

AUSTRALIAN FOREST HISTORY

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...to advance historical understanding of human interactions with Australian forest and woodland environments.'

AUSTRALIA'S CHANGING FORESTS: SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AUSTRALIAN FOREST HISTORY CRESWICK, VICTORIA, 3-5 DECEMBER 1992

Planning for the second national conference is proceeding, a good number of papers have been offered, and this newsletter contains the registration form. The conference on Wednesday and Thursday, 3-4 December will have papers and participants from the wide range of interests involved and be followed by a one-day field trip on Saturday, 5 December.

Members are asked to make the conference widely known and assure anyone interested in forest history that they are welcome to attend.

Creswick is a small town in the gold fields region of Victoria with a population of 2000. It is 130 kilometres northwest of Melbourne, and 16 kilometres from Ballarat. Bowls, bushwalking, fishing, gold prospecting, golf and swimming are available activities. A 'highland gathering' will be held in nearby Daylesford on the weekend of the conference, with activities that will doubtless appeal to those of Scottish descent.

Accommodation has been reserved in the Victorian School of Forestry. Most of the rooms are single student rooms, but there are a few twin rooms. Linen and towels are provided. Bathroom and toilet facilities are shared.

For anyone who does not wish to stay at the Forestry School, Ballarat has a wide range of other motels, hotels, serviced apartments and caravan parks.

The small Creswick Motel is already booked out on 4-5 December for the Highland Gathering, so it may be advisable to make reservations in Ballarat as soon as possible.

The Organising Committee for the Conference consists of:

John Dargavel, Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, Australian National University.

Les Carron, Department of Forestry, Australian National University.

Sue Feary, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queanbeyan.

Kevin Frawley, National Capital Planning Authority, Canberra.

Jane Lennon, Historic Places Branch, Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria.

Conference Secretary: Ettie Oakman, CRES, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra 2601. Ph: 06-2492011, Fax: 06-2490757.

SANDALWOOD CUTTERS OR PULLERS S.L. Senior*

Sandalwood cutters are an almost forgotten race of bushmen who eked out an existence in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia in the last twenty years of the last century and the first half of this century. There are still sandalwood cutters today, but they are an altogether different breed of man to the old-timers.

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Sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*) is found in inland Western Australia and South Australia¹ and is still collected from the ports of Geraldton, Fremantle and Bunbury for export to south-East Asian countries and Great Britain, where it is used to make incense, joss sticks, perfumes and cosmetics. It is also processed to obtain the essential oil, the sandalwood oil used in perfumes and cosmetics.

Sandalwood was first exported from the mainland of Australia in 1846 when a consignment of 4 tonnes was sent from Western Australia². There is record of an earlier shipment in 1845, but the port is not mentioned, nor the size of the shipment³. The species *S. spicatum* (Fragrant or Swan River sandalwood) and *S. lanceolatum* (northern sandalwood) have yielded the most revenue in Australia. Between 1908 and 1930, the average annual amount exported was approximately 8000 tonnes, with the largest annual amount being 15,136 tonnes in the year 1919-20. These export figures have not been equalled since⁴.

In the early part of this century, in the 1920s, sandalwood timber was processed in Perth by the company Plaimar Ltd which had their works in West Perth on the corner of Havelock and Trude Streets. There was also a sandalwood processing plant at Mt Helena. The sandalwood logs arrived in Perth by train and were then carted to the Plaimar works in West Perth. The wood was chipped, rolled, shredded, pulverized, dried and then ground to a powder before being steamed to remove the essential oils in the steam. The resulting liquid was then distilled to remove the oil, and the end result was the perfumed sandalwood oil which was either bottled or enclosed in gelatine capsules⁵.

The timber originates from the sandalwood tree, a medium-sized tree, about three to five metres high, with black, rough bark and olive green, leathery leaves, which have a greyish look and are similar in shape to eucalyptus leaves, but without the eucalyptus scent. The sandalwood tree is a parasite. Even though it appears to be a separate tree, it utilizes the root system of a nearby tree, which it eventually kills, taking over the roots for its exclusive use.

