

Aggression Against Iraq. ECO Opposes US

By Cath Wallace
ECO

The ECO Executive Committee has publicly condemned the plans of the USA and its "coalition of the willing" to invade Iraq despite recognising the brutality of Saddam Hussein and the subjugation of the Iraqi people.

ECO understands the respectable arguments for taking action against Saddam Hussein. We agree he treats his people in an unspeakable way. We understand the belief of those who have suffered under totalitarian regimes that Saddam needs to face a credible threat and that to achieve that a coherent and unified position is required. We heard and pondered the argument that if war was eschewed Saddam might have been encouraged to believe that the opponents of his brutality lacked conviction, and thus a war with the USA may have been more likely not less than if his opponents had asserted absolute and unwavering commitment to war.

ECO's Exec members may each have had their own reasons for what was a unanimous decision: to oppose the war.

ECO is concerned at both the human suffering resultant upon war and the environmental damage therefrom. The environmental concern is two-fold: the damage done by war itself and to the atmosphere if oil

wells are set alight in the conflict is an immediate concern, while a concern in the longer term is the greenhouse gas emissions and the delay to fuel switching consequent upon the USA managing to secure Iraqi oil as a low-cost supply. That would dampen the incentive to find renewables. Greenhouse gas emissions would rise and climate further destabilise. ECO sees this as a double environmental blow from the conflict.

The concern of many opposed to war is that the story is not as simple as stated by those who pressed for a credible threat of war to overturn a tyrant. Our concern is that the USA probably intended to invade anyway so the threat remained all too credible. Along with many others, our concern was that the war is not really about overturning Saddam, but, as is often alleged, is about access to oil. If that is the case, then we see war being used simply to secure supplies to the greenhouse junkies. That makes the war a resource war and aggression initiated as a bullying tactic, which is contrary to international law. It will entrench existing polluting patterns, hurt a lot of innocent people and do a whole lot of environmental damage. It would establish

very unfortunate precedents and put at risk any nation weaker than another with resource ambitions.

The weakness of the UN is in large part the result of a deliberate policy of the USA which has for years refused to pay its dues and has worked to diminish the UN's clout and capacity. The US has resisted international agreements on a vast array of issues and has campaigned for Iraq to comply with UN resolutions notwithstanding that the USA itself has flouted reams of them. Such hypocrisy serves simply to alienate people world-wide.

US foreign policy in Israel and elsewhere and the activities of too many US resource and other companies has served to generate deep wells of contempt and hate around the world.

Those of us in the non-governmental community need to remind ourselves that the actions of governments and corporates are not necessarily the actions of the people. We must not project our disapproval of the way governments behave onto their citizens, who are our potential friends and allies. Ultimately, it remains imperative that we work across international borders for a better human and environmental future.

BOOKMARK THIS DATE!

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Linking local community action to wider environmental/policy/political issues. Plus: Key issues like - Oceans policy development new RMA and Local Govt Act impacts and much more.

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OCEANS POLICY

By Cath Wallace

ECO

Photo © Tomasz Swinarski



This year is a crucial time for the sea and how we manage our impacts on it. The environment and conservation community needs to get more organised and more insistent on conservation values than we have up to now. How well New Zealand protects the marine environment from the impacts of fishing, prospecting, dredging, dumping, invasive pests and human pressures on the coastal environment will be hugely influenced by a suite of decisions to be made this year on Oceans Policy development, Biosecurity Strategy, the Ministry of Fisheries' activities as foreshadowed by its document "Consultation on the Fisheries and Research Services Proposed" and its Strategic Plan, and recreational fishing. Moreover, Parliament is considering the Marine Reserves Bill. Later this month further legislation to change aquaculture management will be introduced. In the north there is continued debate on what will happen to mangroves, which coastal developers in association with some misguided community groups and councils have begun to destroy.

Oceans Policy: the most obvious and encompassing reform is the Oceans Policy process which has now entered its most intense phase with the release to them of a clutch of papers on what the oceans policy team see as the key issues. Responses will be considered from early April. Papers with options will then be drafted for Cabinet in June.

