



# THE COLONG BULLETIN

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THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR WILDERNESS LTD. 18 ARGYLE ST, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA 2000 TELEPHONE: (02) 27 4714

*Australia may be on the brink of yet another ecological tragedy. Ironically, just as the severe environment damage of past agricultural practices is being realised, the woodchipping industry is pushing Australia's forests toward a similar fate of mismanagement and degradation.*

Dr. W.L. Steffen, CSIRO Division of Environmental Mechanics. A personal view expressed in the S.M.H., 7/4/87.

BULLETIN NO 102  
MAY 1987

DOCTORIAL DISSENT ON WOODCHIPPING  
TWO FOR, SIX AGAINST

CONTENTS	PAGE
Meeting Dates	1
Directors Re-appointed	5
Doctorial Dissent on Woodchipping	6
Woodchip Support Group Given the Facts	6
Hope on the Left: None on the Right	7
Conservation Candidates	8
Letter from Hon. Bob Carr	8
Wilderness Act Befogged	8
Forest Saved	8
Blue Mountains Environmental Management Plan	9
Paradise up for Grabs	1
Foundation Finances	1

## MEETING DATES

The Foundation will meet at 18 Argyle Street at 6pm on June 4th and 18th and July 2nd, 16th and 30th.

## DIRECTORS RE-APPOINTED

All the directors and officers of the Foundation were re-appointed at the Annual General Meeting held on April 23rd. The elected and honorary personnel of the Foundation remains as opposite.

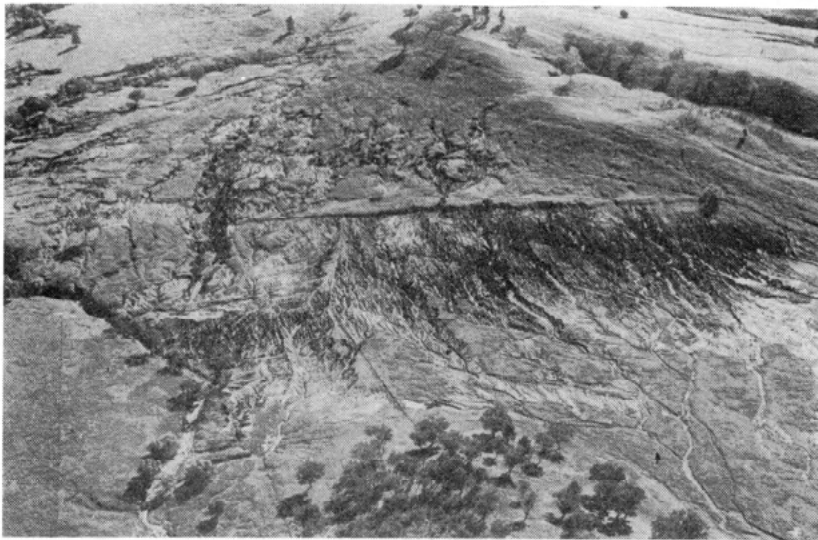
The above quotation from Dr. Steffen's article "Woodchipping: Danger Signs for an Ecological Tragedy" evoked responses from seven other doctors, only two of whom supported woodchipping. Needless to say these two were employees of the Forestry Commission.

Dr. Steffen lists some of the environmental problems "that now plague rural Australia - from the salting and nutrient depletion of previously productive soils to the creeping desertification of marginal farmlands." It seems we have not learned from these mistakes.

His article supports all the main points of the Colong Foundation's campaign against woodchipping. "Clearfelling", he writes, "has severe environmental implications, including the destruction of wildlife habitat, increased soil erosion and degradation of wilderness areas." Water run-off should increase at first, then fall off as the ground is covered with a stand

THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR WILDERNESS  
18 Argyle St., SYDNEY. Phone 27 4714  
PATRON: The Hon. Neville K. Wran, G.C.  
DIRECTORS: Peter Maslen, B.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Botany) (Chairman); Pat Thompson, L.C.P. (Vice-Chairman); Rodney Falconer, B.Sc. (Vice-Chairman); Alex Colley, G.A.M., B.Sc., H.D.A. (Hon. Secretary); Charles Culberg, J.P., C.I.A., (Hon. Treasurer); Mike Dunphy, A.M., A.S.T.C.; Ian Land, Chemical Certificate, S.T.C.; Narelle Lovell, B.Sc.; Phil Millard, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Peter Prineas, B.A., LL.B.; Jim Somerville, A.M., A.A.S.A.; Haydn Washington, B.A. (Biology).  
HON. PHOTOGRAPHER: Henry Gold  
HON. AUDITOR: Arthur Andersen & Co.

