

AUSTRALIAN

Forest History

SOCIETY Inc.

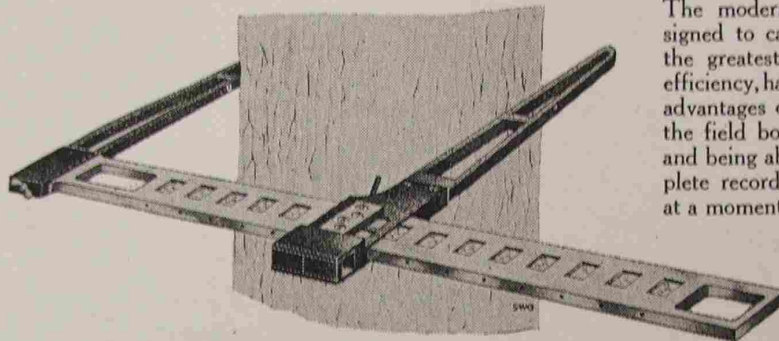
Newsletter No. 44

August 2006

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

The Lane Poole Automatic Recording Caliper

Patent No. 440,720



The modern instrument designed to caliper woods, with the greatest speed, ease and efficiency, having the additional advantages of doing away with the field book, booking clerk, and being able to give a complete record of all work done at a moments notice.

Built of a special alloy for lightness and durability, it can be used in damp or wet conditions where the ordinary method is not practicable.

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The efficient use of this caliper requires no previous experience.

For further particulars send to

R. J. HINSON, *Instrument Manufacturer*

11 Barratt Avenue, Wood Green, London, N.22

STOP PRESS: New site www.foresthistory.org.au

INSERTS: * CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

*** AGM 28 NOVEMBER 2006**

CONTACT

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HAS ANYONE SEEN 'THE LANE POOLE AUTOMATIC RECORDING CALIPER'?

Andrew Wilson found the advertisement shown on our front cover in the *Empire Forestry Journal* 15(1), 1936. Surely there must be one of these calipers hidden in the back of some forestry office cupboard? We would love to hear from anybody who knows of one. What a story it might tell! What else is hidden there? There is a whole history in the way trees were measured and all the equipment used. In this day of satellites and office surveys, it would be good to have some evidence of the days when foresters measured trees themselves in the bush.

Contact: Andrew.Wilson@forestrytas.com.au
Phone (03) 6233 8160

NEW SOCIETY WEBSITE:

www.foresthstory.org.au

After being hosted by the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies at the Australian National University for several years, the Australian Forest History Society now has its own independent website. We have made increasing use of the web over the past couple of years to disseminate various publications, including our newsletters and the first two editions of our new 'occasional publication' series.

This trend will continue as we electronically archive past newsletters (a work-in-progress), and e-publish some of the output of our 2007 conference. To facilitate these things, to aid the promotion of the forthcoming conference, and generally to enhance the web-presence of the society, the move was made in June to the new site.

To start, we have just transferred the existing material from the CRES site to the new one with minimal change, although a page exclusively for the conference has been added. From this simple beginning, the site will evolve to suit the future needs of the Society.

We are most grateful to CRES for its support in getting the Society to this stage. The encouragement of Libby Robin and the work of the former Publications Officer at CRES, McComas Taylor is particularly appreciated.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Timber workers

I am a PhD student in the Centre for Resource and Environment Studies, ANU. My research compares histories of timber workers in British Columbia, Canada; Washington State, USA, and Tasmania, Australia, between 1945 and 2005. I am particularly interested in loggers' experiences of a changing timber industry, of political conflicts over forests, and their personal experiences working in the forests. I hope these stories, as collected through interviews, oral his-

tories, and other sources, can provide an alternative, intimate and authoritative view of these regions' forests and communities. If you have a particular interest in this project, or can suggest contacts or sources, please contact me via the details below:

Tessa Mahony,

Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies
Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200.
Email: mahony@cres.anu.edu.au Ph: 02 6125 1651

Arboreta and species trials

Max Bourke is a PhD student working in environmental history at CRES (ANU) on a study of plant introduction and management in the twentieth century. Part of this study concerns the role that scientific introductions and the establishment of arboreta / provenance trials in forestry played in choosing species and commercial varieties for economic use in Australia. He would be very pleased to hear from anyone with sources on the science, design and role of forestry arboreta (public and private) in any part of Australia or New Zealand. He can be contacted at: mbourke@ruralfunds.com.au

THE AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY GOES FREE ON-LINE!