The foliage is relished by grazing stock, and the fruit by emus, which swallow the ripe fruit whole. This serves to distribute the undamaged seeds widely by way of the emu droppings as they wander over a large area. The same fruit are also relished as a fruit for making jam or fruit pies, the red fruit having a sharp, sweet taste. It is said to be very high in vitamin C.

Sandalwood cutters require a license to cut and sell the wood, which is sold by weight. With the exception of the bark, small branches, twigs and thin roots, all of the wood of the tree is used.

Today the sandalwood cutter has a truck and a chain saw, but it was not always like that. The very earliest sandalwood cutters only had their horse and dray, a strong two-wheeled cart used first to pull the timber then to cart it to the railhead for sale. But with the advent of the motor truck, which could carry more load, these were added to the 'plant'. The horse and dray were not abandoned, but used in conjunction with the truck. It was not an unusual sight to come across a sandalwood cutter on his way to or from where the sandalwood grew, with his truck, dray and horse, and just him moving the lot slowly. He would achieve this by pulling a flat-topped trailer behind the fully-laden truck, if he was returning from pulling, with the horse standing on the trailer loosely tied to a rail across the front. Last of all, there would be the 'pulling' dray trundling along at the rear. As the drays were never meant for speed, these limited the pace to 10 to 15 kms per hour, as the roads were usually rough and unmade, so the truck seldom got out of low gear. When he stopped for the night or reached his destination, the horse would step off the trailer and be hobbled out to graze.

In the early days, once the sandalwood cutter had found his patch of timber, he would set up camp, as he could be in an area for weeks at a time. The horse would be hobbled out to graze, often a rather optimistic exercise in that normally drought-stricken land. The man would either camp in the open if it was summer time, or have a canvas tent in winter. In the areas cut by these men, often the only remaining sign of their long gone presence is the remains of their tent frame, a forked post about six feet high, and maybe the thin wooden tent pole still supported by the post of the other support, usually a mulga tree. This tent pole is seldom found supported by both supports, but left as it was when he slipped his tent off the tent pole so long ago, knowing he would never return, as he would have cut out all the commercial sized sandalwood from the area.

The method of gathering the timber was very labour intensive. The horse would be harnessed to a heavy dray which may have consisted of just an axle fastened to a sturdy frame, supported by two heavy iron-clad wheels, and with strong shafts between which the horse was harnessed between. These horses seemed to operate to shouted commands from their master and were vital to the operation.

Once the sandalwooder had picked out the tree to be cut, he would have the horse back the dray up to it. He would then attach a heavy chain from the dray to quite low down on the tree's trunk. On command the horse would pull the tree out, roots and all. The man would then trim off the spindly branches and thin roots and have the horse haul the tree to a central lace. He would keep stockpiling until either he or the horse had enough. The next job was to trim the timber. It was stripped of its dark outer bark with an adz and cut into stackable

lengths. The heap of bark produced by this operation was quite large in diameter, as the timber was dragged onto the heap by the horse, where the man stripped it. The heap of bark could be up to ten meters wide, but seldom more than a metre high. The timber was then stacked directly onto the truck if possible, to be added to day by day until there was a full load. A full load could be any size that the cutter thought he could get to the railhead. Just what the load looked like depended on the skill of the loader. Because all this was carried out a very long way from the railhead, with the roads very slow and the vehicles extremely unreliable, the trip to the railhead was only made when no more could be fitted on the truck. No weights and measures boys in those days. Often the load, seen on its way to the railhead, resembled a huge tangled heap of twisted wood like an enormous eagle's nest. Sandalwood trees are seldom straight, so do not stack neatly, and as chopping the timber into neater logs wasted quite a large amount of the valuable timber in chips from the axe cuts, only the minimum amount of cutting was done. As the sun shone on the stacked timber, you could smell the sandalwood perfume given off by the wood.