THE CLEARFELLING OF STEEP SLOPES



Deplored by the Soil Conservation Service.  
(Scale of damage may be judged by trees in foreground)  
(Photograph by courtesy of the Service)



Approved by the Forestry Commission  
Clear felling in Eden woodchip Concession  
(Photograph by courtesy of the Total  
Environment Centre)

of even-aged rapidly growing young trees which need a large amount of water to sustain their growth. Our Water Board recognises this fact. It aims to preserve complete forest cover on its catchments.

With the water drawn from the soil come plant nutrients which are stored in trees and other vegetation, then returned when the vegetation matures, dies and decomposes. Clearfelling and removal of vegetation means depletion of nutrients stored in the biomass. This is most marked in rainforest logging where the entire store of nutrients is in the living and decomposed biomass - a fact we stressed in the rainforest campaign. On nutrients Dr. Steffen concludes:

*Woodchipping is thus a form of mining - mining the soil for its nutrients. In that regard it is similar to many ill-conceived agricultural practices.*

*The question is therefore not whether woodchipping is a sustainable use of a renewable resource. It is not. The question is how soon will the effects of nutrient depletion be felt, how severely will the forests be degraded, and what will need to be done to improve the situation.*

Dr Steffen describes the difference between total amounts of chemical species in the soil, so often used by the woodchip proponents to imply "a vast reservoir of nutrients" and those which, over a long period of chemical and physical action have become available to plants. On this aspect "significant gaps in scientific knowledge still exist....far longer periods of time are needed before the effects of woodchipping over several rotations can even roughly be understood."

Dr. Steffen concludes:

*In existing concession areas, those forests as yet undisturbed should be carefully evaluated for their merit as catchments, wildlife habitat, wilderness, etc, and those with outstanding values should be exempt from clearfelling.....*

*At the same time a vigorous program of establishing hardwood plantations on derelict agricultural land should be initiated. Such a program, in addition to providing employment and future supplies of sawlogs and pulpwood, would improve the condition of severely degraded land while sparing healthy, natural forest ecosystems.*

With one proviso, this is exactly what the Colong Foundation has urged for years past. The provision is that, in view of the destruction of two-thirds of our forests that has already taken place, no native forest area should be clearfelled.

Predictably, the next doctor to go into action was John Turner of the Forestry Commission, who adhered rigidly to the Commission's claim that forests can be destroyed without causing ecological damage. Quoting Dr. Steffen's passage at the beginning of this Bulletin he writes "So begins another modern-day pseudo-scientific dialogue with its environmentalist elements of air, earth, fire and water. Debate at such a semi-religious level can clearly only mislead an elected decision maker (who elected the Commission?). The basic argument is between professionals and pseudo-scientists seeking to make an emotional impact." From this we can but conclude that Dr. Turner is a scientist and Dr. Steffen a semi-religious pseudo-scientist.

Although he quotes 40 years as "an average time unit" the Commission has found no difficulty, within 15 years, in adjusting its 'basic procedures'.... to make them work sustainably and efficiently."

"Studies of forests and their effect on earth are as ancient as the profession of forestry itself", Dr. Turner writes. How come that all the ancient civilisations from Babylon through to Persia, Greece, Rome, China and most of India are now virtually treeless, if not desert?

We recall the Commission's claim, based on only 11 years of experimentation, that it could regenerate rainforests, which exist on their own biomass, created over millenia of growth. The claim was effectively debunked by Dr. Newman.

Dr. Harry Recher, Australian Museum ecologist, is of the opinion that the whole woodchip operation should never have been allowed to go ahead in the late 1960s because the scientific research base was so poor.

Dr. Turner incurred the ire of Dr. Peter H. Weston, a professional biologist, who wrote to the S.M.H. on 23rd April in a letter entitled 'Moralistic Forestry':

*Dr. Turner classified protagonists in the debate over forestry practices as*

either good and "professional" (people who agree with him), or evil and "pseudo-scientific" (those who disagree with him). He alleges that the latter group is driven by ulterior, mercenary or megalomaniacal motives in contrast to dispassionate forestry managers such as himself.