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/>

All 16 volumes of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* have been put on-line and are freely available to everyone! Here are the scholarly biographies of 10,000 Australians who died before 1980. It is particularly useful that you can search for them by name, gender, religious influences, cultural heritage, occupation, place of birth or place of death. Date ranges can be set if you wish. It has all been done brilliantly so that it is quick and easy to use.

I easily spent a happy afternoon browsing through the *Dictionary* with the search facility. I found 28 sawmillers, 27 foresters and 74 conservationists—some of whom are also foresters. I only found one environmentalist, which at first seemed surprising until I realised that only people who died before 1980 are included and the term 'environmentalist' only started to be commonly used after the mid-1970s. There are 174 timber merchants in the *Dictionary*, some of whom are also sawmillers and one—Romeo Lahey (1887-1968)—who is also a conservationist and national parks advocate.

John Dargavel

IF ONLY ...

As John Dark noted in a recent Newsletter, there is some interesting history in the forestry films made by Charles Chauvel in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1926 Russell Grimwade tried to have him make a film based on the timber industry. Chauvel suggested that 'the scenario should be written by the best man, e.g. C.J. Dennis'.



TRANS-TASMAN FOREST HISTORY HISTORY, CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT

7th Australian Forest History Society Conference

29 January to 2 February 2007

Christchurch, New Zealand

West Coast Study Tour 3 to 5 February 2007

INVITATION

We invite you to Trans-Tasman Forest History, the seventh conference of the Australian Forest History Society and the first to take place in New Zealand. The AFHS conference will be based at University Hall, a residential college of the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, with other facilities provided by the University's School of Forestry. The Hall has a conference room, accommodation in single rooms, and provision for meals. For those preferring to make their own arrangements, a list of nearby motels is available.

Christchurch is the largest city in the South Island of New Zealand. As one of the least forested parts of New Zealand at the time of European settlement, Canterbury Province became an early centre both for indigenous conservation and for exotic afforestation. The conference includes a short field trip to nearby Riccarton Bush, the best local remnant of lowland forest, and a part-day trip by coach exploring the landscape, history and environment of Banks Peninsula.

In line with previous conferences, the New Zealand conference welcomes papers and presentations on every aspect of Australian forest history, and will have a strong attendance from Australia. As the first Society conference in New Zealand, however, there will also be a major contribution from New Zealanders, with greater than usual emphasis on New Zealand environmental and forest history.

The conference has been described as a Trans-Tasman Forest History Conference to encourage participants to consider links and comparisons between New Zealand and Australia's environmental experience. The subtitle, History, Culture and Management, is indicative of the range of themes to be considered. One session will relate to the eightieth anniversary of the New Zealand Institute of Forestry, while another will look at indigenous people and the forest. Many papers will look beyond New Zealand to Australia and elsewhere, and some papers will look beyond forests to other environmental histories. *Historical outlooks on both indigenous and exotic forestry and forests, as well as some papers on other environments, are welcome and will be included.*

For New Zealanders interested in their past and present forests, this is a unique opportunity to assess their country's experience and to place it in an international context. Those from beyond the Tasman, however far, are also encouraged to attend and share their knowledge and perspectives.

The conference runs from the evening of Monday 29 January and ends on Friday 2 February 2007. It will include two and a half days of papers, the field trips, a barbecue and a conference dinner.

A volume of selected conference papers will be assembled and published after the conference and distributed to delegates as part of their registration entitlement. Other papers will be available on the Internet and/or CD.

