues discussed include:

- the environmental impact of the VFT
- the economic justification for the VFT
- the Japanese Connection
- community concerns about the VFT
- links between the MFP and VFT
- trade union attitudes
- alternatives to the VFT
- the rural impact of the VFT
- what is the Multifunction Polis

There is also a chapter on the joint ACF/Australian Railways Union trans-



port strategy Mobility in a Clean Environment as well as a chapter by Peter Ferris of the ARU on the failure of government to develop and fund national rail infrastructure.

20 Contributors, 256 pages, RRP \$15.50

TECHNOCRATIC DREAMING will soon be available from Conservation Books, at ACF's Melbourne office, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065. tel: (03) 416 1455 [toll free: (008) 338 928].

Green-go the Bankers oh!

The Australian Bank Employees Union (ABEU) has adopted a policy to promote conservation in the workplace and the community.

ABEU has written to federal and state governments, all banking industry employers and Union members advising (or reminding) them of ways individuals can help our environment.

Their main objectives in the community are to protect the ozone layer, reduce greenhouse gases and protect forests and waterways.

In the workplace they aim to eliminate wastage by encouraging recycling, conserving energy resources and restricting the use of products that are toxic to the environment.

Conservation initiatives in their federal office include a totally smokefree environment, recycling waste paper, ensuring that

any new equipment does not use CFCs or halons (eg: laser printers and photocopiers) conserving electricity where possible, and liaising with the Environment Protection Authority and ACF.

Jonric Ridley, ACF's Trade Union Liaison Officer, has been working closely with many Unions to promote such initiatives as these. He applauds the efforts of the ABEU and encourages other Unions to follow their example. □

Just enough for a party

● It may surprise members to hear that ACF staff now number 74. Of these, 53 work from the Melbourne office, while interstate we have 21 - and still we seem to need more help. Volunteers are always welcome in any of various offices. □

New Coordinators for ACF Membership and Business

ACF has recently appointed two new coordinators for its Membership and Business Ventures departments.

Tania Patson is our new Membership and Fundraising Coordinator.

Tania aims to 'dramatically increase' the membership base and to raise substantial funds for the Foundation.



John Owe Young and Tania Patson - New ACF Coordinators

□ Photo: Janusz Molinski

ACF Annual General Meeting 1990

1st Notice of Annual General Meeting and call for Agenda Items
The 1990 Annual General Meeting of the Australian Conservation Foundation will be held in Melbourne on Saturday, 24th November 8.00pm (venue to be advised)

Agenda items for the Annual General Meeting must reach ACF Melbourne office by Tuesday, 26th September, 1990, marked to the attention of the Council Coordinator, ACF, 340 Gore Street, Fitzroy, 3065.

◆ Rule 44 of the ACF Constitution provides for 'such ... other business as is placed on the agenda by the Council or pursuant to notice in writing by at least five members addressed to the Secretary and received by the Secretary in accordance with Schedule 2.'

(ie: an item can be placed on the agenda of the AGM by an ACF Councillor, or by notice in writing signed by at least five (5) ACF members, received at ACF Melbourne by 26th September, 1990).

Before coming to ACF, Tania was the national Walk Against Want Coordinator, with Community Aid Abroad. The enormous success of this project is an encouraging indication of the expertise she brings with her to ACF.

John Owe Young is ACF's new Business Ventures Coordinator. This position fits in with all areas of ACF, from campaigns, education and public awareness to finance, administration and fundraising. John has high hopes of securing a greater commitment from the community for ACF's environmental campaigns by increasing the Foundation's profile through our business ventures, as well as reinforcing the already strong base of ACF Enterprises by generating more funds.

John came to ACF from the position of Assistant Manager with Art Stretchers, where he had worked for nine years. He also works as an artist, and is currently part of the much publicised *Alice 125* show in Melbourne's city square.

Both Tania and John will be working from ACF's Melbourne office. tel: (03) 416 1455 [toll free: (008) 338 928]. □

ACF denies exchanging mailing lists with ALP

ACF categorically denies that the Labor Party and ACF exchange mailing lists. The denial was prompted by remarks attributed to Gary Gray, Assistant National Secretary of the Coalition, in early July, that the ALP had exchanged mailing lists with the ACF and Greenpeace.

'The Foundation unequivocally denies exchanging membership lists with the Labor Party, or any other political party. Under my directorship ACF would never do so', stated Phillip Toyne, Executive Director of ACF.

The ALP has since confirmed that no membership lists were exchanged. □

CONSERVATION NEWS, August, 1990 - 13

LETTERS

A question of packaging

John McPhee
Ayr, Queensland

The question of packaging systems for fluids such as fruit juices, milk etc. is one which has received a lot of attention by industry (to achieve more economical systems) and is an area of concern for many conservationists. The quandary of whether milk should be supplied in glass, cardboard or plastic is a well known example. However, the question which I would like answered is: "Has anyone done a detailed study of which packaging system is the best, given due consideration of all the

factors involved from manufacture to disposal?" The question concerns the environmental aspects, primarily with economic factors of secondary importance.