Fishing industry and other extractive interests plan a major push to increase their capture of space and to resist marine protection mechanisms, especially marine reserves. ECO has been informed that fishing industry interests are funding customary Maori and recreational fishers to oppose marine reserves and marine reserve legislation.

There is little in the Oceans Policy papers to suggest that

there is any focus on marine reserves or other marine protection legislation. There is plenty of recognition that management of human activities in the seas around New Zealand is deficient and needs more commonality of goals and objectives including maintaining ecosystem integrity. We also need better information, more coherent and publicly accessible processes, and more structures.

Fisheries and the Environment: the Ministry of Fisheries has put many of its environmental initiatives on the slow track yet again: this time the reason cited is the reallocation of staff to the scampi allegations inquiries by the State Services Commission and the Primary Production Select Committee. Those inquiries have narrow terms of reference but could be used to make recommendations for change to the fisheries Quota Management System.

The demands of the scampi inquiries have led the Ministry of Fisheries to delay its work on what was known as the Environmental Management Strategy (now renamed the "Strategy for the Management of Adverse Effects of Fishing"). The scampi inquiries however appear not to have dimmed the Ministry of Fisheries' enthusiasm for the devolution of control of fisheries management and research to fisheries harvesters. Perhaps in an attempt to pre-empt the outcomes of the Oceans Policy and to extend the "rights" of fishers, the Ministry is pushing ahead with its fisheries plan idea (it claims to have the agreement of the Minister, Pete Hodgson, despite earlier Labour pledges to not devolve fisheries research or crucial fisheries management services). Devolution would have "stakeholders", for which in practice read "commercial harvesters", developing fisheries plans that the Minister could not alter but only approve or reject. Supposedly these would be tested against environmental standards and specifications.

The Ministry has hired Gil Sylvia, a US economic academic consultant who consults for fishing industry interests, particularly the Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company, to advise it on how such standards can be developed. It is not obvious from his record that he has particular experience in this area. Neither is it obvious why someone with a background in ecosystem-based management planning or standards operation has not been chosen. When ECO was asked to discuss Mr. Sylvia's work with him, the Ministry had brought him to New Zealand but had not developed terms of reference for his work.

Well aware of the opposition of ECO and Forest and Bird to the proposals to devolve fisheries management plans to harvesters, the Ministry is also applying for funds to increase the capacity of non-commercial harvesters to participate in this process. This would allow the Ministry to try to sugar-coat the pill.

ECO urges that fisheries management and research should be retained by central government, with perhaps overall limits on fisheries extraction to be determined by an agency with genuine concern and commitment to environmental integrity. Funding for society should come from a resource rental on non-Maori quota.

The "Consultation on the Fisheries and Research Services Proposed for 2003/04" document shows that the Ministry

- Continued from previous page

is again bidding for more funds and policy capacity. It also plans a major "public awareness" campaign, which we suspect is a major PR job to sing the praises of the Ministry and the fisheries Quota Management System. The Ministry hopes to be resourced further to develop the "rights based" fisheries management regime, environmental standards, and to address the adverse effects on the aquatic environment of non-fishing uses including land-based activities.

The Ministry wants money to explore frameworks and policies for third parties to take civil action against fishers who damage the environment. We suggest that strong central government rules would be better, as few people or groups would be able to pay for civil action. Fishers should be required to assume the burden of proof that their activities will not damage the environment.

The Ministry intends to "investigate options for managing non-extractive uses of fisheries resources." When we asked if this was supposed to be managing for the non-extractive uses of the marine environment, we were told "no".

Perhaps impressed by how easily the Marine Stewardship Council granted certification to the hoki fishery despite the latter being annually drowning

700-1,000 fur seals and many seabirds, and extensively damaging the benthos, the Ministry plans to examine "the potential and need for a framework for environmental certification of New Zealand fisheries, including determining an appropriate role for the Ministry."

There are other initiatives the Ministry wants to pursue; see especially pp15-39 of the document.

Submissions on the Marine Reserves Bill have closed, and the Local Government and Environment Select Committee is hearing oral submissions. We understand that there will be a major campaign against the Bill by fishing

interests. This makes it essential that those who see the need for marine reserves should speak up vigorously. Industry strategists are attempting to establish at least three propositions in the minds of the public and politicians: firstly that they should have rights with a spatial dimension in the sea; secondly that marine reserves should not be an instrument for managing the effects of fishing or for replenishment of fisheries and thirdly that any marine reserves should involve the compensation of fishers "displaced".

