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N.P.A. NEWS

Journal of
National Parks Association of Queensland
Box 1752 GPO Brisbane 4001

Vol. 50 No. 5

AUGUST 1980

50th Anniversary 1930—1980

Seventh Romeo Watkins Lahey Memorial Lecture
21st March 1980

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS



Romeo Labey planting a hoop pine at entrance to Mt. Glorious National Park ca 1937 (now MAIALA)

Registered in Australia for posting as a Periodical — Category B

Seven Romeo Watkins Lahey Memorial lectures sponsored by the National Parks Association of Queensland have been delivered to honour the memory of one of the founders of the National Parks Association of Queensland and its President from 1930 to 1961. On his retirement as president, Mr. Lahey, M.B.E. was elected Life Councillor. He died on 26 October, 1968 at the age of 82. After a tremendous effort from 1911 to 1915 his plan for reservation of Lamington National Park was approved in 1915. A civil engineer by profession, he served in the first A.I.F. and in the Australian Army in World War II.

Under his guidance, the N.P.A.Q. was successful in many submissions to the Queensland Government for National Parks in widely spread parts of Queensland. In his 70's, he completed field work on the Association's proposal for a large National Park based on Windsor Tableland and the eastern escarpment including Daintree catchment and Mossman Gorge. Most of his plan for this large National Park in North Queensland was accepted by the Government.

In his lifetime he had the satisfaction of seeing the National Parks of Queensland grow to an area of 2.3 million acres, much of which was due to proposals submitted by N.P.A.Q.



Big Falls, Mt. Mistake.

“THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS”

THE ROMEO LAHEY MEMORIAL LECTURE OF 1980

BY J.K. JARROTT (HONORARY SECRETARY N.P.A.Q.)

The National Parks Association of Queensland has commanded the reputation of looking forward since it commenced operations fifty years ago.

The Association has never rested on its laurels. It plans its weekend field outings — a major source of member participation — a year ahead and plans its annual extended field trips to National Parks, a few years ahead e.g. the preliminary work for a visit to West Australia in Spring of 1981, commenced six months ago. N.P.A.Q. provides an educational programme of members' meetings and plans this for several months in advance. These meetings have maintained an average attendance of 150, which is believed to be well in excess of attendance at any other Australian conservation organisation's regular meetings. N.P.A.Q.'s journal — N.P.A. News — reaches away beyond the Association membership. It has a large exchange circulation and is forwarded to appropriate Cabinet Ministers, to some selected members of all parties in the Queensland and Federal Parliaments and to relevant government departments. N.P.A. News also goes to major libraries in Australia.

The Association is not a bushwalking club. Member participation is strong on field outings but even stronger in attendance at evening meetings. Talks on National Parks are given to outside bodies by experienced N.P.A.Q. Committee members.

These are only part of this Association's achievements. Our unsung and unpublicised work also includes successes in requests to governments for enlargement of the National Park system and in building up knowledge of National Parks and potential National Parks, in storing this knowledge in locality files and in disseminating such information in N.P.A. News.

As National Parks Association of Queensland will reach its 50th birthday in three weeks time, its office bearers (and members) can pause briefly to look back over the first fifty years. I feel honoured in having been asked by the Council of the Association to present this paper as the Romeo Lahey Memorial Lecture of 1980, including some of the highlights and a few non-successes at tonight's meeting with a few reminiscences added. This lecture is supplemented by a photographic display including the first meeting's minutes. Members and guests are invited to inspect these photographs of early activities of the Association at the conclusion of the meeting.

Romeo Lahey who had done so much in the 1910's to persuade the 1914/15 government to proclaim Lamington National Park, concentrated on his engineering practise after his return from World War I. By 1929, he came to realise there was a great and urgent need for more National Parks in Queensland and the best way was to work with a group of like minded persons. He convinced friends of this need and met Arthur Groom with the same result. By early 1930, they were able to call a public meeting at the Brisbane City Hall and this was attended by 90 persons, including the Governor of Queensland (Sir John Goodwin). This meeting on 15 April 1930 authorised the formation of the National Parks Association of Queensland and appointed the first office bearers and Committee. The Governor graciously accepted the position of Patron. The Committee were —

President	R.W. Lahey
Vice Presidents	Archbishop James Duhig, Professor E.J. Goddard
Honorary Secretary	Arthur Groom
Honorary Treasurer	G.H. Barker
Committee	Colonel F.W.G. Annand, H.A. Longman, J.A. Watson, J.E. Young, M.P. Campbell, C.T. White, H.L. O'Reilly, Dr. E.O. Marks.

The Aims adopted at that meeting have not changed in our 50 years and read:-

To preserve intact in their natural condition the existing National Parks of Queensland and to secure the reservation of all suitable areas.

To educate public opinion to a fuller appreciation of the necessity for and value of National Parks.

To form a link between the public and the administration dealing with National Parks.

To co-operate with other organisations having the same or similar objects.

To assist in the enforcement of protective regulations concerning National Parks.

To raise and administer funds for furthering the objects of the Association and to take all other steps necessary thereto.

ADDITIONS TO THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Filing and some written records from the 1930's were available to me when I became honorary secretary in 1946. Some Annual Reports are missing in the 1930's. The Minute Books contain details of Council Meetings but a few Annual Meeting Minutes were missing. It was the practice in the 1930's to interview the administering Authority and the Minister in charge of National Parks and submit verbal details of the Association's proposals for new National Parks or additions. From 1946, the post war Committee of N.P.A.Q. backed me in insisting on written submissions to the Minister.

Because the National Parks/Forestry Minister was also often Minister for Lands in the 1940's to 1960's we had the mistaken idea that Lands Department was automatically notified of all National Park proposals affecting Crown Leases as well as vacant Crown Land. It took a calculated departmental leak sometime in the 1960's before we realised that the Minister and the administering Authority were not asking Lands Department to note lease files so that National Parks proposals would be considered when expiring leases reached the renewal discussion period.