Now sandalwooders use a chain saw, and their trucks can carry many times the load of the old-timers' rickety old trucks. As well as the trucks being able to carry heavier loads, the chain saw can cut the timber into tidier logs with the minimum loss of timber, so more can be stacked in the available area on the truck. Once the modern sandalwood cutter gets out of the immediate area where he has been cutting, he has graded, then bitumen roads. No more weeks and often months spent camped out miles from anywhere with no company but the horse. This is progress. But is it really?

Often the only reminder that these men were once working in an area is the presence of the now almost indiscernible bark heaps, slowly being returned to the soil it came from by the ever-present termites. There was usually one near to where the cutter camped, and others scattered through the surrounding bush, close to where he actually pulled it. By now you can probably see why these men were more commonly called Sandalwood Pullers when they were operating in the outback in earlier times.

* S.L. Senior is currently researching and compiling the history of Sandstone, a shire in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

- 1 The Australian New Zealand Encyclopaedia.
- 2 The Australian Encyclopaedia 4th ed. vol.9, p.18. Grolier Society of Aust. Pty Ltd. Sydney 1983.
- 3 Western Australia's Centenary 1829-1929, ed. J.G. Wilson. Historic Press 1929, p.17.
- 4 The Australian Encyclopaedia 4th ed. vol.9, p.18. Grolier Society of Aust. Pty Ltd. Sydney 1983.

- 5 Frank Eastlake pers com. Mr Eastlake's father worked at the Plaimar sandalwood plant in the 1920s.

(An economic history has been published by Pamela Strathan, 1988, *The Australian Sandalwood-trade: small but significant*. Canberra: Australian National University, Working Paper in Economic History No.100.

REVIEWS

THE RISE AND DEMISE OF THE BLACK WATTLE BARK INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA *Suzette Searle. Yarralumla: CSIRO Division of Forestry 1991 Technical Paper No.1, 42pp. ISBN 0643 05231 3, ISSN 1036-7071 (soft cover)*

This excellent technical paper on 'The Rise and Demise of the Black Wattle Bark Industry in Australia' by Suzette Searle provides much food for thought in these days of environmental concern about the use of damaging chemicals in industrial processing. Her research on the Black Wattle bark industry highlights the potential of forest products as a renewable resource and a useful alternative to chemicals in the manufacture of many products.

Suzette Searle looks at the Black Wattle bark industry in Australia and points out how a federally-funded project in 1985 raised important questions as to why Australia imported wattle bark for tannin when this product once grew in abundance down the east coast of Australia. The project was one in which CSIRO scientists advised their Chinese counterparts on improving productivity and utilisation of black wattle (*A. mearnsii*) plantations for tannin in China.

This is an old story for Australia and one that should make Australians cringe. West Australian Executive Director of CALM, Syd Shea, has a favourite speech in which he exhorts Australia to plant more forests and supply the Pacific Basin with wood fibre. Western Australia with a well-established extensive blue gum planting program now aims to be more self-sufficient in wood products. However, not only does this country import wattle bark from South Africa and Brazil but also blue gum peeler logs for veneers from plantations in Chile.

In the early days of settlement in all the Australian colonies, tannin from bark was an important export product. Tannin was needed to produce the leather for harness, machinery and footwear. Early bark strippers were as destructive as the notorious cedar cutters and their enterprise stripped land as the settlers cleared farms. In Victoria sealers and whalers would call at

Portland on the South Coast and load bark onto their ships bound for Sydney. Bark cutters travelled from Tasmania to Victoria as itinerants in the trade.

Searle draws a colourful picture of these early days when Governor Macquarie encouraged John Hutchinson, a transported colonist, to experiment with the black wattle bark for tannin which became acknowledged for its high quality. The British Government even gave away 2000 ha of land near Sydney to Mr Thomas Kent so that he might sail to Australia and establish a bark extract business for export. Despite the fact that this venture failed, tanneries were soon established in New South Wales and Victoria, and by 1835 bark was shipped from Westernport, Victoria, to England.

