

# SAVE COLONG bulletin

THE COLONG COMMITTEE • A National Wilderness Society

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## JOHN LEVER — MAN OF THE FORESTS

It has been said of foresters that they cannot see the trees for the logs. The opposite is true of John Lever, timber mill operator, now living in retirement in Kyogle. Most of his life has been spent in and around the forests, and he has probably been the most consistent and enthusiastic advocate of the Border Ranges National Park. He had logging rights on Lever's Plateau (named after his father, who founded the sawmilling firm of Munro and Levers) but thought so highly of the natural beauty of the forest that he never exercised these rights. It is his opinion that the park should include the Mount Lindesay State Forest, and parts of Mebbin State Forest in addition to Wiangarie and Roseberry. Below are some extracts from letters he has written to John Brown, Secretary of the Border Ranges Preservation Society, over the past three years. He gave John Brown complete freedom to publish these letters.

Rebutting a suggestion that the park consist of a half mile strip along the border, he says:

*"All the natural beauty of the rain scrubs would be omitted, as the wonder of it all is the flowing crystal clear waters of the creeks and gullies, with the wonderful collections of varying species of plant life, such as ferns of all descriptions, the various beautiful waterfalls with all the water loving plant life clinging to the rock walls. In addition there are beautiful tree ferns, many of which are quite unique, and not encountered in other scrubs — it is surprising the various types encountered. There is much other flora which is unique and characteristic to upper levels of the Range — the various types of scrub grasses, the ground orchids, the wonderful and amazing array of vines, such as the water vines, and the enveloping array of the roots of the strangler figs, the many different bird nests overhanging the water courses, which, to a very marked degree, give protection to the nests and eggs and young birds. In these damp places are to be found a great variety of mosses lichens and ferns, also stag horns and lovely orchids. There are giant Gympie stinging trees, mulberry leafed stinging trees and a variety of orchids supported in the damp rocks and in the trunks of trees — also the many beautiful fungi found on the forest floor — the scrub turkeys — the various reptiles — the many beautiful birds — and the fauna which take refuge within these scrubs, as this is where they seek protection . . . . I wish to do my best to preserve as much of these areas as possible, and although my health and age now prevent me from doing as much as I wish, my interest is as keen as ever, and I become annoyed to think others do not stop to visualise the future, but are interested only in what they can cash in on. Money will never be able to replace these gifts of nature."*

The Forestry Commission places great emphasis on experiments commenced in 1960, which are alleged to prove that forests will recover from selective logging. Since rain forests are the product of several hundreds of years of growth, it is incredible that foresters believe they have the answer in fifteen years. This is what John Lever thinks of it:

*"In the process of logging much damage could be done to the natural growth, but the most important aspect of the whole question is — after robbing nature of its wonderful and beautiful growth, what have we to replace it? At present nothing — only weed growth."*

Writing about those who seek "profits and cash" from the forests, he says:

*"They did not go into logging for anything but cash — it is no good trying to make a case of work for employees — they should realise, as I did, that 'the end was in sight'. I must also attach some blame to the Forestry Commission for its short sightedness in allowing these things to prevail. They should have known quite well what the outcome would be, and they should have disallowed the erection of the present expensive plants."*

Describing the effects of logging he refers to:

*"Soil erosion, brought about by interference with the natural forest and forest floors — the unique root systems of the huge brushwood trees, which give them no support against storms. The felling of these trees, allowing the storm winds to get down into the canopies of the forest leads to much destruction, and once it starts there is no way of avoiding the destruction of more and more of the forest growth until only those trees growing in sheltered localities and those with tap roots and stronger root systems survive. Many of the scrub trees exist only by reason of the protection of a substantial canopy. What is to happen to all the natural wild life in the forest — if the timber is smashed down, where can they go? There has been too much destruction already. In my working life of 60 years I have observed much destruction, and a great percentage of the beautiful rain forests has been destroyed."*

