



AUSTRALIAN Forest History SOCIETY Inc.

Newsletter no. 21

February 1999

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

STATE OF AUSTRALIA'S FORESTS

The imminent release of *Australia's State of the Forests Report* by the Bureau of Rural Sciences provides a timely marker for what we know about our present forests. The report was called for in 1992 and was compiled by the National Forest Inventory with the tortuous involvement of the forestry and conservation agencies of Commonwealth, State and Territory governments. Several members of the Society, including both your editors, were engaged to assist in minor ways.

Although aimed at a general readership, the report assembles information of use to forest historians. More importantly perhaps, by summarising what we know, its gaps cause us to reflect on our research. The *State of the Forests Report* deals with all types of Australia's forests and woodlands. In our previous newsletter we noted how much of our forest history has been concentrated on the 13 million hectares of State forests and timber reserves and how little on the 143 million of other forests and woodlands. Here we suggest adding two further matters to the research agenda.

First is the indigenous history of the forests. The *State of the Forests Report* gives this less than one-half a page. We have done somewhat better by obtaining relevant papers to our national conferences, including the one to be held in Gympie in April. Moreover, the Regional Forest Agreement process has generated a number of reports, some by members of the Society, which should add to the body of knowledge if they become more readily available. Marcia Langton's new monograph, *The Burning Question*, challenges us to think about the critical assumptions that have been made about indigenous people and how we should conduct our research.

Second is the history of stand and forest structure. The *State of the Forests Report* tabulates the areas covered by forests, but not their structure. This is of course a complex matter, needing detailed statistical analysis of assessment and inventory plot records that are neither publicly accessible, nor easily reported. Analyses tend to remain in the specialist domains of forest assessment and of 'growth and yield studies'. It remains an intriguing prospect to see how they might be linked to the social, institutional and technological histories with which we are familiar.

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Conference up-date *Australia's Ever-Changing Forests IV*

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Saturday, 17 April	Informal evening meal in Brisbane - meet 6.30 p.m. in Foyer/Bar area of Brisbane City Travelodge, Roma St
Sunday, 18 April	2.00 pm Bus departs Brisbane Transit Centre 5.00 pm Registration opens Gympie
Monday, 19 April	9.00 am Opening and Welcome
Tom Heinsohn	Perceptions of human influences on the forests of Australasia
Anitra Nelson	'One of us': Aboriginal practices in the East Gippsland forests precontact
Paul Star	Comparative attitudes to New Zealand forests in the 1870s
Brett Stubbs	Vegetation of the Big Scrub
Moray Douglas	Bush to managed forest
Peter Davies	The archaeology and history of Victorian sawmilling settlements
Peter Evans	The Great Wall of China: the effect of the Watts Catchment on Acheron Valley Sawmilling 1890-1930
Peter McFie	History of Maydena: the rise and fall of a newsprint town
4.00	Tour of Woodworks Museum
8.00	Short presentations of forest history in other countries and work in progress
Tuesday, 20 April	
Juliet Ramsay	'It soothes my soul': the challenges of assessing aesthetic values of forests
Jenny Mills	Elizabeth Blair Barker: West Australian painter in the S.W. forests
Jane Lennon	Artists of the South-east Queensland forests
10.45	Tour to Imbil forest and plantations
Evening	Optional videos, films, posters and demonstrations
Wednesday, 21 April	
Kevin Frawley	E.H.F. Swain
John Gray	Charles Weston, Walter Burley Griffin and the commencement of forestry in the ACT, 1912-1925
Mathew Higgins	Bushfire, brown barrel and bloody cold weather: Bull's Head revisited
Norman Endacott	The rise and demise of the Victorian Forests Commission
John Huth	Hoop pine nurseries
Denise Gaughwin	Plantations and managing forest history
John Dargavel	Trees age and memories change in the Avenues of Honour and Remembrance
Libby Robin	Gardens, patriotism and the defence of forests
Kenneth Jackson	Public and private ownership: some early outcomes of government forestry departments
Marie Keatley and Tim Fletcher	The use of long-term records for describing flowering behaviour: a case study in Victorian box ironbark forests
4.30	Annual General Meeting
7.00	Conference dinner
Thursday, 22 April	
Sybil Jack	Mismanagement of Royal forest in England 1500-1640
Judy Bennett	Australian timber companies in Solomon Islands, c. 1920-1960
Mike Thompson	1750 Ecosystems: what is left protected?
Judith Powell	Brooloo State Forest: a case study in the politics of logging
Dale Sanders	Tourism and recreation in the forests of Western Australia
12.00	Conference closes
1.00 pm	Tour of Fraser Island departs from Gympie
Friday, 23 April	Tour of indigenous, historic, forestry, recreation and natural heritage sites
Saturday 24 April	on Fraser Island
Sunday, 25 April	8.30 am Tour departs Eurong, 12.00 Arr Gympie, 2.00 pm Arr Brisbane Transit Centre