This reviewer finds it interesting to make comparisons between the wattle bark industry and the timber industry in Australia. Both industries ran without much control for many years and exploited the land to satisfy greedy export markets and colonies desperate for cash flow. Both industries caused cries of concern from some responsible people as early as the late 1830s.

Searle comments on her good fortune in locating early files on the Victorian black wattle bark industry and shows how conservation concern was raised as early as 1838 when the superintendent of the Port Phillip district of New South Wales, William Lonsdale, rejected a suggestion by Melbourne founder, John Batman, that trees should be stripped in that area and the bark used as dead weight for ships carrying wool from Port Phillip to London. Lonsdale felt that bark stripping killed the trees and the value of the land deteriorated.

In 1878 further unease was shown when a Board of Inquiry was established in Victoria to look into the wattle bark industry and the indiscriminate cutting of native wattle caused by increased demand for export to Europe. Recommendations included plantation cultivation along roads, railways, and on specially allotted areas of poor land leased as wattle farms. Stronger controls were placed on the issuing of licences and on nominated stripping seasons.

It is more than a coincidence that the late 1870s were a time for similar inquiries and concerns in the timber industry. These concerns led to the eventual appointment of conservators for the forests in all the Australian states by 1900. One of the first of the new government officers was John Ednie Brown who worked as conservator in South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia. He was trained in Scotland as an arboriculturist and he firmly believed that plantation forestry would improve rainfall. Searle notes that it was Ednie Brown who advocated the formation of both *A. mearnsii* and *A. pycnantha* wattle plantations in South Australia as early as 1884 and that by 1886 the plantations were recorded as producing large and

remunerative growth. As Director-General of Forests in New South Wales, Brown continued his interest in research and cultivation of the black wattle.

From Searle's article, one gets the feeling that sadly none of the new forest departments had the necessary financial backing to carry out the far-seeing programs of regeneration that could have benefited the country at that time. For a short while, the wattle bark industry prospered with Australia becoming a leading exporter to Germany. But by 1905 competition from South Africa took over as the quality of the bark declined due to overcutting. Australian wattle seed could be successfully cultivated in plantations in that country due to cheaper labour. This reviewer would like to know more about the export of both wattle and eucalyptus seed from Australia to South Africa - when it took place, and who were the instigators?

The Great War brought an increase in the need for tannin production, but the local source was insufficient and tannins were imported. After the war, tariff to protect the local bark industry became a hindrance to the leather market because it increased costs. Chemicals began to displace the vegetable extracts, and expensive labour after the Second World War, as well as competition from plastics and overseas, meant that the leather industry declined.

By the 1960s Australia was concerned about future native wood supply and the country's potential for self-sufficiency. Reconstituted wood products came to the fore and this created a new demand for vegetable tannins. Ironically CSIRO research established that the black wattle tannin extract was ideal and commercially viable as a water-proof wood adhesive which is used in the plywood and particle board industries. This tannin extract is presently obtained from imported black wattle.

Searle's paper, which is well illustrated with maps, diagrams and old photographs, raises all sorts of interesting possibilities for the Australian forest industries. On reading the paper the reviewer wonders why Australia is not growing wattle bark plantations in conjunction with the blue gum programs, and why more work has not been well funded in the research field of adhesives and tannin. Australia exports kangaroo hides to Italy to make high-class leather goods and then imports these articles back as expensive luxuries. It almost seems that Australia had more initiative in the early days of colonisation before federation.

Jenny Mills

***THE SPREADING TREE, A HISTORY OF APM AND AMCOR 1844-1989.* E.K.Sinclair. Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 248 pp and appendices. Hardback \$29.95, Paperback \$19.95.**

This history is a welcome addition to the still rather limited stock of Australian Company histories. More importantly from a forest history perspective, it offers a systematic account of the origins, expansion and development of APM and Amcor from their early beginnings in Ramsden's Melbourne paper mill's (1868) and later expansion under Brookes and Currie (1882-1895) which foreshadowed the setting up of APM. Subsequent chapters chart the growth of APM, its transformation into Amcor, integration in the industry from forestry to fabricated packaging, and the internationalisation of Amcor's corporate activities.