For example, with regard to milk packaging, each system has some benefits and some disadvantages. (1) Bottles are recyclable, but are heavy and space inefficient, and hence involve greater transport energy costs. They also have demanding cleaning requirements with detergents to ensure hygiene. (2) Cardboard containers

are made from renewable and/or recyclable material, although I am not aware of whether or not recycled paper is used in their production. They are light and easy to transport and therefore require less energy in that area, but because of the wax coating I understand they are not recyclable. (3) Plastic also has the advantages of lightness and space efficiency, by apparently cannot be cleaned adequately to allow re-use. Their production is also a problem with regard to toxic waste generation, which appears to be a concern with the manufacture of all plastics, but it can be recycled. (The Malanda Milk Company in north Queensland is about to commence a scheme to enable collection and shredding of plastic bottles for recycling into other products.)

Other systems could be examined in close detail, such as a comparison of the steel, glass and cardboard containers used for fruit juices. I would be interested to hear of any studies which have been done, comparing the total environmental costs of production, transport and re-use or recycling, including the factors of raw materials and energy use, waste production and disposal for these types of packaging systems. □

Finding a sustainable standard of living

Stephen Taylor
East Melbourne, Victoria

There has been a lot of talk about sustainable development lately. Although we would like to think people should reduce their consumerism the only people who will voluntarily lower their living standards are the very committed. Thus the only politically feasible sustainable development is one where the standard of living does not fall. However this is only possible if population growth is reduced and energy saving technology is introduced.

If this does not happen then 'business as usual' will probably prevail for a couple more decades until an ever more degraded environment forces us to take a very big cut in living standards. □

capital city, Canberra, was developed over many years in similar fashion.

These projects were socially useful though in some aspects may have been environmentally harmful but the experience, organisational and developmental skills required could now be put to very valuable use.

The CSIRO recently reported on its research into the salinity which threatens huge tracts of the Murry-Darling Basin which will require a massive tree planting program of billions of trees covering 150,000 square kilometers at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars.

It seems to me that such a project will also require flood control and water flow works of considerable magnitude, necessitating incorporation of the water resources and land use practices of the whole inland area of eastern Australia.

The project would be ongoing over many years requiring the establishment of infrastructures to support relocation of thousands of workers in a most socially, environmentally and economically useful endeavour. No doubt there are many other such projects awaiting attention and the awakening of political will. □

Survival may cost us our comfortable circumstances

Jack Pearson
North Epping, NSW

As Jack Mundy says (Letters-Conservation News, May, 1990) "Environmentalists must promote socially useful employment". Perhaps we can be more specific and campaign constantly to convince governments that socially useful employment must replace industries and activities which waste resources, pollute the environment and do not improve the quality of life.

If people are to survive the weight of excess population growth and further degradation in a world of finite resources it is imperative that every activity has a socially useful aim.

Mr Mundy says workers must be relocated if work they are currently performing is environmentally harmful.

Such a policy may not be very acceptable to the great majority in our present comfortable circumstances, however I would point out that great projects such as the Snowy Mountains Scheme and construction of Warragamba Dam were carried out by relocating thousands of workers and their families in the 1940s and 1950s. Barracks and whole townships were constructed over time to accommodate and sustain workers and later written off. Our

ACF BRANCHES AND CAMPAIGN GROUPS

Shoalhaven Branch all out to save the Bay

Jervis Bay is a natural paradise only two hours drive from Sydney. (Longer, if you are on a bike.)

Uncoordinated development by the many authorities wielding power in the area has resulted in degradation of the Bay. Members of ACF's Shoalhaven Branch believe that ACF's Marine Park proposal contains the essentials to save Jervis Bay from further destruction. The proposal covers the waters of the Bay and the surrounding area of land that not only feeds and protects it, but which contains important environmental and heritage values of its own.

ACF sees the need for a single authority with power to prepare a comprehensive management plan for the Bay. It must be answerable to the community and must supervise the implementation of the plan.

Though the local community has shown much stronger support for this proposal than for any alternative, there is also strong opposition to it. The local development lobby ('development' signifying any means of acquiring a fast-buck or vote) has whipped up a hysterical campaign of misinformation stating that: a) The Marine Park will prevent necessary urban and industrial expansion and b) will drive the

Navy out of the area. Neither, of course is true.

Further opposition comes from the State Ministries of Agriculture, and Fisheries and the Environment. Both favour a lesser degree of protection for the area as well as seeking exclusive control.

