

Mr Phillip Toyne
Director.
A.C.F.
Melbourne.

3 Albert St
Forest Lodge 2037
14.2.90.

Dear Phillip,

Re: Federal Election Forestry Campaign.

I note + NEFA supports the 4 point summary agreed to at the Canberra meeting on 22.1.90.

You'll see NEFA's campaign dovetails well with these points.
(refer attached...)

We are keen to be involved in a follow up meeting in Canberra but I/we need a date set for this ASAP. Word is the 24th March will be the election so you'll agree there is a mounting urgency.

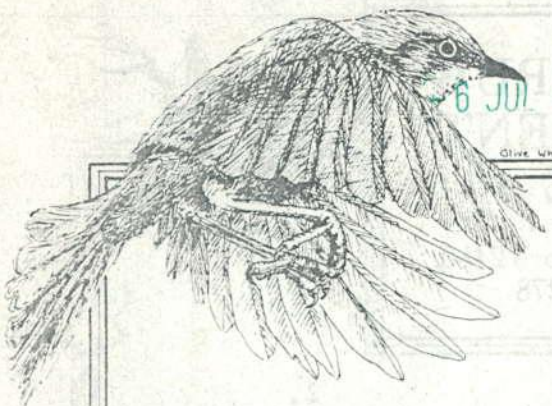
Of specific concern is the foreshadowed rally dates of 31st March which would appear to now be too late.

I am contactable today Wednesday 14.2.90 at NSW Environment Centre 02 2474 206 or 02 660 3496(h.).
alternately fax a reply to NSW EC 02 2475 945

My apologies for this handwritten note - in haste
For the Land....

John Corbitt.

Sydney NEFA Co-ordinator



6 JUL 1989

Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Drumstick Orchid



John Corkill/Haydn Washington
Native Conservation Council,
39 George Street
THE ROCKS NSW 2000

North East Forest Alliance
C/- Big Scrub Environment Centre
88A Keen St.
Lismore 2480 N.S.W.

4th July, 1989

Dear Friends,

Forest issues on the North Coast of N.S.W. have largely been ignored by the media and the major conservation groups since the rainforest decision of 1982.

The timber industry has maintained its interest and continues to log rainforest and old growth forests reducing the habitats of many endangered plants and animals; and now pulp mill proposals threaten what remains of our dwindling forests.

It is time that the plight of north coast forests was brought to the public's attention so politicians are unable to ignore the mismanagement of our forests. The Forestry Commission has to be forced into doing more than just paying lip service to the non-wood values of forests.

An alliance of people involved in forest issues from Newcastle to the Queensland border is being formed. It is hoped that the alliance will establish a campaign strategy that will gain the awareness and attention that forest issues need and enable the placement of the north east forests on the political agenda.

The North East Forest Alliance (N.E.F.A.) is convening a Forest Summit at Grafton on the 5th and 6th of August. It is hoped that all people involved in, or wishing to be involved in forest issues will attend. It is only by working together that we can hope to achieve a just future for the forests and their inhabitants.

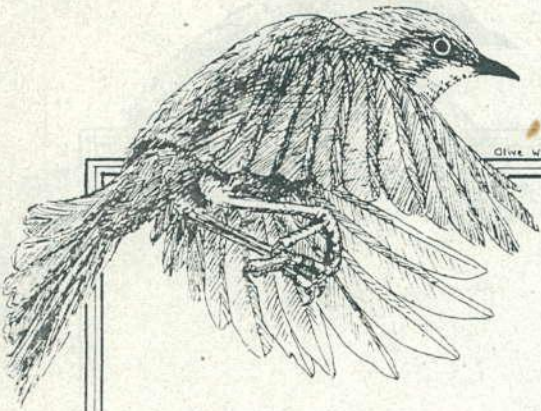
Looking forward to seeing you,

Fiona Peek
DJP

(Fiona Peek and Dailan Pugh for
N.E.F.A.)



Rainforest Dragon



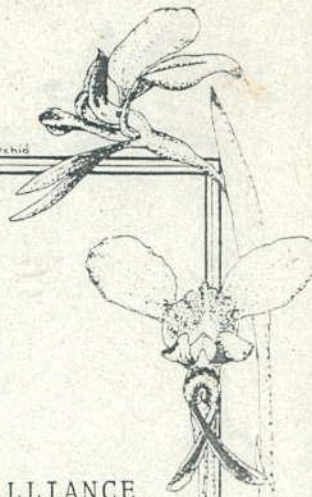
Green Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Denney Orchid



FOREST SUMMIT OF THE NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

DATE: 5th-6th August, 1989

VENUE: To be announced .

HOSTED BY: Clarence Environment Centre, 45 Fitzroy St. Grafton 2460
Ph. (066) 43-1863

AGENDA

Saturday 5th August:

12.00pm : Welcomes, introductions.

12.30pm : Presentations of brief
background information on local forest issues.

: Presentations of background
information on broad forest topics (refer to attachment).

(N.B. It is preferable for handouts to be prepared for presentations
prior to meeting).

6.00pm : Evening meal.

Sunday 6th August :

9.00am: Definition of campaign
strategies on local and broad forest issues.

12.00pm : Lunch (to be provided for
a small fee).

1.00pm : Close.



Rainforest Dragon

Tan Fingers



GREEN SUMMIT FOCUSES ON NORTH EAST FORESTS

The myth that the Rainforest decision of 1982 halted rainforest logging was exposed this weekend at a two-day meeting of 50 north coast environmentalists concerned about forestry issues. *held in Grafton.*

The meeting rejected the idea that there was a binding trade off of rainforest lands which prevented any further areas being protected in National Parks and called for an end of all rainforest logging, starting with the North end of Washpool.

"Any agreement which may have been reached six years ago is not relevant today, since there has been a huge growth in credible information and public understanding on the need for rainforest protection," said Dailan Pugh a spokesperson for the meeting.

"The conservation movement never agreed to a trade off, and Mr Causely's claim that the Greiner-Murray Government is bound by a decision of the Wran Government has no credibility. They have broken so many of their own promises, why are they bound by an unspecified and undocumented decision," he said.

Mr Pugh said that the meeting had organised an North East Forest Alliance, (N.E.F.A.) which would campaign across a broad range of forestry issues, and link with other NSW groups working on a statewide forest campaign.

The Alliance covers the large area north from Newcastle to the Qld border and includes the Northern Tablelands forests.

There was widespread concern about the massive destruction of forests in north east New South Wales. Old growth forests and wilderness areas are particularly under threat.

"Once we lose these few remaining undisturbed forests, they are lost forever along with the animals that depend on them for their survival," Mr Pugh said.

Issues discussed at the meeting included:

- * condemning Fruit Australia's large scale clearing as an ecological disaster;
- * National Estate protection and implementation of the NSW Wilderness Act;
- * National Estate nominations and protection;
- * compilation of an inventory and protection for Old Growth Forests;

- * preparation of new nominations under the Wilderness Act;
- * alienation of Crown Land with significant conservation attributes; and
- * indiscriminate and ad hoc use of chemicals in natural areas.

The meeting also agreed to campaign for greatly improved Forestry Commission Management and public participation in decisions affecting publically owned forest lands.

Specific campaigns are planned to:

- * oppose the pulp mill proposed for the North Coast;
- * end export woodchipping from the north coast through Newcastle and refocus on value added forest products;
- * improve National Parks and Wildlife Service forest management and dramatically increase the Service's levels of funding for research and nature conservation;
- * encourage plantations on private lands through tax and rate incentives and control widespread forest clearance;
- * protect wetlands and coastal forests and promote appropriate management, zonings and adjacent landuses.

Mr Pugh also said that there is an urgent need to assess the detrimental impacts of the Greenhouse effect and ozone depletion on the future of our forests.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Please phone
 Dailan Pugh 066 427 081 Sunday evening
 Celia Smith 066 427 081 Monday
 Martin Frohlich 066 477 262 Monday evening

THE NORTH-EAST FOREST ALLIANCE (NEFA)

A Compilation of Workshop Discussions from the Inaugural NEFA Meeting - (August 5th and 6th 1989), Grafton

Please note:

The resolutions presented here are still in the formulative stage. They need to be evaluated (by NEFA members) in the NEFA context - (i.e. what is relevant to the overall NEFA 'campaign'). The original resolutions (arrived at during the Forest Summit) are attached. This document is based on the original but has been re-formatted (to distinguish between policies, objectives and initiatives). Resolutions, in some cases, have been reworded or simplified and some re-directed to more relevant sections (so we aren't repeating ourselves over and over again). When reading these please refer to the originals to ascertain any changes that have been made (remember - all changes are only suggestions at this stage). The next stage is for each member group to evaluate what is presented here and to make suggestions for change - i.e. additions, deletions, rewordings etc;). It will be a big job to collate and review all these new suggestions, so please have yours returned to the Big Scrub by

Thank You and Good Luck

The Major Forest Issues discussed were -:

RAINFORESTS

Preamble

(Ultimately each section should have a Preamble. Some suggestions have been put forward here for discussion - most still need a lot of work. In areas you have an interest in please put forward some ideas- Thanks).

Worldwide, rainforests are disappearing at the rate of a football field a second. In NSW we have already cleared over three quarters of our rainforests and seriously degraded over half of that remaining. Only one third of NSW's remnant rainforests are in National Parks or Nature Reserves while over half are still controlled by the Forestry Commission. It is time to stop logging and clearing rainforests in NSW and assist the regeneration of degraded areas.

Policies and Objectives

- ✓ - Stop logging in, and/or the clearing of, all remnant rainforests;
- ✓ - all significant areas of rainforest on Crown Land to be transferred to the NPWS, along with funding;
- initiate research into, and evaluation of, the ecological status and classification of 'moist hardwood' secondary rainforests;
- review, and evaluate, the conservation status of all forms of rainforest, including small isolated remnants and littoral rainforests

inventory

LM.

Initiatives

- ✓ - call for Governments to fully protect all inadequately conserved rainforests;
- reject the myth that 'all NSW's rainforests were saved - or that there has been some political trade off done;
- encourage assessment of regeneration on abandoned agricultural land (and evaluation of all data from trial plantings of rainforest species);
- for each Local Shire - undertake mapping and assessment of rainforests (and ensure their appropriate zoning in LEP's.

LM.

LM.

TENURES (other Crown Lands and Private Lands)

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- halt the conversion of timber leasehold lands to freehold. With particular attention paid to land containing significant stands of rainforest and old growth forest, and/or lands of National Estate or Wilderness significance;
- extend the powers of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and Catchment Protection Board (CPB) to apply over all leasehold land and freehold land, so that broad scale clearing can be prohibited in all timbered lands;
- reinstate the former conservation policies of the Department of Lands, allowing reservation from sale;
- full and unrestricted assessment of Crown Land conversion and lease applications by the NPWS, with full public participation;
- extend the powers of the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service to prohibit agricultural developments in areas of marginal or poor agricultural viability;
- regular reviews / assessments of leasehold lands should be undertaken by the SCS, NPWS and CPB to ensure the land is being managed in an environmentally sensitive and appropriate manner;
- records should be kept and significant fines imposed on leaseholders who despite warnings and advice do not obey environmental protection requirements. Repeated offenders should not be given any more leasehold or freehold land;
- catchment area provisions to bind the Crown;
- Crown Lands Office should be given adequate provisions to protect environmentally significant areas both within and adjoining permissive occupancies;
- service corridors (e.g. Elcom etc;) to include controls on the clearing of natural vegetation and to be directed away from environmentally sensitive areas;
- that the CPB include conservation representatives.

Initiatives

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT PLANS

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- full and effective public participation should be allowed into the preparation and regular reviews of management plans;
- all relevant information on the management of Public Lands should be freely and readily available to assist informed public participation;
- obligation for politicians from all levels of Government to openly discuss a matter in a public forum once a certain number (e.g 20,000) of signatures on a petition have been collected;
- propose a federal referendum to give citizens of local communities the constitutional mechanisms to petition their local or regional government for binding referendums on issues involving human habitat and the quality of life;
- *Environmental Impact Statements to be prepared by independent bodies with allowance for public participation.*

Initiatives

- initiate public education of the importance of public participation in management of all publicly owned lands;
- identify current infrastructure for public input. Question if they are of use. Make changes. Adopt EPA Act provisions which apply to LEP's and DA's;
- encourage the implementation of the Institute of Foresters of Australia's policy to have public participation in forestry management.

OLD GROWTH FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

Preamble

The term old growth forests is herein used to delineate ecologically mature eucalypt forests that are unlogged or only lightly selectively logged. It has been roughly estimated that some 10% of economically loggable eucalypt (and Brushbox) forests and woodlands currently remain in their old growth phase in north-eastern NSW. Most of these will be completely cut out soon after the turn of the century. For the large numbers of wildlife dependent upon old-growth forests this is a looming environmental catastrophe.

Policies and Objectives

- ✓ - call for a moratorium on logging, burning, grazing and other threats to old growth forests while an assessment of their distribution and extent, along with the conservation requirements of their dependent fauna, is undertaken;
- legal protection for old growth forests on private lands, with education and financial incentives provided to landholders;
- retention and promotion of adequate numbers of old growth trees, plus suitable recruitments, throughout forest areas (A minimum of 5 evenly distributed hollow bearing trees, plus suitable recruitments, per hectare should be maintained as an interim measure.

Initiatives

- ✓ - ensure money allocated to old-growth inventory, under the directorship of the Department of Primary Industries, is not purely a resource inventory and is directed to an appropriate body;
- ✓ - that the dynamic nature of the age class structure and change over time be recognized;
- initiate public education;
- ✓ - encourage Governments to recognise that all remaining natural vegetation, tree covered land and old-growth forest / woodlands are an essential habitat and precious resource for maintenance of Australian flora and fauna. The protection of its ecological integrity must be the priority of the States Conservation Strategy. No clearing of Crown Lands and controls on private land clearance.

PLANTATIONS

Preamble

There is an urgent need to establish extensive plantations of hardwoods to help alleviate the pressure on native forests. Blah Blah Blah

Policies and Objectives

- no clearing of native vegetation for plantations;
- aim in the long term at deriving all timber from plantations;
- evaluate and promote share farming as a means of expanding the plantation estate;
- tax incentives and the raising of timber royalties from Crown Lands should be introduced to encourage plantations;
- assess the appropriateness and weed potential of non-native plantation species (Fines, Paulownias etc);
- assessment and location of land available, or potentially available / suitable for plantation establishment. Particular emphasis on linking natural areas e.g; wildlife corridors;
- economic reassessment of the timber industry with relevance to plantations;
- plantations on Crown Lands to be controlled by State Government (Forestry Commission?) with public participation in management;
- wherever possible plantations of local species grown from seeds collected in the vicinity should be established;
- assess, evaluate and promote mixed rainforest plantations;
- promotion of mixed plantations rather than monocultures.

Initiatives

- call for the NSW Government to recognise mixed eucalypt plantations as an appropriate alternative to logging native forests;
- promote the non-timber values of plantations e.g; for wildlife and against land degradation, greenhouse effect;
- federal funding for plantations - the '1 billion trees plan' requires clarification.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- increase funding for the NPWS to an adequate level to enable them to acquire areas, rehabilitate areas, study / research natural areas and off-park conservation activities;
- protection of habitat to be made a priority consideration in all aspects of park management;
- end privatisation of public facilities in National Parks;
- AF 1 - before any development is carried out - a detailed environmental impact assessment to be compiled and considered, with full public participation;
- AF - a moratorium on all works in National Parks, Nature Reserves and State Recreation Reserves until a publically agreed Plan of Management has been prepared and adopted;
- LM - amend the NPWS Act to require display and public participation in the preparation of Plans of Management, with detailed documentation of the geology, flora, fauna and environmental impact of proposed developments to be included;
- LM - non-party political District Advisory Committees to be appointed and properly consulted (by the NPWS);
- E // - establishment of management zones adjoining National Parks and Nature Reserves for adequate preservation of habitat within the parks and to restrict any detrimental activities;
- ⊙ - require local Government tourism authorities and private tourism operators to contribute to the maintenance / upkeep of National Parks, Nature Reserves and State Recreation Reserves;
- Ad. - identify and rename National Parks and Nature Reserves by local Aboriginal names connecting natural areas with earlier natural use;
- Ad. - make management costs publically available;
- LM - undertake a thorough assessment and review of fire management, with public participation;
- LM - identification and assessment of the significant threats posed by vehicular access and necessity of restricting active recreation to areas outside park boundaries.

Initiatives

- educate NPWS on wilderness and its management;
- ensure political independence of NPWS;
- request NPWS to clearly define between the National Parks, Nature Reserves and State Recreation Reserves objectives and compatible uses.

WORLD HERITAGE and NATIONAL ESTATE FORESTS

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- increase legislative power under Federal National Estate Properties Act and ensure stronger implementation of current powers;
- increase AHC resources to enable adequate assessment and processing of nominations;
- moratorium on all detrimental activities in areas proposed or listed.

Initiatives

- synchronize wilderness (State) and National Estate (Federal) nominations;
- identification of, and preparation of nominations for, National Estate areas in NSW;
- Governments to provide funds for education of the public and politicians about National Estate;
- encourage philosophy that National Estate areas have National, State and local significance;
- prioritize and prepare a strategy for timing of nominations;
- seek National Estate grants.

WILDERNESS AREAS

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- protection of all wilderness areas in NSW and implementation of responsible management;
- implementation of the wilderness Act in NSW;
- amendment of the Wilderness Act to increase interim protection during assessment of nominations. To include an immediate moratorium on development, change of tenure and other detrimental activities;
- provision of adequate resources to NPWS for Wilderness nominations assessment and management of designated wilderness areas;
- legislative power to protect wild and scenic rivers outside National Parks and Wilderness Areas;
- complete inventory of Wilderness quality areas in NSW.

Initiatives

- preparation of further nominations under the Wilderness Act, with prioritisation and preparation of strategy for timing of nominations;
- Government to provide money for education of public and politicians about the values of wilderness by NPWS, Department of Education and community groups.

INDUSTRY ECONOMICS

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- ✓ - increase timber royalties to represent real costs - environmental, social and economic;
- ✓ - no export of woodchips or pulp. Only value added wood products to be exported;
- ✓ - assess and utilize non-timber sources for pulp and paper production. Include a total recycling strategy to lessen demand for raw materials;
- ✓ - encourage the use of composite timbers manufactured from small regrowth and plantation timbers, particularly as substitutes for sawnwood;
- initiate research into the manufacture of new composite timber products;
- ✓ - include all costs in decisions - environmental, social and economic;
- increase mill recovery rates and decrease mill wastage;
- increase funding to support local decentralised production of composite timbers, with subsidies to ecologically and economically sustainable industries.

Initiatives

- publicise that industries centralisation and resource depletion are responsible for (employment?) decline-
- publicise available material and facts;
- mobilise and educate youth, community service workers and unemployed workforce for forest activities by redesigning social wage / dole;
- initiate dialogue with forestry unions;
- evaluate and publicise the export of capital to purchase equipment;
- promote timber and paper recycling (deposit on paper?);
- Federal Government to exercise corporations / export powers to enforce / promote above policies and initiatives.

WETLANDS (Mangroves and Coastal Forests)

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- prohibit the destruction of mangrove forests;
- reafforestation of flood prone river flats and stream banks;
- any developments in, adjacent to, or altering the status of SEPP 14 or LEP wetlands to require full EIS open to public participation and consideration;
- identification and protection of all wetlands under SEPP 14, to include freshwater wetlands, flood plains and wetlands beyond photo limits;
- any flood mitigation works by local councils on any type of land should only be allowed to proceed after preparation and consideration of an EIS, with full public participation;
- full assessment and identification of the effects of agricultural, industrial and urban run-off on wetlands and estuaries;
- restoration of wetlands damaged by flood mitigation works;
- assessment of the environmental impact on river / wetland systems of dams and the removal of water for irrigation and other use;
- restriction / prohibition of developments (residential or educational) in midge areas;
- identification and assessment of swamp and melaleuca forests;
- establishment of management areas around SEPP 14 areas and other coastal vegetation.

Initiatives

- promote values of mangroves and wetlands;
- encourage some low key ecologically sensitive visitor facilities in some mangrove / paperbark forests - such as boardwalks, birdwatching spots and visitor interpretive signs.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT and OZONE DEPLETION

Preamble

The future of NSW's forests is irrevocably linked to the massive, complex, inexorable and unpredictable changes that the combined impacts of the Greenhouse Effect and Ozone Depletion will have. The Greenhouse Effect threatens mass extinction of plants and animals and elimination of vast tracts of forests. Increased ultraviolet radiation will cause a significant decline in ecosystem productivity and adversely effect the health of many plants and animals. It is vital that these impacts be assessed in the design of conservation strategies.

Policies and Objectives

- urgent investigation into and assessment of the predicted impact that atmospheric warming and increased ultraviolet radiation will have on ecosystems;
- preservation and creation of corridors to allow for the migration of plants and animals resultant from climatic change;
- assessment of the future impact that the GE and OD will have upon plantations before they are established;
- development and implementation of a strategy to ensure the survival of mangrove communities and coastal forests where threatened by sea level rises;
- development and implementation of a strategy to ensure the survival of as comprehensive an array of native plants and animals as possible.

Initiatives

- lobby the Government to increase research into the combined impacts of the GE and OD on natural ecosystems;
- initiate a public education campaign.

FLORA and FAUNA

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- undertake detailed flora and fauna inventories throughout NSW;
- institute a Flora and Fauna Guarantee based on the Victorian model;
- institute an eradication campaign to eliminate feral animals from natural areas;
- identify the habitat requirements, delineate populations and identify threats to rare and endangered flora and fauna;
- identify and provide protection for estuarine fish breeding areas and habitat for migratory birds;
- increase research into the effects of roading, logging, fire, grazing, mining and other human induced disturbance on native plants and animals, and the environment generally;
- compile and assess all available information on the impacts both direct and indirect, of human induced disturbance on natural ecosystems to be used in the assessment by all Government Departments of impacts of developments in natural areas.

Initiatives

CHEMICAL USAGE IN NATURAL AREAS

Preamble

Policies and Objectives

- substitute herbicides with personal labour in bush regeneration via youth work force, community service workers and unemployed workforce;
- address the ad hoc use of chemicals in Crown Lands;
- ban the use of chemicals to control mosquitoes and midges in natural areas;
- prohibit chemical spraying to control water weeds. Increase research into effective natural controls;
- ban roadside spraying.

Initiatives

Coffs Advocate 15-2-90

Strategy campaign to save NSW North Coast forests

A campaign strategy to protect the forests of the North East of NSW, focussing on the Federal Government's failure to exercise its responsibilities, was designed at a special NEFA workshop held in Grafton.

The pre-election strategy, prepared at a meeting of the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA),

aims to inform the community of the range of Federal issues which directly affect the environment of the North Coast, particularly the region's forests, with a view to influencing voting intentions.

This strategy is needed because of the pre-occupation of the Federal Government with the NSW South

East forests and the apparent inability of the Federal Ministers to achieve agreement about the urgency to protect all the last remnant old-growth forests of Gondwana, said Mr John Corkill, spokesperson for NEFA.

Mr Corkill said that many people were aware of the gross inadequacy of the NSW Govern-

ment's forest management, but were unaware of the extent of Commonwealth responsibility or of the Federal Government's failure to protect important forest resources.

A wide range of creative ideas have been included in the strategy, and there will be a targeting of Ministers and forest areas as the campaign builds up, he said.

Mr Corkill said the NEFA is cooperating with other forest action groups across Australia and had agreed to participate in national meetings to be held in Brisbane on March 3 and 4, and in Canberra on a date to be fixed.

'We have developed a list of North East regional concerns that are consistent with the national strategy, agreed upon by the Australian Conservation Foundation, the South East Forest Alliance, the Snowy Mountains Trust, the Gippsland Coalition and the Wilderness Society,' said Mr Corkill.

All the parties in Canberra have to get the message that the people of Australia won't accept the plundering of the nation's forests because of the spineless attitudes of Government,' he said.

Girls at risk have low calcium diets

Many teenage girls run the risk of osteoporosis later in life because they are not getting enough calcium in their daily diets.

A recently released Federal Government report on a large scale dietary survey of more than 3000 Australian schoolchildren, found that 30 per cent of 15-year-old girls consumed less than 60 per cent of the daily calcium requirements, as set by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC).

The specific objectives of the survey were to determine the food consumption and nutrient intake of schoolchildren, aged 10 to 16 years, throughout Australia, and to collect national data children's diet to develop an overall nutrition policy for this age group.

Osteoporosis, a serious bone-thinning disease that can cause fractures of hip, wrist and spine, is thought to be closely linked with dietary calcium. It has been predicted that by early next century every third hospital bed could be occupied by elderly women with bone fractures.

In the ordinary diet, about 75 per cent of calcium comes from dairy products.

Foods like milk, yoghurt, cheese and ice-cream are the most easily available form of dietary calcium for both young and old.

Professor Christopher Nordin of Adelaide's Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS) has said that

the calcium requirements of adolescent girls, particularly during the puberty growth spurt, is much higher than that of adults or post-menopausal women.

He believes that the relationship between osteoporosis and calcium deficiencies lies in the same category as salt/blood pressure and dietary fat/heart disease.

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30% OFF
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T-Shirts	Were \$32.95 NOW	\$19.95
Men's Jeans	Were \$54.95 NOW	\$35.00
Men's Fashion Shirts	Were \$55.95 NOW	\$30.00
Ladies' Swimwear	Were \$54.95 NOW	\$30.00
Ladies' Tops	from	\$15.00
Ladies' Denim Skirts	from	\$30.00
Ladies' Jeans	Were \$54.95 NOW	\$35.00
Ladies' Shorts	Were \$58.95 NOW	\$29.95

The Jean House

PARK BEACH PLAZA —
PRINCE STREET, GRAFTON



will search for sweethearts today, Valentine's smore central business district and the Lismore of the Lismore City of Surprises promotion.

FLOOD STUDY, ROUP IS TOLD

id his group was ahead with propos- portcut the water into South Lismore uting it past the ie because it was studies and propos- sheved.

id he planned to the leader of the Party, Mr Charles is week for 'prom- nds for the \$3 mil- ct.

edricks told The i Star the Flood anagement Com- hich was formed

School children in danger on bus: Mum

es of school children were being d because of crowded school bus- ing on unsafe roads, a Cawongla aimed yesterday.

ckie Habchi said her six-year-old was one of several children forced tanding in crowded conditions for tres to her Kyogle school.

ool bus driver, Mr David Board- orted Mrs Habchi's claims.

t that at least 18 youngsters had on the bus, which leaves from or 25 minutes each morning on to school.

y, we're not overcrowded," said man.

onsidering the road has hairpin

The court was told the amphetamine production could have left traces of chemicals in the building.

The allegations were made in Casino Local Court yesterday and on Monday.

A former Casino man and industrial chemist, Hans von Lieven, 50, an owner of the house, appeared yesterday before Magistrate Mr M Webster on a charge of arson.

He was remanded to appear in Casino Local Court on October 2. He is due to appear in April in the Central Local Court, Sydney, on charges of conspiring to manufacture and supply a prohibited drug.

Alliance moves on forest issue

A campaign strategy to protect the forests of north-eastern New South Wales was designed at a North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) workshop at Grafton last week.

A spokesman for NEFA, Mr John Corkill, said the campaign focused on the Federal Government's failure to protect the forests.

NEFA aims to inform the community of the Federal issues which directly affect the environment of the North Coast, particularly the region's forests, to influence voting intentions.

Mr Corkill said NEFA was co-operating with other forest action groups across Australia and would participate in national meetings in Brisbane on March 3 and 4 and in Canberra later.



A Northern Star file picture of the smouldering frame of the house in North Street, Casino.

Von Lieven did not enter a plea yesterday on the arson charge.

On Monday, a Casino man, Keith Alfred Hyland, 59, pleaded guilty to committing arson at 120 North Street on December 11, 1988.