The author, E.K.Sinclair, a journalist and eventually editor of *The Age* has produced an account that is clearly and simply stated, not only is it a 'good read' - even for someone with little direct experience of the Australian scene, but Sinclair has a good 'nose' for the special incident, the personality trait of a Managing Director etc. that offers insight into the inner workings of the Company. Only on one occasion does he really falter and this is in the excessive searching for socially respectable connections by establishing blood lines to the Ramsden families of Yorkshire. William Ramsden's endeavours in Victoria, and the establishment of the papermill on the banks of the Yarra stand on their own merits - and he needs no British apron strings to measure his place in Australian business history.

Sinclair has another qualification to write this history, for from 1966 to 1985 he served on the board of Directors of APM. This connection underpins the strengths and weaknesses of his account. At its strongest, he is able to provide a rich account, based on a survey of company records of the subtleties of boardroom manoeuvres - highlighting the important word or phrase in a resolution or minute and recreating something of the struggle of wills that this represented. Sinclair also provides a series of crisply-worded portraits of a succession of directors. This orientation is valuable given the occasions on which brothers and fathers and sons had been involved prominently in APM affairs (and the instances on which aged Directors reluctantly relinquished their place in the boardroom).

A story about E.Telford-Simpson (Chairman 1953-59) opposing the appointment of staff executives to the board (p.159) - 'What club do you belong to? You are not one of us. You have to be born to the board' is a narrow window into much wider issues of social concern to do with power and resources. Sinclair also notes that the APM had, for many years, a 'no married women' rule with retirement at 55 years. This strength is also a weakness.

The boardroom offers an elite position from which to view the company, its personnel and its operations. Sinclair overcomes this difficulty in his more rounded account of the construction of the Petrie mill (chapter 23). He also devotes attention to scientific and technological developments. These are important with respect to pulp and paper making using eucalyptus. The account of war-time research is also significant. Overall, however, in spite of these efforts at providing a 'balanced account' Sinclair is at his best with the boardroom view. So what? But this is an important so what because it exposes something of an imponderable. In essence, Sinclair's history of APM and Amcor is one of agents - of key men (and I choose the words deliberately), many larger than life who made the key decisions which made the firm what it is today. Such an approach can be informative and interesting, especially where the corners of the pages of history are folded back so that some of their human flaws and imperfections are revealed. However, from a scholarly perspective, it is important to note the arguments which give strong emphasis not to *agents* as having free choices but to the wider *structure* that constrains and shapes decisions - making them contingent. The problem is to translate the not so 'common sense' and 'apparent' from a contextual approach into a meaningful account which celebrates a company.

Somewhat unexpectedly, Sinclair also does a service to New Zealand forest history by pointing to Australia's role in the development of *Pinus radiata* pulping and to a cameo appearance of L.M.Ellis, the first Director of Forests (1920-1928) who worked as a timber procurement officer for APM until his early death in 1941. Subsequently discussion of APM's early link with New Zealand Forest Products (NZFP) and the failed Amcor-NZFP merger of the 1980s would probably cause me to write up this aspect of NZFP's history differently from the version in my *History of Forests in New Zealand*.

In summary then, a readable account which displays all the advantages and some of the disadvantages of its type.

M.M. Roche

***TIMBER AND TWO-UP: AN INFORMAL HISTORY OF MUMBALLUP AND NOGGERUP.* Karen Watkins. Glen Mervyn, 1990. Lamb Print, Perth, WA.**

This is a well researched and warm history written by a farmer's wife who wanted to do more than just record the family tree. The Upper Preston area near Donnybrook that she writes about grew some of the best jarrah in Western Australia, and its bush camps in the early 1900s were home to over a 1000 sleeper cutters. Permit areas and sawmill locations are well documented and the area, much of which is now farmland, or has returned to the forest, comes alive with her stories of pioneering enterprise and endurance. She writes of

sadness and laughter over the years, of bush dances, and of the two-up games played at Noggerup on Saturday afternoons when over 500 men might attend. I really enjoyed this book.