To find out more about this issue, write to ACF Shoalhaven Branch, PO Box 263, Nowra, 2577. Write also to Tim Moore, NSW Minister of Environment (c/- Parliament House, Sydney, 2000) stating that the ACF proposal is the only way by which the unique values of Jervis Bay and its hinterland can be saved.

by Gordon Pears
ACF Shoalhaven Branch

VICTORIA

Albury-Wodonga
Mary 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 (Eastern suburbs, Melbourne)
Peter Caffin (03) 801 4891 (ah) or Diana
Haby (03) 890 5366 (ah)
North East Victoria
Geoff Conway (057) 221 737 (ah)
Portland
Max Phillips (055) 233 023 (ah)
Sunraysia Mallee
Stephen Page (050) 233 870 (ah)
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) 824 554
Central Coast
Greg Roberts (043) 822 483 (ah)
Hunter Region
Janet Murray (049) 690 662 (bh) or (049)
57 1126 (ah)
Illawarra
Cheryl Aldrich (042) 291 625 (ah)
Sydney
Ian Landon-Smith (02) 487 3411 (ah)
Shoalhaven
Julie Hilditch (044) 460 314
Northern Riverina
Wendy Avery (0669) 723 093

NORTHERN TERRITORY

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

QUEENSLAND

Atherton Tablelands
Virginia Simmons (070) 958 302 (ah)
Brisbane
Ken Perkins (07) 857 4181
Mary River
Magdalena Steffens (071) 29 2211
Gold Coast
Greg Owens (075) 386 877

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide
Nele Findlay (08) 276 8652 (ah)

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
Cape York Campaign Group -
Felicity Wishart (03) 416 1455 (bh)
Membership Campaign Group -
Trish Brawn (03) 416 1455 (bh)
Tropical Forest Campaign Group -
Felicity Wishart (03) 416 1455 (bh)
BRISBANE
Cape York Campaign Group -
Mark Horstman (07) 229 7715
Coast Campaign Group -
Phillip Cossor (07) 341 4440
Greenhouse Campaign Group -
Tim Easton (07) 378 8364
SYDNEY
Atmosphere Campaign Group -
Sue Salmon (02) 247 1497 (bh)
Forest Campaign Group -
Widged Berry (02) 247 4285
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Lesueur Campaign Group -
Colma Keating (09) 368 1582

Napperby Artists on show at ACF

Napperby is located 200 km north-west of Alice Springs, in a landscape that is relatively flat, sandy and mulga covered. Low ranges of rocky hills are located throughout the area and it is to the accompanying water holes that life has gravitated. Napperby Station has a community of 300 Aboriginal people. It is from here that the exciting and colourful canvases of the Anmatyerre people originate. Facets of their lifestyle are frequently depicted in their art—the availability of natural food, the topography of the area and their dreamtime stories.

The skill of members of the community is reflected in their sophisticated and developed art style.

The motifs used are common amongst the work of the Central Desert Aborigines and reveal an association with the land that is inherent in Aboriginal culture. The clarity and colour combinations indicate the full use of their palette, while the merging tones and variations of dot size exhibit a controlled mastery.

Their art is both vibrant and fresh.



The ACF has a selection of canvases from the Napperby Artists for sale at their Melbourne office, 340 Gore St Fitzroy. The exhibition is open during office hours. Works may be collected at time of purchase.
tel: (03) 416 1455 (toll free: (008) 338 928)

GENETIC ENGINEERING INQUIRY

The creation, use and release of genetically engineered organisms is the subject of an inquiry by a House of Representatives Standing Committee of the Federal Parliament. ACF encourages all members to express a view on this important issue by 8th September, 1990.

Terms of reference are available from:
Paul McMahon, (Secretary) House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology
R1 Suite 116, Parliament House,
Canberra, ACT, 2600.
tel: (06) 277 4594
FAX: (06) 277 2221.

For further advice and information contact Bob Phelps at ACF's Melbourne Office
tel: (03) 416 1455 (toll free: (008) 338 928)

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.

I WOULD LIKE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Please sign me up:

I choose the following option:

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

Name _____

Address _____

State _____

Postcode _____

Phone (ah) _____

(bh) _____

Join by phoning toll free 008 33 8928
If ringing from Melbourne (03) 416 1455

Date _____

- \$63.00 Membership and Habitat Magazine
 \$45.50 Concession membership and Habitat
(full time student/pensioner/ unemployed)
 \$35.00 Membership
 \$17.50 Concession membership
 \$40.00 Subscription to Habitat magazine only

Plus \$ _____ Additional donation
(donations of \$2.00 or more are tax deductible)

Total \$ _____

enclosed is cheque/money order

OR charge my: Bankcard Visa

Mastercard

Card No: (16 digits required)

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