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News of members

We welcome *Tony Fearnside*, *Curly Humphreys* and Robert Boden to the Society. Tony and John Gray have recently completed a heritage study of two arboreta started by Charles Weston in the ACT.

Warwick Frost will be taking up a position in the Department of Management at Monash University. In 1999 he will be continuing with his projects on: The Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Victorian Gold Rushes (1851-2001); The environmental impact of the Victorian Gold Rushes; and, The clearance and settlement of Australia's high-rainfall forests, 1788-1920. All we need to do now is to recruit him as a member!

Peter Mitchell has left Macquarie University to spend a year in the Geography Department of the University of Canterbury at Christchurch in New Zealand where he intends to finish off his study of the geomorphic impact of kauri logging in Northland.

Work In Progress

Wombat Forest – Norm Houghton

I am currently completing a history in sawmilling in the Wombat Forest 1853 to date. The Wombat Forest was the cradle of Victorian sawmilling and in the period to the 1890s there was a three or four stage evolution of milling technology that led to the standardised 20th century bush mill.

I have spent 18 months visiting the 120 sites, noting the archaeological evidence and trying, not always with success, to fathom an incredible array of ground marks. There were two storey mills, platform mills, slope mills, surface mills, in-ground mills, twin pit mills, twin engine mills and double boiler mills.

Logging technology did not progress much at all, relying on animal powered jinkers and wagons. Steam winching was not used. Unusual practices were creek bed and gully roads for log extraction and some uphill logging with animal haulage.

Tramways were of massive construction, mostly broad gauge and laid to wonderfully even alignment. Topography was no barrier and there are examples of broad gauge trams running into and along narrow creeks and gullies.

Resource management was haphazard and ineffective and within four decades a forest of 250,000 ha was whittled down to 25,000 ha of bruised saplings. The history explores these policy and operational procedures and notes that it took from 1853 to 1996 to put the surviving forest on a legislated sustainable footing.

Book reviews

Geoff Park 1995. *Nga Uruora: the groves of life: ecology and history in a New Zealand landscape*. Wellington: Victoria University Press. 376 pp. ISBN 0 86473 291 0. NZ\$39.95

Reviewed by Paul Star

Until recently, conservation efforts in New Zealand focussed on mountainous areas. Although much low country was still forested at the beginning of the European period, it was viewed exclusively as land for agriculture and settlement. Geoff Park, in his twenty years as a government ecologist, gained a great awareness of the importance of lowland forest to New Zealand's biodiversity. He mentions, specifically, the habits of pigeons which used to move *between* the mountain and the lowland forests while food-gathering, showing that destruction of one ecosystem can also dramatically affect another. In fascinating asides, he also writes of how the coastal lands of western South Island supported a now 'missing fauna' of petrels and laughing owls until Polynesian rats destroyed their habitat, and how the extraordinary variety of land snails around Cook Strait provides clues to its geological history.