In an interview with the "Northern Star" John Lever declared "I am a conservationist." Commenting on the Forestry Commission's policy of selective logging he said, "all it does is leave scattered patches of timber . . . These are the last stands of temperate rainforest in New South Wales and probably in Australia . . . I could not see the pine destroyed. I do not think there is hoop pine anywhere as good as in these forests." He said that serious repercussions could be caused by harvesting the rain forest. These included erosion, flooding and loss of bird life. On the subject of employment he said that the loss of jobs for 200 men because of the restrictions of logging naturally worried him. But he felt that Kyogle to a certain extent could "battle on without the timber industry. Other industries have come and gone and Kyogle is still here," he said. "We will just have to look at means of diversifying." He said fruit growing and a brickworks could be answers to the problem.

### VALUABLE PRESS COVERAGE

The Colong Committee is pleased to acknowledge the valuable space being made available by "The Northern Star" for publicising the preservation of the Border Ranges Rainforest. In the issue of Feb. 16th 45 column inches are given to correspondence on the subject.

Included is a letter from Milo Dunphy replying to C. Jones' description of preservationists as "an articulate but minute minority." Giving the membership of supporting organisations, such as the N.P.A., the A.C.F. and the National Trust, he points out together environment organisations in Australia have between 100,000 and 200,000 members — more than the combined membership of the Labor, Liberal and National Country parties. The real minority, he states "is a handful of financially interested men who have obtained an assurance of 20 years supply of timber from the publicly owned forests of the Border Ranges."

There is also a letter from Bess Dwyer, of Rileys Hill, who quotes Plato as translated by Arnold Toynbee (in "Greek Historical Thought") on the results of deforestation in Greece. Plato wrote:

*"What remains of her substance is like the skeleton of a body emaciated by disease . . . all the rich soft soil has moulded away, leaving a country of skin and bones. What are now her mountains were lofty soil clad hills, her so-called shingle plains . . . were full of rich soil, and her mountains were heavily afforested.*

*The annual supply of rainfall was not lost as it is at present through being allowed to flow over the denuded surface into the sea, but was received by the country, in all its abundance, into her bosom, where she stored it in her impervious potter's earth and so was able to discharge the drainage of the heights into the hollows in the form of springs with an abundant volume and a wide territorial distribution."*

### SUPPORT FOR FOREST ROYAL COMMISSION

Reprinted from the "Northern Star" newspaper of 20/1/76, by courtesy of the management.

(By J.G. Brown, honorary secretary, Border Ranges Preservation Society)

The Border Ranges Preservation Society welcomes the call for a Royal Commission into the aims and operations of the NSW Forestry Commission.

This action, by a broad spectrum of the Australian conservation movement, again highlights the secrecy surrounding the Border Ranges rain-forest logging project.

Despite condemnation of this project by an Australian Government sponsored study report, the Commission continues to cloud the issue with misleading platitudes.

Urban Systems Corporation, a competent firm of environmental planners, exposed the operations on Tweed Range as a harbinger of serious erosion, floods and forest degradation. . . . .

Indeed, the Commission appears to have completely ignored the history of flooding in the Richmond Valley, an analysis of which clearly implicates indiscriminate felling of the lowland Big Scrub (1857-1920) and intermediate slope forests of the banana boom period (1940-1950).

Why is the Commission permitted acts for which a private landholder can be prosecuted under the Catchment Areas Protection Board legislation?

#### "Ugly mess"

The Bar Mountain, an area logged only two years ago, is an ugly mess of bedrock soil erosion, forest dieback and weed infestation on slopes which far exceed the statutory limit of 18 degrees. Yet, for two years, NSW environment authorities have refused to investigate the matter and, contrary to Government policy, a public hearing was rejected.

The Premier Mr. Tom Lewis could have had the devastation halted in 1973 when, as Minister for Lands, he publicly announced a Government investigation of the proposed Border Ranges National Park (N.S. 5/5/73). Subsequent inquiries have established that no such investigation was ever held.