An optional study tour by coach to the West Coast will follow immediately after the conference, from 3 to 5 February. The forestry school and university geography department, the Department of Conservation and professional foresters are participating. It will include visits both to the remarkable native beech and mixed podocarp forests of the Southern Alps and West Coast and to a long-established exotic forest at Hanmer Springs.

Australian Forest History Society conferences aim to be inclusive and sociable. They attract people from many different disciplines, occupations and walks of life. They provide a venue for the exchange of knowledge and outlook between foresters, activists, local people, and historians, geographers, biologists and other academics. Everyone is welcome.

The Australian Forest History Society was formed in 1988 and has members in Australia, New Zealand and other countries. The aim of the Society is to advance historical understanding of human interactions with the environment. While the Society's main emphasis has been on Australian forest and woodland environments, previous conferences have also included contributions on forest environments in NZ, Asia and the Pacific, and on ecosystems other than forests. The Society does not provide a forum for advocacy of environmental or forest policy, but welcomes different perspectives. The Society operates without sponsorship. New members



are welcome, but *membership is not a condition for conference attendance.*

For more information on the AFHS and the latest information on the conference, see:

<http://www.foresthistory.org.au>

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

N.B. Some details may change

CONFERENCE

Monday 29 January 2007: Registration at University Hall, Maidstone Road, Ilam, from 4 pm; barbecue and welcome in the evening

Tuesday 30 January: Papers until mid-afternoon; short trip to Riccarton Bush

Wednesday 31 January: Papers all day; conference dinner in the evening at University Staff Club

Thursday 1 February: Papers until mid-morning; part day trip to Banks Peninsula

Friday 2 February: Papers all day; end of conference

WEST COAST TOUR

Tour Leader: Eric Pawson
eric.pawson@canterbury.ac.nz

Saturday 3 February: Start of post-conference study tour: Christchurch via Hanmer Springs and Lewis Pass to Westport

Sunday 4 February: Westport via Greymouth to Hokitika

Monday 5 February: Hokitika via Arthur's Pass to Christchurch; end of study tour

ACCOMMODATION AND TRAVEL

It is anticipated that most delegates will choose the excellent single room accommodation available at University Hall at NZ\$62 per night. This includes breakfast. Conference events will be at University Hall and nearby at the School of Forestry. For those preferring to make their own arrangements, motels close to the university charge from about NZ\$80 single, NZ\$100 twin share, and NZ\$140 double. A list is available on request.

There are direct flight links to Christchurch from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin, and elsewhere. It is a simple ten minute bus or taxi journey from Christchurch airport to the University of Canterbury and University Hall.

ENTITLEMENTS

Full registration (Early Bird NZ\$390 to 15 November 2006, thereafter NZ\$490):

- Attend all conference sessions
- Welcome reception and barbecue on Monday night

- Conference dinner on Wednesday night; lunch each day
- Morning and afternoon refreshments
- Day trip to Banks Peninsula
- Program, abstracts booklet and name badge
- Selected published papers from conference

Accompanying guests (NZ\$150):

- Welcome reception and barbecue
- Conference dinner
- Day trip to Banks Peninsula
- Name badge

Day registration (NZ\$75):

- Conference sessions that day
- Lunch and refreshments that day
- Program, abstracts booklet, badge

Student (NZ\$150):

- All conference sessions
- Welcome reception and barbecue
- Lunches and refreshments
- Program, abstracts booklet, badge

West Coast study tour (NZ\$400):

Please note that the tour is dependent on 15 people registering for it.

- Attend all site visits and discussions with local experts
- Transport by coach, Christchurch and the West Coast and back
- Two nights (twin share basis) hotel accommodation (single supplement an additional NZ\$120)
- Breakfasts, refreshments and lunches for three days
- Dinners not included

REGISTRATION AND PAPERS

Please return the registration form and payment to the New Zealand School of Forestry (details on form).

Please email or post abstracts of papers (due by 30 September 2006), and direct any programme or general enquiries, to Paul Star.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Paul Star, Department of History, University of Otago,
PO Box 56, Dunedin, NZ
Tel: (64) (3) 478 0315
Email: starmulq@es.co.nz

Judy Bennett, Department of History, University of Otago.