Our view is that this is not only wholly spurious, but amounts to society having to compensate those who do environmental damage for measures (marine reserves) to protect against and to repair that damage. If trawling, dredging and other fishing methods had not done and were not doing so much damage we would not need marine reserves. Fishers should compensate society for such damage and not be permitted to continue their damaging practices.

Changes to aquaculture legislation have led to regional councils investigating aquaculture management areas (AMAs) around their coast. These

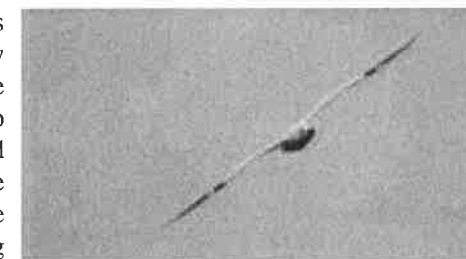


Photo © Tomasz Swinarski

areas are being established with little reference to marine mammal and other environmental needs.

The Biosecurity

Strategy is welcome because it focuses firmly on improving protection from alien species, especially for NZ's marine and terrestrial ecosystems, which could force a serious threat from introduced invasive species. Regrettably a heavy bias towards biosecurity for primary production, particularly agriculture, forestry and fishing, has been carried into the team's recommendations, which suggest that MAF and MinFish be the lead agencies for biosecurity. There is little mention of DOC's role or expertise and the Ministry for Environment seems to have virtually no role at all. Those ECO Member bodies and Friends wanting a

copy of the ECO submission on the Biosecurity Review are welcome to an electronic copy.



Photo © Tomasz Swinarski

HECTOR'S DOLPHIN PROGRESS

After nearly a year of further consultation, the Minister of Fisheries, Pete Hodgson, has agreed to close to set nets all of the West Coast of the North Island where Hector's dolphins are found. The dolphin population, numbering around one hundred animals only, is critically endangered, and needs to be protected from set nets and trawling.

The Minister of Fisheries has also proposed an observer programme on trawlers operating on the West Coast. This observer programme was consulted on through the Ministry of Fisheries Business planning round. Submissions closed at the end of February.

The Minister now has to deal with protection of South Island Hector's dolphin. Three dolphins have been killed in the last 3 months around Kaikoura, which suggests that something must be done very soon.

Disclaimer: While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of information contained in this publication, ECO, its Executive and Editorial Staff accept no liability for any errors or omissions. Views and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the policy opinions of ECO or its member bodies.

PROTECTING PAUATAHANUI INLET

By Cynthia Petersen
Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet

The Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet are very pleased to announce the establishment of the Pauatahanui Inlet Community Trust. The Trust's aims are to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Pauatahanui Inlet Action Plan. Members have been appointed and include management agencies. The Guardians, an incorporated society, have endorsed the Action Plan and support the Trust. They remain committed to more practical activities involving its 180 members and will act as a "ginger" group.

During last year the Guardians started a long-term program that will help estimate the overall health of stream water entering Pauatahanui Inlet from three major streams, and monitor the state of associated freshwater stream habitats in the

catchment. We are collecting data on stream water quality and ecology using the 'Stream Health Monitoring and Assessment Kit' developed jointly by NIWA and Federated Farmers. The data will help us learn how current and future land-use practices within the catchment are affecting freshwater environments and drainage into the Inlet and provide scientifically acceptable evidence should further land-use management be required. At present we are monitoring seven sites every season but this will increase, as we are able to co-opt more members to "have a go". One of the hardest things to do is identify the "little critters" that live in the streams!

The results of each session are analysed, sent to the landowners, compiled in hard copy and in specially designed software is loaded onto our website at www.converge.org.nz/gopi/. We are now one of Greater Wellington's (formerly Wellington Regional Council) Care groups and have received from the Council scientific advice and funding for equipment, for which we are grateful.