*As a professional biologist, I judge his appeal to professional authority (we are right because we are experts) unscientific and arrogant.*

*Dr. Turner's second moral disharmony, between "good" (managed, virile young forests) and "evil" (old, degenerate, natural forests) is a bizarre notion inconsistent with modern biological thought. One is led to wonder how the forests coped in the 350 million years before people such as Dr Turner came along to look after them.*

*The Forestry Commission owes the public a better explanation than this.*

The Colong Foundation well recalls the Commission's claim that rainforests would deteriorate unless managed by the it, and the Colong Committee's dismay at how they survived in pre-Commission days.

Next to man the academic ramparts were Drs. R. Bradstock and T. Auld of the National Parks and Wildlife Service who wrote, on 23rd April, that Dr. Turner's article "contained a misrepresentation and ignorance of some published research and an unwarranted attack on the integrity of those scientists who have the seeming misfortune of not working for the Commission." The letter continued:

*The tradition of scientific research and its application by forecasters may be long and noble. However, those fostered in this tradition do not have the sole divine right to do this work, nor are they mystical lone keepers of such knowledge....*

*Dr. Turner's attack on the scientific credibility of others is further weakened by his demonstrated ignorance of published work on the effects of fire or logging on plant and animal populations, and his undocumented example of the imagined effects of high-intensity fires.*

*The most unfortunate aspect of the article is that it perpetuates the image of the commission as being under siege from misguided, illogical hordes.*

The Forestry Commission's claim to be the arbiter of scientific integrity in

arboreal matters was further questioned by Professor Eric Wilmington, Bob Beale, Scientific reporter for the S.M.H. stated that Professor Wilmington, retired last year as head of the Geography Department at the University of NSW, had called for an inquiry into what he described as "inexplicable interference" by the NSW Forestry Commission to legitimate inquiry by Dr. Burgess, a scientist in his department. Dr. Burgess's views on the impact of logging on soil erosion were criticised in a letter from Mr. Graham Lugton, Commission Secretary, to the university registrar. He complained of "factual errors, contradictions, omissions and distortions." Professor Wilmington said that the paper was "a completely unexceptionable" piece of self criticism. "Indeed," he wrote to the college rector, "the self-questioning exercise in which the author engages is highly praiseworthy..." The Professor believes it is a human rights issue. At this point Dr. Wal Gentle, Forestry Commissioner, who usually leads the charge from the front, came into the fray. He described the letter to the university as "normal administrative procedure," which it was. We recall the Commission's request to the BHP to withdraw an advertisement with the theme "How long Can Our Trains Keep Running on Wood?" which promoted the use of concrete sleepers. To our regret, conveyed to the BHP, the advertisement was withdrawn.

The Commission customarily uses euphemisms to extol its policy. We have already bestowed the Sir Humphrey Award on Dr. Gentle for his intention to "straighten out the facts." Forests are "harvested" not cut down. Logging is "selective" - a meaningless term because all logging is such. From the days of the cedar getters only the commercially valuable "stems" have been selected. Clearfelling is described as "improvement" while the Commission's "Preferred Management Priority Classification" (whatever that may mean) ensures that the "improvement" will take place..."Sustained yield" is another meaningless term. It used to mean logging only the mature trees. It is now applied to the logging of immature trees, as described by sawmiller David Wood in our last issue. The yield will consist of smaller and smaller logs to the point where they are too small for milling. "Sustained yield" in the woodchip concession means clearfelling of the whole concession over a period of 25 years. All logging must be sustained, for a period, because it cannot be done all at once.



The doctoral debate has been confined to ecological issues, and the retention of our forest remnants is of prime national importance. These remnants are found mainly on the steep upper catchments of our rivers, the source of our scarcest and most essential resource - fresh water. Degradation of the forests means less effective catchments and more rapid siltation of dams. The public, whose servant the Commission is, are entitled to realistic rather than moralistic assessment of forestry policy. A realistic assessment would admit the truth - that the cutting down of a single tree destroys not only the tree but the habitat of the fauna dependent upon it. Clearfelling and burning is a complete ecological disaster because it means the complete destruction of the ecology.