Jenny Mills

PIONEERS OF THE COLLIE DISTRICT 1880-1930.
N.S. Coote. Literary Mouse Press 1991.

This book by Coote, a former Collie Shire Councillor, covers the history of this coal mining and timber town in the Northern Jarrah Forest including the development of the Collie Estate, a very large tract of land owned by the Salvation Army. (Sir Paul Hasluck's father was manager at one stage and considered very strict). For me the interest in this book lies in Coote's intimate local knowledge of the various sawmilling and railway contractors operating in this region from the 1880s onward. For someone wanting to understand the interaction of these companies, I find this book a really valuable introduction.

Jenny Mills

BROADAXE BALLADS, Adamson, Margaret (ed), by Collie King (William Arthur Kernick). Hesperian Press, Carlisle, WA. 1991.

Margaret Adamson, as editor of these ballads, reveals a valuable part of West Australian timber history. The poems lay untouched in the South Western Advertiser for three-quarters of a century. As a volunteer for the J.S.Battye Library in 1987, she was asked to research some literary journalism. She discovered Collie King and thought that this was the poet's actual name until she learnt it was a popular axe. 'A Dwellingup Dryblower or Sleeper Squaring Shakespeare' is how Collie King was first introduced to his Advertiser readers in August 1912.

Kernick was born in Stawell, Victoria, in 1874, and like many t'othersiders came to the west in the early 1900s to work in the timber industry. He was very deaf and so became a gentle observer. Adamson describes him as a quiet sensitive family man. He was a battler who worked hard all his life as a jarrah-jerker and sleeper cutter. He died in April 1943.

The poet Henry Lawson was his model and Adamson has selected these ballads well. They convey the many aspects of the timber industry.

There is an easy rhythm:
'We aint agoin to waste our time
Where there isn't any wood

We're off to the place called WA
The place where the bush is good.'

This small book is beautifully illustrated by Gary Speak, a great grandson of Kernick.

Jenny Mills

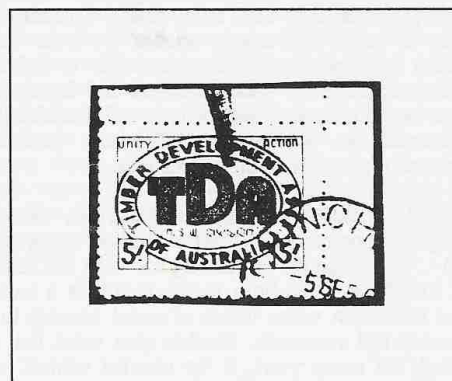
DONNELLY: MEN AND MILL. John A. Tillman, 1991. Excelsior Print, Bunbury, WA 6230.

This is a delightful book of memories and people, written by John Tillman, who worked and lived at the Donnelly Mill most of its working life. The Donnelly Mill, built by Bunnings Ltd in the late 1940s, was a show place in Western Australia. It closed in 1978. People came from all over the world to visit the very pretty south west sawmill. Tillman writes happily of life in this well-knit community. He does not spare or eulogise the bosses. He also can convey the terrible sadness of a mill or bush accident. He writes simply of the horrific bushfire at Willow Springs in January 1958 where four foresters lost their lives, and he writes of the bravery of Jim Valentine who saved his mate Kevin Barrett. There is a vitality about this book which makes good reading with the antics of Bill, the emu, a favourite chapter for this reader.

Jenny Mills

A TIMBER DEVELOPMENT STAMP

A timber development stamp. Can any reader throw light on the use of this stamp? David Ingle Smith at the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies at the Australian National University obtained it from a stamp dealer. It is not a postage or a revenue stamp, but appears to have been used on a letter.