Only a Royal Commission will get to the seat of the abnormal power, influence and immunity which the Commission appears to enjoy. Its cavalier attitude towards the tourist industry in reducing a potentially magnificent attraction to a cheap "men at work" peep show, particularly when that industry has no national park and is struggling to compete with the better endowed Gold Coast region, is disgraceful.

It continues to mouth the convenient phrase "multiple forest use", knowing full well that as one of the steepest and wettest places in the State, the Border Ranges will never be attractive to motorists.

#### Park needs

A national park does not need logging roads to keep it afloat, as the guest houses and foot tracks of neighbouring Lamington National Park have clearly shown. It is ludicrous to burden tourism in order to justify enormous road construction and maintenance costs for several months of log haulage per year.

Having created The Bar Mountain debacle, the Commission must admit that its so-called 50% canopy retention system is a failure, despite the top secret records which supposedly indicate success.

Only a foolhardy organisation would persist with experimentation and modification of the system in such a delicately balanced environment.

Is it significant that the original experiment plots of whitewash tour fame are not representative of the extreme conditions prevailing elsewhere on the Border Ranges? Is it also significant that the system actually retains only 33% of the canopy when road, track and log dump clearings are deducted, that dieback makes the canopy even more threadbare and that if all creek bank forest were retained according to the rule book, there would be precious little left to harvest?

#### Past record

If the Commission is now fearful of losing a few remnant forests, on which it claims the regional economy is dependent, it says little for past reforestation efforts or the future of the timber industry and the economy.

If the Commission is really concerned for the region economy, it should get out of the Border Ranges immediately and plant trees on the landslip and weed infested slopes nearby.

The timber and tourist industries would both have a future, which neither possesses now, a long needed diversification of the economy would develop and the flood plain residents would have safety for their life and property.

Who said we were selfish preservationists?

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#### THE SILENT SERVICE

Is it indifferent, shy, or gagged? This is the question conservationists have been asking about the National Parks and Wild Life Service. The Colong Committee believes it is the latter. A letter dated 19th November, 1973, written to the Border Ranges Preservation Society, by the then Minister for Lands the Hon. T.L. Lewis, in reply to a query from the Society, lends support to this belief. The letter states:

*"The National Parks and Wild Life Service did commence investigations into the proposals of the Border Ranges Preservation Society, and these investigations included preliminary discussions with the Forestry Commission of New South Wales. The Commission subsequently advised the Service that it was not prepared to revoke any part of the State Forests covering the Tweed Range or Livers Plateau. Obviously, under these circumstances the investigation did not proceed and there is no detailed investigation report, nor has there been any environmental impact survey."*

In other words the Service was prevented from making investigations, or publishing its opinions, because the Forestry Commission, which appears to have complete freedom to plead its own cause, would not let it. The Commission was allowed to assume the role of sole arbiter of the use of forested Crown lands.

The C.C. has learnt that the Government Parties Committee asked the Service to prepare a submission at short notice, and that the submission favoured the creation of the Border Ranges Park. If this submission is not made public we will be asking why.

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#### WELCOME TO NEW NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENT GROUP

A new organisation, the 'Far North Coast Environment Co-ordination Centre' is being formed by Peter Telliffe. He can be contacted c/- 37 Fletcher Street, Byron Bay.

Peter Telliffe is an environmentalist recently returned to the North Coast. A graduate from the Australian National University, Peter is seeking contact with conservationists interested in a co-ordinated regional approach as a more effective way of preserving the environment.

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#### COSTA RICA SAVES UNIQUE RAIN FOREST

More than 300 sq. km. of the Corcovado Basin on the Osa Peninsula of Costa Rica's Pacific Coast has been decreed a national biological reserve by Daniel Oduber, President of Costa Rica. The reserve is now the largest protected area of tropical wet forest in Central America. The Tropical Science Centre of Costa Rica believes that "revenues from well controlled scientific research and tourism, both local and foreign, are likely to be greater than the short-lived income to be derived from destructive lumbering, livestock raising, or subsistence farming."

from I.U.C.N. Bulletin, Jan. 1976

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#### PLAN FOR MYALL LAKES NATIONAL PARK

The Proposed Plan for the Myall Lakes Area, prepared by the N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission, represents a significant step towards creating a reservation large enough to merit the description "National." It will not qualify as a park until the mineral leases which cover two thirds of the land area reserved are withdrawn.

