

PRESERVATION OF THE EARTH and IT'S ENVIRONMENT

by
GRAHAM HART



**A close look at the claims of the Green movement and its aims.
With a full realization of what MUST be done.**

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AND IT'S ENVIRONMENT

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dealing with
THE GREEN HOUSE EFFECT
THE OZONE LAYER

and in particular with -
POLLUTION CAUSED BY POVERTY -

Salination
Soil Erosion
Soil Degradation
Polluted Water Ways
Polluted Water Supplies
Sewage Effluent Problems
Congested Cities
Motor Vehicle Exhaust Gasses
Excessive Use of Fossil Fuels
Safe Sources of Energy
Government Responsibility

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The writer was almost in despair in trying to form sound judgements, in view of the inconsistent and conflicting statements made in scientific journals and by the media, on the greenhouse effect - with emotional propaganda thrown in for good measure.

More logical and consistent information has been gained from reading a small booklet published by Dr. Brian O'Brien entitled "The Greenhouse Effect and the Death of Mark Twain". This is acknowledged with thanks and commended to the reader.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this publication, were contributed by John Bussell, an agricultural consultant who is thanked accordingly. (See pages 7,8 and 9)

The article on land degradation by A.C. Parker - Professor of Soil Science U.W.A. was selected for inclusion by John Bussell.

In his attempt to describe in general terms the "Greenhouse Effect" which is a highly complex subject, the writer may have oversimplified the facts. This however, would not detract from the general thrust, exposing poverty, caused by injustice, as the basic cause of danger to the environment.

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PRESERVATION OF THE EARTH AND IT'S ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

This examination is a serious attempt to translate the highly involved academic statements of environmental physicists into language within the understanding of the average man and woman, who are responsible, through the ballot box, for political action.

One of the most controversial areas of environmental decision making relates to the scientific predictions surrounding the 'Greenhouse effect'.

The Greenhouse effect is the term used to describe the projected outcome of increased levels of heat-absorbing gasses in the atmosphere. Without going into the chemistry of the theory of the Greenhouse effect, a general understanding of its operation should suffice.

There is a surrounding blanket of gasses in the earth's atmosphere, comprising carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, chloroflourocarbons, sulphur dioxide and some other gasses. There is also, what is described as an ozone layer, disturbance of which, can cause an increase in the incidence of skin cancer.

The main components of the atmosphere are oxygen and nitrogen, which do not have a marked effect on the earth's temperature, unlike the greenhouse gasses which do.

Without the presence of the gasses responsible for the greenhouse effect the earth would be much colder (about 18°) than it is now and the earth, by our standards, would be uninhabitable. Even with the Greenhouse effect the earth has been through many ice ages in the past with subsequent warming up periods. This is due in part; to the way the earth moves on its elliptical shaped orbit, to the tilt of its axis, and to its slightly irregular shape which causes the earth to wobble as it spins. These changes effect the amount and timing of the sunlight that warms the planet. In consequence there have been changes in temperatures over land, and irregular periods which have caused weather changes in different countries, which needed to be compensated for by the conditions of land use.

There is much that has not been completely explained about the generation and absorption of the greenhouse gasses, in particular - the temperature cycles prior to the industrial era.

Volcanos are one of the sources of the natural generation of gasses which cause heating of the earth and CO² is the

most common of the greenhouse gasses. This gas is generated both naturally and by man made agencies. CO_2 is generated by the burning of fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas, by clearing land, the burning of forests, timber and its derivatives, by the decomposition of vegetation and organic matter. It is absorbed by trees and plant growth, by water in oceans, rivers and lakes. New growth has a much more powerful effect in dealing with CO_2 than mature growth.

It will be seen therefore that nature is wonderfully in balance. As the oceans heat up due to the greenhouse gasses, so the rate of evaporation increases, this results in increased rainfall with localized temperature reduction which stimulates new plant and tree growth to neutralize the effect of CO_2 - there is increased rotting of vegetation caused by heat and moisture which generate CO_2 . This also acts as a fertilizer which stimulates plant growth to absorb CO_2 .

As in all things, man needs but to discover and conform with the laws of nature in order to survive and prosper. In dealing with the environment this is easier said than done.

The normal method of making scientific predictions and forecasts is to plot known observable data and establish a curve, the projection of which, into the future, would supply the necessary information. This method, however, when applied to the environment and the weather, has serious limitations because the side effects are variable and difficult to predict.

It is claimed that as the oceans heat up because of the increase in gasses which cause the greenhouse effect, the expansion of water when heated and the melting of ice, above ground, at the South Pole, will cause ocean levels to rise and flood the low lying parts of the earth. The counter-acting consequences are not taken sufficiently into consideration and reliable data is not available. During the past 10 years scientific predictions of the maximum rise in sea levels have varied enormously from 500cm to 30cm.

It is also claimed that warmer temperatures will increase snowfall at the South Pole which will be pressed into ice and compensate for some of the ice melt elsewhere - West Australian 5.11.90.

There is a serious lack of agreement among environmental scientists. Indeed in view of the complexities involved it could not well be otherwise.

It is believed by some well intentioned people that because trees neutralize the 'greenhouse effect', the commercial use of timber must be harmful to the

environment and therefore must be severely restricted, in disregard of the equally serious economic consequences. It is ignored, that an artificially created shortage of timber will lower living standards particularly among potential home buyers. It is also ignored that timber is a renewable resource and that increased commercial use can actually be beneficial because of the much greater capacity of new growth to absorb CO², compared with mature growth. The growth is stimulating effect of CO² as a fertilizing agent is not taken sufficiently into account.

It seem obvious to assume that, if timber become scarcer and dearer, it will be replaced by components made of steel which is a non-renewable resource that should be conserved to the maximum extent.

The difficulty in finding consistent academic statements involving the environment is embarrassing. This has lead the I.P.A. Review to publish an article by James Blyth in the Winter 1990 issue - entitled "Green Hysteria". A statement is quoted, attributed to the popular scientific journal "Nature" in 1984, in which that journal was moved to ask: "Is it plausible to believe that the presumably best educated and most fully informed members of society, can be more easily stampeded into hysteria by misleading pseudo-science than the under-informed members of the body politic?" The Answer, (by I.P.A.) "at least if Australian scientists and journalists are anything to go by, would seem to be "yes". With only a few outstanding exceptions, our scientists and journalists have permitted themselves to be cowed into silence - or, what is worse, into uncritical repetition of propaganda - by the minority of committed environmentalists within their ranks.