Mr Webster remanded Hyland for sentencing on a date to be fixed, during the

next sitting of Lismore District Court, which starts in March. Hyland was granted \$5000 bail.

Mr Webster granted von Lieven bail of \$5000 on the arson charge, on the condition that he surrender his passport. Von Lieven also is on continuing bail over the drugs charges.

The court was told that

amphetamines.

The court a this week follow 12 months of in by police, inclu- detectives. Det- geant Peter The Newcastle-bien Squad and Det- geant Wayne E Gosford Drug S- Police inquiry- tinning.

The North- been at the so- house fire, and as a 'mystery' police scientific examined the r the house.



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THE NORTHERN STAR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Inform the neighbours plan slated

MOVES to make councils inform neighbours of applications from ratepayers to build any structure on adjoining land, will cause long delays to the current system of approvals used by Grafton City and the Maclean Shire Councils.

The moves follow a landmark court ruling by Justice Cripps in the Land and Environment Court in November.

A resident who had not been told about a new house being built next door and then had been denied access to the plans, took action against the Hornsby Council.

The council was ordered to review its approval of the plans, taking the neighbours' views into account.

Grafton City Council's health and building surveyor Mr Rex Ingram, said many NSW councils did inform neighbours of applications to carry out major extensions or to build new houses next door.

"However approvals for many smaller developments are carried out by council officers under delegated authority," he said.

"This speeds the system up considerably and allows the applicant to get on with the work if approval is granted."

"The majority of applications we receive are approved in this manner."

"But, if we were instructed to amend our building codes in line with the court decision and subsequent moves under sections of the Local Government Act, all applications would be referred to elected council members for deliberation."

"This would involve everyone in long delays, something we have been criticised for in the past, even though approvals are

usually granted within two weeks from the date of application."

Maclean Shire Council deputy health and building surveyor Mr Chris Warren said the moves to implement such amendments to building codes were causing concern to his council.

"In fact, the health and building surveyor Mr Cliff Wood will be presenting a report to council at its next meeting on this very matter," he said.

"It will place an unnecessary administrative burden on councils."

"Additional staff would have to be a consideration which would result in additional expenditure."

Workshop sets forest agenda

A CAMPAIGN strategy designed to protect forests in north east NSW was formulated during a special North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) workshop held in Grafton last week.

According to NEFA spokesman Mr John Corkill, the pre-election strategy is aimed at informing the community of the range of Federal issues which directly affect the North Coast environment, especially forests.

Mr Corkill said the strategy was needed because of the preoccupation of the Federal Government with the

NSW south-east forests and the apparent inability of Federal Ministers to agree on the urgency to protect the last remnant old growth forests of Gondwana.

"A wide range of creative ideas have been included in the strategy and there will be a targeting of ministers and forest areas as the campaign builds up," he said.

"The NEFA is co-operating with other forest action groups across Australia and has agreed to take part in national meetings in Brisbane on March 3 and 4 and in Canberra on a date to be fixed.

Men of the forests



At the Forestry Commission long service awards presentation (from left) Jim Cowan, Lionel Dennis, Malcolm Taylor, Regional Forester Mr John Bruce, Bob Greenlee, Keith Churchill, Member for Clarence and Natural Resources Minister Mr Ian Causley.

A LOVE of the great outdoors is one factor which has kept seven North Coast men working with the Forestry Commission of NSW for the past 25 years.

The men from Coffs Harbour, Dorrigo, Casino and Murwillumbah were recognised for 25 years of meritorious service to the commission, at a function at the Grafton District Services Club.

Member for Clarence and

Natural Resources Minister Mr Ian Causley presented each with special medallions, and congratulated them for their service to the organisation.

He said some of them had fought on the front line on conservation issues and were dedicated for doing so.

Regional forester Mr John Bruce said many workers had been with the Forestry Commis-

sion from the time they left school, to when they retired.

There are 109 field staff in the region from Coffs Harbour to the Queensland border and to the Tablelands, as well as 90 workshop and clerical staff.

Mr Bruce said in this area, all forests were only logged in step with forest growth, with the result of "vigorous regeneration".

Abandon plans for mill urges candidate

INDEPENDENT Candidate for the Seat of Page and anti-pulp mill campaigner, Mr Martin Frohlich, has called on the NSW Government to abandon its plans to establish a chlorine bleaching pulp mill on the

North Coast of NSW.

"In view of the enormous public concern about the pulp mill proposal, I am sure that the community would welcome our parliamentary representatives, Ian Robinson and Ian

Causley, making public the submissions, if any, that they have made on our behalf," Mr Frohlich said.

In a seven page submission to the NSW Pulp and Paper Industry Task Force, Mr Frohlich, has supported the detailed submissions made by the Clarence Valley Conservation Coalition, Oceanwatch and the Clarence River Professional Fishermen's Association.

He said the paper and pulp industry had failed to provide data to project with any certainty that feedstock was available for such a mill.

of life we presently have on the North Coast.

The industry push has failed to even include consideration for the implications of thousands of extra trucks on our already grossly inadequate roads, let alone the inevitable decimation of our existing industries," Mr Frohlich said.

"Grafton City Council has presented a two page report generally supporting the push to establish a pulp mill on the NSW North Coast."

"Grafton Council has failed to even give acknowledgement to the opposition to this proposal that has been clearly demonstrated through public meetings, letters, by newspaper

Medicare



VERTICAL DRAPES

HUGE RANGE OF FABRICS

VERTICAL DRAPES

Daily Examiner
12-2-90

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

39 GEORGE STREET,

SYDNEY, NSW 2000.

PHONE: (02) 27 2228/27 4206.

PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228

FAX: (02) 247 5945



25 January 1990

Dear Member Society,

Re. South East Forest Campaign

As you will be aware from media reports, neither the Federal nor the State Government have agreed to stop logging in the National Estate forests of NSW (and East Gippsland in Victoria).

With a Federal election due to be held within the next few months, it is vital that conservationists continue to vigorously lobby both Governments.

A national meeting of major conservation groups (including the South East Forest Alliance of which the Nature Conservation Council is a member) was held in Canberra this week. The following forest campaign principles were agreed to by all groups.

PRINCIPLES OF FOREST CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

AGREED by those present at Canberra meeting, 22 January 1990

- * Immediate and full protection of all National Estate forests.
- * Identification and secure protection of other native forests of high conservation value.
- * Suspension of all forestry activity in those areas while under investigation.
- * Immediate restructuring of total forest industry to maximise employment opportunities whilst moving to an ecologically sustainable, plantation-based industry.

ACTION

1. Write, expressing support for the above strategies and re-iterate your opposition to the continual destruction of old growth eucalypt National Estate forests in Southern NSW, to:
 - . Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister;
 - . Mr Nick Greiner, Premier and Treasurer, NSW;
 - . Senator Graham Richardson, Minister for ASETT; and
 - . Mr Andrew Peacock, Fed Leader of the Opposition.
2. Publicise these objectives in your Newsletter and urge your members to also write letters as a matter of urgency.

Yours sincerely,



(for) Dr Judy Messer
Chairperson

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

URGENT

PROPOSED "SAVE THE SOUTH EAST FORESTS OF AUSTRALIA RALLY"

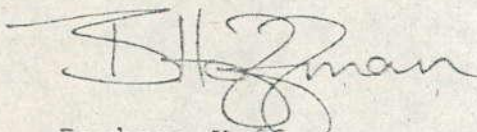
The Wilderness Society in conjunction with other conservation and community groups, is proposing a "Forest Rally" to help the long standing campaign to ensure protection for National Estate forests and other forests of high conservation value in the South East of NSW and East Gippsland in Victoria.

It is proposed to hold three simultaneous rallies in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne with support actions happening in other cities.

At this stage the date is only tentative but they are looking at 31 MARCH 1990 which will be the Saturday ending National Estate Week in Victoria. (If people know of any conflicting major event anywhere that weekend let Georgia Stewart know on 03 670 5229.)

The Nature Conservation Council is supporting this Rally. Please advise your organisation of the date (SATURDAY 31 MARCH 1990). We will forward further details at a later date.

Yours sincerely,



Barbara Hoffman
Manager

Woodchipping Federal Case

* ask GG to ask Govt!

* call for Commissioner - at Dry.

* legal case → Wingham → Newcastle

⊕ maintain W.C. operations - extra trees.

Old Growth Case

maintain forests → Adopt a forest

Networking re: Sue Salmon

too orientated towards SEFA.

10 regions → NEFA? only 1 delegate

Brisbane meeting should go ahead.

Action

Working groups

Int. Day of Action
for Testing Protesters
re East Gippsland

Brisbane meeting?

Rally.

Doug.

Bris. RAG.

Annelise Johnston

07 379 6742

07 379 6742

07 Albert St

Brisbane 17000

07 229 4533

Ths Bris

B

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Dear Member

Please find enclosed notice of our Annual General Meeting. We sought an extension of time from the Corporate Affairs Commission to enable us to hold our Annual General Meeting on September 20th 1989.

Also enclosed is a nomination form for election of Office Bearers and a Proxy voting form. Nominations should be returned as soon as possible.

It is important for members to nominate and vote in order to form a representative Committee. Nomination of new members on the other enclosed form would be welcomed by the Executive Committee. May I also remind you that fees are due as of July 1st 1989.

Yours faithfully

Hon Secretary.

Carol L. Faulkner

Suggested Campaign Strategy

1. Leaflet - outlining Forestry mismanagement.
2. Register of examples of Forestry management breaches for enquiry. *Dailan*.
3. ^{MEDIA} Media campaign - briefing notes for 7.30 Report, 4 Corners etc., and letters to the editor of local papers and magazines.
4. Diagram and notes on before & after effects of logging. To be presented for publication in local newspapers etc. *Terry Parkhouse*
5. Promote through publicity mixed species plantations - necessity etc.
6. ^{MEDIA} Publicising the responsibility for the effects on small sawmills as a consequence of the Commission's giving quotas to big companies.
7. ^{RESEARCH} Survey of Forester's attitudes and knowledge of on site flora & fauna (see Dailan's questionnaire)
8. ^{ACTION} Picketing of local Forestry Commission Offices & Shopping Centres - co-ordinate different groups on same days. Passive action with placards and leaflet handout etc. In form media.
9. Major rallies
10. Walks program into B.G. Forests

Atlantic Beech

Parish of Lockhart

Portia 78.

Ms. Milligan

NPWS interested in acquisition

Sold timber rights to company \$80,000

adjacent World Heritage New England NP!

SE of

Major point + Darky Point = Ebor



Robert Quiok = Corrigo District

066 572 309
{ 572 335

Habitat of Rufous Scrub Bird: Simon Ferrier NPWS.

Env Sensitive Lands under Soil Ca Act

Mr Armstrong: You sacked the city council.

Mr CARR: He is getting very excited. They said to me that the development would be damaging and they suspected that, as it concerned the council president, a matter of propriety may have been involved. So, against the advice of my department I rejected the development; I rejected the rezoning. What attitude did the Minister for Administrative Services at that time, the honourable member for Coff's Harbour, take? His attitude was none other than to simply threaten to dismiss the shire council because, after the last local government election, it refused to agree with the shire president's desire to pursue the rezoning. The former Minister actually threatened the council with dismissal because it would not go along with shire president Gordon Brathwaite in pursuing the rezoning after the change of government. That was his attitude.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I call the Deputy Premier to order.

[Interruption]

Allans Water - 3 of 6 sites

Mr CARR: I am interested that the Premier did not mention the Bellingen development. That is a choice, beautiful development. I acted against the advice of my department on that development. The Department of Environment and Planning recommended to me a rezoning that would permit extensive canal development of the Beautiful Bellingen Valley. However, I had received representations from local residents and conservationists for the North Coast.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The House will come to order and the leader of the Opposition will return to the subject—matter of the motion.

Marianne Ginter
All (066) 573262 Ebor
Allans Water → Corrigo
Pre-empted

John Benson

NPWS Head Office

585 6444

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LA-36

* library, regional and head offices of the Department of Planning, ^{and} the NSW Environment Centre.

This is necessary to ensure ease of, and maximum potential, public participation. If the information is not readily and easily available to the public they will not be able to participate. *

c) The Inventory

The NCC recommends that pursuant to section 31(3) of the Act there be a regulation requiring:

* the inventory be made freely available to the public. *

* that "other matters" be determined by the Minister and be made public. ^{and}

* that the land assessment consist of a report and a map on an appropriate scale, that is available to the public.

This is absolutely necessary for the action taken to be in the interests of the public.

d) Revocations of Reservations

A reservation from sale or lease is placed over land for the public good. It is land for which the final public use has not yet been determined and it should not be freeholded, therefore the public should have the opportunity for participation in the decision to revoke.

Before Crown land is reserved it must be assessed. However, as it stands in the Act before a reservation is revoked it does not have to be assessed. Such action is definitely not in the public interests nor does it ensure any environmental protection. Prior to revocation the reserved land should be subjected to the land evaluation process.

In relation to the revocation of a "reservation from sale or lease", the NCC recommends a regulation requiring the Minister to hold a public inquiry before determining a proposal to revoke.

e) Land Management

The object and principles of the Act are concerned primarily with land management, yet there is no legislation guaranteeing direction of funds towards land management. The objects and principles cannot be achieved without funding.

Pursuant to section 106 of the Act, a regulation is necessary to guarantee that funds from the lease and/or sale of Crown land be allocated to land management.

FEDERAL ELECTION STRATEGY TARGETS GOVERNMENTS FOREST DECISIONS

A campaign strategy to protect the forests of the North East of NSW, focussing on the Federal Government's failure to exercise its' responsibilities was designed at a special NEFA workshop held in Grafton this week.

The pre-election strategy, prepared at a meeting of the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA), aims to inform the community of the range of federal issues which directly affect the environment of the North Coast, particularly the region's forests, with a view to influencing voting intentions.

"This strategy is needed because of the pre-occupation of the Federal Government with the NSW South East forests and the apparent inability of the Federal Ministers to achieve agreement about the urgency to protect all the last remnant old growth forests of Gondwana," said Mr John Corkill spokesperson for NEFA.

Mr Corkill said that many people were aware of the gross inadequacies of the NSW Government's forest management, but were unaware of the extent of Commonwealth responsibility or of the Federal Government's failure to protect important forest resources.

"A wide range of creative ideas have been included in the strategy, and there will be a targetting of Ministers and forest areas as the campaign builds up," he said.

Mr Corkill said that NEFA was co-operating with other forest action groups across Australia and had agreed to participate in national meetings to be held in Brisbane on March 3 & 4 and in Canberra on a date to be fixed.

"We have developed a list of North East regional concerns that are consistent with the national strategy agreed upon by the Australian Conservation Foundation, the South East Forest Alliance, the East Gippsland Coalition and the The Wilderness Society," said Mr Corkill.


"All the parties in Canberra have to get the message that the people of Australia won't accept the plundering of the nations forests because of the spineless attitudes of Government," he said.

...ends.

For more information please phone: Sydney NEFA Co-ordinator;
John Corkill (02) 2474 206 w, (02) 660 3496 h.

I believe that the approach taken at actions can and will evolve on site but I would like them to evolve into non-violent actions rather than monkey-wrenching. Discussion of the different approaches and philosophies before the actions is very important - not to delay or replace action-but to give people a clearer understanding of what they and their friends are becoming involved in.

Please let me know what you think and how you feel about this.

Regards, 

Celia Smith 78 Margaret Cres, South Grafton 2461 066 427081

Timber ship daubed

MELBOURNE. — Protesters armed with paint and brushes created a huge mural on the side of a rainforest timber cargo ship berthed in Port Melbourne yesterday.

Members of the Rainforest Action Group (RAG) laboured for just under two hours to tell, in slogans and pictures, the story of rainforest destruction.

Police, security guards, the ship's officers and crew stood by on south wharf as the 78 demonstrators toiled away using washable biodegradable water-based paint on the 100-metre long Singapore-registered Ikan Tambar.

The ship's owners and agents and the Port of Melbourne authorities had earlier agreed to allow the peaceful demonstration to go ahead.

At noon, the time set for the start of the demonstration, a security guard opened a gate and invited Action Group members onto the wharfside.

PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL RESISTANCE

The principles behind peaceful resistance can be summarised as :

1. It must be nonviolent. That is, the action must involve no risk of physical injury to the opponent or third parties.
2. It must be truthful.
3. It must be open, that is, the action must not be secretive.
4. Our nonviolent action and behaviour should demonstrate respect for the opponent and third parties.
5. It should undermine the opponent's sources of power.
6. It should focus attention on the conflict between people; and particularly their values and emotions.
7. It should allow and encourage people involvement.
8. It should empower people.
9. It should be consistent with the long term (nonviolent) social change strategy.

These points are defined in detail in the following chapter.

Monkey-Wrenching

Monkeywrenching is the performance of deliberate acts of "minor" sabotage in order to "protect" wilderness from developers.

Typical acts of monkeywrenching include tree spiking, cutting powerlines, cutting fences, road spiking, tyre slashing, removal or damage of machinery parts, burning or damaging equipment, putting pollutants into fuel tanks and jamming locks.

Monkeywrenching is not nonviolent action for at least the following reasons -

1. It is an act of sabotage involving material destruction (a form of conflict resolution separate from nonviolent action).
2. It runs the risk of unintentional injury or death.
3. It does not utilise the commitment, courage, truthfulness and openness of the activists to gain the "moral high ground" and to build integrity for the movement.
4. It does not undermine the opponent's sources of power by stimulating withdrawal of consent. It simply damages property.
5. It invites highly disproportionate repression (especially if the issue is portrayed as a "law and order" one) which will not necessarily lead to widespread public sympathy for the activists.
6. It does not employ the principles and dynamics characteristic of nonviolent action. For example, it does not emphasise the human elements of the conflict.
7. It requires secrecy for both planning and execution.
8. It is not conducive to building group unity.
9. It requires few participants hence reducing the number of effective resisters.
10. It is not based on a nonviolent philosophy and strategy for social change.

WHY I SUPPORT NON-VIOLENT ACTION RATHER THAN DIRECT ACTION OR

MONKEY-WRENCHING

1. I don't have the ability to stop a development through "buying then off" (got no money), causing sufficient property damage over a long enough period of time (no expertise, other interests as well) or being individually sufficiently threatening as to hold them off for a long enough period of time (I'm no "Samson").
2. I don't want to escalate the conflict to a point where there is risk to my personal safety beyond that which I can accept.
3. I want to be able to claim the "high moral ground".
4. I want to be involved in actions which are open and democratically planned and will attract the large numbers of silent supporters we have now in the community to take action personally too. I see individual or small group acts of sabotage as being elitist and creating confusions of loyalty which can lead to inactivity in others.
5. I want the issues focus to be the environment rather than "law and order".
6. I want growing public awareness and support for environmental issues. I believe this comes from media and person to person discussion of the issues. This would be stifled by the side issues of the "rightness or wrongness" of violent actions.
7. I don't like lying to people (e.g. police, forestry workers). I prefer to be open about my actions, proposed actions and motivation.
8. I like the idea that Fran Peavey has in Heart Politics of building bridges to the hearts of the people who are most different to me. Non-violent actions give plenty of opportunity for this because they can allow people to be accepted and respected no matter what their role is - protestor, forestry worker, police officer, media person.
9. I see myself as capable of being a "gentle angry" person, working with other "gentle angry" people * , not as an expert monkey-wrencher, working on my own, without a support network.
* from the singer/songwriter Holly Near.
10. There is a long and rich and deep tradition of non-violent action which can be tapped into and we can draw on this as we go.

I know there is conflict between activists on the North Coast on this issue. I'd like to ask for that conflict to be brought out into the open and be considered with the planning for actions.

Dailan Pugh

P.O. Box 7

Bonalbo NSW 2470

(066) 346193

* Please send any specific examples of Forestry Commission mismanagement, miscalculations, mistakes etc. to me A.S.P. For example truck overloading, work practices contrary to policy, overestimation of resource, actions contrary to policy, violation of stream buffer zones

* The Commission's basic wildlife policies are to retain a number (varies from 1 to 5?) of trees suitable for wildlife habitat per hectare and to retain any trees identified as ~~g~~ Yellow-bellied Glider feeding trees - plus nearby refuge trees - from logging. Check with your local Management Plan to see if there are any other policies specific to your area.

Ask Foresters or loggers responsible for tree marking or felling:

1. Do you know what a Yellow-bellied Glider feeding tree is?
2. How do you tell one? What does it look like?
3. Have you ever seen one? Where?
4. How do you determine what is a habitat tree?
5. How many habitat trees per hectare do you retain? Where do you retain them (e.g. evenly spaced, along streams, where convenient)?

Record their answers, name, position/role, Forestry District and send to me A.S.P.

OLD GROWTH FOREST / RAINFOREST

- Initiate oldgrowth forest and rainforest campaigns
- Support legal actions on Oldgrowth forest - include in campaign
- Link-up with S.E.F.A, N.E.F.A. ^{East Gippsland Coalitions} and peak cons. groups on oldgrowth campaign
- Nominate oldgrowth forests/rainforests for N.P., N.R., N.E., Wilderness
- Foster public education; detailed background booklet, public handout, video, slides, posters, student kits
 - concentrate on "cuddly animals", promote non-timber values (flora, fauna, water catchment + quality, biological resources - food, medicine etc.), expose Forestry myths, promote tourist potential, newsletter
- Initiate media campaign
- Identify alternative resources for timber + paper.
- Reject myth of rainforests having been saved; ban use of r.f. timbers. - consider buffer zones and class Brush Box as a rainforest species.
- Research inventory of Oldgrowth forests, G.I.S.?
- Establish network of "watchdog" groups.
- Blockade roading / logging operations - plan/train for peaceful protests.
- Federal Government corporations powers.
- Comment on Draft Plans of Management; NPWS, For. Com.

WILDERNESS

- Accelerate Wilderness nominations - put in tentative boundaries and qualify later
- Lobby for more funds to NPWS to ^{and manage} assess Wilderness proposal
- Demand that State Government address proposals and that no detrimental activities be allowed to occur until full assessment
- Initiate letter writing campaigns on 8 extant proposals
- ~~Initiate~~ ^{Reinforce} public education
- Pressure Federal Government into Australia wide Wilderness legislation.

WILDERNESS cont.

- Initiate blockades
- Consider smaller areas as well as very large areas
- Push for immediate W'ness assessment of North Washpool -
letter writing campaign to Moore & Greiner

NATIONAL ESTATE

- Accelerate nominations for N.E. listings - include rainforest, oldgrowth forest. Apply for grants under the Dept. Planning Grants Scheme
- Processes for solving objections to N.E. listings
- Lobby for special new bill for N.E. protection (Fed.), support Amendments moved by A.L.P. to improve AHC Act and not Irina Dunn's Amendments.
- Implementation of the Federal Government's Aust. National Strategy Conservation of Species and Habitats.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

- Lobby for implementation of Federal Aboriginal Heritage Act
- Cons. movement should review the conflict between traditional Aboriginal uses and wilderness proposals.

Good news is worth repeating

The NSW Government seems to have reached right back into the old announcements cupboard again for something to say on this Australia Day, with a news release announcing the addition of the Mann and Ettrema Wilderness areas to the State's national parks.

Welcome news. But the Government has certainly given these areas a thorough run though the good value news wringer.

In January last year, Mr Greiner wrote to the *Herald* defending his Government's record on national parks, saying that his ministers, Mr Moore and Mr Causley, "have finalised the boundaries of the Mann wilderness area west of Grafton and are finalising the boundaries of the Ettrema wilderness area west of Nowra".

And this was after the former Labor premier, Barrie Unsworth, had himself announced the protection of the two wilderness areas in January 1988.

The Mann area apparently contains spectacular wilderness and river scenery.

"These rivers, considered to be two of the best canoeing rivers in NSW, are used extensively by

canoeists and bushwalkers," Mr Unsworth said in January 1988.

"The rugged and remote Washpool and Mann Wilderness areas, which protect magnificent wilderness and wild river landscapes, provide bushwalkers and canoeists with challenging recreational opportunities," Mr Greiner said yesterday.

Lose a lot, gain a little

But something has happened in the years since Mr Unsworth's announcement — the two areas have mysteriously shrunk.

Mr Unsworth announced the protection of 18,500 hectares for the Mann Wilderness and 8,375 hectares for Ettrema, west of Nowra. Mr Greiner has announced the addition of 17,630 hectares and 8,000 hectares respectively.

Perhaps it's due to the greenhouse effect.

Still, there is always the "small but significant" addition of just 1,200 square metres of land to the Comerong Island Nature Reserve east of Nowra for which to be thankful.

This tiny area includes "littoral rainforest, mangrove wetlands and tidal shallows", we are told, which goes to show you can't judge a park by its size.

Green light for an ego tripper

You will be pleased to know that California's Self-Esteem Task Force has presented its final report.

The authors of the 144-page document say their findings could have a major impact on some of the State's worst problems by helping to nurture the self-esteem that the task force feels is vital to individual and societal wellbeing.

The 26-member government com-

mission has included among its 90 proposals such things as calls for more courses teaching parents how to raise their children and a requirement that teachers take courses in self-esteem before they receive teaching certificates.

The commission defines self-esteem as "appreciating my own worth and importance and having the character to be accountable for myself and to act responsibly towards others".

State politician John Vasconcellos, who set up the task force, said: "I think we've confirmed that self-esteem is likely a social vaccine whose presence serves to strengthen us to be less vulnerable to destructive behaviours — drug abuse, drop-outs and violence."

The commission has also recommended changes to make punishments for juvenile offenders fit the crime to encourage a sense of social responsibility.

Which leads us to the following joke, for which I am indebted to a reader, Mr Tony Horler:

Q: How many Californians does it take to change a light bulb?

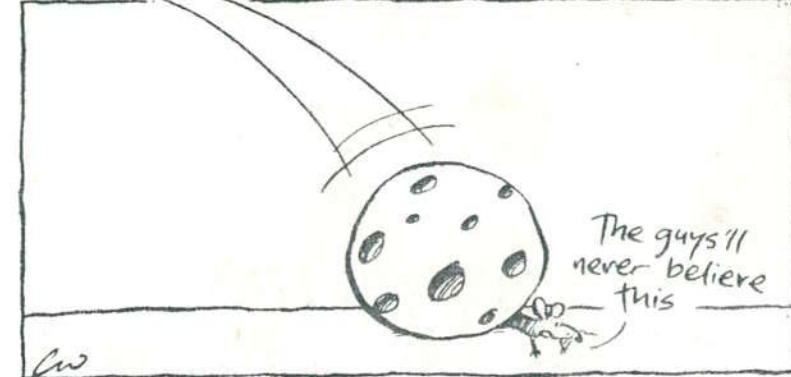
A: That's not the point. We're working on a light bulb that lasts for ever, and we want you to feel comfortable with it.

Allah is Vatican's new neighbour

Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini swore it never would happen. Others probably had similar feelings, but it's happening.

A mosque is being built in Rome. Despite the Roman Catholic Church rejecting the idea for centuries, the new spirit of enlightenment and ecumenism has opened the way for the city's Muslims to worship in their own temple in the city of St Peter.

According to news reports, the first Roman mosque is nearing



completion at a cost of \$50 million on an old garbage dump high on a wooded hillside 5.5 kilometres from the Vatican.

Stand by for another load

Having just recovered from the vicious bicentennial feuding over the siting of the Scottish cairn, it seems we are about to have another pile of Celtic rocks inflicted on us.

This time the project is entitled the Ancient Standing Stones and it's being backed by the Celtic Council and the Scottish Australian Heritage Council.

Their plan is to erect a ring of standing stones in NSW like the ancient rings in Celtic Europe.

"They may resemble the Ring of Brodgar in the Orkneys," a news release suggests.

Showing they have learnt nothing from the bloodshed over the Scottish cairn, the release goes on to say that the Council for the Standing Stones will discuss suitable sites with various local authorities.

As the council so subtly puts it, "the stones will, of course, be a major tourist attraction to the area in which they are located".

They plan to pay for all this by selling sponsorship of the stones.