It was to conserve the forests - i.e. minimise logging damage, not maximise it by clear felling - that the Commission was created. This objective can be achieved by a return to genuine sustained yield logging and the cultivation of forests on unproductive farmlands. The first priority to achieve this is to reduce the demand for timber to a level at which yield can be sustained. This level could be increased as plantations mature, but in the short term sustained yield can be achieved only by fiscal means. The subsidisation of timber prices, both per the large annual deficits of the Commission and the overcutting of forests, should cease. Timber is a cheap and adaptable building material, but there are substitutes for its every use which require considerably less maintenance, and many of which are price competitive - e.g. bricks, metal framing, concrete flooring and aluminium. These materials do not shrink or warp. The cessation of woodchipping would lead to a rise in the price of paper, most of which is used for advertising and packaging. Most would rate a reduction in the volume of advertising as a boon.

A genuine forest conservation policy would mean a moratorium on the promotion of timber consumption and a diversion of demand to timber substitutes, at least until real sustained yield silviculture was achieved.

#### WOODCHIP SUPPORT GROUP GIVEN THE FACTS

On April 8th the "Imlay Magnet", following a walk with the Hon. Bob Carr through the Murramarang Park, organised by the Total Environment Centre and the

Colong Foundation, the Woodchip Support Group contributed a report to the "Magnet" entitled "Government is Under the Green Thumb." Milo Dunphy replied as follows (Eden 'Magnet', 16/4/87):

The Editor

Sir,

The paranoia and wild imagination of the Woodchip Support Group reached a new high in your report headed 'Government is under green thumb - WSG' (8.4.87).

If you report Mr Vince Phillips of WSG correctly, he accuses the Minister for Planning and Environment and Minister for Heritage, Mr Bob Carr, of making a 'secret visit' to Murramarang National Park.

#### Mr Carr's very public visit:

Mr Carr happens to be the Minister in charge of national parks in NSW. It's his job to manage them.

He's the first Minister to actually walk for two days through Murramarang Park to see for himself its problems and needs.

In addition, Mr Carr met representatives of eight community groups including 'Friends of Durras', 'South Durras Progress Association', Milton Branch of the National Parks Association, etc.

He had morning teas with several of the groups and finished his visit with a media conference to which a dozen newspapers, TV and radio stations were invited.

I suppose any South Coast visit is 'secret' to which Mr Phillips is not invited.

#### Total misrepresentation of TEC:

The Woodchip Support Group also totally misrepresented the writer's statement to a TV reporter.

Contrary to the Phillips claim that environment groups dictate national park plans to the Government, the writer specifically stated that both Mr Carr and the NSW Cabinet have refused to enlarge the 1600 ha Murramarang National Park to 15,000 ha.

However I also said that the environment movement in NSW usually wins its campaigns for national parks even if it takes us fifty years.

I have no doubt that this magnificent

park which is enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of Australians every year, will be greatly enlarged.

The question is how much irreparable damage by overlogging, sprawling development and associated pollution will occur in the mean time.

The Woodchip Support Group's use of words is very revealing.

According to Phillips, Total Environment Centre 'demands' or 'dictates', but the Woodchip Support Group 'seeks' or 'asks for'.

Phillips accuses environmental groups of seeking 'vast tracts of land.'

The TEC proposal for Murramarang is a mere 13,000 ha.

The logging companies in the region have hundreds of thousands of hectares in which to log.

**Daishowa's 300k radius for logging:**

Further south, the Coolangubra, Tantawangalo and Cathcart park proposals total about 100,000 ha out of a concession area of 300,000 ha of which Daishowa has logged almost 100,000 ha already with another 100,000 to go.

Meanwhile Daishowa is applying for further Crown forests up to 300km from Eden in both NSW and Victoria.

Then there are the privately owned forests they are logging within the 300km radius too.

Oh, the greed of those Australian conservation societies!

The process that Phillips is attempting to deride is the democratic act of a citizen group which loves its native land and expends its own time and money on a submission to Government attempting to save a part of that land from destruction for its fellow Australians.

In some countries that would be called patriotism.

Perhaps Mr Phillips would tell us what process Daishowa prefers.

Yours etc.,  
Milo Dunphy  
Director  
Total Environment Centre

#### HOPE ON THE LEFT: NONE ON THE RIGHT

If we are to believe some very well informed commentators, there is some hope for the national wilderness campaign if the Government is returned, none if it is not...