Nearly all N.P.A.Q. proposals for National Parks were dealt with fairly and impartially by Forestry Department which administered National Parks until five years ago. I pay special tribute to two Secretaries of the Forestry Department who were constantly concerned with National Parks — the late Clarrie Trist and the late Bill Wilkes. Directors of Forestry E.H.F. Swain and P.V. Grenning were sympathetic to the National Park movement. Although N.P.A.Q. has maintained an independent stance including exclusion of any senior Forestry and National Parks and Wildlife Service officer from N.P.A.Q. membership, all the Conservators (originally titled Directors) and all the Secretaries have listened to any of our problems.

Two exceptions where we appeared to get a runaround or pigeonholing of proposals were in our 1947 submissions for (a) the linkup of National Parks along the Great Dividing Range (the Scenic Rim) and (b) Gregory River Springs.

For the record, there was support at the first members' meeting (18 November 1930) for a National Park along the Great Dividing Range from Wilsons Peak to Toowoomba and in December 1935, the first detailed request was made for a linkup National Park one mile wide from Cunningham's Gap to Mt. Mistake which was also being sought by N.P.A.Q. as a National Park.

National Parks which were approved following proposals submitted by N.P.A.Q. in the 1930's were —

Mts. Barney and Lindesay

Bellenden Ker (the unalienated upper portion of Babinda Ck.)

Chillagoe Caves

Cunningham's Gap (doubled in late 1930)

Dunk Island (except for a tourist resort on freehold)

Mt. Edwards
Eungella
Fort Buchanan
Glasshouse Mountains
Herbert River Gorge
Hinchinbrook Island

All unalienated Islands off the Queensland Coast — this request in November 1935 followed an enquiry from the Minister for Lands and National Parks seeking N.P.A.Q. opinion as to the future status and use of such islands not already under lease or freeholded.

Obi Obi Gorge and Bon Accord Falls

Palmerston Highway — the strip between the road and the river.

Mt. Spec (part)

Springbrook — the various gorges and high country on the border.

Stradbroke Island (part)

Tully Falls — around and downstream

TR 350 of 236 acres on New South Wales border just west of the railway tunnel.

Unsuccessful requests in the 1930's included Mt. Mistake (revived and largely successful in recent years), Mt. Spurgeon (again refused or maybe blocked by Mines Department in the 1950's), freehold lands under Wilsons Peak offered by Messrs. Hardcastle and Brennan in 1936, and Mt. Ernest (which became a State Forest).

MEETINGS

In the 1930's, members' meetings were sometimes held at the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce rooms and the Association was reactivated at a meeting in those rooms after World War II. Meetings in the late 1930's were held in a cafe in the Brisbane Arcade preceded by a meal; similarly at Cozy Dell Cafe weekly luncheon meetings were tried but were not well attended.

From 1947, the popular venue for our evening meetings was the Brisbane School of Arts Hall. When that Hall was converted to small rooms, the Association moved its meetings to Bible House. We outgrew that room and moved to Teachers Building, Elizabeth Street, to Queensland Cane Growers, to the Pharmacy Guild, to the Brisbane Trades Hall and finally to Mt. Coot-tha Botanic Gardens Auditorium, our present location which has good parking facilities, public transport, amplifiers and fire safety.

Some highlights of meetings were —

1. At a members' meeting in November 1930, two learned gentlemen disagreed on the effects of bushfires. One said they were an evil of the onward march of civilisation. The other reminded the meeting that Captain Cook had noted many bushfires lit by the aborigines along the Australian coast.
2. In May 1932, the Committee discussed reports that honorary rangers were shooting birds on the Bunya Mountains.
3. A speaker at a 1936 meeting enquired beforehand "if I do not hear further I will wear dinner suit, not tails, unless you specially ask for such." Indications appear in Mr. Lahey's diary for 1930 that the Association was launched at the City Hall with dinner suits worn by those on the platform.
4. A lunch hour public protest meeting was organised by the Association in the Brisbane City Hall in 1948 concerning tourist leases on National Park islands.
5. On one memorable occasion at Bible House the manager had to be brought in by taxi to open up the Hall and after that we were trusted with a duplicate key. A police sergeant took a great interest in the large crowd on the footpath, entered the hall when the door opened; waited until the meeting started and went away satisfied we were not bolsheviks or some such.

6. Before the era of projectors and coloured slides, we were allowed to borrow a cumbersome epidiastope from a Government Department overnight, which involved collecting it by taxi late on Friday, taking it home and returning it by car early on Monday morning.
7. Several changes of rules at a meeting in 1947/48 strenuously but unsuccessfully fought by a one-man opposition.
8. A testimonial dinner at the Canberra to Mr. Lahey on 2 November, 1961.

BINNA BURRA

From 1933 to 1935 there was a temporary slowing down in N.P.A.Q. activities. Back in the late 1920's Mr. R.W. Lahey had seen the possibilities of Mt. Roberts, private land situated on the north eastern boundary of Lamington National Park. In late 1932, he had talked about a guest house project on this splendid mountain to Arthur Groom, who grasped the potential of the area. With the help of Dr. Ted Marks, Phil Day, R.G. Groom and Reg Groom, they formed a company — Queensland Holiday Resorts Ltd. — to build and operate a guest house at Mt. Roberts to be called Binna Burra. The land-owner, George Rankin, agreed to sell on terms (this in the middle of a great depression) and joined the board. This was a venture which had no official connection with the Association.

Encouraged by their co-directors, Arthur Groom canvassed Southern Queensland people to subscribe to shares in the Binna Burra company and established a tented camp with a slab-sided kitchen, while Romeo Lahey, employing that famous character old Bill and others, built a trafficable road to the foot of the mountain, erected a flying fox and manhandled materials up the mountain. As money trickled in, R.W. Lahey supervised the erection of the dining room and kitchen, engaged an expert bushman who built the early slab cabins and taught Arthur Groom that trade. With meagre funds in hand, Arthur Groom became fulltime resident manager and R.W. Lahey and other board members put in many hours work in Brisbane and at Binna Burra. In the 1930's Mr. Lahey constructed the first graded walking tracks on Binna Burra land and with Forestry Department blessing and approval designed and constructed the first graded tracks in Lamington National Park. Now visitors could for the first time see the beauty of the trees, scenery and bird life without stumbling over rocks and roots and through mud on the brushed track developed from the old-time horse trail from Beechmont to Mt. Hobwee.