We believe the Druids would never have allowed this.

Psst, wanna buy a space rock?

Two Americans, one of them a world-renowned geologist, have been arrested in Argentina for trying to steal a 33-tonne meteorite, the third largest in the world.

Clearly taking a lesson from the money being made out of flogging the Berlin Wall, the geologist, Robert Haag, and photographer Jeffrey Smith, both from Tucson, Arizona, saw a small fortune in the huge rock.

They were arrested on Monday near Campo del Cielo, about 1,000 kilometres north-west of Buenos Aires.

Officials discovered the meteorite when they glanced in the back of the pair's truck. This was not necessarily a great feat of observation.

Argentinian meteorite specialist Mr Juan Carlos Cimbaro Canella says Haag sells meteorites to museums and private collectors.

According to Haag, he has spent a lot of time in Mexico searching for the rocks. In 1988 he sold a meteorite he found in Nigeria for \$33,000.

Canella says the stolen meteorite was in a deserted area and was not well guarded.

Provincial border police stopped the truck after receiving a tip-off.

How do you feel about self-esteem as an issue?

You couldn't have asked a better man!



TODAY'S PEOPLE

EDITED BY JAMES COCKINGTON

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→ Jan

on DORIS 2: FORESTS. DBF

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Mullumbimby 2480.

37. Barrie Griffiths

✓ Green Alliance Network

Fal Brook Wildlife Refuge

PO BOX 462

Singleton 2330

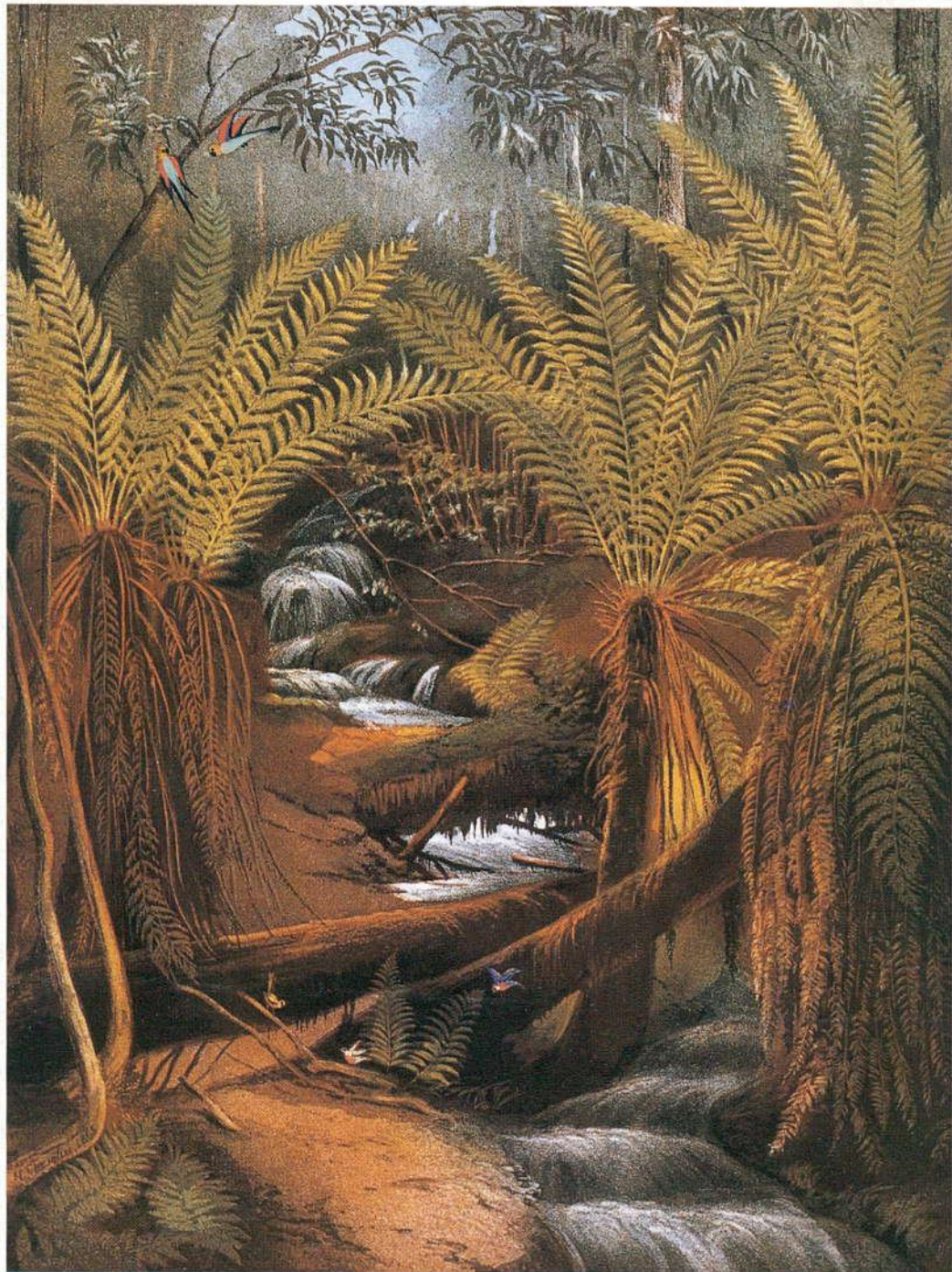
38 Coffs Wilderness Society

c/o John Turbill

Tuckers Rock Rd

REPTON 2454

SEEING THE RAINFORESTS



in 19th-century Australia

ROD RITCHIE

THE FIRST GENERAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA'S RAINFORESTS

SEEING THE RAINFORESTS in 19th-century Australia

ROD RITCHIE



This book, the first to embrace all aspects of the rainforests in the last century, places the current national concern about these forests in perspective. It proves their present popularity to be only a reflection of that which existed before the eucalypts and acacias became the national icons.

SEEING THE RAINFORESTS weaves original images and texts from a variety of sources into a fascinating story about the rainforests of Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. The book provides an insight into an important and neglected part of our environmental past.

Chapters deal with the Aborigines' relationship with the forests, the discoveries of explorers and naturalists, the observations of writers and artists, the clearing of the forests, and enjoyment of them as destinations on 'day trips'.

A lively and informative text is accompanied by a multitude of illustrations, in both colour and black and white, most of which are reproduced for the first time. The profusion and diversity of the illustrations are a feature of the book. SEEING THE RAINFORESTS is of interest to all who have an appreciation of these unique natural areas.

Rod Ritchie, a writer and publisher, is a fine arts graduate. A conservationist, his interest in rainforests led to the extensive research which went into this book.

- ☐ 60 plates in colour, 100 in black and white and 1 map
- ☐ 172 pages, hardcover ☐ 300 x 210mm ☐ RRP \$39.95

READ FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS OF PEOPLE'S REACTIONS TO THE RAINFORESTS AND VIEW SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS IN A VARIETY OF MEDIA

'A sudden change takes place, for an instant, upon leaving the morass with stunted small Eucalypti, we entered as it were, within the dark shades of a tropical forest...the whole being strongly bound together with immense scandent and volubilous plants, that cannot fail to arrest the attention and admiration of the most indifferent observer.'

Allan Cunningham describing the Illawarra district in 1817

'Here, where the sun never penetrated, the rich soil and decaying vegetation gave out an earthy and unforgettable smell. The trees had glossy leaves and most bore berries...the leafage all courting the sun at the top—which were festooned with vines: and the thick, mottled stalks of some of these, hung in loose coils like those of a boa-constrictor.'

Rosa Praed, My Australian Girlhood, 1902

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NHFF will keep
focus on the game

point
former

A meeting of conservationists at Grafton on the weekend called for an end to export woodchipping, ^{destruction of old growth forest and rainforest logging} Spokesperson for the group, Ms Fiona Peck, said that ~~the Federal Government~~ was negligent in ~~allowing~~ ^{to} current woodchipping operations in northern N.S.W and S.E. Queensland ^{Federal} had not been assessed in accordance with the ^{Federal} Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act. "Both the State and Federal governments have ~~displayed~~ complete disregard flagrantly flouted environmental laws by allowing these operations to proceed

The meeting heard ~~that~~ ^{how} oldgrowth forests ~~are with~~ ^{are} being rapidly eliminated by the Forestry Commission of N.S.W. under a deliberate policy to ~~eliminate~~ destroy the few remaining stands as rapidly as possible. "Oldgrowth forests ~~are~~ ^{are} represent the last remnants of the natural forests that were present where Europeans arrived. The Commission's policy of eliminating these irreplaceable forests is a clear example of environmental vandalism". ~~Ms Peck said~~ At the present rate of destruction ~~at~~ ^{most} accessible old growth forests will be devastated within a ~~few~~ ^{years} Ms Peck said

Quoth
Cain?

"watchdog" groups that can document breaches of the law and pursue forest protection," she said.

"The Forestry Commission won't tell the concerned people of NSW what they are doing, they have been found by the Land and Environment Court to have breached the law on several occasions and ^{yet} ~~the~~ forest operations are still carrying on regardless," said Ms Peek.

The report goes on to say the
The ecological consequences of
its ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~preferred~~ preferred options ~~are~~
~~not~~ seriously considered - and the
burden the revenue cost ~~to~~ to the community,
~~was observed~~

A 2 day meeting of the N.E.
Forest Alliance held in Crofton at the
w/ere called ^{mainly} on both State & Federal
Covenants for:-

- * an ~~complete~~ ^{end} to logging of
all remaining rainforests & old growth native forests.
- * an end to export woodchipping ~~of~~
~~the forests~~
- * no new pulp mill projects ^{based on} ~~opening~~ large-scale
logging of native forests.

The meeting was attended by representatives
from the South East Forest Alliance and
foreshadowed the likelihood of greater
co-ordination between ~~covenant~~ ^{covenant} groups throughout
they had Australia as the ~~campaign to save~~ ^{campaign to save} native forests ~~campaigns~~
~~are~~ intensifies and the next Federal Election
draws close.

~~Fiona Peck speaking for NWFA~~

NWFA spokesperson F. Peck said that
"it is particularly outrageous that export
woodchipping operations in northern NSW &
southern Queensland are proceeding without
adequate environmental assessment as required
by the Federal Environment Protection (Impact of
Proposals) Act."

She said "Both Federal & NSW Covenants have both been

PROPOSED CLARENCE CHEMICAL PULP MILL. DRAFT UPDATE

Recent statements have clearly shown that both the federal and NSW governments are proceeding towards the establishment of chlorine bleaching kraft mills despite the community's clearly expressed opposition to further mills. It is apparent that the lessons of Wesley Vale have been overridden in the greedy push by huge corporations.

The North Coast will be sitting duck for such a mill.

The federal government's pulpmill effluent guidelines draft has been done with only industry consultation, despite assurances given to us by Senator Richardson (July 31st, 1989), that groups such as ours would be consulted. The prospect of huge chemical pulp mills has been clearly rejected by communities throughout Australia, including at Wesley Vale and here, as well as by the Prime Minister Mr Hawke.

A public opinion phone poll conducted according to protocol was taken by the CVCC within the Clarence Valley. The question asked was - "Would you approve of a chemical pulp mill in the Clarence Valley?" 77.8% of the 316 respondents replied "No" while 5.6% said "Yes".

The "no pulp mill" campaign received a unanimous vote of support at the Coffs harbour Rally of more than 5,000 people on July 30th, 1989.

The CVCC has collected over 10,000 signatures on a "Political Ultimatum" stating that: "We, the undersigned, will vote against the government if a Chemical Pulp Mill is allowed to operate on the North Coast of New South Wales. This ultimatum applies to Government at the State, Federal and Local levels."

The bulk of these signatures have come from the approximately 28,000 voters (1988 election) in the state seat of Clarence

THE ALTERNATIVES

Our governments should be working with industry to overcome the bottlenecks in the recycling of paper products rather than continuing their efforts to establish more highly polluting chemical pulp mills in Australia.

An assessment of the capacities of our existing mills would also seem appropriate and a strategy devised towards import replacement, especially through the use of recycled and unbleached paper products. This would help ameliorate the (1987/88) \$1.25 billion of total excess of imports of pulp and paper over exports.

We should examine the increasing quantity of paper products that we presently consume and often waste. Efforts to establish economically and environmentally viable

alternative paper fibre crops should be furthered.

The CSIRO report (June 1989) and the Federal pulp mill effluent guidelines draft push is flawed by the assertion that there is little or no market for unbleached and recycled products. This is clearly out of date and there is already a groundswell of interest in the use of recycled and lesser grade paper products.

As recently as a year ago, the paper industry was arguing that it had no ability to increase the amount of feedstock available for recycling. The response by the community has been to return mountains of product.

Our governments should be working to establish a viable base for such an industry by using recycled paper for parliamentary and departmental printing needs.

It is time that government ministers and their departments stopped using public monies to promote destructive industries such as the Clarence pulp mill which have never been put to the ballot box.

The continuing expansion of the woodchip industry without environmental impact studies or appropriate management plans further demonstrates the acquiescence of our federal and state representatives.

The increase from 350,000 tonnes per annum to 500,000 tonnes pa through the port of Newcastle and the recent granting of an export licence for North Coast chips through Brisbane highlight community concerns.

FURTHER

One is moved to wonder if the jade vase and two plates (one valued at \$250) given as gifts to Mr Causley (SMH 11/10/89) by Harris Daishowa have been of any influence.

What other gifts and donations has the industry made?

The forest based pulp and paper industry should be given no subsidies and be required to pay in full the real costs (including infrastructure, production, environmental, and social costs, as well as for the diseconomies it imposes on existing industries.)

Both the federal government's effluent guidelines draft and the NSW Department of State Development's NSW Pulp and Paper Strategy (to be completed by October!) seem to have largely been "set in concrete" with only industry input.

In the instance of the State Strategy, this is despite written assurances of "public consultation" given to the CVCC as recently as October 10th by Deputy Premier, Wal Murray. We would be interested to learn as to when this document will be made available to the public. There have been recent reports that there are now three pulp mills planned for New South Wales.

- Martin Frohlich
26/10/89

PROPOSED CLARENCE CHEMICAL PULP MILL. DRAFT UPDATE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Statements by the mill proponents in mid 1989 indicated that they might produce only unbleached pulp in Australia for further processing elsewhere. This would only export the problems associated with chlorine bleaching and do nothing to reduce the problems of organo chlorines on a global level. Furthermore, there is no assurance that Daishowa may not commence the bleaching process locally in the future,

Even an unbleached mill would result in stench, emissions, traffic, and tens of millions of litres of chemically laden effluent to be disposed of each day into the Clarence River or the ocean near Wooli.

More recent statements have clearly shown that both the federal and NSW governments are proceeding towards the establishment of chlorine bleaching kraft mills despite the community's clearly expressed opposition to further mills. It is apparent that the lessons of Wesley Vale have been overridden in the greedy push by huge corporations.

The North Coast will be sitting duck for such a mill.

The federal government's pulpmill effluent guidelines draft has been done with only industry consultation, despite assurances given to us by Senator Richardson (July 31st, 1989), that they would consult with groups such as ours. The prospect of huge chemical pulp mills has been clearly rejected by communities throughout Australia, including at Wesley Vale and here, as well as by the Prime Minister Mr Hawke.

A public opinion phone poll conducted according to protocol was taken by the CVCC within the Clarence Valley. The question asked was - "Would you approve of a chemical pulp mill in the Clarence Valley?" The result of the poll was as follows:-

	Number	%
Yes	17	5.4
No	246	77.8
Undecided	47	14.9
Unaware	6	1.9
	<hr/> 316	<hr/> 100.0%

A public meeting of over 1000 people in Grafton on 21/3/89, voted unanimously to oppose the establishment of a pulp mill. Well attended public meetings at Iluka, Maclean, Minnie Water, Yamba and Coutts Crossing have added unequivocal support to the "no pulp mill" campaign which also received a

unanimous vote of support at the Coffs harbour Rally of more than 5,000 people on July 30th, 1989.

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The increase from 350,000 tonnes per annum to 500,000 tonnes pa through the port of Newcastle and the recent granting of an export licence for North Coast chips through Brisbane highlight community concerns.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Japanese multi-national Daishowa International is no newcomer to Australian politics. Recent statements by Harris-Daishowa have sought to bully export licences out of the Federal Government so that it can continue its chip operations at Eden. Its financial contributions of tens of thousands of dollars to Australian political parties is a matter of public record and throws into question the integrity of our politicians who are making decisions regarding their operations.

Revelations through the Queensland Fitzgerald Commission and ICAC in NSW have increased concerns that our political representatives are failing to distinguish between industry demands and the interests of their constituents.

The situation whereby Chief Commissioner for Forests in NSW, Dr Wal Gentle, was a guest of Daishowa in Tokyo in May 1988 (Forestry Commission Report "87-88), also raises some questions.

Initial statements by Mr Ian Causley (of a "red letter day" for the Clarence and the State) and those attributed to Grafton City Mayor, Ald. Mike Emerson (incl. on P1 Daily Examiner 30/8/88) indicate that the decision may well have already been made in the minds of some.

Once established, it would be virtually impossible to win the closure of such a plant even if our worst concerns were realised. The well documented failure of governments and environmental agencies in North America to monitor and force compliance with environmental standards there, adds to doubts here.

The conversion of NSW Minister for Natural Resources and Member for Clarence, Mr Ian Causley, to the cause of the pulp industry raises more questions. In 1974, Mr Causley was an inaugural member of the Clarence Valley Environmental Protection Society which protested against a proposal for a Japanese woodchip mill to be located at Iluka. (In Daily Examiner 30/11/1974) He was quoted as claiming that the forest waste was not enough to keep the plant operating and that clear felling would eventually result, it would lead to

1
pulping, that there would be noise and road maintenance problems and that such industry would not fit in with tourism.

While Mr Causley is entitled (as is any citizen) to change his mind, the scale of this present proposal is many times larger than the woodchip proposal back in 1974 and would seem to magnify the concerns that he expressed back then.

One is moved to wonder if the jade vase and two plates (one valued at \$250) given as gifts to Mr Causley (SMH 11/10/89) by Harris Daishowa have been of any influence.

What other gifts and donations has the industry made?

AND ECONOMICS

The likely adverse impact of such a mill on existing industries would serve to greatly reduce the economic diversity and resilience of this region's economy. It may also restrict the future growth base of the local economy.

Woodchip operations at Eden have received large sums of Federal and State monies. An ABC Radio AM interview (14/2/89) with Senator Graeme Richardson revealed that the Wesley Vale Mill would receive over \$100m of direct and indirect Federal Government subsidies. State and Local Government infrastructure provisions would have accounted for further tens of millions of dollars.

Our taxes should not be used to bolster up the profits of overseas multi-national companies, be they from Japan or elsewhere. The forest based pulp industry should be given no subsidies and made to pay in full the real costs (including infrastructure, production, environmental, and social costs as well as for the diseconomies imposed on existing industries.)

Much has been made of the potential export earnings from such an industry. The extent of our foreign indebtedness will not be reduced by government subsidies to foreign corporations which have a propensity to contribute little to the local economy and decimate our existing industries. We will merely inherit the debt burden of a company such as Daishowa and be further strained by the need to expatriate profits to the foreign owners.

The Business Review Weekly (on April 21st 1989) indicated that Daishowa is a highly geared corporation that already owes 330 billion yen in bank loans. 80% of its net earnings went to paying off loan interest in the year to September 1988. The need for caution is furthered by the fact that the pulp and paper industry is highly cyclical and going through its longest sustained expansion since the 1960's.

Our local economy would be subject to the future booms and busts of the pulp and paper industry.

THE NEED TO KNOW

It is obvious that more information is needed before all the issues raised by this proposal can be considered and some questions answered.

Daishowa International and our political leaders are providing the public with scant and often misleading details.

The secret and "confidential" meeting between Daishowa's President and representatives, and Clarence Valley Local Government leaders (Daily Examiner, 20/2/89), adds to well established concerns that the \$1.5 billion chemical pulp mill is being foisted upon the Clarence Valley as a result of back-room deals and political patronage.

The lack of consultation with concerned groups and industries, and the withholding of information to the media, show a blatant disregard for the people of this district.

Both the federal effluent guidelines draft and the NSW Department of State Development's NSW Pulp and Paper Strategy (to be completed by October!) seem to have largely been "set in concrete" with only industry discussion.

In the instance of the State Strategy, this is despite written assurances of "public consultation" given to the CVCC as recently as October 10th. We would be interested to learn as to when this document will be made available to the public.

There should be efforts made to redress the mismatch of resources between community based groups such as the CVCC Vs huge corporations, government ministers and their department who are clearly working to establish further chlorine bleaching mills in Australia.

Martin Frohlich
(Liaison Officer, CVCC Inc)

from
Deputy Premier
Wal Murrey

WASHPOOL STATE FOREST ROADING OPERATIONS

to ask the Minister for Natural Resources:

- 1) Will the Minister confirm that a blockade organised by the North East Forest Alliance, supported by Baryulgil aboriginal community, The Big Scrub Environment Centre, The North Coast Environment Council, The Wilderness Society and local branches of the National Parks Association, halted works on the construction of Desert Spur Road in Washpool State Forest?
- 2) Did this blockade succeed and roadworks cease because of an admission by the Forestry Commission that they had not completed the archaeological survey of the area which had earlier been promised in the 1980 Environmental Impact Statement as a pre-requisite to any further works in the area?
- 3) Was the Commission's consultant archaeologist, Mr David Bell, informed prior to 1980, of the existence of a site of aboriginal significance near Redbank Creek in Washpool State Forest?
- 4) Did Mr Bell fail to visit the area, but recommend that the site be located and recorded as a matter of urgency before logging commenced?
- 5) Did logging commence in that Redbank Creek area in 1982/83 without the area being surveyed for aboriginal heritage values, despite the fact the the Commission agreed in the 1980 EIS to obtain further information about the reputed site, monitor logging operations for any disturbance to sites, employ an anthropologist/archaeologist and undertake further archaeological surveys of other areas proposed for logging which were not surveyed but which may contain sites?
- 6) Was the Washpool State Forest part of the area nominated, in December 1988, by the Wilderness Society, as one of the last remaining Wilderness areas on the North Coast, for protection under the Wilderness Act, an Act which was supported by the Greiner Murray Opposition?
- 7) Is it surprising that there is a reluctance in the local aboriginal community to disclose any sites to the Forestry Commission unless they are immediately threatened given the Commissions appalling record on investigation and protection?
- 8) Are the roading works on the Desert Creek Spur Trail in Washpool state Forest, an attempt to destroy the wilderness and aboriginal heritage values of the area in order to frustrate the claims made by these interested and affected community groups?

- 9) Does this example on the North Coast parallel the situation in the South East where roading works on the Wog Way in the Coolangubra State Forest, are attempting to destroy wilderness values so that the nomination made by the Wilderness Society will not have to be considered?
- 10) Did the 14 people arrested in the blockade at North Washpool, include 3 people who have been employed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in casual and seasonal positions, mainly carrying projects under the National Rainforest Conservation Programs, but who were acting in a personal capacity at the time? *of their arrest.*
(John Nagle, Fiona Peek, and ~~Celia Smith~~)
- 11) Have these people been subsequently told by the North Coast Regional Manager of the NPWS, Mr Geoff Martin, that they will not now be further employed by the Service?
- 12) Did this advice to these staff follow communication between Mr Martin and Mr Causley, in which Mr Causley specifically referred to the status of these people as employees of the Service?
- 13) Can the Minister confirm that Mr Martin is an applicant for the now vacant position of Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and that he is likely to succeed in his application because of his background in forestry and his willingness to act in concert with the National Party's requests?

Rufous scrub bird - 1-200 breeding pairs at NSW
sub sp. Habitat in area where roading was
underway.

Did F.C. undertake any surveys of the area ^{to a proposal} to
find out if any populations of Rufous Scrub Bird
were extant

Did FC agree not to

What is the profit/loss statement of N.C. Forests
Cells, Port ²⁹ Newcastle, ~~Portfield~~
Glen Innes?

How many F districts are operating on a sustained
yield basis.

In which Districts is there Reg is Rf logging
either ^{+ SFs} occurs or scheduled

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

NEW WOODCHIPPING LICENCE FOR COFFS HARBOUR REGION

to ask the Minister for Natural Resources:

- 1) Did the Federal Government issue a woodchip export licence on 1.1.1989, permitting the export of 180,00 tonnes of sawmill residues per annum for 5 years to a Queensland based company, Brisbane Forest Products Pty Ltd?
- 2) Has this company been allocated a quota of 5,000 tonnes of sawmill and forest residues from NSW state forests, being 4,000 cu m made up of 2,000 cu m. from the Casino Forestry District, 1,000 cu m. from the Urbenville Forestry District and 1,000 cu m. from the Murwillumbah Forestry District?
- 3) Are these woodchips to be exported from Brisbane, with 50,000 tonnes of woodchips from Queensland forests for pulping in Japan?
- 4) Did the Federal Department of Arts, Sport, Environment Tourism and Territories carry out an environmental assessment of this proposed export licence in 1988 in conjunction with the NSW Forestry Commission?

If so, will the Minister recommend that this Report of Assessment be publicly released?

- 4) Is this licence a trial to see if eucalypts make good pulp?
 - 5) Does this licence mean that the chemical pulp mill for the Clarence Valley, proposed by Daishowa International will not now proceed?
 - 6) How does the Minister reconcile this recent woodchipping licence with his prior approval and support for the Daishowa International woodchipping and pulp mill operation?
-

WASHPOOL STATE FOREST ROADING OPERATIONS

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- 1) Will the Minister confirm that a blockade organised by the North East Forest Alliance, supported by Baryulgil aboriginal community, The Big Scrub Environment Centre, The North Coast Environment Council, The Wilderness Society and local branches of the National Parks Association, halted works on the construction of Desert Spur Road in Washpool State Forest?
- 2) Did this blockade succeed and roadworks cease because of an admission by the Forestry Commission that they had not completed the archaeological survey of the area which had earlier been promised in the 1980 Environmental Impact Statement as a pre-requisite to any further works in the area?
- 3) Was the Commission's consultant archaeologist, Mr David Bell, informed prior to 1980, of the existence of a site of aboriginal significance near Redbank Creek in Washpool State Forest?
- 4) Did Mr Bell fail to visit the area, but recommend that the site be located and recorded as a matter of urgency before logging commenced?
- 5) Did logging commence in that Redbank Creek area in 1982/83 without the area being surveyed for aboriginal heritage values, despite the fact the the Commission agreed in the 1980 EIS to obtain further information about the reputed site, monitor logging operations for any disturbance to sites, employ an anthropologist/archaeologist and undertake further archaeological surveys of other areas proposed for logging which were not surveyed but which may contain sites?
- 6) Was the Washpool State Forest part of the area nominated, in December 1988, by the Wilderness Society, as one of the last remaining Wilderness areas on the North Coast, for protection under the Wilderness Act, an Act which was supported by the Greiner Murray Opposition?
- 7) Is it surprising that there is a reluctance in the local aboriginal community to disclose any sites to the Forestry Commission unless they are immediately threatened given the Commissions appalling record on investigation and protection?
- 8) Are the roading works on the Desert Creek Spur Trail in Washpool state Forest, an attempt to destroy the wilderness and aboriginal heritage values of the area in order to frustrate the claims made by these interested and affected community groups?

- 9) Does this example on the North Coast parallel the situation in the South East where roading works on the Wog Way in the Coolangubra State Forest, are attempting to destroy wilderness values so that the nomination made by the Wilderness Society will not have to be considered?
- 10) Did the 14 people arrested in the blockade at North Washpool, include 3 people who have been employed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in casual and seasonal positions, mainly carrying projects under the National Rainforest Conservation Programs, but who were acting in a personal capacity at the time?
(John Nagle, Fiona Peek, and Celia Smith)
- 11) Have these people been subsequently told by the North Coast Regional Manager of the NPWS, Mr Geoff Martin, that they will not now be further employed by the Service?
- 12) Did this advice to these staff follow communication between Mr Martin and Mr Causley, in which Mr Causley specifically referred to the status of these people as employees of the Service?
- 13) Can the Minister confirm that Mr Martin is an applicant for the now vacant position of Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and that he is likely to succeed in his application because of his background in forestry and his willingness to act in concert with the National Party's requests?



THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.
88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278



John Corkill
Nature Conservation Council,
Fax (09) 2475945

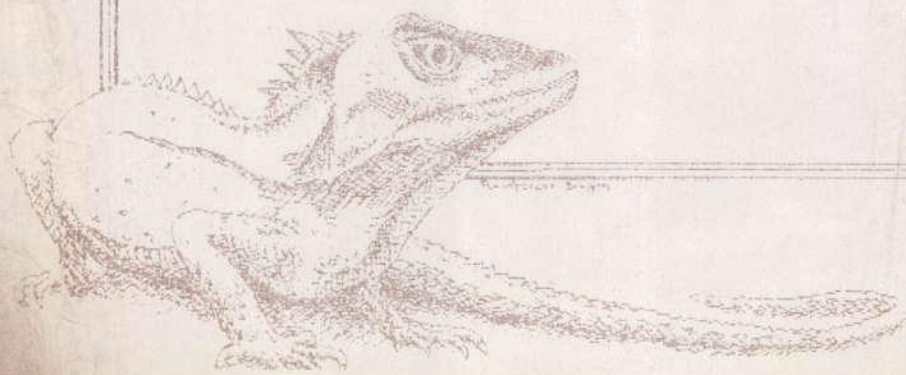
31/10/89

Dear John,

Re the
dates for the forest summit in Grafton - I
think we should have it on the 25th/26th
November and see how many people are able
to attend by the responses we receive. If
it appears to be unsuitable for the majority
we could then change the date O.K.?

See you soon,

Diona Peek
N.E.F.A



Notes on Phone Call with DAILAN PUGH re N.E.F.A.

Andrew Smith UNE. → D.O.P.I. "Old Growth Forests Survey"

trespass.
14 arrests * locals mainly... only 3 in restricted area.
11 = obstruction of public road. [19.9.89 Supreme Court Grattan]
T.W.S. said "call off blockade by end of week..."
non violent action but not N.V.A.

Bayugil aboriginal people told F.C. and N.P.W.S of presence of aboriginal sites → F.C. stops work in the next 2 days after media reports.

Washpool Injunction to force E.I.S. is being prepared
Armidale people to follow up.

5 Areas of Old Growth - 25-33% of O.G.F.

Mt Marsh S.F., Dalmontan S.F., ~~Chaludi~~ Chaludi S.F.,

Whispering Gully (near Barrington) ... ⊕ ?

Wildlife Survey, soils survey, vegⁿ survey...

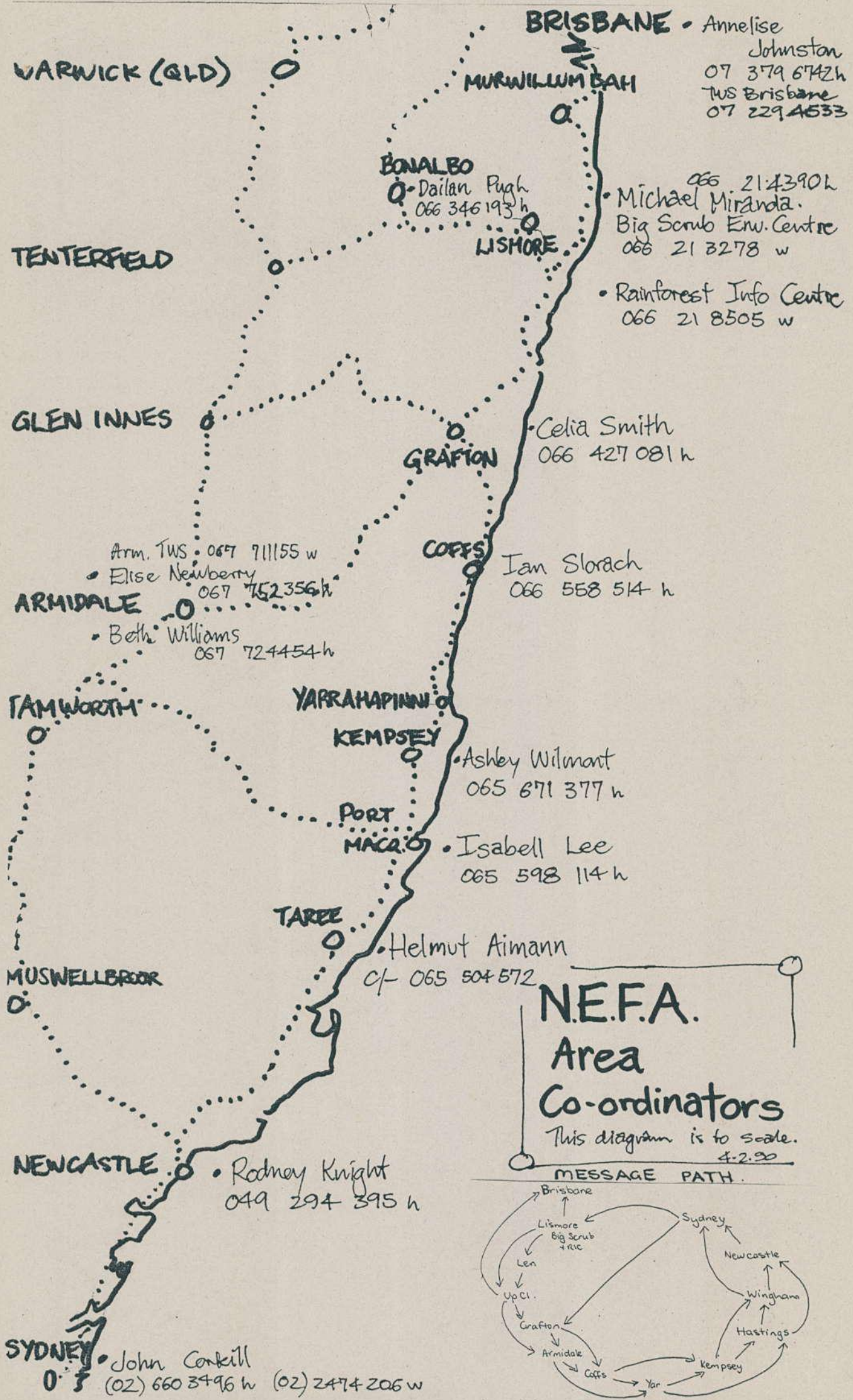
Continued publicity across broad range of issues / areas

Washpool S.F. } 13,500 m³ Rf: 180,000 m³ of Hardwood.
Billimبرا S.F. } 8 yrs worth at present rate
No return for 100 yrs.

JOBS :

Attendance at NEFA Forest Campaign Workshop 25.11.89

Name	Organisation / Address	Phone No.
J. Corbitt	Nature Con. Council of NSW - 39 George St	(02) 2474 206
	Big Scrub Env. Centre 88a Keen St Lismore	(066) 21 3278
Terry Parkhouse	North Coast Environment Council / Grassy Head Rd via Stuarts Point	065 690771
JAMES TEDDER	NPA 3 Valley Parn. Rd Grassy Head via STUARTS	065 690802
Michael Jones	NPA 3 Valley Nangur Grassy Hd / STUARTS POINT 2441	065 64085
Mark M'Sweeney	U.C.A.R.E. Stephen St, Urbenville	066 341-301
Phil Mitchell	UCARE P.O. Box 50, Bonalbo 2470	066-653167
Robyn Mitchell	UCARE P.O. Box 50, BONALBO 2470	066-653167
Linda Seaborne	Clarence Environment Centre	066 431863
BRYCE HOBBS	Rainforest Information Centre 7 WOTHERSPON ST Lismore	066 218 505
ROD JONES	U.C.A.R.E. - Rocky River Rd Drake	067 376723
JANET STANLEY	Newcastle Wilderness Soc; Hunter St, Newcastle	049 614005
Anthony Too	Newc. Wild. Soc. The Heritage Centre, 90 Hunter St.	049 294395
Nan Nicholson	Terania Creek Road, The Channon 2480	066 886204
Richard Staples	BYRON ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	066 857066
Gabrielle Luft	Rainforest Information Centre, Modbury Greens PO Box 403 Kempsey	066 218505
Ms. Ann French	Clarence Valley Conservation Coalition / CVC.	066 477262
Desa-rae Essay	Byron Environment Centre - UNENR.	066 891467
Peter Morgan	Nature & Parks Association 2441	066 20579
Greg Clancy	Orara River Preservation Group 56 Armadale Rd Contho Crossing	066 493153
Doris Murray	Clarence Valley Cons. Coalition, NPA CVB 84 Queen St, Grafton	066 42682
David Page	Wildlife Study Group 202 Alice St Grafton	066 42777
Anky Love	Clarence Environment Centre 45 Fitzroy St Grafton	066 461863
GIRLS SHEED	WINGHAM FORESTS ACTION. c/- P.O. ELANDS 2429.	065 504572
Sue Walker	40 George St South Coast	066 425706
Cathy Eggert	Hastings Environment Council 9 37 Bellangry Rd, Beechwood 2446	065 875167
Helmut AIMANN	WINGHAM FOREST ACTION c/- P.O. ELANDS 2429	
John Vukovich	Clarence Environment Centre 45 Fitzroy St G.	
Jim Bostock	Conservation Council of A.C.T. AND SE REGION - CNJB.	(062) 477808
CELA SMITH	NPA. / 78 MARGARET CRES, STA RTN.	066 427041.
Sio Hauer	Con. Council of St Keen & Canberra - Forests Heritage Centre	062-477808.
Dorinda Pugh	NEFA PO. Box 7 BONALBO 2470	066 346193



WARWICK (QLD)

BRISBANE • Annelise Johnston
07 379 6742 h
TWS Brisbane
07 229 4533

TENTERFIELD

BONALBO
• Dailan Pugh
066 346 193 h

LISMORE

066 21 4390 h
• Michael Miranda.
Big Scrub Env. Centre
066 21 3278 w

• Rainforest Info Centre
066 21 8505 w

GLEN INNES

GRAFTON

• Celia Smith
066 427 081 h

COFFS

• Ian Storch
066 558 514 h

ARMIDALE

Arm. TWS 067 711155 w
• Elise Newberry
067 752 356 h
• Beth Williams
067 724 454 h

TAMWORTH

YARRAHAPINNI

KEMPSEY

• Ashley Wilmont
065 671 377 h

PORT
MACQ.

• Isabell Lee
065 598 114 h

TAREE

• Helmut Aimann
C/- 065 504 572

MUSWELLBROOK

NEWCASTLE

• Rodney Knight
049 294 395 h

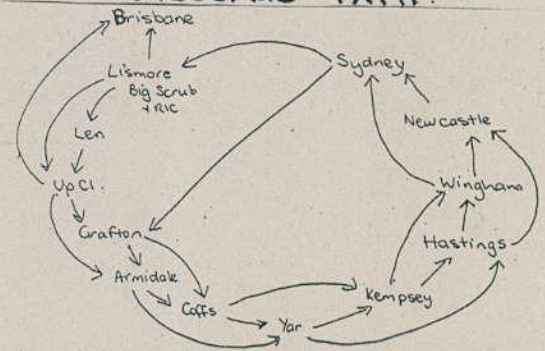
SYDNEY

• John Conkell
02 660 3496 w (02) 2474 206 w

NEFA.
Area
Co-ordinators

This diagram is to scale.
4:2.90

MESSAGE PATH.





NEFA

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

C/- The Big Scrub Environment Centre Inc. 88A Keen St. Lismore 2480. 066 213278.

Area Co-ordinator addresses:

BRISBANE

Annelise Johnston
135 Leybourne St
Chelmer BRISBANE

KEMPSEY

Ashley Wilmoth
Mines Rd
WILLAWARRIN 2440

LISMORE

Michael Miranda
Big Scrub Env. Centre
88A Keen St
LISMORE 2480

HASTINGS

Isobell Lee
37 Bellangry Rd
BEECHWOOD 2446

UPPER CLARENCE

Dailan Pugh
PO Box 7
BONALBO 2470

WINGHAM

Helmut Amann
Colling Rd
ELANDS 2429

GRAFTON

Celia Smith
78 Margaret Cres
SOUTH GRAFTON 2461

NEWCASTLE

Rodney Knight
9- TWS
90 Hunter St
NEWCASTLE 2300

ARMIDALE

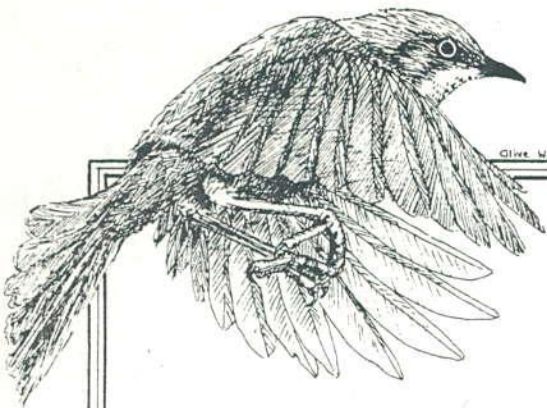
Eileen Newberry / Beth Williams
The Wilderness Society
PO Box 1155
ARMIDALE 2350

SYDNEY

John Corkill
3 Albert St
FOREST LODGE 2037

COFFS HARBOUR

Ian Storach
Coffs Harbour Env. Centre
256 Vernon St
COFFS HARBOUR 2450



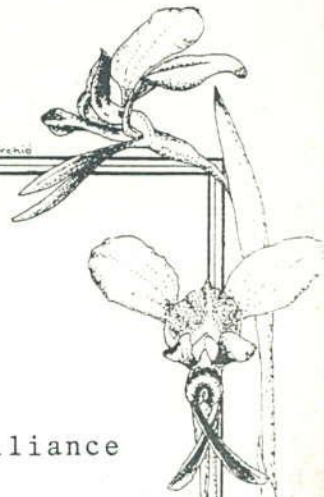
Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Bankswallow



John Corbett
Nature Conservation Council

North East Forest Alliance
88A Keen St,
Lismore N.S.W. 2480
7th June, 1989

Dear Friends,

I am writing to you to inform you of the recent formation of the North East Forest Alliance here at the Environment Centre.

Myself and others felt it was extremely necessary to form a group to work specifically on forest issues aiming to network with other groups south to Newcastle and north to the Queensland border.

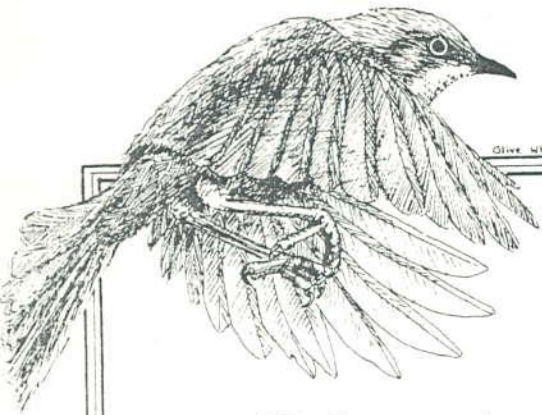
I thought it would be appropriate to list the main objectives of the Alliance. I would appreciate any feedback from you.

- (1) To form a ^{network} group to concentrate on forest issues in northern N.S.W.
- (2) To undertake a close examination of State Forestry practices, defining inadequacies (e.g. lack of flora and fauna surveys), lobbying for the restructuring of the Forestry Commission to encompass non-wood values and public participation.
- (3) To support reafforestation programs and to undertake education programs concerning forest values, land degradation etc.
- (4) To lobby for the preparation of a National Forests Strategy and Inventory. More emphasis needs to be placed upon the importance of old growth forests and their remaining occurrences mapped.
- (5) To promote the values of "wet sclerophyll" forest and its association with rainforest.
- (6) To lobby for the end of the woodchip export from National Estate forest and for an environmental review of the woodchip industry.



Rainforest Dragon

Rain Forest



Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Sharry Owen



(7) To promote the implementation of eucalypt plantations aimed at replacing the need of extraction from "mature" forests.

(8) To promote legislation for the protection of remnant vegetation from physical/chemical removal.

(9) To examine fire management practices in State Forest and National Park areas.

(10) To campaign for the formation/extensions of National Parks and Nature Reserves, and additions to the register of National Estate of areas of high conservational value.

(11) To provide technical information on forests on request.

I would appreciate any feedback on the above objectives and would be grateful to make contact with any persons working on forest issues in your group. If your group is not working on forest issues and you are receiving enquiries, you may direct them to us.

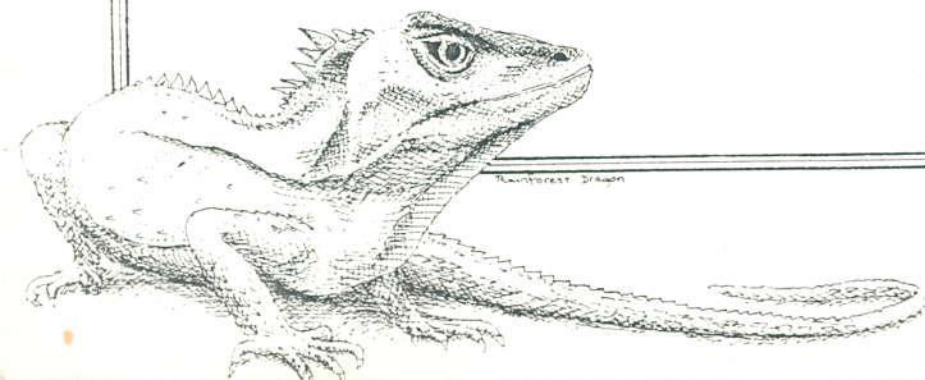
from you,

Looking forward to hearing

Fiona Peek

(Fiona Peek for the North East

Forest Alliance).



Rainforest Dragon

Sharry Owen



23rd August, 1989

We have some problems with not being able to utilize the name 'North East Forest Alliance' in press releases, publicity etc. Here at Lismore we established our group as NEFA and would like to be able to continue as such. We also regard it as essential that a name representing the alliance's common interest in forest conservation in the north-east be able to be used to promote the north-east forests.

We would like to suggest the following basic structure to ensure that NEFA is not misrepresented.

- 1) The north-east be divided up into seven regions with two co-ordinators for each region. In addition that there be two Sydney co-ordinators.
- 2) Any press releases, statements or publicity material on behalf of NEFA must be in accord with the Policies and Objectives of NEFA, NEFA Background Papers (once they are prepared), and/or of a factual nature.
- 3) Any press releases, statements or publicity material on the behalf of NEFA and fulfilling the requirements of (2) must be reviewed and agreed to by both co-ordinators for a region. If one is uncontactable, then a co-ordinator from another region must be consulted.
- 4) Any press releases, statements or publicity material not fulfilling the requirements of (2) must be agreed to by co-ordinators from at least three regions.
- 5) No personal, derogatory or libellous statements may be made on behalf of NEFA.
- 6) Where feasible, copies of all material and resultant media stories attributed to NEFA must be circulated to all NEFA co-ordinators on a monthly basis.
- 7) If a co-ordinator's statements or actions are considered unsatisfactory by a majority of co-ordinators, then their position can be terminated and a replacement agreed to.

.../2


The role of co-ordinators needs some clarification. We would suggest that it be to assist and co-ordinate all people working on forest issues within their region and to work with other co-ordinators to promote broader forest issues. They should be free to publically represent other organizations and have no requirement to issue statements on behalf of NEFA.

It is evident that an additional co-ordinator is required for Sydney, while it is unsatisfactory that one of the Hunter-Barrington co-ordinators is not readily contactable. The situation in the Macleay is similarly unsatisfactory and the establishment of specific co-ordinators for that region is necessary.

We would welcome any additions, alterations, deletions etc. that people feel are required to make these suggestions workable and acceptable.

We hope that we may continue to call ourselves NEFA.

For the Forests

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D.P.G.' with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Dailan Pugh, on behalf of the
Far North Coast

Forest Summit Addresses
for Meeting List DBASE

Barbara. ^{Doris — Data base} needs to be made up. Fields
mentioned below. ^{Done}
These are the forest summit ³⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁹
addresses as discussed earlier "B"

Can you check with Hayden to
ask Doris to type them onto
a "Forest Policy" data base, please.
^{Alphabetical as per group: not person}
There will be additional names to add
+ then ultimately print out ^{as labels} for a
draft Forest Policy mail out, (but this a little later!)

In the "field selection", include a
field for contact person, phone no.,
fax no. + group name + address etc as
indicated on list attached

natforpl/j

DRAFT 2

PREPARED FOR COMMENT BY JEFF ANGEL,
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
FOR THE FOREST SUMMIT

DEFINITIONS

Native Forests: Natural ecosystems in which trees comprise a major proportion of the biomass, which have evolved from the pre-human biosphere without being subjected to clearance or other drastic human intervention. The term is used to include native forests and woodlands.

Old-growth native forests: Native forests which contain a substantial proportion of old, mature trees. Such forests are generally characterised by a high level of ecological complexity and biological diversity and have high habitat potential for wildlife.

Plantations: Large stands of trees planted by humans with timber production as the primary objective.

Agroforestry: A land management practice which combines cultivation and harvesting of trees with other agricultural pursuits, to diversify agricultural production and/or promote sustainable production!

AIMS

Conservation of Biological Diversity

To ensure that all indigenous species inhabiting native forests are able to survive and continue their evolutionary development in the wild.

Wet eucalypt and
remnant rainforest
should be totally

protected
from
fire

Protection of Heritage

To protect all wilderness areas and sites of important natural and cultural significance.

Development of a Sustainable Economy

To foster a sustainable economy which caters for human needs, including wood and wood products, without degrading the environment and leading to the extinction of species and ecosystems.

@HEAD/1 = NATIVE FOREST POLICY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

@BODY/HEAD/1 = 1. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

Throughout the world forest cover has shrunk dramatically over the last few thousand years as human populations have grown and become more environmentally destructive. Forest destruction has accelerated during this century and the consequent soil erosion, loss of biological diversity and changes to the planet's atmosphere and climate are major factors contributing to the growing global environmental crisis.

The original forest ecosystems of NSW have declined dramatically in the last 200 years. More than 15 million hectares - or 20% of the state - was forested prior to European settlement, yet since 1788 between 60% and 80% has been cleared or severely modified.

At present, only about half of the state's plant communities are adequately conserved in national parks and nature reserves, whilst much of the remainder is being cleared, intensively logged, burnt, grazed or invaded by weeds so that their inherent structure is radically changed

Wilderness and undisturbed water catchments continue to recede and are polluted by toxic chemicals, urban run-off and sewage. Less than 5% of NSW is left in a wilderness state, and includes much of the remnant old growth forest.

As the community rapidly develops a greater awareness about the importance of retaining the natural environment and keeping it clean, the values of old growth native forests and intact forest ecosystems, as reflected in their contribution to stabilising the world's climate; holding a massive gene pool for utilisation by future generations; and sheer beauty will be greatly treasured.

New initiatives by government and the community are needed to ensure the survival of the native forests.

Policies:

- a) Old growth forests and inadequately conserved forest communities should be preserved and managed for protection of their high conservation and wilderness values, through a system of national parks and nature reserves.
- b) Design of reserves should take into account forested corridors in view of the urgent requirements for species survival threatened by the Greenhouse Effect
- c) An urgent independent inventory of the remaining old growth forests should be carried out and the forests inscribed on the Register of the National Estate and where appropriate on the World Heritage List.
- c) Logging proposed for such forests in a) should be removed to less sensitive low conservation value areas (and their biodiversity retained) as a matter of high priority

@BODY/HEAD/1 = 5. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

regulation
extraction

Ind sc inst
process logging

In recent years the establishment of pulp mills has received attention from governments seeking to add value to timber resources and reduce the balance of payments deficit in regard to wood products. At the same time local communities have been concerned about water pollution, the turning over of native forest to intensive logging regimes and the loss of future sawlogs. A further factor only recently emerging is the push to increase the supply of recycled paper.

On broader level the clearfelling of forests to supply woodchips, accompanying burning regimes and the disposal of paper products liberates large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. At a time when the globe is on an environmental precipice the introduction of such large quantities of carbon should be resisted and maximum recycling put in place.

Policies:

- a) Pulp and paper mills should only be based on plantations of fibre crops and recycled paper, thinnings from already established plantations and regrowth thinnings from previously clearfelled forest. Such sources must be specified in the enabling legislation and contract, in addition to financial contributions to plantation establishment by the companies involved.
- b) There should zero release of effluent that would harm the environment.

@BODY/HEAD/1 = 6. GLOBAL ISSUES

On a worldwide level forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. Some developing nations will become net timber importers after the year 2000 and an enormous amount of plant and animal species will become extinct. Consumption by the developed countries and the international credit system encourages developing countries to eliminate their forests for foreign exchange. The loss of more forest has very serious implications for the world's climate and human civilisation.

Policies:

- a) The NSW Government ban the use of imported rainforest timbers in government construction projects and facilities and encourage the private sector to follow suit.
- b) Support be given to the swapping of loans for intact natural environments in developing countries along with aid for environmentally sustainable projects.
- c) The Australian woodchip industry be based on plantations and value-added exports so that overseas markets are supplied from plantations rather than pristine forest in developing countries.
- d) There be a general and massive increase in tree cover through government funded projects.

increased. In the middle, timber workers and small towns have been torn by the political fight. However, once a decision has been made along the conservation movement's lines, it has been found that industry could use the alternatives suggested and no jobs were lost.

Whilst foresters claim they are professionally trained in forest protection, the political imperatives of defending bureaucratic territory and lack of experience in meaningful public involvement has meant professional values have often been cast aside.

Policies:

- a) The NSW Government recognise that wide ranging and meaningful public involvement in decisions about the future of native forests can prevent damaging and polarised public debate.
- b) All management plans for native forests should be publicly reviewed (using the same process as for national parks) over a five year period and preceded by an independent environmental and timber resources study.
- c) Environmental impact statements should be prepared for forestry activities likely to significantly affect the environment. As an aid to this the Government should prepare a schedule of controversial areas and the NSW Forestry Commission should publish for public comment all environmental reviews prepared under S111 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- d) The Forestry Act should be amended to include an unambiguous and binding 'forest practises code' that is enforceable through third party rights in the Land and Environment Court.
- e) The NSW Forestry Commission to be assisted by an Advisory Committee comprised of timber industry, union, scientist and conservationist representatives and chaired by an independent person.
- f) All timber licences and long term wood supply agreements to be available for public inspection. *Area of merge*
- g) The National Parks and Wildlife Service should be afforded first choice of any crown lands proposed for conversion to state forest or leasehold.
- g) All developments (eg cropping, subdivision) that are likely to have a significant impact on tree cover should be first assessed by an independent and public environmental impact statement.
- i) Local and regional environmental plans should contain strict rules to avoid tree loss and encourage tree planting, in sympathy with the remnant ecosystems.
- j) Plans of management for parks and reserves should prevent tree loss and introduction of activities that would damage the natural environment in any way; and encourage regeneration.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

NEWS RELEASE -

Sunday 6th August, 1989

GREEN SUMMIT FOCUSES ON NORTH EAST FORESTS

The myth that the Rainforest decision of 1982 halted rainforest logging was exposed this weekend at a two-day meeting of 50 north coast environmentalists concerned about forestry issues. *held in Grafton.*

The meeting rejected the idea that there was a binding trade off of rainforest lands which prevented any further areas being protected in National Parks and called for an end of all rainforest logging, starting with the North end of Washpool.

"Any agreement which may have been reached six years ago is not relevant today, since there has been a huge growth in credible information and public understanding on the need for rainforest protection," said Dailan Pugh a spokesperson for the meeting.

"The conservation movement never agreed to a trade off, and Mr Causely's claim that the Greiner-Murray Government is bound by a decision of the Wran Government has no credibility. They have broken so many of their own promises, why are they bound by an unspecified and undocumented decision," he said.