Gough Whitlam, writing for the S.M.H. 2nd May says:

*Just as Mr Wran split the conservation parties in NSW on the preservation of rainforests, the Liberal Party will support and the Nationals will oppose the inscription of Queensland rainforests on the World Heritage...*

*No Government can satisfy every advocate for Aborigines, human rights and the environment. Nevertheless, by wholeheartedly committing itself to achievable objectives the Hawke Government will regain or reinforce the support of great numbers of Australians; it will divide and expose its opponents; it will make its re-election more likely.*

James McClelland believes that the Liberal Party too is now against the nature conservation movement. In the S.M.H. of 28th April he comments on Mr Howard's appointment of Alexander Downer as Opposition spokesman for Arts, Heritage and Environment as follows:

*In allocating those sensitive areas of governments to such an arch-conservative, Mr Howard has sent out a clear signal that all that "socialist" nonsense indulged in by Labor Governments in those spheres is to be ended if he makes it to the Lodge.*

*Mr Downer was not slow to manifest his elitist distaste for community arts grants, and to suggest that Governments should confine their largesse to those darlings of the privileged, opera and ballet. He also took the opportunity to attack as "absurd" the suggestion that all mining at Kakadu Park should be banned.*

#### CONSERVATION CANDIDATES

Following two meetings of representatives of conservation organisations convened by the Total Environment Centre, it was decided to consult NSW conservation groups to obtain their views on the fielding of conservation candidates in State and Federal elections.

It is unlikely that the candidates could win any lower house seats, though their preferences might well decide the fate of the major parties in swinging seats. There is, however, a good prospect of winning one or more seats in the Legislative Council. It requires only 6.33% of the total state vote (and a lesser number of first preferences) to elect a Legislative Councillor. How appropriate it would be if, at the wish of the people of New South Wales, our most abused conservationist should acquire the prefix "Honorable" in addition to the suffix "A.M."! It would require 16.6% of the total State vote, a figure which might be achieved with preferences, to elect a Senator. There are now some 2,000 conservation groups in Australia with membership of some 300,000 to 400,000, a bigger membership than any political party, and more voluntary workers. Senator Sanders, a leading conservationist, has been elected by the Tasmanian voters. One or more Senators might be elected from other states.

The possibility of upper house representatives opens further intriguing possibilities. They might, together with the Democrats and independents, hold the balance of power.

Looking to the future, it could well be that, as the affluent society wastes our dwindling resources, politics may revolve around the issue of conservation versus exploitation, rather than the sharing of the fruits of exploitation.

LETTER FROM HON. BOB CARR

Letter to the Editor, National Park Association:

Dear Sir

I strongly reject Pat Thompson's claim (Bulletin, March, 1987) that the "rate of reservation (of national parks) has plummeted" since 1984. The figures quoted in Mr Thompson's article are incorrect.

In the two financial years since 1984, 29,303 hectares and 48,358 hectares of land respectively have been set aside under the national park system. This contrasts with the figures quoted by Mr. Thompson for the same two years of 11,896 hectares and 26,866 hectares. Further, I would point out that in the first nine months of the present financial year (1986/87), a total of

155,183 hectares were set aside under the national park system.

Mr Thompson also claims that "only Queensland and the Northern Territory, have smaller percentage areas of national parks and similar reserves". While this is true, it should be noted that the actual areas inside national parks in Queensland is 3.3 million hectares, while in New South Wales the area is 3.5 million hectares. Similarly, while 5.8 per cent of Victoria is declared national park (as compared with 4.46 per cent in New South Wales), this amounts to only 1.4 million hectares.

Under the previous coalition government, only 2.3 per cent of the State was preserved as national park. This compares with the present day figure of 4.46 per cent and 4.2 per cent prior to my becoming Minister.

Since my appointment in December, 1984, the national park system has been expanded by six per cent - about 217,662 additional hectares. Some of the major gains during this period have been:

- \* Major additions to parks such as the 10,582 hectares added to Goulburn National Park and the 20,550 hectares added to Blue Mountains National Park;
- \* The 97,219 hectare Nombinnie Nature Reserve south of Cobar;
- \* The 57,000 hectare Buderoo National Park, along with Comerong Island and Narrawallee Creek Nature Reserves;
- \* The 13,791 hectares Oxley Wild Rivers' National Park;
- \* The protection of the largest intact stand of coastal rainforest in N.S.W. by the creation of the Sea Acres Nature Reserve.