Ron O'Reilly, School of Forestry, University of Canterbury.

Eric Pawson, Department of Geography, University of Canterbury.

Mike Roche, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University.

Brett Stubbs, School of Environmental Science and Management, Southern Cross University.

BOOK REVIEWS

Dan Lunney (ed). *Conservation of Australia's forest fauna* (2nd. Edition). Royal Zoological society of NSW, Mosman, Sydney. ISBN 0 9586085 8 X \$75

In my early teens (early 1960s) travelling to and from my uncle's sugar cane farm in Queensland we would pass by patches of forest, grassy partly cleared hillsides and a ribbon of rainforest type vegetation along the Kolan River. There was a lot of wildlife, but we never saw any koalas. One day I asked my uncle had he ever seen a koala. He described seeing one, at night, crossing the dirt road where it went through a patch of gum trees. He had been surprised to see it on the ground. He told me in a matter of fact bushman's way that all the koalas had been shot. Like many other Queenslanders, we went to see koalas at the Lone Pine Sanctuary in Brisbane. Perhaps it didn't matter that there didn't seem to be any out in the bush as we could see them in the 'sanctuary'. This compartmentalised view of the landscape, mostly for production, with curiosities in zoos, came back to me in reading Lunney's stimulating opening chapter to this excellent volume. Only the scale had changed in Lunney's discussion of the need to conserve forest fauna across the (cultural) landscape rather than seeing a dichotomy of production landscapes and nature reserves (large zoos). This opening chapter is an expansive look at the question of conserving forest fauna across the Australian landscape and through the policy maze. It provides a very good introduction to the diverse range of material in the more than 1000 pages that follow and notes the importance of historical understanding.

This 2nd edition of the *Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna* follows a first edition in 1991 (that looks puny by comparison). It is a showcase of work in Australian conservation biology that sits very nicely beside David Lindenmayer and Mark Burgman's *Practical Conservation Biology* (2005). Both are testimony to the huge advances in the field of conservation biology and the dedication of those involved. The first edition of the *Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna* just predated the *National Forest Policy Statement* (NFPS) for Australia, out of which grew the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) and Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) processes. This 2nd edition provides the opportunity to consider the outcomes of the public policy initiatives in terms of forest fauna. Lunney's conclusion is that the NFPS provided little guidance on conserving forest fauna and clear outcomes are missing from the RFA process.

There are 62 contributions to this volume. The first 17 papers (330 pp.) are grouped as *Identifying the Issues*; the next 13 papers (259 pp.) as *Looking across the Landscape*; the third group of 14 papers (182 pp.) are *Single Species Studies*; and the final 18 papers (296 pp.) cover *Managing*

Forest Fauna. Broadly then, this book is at two scales. It contains material that sweeps across the landscape, especially with regard to public policy and ecological concepts. At the other scale are studies of particular species, forest faunal communities and places or regions. A couple of other aspects are noteworthy: the historical perspectives in the book (including references to the *historical ecology* of Oliver Rackham (see Lunney's introductory chapter)); the inclusion of personal experience including two chapters on wildlife management in NSW state forests (Curtin and Shields); and in many of the chapters, the inclusion of the personal and professional perspectives of the authors, as well as photographs, not only of the fauna but of authors and their colleagues in the field.

It is not possible or necessary to review all the contributions to this volume. The first set of papers (*Identifying the Issues*) has a geographical coverage from Papua New Guinea to Western Australia with just under half referring to NSW. Included in this section is an historical study of the portrayal of wildlife in the popular press in Victoria; an exploration of the conceptualisation of the Australian bat fauna related to wider societal views of nature and natural resources; the RFA process and forestry reform; the southeast forests of NSW (Eden woodchipping and charcoal production); two papers on invertebrates; and biodiversity conservation on private forest lands.