Mr Pugh said that the meeting had organised an North East Forest Alliance, (N.E.F.A.) which would campaign across a broad range of forestry issues, and link with other NSW groups working on a statewide forest campaign.

The Alliance covers the large area north from Newcastle to the Qld border and includes the Northern Tablelands forests.

There was widespread concern about the massive destruction of forests in north east New South Wales. Old growth forests and wilderness areas are particularly under threat.

"Once we lose these few remaining undisturbed forests, they are lost forever along with the animals that depend on them for their survival," Mr Pugh said.

Issues discussed at the meeting included:

- * condemning Fruit Australia's large scale clearing as an ecological disaster;
- * National Estate protection and implementation of the NSW Wilderness Act;
- * National Estate nominations and protection;
- * compilation of an inventory and protection for Old Growth Forests;

- * preparation of new nominations under the Wilderness Act;
- * alienation of Crown Land with significant conservation attributes; and
- * indiscriminate and ad hoc use of chemicals in natural areas.

The meeting also agreed to campaign for greatly improved Forestry Commission Management and public participation in decisions affecting publically owned forest lands.

Specific campaigns are planned to:

- * oppose the pulp mill proposed for the North Coast;
- * end export woodchipping from the north coast through Newcastle and refocus on value added forest products;
- * improve National Parks and Wildlife Service forest management and dramatically increase the Service's levels of funding for research and nature conservation;
- * encourage plantations on private lands through tax and rate incentives and control widespread forest clearance;
- * protect wetlands and coastal forests and promote appropriate management, zonings and adjacent landuses.

Mr Pugh also said that there is an urgent need to assess the detrimental impacts of the Greenhouse effect and ozone depletion on the future of our forests.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Please phone
 Dailan Pugh 066 427 081 Sunday evening
 Celia Smith 066 427 081 Monday
 Martin Frohlich 066 477 262 Monday evening

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

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Olive Whistler

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88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.

Phone (066) 21 3278

Dankey Orchid



Dear John,

15/9/89.

Thought I'd send you a copy of Dailans' affidavit for the North Washpool Court action - so if everything goes well it should be happening within the next fortnight.

Also John Bruce etc. recently had a meeting with NPWS and Gary Foley in Sydney to discuss the aboriginal significance of the area and the Commission has agreed to undertake an archeological / anthropological survey of the area with Trevor Donnelly (from the Bundjalung tribe - initially employed with the NPWS in 1980 to undertake a survey for the F.C. but the Baryulgil community not wanting to part with any info) being employed. So no work will be happening within the next few months before we get the court action injunction (very optimistic!)

So alas all is looking good on the Washpool front - apparently



Rainforest Dragon

Pink Fingers



Greiner + Moore have recently been discussing wilderness protection and looks like they will be directing some funding to NPWS to undertake wilderness assessments of a few areas - and Washpool is on the list.

The bad news at present is proposed woodchip trials for the Coffs Region - 4000m³ trial with ~~2000~~ 2000m³ from Casino; 1000m³ from Urbenville, and 1000m³ from Murwillumbah. So has Daishowa disappeared from the woodchip stakes?? The woodchips are to be exported from Brisbane by Brisbane Forest Products Pty Ltd to be exported to Japan for pulp. Is it a trial to see if eucalypts make good pulp?

John Bruce told us that it would mainly be sawmill residues and "the odd tree".

So guess I'll see you at the Forest Summit if not before! So much to do these days.

Bye For Now,

Love Pi

FOREST SUMMIT

c/ TEC
18 Argyle St, Sydney 2000

forsum1/j
4 July 1989

Dear friends,

NATIVE FOREST POLICY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1988 about 60 forest action groups met to discuss developments in the state's forest policy. Since that time our worst fears about the NSW Government have been realised, but in the same period public concern about the environment has made a quantum leap.

Due to financial constraints and the workload of the south east campaign, our resolutions from that meeting have not been fulfilled. However, the south east campaign has heightened people's awareness about the plight of our native forests and allowed new resources, including a video, community announcement and large mailing list to be obtained. Resources may even be available for employment of a Forest Summit campaigner.

As a first step to reinvigorating the Forest Summit we decided to draft a Native Forest Policy for NSW in view of the need to:

- * clarify our objectives, particularly economic ones
- * have a basis of attack against the state government
- * ensure our concerns are considered as part of the ALP (NSW) review of its forest policy.

Please find attached the first draft of the policy. We have tried to keep it brief but thorough. Comments should be in by August 11.

We will now begin planning a meeting of all forest action groups to take place in late September to upgrade the campaign.

Regards,

Jeff Angel



FOREST SUMMIT

c/ TEC
18 Argyle St, Sydney 2000

natforpl/j

DRAFT 1

PREPARED FOR COMMENT BY JEFF ANGEL,
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
FOR THE FOREST SUMMIT
PLEASE REPLY BY AUGUST 11 1989

NATIVE FOREST POLICY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

1. FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

The original forest ecosystems of NSW have declined dramatically in the last 200 years. At present, only about half of the state's plant communities are adequately conserved in national parks and nature reserves, whilst much of the remainder is being cleared, intensively logged, burnt or grazed so that their inherent structure is radically changed or invaded by weeds.

Wilderness and undisturbed water catchments continue to recede and are polluted by toxic chemicals, urban run-off and sewage. Less than 5% of NSW is left in a wilderness state, and includes much of the remnant old growth forest. Perhaps only 10% of the native forest estate is old growth forest.

As the community rapidly develops a greater awareness about the importance of retaining the natural environment and keeping it clean, the values of old growth native forests and intact forest ecosystems, as reflected in their contribution to stabilising the world's climate; holding a massive gene pool for utilisation by future generations; and sheer beauty will be greatly treasured.

Policies:

- a) Old growth forests and inadequately conserved forest communities should be preserved and managed for protection of their high conservation and wilderness values.
- b) An urgent independent inventory of the remaining old growth forests should be carried out and the forests inscribed on the Register of the National Estate and where appropriate on the World Heritage List.
- c) Logging proposed for such forests in a) should be removed to less sensitive low conservation value areas as a matter of high priority and industry assisted to use alternative timber resources in the longer term (see 2).
- d) All logging programs should be controlled by publicly available and enforceable management plans that protect all environmental values of native forest.
- e) The NSW Government ban the use of old growth and wilderness timbers in government projects.

2. TIMBER RESOURCES

The bulk use of native forest in south east NSW is for woodchips and as such an intensive logging regime is used. In the north of NSW more selective logging occurs but this may change as woodchip demand increases. In general the amount of timber extracted from native forests since WWII has almost doubled while employment has dropped sharply.

It is essential that native forests are relieved of the pressure generated by woodchip-driven logging regimes. In general the woodchip industry has been established and sustained through royalty subsidies which deflect market interest away from hardwood plantation timbers. For example hardwood woodchip royalties do not reflect the cost of actually establishing trees (ie the opportunity cost).

At the same time supplies of hardwood sawlogs are decreasing and will do so into the next century. It is expected that much of the lower value end of the sawlog market (eg building

timber) will be replaced by pine from the state (and New Zealand) plantations over the next 20 years. Realistic estimates of timber demand indicate that more than enough pine is already planted to supply these needs at a national level in the future, although there may be a need for additional regional hardwood plantations for sawn timber.

Policies:

- a) Logging activities for woodchips should rely on lower conservation value forests at a reduced scale of logging intensity, thinnings of regrowth in previously clearfelled areas and sawmill waste in the short term, while eucalypt plantations are established.
- b) Plantations can also supply sawlogs but at a lesser quantity and lower conservation value native forests should be logged on a long rotation selective regime (100-150 years) to supply sawn timber.
- c) As a matter of principle timber suitable for sawn timber should not be used for woodchips and government should ensure that the best available technology (eg scrimber, glue lamination, flitch) is used in timber mills to achieve this end.
- d) Government should recognise that restructuring of the hardwood timber industry is inevitable as pine comes onto the market and establish a planned program of value-added activities that will direct hardwood to its highest value use and protect employment.
- e) No additional areas of pine should be established.
- f) Hardwood plantation establishment should only occur on already cleared land, excluding environmentally valuable woodland. Schemes such as sharefarming and agro-forestry should be instituted.
- g) Hardwood forest on private land should be protected from total clearance and to achieve this, government regulation and economic initiatives introduced to ensure the retention of future sawlogs and environmental values.
- h) Royalties should reflect the true cost of native forest timbers and adjusted so that plantation timber is not deterred because of the subsidy to native timber extraction.
- i) The conservation movement recognises the right of workers to be unionised and receive the best possible working conditions.

4. FOREST MANAGEMENT

The past decade has seen prolonged and polarised public debates about the future of native forests. A major reason for this has been the unwillingness of those who control state forests to share decision making.

Proposals that suggest changed logging timetables, new national parks and environmental impact assessment have met stiff resistance due to an inflexibility on the part of the NSW Forestry Commission, trade unions and industry. At the same time the general community's demand for change in how native forests are managed has not abated, but rather increased. In the middle, timber workers and small towns have been torn by the political fight. However, once a decision has been made along the conservation movement's lines, it has been found that industry could use the alternatives suggested and no jobs are lost.

Whilst foresters claim they are professionally trained in forest protection, the political imperatives of defending bureaucratic territory and lack of experience in meaningful public involvement has meant professional values have often been cast aside.

Policies:

- a) The NSW Government recognise that wide ranging and meaningful public involvement in decisions about the future of native forests can prevent damaging and polarised public debate.
- b) All management plans for native forests should be publicly reviewed (using the same process as for national parks) over a five year period and preceded by an independent environmental and timber resources study.
- c) Environmental impact statements should be prepared for forestry activities likely to significantly affect the environment. As an aid to this the Government should prepare a schedule of controversial areas and the NSW Forestry Commission should publish for public comment all environmental reviews prepared under S111 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- d) The Forestry Act should be amended to include an unambiguous and binding 'forest practises code' that is enforceable through third party rights in the Land and Environment Court.

- e) The NSW Forestry Commission to be advised by an Advisory Committee comprised of timber industry, union, scientist and conservationist representatives and chaired by an independent person.
- f) All timber licences and long term wood supply agreements to be available for public inspection.
- g) The National Parks and Wildlife Service should be afforded first choice of any crown lands proposed for conversion to state forest or leasehold.

5. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

In recent years the establishment of pulp mills has received attention from governments seeking to add value to timber resources and reduce the balance of payments deficit in regard to wood products. At the same time local communities have been concerned about water pollution, the turning over of native forest to intensive logging regimes and the loss of future sawlogs. A further factor only recently emerging is the push to increase the supply of recycled paper.

Policies:

- a) Pulp and paper mills should only be based on thinnings from already established plantations and of regrowth from previously clearfelled forest, new plantations and recycled paper. Such sources must be specified in the enabling legislation and contract, in addition to financial contributions to plantation establishment by the companies involved.
- b) There should be zero release of effluent that would harm the environment.

6. GLOBAL TIMBER EXTRACTION

On a worldwide level forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. Some developing nations will become net timber importers after the year 2000 and an enormous amount of plant and animal species will become extinct. Consumption by the developed countries and the international credit system encourages developing countries to eliminate their forests for foreign exchange.

Policies:

- a) The NSW Government ban the use of imported rainforest timbers in government construction projects and facilities.
- b) Support be given to the swapping of loans for intact natural environments in developing countries along with aid for environmentally sustainable projects.
- c) The Australian export woodchip industry be based on plantations so that overseas markets are supplied from plantations rather than pristine forest in developing countries.

ATT: JOHN CORKILL

4-5/8/89

FOREST SUMMIT

RAINFOREST

- stop logging
- review the conservation status of all forms of rainforest including small isolated remnants and littoral rainforests.
- mobilise funding and political will to fully protect all inadequately conserved rainforests. Assessment of regeneration on abandoned agricultural land.
- * all significant areas of rainforest on Crown Land to be transferred to NPWS along with funding.
- no conversion/sale of leasehold lands with significant rainforest.
- * reject the myth of rainforests being 'saved' or that there has been some politically binding deal done.
- initiation of research into the ecological status and classification of "moist hardwood"/secondary rainforests.
- investigate the implications of climate change on distribution of rainforests with a view to maintain species diversity
- redefine Forecomm's terms/definitions of forest types to reflect ecological reality not simply commercial timbers
- * include rainforest species in plantations with a wide species diversity.
- substitute herbicides with personal labour in bush regeneration via youth work force, social wage/redesigned dole, community service workers, jail inmates with mild offence backgrounds.
- make a stocktake of rainforests in each Shire on the North coast.

TENURES

- Call on the government to
 - halt the conversion (freehold/privatisation) of timber leasehold lands
 - * reinstate the former conservation policies of the Dept of Land, following reservation from sale
 - * remove restrictions of NPWS assessment of Crown Land conversion applications
- call on Causley to "not just protect lands", extend the powers of Soil Con Service and Catchment Area Protection Board CAPB to apply over all perpetual leasehold land whether or not subject to conservation application so broad acre clearing can be prohibited in ALL timbered lands, whether leasehold or free hold.
- call on Govt to fund NPWS sufficiently to enable them to carry out the role of conserving the natural environment.

2

- conversion of leasehold to freehold to be subject to detailed natural resource assessment and consideration by NPWS with unlimited time and full public participation. (reservation from sale provisions to apply)

- sale and lease of Crown Land to be subject to above

* proper management of Crown Land and leasehold land be implemented to control clearing, logging, land degradation. (problems with PPRDS ring barking permits)

- provisions of Soil Con Act and CAPB be extended and strongly implemented on all freehold land, not just "protected land". Use legal teeth

-encouragement of ecologically sound native plantations of local species on freehold lands especially by Govt assistance, tax incentives etc..

* prohibition of agricultural developments and resultant forest clearing in areas of marginal or poor agricultural viability. Ag dept and Soil Con to be able to prohibit use beyond capability. requires legislation

* Soil Con should be called for their opinion on topsoil condition etc. before any type of land is leased out again to graziers etc. Their opinion should be enforced to a point where Soil Con can place a severely degraded area (including creek banks or whole valleys) under a special protection order which prohibits any type of landuse for a certain period of time. Then another study should be undertaken of the condition of the land before it is leased again

* stiffer fines and keeping record of those leaseholds who despite warnings and advice did not obey environmental protection requirements. Repeated offenders should not be given any more leasehold or freehold land. Stress the term "caretakers"

* catchment area provisions to bind the Crown

- Crown Lands office should be given adequate provisions to protect adjoining lands not within the permissive occupancy, eg. fencing to protect wetlands.

* where leases are approved (by public participation) leasing is not for more than 50 years

* service corridors (eg. Elcom) to include controls on the clearing of natural vegetation. Include roadside spraying, eg. Victorian model, flora and fauna guarantee

* that CAPB include conservation representatives

3

MANAGEMENT PLANS AND PARTICIPATION

- public education - utilise public participation and input, people must be fully educated so they have the power to vote and shape decisions and outcomes
- encourage Institute of Foresters of Aust. Inc. to have public participation in forestry management
- * identify current infrastructure for public input. Question if they are of use. Make changes. Adopt EP&A Act provisions which apply to LEP's and DA's
- * identify issues - proposals for management
 - draft management plan

RESOLUTIONS

1. incorporate public participation into the various stages of the preparation of forest management plans
2. that the conservation movement undertake an education campaign to promote the importance of public participation. Make it a task of the Education Dept, HSC curriculum.
- * 3. that petition lists carry more weight again. More obligation by the constitution on all levels of Govt for politicians to discuss a matter when a certain no. of signatures have been made eg. 20,000 should require a public meeting with local and state politicians attending
- * 4. management plans to be regularly reviewed involving public participation
- * 5. all relevant information in forest management to be readily available to assist informed public participation
- * 6. propose a federal referendum to give citizens of local communities the constitutional mechanisms to petition their local or regional govt for binding referendums on issues involving human habitat and the quality of life

PLANTATIONS

- * no clearing of native vegetation for plantations
- more resources into existing plantations
- * call for the govt to recognise mixed eucalypt plantations as an appropriate alternative to logging native forests
- * move from monoculture to mixed plantations
- * recognise the non-timber values of plantations, eg wildlife
- * long term aim that all forest products be derived from plantations
- federal funding for plantations; 1 billion trees plan needs clarification

4

- do plantations include regeneration
- * the option of share farming be examined/developed as a means of expanding the plantation estate
- * study the feasibility of mixed rainforest plantations for timber, develop a strategy to make it feasible
- tax incentives be granted to encourage landowners to plant native trees and recognise the community and ecological benefit of replanting cleared land
- * economic reassessment of the timber industry with relevance to plantations. Raising of timber royalties to a realistic level
- use of local seed bank, local species
- an assessment of the available land for plantations especially with regards to linking natural areas, eg wildlife corridors
- an assessment of land for sale, lease and plantation sharefarming
- * any plantation on Crown Land be totally controlled by State Govt (Forcomm?) as representatives of the people; not dictated by companies and corporations
- public input into management of plantations
- * assess the appropriateness and weed potential of non-native plantations eg pine, paulownias
- * an assessment of alternative raw materials for paper production
- alternative plantations, fibre products. Include total recycling strategy to lessen the total demand

OLD GROWTH FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

- that all old growth forests and woodlands be retained for habitat
- govt to recognise that all remaining natural vegetation, tree covered land and old growth forest/woodlands are an essential habitat and precious resource for maintenance of Australia flora and fauna. The protection of its ecological integrity must be the priority of the states conservation strategy. No clearing and controls on private land clearing
- moratorium on logging, burning, grazing and other threats to old growth forests while assessment on extent, distribution, wildlife studies
- moratorium on leasehold conversions of Crown Lands with old growth forests
- define old growth forests
 - ecologically mature
 - unlogged or light selective logging

5

- * legal protection for old growth forests on private lands
- * retention or promotion of adequate numbers of OGF trees throughout forest areas
- encouragement to private landholders to retain OGF; include education and financial incentives
- * ensure money allocated to OGF inventory, under the directorship of the Dept of Primary Industries, is NOT purley a resource inventory. Ensure it is directed to an appropriate body
- * that the AHC's, Australian Heritage Commission, definition of OGF be adopted in the interim
- public education
- * direct action to defend
- dynamic nature of the age class structure and change over time to be recognised
- * eradication of feral animals on OGF
- impact of global warming in distribution of forest be recognised

NATIONAL FORESTS

PARKS

MANAGEMENT

- lobby/demand treasury to adequately fund NPWS so that they can acquire areas, rehabilitate areas, plan for and manage, study/research natural areas. Also fund off-park conservation activities
- amend NPWS Act to require display and public participation of National Parks' Plans of Management
- moratorium on all works in all NP's areas until and unless publically agreed Plan of Management
- * appoint and properly consult non-party political District Advisory Committees
- * require local govt tourism authorities and private tourism operators to contribute to maintenance/upkeep of national areas; NP's, NR's, SRA's
- * identify and rename NP's and NR's by local Aboriginal names connecting natural areas with earlier natural use; include interpretive signs with Aboriginal info
- * request NPWS to clearly define between NP's, NR's and SRA's objectives and compatible uses
- call for protective rezonings for areas adjoining NP's for adequate preservation of habitat within the park; zonings permitting some recreational use but prohibiting logging

6

- protection of habitat to be of priority consideration in all aspects of park management with particular reference to the significant threats posed by vehicular access and necessity of restricting active recreation to areas outside park boundaries

* educate NPWS on wilderness and its management

* end commercialisation of public facilities in NP's

* wider legislative powers for protection of endangered species/habitat

- address situation of ad hoc chemical use in NP's

- compilation of detailed environmental study (EIS?) be carried out before any development is carried out

* ensure political independence of NPWS

* management costs be publically available

* fire management - review including public participation

* a legislation requiring areas of steady population growth and increased number of visitors, to increase the number and size of NP's. eg Coffs Harbour, one NP so far and a proposal for making Bonville into a coastal park at Port Macquarie

NORTH EAST WILDERNESS PROPERTIES

* synchronization of Wilderness (State) and National Estate (Fed) nominations

- preparation of North East nominations for NE and identification of new areas

- lobby for greater legislative power under Federal National Estate Properties Act and stronger implementation of current powers

- to increase AHC resources to enable adequate assessment and processing of nominations

- all levels of govt to provide funds for education of the public and politicians re. National Estate

* encourage philosophy that NE areas have national, state and local significance

- moratorium on all detrimental activities in areas proposed or listed

- exclude from sale/conversion of Crown Land of NE quality

- prioritization and preparation of strategy for timing of nominations

* seek NE grants where necessary

WILDERNESS

- preparation of further nominations under the Wilderness Act
- protection of all W'ness areas in NSW along with responsible management
- * the implementation of the W'ness Act in NSW
- govt to provide money for education of public and politicians re W'ness Act, by NPWS, Dept Education and community groups
- * W'ness Act amendment to increase interim protection during assessment of nominations
- immediate moratorium on development, change of tenure and other
- complete inventory of W'ness quality areas in NE
- to exclude from sale/conversion Crown Lands with W'ness quality
- to lobby for adequate resources to NPWS for W'ness nominations assessment and management
- prioritisation and preparation of strategy for timing of nominations
- * legislative power to protect wild and scenic rivers in and outside NP's and W'ness areas

INDUSTRY ECONOMICS

- money needed to support local decentralised production
- * increase mill recovery rates; capital return not sufficient
- use of composite timbers; needs money spent
- * high value finished products; promote small regrowth timbers
- * timber and paper recycling; deposit on paper?
- * reaffirm that industries centralisation is responsible for decline; publicize available material and facts
- * include all costs in decisions; environmental, social, economic
- * non-timber sources for pulp and paper production
- mobilise youth and community service workers and unemployed workforce for forest activities by redesigning social wage/dole
- * dialogue with forestry unions
- * no export of woodchips but if they are exported increase value
- * royalties to reflect real costs
- * recognise exporting of dollars, including equipment, social and capital

9

- * assessment of effects of works for irrigation water removal from river/ wetland systems on those systems
- * restriction/prohibition of development; residential or educational in midge areas
- prohibit chemical spraying to control water weeds. Research into effective controls
- * any modification of these areas to require an EIS
- * rehabilitation not to include use of chemicals
- swamp forests and melaleuca forests require urgent identification/research and evaluation
- management areas around SEPP 14 areas and other coastal vegetation

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

1. media releases
2. NEFA Summit mailout - by end of August
 - minutes
 - draft objectives
 - draft policies
 - area coordinators and all contact info
 - extra papers, research list, NVA training course info
3. Feedback on drafts - by end of September
 - (by individuals and/or groups)
 - objectives
 - policies
 - research proposals
4. NEFA members networking
 - C/- Big Scrub Environment Centre
 - telephone conference
 - letters use local groups name
 - areas coordinate meetings
5. local groups/coordinated groups
 - work on specific campaign priorities
 - coordinate NEFA meetings (budget-next meeting)
6. Policy work -> state policy on forestry (individuals or groups)
7. NVA training course - dates from NEFA
8. legal angles - individuals or groups) not "NEFA" - use local
9. lobbying Depts and MP's etc - " ")
- 8 & 9 not "NEFA" - use local groups name in media correspondence

10

These are issues that appeared more than once throughout. The points above beginning with an * are issues that are NOT covered below. There may be more things, but these are the ones I saw, OK? The ones below with () below are the areas that were not included but ones I thought you'd want included. I hope you know what I mean

RESEARCH ON CLIMATE CHANGE / GLOBAL WARMING

- rainforest, OGF, wetlands (w'ness)

PUBLIC EDUCATION

- by education dept and public groups
- on - OGF, w'lands (w'ness and RF)
 - promoting the importance of public participation
 - values of national estate areas (and NP's)

CROWN LANDS CONVERSION/SALE

- RF, OGF, w'ness
- (w'lands and coastal forests, halt the SEPP 14 departures)
- re. tenures, halt the conversion from leasehold to freehold

DEFINITIONS

- OGF, (RF, w'lands, w'ness)
- change Forcomm's definitions re RF

MORATORIUMS ON

- logging burning, grazing, change of tenure and other threats to OGF, w'ness, (w'lands, RF)
- all works in NP's until public agree on Plan of Management
- all detrimental activity in proposed or listed Nat. Est. areas

REVIEW CURRENT STATUS OF / STOCKTAKE

- RF, w'ness(further nominations), w'lands, coastal forests and swamp forests, OGF, plantations
- abandoned agricultural lands
- lands available for plantations with respect to wildlife corridors
- status and classification of "moist hardwood"
- Nat. Est. nominations in NE

MANAGEMENT AREAS AROUND (buffer zones)

- tenures, NP's, w'lands
- (w'ness, RF, OGF, Nat. Est.)

REHABILITATION / REGENERATION OF

- plantations
- w'lands destroyed by flood mitigation works
- redesign dole for workforce
- (w'ness, RF, OGF)

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

176 CUMBERLAND ST,
SYDNEY 2000
PM (02) 274206

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW
LEVEL 1, 55-57 WENTWORTH AVENUE,
SURRY HILLS, NSW 2010.
TELEPHONE (02) 211 5366. TELEX AA24041



FOREST POLICY

INTRODUCTION

In formulating its forest policy, the NCC endorses one of the prime policy goals of the World Conservation Strategy:

"to manage the forest estate.....with commitment to maintain in perpetuity ecological processes, watersheds, soils and genetic diversity."

Similarly it aligns itself with that part of the National Conservation Strategy for Australia which states that:

"in the management of forest areas for timber production, due regard should be given to the various benefits and uses that the forest may provide and management should ensure that these benefits are sustainable."

The N.C.C. agrees with the NSW Forestry Commission's Statement in "Indigenous Forest Policy", published in 1976 that:

"there will continue to be a human need for the non-material values intrinsic to a forest environment such as catchment protection, wildlife habitat, natural scenic values and preservation of the scientific values of forest communities."

However, it disagrees strongly with any interpretation of the current Forestry Act which presumes to impose a responsibility to meet many demands placed upon the forest, with an emphasis on timber production.

In this policy the term forest is taken to encompass all the interdependent elements of the forest ecosystem, including dominant vegetation, understorey and ground cover strata, forest floor litter, soil microflora and vertebrate and invertebrate fauna.

State Forests comprise less than one fifth of native forest areas in NSW, compared with more than one third being held in private control, and only 6% reserved in National Parks.

The achievement of the proper care and management of State Forests will not entirely resolve the conflicts between the conservation and exploitation of forest resources. However, it will make a very important contribution insofar as:

- (i) Areas known to be of unique, rare or representative significance, whose natural values are incompatible with active forestry practices, will be set aside as National Parks or Nature Reserves.
- (ii) The State Forests will be managed by reference to ecological as well as sustainable economic and social priorities.
- (iii) The State Forests will provide important models on which to base guidelines for the control or management of private forestry as well as other forests on public lands.

Because timber production has first priority under existing statutory provisions, the native forests in NSW have been degraded as a result of over exploitation, i.e. cutting the forest faster than it was growing. Native sawlog supplies are now in rapid decline resulting in belated pressure on sawmillers to accept lower quotas - a procedure which the Commission admits has led to political intervention to the detriment of the forest estate.

PRINCIPAL POLICY

The N.C.C. believes that properly managed forests are a living resource which can sustain both ecosystems and species as well as being used for the benefit of humans - so long as all forest life and natural values are considered.

The N.C.C. does not accept that the major emphasis should be on wood production; it believes that NSW forests have a multiplicity of uses, and should be managed for:

- (1) Conservation of ecosystems and species
- (2) Protection of water quality and soil
- (3) Wood for human use
- (4) Recreation/Tourism

This policy rejects the slogan of "multiple use" in favour of a system of zoning, believing that some of our forests should be managed with wood production as the prime objective (paying regard however to non-wood values), some with wood production as a secondary objective and some without any wood production at all. This latter concept is already acknowledged by the Commission in "Indigenous Forest Policy" which states that:

"if the dominant use lies in the field of scenic and nature conservation plus recreation or catchment protection, then management control and land title may be more appropriate to the National Parks and Wildlife Service".