As a consequence, N.P.A.Q. activities suffered somewhat in the 1934/35 period by an absence of organised field activities and less meetings of members and the 1934/35 Annual Report contained a rather defensive note referring to this. But this was only temporary and with Arthur Groom fulltime at Binna Burra, his place as Honorary Secretary was taken by Wallace Clelland. The combination of R.W. Lahey as President and the Clelland brothers, Allen and Wallace, organising field outings and meetings brought renewed vigour to the N.P.A.Q. and it never looked back. New areas were sought out by the Committee and submitted to the Authority by Mr. Lahey. Binna Burra gained the ideal manager in Arthur Groom with a deep instinct and knowledge of the bush. The Administering Authority, then Forestry Dept., gained from the genius of R.W. Lahey pioneering the simple but effective graded tracks in National Parks — such tracks providing the least possible disturbance to the ecology of the reserves and at the same time giving visitors comfortable walking conditions which became the envy of other Australian National Park Administrations.

WORLD WAR II

Committee members enlisted — Wallace Clelland, Allen Clelland, Romeo Lahey, Geoff Flewell Smith, Brigadier General R. Stodart, Doug Jolly, Dryden Lennard and Bert Salmon.

Consequently field outings were suspended soon after September 1939 and members' meetings wound down. The expert knowledge of Cyril White and Stan Blake was used by the

Armed Services. Other N.P.A.Q. members enlisted and it is believed that only one — Ken Jackson — was killed.

The Army established Canungra Jungle Training Camp in early 1942 and did considerable damage to Lamington National Park. A number of years elapsed before the worst traces of army misuse were overgrown. Mr. Lahey managed to stop the Army from cutting fine trees in the Palmerston National Park astride that highway in North Queensland.

When Canungra Jungle Training Camp was re-established in 1954, N.P.A.Q. acted promptly to prevent a repetition of damage in Lamington National Park. We quickly had the Army Minister, Queenslander Frank Forde, on side. Mr. Lahey and I interviewed the G.O.C. Northern Command, Major General Haylock, and expressed the utmost concern lest the Army seek to use Lamington National Park. We suggested two alternatives (1) move the camp and training ground to the back of Ingham and Cardwell where we assured him the wettest and densest jungle could be found; or (2) use Canungra with extensive alternative rain forest areas some within striking distance of Canungra and others over the border on the western slopes of the Tweed Range.

The G.O.C. informed us that if it became necessary for military parties to enter or pass through Lamington National Park, they would do so on the same basis as the general public and that would be no shooting and no damage to flora and fauna. The Army at Canungra did subsequently use privately owned jungle land near the camp and also a New South Wales State Forest for specialised training.

While on the subject of the Armed Services, it is appropriate to mention that in the same era, our objections to the use of Fairfax Island for R.A.A.F. bombing and R.A.N. shelling practice were noted and target practice ceased on that island.

NATIONAL PARKS UNDER ATTACK

Before and during World War II, the N.P.A.Q. opposed attempts to cut timber in National Parks. Finally the Government in the late 1940's decreed that no timber would be cut in National Parks in Queensland. After a change of Government in 1957, State Cabinet on 10 Feb. 1959 reaffirmed the exclusion of logging from National Parks. During and after World War II, this Association successfully opposed local authority proposals to construct a road through Lamington National Park, Queensland in contrast to other Australian States, has kept roads out of its National Parks. Before anyone can say that's wrong, let me elaborate on that statement. That policy applies to Queensland National Parks gazetted up to mid 1977. It is up to the Government to give special consideration to the large National Parks gazetted in Cape York Peninsula since Spring 1977. Secondly, there are roads through Cunningham's Gap, Bunya Mountains, Conway Range and part of Eungella, but these were gazetted roads before those National Parks were created and the Park gazettals excluded the existing roads.

The Association campaigned against Tourist Leases in the late 1940's, which involved excisions from National Parks. Part of that campaign included a well attended lunch-hour public meeting in Brisbane City Hall. We did not win as regards island National Parks but the Government of the day and its successors recognised our point that such provision for Tourist Leases had no place in Queensland mainland National Parks.

We had much support and sympathy in our opposition to the Government which yielded to pressure by a major airline and tourist company and removed Hayman Island from the Queensland National Park system and allowed Ansett full possession of the island.

Then in the 1960's, the Government decided to sell part of Conway National Park to pay for the cost of the road to Shute Harbour. N.P.A.Q. stood almost alone in its opposition to this sacrifice of principle by a Government which had to back an arrangement between the local authority, land developers and accepted by the Minister without consultation with his Department.

There is no doubt that Government Members were uncomfortable about the road decision, but they closed ranks and strong pressure was put on N.P.A.Q. to either agree or withdraw opposition to the plan. When that didn't work, some Parliamentarians resorted to the forum of Parliament to denigrate the Association. A face-saving for the Government was suggested in the form of major extensions to be added to Conway Range National Park to compensate in some way for the land torn out of the Park for seaside town purposes. Even this was refused by the Government at the time but now after 18 years, we note with every satisfaction that in the late 1960's and 1970's these suggestions have been adopted and attractive rainforest and waterfall areas on the western slopes of Conway Range have been added to Conway, which at the time of the dispute was one of very few National Parks in Australia with a reasonable length of coastline.