The second section (*Looking across the Landscape*) contains a diversity of papers that consider the faunal communities of forests in particular regions (north Queensland, Mt Lofty region (South Australia), south-west Western Australia); the territorial requirements for some animal groups; more universal considerations (nutrition, genetic analyses, conservation beyond the parks; and a paper that considers the impact of current forestry practices on forest fauna and in doing so takes a broad historical perspective.

The third section (*Single Species Studies*) covers vertebrates, with papers on frogs, bats, birds, possums and gliders, quolls and koalas. This is an array of animals that should be more popularly known (and appreciated) but will never be seen by most Australians in their lifetime. These chapters provide insights into the ecology of particular species but also discuss the complex management issues involved in their conservation.

The fourth section (*Managing Forest Fauna*) groups papers that link the biology and ecology of forest dwelling species and communities with the management of forested lands, focussed around the question of how to achieve ecologically sustainable forest management. Papers include consideration of particular disturbance factors (logging, burning, cattle grazing), the question of determining indicator species for ecological sustaina-



bility, the status of forest mammals in NSW and directions for conserving them.

This is an engaging book. Its contents span the continent, showing the extraordinary richness of our forest fauna, the involvement of many in understanding and protecting it, and the complexity of political, social and economic issues that surround habitat and fauna conservation. Contained throughout and in particular papers, the book has historical depth and we learn something also about how research in forest ecology is done. The volume gathers together the work and ideas of many of those at the forefront of research on Australia's forest fauna and despite the large number of contributions, retains its coherence. Few will probably read the book from cover to cover, but whatever one's main interest, Lunney's introductory chapter is a useful place to start. Published by the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, the volume is a worthy addition to the other publications of the society listed in the back cover. I recommend it.

Kevin Frawley

S. Ravi Rajan *Modernizing Nature: Forestry and Imperial Eco-development 1800-1950*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2006

Ravi Rajan's new book has just arrived in Australia. It covers a century and a half of colonial forestry and its impacts on the landscapes of empire. The book is divided into two parts: The first is a 'revisionist historical examination of the two epochs in British colonial forestry' in the nineteenth century 'with a focus on science against a background of European environmental traditions', including the emergence of forest conservation in continental Europe (p. 19). The second part examines the central concerns of twentieth century forestry through a content analysis of the six Empire Forestry Conferences held following the First World War. Rajan also offers some great appendices: the first is the syllabus and coursework at Nancy forestry school, the second a short 'who's who' of 'scientist-conservationists' in India 1800-1850, and the third a list of participants at Empire Forestry Conferences. Each of these would be very useful for comparative research in Australian and New Zealand forest history.

Libby Robin

BOOK NOTICE

Roger Underwood, *Old Growth Foresters* 2006 (\$32 posted, no GST, from York Gum Publishing, 7 Palin Street, Palmyra, WA 6157).

In our last issue Peter Kanowski (Snr) reviewed Roger Underwood's *Tree climber: the education of a forester* (c.2003) and many members know his 1987 *Leaves from the forest: stories from the lives of West Australian foresters*. He also collaborated with John Morris in 1992 to produce *Tall trees*

and tall tales: stories of old Pemberton. Now he has sent us the following notice of his fourth book.

At first glance, *Old Growth Foresters* is a collection of 21 biographical essays on men and women who shaped, guided and participated in forest conservation and protection in Western Australia during the second half of the 20th century. The subjects range from famous figures like Bruce Beggs and Syd Shea, to iconic foresters like Barney White, Steve Quain and Jack Bradshaw and forest scientists like Joe Havel and Eric Hopkins. We meet firefighters, tree-markers, timber inspectors, Bush Bosses, forest workmen, office girls and bulldozer drivers. There are legendary field staff men like Dick Perry, Jack McAlpine and Terry Court, and a colourful collection of bushmen of the forest country. There is a separate chapter for each subject, and each story illustrates a different facet of the forester's life, work and workplace in those days.

Old Growth Foresters tells of the original forest survey and classification work, the battles fought by foresters to secure the forest estate, and of great events of the times, such as the Dwellingup Fire, bauxite mining, dieback, aerial burning, and all the advances in silviculture, plantations, fire protection, inventory, mapping, and engineering.

