



AUSTRALIAN
Forest History
SOCIETY Inc.

Newsletter no. 22

July 1999

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

ACTIVITIES AND DIRECTIONS

Our Fourth National Conference on Australia's Forest History was held in Gympie, Queensland, in April. Twenty-five papers were presented and are currently being edited for publication. The conference proved valuable and enjoyable. It was decided to hold our next in Tasmania, possibly in 2001, and also to participate in a project on the history of the *Callitris* forests in New South Wales and Queensland.

The first AGM of the Society as an incorporated body was held during the conference. A new Committee was elected and a number of new directions planned. The Committee consists of John Banks (Treasurer), John Dargavel (President), Kevin Frawley (also Public Officer), Denise Gaughwin, Sybil Jack, Ken Jackson, Margaret Kowald, and Stephen Legg. A volunteer Secretary would be warmly welcomed!

Two Task Forces were formed. The Forest Records Task Force is to determine what steps the Society might take to address the parlous state of forest records in many States and companies. David Endacott, Denise Gaughwin, Marie Keatley, Stephen Legg, Jane Lennon (Leader), Judy Powell and Mike Thompson agreed to serve. The Museums Collections Task Force is to address the need for a list or register of forest history collections in Australian museums and other places. John Dargavel, David Endacott, Tom Heinsohn, John Kerr and Mike Thompson agreed to serve. Both groups would welcome volunteers.

The surviving early plantings and arboreta in Australia are not well recorded. John Gray with the help of other members is considering what the Society could do.

Many forest history reports have been prepared, by consultants and others, as part of the RFA process. We need to ensure that they are collected by appropriate public libraries to form a permanent public record and are covered by a bibliography. The Society will write to the Commonwealth's Minister for Forests about this.

The need to make the Society's activities more widely known is recognised. The Committee is preparing a brochure and is also investigating how best the Society can have its own web page. It would have links to other relevant sites. Volunteers to help create and maintain such a site are sought.

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News of members

We are sad to record the passing of Jim McKinty in March this year. Some of us who have worked in forestry in Victoria knew Jim there. Others of us met him for the first time at our conference in Jervis Bay in 1992, and some know him from his vivid account of the assessments he conducted in the Victorian alpine forests in the 1940s and 1950s.

We welcome John Adam, Peter Andrews, Pam Enting, Anitra Nelson, Geoff Pople, Juliet Ramsay and Sigrid Schwenk and Johnathon Wearne to the Society.

We are relieved to report that Caroline Polak Scowcroft has agreed to continue her work in editing this Newsletter in spite of moving from Horsham in Victoria to Winnipeg in Canada for the next three years. It is all possible thanks to email. We wish her a very satisfying and enjoyable time there.

Congratulations to Angela Taylor, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in Victoria and the School of Forestry at Creswick on winning a Victorian Local History Award for the La Gerche Walking Track at Creswick. An excellent interpretive brochure has been produced by the Department (03 9637 8080) in collaboration with the Creswick Landcare Centre (03 5345 2200).

Work In Progress

Some of the people at the Gympie conference gave short reports on their current work.

In Queensland, David Cameron is working on the historic heritage aspects of the comprehensive regional assessment of the Southern Brigalow biogeographic region. Margaret Kowald is now working on a project about the multiple-use management of forests for the Department of Natural Resources, and Jani Haenke reported her involvement in the protection of the environment of Stradbroke Island.

John Kerr is finishing a book on Queensland tramway systems. The book will be important in building a national perspective as it adds to the extensive work that has been done in Victoria and the book published on the Western Australian tramways, the book will be an important addition to gaining a national perspective.

In Victoria, David Endacott at Daylesford is studying the history of the water races constructed in the goldfields region.

Matthew Higgins is working both historically and practically on the use of traditional labour methods of constructing and restoring cattlemen's huts in the

Kosciusko high country. He also appears from time to time on ABC TV in Canberra in segments illustrating the history of the Brindabella Ranges in the ACT.

David Ryan reported on his interests in the influence of fire regimes on native vegetation and what can be learnt from explorers' journals and other records of the early European settlement period.

Tom Heinsohn and Libby Robin reported on the work in preparing exhibits for the opening of the National Museum of Australia.