This is the kind of intriguing detail we might expect from a professional ecologist, displaying how land, flora and fauna are so intimately linked. What makes Park special is that he dares to go much further than this. He brings human impact into the picture, showing an awareness of *historical* change which some scientists lack, and he also hints at a spiritual dimension which many would actively dispute. Park maintains that lowland forest is crucial to the New Zealand psyche, since neither Maori nor European are mountain people by nature, and that its near-total destruction has hidden its significance.

Beyond his strictly ecological arguments, Park contends that New Zealanders will remain a spiritually divided people as long as they live on the plains without knowledge of the nature destroyed in their settlement. He maintains that the pre-European Maori, by learning to use that environment rather than destroy it, achieved a measure of harmony with the natural landscape which modern New Zealanders can learn from. Indeed, he implies that this is necessary not just to environmental but to racial harmony.

Park is an ecologist who has learnt to write as well as to see. His ideas seem more convincing because of his technique, which is to dwell in and on particular fragments of the forested plains. Some of them, like Cook's landing place on the Hauraki Plains and the

swamplands around Wellington (where Wakefield settlers first arrived) are now so altered that they can only be reconstructed from documentary evidence. He juxtaposes the pickings of his research with descriptions of what he finds there now.

In a handful of lowland forest remnants Park unearths not wilderness but a *built* landscape which, he believes, confirms long-term modification by Maori so they could reap the forest's harvest of fruit and birds. These were protected areas of deep spiritual significance, the sacred groves, *Nga Uruora*, of the title. Park's evidence of this is rather sketchy. His conclusions are also often, and unashamedly, intuitive; but no-one could fail to be stimulated by them.

Having described the historical events which led to the sparing of these remnant groves (notably for Papaitonga Reserve, near Levin) Park suggests it is their spiritual significance which has protected them. 'Each of them is an inhabited ancestral place,' he writes, 'with mana enough to have survived the ... land clearances'. He acknowledges, nevertheless, that Maori have not had time to gain 'as profound an alliance of spirit and ecology' as the Australian Aborigine.

Park is in the tradition of those ecologists who see the ethical implications of their knowledge and who work for a wider conservation. His book is particularly interesting to forest historians for its emphasis on human activity in the groves. He writes not only of the Maori relationship with these forests, but of the early settlers, of the loggers, the miners and the farmers. His description of human activity in Whanganui Inlet, including information from men who cut down its forests in the 1940s, is a model of how documentary evidence, oral history and close observation of the remaining landscape may be blended together to produce the best kind of 'environmental history'.

Nga Uruora is a well-produced volume. It includes a sequence of colour photographs by Craig Potton which often succeeds in enhancing Park's message. Unfortunately the black and white photographs interspersed with the text are so much reduced in size that they convey very little. I also found the endnotes difficult to follow, though detailed enough.

As a resident of the lower South Island, I would have appreciated some reference to the bottom half of New Zealand. This is where there was most European settlement in the nineteenth century, and Park might have written creatively, with regard to his overall thesis, on the significance of the deforestation of the Canterbury and Otago Plains *before* the arrival of the

Europeans. But *Nga Uruora* is a very good book anyway, full of insight and sense of place. This is thoughtful, deeply felt work, which even those who do not know New Zealand will enjoy and learn from.

Marcia Langton 1998. *Burning questions: emerging issues for indigenous peoples in Northern Australia*, with introductory essay by Dean Yibarbuk (H.C. 'Nugget' Coombs North Australia Lecture). Darwin: Centre for Indigenous Natural and Cultural Resource Management, Northern Territory University, p. 89. \$17.95
ISBN 1 876483 067

Reviewed by John Dargavel

Professor Langton is the foundation Director of the Centre for Indigenous Natural and Cultural Resource Management which was established two years ago as a partnership of eight institutions and organisations. It aims to be a 'national and international focus point for research which meets the needs of indigenous Australians and which facilitates career opportunities for indigenous researchers'. Although much of its attention can be expected to be directed to Northern Australia, its national brief makes us look to it for lessons elsewhere. This short and challenging monograph amply proves how this can be done to good effect for forest historians everywhere.