The present reservation is 15,682 ha. The bulk of it comprises the water surfaces of the lakes and sand flats between the Lakes and the sea. Only about half the lakes waterfront land was included. The new plan places nearly all the lakes waterfront in a Proposed National Park Extension Zone, together with most of the unreserved coast between Seal Rocks and Port Stephens and about two-thirds of the

length of the Myall River. This zoning affords complete protection from subdivision — the greatest threat to the park, but allows "buildings used in conjunction with agriculture, clear felling, forestry and mineral and sand mining" to be carried out with the consent of the Council. These activities would represent little threat to the scenic attractions of the park if the Council were sympathetic, which it is not. Mineral and sand mining requires the concurrence of the P. and E. Commission. This is a partial safeguard, provided the Commission is not pressurised by mining interests.

Beyond the proposed park there is a broken fringe of rural land and forestry reservations embracing the lakes catchment area. Within this rural (non-urban 1c) zone the minimum subdivision is 100 hectares. This means that on each 100 ha one dwelling may be erected for the owner, and one other for persons actually working on the farm. Buildings used in conjunction with agriculture, camping grounds, clear felling, dams, drainage, forestry, roads, subdivisions and utility installations are permissible with the consent of the Council, which is required to refer all such applications to the N.P. & W.L.S. and take into consideration any representations made by the Service. This would mean reasonable protection if the Council put conservation before development, which it is unlikely to do.

The Forestry Reservations are substantial. Arrangements are to be made between the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Forestry Commission to adopt management plans for the forests in harmony with those of the National Park. The Commission's definition of "harmony" includes clear felling, woodchipping and pine plantations. We can only hope that the views of the N.P. & W.L.S. prevail.

The park itself will still be limited mainly to a fringe of land around the lakes. Areas which should be added to make it a truly "National" Park include lands and waters

between Seal Rocks and Smith's Lake, together with the whole of Smith's Lake  
Seal Rocks/Treachery Head  
North of Hawkes Nest  
along Boolambayte Creek  
west of Bungwahl  
along Myall River  
south of Broadwater (in part).

These areas are largely Crown land and are equivalent to the present land area of the park.

The chief merit of the plan is that it will protect the proposed park extensions and the adjacent rural zones from residential subdivision. It will, of course, be bitterly opposed by those who would make money out of land sales and other forms of commercial exploitation. These interests are strongly supported by the local member, Mr. Leon Punch, who has asked the Minister for Planning and Environment, Sir John Fuller, if he can have the issue dealt with as a matter of urgency, and stated that "he believed that the final solution would be satisfactory to local residents." Mr. Punch although Deputy Premier, makes no reference to the interests of the people of N.S.W. We can only hope that the issue is not settled by a behind the scenes deal such as that quoted by Mr. Punch, who says that both the former Minister for Lands, Mr. Lewis, and the Director of the N.P. & W.L.S. Dr. McMichael, gave firm undertakings in 1970 "that the boundaries of the Park generally stopped on the western foreshores of the Lake."

The planning and environment Commission shows appreciation of the national value of the proposed park when it states in the foreword of its brochure that "it is the unusual combination of scenic and scientific features and the recreational opportunities it will offer the expanding populations to the south that gives Myall Lakes National Park its national significance." Public comment was invited by the P. & E. Commission, but it was to be addressed to the Great Lakes Shire Council. Since the Council was and is a consistent opponent of the P. & E. Commission Plan, submission of comments to it would appear to be a fruitless exercise.