Mark Elvin is continuing his work on the environmental history of China. Jane Carruthers has returned to the University of South Africa and will be continuing her work on national parks and national identity. We look forward to the fruits of her Australian study period comparing Indigenous and community involvement in the management of parks.

Sigrid Schwenk who attended the conference from the University of Bamberg in Germany spoke on her studies of hunting culture there and in the USA. It seems that non-Indigenous hunting culture has attracted little academic attention in Australia so far.

Questions

Kevin Frawley's paper about E.F.H. Swain's career in Queensland prompted a question for our New Zealand Members. Apparently Swain visited New Zealand about 1910 when he was a forester in New South Wales. Can anyone throw any light on this?

One of the odder queries about the cultural significance was received recently by CSIRO's Division of Forestry and Forest Products. It came from the 'Sensoria Project' in New York which is planning to see the Millennium in or out with blended scents of the world which are to waft over Times Square. Would eucalyptus oil, tea tree oil, bush fire smoke or some nice bulldust best epitomise Australia?

John Kerr asks:

I read in the *Maryborough Chronicle*, 18 June 1874, page 2, column 5, that Aborigines had just completed clearing 35 acres of scrub. The correspondent was surprised to observe that they partially severed several trees and then selected a large one to cut so that in falling it would fall the others, and added that a similar technique was used in Ceylon by the natives there. I have seen the technique described as used by white settlers in later years, usually in terms of knocking down several trees in a line. I am curious - is it as old as time, has it been attributed to Aborigines elsewhere? Any comments as to the origin of the method would be welcome.

The People's Forest Project

We congratulate Gregg Borschmann for bringing this ambitious multi-media project to fruition. Gregg has been collecting oral history interviews with people involved with Australia's forests for several years as part of the National Library's Oral History Program. An accomplished photographer, he also took photographs. He developed an attractive exhibition which opened in Canberra earlier in the year and is now on its way round Australia. This month the book was launched and radio programmes and CDs of folk music are planned.

The book

Gregg Borschmann 1999. *The People's Forest: a living history of the Australian bush*. Blackheath, NSW: The People's Forest Press. 279 pp. ISBN 0-646-36939-3. RRP \$49.95 or \$45.00 (incl. post and packing) by mail order from The People's Forest Press, PO Box 277, Blackheath, NSW 2785.

This attractively produced social history contains edited versions of 49 of the interviews Borschmann conducted with a wide range of people—loggers, environmentalists, foresters, scientists, farmers, seed collectors, botanists and others. It starts with eight short contextual essays covering aspects of forest history, philosophy, economics and the cultural and personal importance of forests to people.

A review will be available shortly on the *Electronic Journal of Australian and New Zealand History* at www.jcu.edu.au/aff/history/review (Note: this site also carries reviews of Libby Robin's *Defending the Little Desert* and Angela Taylor's *A Forester's log*).

The exhibition

The exhibition was first displayed in Old Parliament House, Canberra. So far, it has been to the National, Adelaide, Port Fairy and Illawarra Folk Festivals, and to Katoomba. Its future programme is:

24 June-24 July	Tanks Art Centre, Cairns, Qld.
6-8 Aug	Terania Creek 20th Anniversary Festival, The Channon, NSW
14-24 Aug	NORPA City Hall, Lismore.
10-19 Sept	Australian Springtime Flora Exhibition, Central Coast, NSW.
1-4 Oct	Victor Harbour Folk Festival, SA.
12 Oct-7 Nov	Mt Gambier Art Gallery
27 Dec-1 Jan, 2000	Woodford Folk Festival, Qld.
21-30 Jan, 2000	Tamworth Country Music Festival,

Book reviews

Daryl Tonkin and Carolyn Landon 1999. *Jackson's Track: Memoir of a Dreamtime Place*. Ringwood, Victoria: Viking, Penguin Books. 297 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0670883328

Reviewed by Kevin Frawley

Daryl and Harry Tonkin (the Tonkin Brothers) were timber cutters and sawmillers between Labertouche and Jindivick (north of Drouin) in west Gippsland from the 1930s. This is Daryl Tonkin's story of his life at Jackson's Track and for a short while at Toora. It is told with the assistance of Carolyn Landon, an English teacher who met Daryl through his part Aboriginal grandchildren. It is a remarkable story of one man's empathy with the Aboriginal people and the bush. It also shows the tragic destruction of both Aboriginal culture and the forest environment and the link between the two.