CONFERENCES

HISTORY '92

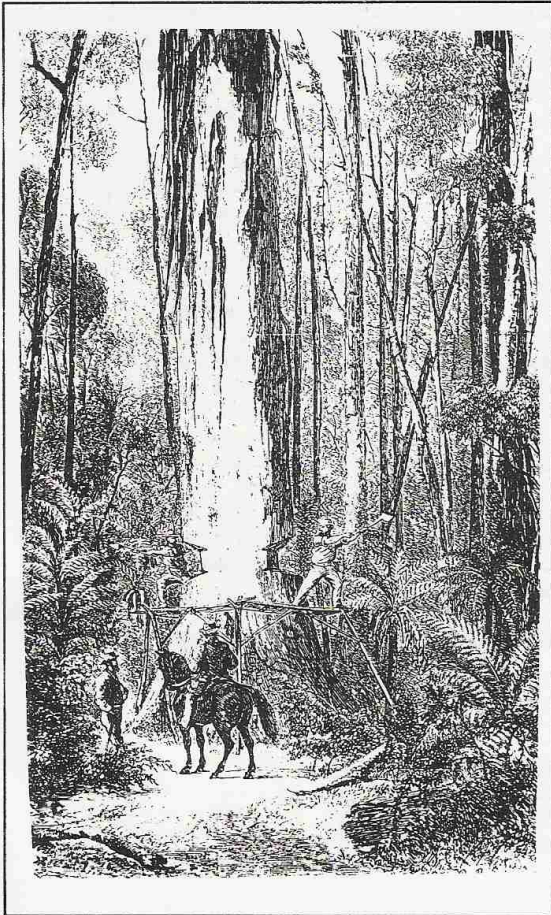
Canberra, 28 September-2 October

The Australian Historical Association Biennial Conference will have two sessions on Environmental History.

IUFRO CENTENNIAL MEETING

Berlin, 31 August-6 September

John Dargavel will attend the International Union of Forest Research Organisations Centennial Conference. The theme of the forest history section is 'Sustained yield in its historical context'.



NZ RELATED HISTORY THESES

Fergusson, Simone. Environmental philosophy, dualism and conceptualisation of sustainability: a feminist critique. MSocSci, University of Waikato.

Hamer, P. 1991 (in progress). Settler attitudes to the indigenous environment of New Zealand and Australia. MA History, Victoria University of Wellington.

Kane, S.J. Use values of the Hollyford Valley track: with specific reference to the proposed Haast-Hollyford tourist road. MA Geography, University of Otago.

Killerby, Shaun. New Zealand timber harvesting: scenic beauty analysis. MSocSci Geography, University of Waikato.

Langdon, G. 1991 (in progress). History of mountain climbing in New Zealand. PhD History, University of Canterbury.

Mann, S. A model of regeneration in remnant forests. BSc Hons, University of Otago.

Mathews, J.M. European women and landscape modification in New Zealand: a female writer's perspective. MA Geography, University of Otago.

Munro, Jo Anne. Two fires: women, restructuring and the New Zealand timber industry. MSocSci Geography, University of Waikato.

Robertson, H.L. Religious influences on attitudes to nature. MA Geography, University of Otago.

Robinson, James. Small-scale forestry and the region: a case study of the East Coast. MA Geography, University of Auckland.

Star, P.J. 1991 (in progress). T.H. Potts: The origins of conservation in New Zealand. MA History, University of Otago.

Swier, Nigel. GIS as a facility siting tool for wood processing mills. MA Geography, University of Auckland.

Wilson, G.A. The urge to clear 'the bush': a study of the nature, pace and causes of native forest clearance on farms in the Catlins district (SE South Island), New Zealand), 1861-1990. PhD Geography, University of Otago.

Contributions are needed for Newsletter No.9.
Please send news of publications, copies of books for review, articles on research projects, any other items of relevance to forest history.

AUSTRALIAN FOREST HISTORY SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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