The writer has long believed that the law of gravity and other laws of physics would be disputed by scientists if there was a profit to be gained by so doing. It has been, however, only in the field of the abstract science of Political Economy that the ignoring of scientific phenomena has yielded an unearned profit - for some - that is until the "Green Stampede" has become fashionable.

Unfortunately, because of the extreme difficulty in collating reliable scientific information, this is the major field in which cold logic only, should be given credence and emotional hysteria swept out the door.

Although human agencies cannot be held totally responsible for the adverse greenhouse effect, if there is one, it is nevertheless prudent to assume that an environmental problem could be caused by the excessive use of fossil fuels and that the neutralizing effect of new forest growth should be fully examined. The

alternative use of other sources of energy should also be fully investigated.

There are other ways in which planet earth can be made a less desirable habitat for mankind, which, upon examination may be found to be even more serious than the greenhouse effect.

It will be found in the examination which follows that the mal-distribution of wealth, with an increasing gap between the fabulously rich and the abject poor, plays a major part in polluting the earth and its environment. A disgraceful consequence is that a powerful vested interest has been allowed to develop which profits from the rape of the earth and may be expected to resist beneficial reform.

ADAPTING TO NATURAL CHANGE

1. The earth normally increases slightly in temperature for long periods and then undergoes a corresponding decrease.
2. It is noted that the earth was much colder for long periods and then warmed up, prior to the industrial revolution.

The warming up therefore, cannot be attributed solely to the increased use of fossil fuels and the generation of CO² gas therefrom.

3. It is also a recognised fact, that the capacity of new trees and plant growth to absorb and neutralize the effect of CO² and other emissions can be many times greater than mature growth.

Those who campaign to prevent the exploitation of timber resources, regardless of the effect on the economy are, either ignorant of the beneficial effects of new growth compared with mature growth, or are under pressure from emotional propagandists who have a record of diverting the efforts of sincere people such as the Greenies to their own advantage.

4. Changing seasonal conditions in certain areas, require compensating efforts by governments on behalf of their people - such as storage of farm products, changing the conditions of land use, irrigation, water storage, the use of organic fertilizers, selective tree planting, etc. These conditions which scientists can forecast to some extent, have a different effect upon nations - some are adversely affected and others advantaged. Those with a just distribution of wealth and a prosperous economy are able to adjust more easily. Those with impoverished

people and near bankrupt governments, like Ethiopia, for example, can not.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The obvious answer is not the total conservation of the earth's natural resources, but - sustainable development.

Man is enjoined in scriptural injunction to "inhabit" the earth and to "subdue" it. The earth is wonderfully designed to supply the needs of mankind and without this function being satisfied, there is little purpose in conserving natural resources at all.

The emotional protests appear to be spreading, not only relative to the greenhouse effect, but also to many other areas in which the desires and essential needs of mankind are being satisfied by access to the earth.

Reference is made to open cut and deep mining of metals and the exploitation of mineral sands. There are even objections being made to scientific exploitation of the South Pole because the essential bases are said to interfere with the ecology.

It is right and proper that the damage done in mining operations is repaired or reinstated at progressive stages. It is quite another matter, virtually to ban mankind from the life sustaining resources of nature.

The environment and the ecology can be totally conserved by banning mankind from access thereto, but this is a total contradiction of the concept of planet earth designed for the sustenance and well being of the human race.

In the case of forests and timber resources, a far more balanced approach should be aimed for. Responsible timber resource management would involve: controlled timber cutting of total selected areas using the product for merchantable timber, with offcuts and waste used for paper, chipboard and industrial alcohol distillation etc. This to be followed by selective reafforestation, having regard to rate of growth, merchantable value, fodder returns, in addition to the neutralizing effect upon noxious gasses, climatic conditions, indigenous trees or otherwise, as advised by agricultural and forestry scientists.

The controlled thinning of forests under conditions which stimulate natural regeneration is an alternative method, well known to foresters and should be used where appropriate to get the best results.

Due provision to be made for water catchment areas and the preservation of native animal and bird life, also of indigenous plant life.

In general, commercial exploitation by properly directed timber cutting in selected areas with reafforestation can be beneficial to the environment and profitable to the nation.

Until such time as a responsible policy for all forests has been adopted, including reafforestation and the protection of rain forests, the Greenies have earned our thanks in drawing attention to a matter of vital concern.

The solution is virtually impossible whilst governments permit enormous unearned fortunes to be made from speculation in the People's Estate regardless of the effect upon the land and the environment.

A BROADER VIEW OF THE PROBLEM

Other forms of destruction of the life sustaining qualities of the Earth are equally, or even more, dangerous and upon examination these will be found to be attributable to the mal-distribution of wealth for which governments are responsible.

1. Salination
2. Soil Erosion
3. Soil Degradation
4. Contaminated water supplies
5. Pollutant effluent from motor vehicles in congested cities.
6. Overheating in congested cities because of the absorption of radiant heat by building and paving materials.
7. Failure by Local Governments to enforce plot ratio conditions of land use, with space provided for gardens and trees and excessive building height approvals.
8. Pollution of rivers, lakes, oceans, foreshores, ports and harbours.
9. Excessive use of fossil fuels in industry and failure to use other forms of energy to an adequate extent. This also applies to the central generation of electric power etc. by governments.
10. The high price of land, which is a vital factor in protection of the earth and it's environment, arises because socially generated site rental value is privately collected as unearned income, instead of as public revenue. Many farmers are unable to meet both mortgage payments and the taxes substituted for rent,

and in consequence are forced to over exploit their land in order to survive. Recommended tree planting is a luxury, which if indulged in, would only send them bankrupt - the sooner.

The foregoing will be examined separately, in detail, to the extent possible, although many of the problems are inter-related.

DETAILED EXAMINATION AND REMEDIES

1. SALINATION

The main cause of salination is:

- a) The rising of the water table caused by the removal of trees and other vegetation in the catchment areas.
- b) The seepage of salt water and its percolation into lower areas.
- c) The overuse of chemical fertilisers which act as a catalyst both physically and in the mind of the farmer.
- d) Some rivers and streams are now so saline as to be unusable for water consumption or irrigation.