The story begins with the brothers working on cattle properties in the Queensland Gulf country, then riding pushbikes 1600 km to Melbourne. Heading east to look for land, they purchased land at Jackson's Track, adding to it with other purchases. Timber rather than farming becomes their future. Timber work and the bush is central to Daryl's life and the book contains many descriptions of both – how to do various tasks properly, the ingenuity of bush workers, the satisfaction of working in the forest, and its beauty and tranquillity.

The extraordinary aspect of the Tonkin's operation was the encouragement of Aboriginal workers and, on Daryl's part, a strong empathy with their culture, values and way of life. Jackson's Track was soon linked to an Aboriginal 'underground' connecting Lake Tyers settlement nearby and Dimboola in western Victoria. For the blacks, Jackson's Track was a place to escape the Welfare, work in the bush, keep their families together, hunt and fish, and maintain their dignity. Up to 150 would be there at times. Lionel Rose was born there and Pastor Doug Nicholls joined the community on Sundays. Daryl falls in love with an Aboriginal woman, Euphemia, who remains his partner for life and they have nine children. This relationship causes considerable friction in his family.

From the 1950s the outside world closes in on Daryl Tonkin's paradise. The surrounding forest disappears as farms are taken up and the land is fenced. Aboriginal people can no longer take their bush routes, but must follow roads. They become more visible to the 'bible bashers', the Welfare, booze runners and a Drouin policeman whose bashing earn

him the name of 'Up-the-Lane Jack'. Finally, the Aboriginal problem is 'solved' when prominent Aboriginal families give in under the combined pressure of the bible bashers and the authorities. Bulldozers come and destroy the camp and the people are taken to town.

Daryl sells part of his land to a Melbourne businessman and is astonished when the bulldozers move in, clearing everything and destroying the creek. This leaves Daryl as perplexed as he is about the failure of the bible bashing do-gooders to understand the non-materialistic and spiritual aspects of Aboriginal culture. He is left in the 'middle of a place destroyed, in the middle of nothing'.

At eighty years old, Daryl Tonkin reflects on Jackson's Track at the end of the book:

Jackson's Track for me and the blackfellas is now a dreamtime place. It was a place that was a paradise. It will never belong to anyone else for there was never so much love for the place as when the blackfellas were here. They are still here. I can sense them.

Publications noted

Drew Hutton and Libby Connors 1999. *A history of the Australian environment movement*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 324. ISBN 0521 45686 X paperback \$29.95. also available in hardback ISBN 0521 45076 4.

The first three chapters cover the history of conservation and environmental protection from the 1860s to the 1970s. The next two chapters deal with the 'Campaigning movement' of the 1970s and early 1980s. They include descriptions of the early forest campaigns at Terania Creek, northern NSW and south-west Tasmania. The following three chapters deal with the 'Professional movement' of the 1980s and early 1990s. One of these chapters, 'Fighting for Wilderness', describes several of the forest conflicts. The final chapter looks at the 1990s and the current processes of government including the ESD process and the national forest policy.

David Jones 1998. The origins of the SA Woods & Forest Department: the Forest Board 1875-1878. *Journal of Historical Society of South Australia*. No. 26: 39-54.

Dale Sanders 1998. *Mill settlements in the Dwellingup region*. pp. 32. Published by the author, c/o School of Social Sciences, Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA 6150.

Recent journals

Light Railways 146, April 1999 and 147, June 1999.

The most recent issues have several items of particular interest to forest historians. In the April issue, an article on the railways to Forster's (NSW) Butter Factory brings out the use of sawmill off-cuts and sawdust as fuel for the factory. Service clubs at Alexandra (Victoria) have built two timber workers' huts, typical of the 1920s, as an adjunct to the timber and tramway museum there.

The June issue has a detailed article by Peter Ralph on the tramway system for the New Federal Mill in the Upper Yarra State Forest. Another article is by Adrian Gunzburg on the woodlines at Kalgoorlie. It was prompted by Bill Bunbury's *Timber for gold: life on the goldfields woodlines* (see Newsletter 18). It also carries reviews and notices of timber tramways and railways in New Zealand and British Columbia.

Environment and History 5(1), February 1999

The most recent issue to arrive is devoted to water-related matters. A paper on policies to counter erosion in the mountains of Lesotho in the 1940s and 1950s discusses grazing pressure. However, political wrangling between Governments was seen to be the major influence on policy—sound familiar?