#### N.P.A. Resolution on the Myall Lakes Plan

The State Council of the N.P.A. has adopted the following resolution:

*That it considers that the draft amendments No. 7 to Interim Development Order No. 2, Shire of Great Lakes, represents a small step forward towards realisation of an acceptable Myall Lakes National Park and as such is welcomed by NPA.*

*The Association urges that it be rapidly gazetted but that power of development approval should be given to the National Parks and Wildlife Service rather than Council or the Planning and Environment Commission in Zones 6 (c) and 1 (c).*

*Nevertheless NPA expresses its regret that the planning and Environment Commission's proposals for enlargement of Myall Lakes National Park are so late and so meagre, its deepest criticism of the NSW Government for continuing to allow a beachmining firm to mine both within the park and in an adjacent area to the north of the park, and its belief that the Myall Lakes area still represents the best possible coastal national park in NSW but that its values are being so downgraded by the various developmental and exploitative interests favoured or permitted by the NSW Government that this park is rapidly becoming a travesty.*

### WILDERNESS ON CAPE YORK

The A.C.F. publication "National Parks for Cape York Peninsula" is written by J.P. Stanton, whose major concern while employed for 7 years with the National Parks Branch of the Queensland Department of Forestry, was to search for suitable National Park Areas. The Daintree-Cooktown region, which rivals the Border Ranges in scenic appeal, was assessed independently, and does not come into the study area, but it is gratifying to read Dr. Mosley's assurance in the Foreword, that it will be the subject of a separate report, by the same author.

Peter Stanton describes the Peninsula as "a region of great beauty; of swamps, great rivers, rich forests, and some of our most fascinating and rare life forms. It is also a region of monotony, the monotony of endless and unvarying woodland and plains. Even in its unchanging aspects, however, the vastness of its landscape and the atmosphere of a land essentially unchanged through eons of time, invoke emotions of awe in all but the few insensitive to such things." Two factors have saved most of the area from exploitation — a protracted and severe annual drought, and the poverty of most of its soils, though possibly 3,000 square kilometres will be destroyed by bauxite mining.

The report is "motivated by a desire that at least once in Australia's history some attempt should be made to guarantee preservation of representative eco-systems prior to development." Existing reserves within the study area aggregate 16,690 ha, or 167 square kilometres, out of a study area total of 143,467 square kilometres. This is about one eighteenth of the area subject to bauxite mining. Thirteen areas are recommended as national parks or reserves. The largest of these areas is the catchment of the Jardine River (968 sq. miles) and adjacent coastal areas. This is near the tip of the Peninsula. It is recommended because: The Jardine is Queensland's largest perennial river and the whole of its catchment is in virgin condition, it contains a vast area of wetland country, the Jardine is a wide, fast-flowing stream of clear, often deep water and great beauty — a rarity in this continent, it is one of the least known parts and contains forests that "are unique in every sense of the word," it contains the largest development of medium to tall mangrove forest in Queensland, and it has historical connections with three major exploring parties. As with all other wilderness areas, development — pastoral and mining — has been approved for portion of the area.

Other areas recommended include:

- The Olive River, which contains concentrated and varied wetland, sand dunes lakes and lagoons.

- The Iron Range-Weymouth region which contains the largest remaining area of lowland rain forest to be found in Australia, and a large number of plants and animals not recorded elsewhere in Australia.

- Archer Bend, on the Archer River, containing vegetative associations of the levee banks and flood plains of one of the larger rivers of the Peninsula.

- Holroyd River — Edward River, which contains extensive areas of dune woodland, grasslands developed on coastal alluvium and repeating patterns of low ridges and swampy depressions.

The Colong Committee believes that wilderness is now a fast disappearing resource and that still existing remnants should be preserved, wherever they occur. Cape York is, however, remote from the population centres of south-eastern Australia, and the greater part of this population will be denied wilderness experience unless close areas such as the Greater Blue Mountains and the Border Ranges are reserved for their enjoyment.

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### THE NORTH COAST REGION PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Like all other development plans, this preliminary essay is primarily concerned with bigger population and more Secondary and Tertiary industry. The rehabilitation of the languishing rural industry is not mentioned. The environment has received a good measure of attention in the sections on land usage, forest and national parks, tourism and recreation, but the basic elements of environmental preservation are by-passed.