The overclearing of agricultural land in the 1960's together with a "get bigger or get out" mentality advocated by certain agricultural equipment suppliers which have resulted in over borrowing (even at the 7% interest on their original contracts) means that now the farmer has no means of remedying the situation as he has no capital to plough back into his land. It is estimated that the whole of the northern and central wheatbelt in Western Australia will be uneconomic within 5 years and that the rest of the wheatbelt has only 7 - 10 years left if present trends continue.

The physical remedy for salinity is simple:

- a) The planting of trees on a catchment area basis to act as "water pumps".
- b) The planting, initially, of salt resistant trees and fodder plants in the affected areas, gradually pushing into the worst affected areas whilst planting more economically viable crops in the improved sections.
- c) The reduction of the use of chemical fertilisers.

2. SOIL EROSION

- a) Areas affected by soil erosion should be treated as stated above, for salinity.
- b) Correctly spaced and suitable species of trees should be used as windbreaks and in alleys of nut and fodder trees.

The latest work by Beijing University confirms that of Lady Eve Balfour in the 1930's, that forest nets should be introduced and 10% to 15% (depending on erosion type) of farm land must be devoted to farm trees, the effect of which is to, not only maintain the current production levels of grass, cereals etc. but protect the land from wind erosion and by the use of deep rooting legumes, stabilize the soil which allows a second level of production from fodder and nutcrops.

- c) Professor Snook of the University of W.A. has increased sheep production from 5 to 30 DSE (Dry Sheep Equivalent). Tillage methods currently advocated have made the soil very susceptible to erosion.

3. SOIL DEGRADATION

Soil degradation is closely allied to points 1 and 2 and the methods advocated to stop soil erosion and salinity will also alleviate soil degradation.

However other factors such as compaction from stock (think of a contractor's sheepsfoot roller) and heavy farm machinery cause hard pan to develop. Minimal use of farm machinery i.e. one pass, correctly timed, with an agropow can be used to plant crop, cultivate and destroy weeds, as well as leaving a mulch to protect the soil from the sun, wind and rain - also acts as a sponge to soak up and hold moisture.

The over use of agricultural chemicals destroys soil organisms, which in turn, not only bind soil particles together and so prevent erosion but help aerate the soil as well as act as a fertilizer (there are forty tons of soil organisms per acre in fertile soil).

The over grazing of pastoral and dryer areas by introduced hooved stock has resulted in, not only the eating out of desirable species, and the lowering of carrying capacity, but the destruction of the soil structure.

What is required in pastoral areas is:

- a) The shutting off of large areas and revegetation with desirable species.

- b) Investigation into the economics of farming native species rather than sheep etc.
- c) Proper fencing and water.

What is required in higher rainfall areas is:

- a) Planting of "Alleys" of selected trees for protection from wind, hail, etc.
- b) As above, for extra fodder during periods of low grass production.
- c) Introduction of herbal leys with medicinal herbs in alleys.

The above, properly managed, would achieve a turn-around in our agricultural production so that it would become sustainable and then improve. As methods became more intensive, farms would tend to become smaller with the ensuing sociological benefits of a well developed and integrated community. It is estimated by the Pastoralist and Graziers Association that 10% of Australia's 130,000 farmers will be forced off the land this year (1990). The follow-on effect is the closing of rural schools, persons leaving towns, etc.

However, all the above, although highly desirable, readily achievable with current technology, and in conformity with the desires of most farmers and graziers, is unattainable as currently farmers are, on average, some \$200,000 in debt to the banks and are financially unable to cope.

A SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES AND PROGRESSION OF LAND DEGRADATION AND ESSENTIAL STEPS FOR ITS RESTORATION

BY Prof. A.C. PARKER - Professor of Soil Science
University of W.A.

1. Perennial deep rooted trees and shrubs were cut or rolled down; consequences:
 - I) the soil-plant-water balance is disrupted,
 - II) nutrient cycling ceases
2. The prostrate vegetation was burned, including the litter layer; consequence: the litter layer which fuelled the larger soil fauna, was destroyed.
3. The virgin soil was ploughed; consequences:
 - I) the larger soil voids were collapsed,
 - II) the larger soil granules were broken down,

- III) the larger soil fauna were virtually eliminated,
 - IV) deep drainage lines due to the roots of the original vegetation are blocked by cultivation,
 - v) rates of water infiltration are substantially less than in the virgin state, from 2 - 20 times less!
4. a) Cropping to cereals; consequences:
- I) further reduction of the physical quality of the soil,
 - II) the cereal straw is unsuitable for most soil fauna.
- Where straw has been flattened native subterranean termites have been observed attacking it.
- b) Where subterranean clover was planted as a first 'crop', (as in W.A. sandplains) some native earthworms are able to re-colonise the soil.
 - (c) Continued cultivation using ploughs, cultivators and/or combine drills further reduces the physical quality of the surface soil; subsurface compaction further reduces rates of water infiltration and rates of root penetration of crop or pasture plants into the subsoil, result: waterlogging, salinity, flash-flooding and soil erosion become more frequent.
5. Strategies for reversing the degrading processes are now almost self evident.
- I) abandon the plough and the cultivator-drill (combine) and zero tillage,
 - II) use light machinery and avoid working on too wet soil,
 - III) don't burn the cereal straw, but roll it down and seek litter fauna which will decompose the straw,
 - IV) redress the water balance by growing deep rooted perennial fodder plants, e.g. lucerne which would be ideal, if sown densely, to reduce the subsoil water and to restore drainage lines for water and root penetration to the deep subsoil,

- V) sow winter growing annual pasture legumes to provide more fodder and to increase soil organic matter,
- VI) the introduction or encouragement of soil animals, e.g. earthworms, seed-gathering ants, subterranean termites. The latter two will fly out from virgin land into farmland at the rate of some 50-100 per year. Earthworms will be more difficult to establish unless they are already present in small numbers, which is likely in areas of 400mm rainfall or over and where pasture is part of the rotation. There may be other useful soil animals, but none will thrive with cultivation except perhaps the termite,
- VII) Our bench marks have been too restricted - we should study the ecosystems we destroyed - the soil-plant-water balance, landform and drainage lines, and copy them as near as possible. It is too costly to have 'rouge' water on the farm - this water would be increasing productivity, not causing losses due to waterlogging, soil erosion, flooding and soil salinity.