We learn that *Environment and History* is planning to move from 3 to 4 issues a year.

Environmental History 4(1), January 1999

This issue carries an important article, 'Conservation, subsistence and class at the birth of the Superior National Forest', by Benjamin Johnson. It brings out the way in which the creation of a national park and its marketing by local merchants as an 'untouched wilderness' ended the use of the forest by a poor immigrant community. As usual, this journal carries extensive book reviews and the (US) Forest History Society's current awareness 'Biblioscope'.

Errata

Linden Gillbank has kindly provided some corrections to the caption of the 1947 Wallaby Creek photo which appeared in Newsletter 16 (August 1997) and also on the cover of 'Australia's Ever-Changing Forests III'. The names should have been spelt: Iona MacLennan who became Mrs Christianson, and Jean Mathieson who became Dr Mayo. It has been pointed out that the citation of women's married names is inappropriate now, although it was probably not in 1947.

Super feet, Hoppus super feet, board feet, loads and cubic metres

Few Australians under about 35 have any real feeling for the size of the old imperial measures. Some of the measures used in the timber industry for logs and sawn timber are even less known and conversion factors for them can be hard to locate. Moreover, they can be confusing because different measures are used for different products and in different places. Here are some explanations of the imperial units and conversion factors. We will run a similar section on the intricacies of pulpwood and woodchip measurements in a later issue.

Measuring sawlogs

Logs are measured for their length and circumference, or 'girth', at their mid-point. Prior to metrication, the volume of the log was calculated on 'quarter-girth' principle which takes the volume to be one-quarter of the girth which is then squared and multiplied by the length of the log. This underestimates the true volume of the log but saves having to use that pesky π . Sanctioned by long use in Britain, it was rationalised as an allowance for waste in conversion and the result was said to be a 'merchantable' volume. The quarter-girth system is referred to as 'Hoppus' measurement after Hoppus who drew up tables for its use.

To recall forgotten schooldays, the difference is due to the ways the cross-sectional areas are estimated:

where r = radius and l = length,

$$\text{True volume } V_t = \pi r^2 l$$

$$\text{Quarter-girth volume } V_q = ((2\pi r)/4)^2 l = (\pi^2 r^2/4) l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus } V_t &= V_q (V_t/V_q) = V_q (4/\pi) \\ &= V_q (4/3.1416) \\ &= 1.273 V_q \end{aligned}$$

i.e. the true volume is 27.3% greater than the quarter-girth or hoppus volume.

Super feet Hoppus

One super foot of sawn timber is a piece, one foot long, one foot wide and one foot thick. The volume of logs standing in a forest or felled was calculated in super feet hoppus measure. However, it should be noted that the 'Hoppus' was very commonly *not* explicitly stated in forest assessment reports.

Loads

In Western Australia, the volume of logs was calculated true measure and expressed in units of 'loads' of 50 cubic feet.

Super feet true measure

The volume of sawn timber produced by a sawmill was calculated in super feet true measure. It should be noted that the recovery figures for sawmills can be quite misleading if the input of logs in hoppus measure is compared to the output of sawn timber in true measure.

Board feet

The term 'board foot' is used in the USA and Canada for a piece of wood of the same size as a super foot. For sawn timber they are identical measures, For logs, however, there are a number of regional 'rules' for measuring logs which differ significantly from the quarter-girth system. Cunning US log buyers have been known to use one measure for the small logs and another for the large ones to their considerable advantage.

Feet

Timber merchants' stock books may refer just to 'feet'. In the case of mouldings and similar products, these are taken to be lineal feet.

Conversions to metric

All metric units are in true measure.

Logs

100 super feet Hoppus	=	0.301 cubic metres
1 load true measure	=	1.419 cubic metres

Sawn timber

100 super feet true	=	0.236 cubic metres
1 load true measure	=	1.419 cubic metres

Beware!

Reports of the quantities of logs standing in a forest need to be interpreted in light of how they were assessed and measured. Standards and methods varied over time and place particularly in relation to the type and size of trees included or excluded from enumeration. The measurement of felled logs for sale made various measured or estimated allowances for defects.

Delightful vagaries

When the metric system was introduced into Australia some of the sawmillers attempted to have a 'Hoppus cubic metre' declared!