Obviously the major part of the 3.55 million ha. of the native forests in NSW lacking specific conservation or recreational attributes, should be managed for the production of timber on the selective logging principle subject only to the reasonable needs of wildlife, soil erosion and water catchment protection, e.g. adequate streamside reserves, retention of habitat trees and revegetation where necessary. Some of the larger forests may lend themselves to internal zoning to provide for two or more of these four criteria.

SPECIFIC POLICIES

WOODCHIPPING

Woodchipping of our public forests should be confined to sawmill wastes and plantation thinnings. Integrated logging involving near or complete clearfelling is an unacceptable practice. The impact of integrated logging on the visual amenity, wildlife, soil and water quality, all of which are exemplified in the Eden woodchipping operation, are therefore rejected as inappropriate in a native forest.

PLANTATIONS

In order to reduce the demands on native forests, the N.C.C. supports the establishment of plantations of indigenous and exotic species provided that neither existing native forests nor woodlands are cleared for them.

SUSTAINED YIELD

Because it is based on a quantitative and not a qualitative criterion, and is not properly defined as to area, the N.C.C. rejects the widely used principle that the continuous volume yield of timber from a group of forests is a desirable policy. Sustained yield must be properly defined as it may well involve environmentally damaging forest practices.

IMPORTS

N.C.C. believes that it is immoral to import timber at the expense of the environment of other countries. Current areas of concern are tropical timbers from SE Asia such as Pacific maple (meranti) and Phillipine mahogany.

RESERVATION

Adequate samples of all forest ecosystems in NSW should be preserved as near as possible to their pristine condition. Large and representative areas should be in National Parks and Nature Reserves while smaller areas contained within particular forests should be protected as Flora Reserves with Management Plans which proscribe logging even with Ministerial consent.

Some major forest types not yet in secure tenure and requiring immediate protection are:-

(i) RAINFORESTS

Remaining areas under the control of the Forestry Commission which are not involved in the transition to hardwoods by the two veneer mills concerned should be either transferred to the N.P. & W.S. or gazetted as Flora Reserves depending on size, situation and sensitivity. Because the Forestry Commission's definition of rainforest is too restrictive, wet sclerophyll forests which have a predominantly rainforest over or under storey should not be logged. Urgent attention should be given to reservation of the remaining littoral and dry rainforest.

(ii) RIVER REDGUMS

Representative samples of Murray River redgums should be transferred to the control of the N.P. & W.S. NCC does not accept the contention that timber production objectives can be met while still maintaining the many other values of the forest.

(iii) FORESTS AND WOODLANDS ON THE WESTERN SLOPES

Due to the present underutilisation of cypress, ironbark and other forest associations of the Western Slopes, pressure for agricultural use of these areas is increasing. The N.C.C. believes that the Forestry Commission of NSW will be under pressure to relinquish parts of its estate on the Western Slopes. Comprehensive surveys should be made now so that major ecosystems can be conserved.

(iv) FORESTS AND WOODLANDS IN THE WESTERN DIVISION

Devastation of natural areas due to misuse by overstocking, rabbits and subsequent erosion have led to a regime which should not be tolerated and careful management is now needed so that the remaining portions of natural woodlands may recover and adequate samples of representative areas be preserved.

(v) RIVERINE FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

Significant stands of native vegetation bordering perennial and non-perennial watercourses should be preserved from logging and clearing.

STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

- a) Ecological priorities should be identified as well as the economic and social values. One community should not be expanded at the cost of other communities unless this is demonstrably the natural condition of the forest complex.
- b) The present minimal public participation involving only local government authorities is unacceptable to the N.C.C. and should be expanded by legislative changes to provide for consultation with conservation organisations and local citizens. All draft management plans should be public documents and no action should be taken to implement a management plan until all conflicts have been resolved.

ROYALTIES

The N.C.C. believes that royalties should be sufficiently high to cover all appropriate Commission expenditure including re-establishment but excluding costs associated with conservation, recreation and statutory ministerial liaison. Interest on capital invested by the Government, not currently acknowledged as applicable, should become a notional item of expenditure for purposes of royalty calculation.

TAXATION

The N.C.C. advocates that both State and Federal Governments should discontinue fiscal measures which may stimulate the clearing of native vegetation on privately owned land and provide fiscal incentives designed to promote afforestation and retention of native vegetation.

HABITAT PROTECTION

The N.C.C. believes that native vegetation should be retained wherever possible beside streams and on all lands used for agriculture and pastoralism. Denuded areas should be revegetated with locally indigenous species in cases of unavoidable destruction eg. road widening.

WESTERN DIVISION

All applications for clearance of vegetation in the Western Division should be subject to rigorous examination. An E.I.S. should be prepared for major clearing proposals on those areas of extreme erodibility or habitats of vulnerable species.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Despite considerable community interest in the management of State forests over the past 20 years, the Commission has shown a marked reluctance to consult with the public. An Environmental Impact Statement should be prepared and placed on public exhibition where there is likely to be a significant environmental effect. The N.C.C. advocates the further use of Conservation Orders by the NSW Heritage Council. An S.E.P.P. should be prepared by the Department of Environment and Planning to protect forests and woodlands on private lands.

NATIONAL ESTATE

The N.C.C. believes that rainforest areas listed by the Australian Heritage Commission on the Register or Interim Register of the National Estate should not be logged and other registered forests should not be subject to clear felling. Forests listed on the National Estate Register with high nature, soil or water conservation values should also remain unlogged.

REVIEW OF FOREST ESTATE

In addition to the foregoing there is an overall need for a reassessment of state forests by means of public inquiries. Consideration should be given to reclassifying as national parks, nature reserves or flora reserves those forests which are important for maintaining gene pools, endangered species, wildlife, wilderness and recreation.

Attendance at NSW FOREST SUMMIT 28.8.88.

Name Group + Contact Address Ph.No.

J. Conrill Nature Conservation Council / North Coast Env. Council
176 Cumberland St. The Rocks. or 274 208

A. Andrews Canopy Native Forest Committee Y0 T.E.C.
18 Argyle St, Sydney. 2000 974714.

PETER DAVIS. FRIENDS OF ARRAS. c. MURRUMANGA COMMITTEE T.E.C.
HAREN HANSEN. 39 MACMILLAN ST SEAFORTH 949. 4212.
HEENIE HOORWICK 53 CAMBERRA AVE SMY ARRAS (044. 78.6120)

R. Clout Monaro Conservation Society, personal address
(06-) 473641. RMB4, W. Blackmore, O. began 26-3

RODNEY KNIGHT THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY - NEWCASTLE BRANCH

JOSEPHINE LEE HUNTER HERITAGE CENTRE. 90 HUNTER ST
NEWCASTLE, 2300 Ph: (049) 294395

Linda Gill Three Wilderness Support Group
2423
Squires rd Wootton 049 977 263

Margaret Robertson The Wilderness Society, 57 Liverpool St, Sydney 2000
ph: 267 7929 fax: 264 2673

Darlene Pugh Focal Peak Region Flora & Fauna Society
P.O. Box 7, BONALBO 2470 (066) 346193
E. RAINFOREST INFORMATION CENTRE P.O. Box 368
LISMORE 2480

Trevor Bailey - South Arm Catchment Protection Group.
Top End, South Arm Rd, Bowraville 2479 065.64763;

Tanya Leary - National Trust of Australia (NSW) Observatory Hill
Sydney, 2000 Ph 258 0164
FAX 25 11110

Margaret Mordon - Canopy Native Forest Committee
5 William St, Strathfield South. 2136.
642.1241 (home)

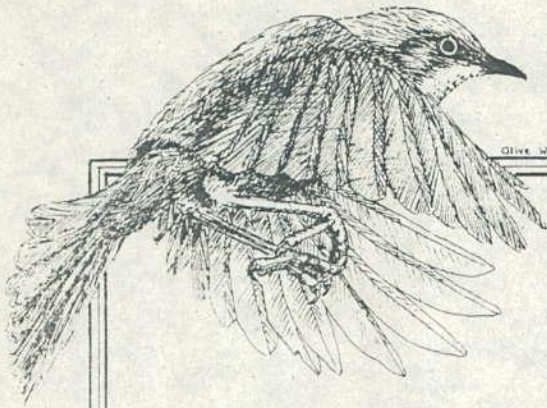
Plus - Australia Conservation Foundation
level 3 18 Argyle St Sydney 2000

(2)

N.S.W. Forest Summit.

28/8/88

Name	Group + Contact	Address	Ph. No.
Kimie Rath	Monaro Conservation Society	86 Ross Rd Queanbeyan 2620	(062) 972730.
JOHN MCGILVER	" "	" "	" "
Tony Fleming	Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra.	GPO Box 1875 Canberra City 2601	(062) 477808
Keith Tarkenton	TWS, 57 Liverpool St, Sydney.	2000	PH 267 7929.
JOHN COFFEY	FRIENDS OF DURRAS	CL- CO-ORDINATOR L. HOORWEG (SEE P.1)	
JEFF ANGER	CL- TEC		341-2523
JOHN CAMPBELL	ACF (Sydney office)		271-497
Catherine Diver	TWS, 57 Liverpool St Sydney		PH 267 7929
TIM CARROLL	NPA MACARTHUR BRANCH	P.O. Box 792 CAMPBELLTOWN	(02) 6033897
Faye Sutton	ACF/NCC Sydney	67 Beach St Coobera 2034	665 2868
Mark Cunningham	Forestry Working Group CANBERRA.	104 Duffry St. Ainslie. ACT.	470835
Graham Watson	Willsons Creek Action Group	Humbrook 2482	066-840169
BRUCE DIEKMAN	ACF (Sydney) Forest Action Group	(Home address - 162 Bannockburn Rd, Turramurra, 2074)	02-225-3645.
Chris Chaffe	National Parks Association (NSW)	P.O. A96 Sydney South 2000	
Liz Davey	F.W.G. CASEREC + Monaro Cons. Soc (NEWS)	P.O. Box 733 Queanbeyan	062 976144
Clare McGrath	CASEREC F.W.G.	GPO Box 1875 Canberra 2601	8 Bungonia St Narrabundah ACT 2604.
Judy Lambert	TWS NCO	P.O. Box 188, Civic Square 2608	(062) 496491/0 FAX 91- (062) 47.5779
GRAHAM WELLS	NPA (NSW)	264 7494	Fax 264-7160



Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Denkey Creek

4.



Please return questionnaire by 13th of November to :

Fiona Peek
88A Keen St.
Lismore 2480 N.S.W.

I/we wish to attend the Forest Summit
NAME _____

ORGANISATION _____

No. of people requiring accomodation _____

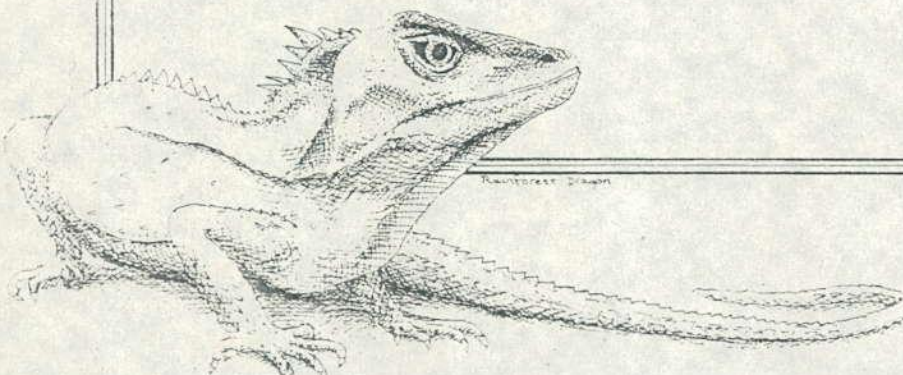
No. of people requiring lunch on both days _____

I/we are unable to attend but wish to be involved in Forest
campaigns

NAME _____

ORGANISATION _____

I/we wish to present background information on current issues
Please specify _____



Rainforest Dragon

Tree Frogs

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 368 Lismore

27/11/1989 - NEWS RELEASE - FOR IMMEDIATE DESPATCH

"FOREST PROTECTION CAMPAIGN PLANNED AT WEEKEND WORKSHOP"

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The Pulp and Paper Industry Task Force Report produced by the Department of State Development was discussed and rejected. Individuals and groups agreed to prepare submissions on the Report.

"This report is fundamentally flawed because of the bias of the Task Force membership, their pre-emption of the Commonwealth Draft Environmental Guidelines for New Bleached Kraft Pulp Mills, and their failure to adequately address recycling and non timber sources of fibre for pulp and paper.

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Ms Peek said that alarming reports of accelerated forest destruction showed that the timber industry was increasing its assault on the few remnant oldgrowth forests.

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"The Forestry Commission won't tell the concerned people of NSW what they are doing, they have been found by the Land and Environment Court to have breached the law on several occasions and yet its forest management practices still carries on regardless," said Ms Peek.

...ends.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

JOHN CORKILL (066)

Monday; (02) 2474 206 Tuesday

MARTIN FROHLICH (066) 477 262 (h)

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 368 Lismore

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...2/

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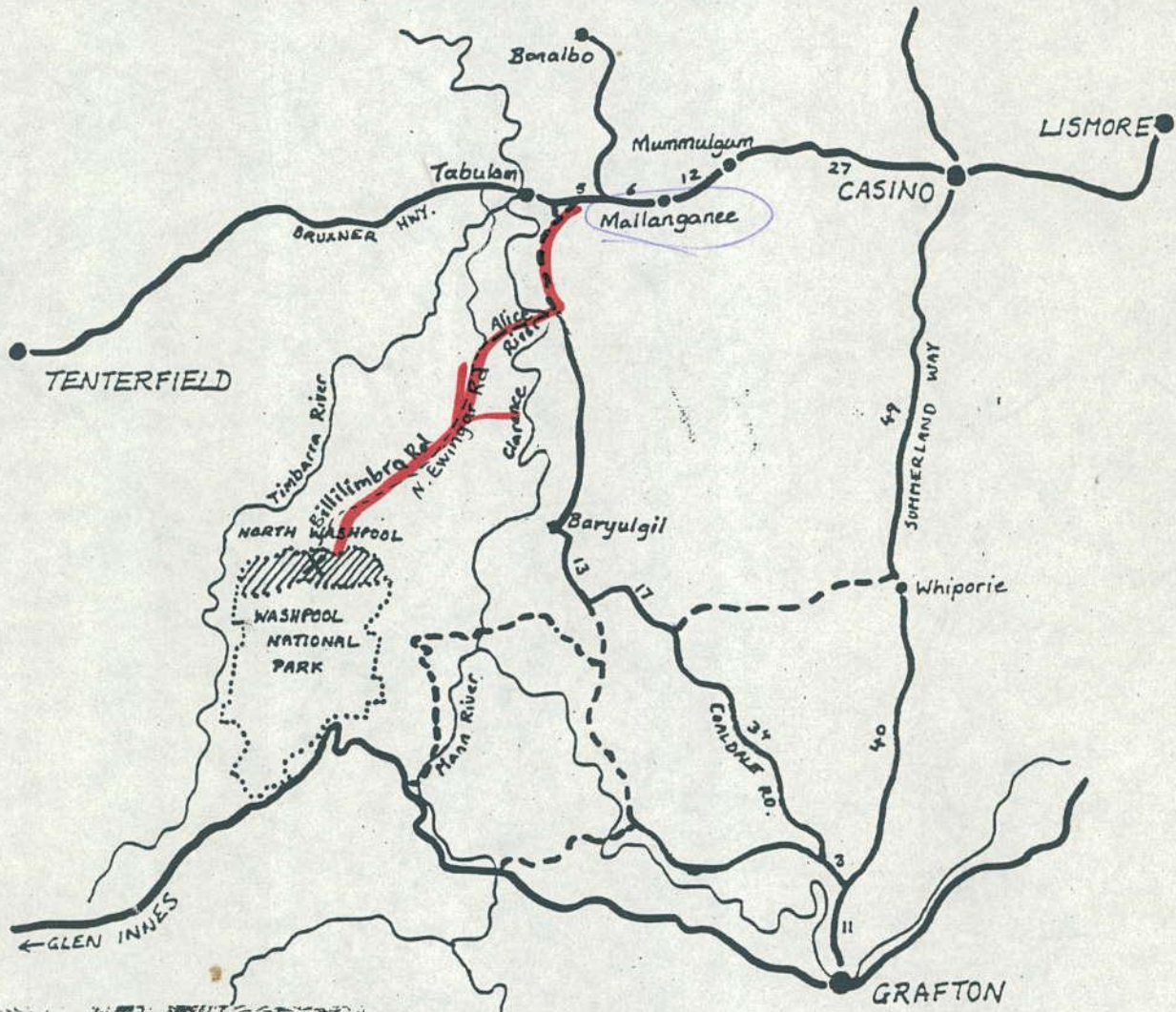
FOR MORE INFORMATION:

JOHN CORKILL (066)

Monday; (02) 2474 206 Tuesday

MARTIN FROHLICH (066) 477 262 (h)

STOP RAINFOREST LOGGING SAVE THE WASHPOOL WILDERNESS



BLOCKADE IN PROGRESS

We are trying to stop construction of a road while we prepare a court case to force the Forestry Commission to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement before any more irresponsible vandalism of this unique part of our nation's heritage occurs.

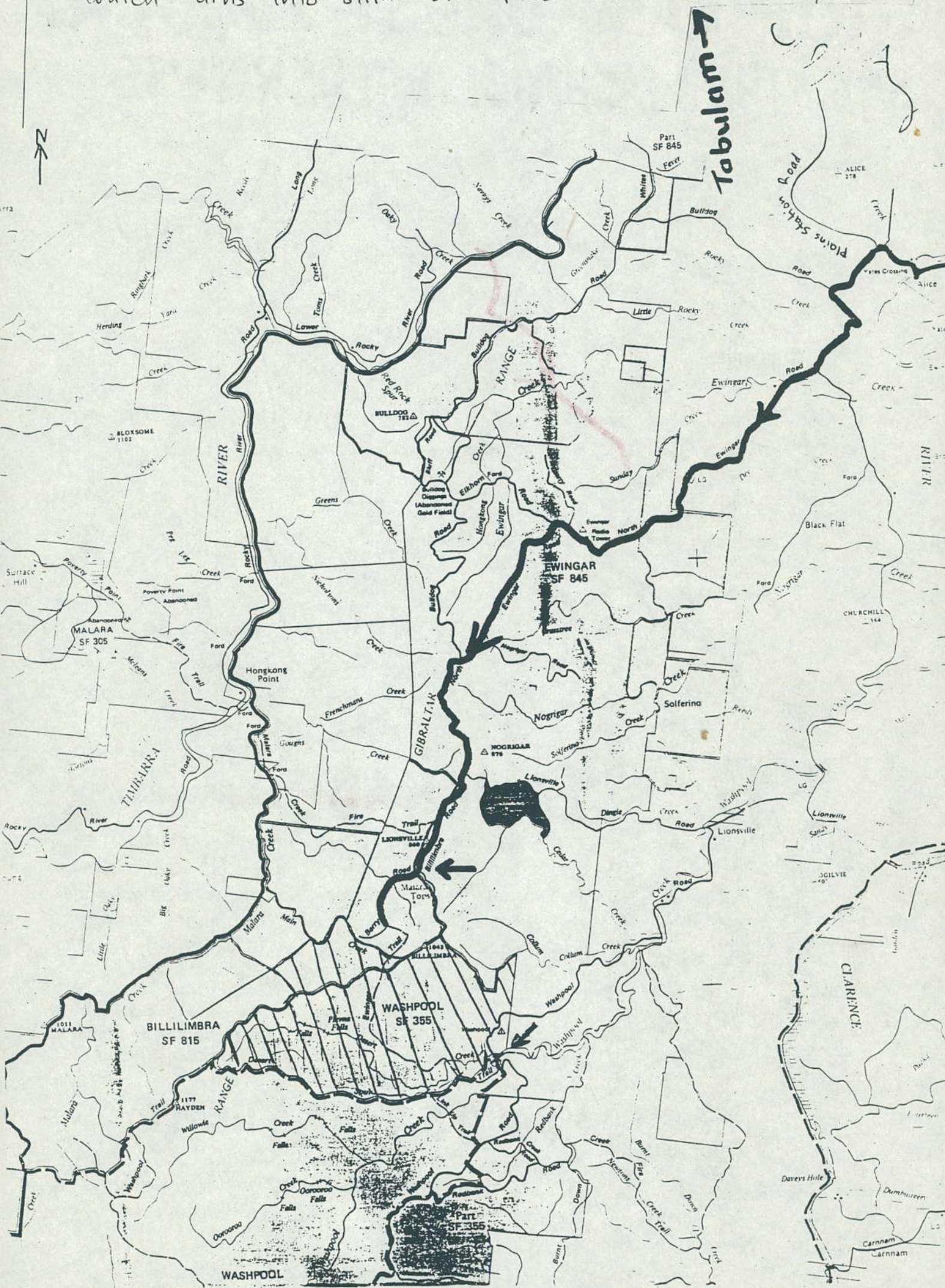
Bring camping gear, warm bedding and clothes, gas stoves or firewood, plenty of food, torch & batteries, hiking gear, musical instruments, optimism, and plenty of friends.

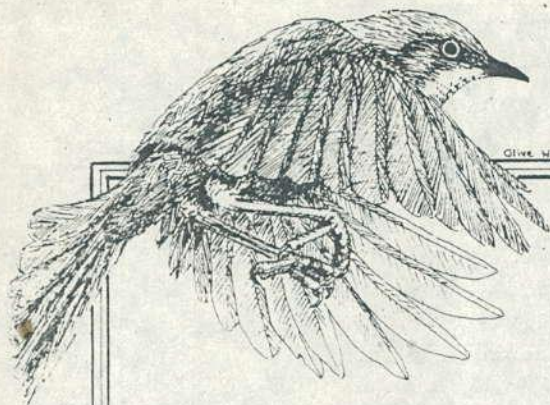
HOW TO GET THERE:

Turn left 11 k's after Murrumbidgee. After approx. 20 k's turn right to Alice and follow map overleaf to the Berry Road blockade.



After Yates Crossing Follow the North Ewingar Road which turns into Billilimbra Road and then Berry Road.



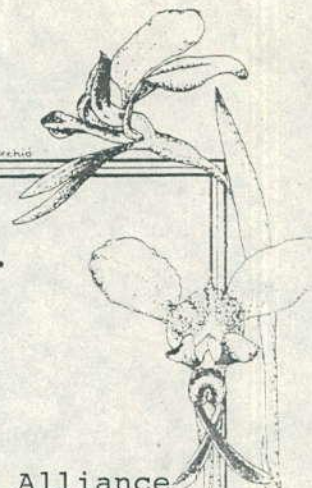


THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

1.



North East Forest Alliance

88A Keen St.

Lismore N.S.W. 2480

31st October, 1989

John Corkill Haydn Washington
Nature Conservation Council
176 Cumberland St.
THE ROCKS 2000 N.S.W.

Dear Friends,

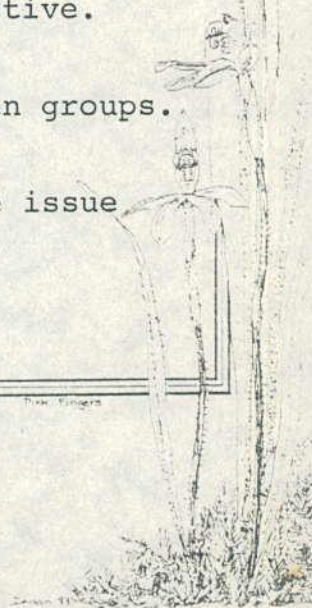
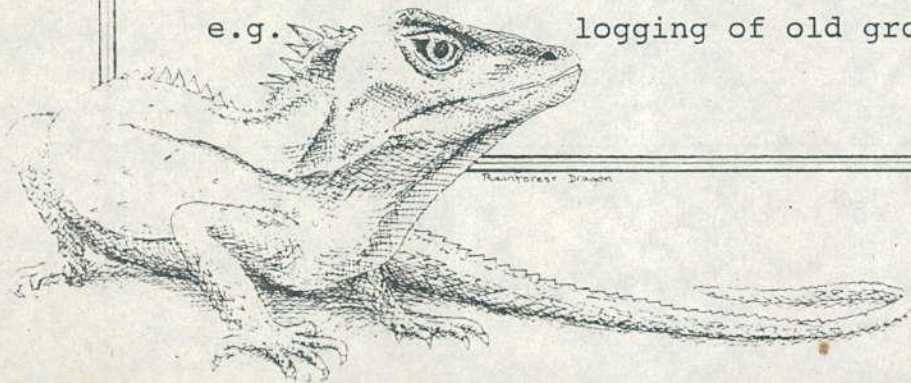
The North East Forest Alliance is convening a Forest Summit aimed at formulating statewide campaign strategies for current forest issues.

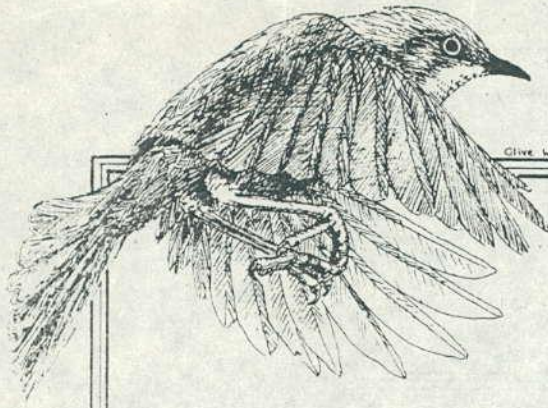
The recent Forest Summit held in Sydney in mid October provided a chance for those working on forest issues to formulate a Policy Statement (note No.3 is currently being drafted and will soon be distributed for comment).

The formulation of statewide campaign strategies following the completion of the policy statement are of upmost importance if we are to campaign more effectively. Cohesive strategies would enable:

- local issues to gain a more regional and state perspective.
- Greater networking of information and resources between groups.
- Court actions to include a number of areas on the same issue
e.g. logging of old growth forests.

...../2





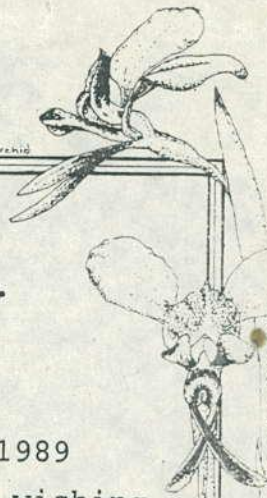
Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Denkay Orchid



2.

The Summit will be held on the 25th and 26th of November, 1989 in Grafton and it is hoped that all people involved in, or wishing to become involved in campaigning for our forests will attend.

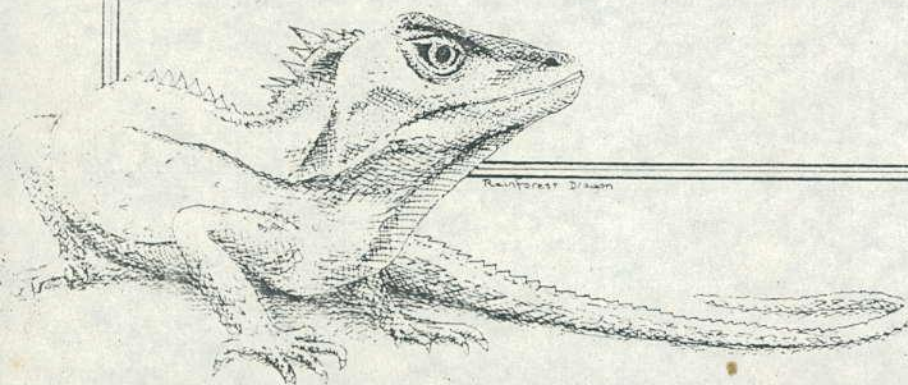
Looking forward to seeing you,

For the Forests,

Fiona Peek

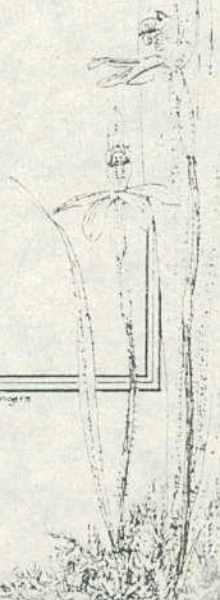
(Fiona Peek for N.E.F.A.)