The region itself has been delineated with no appreciation of the principal factor of environmental unification — the drainage pattern. The western boundary cuts off the upper reaches of nearly all the main river systems. It is a well recognised principle of soil conservation that clearing increases run off, causes river siltation and raises flood levels. The effects of clearing are worst on steep slopes, such as occur over much of the area excluded from the region. Even if this preliminary plan acknowledged that flooding is the chief environmental problem of the region (which it does not), no complete plan could be made for flood mitigation because of the lack of control of the upper reaches of the rivers. The only means mentioned of combatting floods is "the possibility of constructing combined flood-mitigation and water-storage dams." A scheme for five such dams on the Hunter River was announced shortly after the war and abandoned after one dam had been constructed at great expense. Dams built for water storage are kept as full as possible, whereas flood control dams are kept as empty as possible. Presumably the "combined flood-mitigation and water storage" dams will be kept half full. To consider such a scheme for the 11,000,000 acre feet annual run-off of the region's rivers is economic fantasy.

The same lack of appreciation of the causes of the region's principal environmental problem extends to the section on "Forest and National Parks". Forest cover is presumed to be adequate for all purposes. There is no suggestion for the reafforestation of those steeply sloping cleared areas which so augment flood levels. Nor is there any suggestion that the Forestry Commission methods of clear felling, or canopy reduction in range country, should cease. State forests are excluded from consider-

ation as future national parks, which are to come from other Crown lands and leasehold lands. The Border Ranges, and all other scenic areas under Forestry Commission control, are not considered as national parks. There is no mention of the threatened reduction of forest cover if wood-chipping is permitted.

The provisions of the "Forests and National Parks" section of the plan are in conflict with priority number 1 in the section on "Major Land Usage." This is described as

*"Areas of outstanding scenic, historic or scientific interest, e.g. National Parks, Fauna Reserves, Flora Reserves, Wilderness, Nature Reserves, Wildlife Refuges."*

Priorities 2 and 3 go to foreshore areas, relatively undisturbed by man and scenic areas such as headlands, river valleys and hills. Forests, (presumably for timber) pastoral and agricultural land are given 6th place.

If this policy is to be effective, it is essential that all potential wilderness, and other natural reserves, be identified and set aside before any other land uses are determined, because such areas, once selectively logged, cleared, mined or otherwise developed, will never revert to their original state. The task of the Advisory Council in identifying these areas should be assisted if the Council simply adopts the 34 areas described and mapped by the N.P.A. and recommended for inclusion in the National Parks system of N.S.W.

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#### DEATH OF MARTIN KAUB

The Colong Committee lost one of its best and most enthusiastic collaborators when Martin Kaub passed away on 1st March.

Martin and his wife Betty together formed a team which poured information on both the Colong and Boyd struggles in to the Committee. Together they wrote many of the letters which helped build up the political pressure required for the successful outcome in each case.

At 68 Martin was planning a trip to the Border Ranges, to see how he could help our current campaign.

Martin was a chemical engineer. A major in the Royal Netherlands Marines he spent much of the last war in Changi prison.

The Committee was represented at the memorial service to Martin at Katoomba Methodist Church on Saturday 13th March. He will be sorely missed.

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#### COMMITTEE FINANCES

The Colong Committee wishes to thank its supporters for their generous response to its financial appeal. Total funds at the end of 1975 were \$107. We now have over \$3,500 in hand, an amount which will enable us to carry on at the same tempo as previously, despite the drying up of Commonwealth funds. Some \$700 of the new funds will be required for the publication of the Colong Bulletin. The Bulletin not only keeps our supporters informed, but provides background data for our very extensive publicity.