Since this Government came to power, the proportion of N.S.W. coastline protected under the national parks system has been increased to 30 per cent. N.S.W. rainforest has been placed on the World Heritage List and the N.S.W. national park system has been recognised by no less a body than the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as being one of the five best national parks systems in the world.

I strongly reject Mr Thompson's claim

that the N.S.W. Government has put conservation on the back-burner. The figures for national parks dedications this year alone should be enough to dispel this incorrect statement.

Yours sincerely  
Bob Carr.

#### WILDERNESS ACT BEFOGGED

The Wilderness Working Group Report is now in the hands of an Inter-Departmental Committee, which, we understand, has met only once. We suspect that the I.D.C. is a reversion to the past practice of referring park proposals to every Department and vetoing them if anything saleable was known to exist in the area of the proposal. The Hon. Bob Carr has promised "legislation designed to protect wilderness areas." Mr. Greiner has gone further. In a reply to the Wilderness Society he stated: "I support the introduction of strong and effective legislation to preserve appropriate wilderness areas in NSW. I have also considered the various arguments as to whether this should be by way of a separate Wilderness Act or by amendments to National Park legislation and I agree it should be by way of a separate Wilderness Act." The catch in this is the word "appropriate". Mr Greiner has already expressed his opposition to the reservation of the Coolangubra wilderness.

On March 18th the Hon. Bob Carr said in an address to land-holders at Brewarrina that Mr Griener and Mr Moore (Shadow Minister for the Environment) had supported wilderness legislation. He was contradicted by Mr Ian Causley, National Party M.P., who said wilderness protection had been removed from Mr Moore's draft policy the day before. Mr Wal Murray, Leader of the National Party, has stated that he is opposed to any wilderness legislation. Wendy Machin, National Party member for Gloucester, supports the logging of World Heritage areas and national parks.

Mr Tim Moore has foreshadowed a policy statement on the subject by Mr Greiner in the near future, which we will be pleased to receive.

The cause of nature conservation would be best served by the NSW Liberals following the Federal example and ending the Coalition.

#### FOREST SAVED

In December 1984 the U.S. National Forest Service issued a draft management plan for the Monongahela National forest. Over the next 50 years it was to be mined for coal, the timber harvest was to be quadrupled and road mileage tripled. Recreational and wildlife values were considered secondary to commodity production, and the roadless areas that Congress had not designated as wilderness were scheduled to be roaded and logged within ten years.

The public responded with nearly 4,000 letters and phone calls from more than 17,000 individuals, most of them expressing concern over the plan's emphasis on development activities.

A new forest plan was drawn up. It gives highest priority to wildlife and recreation - not timbering - in three quarters of the forest. It also states that 15 per cent of the forest, including 13 of its 19 nonwilderness roadless areas, will be closed to public vehicles, new road building and commercial timber cutting.

Report from "Sierra" January/February 1987. N.S.W. Forestry Commission please note.

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*You can do so much with a bulldozer.*

Sir Joh Bjelke-Peterson, reported in "Wambaliman", March 1987.

#### BLUE MOUNTAINS MANAGEMENT PLAN

In our last issue we reprinted a drawing, published by the Blue Mountains Council to depict the Blue Mountains Environmental Management Plan. We described it as "depicting development right to the edge of the escarpment", a matter of considerable concern to the Foundation after our campaign against the Leura resort. The Hon. Bob Debus, member for the Blue Mountains, says that we have "denigrated the only planning instrument available to ensure decently sensitive development." He says that the drawing is "a stylised view of the sort you get from the middle of Katoomba or Leura townships. Unless one defines the escarpment as running from the railway line to the cliff tops one cannot reasonably say that the graphic shows development on 'the edge of the escarpment'."



The Colong Foundation fully agrees with the principles of the plan, which emphasises the importance of preserving the natural features of the Mountains from development. Features described as particularly important are the escarpments, the ecology, water quality and bush fire risk. Mr Eades, a Council employee engaged to work on the plan, says that it will indentify steep erosion prone areas, sensitive vegetation regions such as rainforests, heath lands and alluvial forests, and hanging swamps which feed the waterfalls, environmentally sensitive escarpment lines, large natural areas between towns, bush fire hazard areas and water catchment areas which feed creeks and waterfalls.