RECENT JOURNALS

'*Conflicted Heritage*' a special issue of **Public History Review**. Free at:

<http://epress.lib.uts.edu.au/journals/phrj/>

Edited by Dr Alexander Trapeznik, this special issue (volume 13) emerged from an international symposium held at Otago University in mid-2005 which addressed conflict in cultural heritage and its management. Papers from Australia, Canada, Malta and New Zealand deal with Cultural, Indigenous and Environmental Heritage and all the values, rights and conflicts involved.

ReCollections, a new museum journal

A peer-reviewed journal about museology and museum practice was launched at the National Museum of Australia in March 2006. It is concerned with the history and interpretation of objects and the social and environmental history of material culture. It is free, on line at <http://recollections.nma.gov.au/>

The first issue looks a pretty esoteric and makes your grumpy old editor (JD) wonder about the gulf between national and academic 'museology' and the rough and tumble world of the sort of objects, local history and railway museums that interest forest historians.

ReCollections may well be open to other perspectives, so let's contribute some articles about forest history material culture. Perhaps even about the Lane Poole Recording Caliper or about the history Hoppus Super Feet and the book of Matheson's Tables!

***Environmental History* 11(1) and 11(2) 2006**

Two items caught my eye in the first issue. The first is the notice of a PhD thesis that reads:

Husmann, John Paul. "Transplantations: A Comparative History of Afforestation in Nebraska and South Australia, 1870s-1940s". PhD Dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2004. 402 pp. Comparatively examines the history of afforestation in forest poor states of Nebraska and South Australia, 1870s-1940s analyzing settler-conducted expansion and modification of forest cover in these two locations. Theorizes that although both areas embraced afforestation, the two ultimately pursued distinct policies due to unique environmental, economic and political contexts.

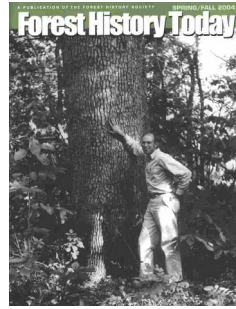
Has any member seen this study? If so, would they please send a comment for the next Newsletter.

The second item is a substantial article by James Boyce, 'Canine revolution: the social and environmental impact of the introduction of the dog to Tasmania'. It deals with the use of dogs for hunting kangaroos by both the settler and the Aboriginal populations in the 1803-1850s period. Hunting dogs were particularly important in the earliest days of settlement when kangaroo meat kept starvation at bay after the Norfolk Island settlement was moved to Hobart Town in 1808. Although Boyce does not deal with it, some of the officers with convict servants and dogs were able to turn this to good account by selling the meat to the Commissariat—a text book example of the origins of capitalism simultaneously exploiting man and nature to generate the social and natural surplus for economic growth.

The second issue of *Environmental History* 11(2) has an article by Gunther Peck, 'The nature of labor: fault lines and common ground in environmental and labor history'. I suggest that it is an important article for forest historians because, although its examples are American, the theoretical issues it raises are very relevant to our work.

***Environment and History* 12(1) and 12(2) 2006**

Peter Vandergeest and Nancy Lee Peluso have written a paper 'Empires of Forestry: Professional forestry and state power in South East Asia' that is, I believe, a seminal contribution to forest history. It is to appear in two parts and only the first is in the issue, noted here. Unfortunately, the second part is not expected to until a later issue. The first part demonstrates that forestry developed along different tracks in different parts of the Empire. This is a salutary correction to the simplified view of a monolithic or hegemonic forestry. Paul Star, in his account of the development of forestry in New Zealand made a similar point when he emphasised the importance of the local factors. I will have to control my impatience to read the second part!



Forest History Today
 ([Northern] Spring/Fall 2004)

This is a double issue and there will be three issues in 2006 to catch up on schedule. It is a most attractive publication put out by the (US) Forest History Society for its members. The articles are well researched, clearly written and generously illustrated with photographs. It is much like the old *Journal of Forest History* before it was absorbed into the much more academic *Environmental History* (also put out by the Forest History Society but in collaboration with the American Society for Environmental History).