The funds will enable us to maintain a continuously manned central office. It has been decided to pay \$25 per week to the Total Environment Centre, which will handle phone calls and mail, and provide office space, filing, library and some typing facilities. This means that the committee can be immediately and constantly "on the ball." Even more importantly it provides much needed facilities for a number of unpaid professional helpers. Payment for these services at consultancy rates would cost tens of thousands of dollars. We also have several helpers doing the clerical jobs such as sending out the Bulletin, looking after poster sales, answering letters etc. Donors may therefore feel assured that a little bit of money goes a long way when given to the Colong Committee and the more funds we have the more effective our campaign will be.

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#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SAVE COLONG BULLETIN

(Reprinted from Bulletin No. 37)

The Committee regrets that, while its "cash flow" has decreased, its expenses have, like everything else, risen sharply. The decreased income is the result, not of the lack of donations — we have a number of generous donors — but of the non-renewal of our Commonwealth Grant. Wilderness, which comes at the bottom of the scale of land use priorities, also comes last in the priorities scale for Commonwealth expenditure. This in spite of the fact that wilderness is our only truly Australian heritage, that it is disappearing fast, and that it cannot be replaced.

In order to cover the costs of printing and distribution of the Bulletin, and a small margin for other purposes, the subscription rate for 1976 has been fixed at \$4. We hope you can rise to the occasion, because the "Bulletin" is a very effective instrument for bringing our views before our legislators, department heads, other conservation groups, the press and the public. When renewing, please complete the form on the following page.

The Secretary  
The Colong Committee Ltd.  
18 Argyle Street  
Sydney. 2000

Dear Sir,

I enclose \$ ..... being my subscription to the Save Colong Bulletin.

I enclose \$ ..... being a donation to The Colong Committee's Fighting Fund.

NAME: .....  
(Block letters)

ADDRESS: .....  
(Block letters)

..... Postcode .....

SIGNED: ..... DATE .....

### HAVE ONE SHARE YOURSELF!

#### A SHARE IN AUSTRALIA'S "DEVELOPMENT".

The sawmilling company presently engaged in logging the rain-forest of the Border Ranges and intending to extend operations to Lever's Plateau is Carrick's Ltd. with head office in Brisbane and operations at Grevillia. Many conservationists feel it would be valuable to learn at first hand something of the intentions of the company, to receive the annual report, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting and to be able to question the directors as to their plans.

Colong Committee members who hold shares in Carricks Ltd. are anxious to make single shares available to interested persons so that as many as possible can share these privileges.

On the previous occasion when Colong Caves area was threatened the single shares in Blue Circle Cement Co. held by Colong defenders proved extremely valuable by permitting these many one-share holders to hear and be heard in large numbers at the Annual General Meetings in Sydney and Melbourne. There is no doubt that this move went far to convince the board of Blue Circle Cement of the force and sincerity of the Colong defenders and to compel them to face squarely the significance of what they were proposing to do.

The existence of a body of shareholders opposed to destruction of rain-forests will strengthen the hand of any waverers on the board of Carrick's; we might even put up a new candidate for director. The Carrick A.G.M. is usually held in Brisbane and for those who cannot attend proxies will be arranged.

#### What to do:

1. Fill in the slip below and send a cheque for \$4.00 to Colong Committee (\$2.66 of this becomes a donation to C.C. funds). The present share-holder will sign a transfer in your favour and send it to Carrick's who must send you a share certificate followed in good time by Annual Reports, circulars etc. and dividend cheques.
2. As soon as you receive a notice of Annual General or other meeting, if you cannot attend yourself, fill in the proxy form at once and send it to Colong Committee, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney 2000 so that your views can be presented wherever the meeting is to be held. DO NOT DELAY; this is the purpose of the exercise.

(pro-forma)

To The Colong Committee  
18 Argyle Street  
Sydney. 2000

Please transfer to me ..... shares in Carrick Ltd. (at \$4.00 per share to include a donation to Colong Committee). My cheque for \$ ..... is enclosed.

NAMES IN FULL .....  
(for share registration) (Block letters)

PERMANENT ADDRESS .....  
..... Postcode .....

SIGNED ..... DATE .....