Co-Operation With Ministers-In-Charge of National Parks —

N.P.A.Q. has always endeavoured to maintain formal but friendly relations with the Minister-In-Charge of National Parks. Hon. Percy Pease in the 1930's sought our advice on several issues e.g. Queensland islands as National Parks; an advisory board to the Minister. On two occasions in Parliament, the Association was praised as the "watchdogs of the National Parks". One Minister in the 1960's was highly regarded in the Department as very sympathetic to National Parks, but we found great difficulty in communicating with him. Another was found by N.P.A.Q. to be sympathetic and approachable, but did not stay long in that portfolio. His successor in an interview was very interested in the possibility of National Parks in the west, indicated his willingness to deliver a Romeo Lahey Memorial Lecture, passed our written request to the then administering authority, where it was pigeonholed and still remains buried.

A few years ago, the executive of the Australian National Parks Council held its first Brisbane meeting and I accompanied them on a courtesy call on the Minister. When ushered in and introduced, instead of a friendly welcome to Queensland etc., the A.N.P.C. Executive was asked by the Minister "what are you going to do for Queensland".

In spite of setbacks and possible failures by or for the N.P.A.Q., we will continue to place our views and suggestions before the Minister-In-Charge of National Parks in Queensland and look forward to meeting with the current Minister, Hon. Ivan Gibbs, from time to time. With his interest in visiting National Parks such as Mt. Moffatt and Carnarvon, perhaps we should invite him to participate in an occasional N.P.A.Q. field outing.

It is noted that our colleagues in New South Wales have been accompanied by the N.S.W. Premier on a weekend of rough terrain of National Park potential and he has indicated his willingness to attend a similar trip yearly.

Harking back to 1938, the N.P.A.Q. was active in preventing the release of Tasmanian black opossums in Lamington National Park. Among our archives is a letter from Hon. Percy Pease, re-assuring us and explaining that the Tasmanian mammals (a gift from Tasmanian Minister for Agriculture) were released on a Darlington property and in Back Creek on Beechmont but none on Lamington National Park.

In June 1936, in reply to an enquiry from Hon. P. Pease, the Association stood firmly against applying any person's name as a name of any National Park in Queensland. N.P.A.Q. urged that authenticated aboriginal words should be used where appropriate in the naming of some National Parks or parts thereof. The Minister and the Department agreed and apart from some established geographic names, persons' names have not been applied to National Parks in Queensland.

This means of course, there has not and will never be any R.W. Lahey National Park, Clarrie Trist National Park, or a Bill Wilkes National Park — three men who gave nearly all their working lives to National Parks in Queensland.

TRANSPORT ON FIELD OUTINGS ETC.

From the commencement of N.P.A.Q., transport was needed for investigatory trips, pre-outing trips and on members' field outings. Very few members owned motor cars and it was customary to hire cars. On the first field trip by a group from the newly elected Council in July 1930, Romeo Lahey drove a Studebaker up Spicers Gap, round to Cunningham's Gap for an investigation which quickly resulted in doubling of the Cunningham's Gap National Park. An early Field Outing to Mt. Ernest (in 1931) required a pre-outing visit to select a campsite as a large attendance was expected. Arthur Groom did this by walking from O'Reilly's (at Lamington National Park) — leaving at midnight, passing through old Lamington village, across country, pausing for breakfast at Masen's on the New England Highway and inspected the campsite at Mt. Ernest and then lunched with Ernest Hardgrave. Arthur Groom headed back in a north-easterly direction (avoiding some of the high ridges he had crossed earlier) to Rathdowney, Innisplains and with moonlight, headed direct for O'Reilly's, reaching there at midnight — 70 miles (112 km) in 24 hours.

An article by Allen Clelland in N.P.A. News in May 1978 covered the hiring of cars in the 1930's and referred particularly to that friendly and skilled driver, Danny Topp, and his roomy white Hudson "Snowball", which carried our members' gear and food on the mudguards. Some of us here tonight, including myself, remember the late Danny Topp with affection.

A Council Minute of 8 November 1934, resolved "that no cars be hired which are not provided with adequate and sufficient tyre chains".

Field Outings in 1946 commenced with train and bus to Coolumb, Mt. Edwards and Springbrook and for the next ten years were mainly by a combination of train or rail motor plus crate-sided cattle trucks with members sitting back to back on their bedrolls or packs with the food hopefully not being squashed. In spite of the crowded trucks, one member invariably produced and shared on the return train journey, an apple pie in perfect condition.

Many members of the 1940's and 1950's will have fond memories of Con Kurz (Springbrook) and Frank Sawatzki of Boonah as frequent transport drivers.

In those days of few motor cars and petrol rationing, the hiring of small trains or of rail-motors was inexpensive and provided friendly group travel to and from field outings.

One member, Hattie Clark, attended a few field outings direct from Brisbane on her auto-cycle — a bicycle with a light engine. Her camping gear etc. was taken by her friends on the train, bus or truck.

Then we graduated to buses direct from Brisbane to campsites and in the 1960's as more members acquired their own motor cars, the attendance by bus became uneconomic and "official transport" (i.e. group travel) ceased except for extended annual field trips to faraway parts of Queensland or interstate.

Looking at Outing Reply Slips in the 1940's and 1950's, one is reminded that often orders for bread and fresh milk were included. The truck drivers at railheads collected the bread in bags and milk was obtained from the nearest farm — more work for the Outings Committee!

Firewood in paddocks was plentiful in those days before portable gas stoves.

In the 1930's some Outings were stalled and others diverted because of boggy roads in moderately wet weather. The expertise of truck drivers and country bus drivers overcame this problem in all but cyclonic conditions in the 1940's and 1950's. The problem returned occasionally with the large numbers attending by private car in the 1960's and even into the 1970's but willing shoulders usually moved the cars through the few troublesome bogs. One memorable exception was when 12 cars had to be left near Spicers Gap at the Campsite on the headwaters of Millar Vale Creek and collected later in the week after the black soil dried out. One family had kindly volunteered to remain and "caretake" the abandoned cars while the main party walked out to the Cunningham Highway and returned to Brisbane by bus.