Judy Bennett in her research on the forest history of the Solomon's met a logger who had pioneered logging on Santa Isabel who used the term 'Hoppus tons' to describe the quantity of logs there! No conversion factor is known to science.

Shipwright's Point School of Wooden Boatbuilding

The Shipwright's Point School of Wooden Boatbuilding was founded in 1992 and operates on the banks of the Huon River, south of Hobart. It aims to preserve the traditional boatbuilding knowledge and skills of the Huon region and teach them to students. So far it has taught 360 students and now offers a nationally-registered two-year diploma course. Some of the first students are now teaching there and in Western Australia's TAFE system. Their wooden boats sell readily in Australia, Europe and Asia.



The School's educational philosophy emphasises ecological sustainability and the use of Tasmania's unique boatbuilding timbers such as Huon, celery-top and King Billy pines as well as blue gum and swamp gum (as *Eucalyptus regnans* is called in Tasmania).

The School is at an interesting and difficult intersection of several histories. The 'deep history' of the ecology of Huon pine and other slow-growing species, the early white settlement history of building fine whaling boats, the forestry history of large-scale transformation of the forests by clear-felling and the more recent history of banning any felling in conservation reserves. John Young, Co-Director of the School, writes that the future of traditional wooden boatbuilding is 'bleak' because its need for the scarce resources of these unique species 'cut across the agendas of both those logging companies which want to convert mixed forests into eucalypt pulpwood and those conservationists who want to leave old-growth forests entirely alone ...'

More can be found out about the School at: www.ozemail.com.au/~shipschool/home Perhaps we will be able to learn more of the historical intersections at the next conference in Tasmania.

Threats of tree extinctions

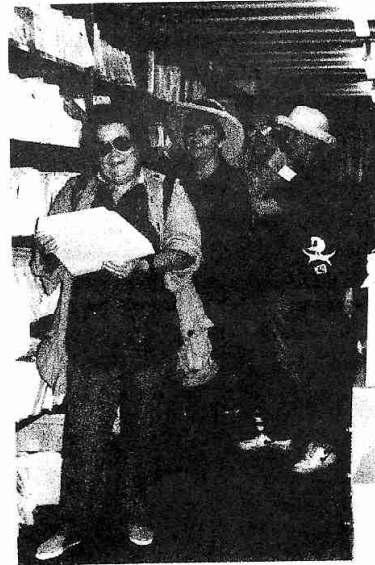
The World Conservation Monitoring Centre reported that more than 8,750 of the 80,000 to 100,000 tree species known to science are threatened with extinction. 140 Australian trees are on the threatened list, including more than 50 acacias, 50 eucalypts and some macadamias. Clearing for agriculture, either now or in the past comprises the major threat.

A.F.H.S. Conference, Gympie, April 1999



Marie Wilkinson and Shirley Foley, two of the Badtjala traditional owners who led part of the study tour of Fraser Island.

Photo: Jani Haenke



Sybil Jack, Judy Bennett, John Dargavel and Denise Gaughwin inspect the storage of historical records at the Imbil Forestry Office.

Photo: Margaret Brennan

A.F.H.S. Conference, Gympie, April 1999

by

Mark Allen

Sunday arvo., cars and bus
Head for Gympie – all of us.
At registration meet, say “Hi”,
Get bunch of things from DPI.
Check the layout, have a beer,
Rooms are great and not too dear.

Monday morning, formal meeting
Starts with Gubbi Gubbi greeting,
Then Tom, New Ireland, note the
 cuscus;

Anitra – blacks, whites, trees “It’s
 one of us!”
Next New Zealand – forest or farm;
Well conservation does no harm.
To New South Wales, and here Brett
 Stubbs

Tells us about remaining scrubs.
Westralia’s karris are a tourist notion,
Or is it the surf of the Indian Ocean?

Peter’s slides were great to see;
Here’s forest archaeology!
At Henry’s sawmill relics were found
Above and also below the ground.

Ex-schoolie Elaine, clear and
 thorough,
Told history of mill at Maryborough.
Maydena, Tasmania, was Peter’s story –
The company town’s remembered glory.

Then Bushie Vince at woodworks places
With constant wit went through his
 paces,
Demonstrating goods and bads
In using axe and saw and adze.

A dozen speeches after meal
Proved works in progress quite a deal.

