

where, and when that rise will take place is now set out in a series of papers produced by the New Zealand Forest Service in August 1985.

This document, *Harvesting and Marketing Strategy for State Forest Plantations, 1985 Draft*, is of great importance since the volumes involved are very large and must all be exported in one form or another. The volume increases by 2010 to three times its present level. Data are given by forests and year and summarised for each region or marketing catchment. There is also a break down into produce types and a schedule of short-term intentions from now until the regional major expansion of wood supply. The figures run to 2010 and are to be reworked annually.

In the meantime they are up for comment by anyone interested, with the main objective of discovering just how potential customers would prefer to see the information presented.

Not covered is growth of the private sector plantation resource which, with a similar age class structure of almost the same size, must follow the same pattern of increase. An indicative volume — and it can be no more — is needed to complete the set.

NOTICE

FORESTRY SECTION — ANZAAS CONGRESS 1987

The Australia and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science is holding its 56th Congress at Massey University, Palmerston North, from 26 to 30 January, 1987. The Congress theme is "Science and a Changing Society". The Forestry section will focus on "Socio-economic Perspectives on Forestry and Agroforestry". Particular emphasis will be given to economic modelling, socio-economic impacts of large- and small-scale forestry, markets and marketing, and forest recreation. For further information regarding the Conference write to:

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both of which are to be placed within the newly established Department of Conservation.

Truth in it all or not, the deer have been and the deer have (mostly) gone, and Caughley asks: where to now? In this area he savages the rackets perpetrated with impunity by some land occupiers as the deer metamorphosed from past to perk. In particular, he agonises over the implications of the Wild Animal Control Act (1977). Although "wild animals" remain the property of the Crown until legally dead or otherwise taken, a hunter who pursues them on occupied land without explicit permission to do so must endure the pains and penalties of the Trespass Act. Thus Caughley argues that the Wild Animal Control Act gives *de facto* ownership of the animals to the occupier in a different and sinister way from that which pertains for game birds and fish. It has stripped private hunters of effective rights to hunt wild animals over much good hunting country. It effectively created the crime of poaching. It gave authority to the occupier to kill, capture or sell "rights" to others to use wild animals which he does not own. Meanwhile, the Forest Service has allowed the venison industry to chop deer populations in the State forests and unoccupied Crown lands to densities far below those which he believes could yield an optimum sustainable harvest.

He suggests various scenarios and agencies for putting things right. Of these, the common denominator is that the agency which has carried the can until now (*i.e.*, Forest Service) is demonstrably inept and inappropriate; that which hasn't recently been blooded (*i.e.*, the Wildlife service) is the best management prospect for the future. How wise the Wildlife Service platoon was to shoot itself through 'he foot back in 1956!

My summary: It's an excellent book, well worth reading and digesting carefully. Check pulse and blood pressure frequently and that your Forestry Diploma is protected from spontaneous combustion. Carefully dissect out bones from fiction and opinion. Use salt sparingly.

—C. L. BATCHELER

HARVESTING AND MARKETING STRATEGY FOR STATE FOREST PLANTATIONS, 1985 draft. New Zealand Forest Service, 1985.

It has been common knowledge for some time that, after a period of level pegging in the 1980s, State forest wood supplies will increase dramatically in the 1990s and beyond. Just how.