C.A. PARKER

4. NATURE PROVIDES A NEW REMEDY

There is a new development in plant life which could be very useful in some of the arid regions of Australia in supporting habitation. Reference is made to Arigum which, if not harvested, will grow to a shrub of about six to eight feet in height. It will survive in poor soil, on low rainfall and root growth will extend to about twenty feet. Arigum is salt tolerant to an abnormal extent and could be of use in combating saline contamination in affected areas.

The product is a valuable resinous gum of higher quality than other resins which are extensively used in the plastics industry and for which there is an enormous world wide demand.

Arigum is sown as a pre-germinated seed and can be harvested, under suitable conditions, with conventional farm machinery, within about three to six months. Two to three crops a year may be produced.

The plant is tolerant of the extreme heat conditions which apply in Australia and although remaining dormant in very cold weather, is not destroyed by frost. It is not subject to attack by vermin or insects except sea snails which do not inhabit the most suitable planting areas.

The by-product is an extremely tough fibre, for which it is believed that a commercial demand could be established. Pioneering work with Arigum is already underway in other countries, including the United States.

Semi-processing plant, to save transport costs, is inexpensive and may be installed in regional centres.

The main processing plant requires moderate capital investment.

5. CONTAMINATED WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL

By far the greatest cause of contaminated water supplies is the seepage of sewerage effluent into underground water reservoirs, streams and rivers.

The effective treatment and disposal of sewerage and industrial effluent is well known to engineers and presents no problem.

In remote areas microbic digestion without forced air acceleration is achieved by septic tanks with disposal to wells or leach drains depending on the nature of the soil and land gradients. Storage and pumping to more suitable areas is sometimes necessary.

In cities and larger towns centralised treatment is used with more sophisticated engineering and forced air supplied to accelerate digestion. Subject to lagooning with exposure to ultra violet light, an effluent can be produced that is clean enough for drinking purposes. Without the slightest risk, it can be recycled for the watering of public parks and gardens. There is a minimum consumption of power.

Even when collected in "earth closets", sewerage can be buried safely in trenches not more than 18" deep (below which microbic digestion decreases and ultimately ceases) and used for the fertilisation of vegetables etc.

The foregoing methods described require public revenue for centralised systems and private finance for septic tanks with leach drain disposal. Moreover land is required for private disposal within a safe distance from adjoining properties and wells etc.

Land in selected areas is also necessary for public sewerage treatment plants and effluent disposal.

Land, which is connected to deep sewerage and reticulated water supply systems, is more valuable than unserved land. The difference in value is registered as site rent. Provided this increment is taken for public revenue, safe, convenient sewerage disposal and water supply is self financing.

The problem arises when governments fail to collect socially generated site rent as public revenue and in consequence revert to taxation, borrowing, and inflation. This leads to insolvency (deficit public finance, as it is misleadingly described). This method of public finance also creates poverty, unemployment and social disorders of every description. The social and economic problems generated require additional finance and most importantly, the diversion of labour from productive to non-productive occupations.

When governments lack adequate finance, sewerage effluent is sometimes dumped, with inadequate treatment, into rivers and oceans. This is destructive of marine life and dangerous for human life.

In the Third World, land monopoly and speculation is so entrenched and socially acceptable to governments that millions of people are homeless and living in the streets with whatever shelter can be found. Under such conditions, the provision of safe water supplies and the effective disposal of sewerage is impossible and disease and malnutrition must take their inevitable toll.

In some Australian cities deep sewerage is not keeping pace with development and some septic systems are installed under less than ideal conditions. The consequent disease is not traced to causes and imposes an additional burden on the public health system.

The decision by the near bankrupt Western Australian government, as reported in the West Australian 6.10.90, to permit group housing projects on unsewered land has angered conservationists.

In the same paper it was reported that the real estate industry supports the decision to remove the requirement for group housing projects to be connected to deep sewerage systems. This is just a further example of how governments permit the risk of pollution in support of unearned profits for land speculators.

Legionnaires' disease, which can be fatal, also is caused by badly located evaporative cooling units, installed under congested conditions.

Furthermore, centralised ducted air conditioning systems, particularly in hospitals, hotels and large buildings, generate the spread of infectious diseases. This can be avoided by confining the heating and cooling to each particular room or area with fan coil units, which however, are more expensive.

The problems again can be traced to the poverty of genuine wealth producers and to near bankrupt governments, which fail to collect their natural revenue, in order that land speculators may become fabulously

wealthy from tribute levied from site rent - a socially generated asset.

6. POLLUTANT EFFLUENT FROM MOTOR VEHICLES IN CONGESTED CITIES

Exhaust gasses from motor vehicles have been a cause of concern for years, but little is done about the problem.

Electric trams and trolly buses were introduced but these are now mostly discarded in favour of diesel buses. Motor vehicles have been banned from the most central streets and pedestrian malls created, etc.

The basic problem however remains. Because of government policies, about three quarters of Australians now live in half a dozen or so overcrowded and congested cities, while there is a continual drift of people from small country towns and rural areas to the cities and the noxious emissions from motor vehicles continues to worsen.

There has even been a deliberate effort by the Western Australian government to promote more congested living by reducing the minimum size of central land holdings and increasing the permitted degree of development.

Socially generated land values increase proportionately to the pressure of population. When such values - the natural source of public revenue, accrue to private land holders, who did not create them, enormous additional unearned income will arise because of government policies which stimulate congested centralised habitation and worsen pollution.

In the centre of Sydney which is the most densely settled part of Australia, the rental value of one acre of land has peaked at \$8,000,000 per annum, whereas the least desirable land in use in outer pastoral areas has a rental value of NIL. There is however, a speculative or future land price value, in anticipation of population increase, demanded for such holdings even in marginal areas.

Public policies which encourage the densest possible settlement, when it is well known that this will increase the pollution problems, can only be interpreted as a deliberate attempt to increase the unearned incomes of central land holders at the expense of small regional home owners and working people in general.

Could it be possible that political parties are financed by land speculators in return for the special privileges they enjoy, being not only allowed to continue, but to be intensified?

Noise problems also should be taken into consideration both in industry and in traffic flow systems.

9. POLLUTION OF RIVERS, LAKES, OCEAN SHORES, PORTS AND HARBOURS

Public reserves should be provided on the verges of all waterways and oceans, before land is permitted to be alienated, not only for the purposes of outdoor living and communication, but as an added protection against contamination of water supplies, marine life and bathing areas.

This is a matter that requires public expense and becomes much more difficult, if not impossible, when governments are virtually insolvent through having failed to collect their natural revenue, and in consequence land prices form a prohibitive barrier to land acquisition for public purposes.