Photo by Hagen Hopkins, © The Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet



Photo by Hagen Hopkins, © The Guardians of Pauatahanui Inlet

Youth Leading the Way to Conservation

By Mardi Naumann
YHA



Photo: Julia Wells, age 11; © YHA

"At the beginning of this year my mum heard about a nesting box building project near Breaker Bay (Wellington) for little blue penguins. We went along and had a great time, and the building and installing of the nesting boxes went well. I began thinking "what about the penguins around where we live?" For years we've heard the penguins calling to each other as they come into our bay at night (we can hear them from my house). Then I began to think that some of them could be dying on the road too and that someone should do something about it. I told Dad that I wanted to help the penguins in

Balaena Bay."

Julia Wells is the 2002 YHA Conservationist Awards Individual Special Prize Winner. At the age of 11 she was able to rally her community together to make new nesting boxes, print posters to raise public awareness and clean up the beaches in this area to make it a pleasant place for penguins to live.

New Zealand students (primary, intermediate, secondary) who care about the natural environment are being recognised for their earth-friendly efforts by YHA New Zealand and the Department of Conservation.

The YHA Young Conservationist Awards recognise projects that show a positive outcome for the environment; a degree of long-term commitment and voluntary effort are considered.

So it is that time of year to don those thinking caps and put thoughts into action. If you have been doing a hands-on action component showing a positive outcome related to Conservation or a research project and can show how your research can be

applied to benefit the environment – then YHA wants to hear about it.

Send YHA a clear written outline of your project, including relevant photos and illustrations, explaining:

- The aims of your project
- The people involved
- What you did
- What you achieved
- How you see the project developing in the future

All entrants under the age of 18 receive a free membership to YHA New Zealand. YHA New Zealand and DoC believe it is important to congratulate and recognise (no matter how small) those that are making an effort for the good of their environment.

For those who are fortunate to win prizes, they will receive:

Group Awards – any school, youth or marae-based group

\$1000 cash to support your ongoing conservation project (or a future project)

· **LFE# Award** – Primary/Intermediate

- Continued over page

Group Award

· Tuatara Award – Secondary Group Award

Long-finned eel

Individual Awards – for the winner and their parent/guardian

· Harakeke Award – Secondary Individual Award

* **Eco-Trip for two to Australia's Grampians Eco Hostel***

· Kiwi Award – Primary/Intermediate Individual Award

* **Eco-Trip for two to a DoC conservancy in New Zealand #**

#special conditions apply

If you would like to be a part of the 2003 YHA Young Conservationist Awards or would like more information please contact Mardi.Neumann@yha.org.nz or Pam Crisp - Pdcrisp@doc.govt.nz

"I think the project raised public awareness about the penguins in our area and I hope we save some penguins' lives.

By the way, the poster had results straight away. A few days after I delivered the posters around, I got a (very!) early morning call from one of our neighbours. He said he had found an injured penguin on the road when he was out running in the dark that morning. He said that he had no time

to do something about it because he had to leave for work, but that he'd left it in a plastic bin in his garage. He warned that it might be dead already. I arranged with my Mum that we'd take it to the SPCA before school. When we went to the garage we found a very alive big black Shearwater. It had been stunned and might have been run over if it had stayed on the road. The people at the SPCA said it would be fine and I was glad that my poster had helped. Since then I have arranged some fundraising events for the SPCA at my school and I'm planning more.

Julia Wells, age 11.

KERP – Kaipatiki Ecological Restoration Project

By Jo Mackay
ARC

Glenfield is a fairly typical Auckland suburb. Built largely in the 1960s and 70s, it sits on the North Shore tucked away on the west side of town just above the inner reaches of the Waitemata harbour. It has long, rolling Auckland roads, a busy shopping centre, schools and plenty of traffic.



Aerial photo of Glenfield; © KERP

It is also home to Kaipatiki Ecological Restoration Project (KERP) Inc., a remarkable community-grown group, which since 1997 has aimed to "restore and promote sustainable ecosystems through action and education."

The "action" focuses on the Kaipatiki Stream area, where volunteers remove weeds, grow eco-sourced native plants in KERP's nursery, and encourage natural regeneration along several kilometers of streambank. Volunteers do water quality testing, flora and fauna surveys. Some adopt their own section of the streambank to restore.