Our criticism is not of the plan, but of the manner in which it is depicted. Whether the drawing is described as a stylised view or a graphic, we believe it conveys a totally misleading impression of the principles of the plan, but it is for our readers to decide.

We wish the Council well in its project, which we hope to see completed and implemented in time not only to arrest any further deterioration in the Blue Mountains environment, but to enhance it.

#### PARADISE UP FOR GRABS

The Integrated Resort Development Act has been passed in late night sessions of the Queensland parliament. It enables State Cabinet to circumvent State and local government laws meant to control development, gives no public right of appeal to the Local Government Court, permits private beaches and enables land outside the site to be "incorporated as part of the scheme." In its April Newsletter, the Queensland Environment Council states:

*The legislation is intended to encourage large-scale freehold subdivision of the Great Barrier Reef islands. The World Heritage significance of these islands is internationally recognised. No previous State Government has had the audacity to suggest that they should be treated like real estate. The Bjelke-Petersen government is asking us to tamely accept the conversion of some of the World's most beautiful islands to private residential areas for the World's rich.*

A "Save the Barrier Reef Islands" petition is available for signature at our office.

#### FOUNDATION FINANCES

The Foundation is in a sound position financially. The annual accounts audited by Arthur Anderson and Co., included the following results for the year 1986:

"Donations for investment in the Myles J. Dunphy Wilderness Fund were \$4547, bringing the Fund's total to \$21,718. Donations for general purposes were \$1350 and Interest on investments and bank account was \$3922. We spent \$3065 on various campaigns, including \$1480 regarding the proposed Wilderness Act.

All money donated for investment is in Government loans.

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FORM FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

To: The Treasurer  
Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd  
18 Argyle Street  
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sir,

The enclosed remittance covers the item(s) indicated by a tick in the box beside it.

- ☐ Membership application (see form below), (Note: The membership fee covers Bulletin subscription fee)
- ☐ Membership renewal for calendar year 1987. (\$20). (Note: Membership fee covers Bulletin subscription fee)
- ☐ Subscription for all issues of Colong Bulletin for calendar year 1987 (\$5) (Non-members only).
- ☐ Donation of \$.....
- I would like this donation applied to:
- ☐ The fighting fund
- ☐ The Myles Dunphy Fund (investment only).
- ☐ Either fund, at the Foundation's discretion.
- ☐ Interest free loan of \$..... repayable at 4 weeks notice.
- ☐ I have donated \$..... to the Australian Conservation Foundation expressing a wish that my donation be spent for the purpose of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness (see form letter below).

NAME: (Mr/Mrs/Miss) .....  
ADDRESS: .....POSTCODE: .....  
SIGNED: .....DATE: .....

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To: The Director  
Australian Conservation Foundation  
672B Glenferrie Road  
HAWTHORN VIC 3122

I attach a donation to the Australian Conservation Foundation. I prefer that this donation should be spent for the purposes of .....  
.....(insert name of your organization). I understand that this donation is tax deductible and therefore look forward to your receipt.

NAME: (Block Letters) .....  
ADDRESS: .....  
\$ .....SIGNED: .....DATE: .....

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MEMBERSHIP FORM

To: The Hon. Secretary  
Colong Foundation for Wilderness  
18 Argyle Street  
SYDNEY NSW 2000  
Date .....

I hereby apply for membership of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. I am nominated by .....and seconded by .....

(Note: If you are not personally known to the Foundation, the Hon. Secretary will nominate you and ask one of the directors to second your nomination. The signing of this application will be accepted as evidence of your support of the aims of the Foundation).

I subscribe to the Foundation's aim of preserving Australia's Wilderness remnants.

I accept the liability provided in the Colong Foundation's Articles of Association to guarantee \$20 should it be needed in the event of the winding up of the Foundation.

Enclosed please find .....for \$20, being my membership subscription for the calendar year 1987 (Please note: membership fee covers Bulletin subscription).

Signed .....

FULL NAME: (MR, MRS, MISS) .....  
ADDRESS .....  
.....POSTCODE .....