Our annual extended field outings included the first interstate bus camping tour using a Greyhound Coach to National Parks in New South Wales. Railway travel and launches were used in Northern Queensland and more lately the Cape York trips have included plane travel. Interstate train travel has been used on some visits to Victorian National Parks with the inevitable double booking in Sydney by the N.S.W. Railways. Guess who had to shift to other carriages? Even Roma Street managed to tangle up some sleeper bookings, but we straightened that one out on the way without any fuss.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY

From 1908 to 1975, National Parks were administered by Forestry Dept. and since 1975 by National Parks and Wildlife Service.

N.P.A.Q. has always endeavoured to assist the Administration and some examples follow

In 1962, we persuaded the Minister to authorise the late Bill Wilkes to participate in the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle. The Department gained a good deal from that visit and N.P.A.Q. again urged participation by a Departmental Officer at the Second World Conference in 1972, where Mr. H.S. Curtis, now of N.P.W.S., represented the Queensland National Parks authority.

N.P.A.Q. which had established friendly relations with the U.S.A. National Parks Service (International Division) was presented with a supply of the volume of printed papers from both those Conferences and in turn distributed them to the major libraries throughout Australia.

In 1949/1950, N.P.A.Q. members were asked by the Association to record visits and visitors and means of transport to National Parks in Queensland. Forms compiled by the Association (and on display tonight) were returned by N.P.A.Q. members to the Association and were collated and delivered to the National Park Authority. The Forestry Department response was luke-warm. We did repeat the project in November 1972 but received little response from members.

In the days of Forestry administration, copies of the N.P.A. News were sent to Officers of the department concerned with National Parks. During the latest years, N.P.W.S. has purchased (at cost) a much larger quantity of each issue of N.P.A. News for distribution to National Park Rangers and other officers of the Service.

From 1962, after my participation in a private capacity in the First World Conference on National Parks, our Association urged the Authority to establish an interpretative section, to establish Information Centres at frequently visited National Parks and to issue information brochures on selected Parks. After a very slow start by Forestry Department (due no doubt to shortage of funds), N.P.A.Q. is delighted with the action taken by N.P.W.S. in the last few years in the establishment of Information Centres and the publication of brochures, maps etc.

FIELD OUTINGS

In the 1930's and into the early 1950's, the five and a half day working week limited ordinary weekend field outings to a Saturday midday commencement, very little in the way of exploring on that afternoon and rather strenuous and tight schedules on the Sunday to connect with return transport. When the five day working week was adopted by all but stores, banks and insurance companies, N.P.A.Q. switched to Friday night departures and this began the era of bus travel. Friday night departures continued with the growing use of private motor cars. We were able to get further afield for outing venues and had the advantage of full day walks on Saturday and Sunday, although in recent years the trend has been for an early Sunday afternoon departure for home.

It has been N.P.A.Q. policy of establishing base camps and exploring out from and back to these camps, carrying only a few meals and water. Very few through walks i.e. overnight packing of sleeping gear and tents, have been organised by N.P.A.Q. This policy in my opinion has contributed in a large measure to the constant increase in membership and in the large attendances on field outings particularly by families.

Although we have on occasion negotiated some ticklish steep spots during field trips, organised mountaineering has not been included in N.P.A.Q. field outing programmes.

In the 1930's, it was the practice on field outings to cater and cook in bulk for the whole party. Although the prewar field leaders probably did not agree with us, those of us who took office when the Association recommenced field activities after World War II, were emphatic that members attending should cater and cook in small parties. Bulk transport in the 1940's to about 1960 did enable us to organise pre-ordering and supply of milk and bread to the campsite on most occasions.

The Association and its members remember with gratitude the skill, endurance, uncanny sense of locality and leadership displayed by our Outings Committee members. I'm confident that present younger Outings Leaders, as well as members generally, would want me to record in this 50 year review, the names of pioneer Field Outing Leaders — Arthur Groom, Romeo Lahey, Allen and Wallace Clelland in the 1930's and later Ross Bulgin, Dryden Lennard, Bert Anderson, Edgar Kemp, Clif Bell, who over many years led, and two are still taking, members far and wide in Southern Queensland and Northern New South Wales and on extended annual field trips.

Photographs of early field outings record the use of riding clothes, with some members wearing shorts. After World War II, outings were graced with Army hats, shirts, slacks, gaiters, Army waterbottles, raincoats, packs, cutlery and utensils, all bought from disposals or brought home from the War.

In the 1930's few tents were used, most members sleeping in blankets, often with a large log burning through the night. Maybe the weather was kinder in the 1930's, but it certainly tested us in 1946/47. At Cooloom in October 1946, we were sleeping on the headland without tents when Ross Bulgin and Dryden Lennard woke everyone and we ran for the dressing sheds at the beach, followed by a severe storm which raged half the night. At the next outing at Mt. Edwards, a storm came just on dark. By then, tarpaulins and a few tents had been acquired. On Foundation Day Weekend 1947, we were marooned at Mudgeerabah and used the local hall for sleeping quarters, but not even the 71 inches of rain in that cyclone killed our enthusiasm. We managed with Con Kurz's expert driving to see Springbrook's many waterfalls in full flood as no other visitors had seen in perhaps 50 years. Con brought us back to Brisbane by 1 a.m. on the Tuesday morning through floodwaters and on back roads. The weather's final try to beat us was at Mt. Tamborine, where a rain depression cut us off from civilisation temporarily, but again we returned to Brisbane by late Sunday evening.

On the lighter side of field trips, several here tonight will recollect a tin of baked beans placed in a campfire for heating and not in a billy of water, exploding with a bang, at Boulloomba Creek. On the first field visit by N.P.A.Q. to Victorian National Parks, we cooked at night in the shelter at Mt. Buffalo. One member brought Christmas puddings in treacle tins. The effect of a heated treacle tin lid hitting the ceiling of the shelter was quite spectacular. A mistaken catering arrangement for one camp resulted in one party supplying chipped potatoes to every group attending.