The theme is aptly introduced by Dean Yibarbuk with a short essay on the traditional use of fire in Central Arnhem Land. He describes how children gradually learn not only the use of fire but its social meaning and later its spiritual meaning. He gives an account of how fire drives are organised by the senior landowners. However, he notes the serious problems caused by occasional big very hot fires in large areas which are not being burnt by the detailed traditional practices.

Langton's arguments are driven by her opening sentence: 'The quest for justice for Australian indigenous people in the environmental field requires, among other things, a critical examination of historical assumptions which shape arguments about the role of Aboriginal people and their traditional environmental knowledge in the management of their cultural and physical landscapes.' She starts by refuting Tim Flannery's thesis, popularised in *The Future Eaters*, that Aboriginal people were responsible for the extinction of the mega-fauna – someone once called it 'history as barbeque'. Langton goes on to examine what she terms 'science fictions' and in particular to criticise the notion of 'wilderness' for its denial of the social construction, nature and meaning of the landscapes it seeks to preserve. She

makes a potent criticism of the tendency to see indigenous land management and rights as something which occurred only in the pre-settlement past. This is clearly illustrated with three brief case studies drawn from Aboriginal communities in Arnhem Land.

Although the monograph and its case studies come from Northern Australia, the manner in which some 'science' is seen as 'fiction' will give forest historians much to think about as they study the human interactions with other forest and woodland environments.

Publications noted

R. Galbreath 1998. *Making Science Work: DSIR for New Zealand*. Victoria University Press, Wellington.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in New Zealand was established in 1926 and was disestablished in 1992 to be replaced by Crown Research Institutes. This volume examines the origins and major research efforts of the Forest Research Institute having been established separately as a wing of the New Zealand Forest Service, this book provides a careful assessment of the work of the DSIR over 65 years.

M. McKinnon (ed) 1997. *The Historical Atlas of New Zealand*. Bateman, Auckland.

A historical atlas was first mooted as part of the centennial celebrations in 1940, but it only become a reality as part of the 1990 commemorations. The plates include a number of interest to forest historians, particularly those on the clearing of the bush, the kauri timber industry, and on national parks.

National Forest Inventory 1998. *Australia's State of the Forests Report 1998*. Canberra: Bureau of Rural Sciences. 190pp. incl. maps and statistical summaries. ISBN 0642 47508.3. \$40 from Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Shopfront, Edmund Barton Building, Barton, ACT
Tel: (02) 6272 5550

This report contains descriptions, tables and graphs arranged in eight chapters:

1. Introduction
2. A short history of the forests
3. The size, distribution and tenure of the forest estate
4. Uses and disturbances
5. Forest policy and management
6. Forest industries
7. Social dimensions of forests
8. The state of knowledge

The chapters are followed by a table of issues related

to sustainable forest management, references, summaries of key statistical data for each State and a set of fifteen maps. The high quality of the production has been recognised by the Alison Furbank award for the best publication by the Bureau for 1998.

C. Orange (ed) 1998. *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume 4 1920 to 1940*. Auckland University Press & Department of Internal Affairs.

This volume contains entries on several notable foresters: L.M. Ellis the founding Director of Forests, Arnold Hansson his Chief Inspector, and Mary Sutherland, a Bangor graduate who eventually switched to the farm forestry section of the Department of Agriculture. A number of timber industry figures and conservationists also feature.