***Light Railways* No. 190, August 2006**

Recent issues of *Light Railways* have concentrated on mining and locomotive topics, rather than timber tramways. However, there are two timber tramway books on the way. One is by the late John Kerr for Queensland, the other is by Scott Clement for southern Tasmania. Many of the LRRSA's books dealing with forest topics are still in print. See their web site: www.lrrsa.org.au

TWO MESSAGES FROM THE COORDINATING EDITOR

I am on the look out once more for volunteers to put together future issues of the newsletter. The next one is due in December but I would love to hear from members interested in being guest editors for any issues. Although there are guidelines to assist in production, there is also flexibility to be creative and to focus on your favourite topics, so don't miss a great opportunity!

Now that the society has its own website, we would like to make all back issues of the Society's newsletter available electronically. There are about 30 issues that need to be scanned and if possible turned into PDF files. Are there any scanner-owning members who would be willing to undertake this task?

If you can help with either of the above requests please contact me on sue.feary@anu.edu.au or call me on 02 61253628 (bh)

A WALK IN THE FOREST OF FREIBACH WITH ELISABETH JOHANN



John Dargavel and Elisabeth Johann, Freibach Forest, May 2006

Spring in the Austrian forests of Carinthia! How fortunate my wife, Ricki, and I were to spend a week there in May as guests of Elisabeth Johann. Many members know Elisabeth from her visits to our conferences in Australia and from her leadership of the IUFRO Forest History Group, and she sends warm greetings to them all.

One of the highlights of our visit was a walk in the forest of Freibach. The streams were full of water from the melting mountain snow, the beech trees had just come into leaf, and the larches were starting to show their new needles. Birch, spruce and fir added their own colours brought out by the Spring sunshine.

The name 'Freibach' means 'free brook' and originated because there were once common rights to fish on one side of the river, but not on the other. No doubt the people said the fish were caught on the free side!

A most attractive feature of the Carinthian landscape is the pattern of farmland, meadows and forest mixed together on the lower slopes, forest predominating on the higher and steeper land and rocky alpine vegetation on the high peaks.

The forest has been worked for centuries for iron smelting, fuelwood, timber and many other things. Now the forest is being managed by Elisabeth's son, Michael. He is finding ways suited present times. For example,

they have dedicated an area of 'old-growth' forest of high biodiversity value as a registered reserve that will not be logged. There is a European system whereby this could be done under a 20-year agreement that provides an annual payment. In another new venture, they have refurbished a 500-year old farmhouse, 'Raunig', as a small meeting or conference centre. It combines high-tech facilities with the ambience of the past and is a great example of how forest history can be used to great effect today.

John Dargavel

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF STUDENTS IN THE MATTER OF DRESS:

Tweed coat and trousers (grey flannel) are worn at lectures. Camp kit consists of khaki shirt breeches, leggings or puttees, and stout boots. A dress suit or blue suit is necessary for social evening wear.

R.G. Kappler, Secretary Commonwealth Forestry Bureau to Heads of State Forest Services, 7 October 1936

ANU University Archives, A3056, 1936 STA.SA 2

AFHS MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Australian Forest History Society (AFHS) Inc is \$25 a year, or \$15 a year for students. For overseas addressees, it is \$30 (**in Australian currency please**). These prices do not include GST as the AFHS is not registered for paying or claiming GST. Membership expires on **30th June** each year.

Payment can be made by cheque or money order, or through Electronic Funds Transfer. Cheques or Money Orders should be made payable to the AFHS and sent to:

Australian Forest History Society Inc.
 PO Box 5128
 Kingston ACT 2604

Electronic Funds Transfer can be paid into:

Commonwealth Savings Bank
 BSB 062911 / Account No.: 1010 1753

(Please also return this form if you pay by EFT.)

Name:	
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Tel:	
Fax:	
E-mail	

Please mark the box if you would like a receipt - otherwise an acknowledgment will be sent by e-mail.