On a more serious note, more than 30,000 members and guests have participated in N.P.A.Q. field activities since World War II with only a few minor accidents and one loss — a member who walked out of camp at breakfast-time a few years ago and was never found.

Safety rules are advised to members and guests and are observed and practiced by 99.9% attending our field outings.

Field Outing leaders have provided a pool of experienced persons for filling vacancies on the Council of the Association.

FIELD TRIPS

Among numerous exploratory trips with N.P.A.Q. the following stand out in my memory. Ross Bulgin and I went to Ingham, to Mt. Fox and towards Wallaman Falls and to Garrawalt Falls, to Hinchinbrook Island and Dunk Island prior to a visit by a large N.P.A.Q. party later in that year — 1951. Transport difficulties which at first seemed insuperable by mail were sorted out on the spot.

Bob Archer and I from N.P.A.Q. and two others had a strenuous week in June 1961 exploring the western cliffs of Arcadia Valley, sighting many aboriginal paintings there and on the southern cliffs of Moolyamber Gorge. We also briefly visited Lake Nuga Nuga. Although Lands Department insisted on all of Arcadia Valley being cut up, our request for the cliffs overlooking the Valley from Wallaroo Station has recently been accepted with the gazettal of a spectacular narrow National Park.

In July 1963, Clif Bell, Ross Bulgin, Bob Archer, National Parks Ranger Herb Hausknecht and I spent a week at Robinson Gorge with a local party. The difficulties of approach to this magnificent reserve were more readily understood both by the National Parks Authority and N.P.A.Q. after that visit. Sad to say, the road approaches are still difficult but the day must surely come when N.P.W.S. will overcome the problem.

An exploratory trip up Mt. Samson from Cedar Creek via Closeburn in late 1947 was quite eventful. The local progress association was interested, collected five of us at Closeburn Rail Station, drove us to the campsite on Cedar Creek and arranged a meeting in the local hall on Saturday evening. When we didn't give the answers they wanted, including one re dingoes supposedly sheltering in Mt. D'Aguilar/ Samson National Park, they were finished with us. After an enjoyable and informative scramble up and around Mt. Samson on the Sunday we had to walk out to the railway with our camping gear, which was more cumbersome than modern equipment.

Another visit in 1947 was to Montville by rail and local service car. Unlike one other memorable field outing to the mountain, our tents were not eaten by the jersey cows. The day's exploration was down through the paddocks and the narrow belt of bunya pines which was noticeable from the Bunya Mountains to the Coast, but which by now has been largely destroyed in the clearance of paddocks over this trail of the coastal aborigines. We went down the Montville escarpment into the Obi Obi Narrows, downstream to the junction of Kondalilla Creek, up to Bon Accord Falls as they were then known, back to camp, caught the mountain car and home by rail — a very scratchy and hot trip. This enabled us to complete successful requests to the Authority for additional reservation of Bon Accord Falls (now Kondalilla) and Obi Obi Narrows. It was more than a decade before the latter was reserved.

N.P.A.Q. EFFORTS IN 1946/1979 ON PROSPECTIVE NATIONAL PARKS

Much unpublicised work has been done by N.P.A.Q. members in assembling facts on areas considered suitable for reservation as National Parks. An example from 1936 relates to the potential of Moreton Island as a National Park. Post World War II information from zoologists was that there are no mammals on Moreton. There are reptiles and one species of rat. We have on file a letter of 31 August 1936 from Charles W. Hill a resident on Moreton from 1903 to 1936. He stated that "bandicoots are numerous and flying squirrels were plentiful, but there are no possums, wallabies, kangaroos, koalas and dingoes. Carpet, black, brown, tiger and whip snakes are found but no death adders."

Hundreds of pounds and dollars have been spent since 1946 in purchasing Parish and other Lands Department maps in order to ascertain ownership of lands of potential National Park status. These have enabled office bearers to describe tenure of such areas in submissions made to the Minister.

Reference books have been acquired by purchase or donation.

The measure of our successful work has been the gazettal of sixty-five areas recommended by this Association as National Parks since 1946. On a check made a few years ago before the metric system came in, of 2,600,000 acres of Queensland National Parks, 2,300,000 acres were in recommended areas submitted by N.P.A.Q. At the present time, there are 26 proposals in excess of 350,000 hectares from this Association under consideration by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Here is the list of successful submissions since World War II —

1946/47	South West Springbrook and the later link-up with Natural Bridge.	1966/67	Mt. Tempest — Moreton Island
1947/48	Mt. Barney, Mt. Lindesay and part Mt. Ballow. The narrow strip along the border from the eastern tip of Springbrook to Lamington.	1967/68	Black Mountain Windsor Tableland addition South Australian section of Simpson Desert
	Mt. Cougal extension	1968/69	Burrumbush addition Cape Upstart Eubanangie Swamp
	Mt. Greville	1969/70	Herbert River Gorge and Yamanie
1949/50	Manorina (Mt. Nebo) Cooloom (later revoked and replaced by a similar reserve on Mooloolah River).	*	Southwood Bellenden Ker extensions Mt. Finnegan/Shipton
	Mt. Burrumbush and swamp	1970/71	Porcupine Gorge Bellenden Ker — Corroboree Creek
1951/52*	Mt. May, Mt. Moon		
1954/55	Mt. Aberdeen Magnetic Island Glasshouse Mountains Cunningham's Gap extension	1971/72	Epping Forest Mts. Roberts and Bell Obi Obi Gorge Bellenden Ker addition
1957/58	Mt. Edwards	1972/73	
1960/61*	Castletower	1973/74 &	
1961/62	Thornton Peak Stradbroke Island (Blue Lake) Eastern slopes of Windsor Tableland	1977/78	Fraser Island Woodgate Cooloolah Cape Palmerston
1962/63	Cedar Creek at Tamborine Mossman Gorge Wallaman Falls and five nearby falls Seaforth Island	1974/75	Possession Island Mt. Cougal addition Tozer Range/Claudia River Mt. Mistake (addition) Jardine River
1963/64	Robinson Gorge addition Merging of Windsor Tableland/Daintree River and Mossman Gorge with large addition. Salvator Rosa addition Girraween addition	1977/78 & 1978/79	Girraween (3 additions) Mt. Finnegan (addition) Crows Nest (addition) West Hill
1964/65	Wilson's Peak Mt. Fox Noosa Head addition	1978/79	New South Wales slopes of McPherson Range Eastern slope Gt. Dividing Range from Spicers Peak south to Panorama Point.
1966/67	Simpson Desert		

* indicates simultaneously or in conjunction with other organisations.