A just and equitable distribution of wealth with equality of opportunity is essential.

When rental income, generated by all the people collectively, is diverted as unearned increment to the favoured 10% who claim ownership of 90% of the value of the alienated land in Australia, then a pressure group is created with power to control governments and the media. Indoctrination is financed to persuade people to vote against their own interests and the well-being of society.

Ports and harbours can become contaminated by failure to provide effective services for the collection of waste material.

Australian ports are amongst the most expensive in the world, which inhibits shipping services to and from this country, reduces competition for coastal trade and increases our trading costs. This is superimposed on the stevedoring union and seamen's union monopolies which are recognised as a national disgrace.

Port and harbour facilities bring trade and tourists which increase land values which should be used to provide cheaper facilities to encourage trade and reduce costs. Tariffs and all restrictive trade practices have the same effect. It is hardly realistic to expect Unions to behave in a responsible manner when those who speculate in the people's estate are legally permitted to extract unearned billions every year from the public purse.

Shipping companies, which in turn, are cheated both by governments, land monopolists, and their employees, have inadequate funds to cooperate fully in pollution prevention.

8. FAILURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO E PLOT RATIO
CONDITIONS OF LAND USE - AND EXCESSIVE HIGH RISE
APPROVALS

In a nation so generously provided with vast areas of land and a wealth of natural resources in relation to its small population, centralised congested, high rise development obviously is an unnatural condition.

The reasons why this is so have been explained as being due to pressure from land speculative interests and those who profit from the secondary effects - taxation, debt, inflation, etc.

However this is an area (high rise development) in which, unlike taxation policies, can be reversed at a stroke of a pen; - enduring damage is being done to the environment.

It was proposed by specialist town planning architect, and Perth city councillor, the late Harold Boas, some thirty years ago, that the problem should be remedied as follows:

Building height in central areas should be restricted to the width of the street frontage opposite - from boundary to boundary.

We propose additionally, that building height approvals should also take into consideration the effect on traffic if every building owner within the restricted zone were given a similar approval, which would be fair to all concerned.

Building height approvals should be reduced progressively from central situations to regional zones in which three stories should be the limit.

In the case of existing buildings not conforming with plot ratio conditions or exceeding the new height limitations, public charges should be on a non-conforming use basis, as the market would determine.

Building heights adjoining lakes, rivers and foreshores should be restricted to single stories and increased progressively as lots recede from the verges to a maximum of three stories. This is for the purpose of preserving panoramic views to the maximum extent.

In the case of noxious industries with pollutant effluents; these should be located within green belts with provision for treatment of effluents to the extent possible or other means of safe disposal.

Untreated or inadequately treated discharge to rivers and oceans is not acceptable.

discrimination against people of Anglo-Saxon origins whose forebears colonized the country.

Asian immigrants who receive preferential treatment are more accustomed than Australians to living under sub-standard hygienic conditions and to the toleration of poverty.

The life sustaining qualities of the earth and its environment are not improved by such political irresponsibility.

7. OVERHEATING IN CONGESTED CITIES

The present craze for high rise development exceeding 50 stories is a secondary effect of land speculation and monopoly. It forces people into centralised areas at the expense of regional habitation.

Such development would be less attractive in a free economy. With socially generated site rent taken for public revenue and taxation upon individually created wealth abolished, the real estate industry would be concerned with property development rather than with land speculation. As governments became confined to their proper functions and, in consequence, the maze of legally complex state laws, inseparable from the Socialist-monopolist State, were greatly reduced, there would also be a greatly reduced demand for central office space under high rise, traffic congested, polluting conditions. In other words, the unnatural overheads now forced on productive industry would tend to disappear.

High rise building constructed of concrete, bricks, metal and glass have a higher than normal capacity to absorb radiant heat. Air conditioning systems which must replace natural ventilation and consume fossil fuel generated electricity, discharge heat collected within the building to the atmosphere. Paving materials have a similar heat absorbent factor where exposed to the sun.

Shaded areas with a southern aspect prevent the absorption of the sun's heat which may be beneficial in summer and have an opposite effect in winter.

When all factors are taken into consideration the heat absorption factor within swollen congested cities is minimal and not as serious as the emissions from motor traffic and the inadequate provisions for neutralising foliage.

In a society in which the socially generated, locational, rental value of land was the major source of public revenue, (replacing 70 different taxes and revenue producing charges, which have a disincentive effect on production and employment), there would be natural incentive for decentralisation and improved environmental conditions.

The basic wealth producers would then receive the full rewards of their labour and there would be no demand for the enormous overhead exactions which industry must bear, based on the taxation system, land speculation, the mortgage racket and all the secondary, legalised monopolies.

The drift of population would then be back to rural areas for a healthier and happier existence with forest land to neutralise the effects of exhaust gasses and the effluents from regional industries.

Central land values would decline and rental values would be spread more evenly throughout the state for the benefit of all industrious people and improvement of the environment.

Fuel taxes now yielding 5.64 billion dollars per annum have been increased by 532% since 1983/84 and road funding reduced by about 30%. Only about 20% of fuel taxes are currently allocated for road funding. Tragic accidents on roads and highways, many of which are in a dangerous condition are a continuing cause for the gravest concern.

Fuel taxes are paid disproportionately by rural inhabitants and are a contributory cause of the drift from the country to the traffic congested, pollutant producing cities.

All forms of taxation on production and consumption sabotage workers in basic industries to a greater extent than those in receipt of unearned incomes, which, in any case, must be first extracted from genuine wealth producers as monopoly tribute in one form or another.

Australia's working population is declining proportionately. Children are not being born because women who would prefer a family life are forced to work to pay exorbitant land price or mortgage interest, whilst the aged pensionable proportion is increasing. It is well known that rural life is conducive to family life and that childless couples are to be found mostly in cities.

By denuding country areas of their people Australia is faced with a declining population from natural increase and must rely upon immigration to a greater extent. This is causing assimilation problems because of government

Enemy submarines attempting to blockade our ports in war time have the same objectives as governments which restrict trade in peacetime. Informed people would call this national sabotage.

10. EXCESSIVE USE OF FOSSIL FUELS IN INDUSTRY BY GOVERNMENTS - ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The fuels under reference are derived from oil, coal, and gas which are non-renewable resources and therefore should be conserved to the maximum extent.