The stream winds right up into the

suburb, becoming like most Auckland streams small enough to jump over, with quick-growing natives on both sides. Towards the harbour it is tidal and leads to mangroves, reeds and sedges, hosting a variety of shore birds.

"The restoration of impacted urban habitats is important environmentally and socially. It enhances natural ecosystems and provides places for people to visit and learn about our natural heritage," says Rachael Goddard, KERP's paid environmental education co-ordinator.

The "education" component taught 2,500 children and adults last year. KERP runs an education centre, runs courses in local schools and in the Kaipatiki reserve. It offers adult courses in topics such as composting and worm farming, waterway water quality testing, mangroves and estuaries, and a practical course on running a sustainable household. It runs youth holiday programmes, teaches volunteers many practical aspects of ecological restoration, and provides guided tours of the reserve's nature trail. The educators facilitate Enviroshools



Photo: Kereru; © KERP

programmes in local schools, providing children a hands-on opportunity to turn their school into a sustainable community.

At its heart, KERP employs two part-time educators, Rachael Goddard (coordinator, educator, Enviroshools facilitator) and Julia Chard (education



Photo: Stream; © KERP

assistant); and Tabitha Beecroft, (restoration and volunteer co-ordinator) with support from various central and local government agencies, trust funds and local businesses.

KERP is an impressive example of vision and co-operation working to create a sustainable project in ordinary Auckland suburbia. It is in fact one of dozens of local stream and beach care groups in the Auckland region. KERP is the only group backing up restoration work with a broad education programme. Those who come to the ECO conference this year might be lucky enough to visit Kaipatiki as the venue for the conference is nearby on the North Shore. Find out more at www.kaipatiki.co.nz

Check Your Incorporation Status

By Cath Wallace
ECO

ECO member bodies are urged to check the incorporation status of their organisation to ensure that it is still current. One of our member bodies discovered that its incorporated status had been withdrawn without warning for non-filing of annual accounts. The member body insists that it was given no warning by the Registrar of Incorporated Societies.

It is very unwise to operate an environmental or community organisation without incorporation since that incorporation provides limitation of liability similar to that of a company. It costs \$100 and the price of a seal (a stamp with the name of the organisation: \$8.00 in Wellington). To become incorporated, a constitution,

name not already in us and at least fifteen natural persons or corporate bodies are required as members. Those signing up must be witnessed and a few other formalities are required including submission of the membership list and the constitution after swearing the verification of these things in front of a JP, solicitor, registrar of a court or other notary public.

The place to find a guide to incorporation and also to discover whether your group still is in good standing is the Companies Office at www.companies.govt.nz. Look for the section on incorporated societies and look for the lists of societies. If you can't find your group look for the list of those under suspension or that have been deregistered.

The member group that ran into trouble did not know about it until alerted by someone else – and they worry that the same thing may have happened to other member groups. For any group that is engaged in activity under the Resource Management Act or any other situation where costs might be found against them, this is especially important. Incorporated status does not protect you from liability if you act from malice or without due care, but it does in many situations.

ECO can send those who need to form an environmental organisation an example constitution that can be adapted to the needs of your group. Just contact the ECO office to be sent the exemplar.

Biodiversity Condition and Advice Funds - Notification of 2003 Round

Applications for the Biodiversity Condition and Advice Funds for 2003 are now open. The funds are a government initiative to enhance management of indigenous biodiversity outside public conservation lands (e.g. private land or Maori land). This includes areas of native vegetation, wetlands, and the habitats of native fish, birds and other species.

A total of \$2.3 million is available for allocation; \$0.81 million in the Biodiversity Advice Fund and \$1.5 million in the Biodiversity Condition Fund. The closing date for applications is 5pm, 2 May 2003.

Three guides are available on the Funds: Guide One - Condition Fund, Guide Two - Advice Fund, and Guide Three - What the funds cannot be used for.

Advice Fund:

The Biodiversity Advice Fund supports the provision of information and advice to landmanagers to assist them in managing indigenous biodiversity. It will fund projects that inspire landholders or groups to improve the condition of indigenous biodiversity (outside of public

conservation lands). The advisory services may be one off or ongoing. Methods of providing information and advice could include field days, expert advice, wanaga, publications (including electronic material), training, workshops and seminars.