There are several ways of preparing a case for a new N.P. The major influence in the establishment of Windsor Tableland was the relief model of Windsor/Daintree/Mossman prepared in hundreds of hours' painstaking work by Mr. Lahey. This model is now with the N.P.W.S.Q.

Bill Wilkes mentioned in mid 1966 he was hoping National Parks in Queensland would exceed one million acres before he retired. This Association's proposal for a huge National Park in the Simpson Desert covering the triangle of Queensland, Northern Territory and South Australia, had just been drafted. He was unaware of this. Heavy rain fell in the Desert and we persuaded the National Park authority in August to investigate our plan immediately with a botanist and a zoologist. They saw ephemeral flowering plants, teeming birdlife and some four footed animals. Queensland gazetted 1.2 million acres of the Simpson Desert early in 1967, followed by South Australia. Bill Wilkes skipped the 1,000,000 acre target and passed 2 million in one leap before his retirement.

MARINE NATIONAL PARKS

This Association started work on Marine National Parks in 1967 and by June 1968 had submitted requests to the Commonwealth Government and to the Queensland Government for the enactment of laws providing for Marine National Parks and to both governments for three major Marine National Parks based on the Great Barrier Reef. Of these, Northern, Central and Southern, we are pleased that at last in 1979 agreement was reached on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park — Capricorn Section. This Section is remarkably close to the southern section of the map we lodged with both governments in 1968. This was published in N.P.A. News in April 1969.

Both governments enacted laws covering the establishment of Marine National Parks — Queensland in 1971 and the Commonwealth some years later.

The need for at least two more large Marine Parks is just as urgent today and hopefully the next section will be completed and gazetted this year.

EVIDENCE AT GOVERNMENT ENQUIRIES

Since World War II, N.P.A.Q. has given evidence at several official enquiries —

1. Tourist Resources of Queensland 1947.
2. A Queensland Inter-Departmental Enquiry Into The Islands Off The Queensland Coast ca. 1955.
3. Commonwealth Select Committee On Wildlife Conservation in 1972.
4. Future Land Use of Moreton Island 1977.

A written submission on the need for training of teachers in conservation matters was made to the Education Enquiry 1978/79.

Written submissions have been made to various interdepartmental committees such as the C.O.G. enquiry into Pumicestone Passage recently and on Stradbroke Island ca. 1970.

Comments on management plans have been sought recently by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland. This Association has submitted suggestions and criticisms on management plans for Green Island, Cooloola, Girraween/Sundown and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Capricorn Section.

RELIEF OF PRESSURE ON NATIONAL PARKS

The small area of National parks within 200 km of the major centres of population in Queensland has attracted the attention of this Association during the 1970's. At the Seminar conducted by our Association at Cunningham's Gap — "National Parks And Man" — in July 1970, the creation of large Recreation Reserves was advocated. These were to cater for campers, caravanners, horseriding etc. in areas not quite up to National Park standard. The drive for the Brisbane Forest and Recreation Park followed shortly after that Seminar. N.P.A.Q. is appreciative of the recent efforts by Forestry Department to cater for increasing numbers of day visitors. In some State Forests, there is provision for camping, caravanning and trail bike riding under controlled conditions.

Although this Association in its first 50 years had its hands full concentrating on National Parks and potential National Parks, it approves the concept of Environmental Parks which generally speaking are on a smaller scale to National Parks and in several cases have been modified by man before reservation.

The provision of seasonal camp grounds at National parks such as Girraween and Carnarvon in addition to the visitor saturated permanent camp grounds under Ranger control is obviously needed.

MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

N.P.A.Q. has provided its members with many maps of National Parks since World War II. These have been included in N.P.A. News. Dryden Lennard pioneered the production of small maps as part of information issued before field outings. Then Bert Anderson and Lionel Simpson produced foolscap size maps usually occupying the centre page of N.P.A. News. The recent wave of maps of similar size have been drawn by Jim Cuthbertson and Wendy Bell. For many years Clif Bell has produced a December map of the location of all of the forthcoming year's field outings.

N.P.A.Q.'s first pictorial publication was a 1952 calendar edited by Mr. R.W. Lahey.

As a contribution to Queensland's Centenary celebrations, N.P.A.Q. published a quarto-sized illustrated book of 40 pages entitled 'The National Parks of Queensland'.

In the 1960's we co-operated with the N.S.W. N.P.A. and published Christmas Cards with N.S.W. and Queensland scenes. The cost of colour printing eventually stopped this scheme.

In 1964 the papers of the first N.P.A.Q. Weekend Conference on National Parks were published and included questions and answers as well as the lectures.

Again in 1970, a similar publication covered the N.P.A.Q. Seminar 'National Parks and Man'. It had an improved photographic cover and 53 pages.

The calendar, the book and the two seminar publications have all been sold out and are Australiana collectors' items nowadays.

As an aid to the committee of N.P.A.Q., a cumulative index to N.P.A. News from 1960 to 1977 has been compiled and copies given to the Q.N.P.W.S. and several reference libraries. As a contribution towards the difficult task of locating Australian books on National Parks and on Walking, the N.P.A.Q. compiled a Select Bibliography on each subject and these have been distributed to conservation bodies, bushwalking clubs, N.P.W.S. in several states and major reference libraries in Australia. If there is sufficient demand, a second edition of each may be sold at cost to members and others.