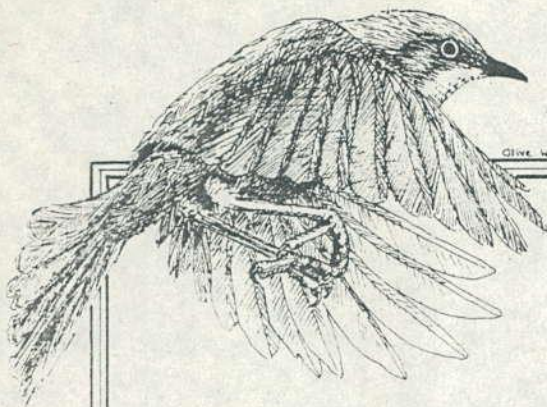
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Rainforest Dragon

Pink Fingers





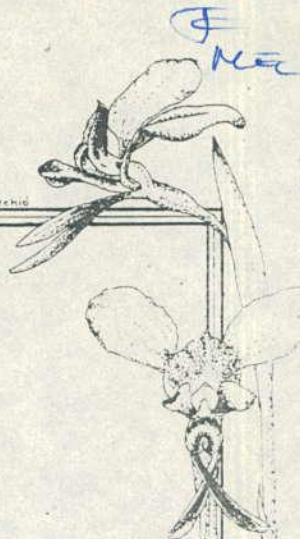
Olive Whistler

THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

Bankswort



3.

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE FOREST SUMMIT

Date: 25th and 26th of November, 1989

Venue: Grafton Primary School, Queen St. Grafton 2460 N.S.W.

Hosted by: Clarence Environment Centre, 45 Fitzroy St. Grafton
Ph (066) 431863

AGENDA

Saturday 25th November

10.00am : Welcomes, introductions .

10.30am : Presentations of background information on current
issues (N.B. it is preferable for handouts to be
prepared prior to the meeting)

12 30pm : Lunch (to be provided for a small fee)

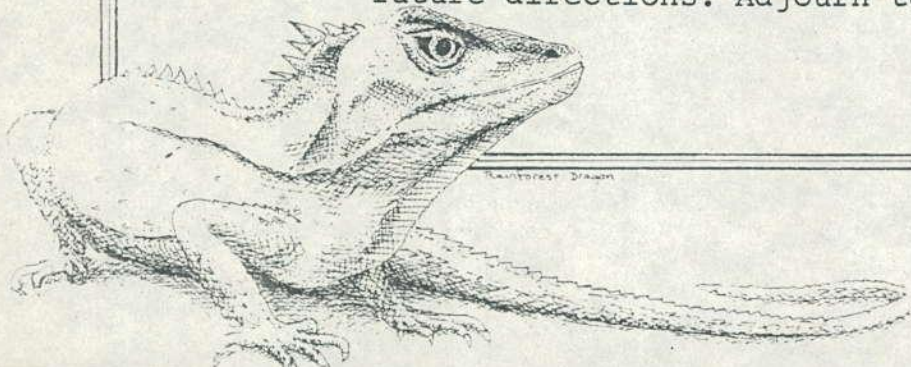
1.30pm : Workshops to design campaign strategies.

5.00pm : Finish

Sunday 26th November

9.00am: Summary of campaign strategies and establishment of
future directions. Adjourn to Susan Island midday.

...../4



Rainforest Dragon

Rain Forest

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 368 Lismore

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...ends.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

JOHN CORKILL (066)

Monday; (02) 2474 206 Tuesday

MARTIN FROHLICH (066) 477 262 (h)

Attendance at NEFA Forest Campaign Workshop - 25.11.89

Name	Organisation / Address	Phone No.
Conrill	Nature Con. Council of NSW - 39 George St	(02) 2474 206
roy Parkhouse	Big Scrub Env. Centre 88a Keen St Lismore	(066) 21 3270
Mr. TEDDIE	North Coast Environment Council / Crissy Head Rd	065 690771
Michael Jones	NPA 3 Valley, Parn. Rd Gungahlin	065 690801
Dr. M. Sweeney	NPA 3 Valley, Mangrove Creek Rd / Stuart's Point	065 6408
il Mitchell	UCARE, Stephen St, Ullenhill	066 341-301
Lyn. Mitchell	UCARE P.O. box 50, Bumbabo 2470	066-65316
du. Seaborne	UCARE P.O. Box 50, Bumbabo 2470	066-65316
YCE HOBBS	Clarence Environment Centre	066 431863
Dr. Jones	Rainforest Information Centre 7 Womersley St Lismore	066 218 505
Dr. Jones	U.C.A.R.E. - Rocky River Rd, Drake	067 376723
Dr. Jones	Newcastle Wilderness Soc; Hunter St, Newcastle	0491 614005
hony Too	New Wild. Soc. The Heritage Centre, 90 Hunter St.	049 294345
Mr. Nicholson	Toroni Creek Road, The Channon 2480	066 886204
Dr. Jones	BYRON ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	066 857066
Dr. Jones	Rainforest Information Centre, Modbury Greens Kempsey	066 218505
Dr. Jones	Clarence Valley Conservation Coalition / C.V.C.	066 477267
Dr. Jones	Byron Environment Centre - UNENR	066 891467
Dr. Jones	Notes on the 1st Assessment of the 2nd St	066 424579
Dr. Jones	Orara River Preservation Group 56 Armadale Rd, Centur Crossing	066 493153
Dr. Jones	Clarence Valley Cons. Coalition, NPA CVB 84 Queen St, Grafton	066 42682
Dr. Jones	Wildlife Study Group 202 Alfred St, Grafton	066 42777
Dr. Jones	Clarence Environment Centre 45 Fitzroy St, Grafton	066 461863
Dr. Jones	WINGHAM FORESTS ACTION, c/- P.O. ELANDS 2429	065 504572
Dr. Jones	40 George St South Coast	066 425700
Dr. Jones	Hastings Environment Council, 9/37 Bellangry Rd, Berrinwood 2440	065 875167
Dr. Jones	WINGHAM FORESTS ACTION c/- P.O. ELANDS 2429	
Dr. Jones	Clarence Environment Centre 45 Fitzroy St G.	
Dr. Jones	Conservation Council of A.C.T. AND SE REGION - C.A.S.B.	(062) 477808
Dr. Jones	NPA / 78 MARGARET CREW, 5TH STATION	066 427001
Dr. Jones	Cons. Council of St. Helens & Co. - Forests & Nature Centre	062-477808

CENTRAL COAST ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL
11 OURINGO AVENUE
BUDGEWOI
2262

CLARENCE ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
ANN KNIGHT
P O BOX 1073
GRAFTON
2460

CLARENCE VALLEY CONSERVATION
COALITION
P O BOX 1015
GRAFTON
2460

COAST & WETLANDS SOCIETY
P.O. BOX A225
SYDNEY SOUTH
2000

COLONG FOUND. FOR WILDERNESS
ALEX COLLEY
C/- TOTAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
18 ARGYLE STREET
SYDNEY 2000

DARLING RIVER ENVIRONMENT GROUP
CHRISTINE SMITH
P O BOX 14
WILCANNIA
2836

DUBBO FIELD NATURALIST AND
CONSERVATION SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1171
DUBBO
2830

FAR SOUTH COAST ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
P O BOX 521
BATEMANS BAY
2536

FEDERATION OF BUSHWALKING CLUBS
JIM CALLOWAY
6 P O BOX 2090
SYDNEY
2001

FOCAL PEAK REGION FLORA AND FAUNA
SOCIETY
DAILAN PUGH, SECRETARY
P.O. BOX 7
DONALD 2470

A C F SYDNEY OFFICE
SUE SALMON
18 ARGYLE STREET
SYDNEY
2000

ALBURY WADONGA ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
MARTY GREIG, CONVENOR
SHOP 2
608 DEAN STREET
ALBURY 2640

B.E.A.C.O.N.
LIZ SMITH
P.O. BOX 200
BYRON BAY
2481

BATHURST CONSERVATION AND
FIELD NATURALIST SOCIETY
FERNBROOK
LIME KILNS
VIA BATHURST 2795

BEGA ENVIRONMENT NETWORK
MICHAEL HISSINCK
P O BOX 797
BEGA
2550

BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
88A KEEN STREET
LISMORE
2480

BLUE MOUNTAINS ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL
GEORGE THRELFORD
48 EMU ROAD
GLENBROOK
2773

BYRON ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
RICHARD STAPLES
SHOP 7
CAVANBAH ARCADE
BYRON BAY 2481

CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF THE SOUTH
EAST REGION AND CANBERRA
6 P O BOX 1875
CANBERRA ACT
2601

CANOPY COMMITTEE
C/- TEC
18 ARGYLE STREET
SYDNEY
2000

TEC

TEC

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
STUART WHITE CONVENOR
4TH FLOOR
56 FOSTER STREET
SURRY HILLS 2010

FOREST ACTION GROUP
BRUCE DIEKMAN
A C F SYDNEY OFFICE
18 ARGYLE STREET
SYDNEY 2000

FORESTRY WORKING GROUP
C A S E R E C
P O BOX 1875
CANBERRA ACT
2601

FRIENDS OF DURRAS
53 CANBERRA AVENUE
SOUTH DURRAS
2536

GOSFORD DISTRICT WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION SOCIETY
ZOE RUSSELL, SECRETARY
P O BOX 34
EMPIRE BAY 2256

GOULBURN FIELD NATURALISTS SOCIETY
MOLLY O'NEILL
228 BOURKE STREET
GOULBURN
2580

GREENPEACE
4TH FLOOR
134 BROADWAY
2007

HUNTER FLORA AND FAUNA SOCIETY
P O BOX 121
WICKHAM
2293

ILLAWARRA ENVIRONMENT CENTRE
PAM ROBINSON
P O BOX 191
WOLLONGONG
2500

JERVIS BAY PROTECTION COMMITTEE
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See over for p2

(2)

N.S.W. Forest Summit.

28/8/88

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CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST REGION & CANBERRA (Inc.)

GPO Box 1875
Canberra, ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA (062) 477808

NOTICE OF MEETING

SOUTH EAST FORESTS SUMMIT #2

Monday-Tuesday 18-19th December 1989
Canberra (venue to be advised)

Dear Friends,

As discussed on various phone conferences, a South East Forests Summit is now being planned for these dates. Because we now expect to have the benefit of new blood and old experience from around other forest campaigns, including the East Gippslanders, CROEC, The Wilderness Society (Melbourne), TWS National Estate Wilderness campaigners and NEFA input, there appears to be a growing consensus that we should go for two days. Please let me know who will be attending when from your group, provided that a two day agenda continues to look okay.

The following is a very draft agenda. Please return your agenda contribution or comments by the end of this Friday, 8th December, with indication of any papers you are preparing and would like circulated before the Summit. The agenda will then be finalised in the course of next week, and papers circulated.

The purpose of the Summit, following in the tradition of the July SEFA-EGC summit, is to review and confirm our forest campaign goals, revise our approach on industry and employment in the South East Forests region (Eden and East Gippsland), network on these issues between the different forest-related and pulpmill-related campaigns, and then sort out strategy and housekeeping for the South East Forests campaign (Eden and East Gippsland) for the next six months and beyond.

Looking forward to seeing you in Canberra,


A. Brown

Regional Project Officer

4 December 1989.

Contact: (062) 47 7...) work
(062) 57 6646)
(062) 95 1284) home

SOUTH EAST FORESTS SUMMIT #2Canberra, Monday-Tuesday 18-19th December 1989DRAFT AGENDAMONDAY

- 9.00 a.m. Welcome and Introductions. Agenda-setting.
- 9.30 a.m. Review of Aims and Goals (de facto aims and goals attached).
State of Play: South East Forests (Eden)
: South East Forests (East Gippsland)
: North East Forests and Grafton pulpmill
: National Estate Wilderness campaign (TWS).
- 12.00 noon Review of Industry and Employment Issues
State of Play: Eden
: East Gippsland
- 12.30-1.30 Lunch
- 1.30 p.m. Review of Industry and Employment Issues (continued).
Discussion.
- 3.30 p.m. Toward a Resolution of Industry and Employment Issues.
- 4.30 p.m. Revision of Strategic Objectives to July 1990.
- 5.00 p.m. Tuesday's agenda; dinner arrangements.
- 5.15 p.m. Close.

TUESDAY

- 9.00 a.m. Strategy: Objectives to July 1990 (continued)
Construction of Strategy Timeline.
- 10.00 a.m. Strategy issues (small groups): Peaceful resistance & actions
: Media
: Public education & networking
: Lobbying & politics.
- 11.00 a.m. Reporting back; consolidation of Timeline.
- 12.00 noon South East Forest Alliance housekeeping
State of play: budget report.
- 12.30-1.30 Lunch
- 1.30-3.00 p.m. Budget and fundraising discussions (SEFA)
- 3.00-4.00 p.m. Administration and job divisions (SEFA)
- 4.00-5.00 p.m. Conclusions, other business, evaluation.
- 5.00 p.m. Close of Summit.

Forestry Management Malpractice

1. Lack of responsible management of timber resources:
 - a/ overcutting
 - b/ non sustainable cutting cycles
 - c/ disregard ecosystems ie. road construction, logging, snigging
 - d/ burning off
 - e/ grazing of stock
2. ~~Lack of understanding~~ of the value and role of the forest, and their promotion of this understanding to the public
 e.g. CO_2 & H_2O cycles; Soil; Wildlife Habitat, Gene pools; Water quality; Tourist Attraction, Aesthetics.
 (Failure to implement management which takes)
3. Lack of planning in regards to monoculture plantations e.g. clearing of native forests for plantations of exotic pines.
4. Native species plantations almost non-existent.
5. Alteration of natural species composition of forests. - Loss of bio-diversity
6. Inadequate supervision of logging contracts.
7. Continued destruction of rainforests and old growth forest.
8. Conflict of interests - conservation of forest resources opposing maximum yields.
9. Public servants doing Logging Industry Lobbying
10. Not keeping in touch with timber market ie. current species demand - not replanting indigenous species.
11. Provision of infrastructure for industry?

Corrective Action

1. Change of Management personnel to include environmentally friendly persons right up to commissioner level.
2. Responsible management studies and planning to be freely available for public comment.
3. Establish responsible environmental and management ~~guidelines~~ standards.
4. Information on management of quotas should be freely available to local industry and the public.
5. Implement mixed species plantations.
6. Wilderness declaration ^{where appropriate} ~~over~~ State Forests.
7. Independent environment impact statements including accurate resources, flora and fauna inventories.
8. More concise and ongoing environmental reviews to be done for each compartment and to be freely available to public review.
9. An independent ^{authority} ~~advisory council~~ for F.C. for ^{the} assessment of forestry silviculture, research, environmental assessments, and production planning.
10. Protection and encouragement of appropriate species uses.
11. Longer term forestry planning ^{+ research} for a sustainable domestic ~~timber~~ timber industry.
12. Implementation of 1977 recommendations.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY TASK FORCE REPORT

ACTION

1. SEEK EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SUBMISSIONS **NEFA AU.**
2. PUT PRESSURE ON FEDERAL GOVT. ON GUIDELINES PLAN?
3. STATE GOVERNMENT BE URGED TO PRODUCE A SIMILAR DOCUMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & CONSERVATION ^{reward}
- INPUT, TIM MOORE SHOULD RESPOND.
4. ^{AN INDEPENDENT} AUDIT BE PREPARED OF STATES FOREST RESOURCES WITH OTHER VALUES (NOT JUST TIMBER) LISTED. **By**
5. MORATORIUM ON PULP MILL DEVELOPMENTS UNTIL AUDIT IS PRODUCED & PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED
6. ^{CUEC} ~~NEFA~~ TO CIRCULATE DRAFT COMMENT ON REPORT FOR OTHER GROUPS TO USE IN SUBMISSIONS.
7. STATEMENT FROM NEFA. CONDEMNING REPORT - WHO?
8. CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES FOR USE OF SMALL ~~WASTE~~ WOOD & PAPER SOURCES. RATHER THAN LARGE ^{SCAFF} ~~TREE~~ FELLING } **Positive Paper**
LOOK AT ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR WORKERS
9. WOODCHIPPING.
1. PRESS DASETT & ~~DOPIE~~ ^{DOPIE} ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (IMPACT OF PROPOSALS) ACT. E.I.A.s NEEDED.
 - a. ^{Basal Timber} SAWMILL EXPORT LICENCE. - CONDITIONS CHANGED } **LEGAL ACTION**
NEEDED E.I.A.
 - b. BRISBANE FORESTS PRODUCTS P/L - NO PRIOR E.I.A.s
2. MEDIA RELEASES ON BREACH OF ACT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES
WHAT HAS NEWCASTLE T.W.S. DONE ON THIS ALREADY?
3. ATTACK NOTION THAT (A) WOODCHIPS ONLY SUITABLE FOR PAPER - ^{GLUE} ~~CLAY~~
(B) PAPER ONLY POSSIBLE FROM TIMBER SOURCES
4. URGE END OF EXPORT OF ^{WOODCHIPS + PULP} ~~LOW VALUE TIMBER PRODUCTS~~
5. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DOMESTIC PAPER PRODUCTION - RECYCLED PAPER
6. REDUCE WASTEFUL PAPER USES - SUBSTITUTES.
7. GUIDED TOURS OF PULP & CHIP MILLS. E.G. BRISBANE FOREST PRODUCTS ^{Who?}
8. COLLECT EXAMPLES OF INDUSTRY MALPRACTICES. - Refer Dailians Request
9. WHAT TIMBER IS USED - EFFECT ON SAWMILL INDUSTRY - **(CUEC)?**
10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. & EFFECT ON OTHER INDUSTRIES -
AGRICULTURAL (SALINITY STREAM FLOW TILATION) BEEKEEPING TOURISM

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY TASK FORCE REPORT.

- 1 NO EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE FIBRE SOURCES
- 2 THE REPORT IS NOT INDEPENDANT & IS INDUSTRY DRIVEN
- 3 NO ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE FEEDSTOCK RESOURCES
- 4 NO DIALOGUE IN PREPARING REPORT WITH N.S.W ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING AGENCIES
- 5 NO CONSIDERATION OF ^{CONVERSION + EFFICIENCY + REFUTING EXISTING} (SMALLER SCALE) PULP MILLS.
- 6 NO CONSIDERATION OF TRUE ^{REAL} ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS IN REPORT.
- 7 IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE REPORT SHOULD CONSIDER THE AUSTRALIA WIDE SCENARIO ^{not NSW in isolation}
- 8 NO PROOF OR EVIDENCE OF CLAIMS MADE IN REPORT
- 9 NEED TO DEFINE "WASTE"
- 10 PAGE 32 SUGGESTS THAT BECAUSE OF NATIONAL PARKS ACQUISITION THE USE OF WOOD PRODUCTION FORESTS CAN BE JUSTIFIED. (NOT ACCEPTABLE) + ^{REJECT IMPLICATION} THAT WE HAVE ENTF NS
- 11 PAGE 61 3.4.2 a Environment.
WE REJECT THE STATEMENT "THE USE OF PULPWOOD ---- HAS AN IMPACT BUT DOES NOT DAMAGE THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE MEDIUM TO LONG TERM". ^{NON ACCERTABLE}
- 12 ANNEX 19B: WE REJECT THE STATEMENT
"THERE IS LITTLE JUSTIFICATION ON ECOLOGICAL OR CONSERVATION GROUNDS FOR WITHDRAWING WOOD PRODUCTION FROM EUCALYPT FORESTS!!"
- 13 REJECT:
LOOK AT IMPORT REPLACEMENT RATHER THAN EXPORT INCREASE.
- 14 INCREASE STATES ROYALTY ON TIMBER.
- 15 SURELY SAW LOG MORE APPROPRIATE USE OF THE QUALITIES OF OUR EUCALYPTS AND MORE ECONOMIC.
WHAT IMPACT HAS THE PROPOSED PULP MILL ON THE SAWMILLERS?
- 16 PRE EMPTS FEDERAL EMISSIONS GUIDELINES.
NO AUSTRALIAN BENCH MARK ON WHICH TO DEBATE ECONOMICS
- 17 ^{POWER RESOUR} REJECT OIL GAS ELECT ~~ROADS~~ BE PROVIDED MINIMAL COSTS

Agriculture and Private Lands

FNCC

- EIS for all ^{native} significant vegetation clearance
- Soil Con. should review every application for clearance under 21 C of Soil Con. Act.
- Soil Con. needs to ~~be encouraged to~~ prosecute breaches of the Soil Con. Act.
- Promotion of permaculture, "edible landscapes", see "grazing", food sources for native animals ?
- Better policing of ~~herb~~ pesticides
- Audit of Agricultural land and land potentially at risk (developments)
- Land clearance control be included in regional environmental plans
- Information on existing laws in relation to clearing of private land : Check before you chop
- Promote local council tree preservation orders
- Investigate mechanisms for compensation to landowner who retains natural veg. on his land
- Increase community awareness and aim to get more environmentally aware people on local councils
- Watchdog groups - monitoring of land clearing
- Positive promotion of forests on private lands - benefits include wind breaks, erosion control, wildlife habitat, figwood, shade, water catchment protection
- Leasland
- Stop logging on converted leasehold land
- Change to Forestry Act
- Forestry Commission should be held responsible for forcing contractors onto private land
- Crown Land of significant environmental value should not be converted to freehold
- Nat. Parks + Wildl. Service should not have to buy crown land
- Tighter controls over logging on private land (Dr. Recher)

No. Profit a Pende

\$
NCEC

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

NORTHERN RIVERS PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report No. 16/89
November, 1989

Mapping of Old Growth Forests

Mr. Bruce has been advised that an exploratory study was undertaken by Kestel Research for the Australian Heritage Commission. Their report was published in 1989 and is titled "National Estate - Survey of Eucalyptus Old Growth Forests - Stage 1: New South Wales and Victoria". A copy of the summary is attached.

This old growth survey now appears to have been superseded by the proposed National Forest Inventory. Attached also is a copy of a paper on this proposal that was presented to a recent Institute of Foresters Conference. No doubt the proposed inventory will obtain some information on old growth forests, but the details have yet to be worked out. The conduct of the inventory will require substantial co-operation between State and Commonwealth organisations.

RECOMMENDATION

It is RECOMMENDED that the attached papers be received and noted by the Committee.

SUMMARY

A brief comment needs to be made at the outset of this report concerning the level of detail provided. During the course of the consultancy more and more information has come to light. It is very obvious that a major difficulty in the past of utilising this vast amount of existing knowledge has been the lack of sufficient resources to complete the investigation, acquisition and collation of such information. It is highly recommended that adequate resources are provided for The Project to enable this to be done - the benefits will then flow to many resource and land management agencies throughout Australia.

The two major objectives as defined in the Study Brief are:

- * to identify all areas of old growth forest in Australia which should be listed in the Register of the National Estate.
- * to update, as necessary, the documentation of values of all places containing areas of old growth forest which are currently listed in, or nominated for, the Register of the National Estate.

The Background section (1.3) provides the rationale behind the need for the National Estate Survey of Old Growth Eucalypt Forests. It highlights the loss of forests that has taken place in Australia since European settlement, and details the very small percentage of the remaining forests which have not been modified.

Section 1.4 provides a broad introductory examination of some of the major methodological issues that need to be addressed in a project of this importance and magnitude. Specific recommendations on the appropriate techniques for The Project are made later in Chapter 4. Considerable attention is placed upon the choice of an appropriate vegetation classification system for The Project. The importance of evaluating non-botanical heritage values (such as fauna, geomorphology, pedology, Aboriginal and historic values etc) is stressed.

Problems with inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the current listings of the Register of the National Estate are highlighted, as is the need for further fieldwork to rectify this situation.

Section 1.5 highlights the importance of establishing close working relationships with the State agencies likely to be involved in, and likely to make use of, The Project.

Existing Information

Chapter 2 reviews, in considerable detail, the extent, quality and relevance of existing resource information on eucalypt forests for New South Wales, the ACT, and Victoria.

Physical Environment

The States of New South Wales and Victoria have been well covered in the area of basic physical environmental mapping although there are a number of notable exceptions which adversely impinge upon efficient completion of The Project.

Topographic information is available for the whole of both states at least 1:100,000, and for much of coastal NSW and Victoria at 1:25,000. A digital elevation model is also available for the band of land about 200 kilometres inland from the coast at a level of resolution of about 500 metres grid cells (AUSLIG).

Climatic trend surfaces for south-eastern Australia (at least) are available through the work of Nix & Hutchinson (now both at CRES, Australian National University).

Geology mapping has been completed for all the forested areas of the two states at a minimum scale of 1:250,000, although some individual areas are available at much larger scales (i.e. the southern portion of the NSW Woodchip Agreement Area at 1:100,000). A key to the geological maps of New South Wales is provided in Appendix 19.

These three datasets are capable of providing the basis for first level landsystems mapping. However, another key element in such mapping is soils information. Unfortunately, the availability of soils mapping is extremely limited.

The other component of most landsystems mapping exercises - vegetation - is examined below.

Land Systems

As described above, many of the essential components of landsystems mapping as it is practised in Australia, are available for the forested lands of NSW and Victoria. Consequently in both states there is a substantial coverage of published landsystems maps.

In Victoria, this coverage extends to the whole state, published as part of the land planning reviews of the Land Conservation Council. In New South Wales, the extent of such mapping is patchier. The distribution of known landsystems maps are depicted in Maps 24a and 24b.

Vegetation Mapping

Vegetation mapping in Australia has not been undertaken in a systematic manner on a statewide basis. The closest work to such a coverage is the forest type mapping of all public forested lands in Victoria. These maps have been published by the Land Conservation Council and would form an essential component of The Project's resource base. This information can be further enhanced by integration of floristic information collected by the Flora Survey Group of the Victorian Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands in their Pre-logging Surveys and their Sites of Significance Surveys. The Victorian Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands' floristic database contains information from over 16,000 survey quadrats and some 750,000 general sites.

In New South Wales, productive forest lands only comprise 65% of forested lands (Aust. Bureau Ag. & Resource Economics - 1976 data) and, while there is reasonable forest type map coverage of such lands there is only patchy coverage of the remaining non-productive areas. In recent years the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service has greatly increased coverage of its reserves, many of which now have vegetation information available in computerised databases (see listing in Appendix 10).

This still leaves in the order of some 7-8 million hectares with little or no vegetation mapping. Luckily, a considerable number of the more significant areas have been identified as having conservation potential by the NPWS and some level of botanical information is usually available.

Faunal Information

Faunal information in both states has largely been collected as locality data - often opportunistically; although recent carefully designed zoological surveys have been undertaken in Victoria as part of the CF&L's pre-logging and sites of significance surveys.

One of the few regional mammal surveys in NSW has been the recent NPWS survey of the Eden Woodchip Agreement Area (Hibberd, 1997).

However, both states have maintained a comprehensive computer database of their faunal records. It is to be hoped that the critical information contained therein can be utilised in The Project to maximise the selection of faunally significant old-growth eucalypt forests for nomination for the Register of the National Estate.

Satellite Imagery

A valuable information source for an Australia wide project such as the Old-growth Eucalypt Forest Project lies in the availability of high-quality satellite imagery.

There is good coverage of LANDSAT MSS (80m pixel resolution) imagery (both photographic and computer-compatible tapes (CCTs)) held by a number of agencies in both states - primarily CF&L in Victoria and the Lands Department in NSW. Coverage of the higher resolution (30m pixels) Thematic Mapper (TM) LANDSAT sensor or the 20m resolution French satellite, SPOT, is fairly limited at the current time due largely to the cost of such imagery. However TM scenes are available for part of the Otways, north-eastern Victoria, and the Gippsland/NSW Woodchip Agreement Area region.