Condition Fund:

The Biodiversity Condition Fund aims to improve and maintain the condition of areas of indigenous vegetation, species and habitats (including wetlands and water bodies). The fund seeks to broaden community effort in the management of indigenous biodiversity, and to complement contributions for its enhancement. It will fund projects that enhance biodiversity outside public conservation lands, and particularly areas under legal protection. Projects could involve, for example, fencing or pest control.

Applications:

You can make one application to each fund. This can be for a single project, or you can apply for a package of projects as part of a 'partnership arrangement'. Potential applicants for a 'partnership arrangement' include

local authorities, non-government and semi-governmental organisations, iwi, hapu or primary production and industry groups. Applications can also be made for multi-year funding for either a single project or for a package of projects.

Decisions on applications will be made jointly by the Director-General of Conservation and the Chief Executive of the Ministry for the Environment in May 2003. Ministers will announce decisions in June 2003.

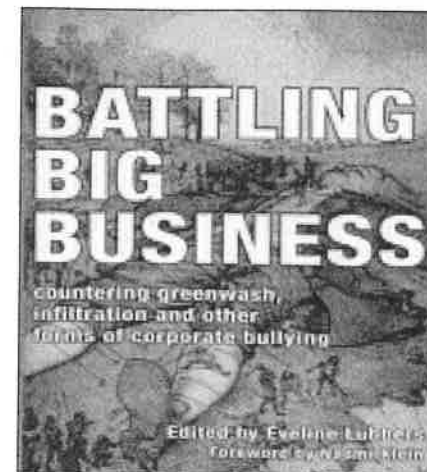
Application forms and criteria for projects can be found the week beginning the 10 March on www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/land/condition.html <<http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/land/condition.html>> or obtained from the Department of Conservation at:

Biodiversity Funds
Department of Conservation
P O Box 10420
WELLINGTON
Phone: (04) 471-3296
Fax: (04) 471-3093
Email: biofunds@doc.govt.nz
<<mailto:biofunds@doc.govt.nz>>

BATTLING BIG BUSINESS: COUNTERING GREENWASH, INFILTRATION AND OTHER FORMS OF CORPORATE BULLYING

Edited by Eveline Lubbers, with a foreword by Naomi Klein.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Lee
ECO



Although many of the contributors to this book write primarily in languages other than English, they fortunately write also in English, and extremely well, too, so that what they have to say is easily available to us New Zealanders, language sluggards that we are. What they have to say is very worth while reading, and I shall start by recommending that you read the book, rather than leave it till last and risk your not understanding its interest, value and charm.

Eveline Lubbers, the editor, who lives and works in Amsterdam, invited about a dozen known environmental writers to contribute essays for inclusion in a book that aimed to educate and inform the interested public about the dubious ways in which big business tries to deflect criticism and attention from its activities.

Two of the contributors are New Zealanders; Nicky Hager, who tells the story of how his book "Secrets and Lies," about the Timberlands obfuscation campaign during the 1990s came to be written; and Jessica Wilson, whose essay outlines a local example of the way in which a multinational business can buy respectability by giving funds to a typically cash-strapped environmental group.

There are two parts to the book. Part

One, Corporate Bullying, identifies the many ways that large companies attempt to undermine, stifle, discredit and litigate to exhaustion those critics whose writings would draw unwelcome attention to the ways in which carrying out big business is detrimental to the environment, or exploitative of people, or insensitive to the different cultures and values of those people in whose countries it operates. Some businesses are pretty blunt in the way they try to deflect criticism, behaving like playground bullies (shut up or I'll thump you), or sneaks (I'll find out something about you and tell on you), or charming rogues (don't be like that but let me give you a good time). Others are much more sly in the way they go about undermining the opposition, using spies, covert collectors of waste paper that may reveal some of the campaigners' plans, and litigation. If it had not been so damaging to the environmental group involved, the long-drawn-out spying operation that McDonalds conducted against Greenpeace in the UK would be extremely funny. Spies from two different agencies, neither knowing about the other's existence, attended meetings, joined in the activities of the group so as not to arouse suspicion about the real nature of their work, and busily furnished reports of what went on at meetings to their hirer, many times mentioning that another person also attending whatever meeting they were reporting seemed to behave somewhat-suspiciously – invariably the spy from the other agency! Truly, it takes a thief to recognise a thief, for the bona fide activists seemed to have no suspicion of the infiltrators.