The combustion of such fuels also discharge pollutant gas emissions containing carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulphides.

Alternative sources of energy for centrally generated reticulated services are: solar heat collection and directly solar generated electric power, the use of incoming and outgoing tides where suitable conditions exist, the use of overflow discharges from weirs available in rainy seasons when the need of power is greatest, power that can be generated from waves on ocean shores, the generation of power by the distillation of fuel alcohol from vegetation (this would conserve non-renewable resources but would not prevent undesirable emissions which can be tolerated to an extent under controlled conditions), the use of wind generated power, and finally the use of nuclear energy. (This latter is probably the safest method of power generation, when the accident rate from deep mining and offshore oil ventures are taken into consideration, but the safe disposal of residues has not yet been resolved and long period storage is necessary.)

The engineering has been proven in all the above stated sources of energy, which are in use to a limited extent. With some exceptions, higher capital investment is needed which is an embarrassment to near bankrupt governments and moreover and most importantly, enormous revenue is extracted from the oil industry. The government, therefore, has a vested interest in the exploitation of non-renewable resources and therefore in the pollution generated.

The problem, again, is seen to relate primarily to the mal-distribution of wealth - the creation of poverty among the potential working, wealth producing classes and the granting of monopolies to levy tribute from such by the favoured few, who are permitted to "corner" the right of access to natural resources and the locational advantages of preferred land holdings.

11. GOVERNMENT POLICIES WHICH DIVERT WEALTH FROM PRODUCERS TO NON-PRODUCERS, IN THE FORM OF UNEARNED INCOMES, WHICH PREVENT LAND USERS FROM PRESERVING THE REPRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

This examination is concluded with a final restatement of policies which would generate prosperity for all honest working people, who require nothing more than to be allowed to apply their labour of hand or brain, under conditions which provide equality of opportunity to the resources of nature and for governments to get off their backs.

THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY

It is claimed by many and with alarming statistical support that population growth is exceeding the means of subsistence. This was known originally as the 'Malthusian theory', propounded by the Rev. Thomas Malthus in the 18th Century.

There was widespread acceptance because Governments and the big land owners were absolved from responsibility. The blame was passed on to God for bringing people into the World without providing the means of their subsistence.

From this theory the 'Iron Law of Wages' gained acceptance. It was claimed that the wages of labour tend to the level of subsistence, despite advancing technology and material progress.

This concept of a cruel and callous Creator was refuted by Josue de Castro and Henry George.

Josue de Castro published a book "The Geography of Hunger", which demonstrates that reproduction is artificially stimulated by a diet deficiency of protein and an excess of carbohydrate food. Because protein-rich food is more expensive, the problem is seen to be related to the poverty of the masses, about 90% of whom own only about 10% of the value of the alienated land of their country.

Henry George demonstrated in "Progress and Poverty" that the most rapid increases in population occur where poverty is most severe. This is nature's way of increasing the rate of production by specialised effort: "the division of labour", as economists describe it. The rate of population increase declines with advancing affluence of the people as intellectual and cultural interests increase. All such natural urges and habits are distorted by the interference of governments and under modern conditions, by artificial means of birth control.

The purpose of this examination however, is to demonstrate how the reproductive forces of nature, inherent in the earth and its environment, are being destroyed by government interferences in the natural distribution of wealth, in rejection and defiance of the science of political economy and in the unethical behaviour of governments in relation thereto.

Rachel Carson's book "The Silent Spring" is also highly recommended to those concerned for the preservation of the earth and its environment.

GEORGIST PROPOSALS

It is proposed simply that:

1. a) Governments should collect as the major source of public revenue, the annual unimproved value of land, which is the market assessment of natural and locational advantages, in return for the right of exclusive occupation of particular holdings, both productive and residential, by land holders.

Each land user would select the location and area best suited to his or her (or corporate) type of industry or desires.

The rental or site value of land is created by all the people as a community, that is, by the pressure of population and advancing technology, and not by the efforts of particular land holders. The unimproved site rental value of land, therefore, is the just and natural source of public revenue. It is the services of government which enable people to work and reside in central and regional communities.

- b) In the matter of non-renewable resources: to the extent that these are approved for exploitation on behalf of the people, governments should:

- I. call tenders for the drilling, coring and logging of selected areas.
- II. from the information obtained tenders should then be called for the right of exploitation and marketing, subject to specified conditions.

The successful tenderer to state the highest royalty offered during a stated period for the value or quantity extracted.

- c) In the case of renewable resources: forest growth and marine resources - tenders should be called:

- I. for the cutting of timber from prescribed areas with specified reafforestation conditions and
- II. for fishing rights with a nominated maximum catch during a stated period, the highest approved bid to be accepted.
- d) Consumption charges to be made for gas, electricity and water with the object of preventing waste.
- 2. All taxation on the processes of production and consumption and on the incomes generated to be progressively reduced and finally abolished as income accrues from land rentals etc.
- 3. Governments to be confined to functions which involve a necessary monopoly, in which the freedom of competition is impracticable and inefficient. Only about one third to one half of present public revenue would be required because:
 - a) taxes add to prices and governments as the largest purchaser of goods and services, must buy back their own taxes.

Rental payments to the State do not add to prices because rent is already an ingredient in the cost structure, paid as monopoly unearned income to the wrong people.

- b) Government waste, support for the welfare state, counter-monopolies, sinecures and socialist experimentation would substantially be reduced, and other than for genuine support for the afflicted, ultimately would be abolished.

The rent fund would be adequate for all necessary government.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MISGUIDED POLICIES

By comparison the "Greenie's" policies, despite the best intentions, fail for the following reasons:

- 1. Opposition to the controlled exploitation of forests with reafforestation, prevents the enormous absorption of CO² etc. from new growth compared with mature growth.
- 2. By preventing the adequate supply of timber and its bi-products, sufficient for consumer demand, prices are increased, living standards decreased and because of it's fiscal policies, public revenue is depleted.

In consequence, inadequate funds are available for dealing with salination, erosion and soil degradation etc.

3. Interference with the natural supply of timber and its bi-products, which are renewable resources, results in the substitution of metal products, which are non-renewable resources and should therefore be conserved to the maximum extent.
4. By failure to research the natural distribution of wealth, according to the science of political economy and ethical conformity therewith, poverty is generated on a vast scale, particularly in the under-developed nations, but also in the so-called civilised countries.