The information provided by such imagery will be most important in evaluating the extent (up to a very recent date such as February 1988) of native forest cover. It is also hoped that classification of the spectral information contained in the CCTs will enable broad level mapping of major structural vegetation types for areas where no other vegetation data exists.

Other Heritage Values

Information on the other heritage values of old-growth eucalypt forests is extremely variable. In summary:

- * archaeological data is extensive but not even in intensity of survey
- * historical information is particularly patchy and restricted often to anecdotal evidence
- * the description of significant natural formations (such as karst areas, waterfalls, gorges etc appears to have been relatively ignored except in areas of recreation value or public controversy (such as The Blue Mountains, Coolangubra, Errinundera Plateau etc)

Additional Work Required

Chapter 4 details the specific work required to achieve the objectives of The Project as outlined in the Study Brief.

The revised vegetation classification (based on TWINSpan analysis) of Specht is recommended for use in The Project, and details of Specht's maps for eucalypt forest associations are given in Maps 27a-27h. In addition, the valuable role that satellite imagery can play in this project is outlined in

section 4.1.3.3, and the relevance of creating a computer database containing information collected during the course of The Project is detailed.

This report highlights the enormous amount of information already existing - the real challenge is to collect it and to integrate it into The Project.

Strategies and Options

Chapter 5 provides a breakdown of the various sub-objectives of The Project and details the resources required to achieve them - in terms of staff, time and financial resources. A wide range of variants are presented in order to provide the Commission with the widest range of alternative courses of action. It should be clearly understood that these are broad estimates only. The final costs would depend upon detailed description in project briefs identifying the precise level of detail and accuracy required by the Australian Heritage Commission for any component of The Project.

The strategies are as follows:

Strategy 1: Mapping of the Register of the National Estate
Meets Objectives: Pre-requisite

Strategy 2: Definition of Eucalypt forest classification
Meets Objectives: 1a

Strategy 3: Mapping of current old-growth eucalypt forest
Meets Objectives: 1b, 1c

- a) remote sensing analysis to delineate forest cover
- b) compilation of forest type maps to map distribution of eucalypt associations
- c) compilation of vegetation information for areas not covered by forest type mapping
- d) extraction of logging records to identify old-growth eucalypt forest

Strategy 4: Identification of areas with significance for non-botanical values

Meets Objectives: 1e

Strategy 5: Mapping of pre-European settlement old-growth eucalypt forest

Meets Objective: 1b

Strategy 6: Evaluation of national estate values

Meets Objective: 1d, 1e

Strategy 7: Mapping of old-growth eucalypt forests of national estate value

Meets Objectives: 1b, 1c, 1d, & 1e - providing output for all.

Strategy 8: Completion of nomination forms for new areas identified

Meets Objectives: 2a

Strategy 9: Updating of nominations for places already listed on
the Register of the National Estate
Meets Objectives: 2b

The options presented below represent combinations of the strategies detailed in the previous sections, and combined in the most efficient manner to achieve completion of The Project.

Option 1: Minimal Desk Study - NSW & Victoria

This Option would require the very minimal level of funding necessary to keep The Project progressing for the whole of both States. It attempts to cover the initial stages of the Project, meeting all the sub-objectives of Aim 1 for the whole of NSW and Victoria, but does not include any new or upgraded nomination forms for the Register (see Option 4), or any fieldwork to check on proposed new areas (Strategy 6a is incorporated).

Because of the effort to cover both States and sub-objectives 1a-1f, it is, of necessity, an extensive (superficial) rather than intensive approach and, at its most basic level can only be largely desk-based. CF&L accept that the use of forest types is acceptable if funds and time are limited.

The minimal cost of a desk study, not including any incorporation of non-botanical national estate values, or consideration of pre-European settlement forest distribution, is estimated to be \$56,000. The diagram below depicts this basic

Option 2: Minimal study with fieldwork - NSW & Victoria

This option is principally the same as Option 1, but with the addition of fieldwork as described in Strategy 6b2 and additional analytical and mapping work (Strategy 6b3).

Option 3: Extensive study - NSW & Victoria

This option provides a far greater degree of accuracy and detail in attaining sub-objectives 1a-1f and thus requires a substantially higher level of funding than Options 1 or 2. It also allows for the compilation of the data in a digitised format capable of database manipulation or the entry of boundaries into a geographic information system such as AEGIS. The end result of this option is, therefore, a comprehensive database on the distribution and national estate values of old-growth eucalypt forests throughout the States of New South Wales and Victoria in both the context of their extent prior to European settlement, and their current (1988) distribution. It evaluates significant forest areas in the context of the forested lands of those two States and with a perspective on flora and other non-botanical values.

Additional sub-options exist to utilise LANDSAT Thematic Mapper data to obtain a more up-to-date areal estimate of old growth eucalypt forest, to provide a more accurate typing of forests in areas where no vegetation information is available, and to extend the fieldwork component to provide a more realistic opportunity to evaluate proposed new national estate areas (increase from 1day/site to 3days/site). These options provide sufficient resources to utilise information from soil fertility/forest structural mapping to give greater levels of confidence to fauna habitat significance rankings.

Option 4: Evaluation of national estate values

This option represents the second part of the Project Brief - Aim 2, the evaluation and description of national estate values and the completion of new or updated nomination forms. It can be added as a Phase 2 to Options 1,2 and 3, either by continued funding in a second year, or by a higher level of funding for additional resources in Year 1.

There are three sub-options available depending upon the amount of fieldwork that has been undertaken to provide new information on existing or potential listings on the Register of the National Estate. Option 4a relates to Option 1 with no

Partition of Study Areas

While this initial phase of The Project has been undertaken for the entire areas of the States of New South Wales and Victoria, there is no particular rationale that insists that further stages should be carried out on such a basis. There are, in fact, good ecological arguments for dividing eastern Australia into a number of ecologically similar phytogeographic zones and pursuing The Project separately within each such zone. Whether or not such sub-project area studies are undertaken by different personnel would depend upon a number of factors, not the least of which are the availability of funds and suitable consultants. It is, however, considered important that some degree of uniformity of methodology is required in order for the Australian Heritage Commission to gain a clear perspective on continent-wide biological variability and in order to be able to accurately assess national significance.

Two specific sub-project areas are evaluated:

- 1) S.E. NSW/N.E. Victoria
- 2) Southern and South-western Victoria

A perceived problem with Options 1-4 described above is that they do not yield improved/new nominations for any areas until after the initial analysis stages which, in some scenarios, may not be until well through year 2 of The Project. We believe that it may prove more useful to the Australian Heritage Commission to have all sub-objectives met, for albeit a much smaller area, within a condensed time frame. This would have

the advantage of having a finished product available for display and publication; this factor could possibly help with gaining future funds. In addition, it would also enable critical review of the strategies and methodologies employed which, with hindsight and with input from 'rapidly developing geographic information systems, may significantly enhance the final product as long as irreversible format decisions do not constrain modification of The Project. It would also provide the Australian Heritage Commission with an interactive computer database with display facilities that its staff could manipulate when reviewing S.E. Australian forestry issues.

Option 5: Detailed preliminary study - S.E. Australia

This Pilot Study would set out to achieve all objectives of The Project's Brief, including a set of additional nominations for new areas of significant national estate value together with greatly improved information and nomination details for existing listings on the Register of the National Estate.

In consideration of the above, it is our belief that the tall eucalypt forests of the NSW Woodchip Agreement Area, and of Victorian Gippsland, best meet the above criteria. As detailed in the text of this report, these forests already have a significant amount of existing information, much of it in a digitised format. This area is currently the subject of considerable controversy between the needs of the forest industry and conservation requirements for a representative reserve system. Current proposals for continuation/extension/creation of woodchip and pulp industries will require a careful and detailed evaluation of heritage values by the three Governments concerned. The area, straddling the NSW and Victorian borders, will also prove valuable in assessing the effectiveness of the proposed methodology (described in section 4.1.1.1) in coping with differing classification systems in the two States. The similarity of the vegetation in the two areas, however, should make this approach easier to test than if substantially different ecological areas were to be assessed.

Option 6: Detailed preliminary study - Central NSW

This option is a variant to Option 5 in that it costs a pilot study for the larger phytogeographic region of Central New South Wales in place of S.E. Australia. The costs involved in undertaking this option are not dissimilar in order of magnitude to those which would be incurred if Central & Western Victoria were similarly chosen as a pilot study area. In both of these areas there is a significantly larger area of forested land for which little or no vegetation information is currently available.

Recommendations

We strongly recommend adoption of Option 4 in view of the fact that, within a time frame of twelve months, it can:

- * provide a testing of the survey and assessment methodology
- * achieve all The Project's objectives, albeit for a subset of the States
- * result in a demonstrated finished product which can be published with a view to attracting further corporate support
- * maximise a possibly low level of initial funding until The Project is firmly established.

National forest inventory: a Commonwealth proposal for a joint State / Commonwealth project

E.D. Harries and J.H. Fryer

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Summary

Major land-use conflicts involving forests have led to a heightened public awareness of the need for better planning of the use, management and establishment of forests in Australia. In addition, Australia's deteriorating terms of trade in forest products provides an increasingly important dimension to this public concern.

The Commonwealth Government has been considering its position on these and related issues, and in November 1988 announced its decision to introduce a package of principles and procedures aimed at improving State and Commonwealth interactions in the land-use decision-making process.

A National Forest Inventory (NFI) is an important element of this package. To help resolve conflicts between conservation and development proponents it will be designed to incorporate both wood and non-wood values. This inventory is to be compiled in close collaboration with State and Territory agencies.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an insight into the NFI concept and its objectives. Proposed activities are outlined.

Background

With forest management clearly defined as a State responsibility under the Australian constitution, the Commonwealth Government's principle role in forestry has traditionally been seen as one of coordination where this appeared to be in the national interest.

This perception has changed as the Commonwealth has invoked its powers relating to overseas trade, international treaties and foreign investment, in order to effect its wishes on some forestry issues.

Proposals for national scale resource inventories have been considered and agreed to on a number of occasions. However, the only occasion on which such a venture has been carried through to completion was that associated with the FORWOOD Conference of the early 1970s (Australian Forestry Council 1975). The FORWOOD inventory was restricted to forests with potential for wood production, and non-wood values, while recognised, were not assessed in other than general terms. This was due, at least in part, to the lack of data or the difficulty of acquiring data. Despite these handicaps, the FORWOOD Panel Report on Multiple Use of Forest Resources was recognised as one of the more significant products of that Conference (Anon. 1975).

The decision to carry out a forest resource inventory is clearly a Government's responsibility, and would normally be prompted by the forest authority (Carron 1968). In the case of an Australian National Forest Inventory, which includes both wood and non-wood values, a diverse array of government agencies at both Commonwealth and State/Territory levels have interests. On this occasion, the decision to develop the inventory was made by the Commonwealth Government as a joint Ministerial initiative, prior to the

consultation which it was aware would be necessary.

In reaching its November 1988 decision to set up a National Forest Inventory in collaboration with the States and Territories, the Commonwealth was influenced by current economic and environmental concerns. It also recognized that, while technological developments now facilitate the collection and analysis of resource information, the format in which forest resource information is presently collected varies from agency to agency, and that extensive gaps might be expected in coverage.

Responsibility for liaison between the Commonwealth and the States has been vested in the Minister for Resources, and initial contact was made early in 1989 with State and Territory Ministers holding portfolio responsibilities for the management of forest land. Responses were, in general, cautiously positive, with unanimous agreement to enter into consultation to further develop the objectives and explore the future applications of the NFI.

The Commonwealth, in conjunction with the States, is concerned to see the development and maintenance of profitable, internationally competitive, and sustainable forest product industries, while maintaining a balanced commitment to conserve the environmental and heritage values of our forest resources.

The information requirements of Government therefore relate to overall long term trends in forest land use. This covers all tenures. An effective inventory that can assist States and the Commonwealth to broadly plan resource allocation and resolve resource use conflicts will require selected forest resource themes to be monitored at a broad regional scale.

To be most effective, the information collected for this purpose should be reconciled with information used by the States and Territories for routine manage-

ment purposes. In situations where more intensive studies are required at the National level, the information collected should be agreed to by all concerned agencies.

Concept and objectives

The National Forest Inventory proposal is based on the premise that a publicly accessible register of objective information will assist governments to make informed decisions about the use of forested land. The availability of an authoritative data base covering both wood and non-wood values should also assist in the resolution of conflicts between opposing interest groups.

In broad terms, its proposed purpose is to assist governments to make informed decisions about the conservation and utilisation of Australia's forested land to achieve maximum benefits for present and future generations, by

- Identifying and describing forest ecosystems and the extent to which they are effectively conserved, and
- Providing the basic wood production resource information to enable the planning of sustainable forest utilisation.

The establishment and maintenance of this inventory will serve in the development of a better informed community regarding the status and regional or national distribution of forests in Australia.

From the Commonwealth's perspective the following benefits are seen.

At the national level

- The inventory will provide the basis for monitoring trends in forest land use and conservation.
- The establishment of a nationally recognised set of objective data will facilitate the resolution of conflicts between the various interest groups.
- A national inventory based upon standardised information compiled at the regional level, will provide the essential base for consideration of proposals such as those recently submitted by the Forestry and Forest Product Industries Council and the Australian Conservation Foundation.
- Better information on the current status of forest resources will assist in the development and implementation of schemes such as the National Afforestation Program.
- The inventory should provide an improved basis for responses to the periodic requests for forestry and forest land data received from international agencies (FAO, OECD, IUCN) of which Australia is a member.

At the State/Territory level

From the Commonwealth view point, it appears that State/Territory agencies could benefit through this initiative in a number of ways:

- The inventory development process will provide nationally funded support contributing to the improvement of operational data base systems within State/Territory agencies.
- The inventory process will initially identify gaps to which efforts should be directed on a priority basis, and where support may be needed.
- The Commonwealth can contribute much information on the basic physical attributes of the Australian environment.
- A nationally agreed classification of forest ecosystems and the recording of a minimum data set of

attributes would appear to provide the most suitable basis for developing specific and measurable objectives for the management of forest areas to satisfy pressures for both wood and non-wood resource allocation.

Other interest groups

- The Institute of Foresters of Australia Inc has identified the need for maintaining a national forest inventory in its National Forest Policy Statement (Anon. 1987).
- The Australian Forest Development Institute has indicated that it would cooperate in any way possible to see a survey of private native forests undertaken and would also be interested in seeing more sophisticated information produced on the private sector plantation resource.
- The National Forest Inventory proposal has been supported by both the National Association of Forest Industries (NAFI) and the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF).

The forest industries are interested in long term access to forests suitable for wood production. Information on the constraints of reduced forest productivity and conservation, together with accurate estimates of the distribution and future availability of forests for wood production, are essential to these industries.

The environmental/conservation organisations derive their support from community perceptions of environmental degradation, and the desire for preservation of flora and fauna, particularly endangered species.

The political pressures resulting from these diverse interest groups provide the legitimacy for a government-sponsored inventory of the full range of forest attributes. Its implementation may not remove their concerns, but will at least provide a common ground for debate and a better knowledge base for any decision-making process.

Coverage

Detailed consideration of the various attributes of the forest resource and the scale of measurement and recording in the inventory awaits further consultation between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories.

The Commonwealth proposal is to include forest within all land tenures. As a working definition of forest the following is proposed:

- A vegetation type dominated by trees with a stand height or potential stand height in excess of 5 metres (trees usually with a single stem) and with a projective area of ground covered by the tree crowns in excess of 30 per cent.

To meet anticipated Commonwealth requirements (most of which it is expected will also be of value to the individual States and Territories), the following three levels of resolution are proposed:

- Broad national coverage of major forest types within a generalised classification of major land tenure categories (1:1 million scale).
- Medium scale coverage (eg 1:250 000) which will facilitate the identification of thematic trends for the following parameters:

Forest cover stratified according to an agreed classification system for forest types

Forest ownership stratified according to primary land use categories to be agreed

An agreed minimum set of forest attributes relat-

ing to both wood production and non-wood values. At this scale the underlying physical characteristics of forest land including geological substrate, soils, altitude, slope class and climatic variables may be built in to the underlying geographical information system.

- Issue-oriented projects in smaller areas, in which forest land use is of major concern

In these cases information at a scale of 1:25 000 or 1:50 000 may be appropriate for display of forest attributes. This information would be requested as part of a State/Commonwealth arrangement aimed at addressing concerns with particular projects.

Procedures

The development of computer-based Geographic Information Systems and satellite-based remote sensing techniques has greatly improved the technical feasibility of conducting natural resource inventories. These techniques are being utilised by a wide range of government and non-government agencies. The Commonwealth has recognised this with the establishment of the National Resource Information Centre (NRIC), which is designed to facilitate the assembly of information, with due regard to custodial rights.

The National Forest Inventory is to be compiled through NRIC. Part of this process will be the establishment of a directory of data sources relevant to the National Forest Inventory and accessible by all relevant State and Commonwealth agencies.

It is proposed that the project will be facilitated by the appointment/secondment of suitably qualified staff within the principal State/Territory agencies, to be supported by the Commonwealth. Where more than one agency is involved in a State an appropriate liaison mechanism would be necessary. The details of such arrangements will obviously vary from State to State and their resolution would be handled by the participating States.

Appropriate mechanisms for liaison and management of data exchange between State, Territory and Commonwealth agencies need to be developed. A proposed management structure for the inventory

project has been prepared for consideration (Figure 1).

Conclusion

It is now 15 years since the successful completion of the FORWOOD exercise, which produced a national wood production plan. The information compiled at that time has been updated from time to time by the reconvened Forest Resources Committee, which, apart from the value of its work, has maintained the important cooperative linkages between State, Territory and Commonwealth in the field of forest resources.

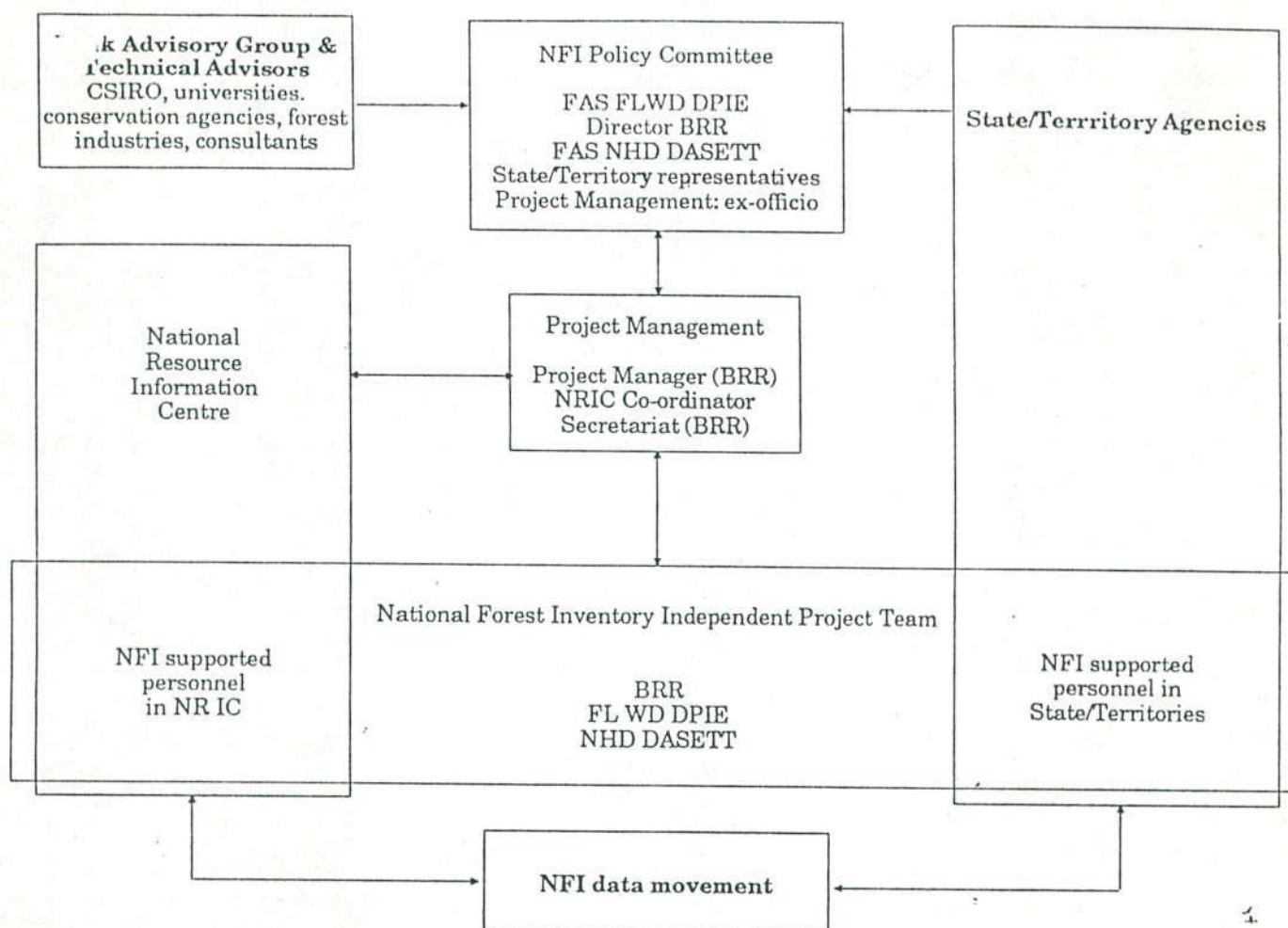
The current proposal for the establishment of a National Forest Inventory will adopt a considerably broader approach than was used by FORWOOD, incorporating as it does the full range of forest attributes. The increase in community concern for non-wood values has dictated this development.

The Commonwealth believes that in the process of its compilation a number of benefits can accrue through the National Forest Inventory. The potential for focusing a national commitment to the beneficial management and conservation of Australia's forests may well be the most important of these.

Hopefully, it will also help us to move away from expensive and debilitating excursions into confrontation and litigation with which both State and Commonwealth Governments have been engaged in recent years.

References

- Anon. (1975) – Multiple use of forest resources. Forestry and Timber Bureau, Aust. Government Public Service. Canberra, 57 pp.
- Anon. (1987) – National Forest Policy for Australia. The Institute of Foresters of Australia Incorporated, 19 pp.
- Australian Forestry Council (1975) – FORWOOD – Report of the Forestry and Wood-Based Industries Development Conference. Aust Government Public Service. Canberra, 94 pp.
- Carron, L.T. (1968) – An Outline of Forest Mensuration with special reference to Australia. ANU Press, Canberra, 224 pp.



BRR – Bureau of Rural Resources

DASETT – Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories

DPIE – Department of Primary Industries and Energy

FASFLWD – First Assistant Secretary, Land Resources Division

FASNHD – First Assistant Secretary, Natural Heritage Division

Figure 1. Proposed management arrangements for the National Forest Inventory

Guidelines - Fed
not acceptable
too narrow
too quick

NSW Report
no Env assessment of
Pulp report with
Cons. input

Peak org to put together
facts for Env gps

full resource survey
moratorium on

Alt. Strategy examine
PRMTE, ACF paper
Individual EIS for State forest

no Sawmill survey
world wide dest. of forests

DASETT re EIS on woodchip
licences -

1

North East Forest Alliance
c/o L. Orrego
P.O. Box 123 Bawraville 2449

Dear friends, re: CHAE LUNDI BLOCKADE

As you know N.E.F.A. is mounting a blockade to stop the logging of old growth forest within Chaelundi State Forest near Dorrigo.

The blockade seems likely to be longer term than was originally imagined due to NEFA's planned case for legal action now being doubtful.

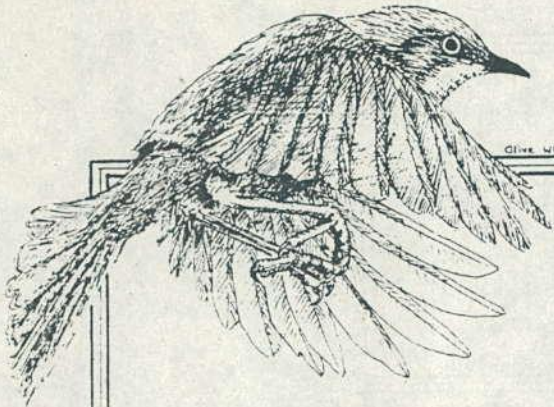
The blockade, therefore, needs to be made more "sustainable" and is asking for donations of camp equipment and money. A list is overleaf.

Could you please spread the word in your area that these things are needed? People are still needed up at the blockade ALL THE TIME so donations can be sent up directly with people from your area who are going or contact an area co-ordinator re donations.

A roster is also being organised so that the blockade is never too low in numbers. If anyone from your group can commit to being at the blockade camp and would be willing to help with co-ordination please contact Andrew Steed at the Big Scrub Environment Centre (066) 213 278 or Tracy at Bostobrick on (066) 575 102 and let them know the dates you or your group will be available.

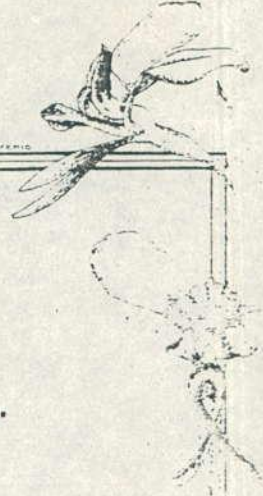
Finally, thank you for whatever you can do to help NEFA save our old growth forests.

Sincerely, Lyn Orrego for NEFA



THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.
88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278



2.

* Please return questionnaire (by 20th July) to:

Fiona Peek
N.E.F.A.
C/- Big Scrub Environment Centre
88A Keen St.
LISMORE 2480 N.S.W.

☐ I/we wish to attend the Forest Summit.

Name: _____

Organisation: _____
(if appropriate)

Address: _____

☐ No. of people requiring accomodation: _____

No. of people requiring Sunday lunch: _____

☐ I/we are unable to attend but wish to be involved in N.E.F.A. campaigns.

Name: _____

Organisation: _____
(if appropriate)

Address: _____

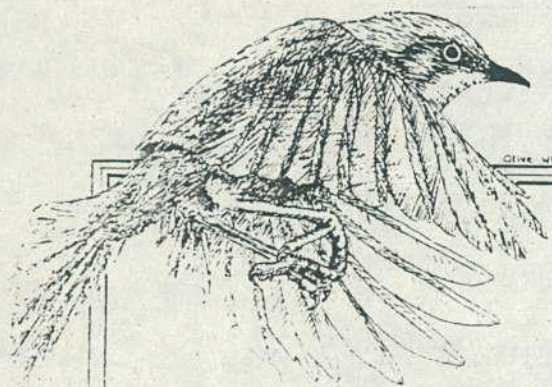
☐ I/we wish to present background information on local forest issues and/or areas.

(Please specify)

☐ I/we wish to present background information on broad forest issues. (Please refer to next page)

...../3





THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

INC.
88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480.
Phone (066) 21 3278

3.

SUGGESTED BROAD FOREST TOPICS (Please tick appropriate box).

- Rainforest ☐
- Secondary rainforests ☐
- Old Growth Forests ☐
- Eucalypt Forests ☐
- Clarence Pulp Mill (resource, economics, effects) ☐
- Effects of Logging ☐
- Fire and Control Burning ☐
- Plantations (establishment, economics) ☐
- Crown Lands ☐
- National Parks Management ☐
- Forestry Commission Management ☐
- Environmental Impact Statements ☐
- Private Forests (clearing, chemical usage etc.) ☐
- Greenhouse Effect/Ozone Depletion ☐
- Reafforestation/Land Degradation ☐
- Other (Please Specify) _____

N.B. Papers should be comprehensive and referenced.