Lindsey Poole 1998 *Trees, Timber, and Tranquility*. Wellington: C. Rex Monagetti Publishing
ISBN 0-473-04789-6

In his 90th year veteran forester Lindsey Poole has published a biographical account of his career in forestry in New Zealand. This stretches from his time as a student at the short-lived School of Forestry at Auckland University College, years with DSIR through to his time as Director-General of Forestry (1961-1971). Subsequently Poole served as chair of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council (1971-1978). Poole provides some first hand recollections of some of the personalities (and great egos) of the NZ Forest Service. He also remains a steadfast critic of the government's decision to exit from forest ownership in the mid to late 1980s. The book is splendidly illustrated by prints taken by noted forest photographer John Johns.

LRRSA publications

The following are available from the Light Railway Research Society of Australia at LRRSA Sales
PO Box 21, Surrey Hills, Vic, 3127. Inquire for postage and packing costs Tel: (03) 5944 3839
Fax: (03) 9888 5441 or see <http://www.lrrsa.org.au>

Terry and Brenda Jenkins 1998. *Firewood tramways of the Walhalla mines 1865-1915*. Yarra Junction: T. & B. Publications. 272 pp. \$29.95
ISBN 0-9593948-1-8.

This book results from 25 years research into the tramways which snaked all through the rugged hills around Walhalla in Victoria during the fifty years in which the gold mines operated. The Jenkins explored and mapped the tramways and seated the local *Chronicle* for relevant extracts. Although early photographs show a landscape denuded of trees, visitors now can see a naturally regenerated landscape

with fine stands of silvertop, *Eucalyptus seiberi*, now over 80 years of age. This book would be invaluable for any history of the forest itself.

P. Mahoney 1998. *The Era of the Bush Tramway*. Wellington: IPL Books. \$A60.

In the period from the 1850s to the 1970s, New Zealand boasted over 500 bush tramways with just about every conceivable engineering feature from spectacular inclines to massive timber bridges. This is the first comprehensive treatment of the topic in New Zealand. Mahoney was employed by the New Zealand Forest Service as a forest historian in the early 1980s. This book reflects his lengthy and enthusiastic interest in his subject.

Frank Stamford 1998. *Arsenic and molasses: a pictorial history of the Powelltown tramway and timber milling operations*. 96 pp. Hard cover \$33, Soft \$22, plus postage and packing.

This volume complements Stamford, Stuckey and Maynard's excellent history of the timber mills and tramways at Powelltown published in 1984.

Recent journals

Light Railways 144, December 1998.

The popular Puffing Billy railway has been re-opened with an extension which winds through some fine forest on its way to Gembrook, a former sawmilling centre and timber town.

An interesting paper by Colin Harvey describes the varying fortunes of constructing the Portland Tramway, also in Victoria. Started with wooden rails in 1857, it failed to be completed and in 1863 there was, according to the *Guardian*, 'literally a forest at the moment ... the timber for rails and sleepers' stacked up ready. It reminds us, yet again, of the considerable drain on the forests caused by the tramways and railways built outside the forests themselves.

Environment and History 4(3), October 1998

The latest issue to arrive from the UK has a valuable paper on 'Science and the dessicationist discourse of the 20th century' by Vasant Saberwal. It examines the European, American and Indian forest literature and emphasises the way in which the issues were often simplified for various purposes.

A welcome feature is the inclusion of five book reviews in this journal.

Environmental History 3(3), July 1998

From an Australian perspective, the reviews are the main strength of this USA-based journal. Twenty

books are reviewed in this issue, including, for example, Tom Griffiths and Libby Robin's *Ecology and Empire*. The (USA-based) Forest History Society's library provides the 'Biblioscope' section. This issue lists 146 books, articles and theses, each with a sentence describing the contents. The Society provides a valuable and free research tool which enables one to search the 23,000 Biblioscope entries through the Internet at: www.lib.duke.edu/forest/biblio.

News of Forest History 27, September 1998

This issue of the IUFRO Forest History Group's newsletter contains two articles (in German with English summaries) on 'Forest history in Germany: research work and teaching'. Perhaps the date of woodcut on the cover, showing a farmer cutting firewood, says it all to us – it is 1469!