In consequence unhygienic conditions exist which cannot be resolved effectively by near bankrupt governments and homeless starving people.

It would appear that, like most well intentioned groups, Greenies have been infiltrated according the declared methods of Fabian Socialism.

The Fabian society was formed about the turn of the century. It's initial membership included some world famous people - Sydney and Beatrice Webb, the Cassels and Mountbattons, George Bernard Shaw and others.

The Society's influence has spread with amazing effectiveness all over the World. The name originated with a Roman General Quintus Fabius Maximus, engaged in warfare with Hannibal.

Fabius' policy was to avoid open battle and frontal attacks, and to rely upon indirect methods - false marches, flank and rearguard attacks, delaying actions, etc. In other words a policy of gradualness and, in consequence, putting some policies into cold storage until the time is considered opportune.

Graduates or pupils of such, of the London School of Economics, will be found in every major banking institution throughout the world including the World Bank and its agencies, also in Public Services.

Fabians do not quarrel with the ideology of Karl Marx but his advocacy of bloody revolution is replaced with peaceful penetration, with the shedding of blood left to others. Pressure is applied where problems surface e.g. the coloured problem in South Africa, which is really a land problem, and to the "greenhouse" problem which has become a world wide issue. The tactics are to disrupt the economies of countries concerned, introduce emotion to scientific problems and divert genuine and concerned people to their own purposes. High interest policies

which are plaguing this country are a further example of Fabian, behind the scenes, influence.

OMINOUS FORECASTS

Governments throughout the world have largely abandoned the distribution of wealth to rent, wages and interest, in accord with the equities involved and market value assessment. Legalised monopolies have been substituted, based on taxation, public debt and inflation.

The government manipulated monetary systems are an integrated part of the process and the operations of the World banking system and must therefore be examined.

The basis of operations is that impoverished nations within the Third World and other selected countries, which also are badly governed are given loans secured only by promises to repay by the respective recipients.

Such loans by the World Bank, or one of its agencies, are funded from investments by the Developed Nations, which also are in financial difficulties, with the exception of Japan and a relatively few other countries.

In effect, loan funds provided by the World Bank are financed from further loans incurred by the supporting Nations, which also indulge in deficit finance and in consequence increase their own external debt.

For example, Australia borrows money to finance loans to Brunei (North Borneo). The Sultan is an absolute monarch and therefore has been enabled to divert oil resource revenue, which rightly belongs to the people of Brunei, to his own pocket. The Sultan of Brunei is reputed to be the second richest person in the world and therefore the money received enables him to continue to exploit his subjects.

According to The West Australian 18/10/89 the Australian Government gave \$445,000 to Brunei in 1988-89 and millions to other nations, all from taxpayer subscribed, borrowed or inflated funds.

Such a tangled maze of debt, funded without tangible security, based on the World Bank, which has no real obligation to investing nations, is beyond comprehension.

Since most participating nations, whether borrowers or lenders, or both, must rely on additional tax provided funds to repay debts with interest and taxation has a destructive effect on productive capacity, the position is quite hopeless.

The World Bank, naturally is looking for real security in lieu of the hollow promises of governments.

This is where the "Greenies" are involved. The World Bank is endeavouring to cancel debts in exchange for forest land titles which at present cannot be used commercially because of the alleged Greenhouse effect, which is a sensitive political issue.

When a sufficient number of such deals have been made it seems likely that it will then be discovered that forest land can be exploited commercially, not only without harm to the environment, but also with enormous benefit, subject to controlled reafforestation.

It has been reported (Inside News Sept/Oct 1989) that a loan of \$124 billion dollars to Russia is under consideration subject to some such security arrangement.

No particulars are given nor is it stated where funds of such magnitude are to come from - no doubt inflation, at the expense of all productive people throughout the world, will be heavily relied upon.

It was stated by Mr. Alan Rocher, Liberal MP for Curtin, reported in Hansard 16/3/88, that Australia had paid 4,266 billion dollars to International Financial Institutions and that a further 2.810 billion had been committed prior to that time without any prospects of a yield in return.

Mr. Rocher was debating a bill to authorise a further "investment" of 2.6 billion dollars. Mr. Rocher disclosed also in September 1989, that taxation will have increased from 41 billion dollars in 1982-83 to 91.3 billion in the 1989-90 estimate, i.e. by 123%.

It is difficult to get exact figures but the Australian Public debt must be in the order of about 50 billion dollars.

It was stated in the West Australian 30/6/89 that one billion dollars worth of goods must be exported each month just to pay interest on Australia's foreign debt (both public and private).

In the West Australian 20/1/90 it was reported that Australia's public debt ranks fourth among 155 countries.

On January 19th, 1989 the West Australian reported that Australian farmers were in debt to the banks to the extent of 5.85 billion dollars. How can proper soil and environmental management be expected under such conditions? Most countries have similar problems in the rural sector.

It is claimed that, because the greenhouse effect generated in particular countries has an effect on World climate, that world government is necessary.

The United Nations Organisation has made numerous pronouncements on human rights, but the essential right of each person to equality of opportunity to use the resources of the earth (of their country) is never mentioned. In consequence, poverty, which is the major cause of environment deterioration continues to worsen.

Rape of the Earth by land speculators, who reap where others sow and put nothing back, is the basic cause of alarm that Planet Earth is in danger.

The solution proposed by the Georgist Movement, which is costless, is so absurdly simple and would enrich the lives of all genuine land users at the same time.

The Greenies are invited to examine the basic cause of poverty. The means of preserving the earth and its environment will then be unfolded to them.

SUMMARY

The Preservation of the Environment of the Planet Earth is represented to be a very costly exercise, in which great sacrifices by wealth producers are involved.

This is quite untrue. The exercise is costless and in fact would be highly profitable to all those who wish to use the earth for its intended purpose.

Effective protection of the earth and it's environment is costless only when there is a just distribution of wealth and conformity with science. Under present conditions this is not possible even at enormous additional cost, which would involve increased taxation, public debt and inflation, together with the risk of revolution and global warfare.

The rape and misuse of the Earth is due to the same causes as the disinheritance of those that dwell thereon and live therefrom.

Millions of innocent people, willing and anxious to work and support their dependents, die every year from hunger, malnutrition, lack of proper hygiene, violent crime, mental or moral derangement, or from addictive habits acquired in attempts to escape from reality, in a world that is still more than able to support them.