Part Two, Battling Big Business, is an inventory of ways to counter the strategies of the giants, once their manipulative activities have been identified. Being quick on one's feet, inventive, and capable with all the opportunities offered by current information technology, are necessities for the committed campaigner for the

protection and preservation of the environment. Having friends in useful positions can be helpful, too, if you don't mind being subversive.

Perhaps the most important theme that runs through the series of essays is that in order to retain credibility as legitimate critics and opponents of the big corporations, environmental campaigners *must* remain independent. Knowing how it is to be short of cash and short of time and resources to raise it, one can sympathise with those groups who throw caution to the winds and succumb to the temptation to accept money from the giants for whom a few thousands here and there is a drop in the bucket, and well worth the spending if it quiets the annoying little mosquito voice that cannot be ignored. Compromise is not the way to win the battle.

WEBSITE REVIEW

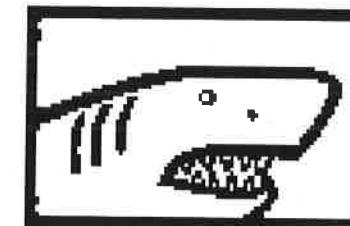
by Nick Young
Greenpeace

OCEANA
www.oceana.org

The Oceana website is a fantastic oceans-related resource.

Oceana is a non-profit international advocacy organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the world's oceans through policy advocacy, science, law and public education. Their constituency includes members and activists from more than 190 countries and territories who are committed to saving the world's marine environment. In 2002, American Oceans Campaign became part of Oceana's international effort to protect ocean eco-systems and sustain the circle of life.

The website has lots of images, videos, fact-sheets, action points, downloads and e-cards. Definitely worth a look.



MARINE HUI!

ECO has received funding from the PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION TRUST and DoC for:

An Interactive Marine and Fisheries Management Community Education Hui

Dates: 25-27th April – Anzac weekend

Venue: Taipa Marae, Doubtless Bay, Northland

A 1-2 day interactive workshop/hui on marine, oceans and fisheries management. This hui would build on and extend existing knowledge and relationships between ECO, iwi resource managers who are doing or who have done Northland Iwi trusteeship courses in resource management, local community members, Bay of Islands Coastal Watchdog and other environmental NGOs and DoC's Northland marine coordinator. Local and regional council people are also invited.

The objective is to increase the understanding and capacity of the Northland iwi trusteeship students and the local community to understand both the Oceans Policy project and the developments in fisheries environmental management issues. A second important objective is to enhance the understanding of ECO people of Northland's marine management issues, particularly pollution and fisheries issues. A third objective is to deepen relationships for future working together between ECO and the other participants while providing also a meeting ground for a variety of local people and agencies.

For further info contact ECO: P. O Box 11-057, Wellington. Ph/fx 04 385-7545. eco@reddfish.co.nz

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Editor: *Elizabeth Lee*
Layout: *Kate Lower*

ECO, PO Box 11 057, Wellington.
Phone/fax 04-385 7545.
2nd floor, 126 Vivian Street Wellington.
e-mail: eco@reddfish.co.nz
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-or contact us by e-mail at eco@reddfish.co.nz

• Join ECO

- Please send information on becoming a member of ECO. Membership is by application for groups involved in the protection of the environment. Subscriptions for member organisations are determined by the size of the organisation:
 - 1-100 members: \$80 P.A.
 - 101-1000 members: \$125 P.A.
 - 1000+ members: \$430 P.A. (all GST inclusive).

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-\$500 P.A. (GST inclusive).
- subscribing as a student "Friend of ECO"
-\$20 P.A. (GST inclusive).
- making a regular automatic payment
-send me a form and details today.
- contributing services or goods:

- making a donation (*donations over \$5 are tax deductible*)
 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$ _____

• Total enclosed: \$

VISA payment:
 Cardholder name: _____
 Expiry date: _____ Signature: _____
 VISA card number:

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