The Electronic Journal of Australian and New Zealand History which is located at:
<http://www.jcu.edu.au/aff/history/new.htm/>

John Dargavel reviews Libby Robin, *Defending the Little Desert: the Rise of Ecological Consciousness in Australia*, and Angela Taylor, *A Forester's Log: The Story of John La Gerche and the Ballarat-Creswick State Forest 1882-1897*.

Forest and timber museums

Our impending visit to the Wood Works Museum during our conference in Gympie will remind us of the need for a survey of Australian museums which specialise in forest and timber history and also of those regional museums which have substantial collections of material relevant to us. The National Museum of Australia also has a significant interest in forest history and it will be interesting to see how this will be expressed in exhibitions and collecting policy and how it will relate to other collections.

The conference might be a good opportunity to discuss the matter. Perhaps we could learn from the Light Railways Society's experience and larger membership.

Wauchope Timbertown

Does any member know if the Timbertown museum at Wauchope in NSW still exists? We have sent them copies of our Newsletter, but they have been returned by Australia Post marked 'left address'. They had some interesting material, including an unusual horse-driven sawmill at one time.

Lusto: the Finnish forest museum

Lusto is a national forest museum and an exhibition and activity centre. Lusto and its surroundings form a

many-faceted whole, a story covering the millennia of the interaction between mankind and the forest. The basic exhibition tells of the role of the forest in the every-day life of the Finns. Numerous special exhibitions as well as the events and demonstrations open up additional viewpoints to Finland's forest culture. Lusto co-operates with other organizations in the field of forestry which also produce information about Finland's forests and the Finnish forest culture as a whole. The Finnish Forest History Society is one of these organizations.

International Union of Forestry Research Organisations (IUFRO)

IUFRO is a large international network of organisations and their scientists concerned with forests and forestry. Research laboratories, forestry departments and universities provide most of the membership. IUFRO was formed in 1892 by nine German, Austrian and Swiss forestry research institutes. Now it has members in almost every country.

IUFRO is organised into some 250 self-managing Divisions, Subject Groups and Working Parties concerned with different aspects. They hold specialist meetings in various countries. For example, several concerned with silviculture, tree-breeding and plantation nutrition have been held in Australia. The forest history meeting held in Florence last year was reported in our last Newsletter.

Every five years, IUFRO holds a World Congress in a different country. These are large events recently attended by 2000 or so participants from 90 countries. As well as plenary sessions addressed by world leaders and experts, each group meets in specialist sessions. The next Congress will be held in Malaysia in 2000. Its theme is 'Forests and Society: the Role of Research'. The Forest History Group will meet for a series of six papers which will synthesise changes to the forests and the emergence of forestry in different regions of the world.

The Subject Group (S6.07.00) Forest History is lead by Elisabeth Johann from Austria who we look forward to welcoming at our Gympie conference. The Group has Working Parties on Tropical Forest History, Social and Economic History, Ecological History and History of Hunting.

Mitchell Library's database on the Internet

PICMAN, the Mitchell Library's database of its pictures and manuscript collections, is now available on the Internet at:

<http://www.slnsw.gov.au/picman/picman.htm>.

PICMAN contains catalogue records of material in the pictures and manuscripts collections of the Mitchell Library, Dixson Library and Dixson Galleries that have been catalogued since 1992. It includes records of personal papers and private archives, paintings, drawings, photographs, objects, posters, architectural plans as well as six digitised photographic collections. PICMAN contains about 97,000 records. 2300 of these are manuscript records, 7100 are pictures records and about 88,000 are individual records for the digital images. The digitised photographic collections range from the 1870s to the 1980s. They have been drawn from six separate collections - such as the 1870s Holtermann collection of regional NSW and Sydney, the Australasian Antarctic Expedition collection of 1911-1914, the 1930-50s commercial work of the Sam Hood studio and the 1960s, '70s and '80s work of the Australian Photographic Agency (APA). Because of copyright law, some the APA images cannot be delivered over the Internet, and so must be viewed at the Library. We hope to add a further 200,000 images in the new year, when the old Government Printing Office video discs are loaded onto PICMAN. Digitised images of other parts of the collections, such as significant purchases or acquisitions, will be added from time to time.