Next day and:

Hoop pine nurseries – once were many,
Tubes improve: now best of any!
Denise is worried – please take care,
Leave Tassie’s arboreta there.
Once Brooloo Forest’s pine was tops
But pollies influenced the ops.

Soon all were urged to quickly rally
For train trip up the Mary Valley
Told forest history of Imbil
Records no longer “hunt the thimble”.
Here Empire delegates planted trees,
Now snapshot opportunities.
Big family sawmill, run by Hynes,
Cuts huge quantities of pines.
Camp remains, throughout the region –
Stirlings, Balts, the “Foreign Legion”,
To many memories conducive
Though some locations still elusive!
To super lookout we went too
For panoramic overview.
Then briefly check the toehold trees,
To Gubbi Gubbi they’re a breeze.
Lastly Imbil, upriver hub,
Especially the Railway pub.

After tea we have a look
At bird and bird in book and book.

“Lives” by Matthew, Kevin, John
Led Wednesday morning’s session on.
Forester Swain, arrogant aloof,
But sure poetic – lots of proof.
Weston planted ACT
Lots of trees still there to see.
Then fascinating presentations
Of Doug Maxwell and relations.

Does the public love the trees?
What are the real things that please?
Juliet and Jane these questions share,
With review through art or
 questionnaire.

But who should own a country’s trees?
Public? Private? – hard to please.
Economists say one thing today,
The next wish NITA’d go away!

Moray Douglas tells us clear
Of his East Gippsland forests dear.
A true example of foresters’ skills,
Fine regrowth now enclothes the hills.
Victorian forestry once was beaut –
Dedication, skills, camaraderie to boot;
The situation now is not so hot,
According to Norm Endacott.

Next Stephen spoke; I began to wonder
If he was going to steal my thunder.
Postmodernist perceptions – a different
 creed;

Oodles of references for us to read!
I tried so hard to understand,
But honestly must show my hand,
At least one point I really missed
Was the “doctrinaire degenerative
 relativist”.

To flowering data – some records stay
On forms 336 and ditto A;
Useful info, for a host of reasons
We like to know those flowering
 seasons.

AGM – “short, snappy, fun-filled”
Didn’t really run as billed;
Though conference dinner, it was great,
With songs and dances as we ate.

Last day and:

Royal forest administration,
Message here for another nation?
Good supervision’s what they lack,
Are themes we hear from Sybil Jack.

Solomon Islands’ timber goes
To Aussies, though management and
 export woes.

Independence later on
Sees orders from Malaysia and Taiwan.

Mike Thompson takes on mammoth
 tasks –
“What of natural heritage?” he asks.
Well, that’s difficult to say,
For every tree must have its day.

Finally:

Though planted once to honour dead,
Now trees are “heritage” instead;
And schoolyard plantings – though
 many a failure,
Nevertheless done for Australia.

It just remains for me to say:
“A well-run conference, every day.”
To John, John, Peter, Margaret, Jane
“Thanks, I’m sure we’ll come again.”

Calendar

Australia

Baron von Mueller and the Remarkable 19th Century Germans. A very elegant exhibition has been curated in the State Library of Victoria. The Germans certainly made an enormous contribution to the start of forestry in Australia, as they did to exploration and to science. The exhibition gained much from the Ferdinand von Mueller Correspondence Project, based at the Herbarium Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne.

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

29 September-1 October 1999,
La Bresse (Voges), France

*Colloque international
La sapinière: du mythe de
ligne bleue aux enjeux actuals,
des enjeux contradictoires
mais complémentaires*

Groupe d'histoire des forêts françaises
in association with the IUFRO Forest
History Group and other organisations.

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>

APPLICATION/RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR TO 30 JUNE 2000

The Australian Forest History Society changed its subscription period from calendar years to financial years. The change was effected by making a transitional subscription period of 18 months from 1 January 1999 to 30 June 2000. Members who were financial in the period 1 January 1999 to 30 June 1999 will remain financial until 30 June 2000.

The subscription for the year to 30 June 2000 has been set at \$25 (overseas \$30 Australian) with a discounted rate for students of \$15.

Name:

Address:

.....(State)(Postcode)

Tel: Fax: Email:

Please mail cheque or money order for \$25 or \$15 for students (Overseas \$30 in Australian currency) payable to:

Australian Forest History Society Inc.

20 Laidley Place, Florey, ACT 2615