We only need to destroy the physical environment in addition to denying human rights to life, (equality of the right of access to the earth) and the picture of inhumanity and stupidity will be complete.

The remedy, which Georgists emphasise to be simple and costless, is restated in conclusion:

1. Collect the rental value of land for public revenue, requiring all who use the earth to contribute according the market assessed value of the advantages enjoyed by each land holder in return for public services and the right of security of exclusive possession.
2. Abolish all forms of taxation levied on production, investment or consumption, which deny to producers the right of property in the product of their labour, together with all monopolies.
3. Confine governments to functions, which, by their nature, are necessary monopolies, in which the freedom of competition is inefficient or impracticable.

The Government has a prime responsibility to care for the environment and its revenue system must be conducive to this end, with all penalties imposed upon the efficient use of land removed and incentives restored.

Only about half the present revenue would be required. All unearned incomes ultimately would be abolished. These are the source of the media monopolies and political corruption which are keeping the people in ignorance of vital matters affecting their common rights to the resources of nature and personal rights to the product of their labour.

PRESS REPORTS

The following is a selection of headlines with brief commentaries which appeared in the local press during recent months.

West Australian 17/10/90 "Labor gets \$9 billion blast"
"The Hawke Government had cost Australia \$9 billion by bowing to the green movement, a business leader said last night".

West Australian 27/7/90 "10 billion threat by greens" says lobby - "Radical conservationists could cost the State (W.A.) up to 200,000 jobs and \$10 billion in lost annual production according to the W.A. Chamber of Commerce".

West Australian 22/10/90 "Attack on Miners to cost \$300 m" - "Future mineral exploration investment worth \$300 million was being threatened by State government inconsistency over environmental guidelines, W.A.'s Chamber of Mines & Energy warned yesterday".

West Australian 2/8/90 "Farm boss attacks greenies" - "W.A. Farmers Federation president, Peter Lee, launched a stinging attack on some sectors of the green movement yesterday".

"The vast bulk of urban greens are normal hard working people with a natural concern for their environment"

"Unfortunately their major source of information is the Press which is in the main largely uninformed".

NATIONAL DISASTER

People who are really concerned for Australia's economic welfare and survival should also consider:

At least \$50 billion dollars accrues every year, as unearned income or potential income to land holders, including the favoured 10% who have been able to corner 90% of the value of Australian land, the value of which is created by the Australian people.

Because of the failure of Australian governments to collect their natural incomes, an additional \$100 billion has to be collected in taxation every year.

Because of such stupid, dishonest policies, not less than 11% of the potential work force is unemployed, including about 30% of our young people and at least half of the Aboriginal race.

The socially generated revenue lost to the Nation is far in excess of the cost of artificial restrictive attempts at conservation. The greatest advantages of our proposals are full employment and the removal of pollution caused by poverty.

INTERNATIONAL MURDER

Because similar irresponsible methods of public finance apply in all countries throughout the world, including both the under-developed and the so-called civilized nations, the effects of the present pollution, mostly unrelated to the Greenhouse gasses will cause:

A child to die from a preventable disease, somewhere in the world, every few seconds, and one billion people to exist under conditions of extreme poverty.

When government provided hygienic facilities are substandard, many people living in dire poverty will be unable to escape the consequences and a high death toll from contagious diseases is inevitable.

GEORGISM AND THE GREEN MOVEMENT

The Georgist movement commenced in 1879 with the writing of Progress and Poverty by Henry George.

This 600 page book has been translated into twenty-three languages and has achieved sales believed to be second only to the Bible.

George set out to discover why material progress is always accompanied by increasing poverty.

In his researches George formulated the science of political economy, marshalling the efforts of the world's greatest philosophers including Adam Smith, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Paine, Herbert Spencer and many others.

George revealed the science of political economy to be the essence of simplicity and featured the laws governing the distribution of wealth as the key to prosperity.

The essential basis of all human rights is equality of opportunity for every person to apply their labour to the resources of planet earth and to have the right of property in the product of their labour.

To build a system which fails to incorporate a due recognition of these principles can only have adverse results.

The Georgist philosophy alone is based on these principles.

What is taught herein is only common sense which may be seen as self evident from observation.

The failure to get public acceptance is due to the enormous wealth and power of vested interests, which control governments, universities and colleges, the media and even the churches.

The silence of the custodians of education and morality is responsible for the mal-distribution of wealth, the lost hope of millions of young people of every being permitted to live normal lives and in consequence for vandalism, suicide, violent and fraudulent crime, murder and the rape of planet earth.

Georgists commend the efforts of the Greenies in drawing public attention to the dangers to planet earth and their attempts to goad governments into action, as they see the problem.

Unfortunately vital, relevant information has been withheld from them and from the people generally. It is our hope that renewed, but better directed efforts will result from reading these pages.

APPENDIX

THE OZONE LAYER

The ozone (O_3) which surrounds the earth at a height of 10 to 15km averages only about 3mm thick but is not evenly distributed and there is a hole which develops at times above the Antarctic.

It is said that there has been a destruction of between 5-10% of ozone in the stratosphere above Australia since 1960.

Ozone has the capacity to reduce the radiation of ultra violet light reaching the earth.

Scientists state that there is a measurable link between the intensity of the sun's rays, (ultra violet B), reaching the surface of the earth and the incidence of skin cancer, cataracts and damage to the body's immune system.

Chlorine gas is known to be the most destructive agent of ozone. This gas is used mainly for the purification of water and then is released to the atmosphere.

Exposure to ultra violet light has the same effect of destroying dangerous and infectious elements in water.

For this reason our weirs, dams and lagoons are kept relatively safe for human consumption.

Ultra violet treatment can also be produced artificially and is a safe substitute for the use of chlorine.

Governments are probably the greatest user of chlorine gas for water purification and therefore should be vitally interested in a safer substitute.

The writer once tried to interest the Western Australia Government in the use of ultra violet equipment but without success.

The equipment is used extensively in Europe and is beyond the experimental stage. It is used in Australia in the brewing industry and suitable plants are available for industrial use, swimming pools and air conditioning.

Nature is wonderfully in balance and destructive elements can be diverted to beneficial uses.

The problem, once again, is the poverty induced by wrong conditions of land tenure and the stupid taxation system which punishes wealth producers in proportion to their efforts.

Governments are even advocating "high density homes as the answer to water use" thereby creating additional pollution problems.

Valuable information has been summarized above from the West Australian, 30/12/91.