STOP PRESS

Parks history is coming out

Special pre-publication price until 28 February

Elery Hamilton-Smith (ed). *Celebrating the Parks: Proceedings of the first Australian Parks History Symposium*. xx+260 pp. A4.

Proceedings of this conference held in May last year will be ready for delivery by late February. The pre-publication price is \$(Aus) 22.50 (plus \$8.50 secure postage and handling), providing that payment in Aust Dollars is received by 28th Feb. The post-publication price will be \$(Aus) 35.00 (plus \$8.50 secure postage and handling). Overseas orders should include \$12.00 for postage & handling. All cheques or money orders should be made payable to Rethink Consulting Pty Ltd., P.O. Box 36, Carlton South, Vic 3053
Tel: 03 9489 7785, Fax 03 9481 2439

Calendar

Australia

18-22 April 1999, Gympie, Qld
 22-25 April Tour, Fraser Island
 7-10 July 1999 Brisbane

Australia's Ever-changing Forests IV See page 2

*1999 International Symposium
 on
 Society and Resource
 Management*

Elery Hamilton-Smith
 PO Box 36, Carlton South, Vic 3053
 Tel: (03) 9489 7785
 Email: elery@alexia.net.au
<http://www.geosp.uq.edu.au/issrm99>

9-11 July 1999, Newcastle

*Land and Freedom
 Australia and New Zealand
 Law and History Society*

Nancy E. Wright
 Dept of English, Univ. of
 Newcastle Callaghan, NSW, 2308
 Fax: (02) 4921 6933
 Email: elnew@cc.newcastle.edu.au

2-5 September 1999, Melbourne

*Tales of the Century
 Oral History Association
 of Australia*

Secretary, OHAA (Vic Branch)
 PO Box 267, Foster, Victoria 3960
 Tel: (03) 9372 7182 (w)
 (03) 9438 2791 (h)

26-28 Nov. 1999, Perth

*New African perspectives:
 Africa, Australasia and the
 wider world at the end of the
 twentieth century*
 African Studies Association of
 Australasia & the Pacific

Prof. Cherry Gertzel
 School of Social Sciences and
 Asian Languages, Curtin University
 GPO Box U1987, Perth, W.A. 6845
 Email: gertzel@spectrum.curtin.edu.au
 Tel: (08) 9299 7418
<http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/ASCWA/conference99/>

International

5-8 July 1999, Oxford, England

*African environments, past
 and present*

JoAnn McGregor, St Antony's
 College, Oxford OX2 6JF, UK
 Fax +44 1865 554465
 Email: joann.mcgregor@sant.ox.ac.uk

7-12 August 2000, Kuala
 Lumpur, Malaysia

*Forests and Society: the Role
 of Research*
 XXI IUFRO World Congress

IUFRO 2000 Congress Secretariat
 Forest Research Institute, Kepong,
 52109 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
 Fax: +6 03 6365687
 Email: iufroxxi@frim.gov.my
<http://frim.gov.my/iufro/html>

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE 18 MONTH PERIOD TO 30 JUNE 2000

The Australian Forest History Society has resolved to change its subscription period from calendar years to financial years. The change will be effected by making a transitional subscription period of 18 months from 1 January 1999 to 30 June 2000. The subscription for the transitional period has been set at \$20 (overseas \$30 Australian).

Name:

Address:

.....(State)(Postcode)

Tel: Email:

Please mail cheque or money order for \$20 (Overseas \$30 in Australian currency) payable to:
 Australian Forest History Society Inc.
 20 Laidley Place, Florey, ACT 2615