In 1976, a \$1300 Commonwealth Grant enabled the Association to publish a much needed brochure setting out the role of the Association as a voluntary citizen body and explaining the work of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. 15,000 brochures were distributed by the Association to secondary schools and public libraries throughout Queensland. The brochure did much to overcome an appalling lack of ignorance by teachers and students. We had been

receiving many assignment enquiries which should have been addressed to the National parks and Wildlife Service of Queensland or which should have been solved in school libraries.

For a few years after World War II, Dryden Lennard and I compiled articles on Queensland National Parks. These were published in *The Road Ahead* and the R.A.C.Q. subsequently re-published them in pamphlet form for attachment to R.A.C.Q. strip maps.

In the early 1960's, we co-operated with the R.A.C.Q. by acting as guides and commentators on visits towards the mountain National Parks in the Boonah area and at Girraween National Park.

MEMBERSHIP

By 1939 the Association had branches at Warwick and Toowoomba and had made progress in membership despite a severe depression. Subscriptions were only five shillings per head but at May 1939, the list totalled 244, of whom 43 owed two years subscriptions. These deadheads are eliminated in the table below, which shows a steady growth in the 1940's/1950's and an accelerated increase in the late 1960's and the 1970's.

1939	201	1965	810
1947	248	1970	876
1948	351	1973	929
1951	520	1976	1145
1955	587	1979	1344
1960	588		

I'm convinced from the dates and increases shown, that extravagant statements by sand mining companies spokesmen and by anti-conservationists including some parliamentarians have contributed largely in recent years to acceleration in our membership intake.

Probably many of the incoming members in the last twenty years or so, have appreciated the N.P.A.Q. "stick to the facts, no exaggerations, no hysterics and no histrionics" approach. Another factor which brought public sympathy and increased membership was the Association's opposition to the excision of Hayman Island and part of Conway National Park from the National Park system.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND N.P.A. NEWS

From 1930 to 1946, the yearly subscription was five shillings (50 cents) and life membership was two guineas (\$4.20). After meetings and field outings resumed in 1946/47 we timidly increased the subscription to seven shillings and sixpence and as increasing members were taking advantage of the tiny life membership fee, the rules were altered to require five years prior membership before becoming eligible for life membership. Because of the voluntary work done by honorary officers, N.P.A.Q. subscriptions were and have continued to be, well under the subscriptions of other conservation bodies in Queensland and interstate. Assisting the Committee, a team of volunteers has stapled, folded and placed N.P.A. News in envelopes for posting. We have been fortunate in recent years to receive annual administrative grants of \$3,000, reduced to \$2,850, from the Commonwealth Government.

There is no shadow of doubt that N.P.A.Q. basic single subscriptions of \$8 (metropolitan) and \$6 (country) give the best value for money of any N.P.A. or other conservation body in Australia. One reason for the low subscription is that although our N.P.A. News is full of fact and ranges over all of Queensland and occasionally interstate and overseas in its articles, it is not as handsome as some of the glossy and costly counterparts to be found interstate. N.P.A.Q. does seek to improve the appearance of N.P.A. News (published seven times annually), but if members in the future want more photos included, then up will go our subscriptions.

FUND RAISING IN THE 1970'S

Excellent co-operation by a group of members has resulted in spectacular fund raising afternoons held every second year, culminating in the "Spring Thing" of September 1979 with net proceeds of \$1280 and with small amounts still trickling in from late sales. These activities had their genesis in the occasional Bring and Buy put on instead of a regular evening meeting, the most successful of which was held in the middle of a power strike. That didn't stop the N.P.A.Q. The Pharmacy Guild meeting room was lit with pressure lanterns supplied by N.P.A.Q. members and N.P.A.Q. funds benefited by three hundred dollars.

From these funds, the cover of N.P.A. News has been changed every few issues, a donation of \$50 was given to assist the West Australian National Parks and Reserves Association in its first year. Participation in Australian wide Wildlife and National Park Conferences has been subsidised and the participants have responded with detailed reports and knowledge being applied to current and future N.P.A. activities. Photographic displays including mounting and stands are financed from this source.

Donations from members, including many who paid low life membership fees, have been gratefully received by the Association and in the 1970's have made an impact on Association revenue.

Expenditure from such sources has gone into publication of numerous maps in N.P.A. News in the last four years and in subsidising the cost of printing Romeo Lahey Lectures with photographs.

INTEREST IN OTHER N.P.A.'S

Two V.N.P.A. ex-Presidents have delivered R.W. Lahey Memorial Lectures. One was David Lahey, son of R.W. Lahey. He moved from Melbourne to Adelaide and was a member of the South Australian National Parks Commission for several years.

The other was Professor Ray L. Specht, now resident in Brisbane.

One of our ex-Councillors, Julie Henry, after moving to Canberra, became President of N.P.A. of A.C.T..

Roy Tait, once a Councillor of N.P.A.Q. was honorary treasurer of N.P.A. of A.C.T. for several years.

We had good liaison with the Caloola Club (of Sydney) which provided a solid base for the start of the N.S.W. N.P.A.. Recently N.P.A.Q. gave a donation to the newly formed West Australian National Parks and Reserves Association.

Allen Clelland of N.P.A.Q. had returned to Queensland before the formation of V.N.P.A., but was in communication with the preliminary committee and supplied slides for a public showing at their first meeting.

The Association has greatly benefited from the hard work of its presidents, vice presidents, past secretaries, its two treasurers, its assistant secretaries and from councillors and members who have donated the historical photographs which are on display at the entrance to this room.

The thanks of the Association must also go to the Director of N.P.W.S. Queensland for his courtesy to office bearers and for making Service literature and photographs available for our display which is at present moving from library to library in the country.

What of the next 50 years? It is very important that experienced members should come forward in the next few years and become councillors. From these will be drawn the next wave of senior office bearers. It is inevitable that by 1990, half the present council will by reason of age, have bowed out but hopefully will still be able to attend the 60th Anniversary.

It is certain that with a steady growth in membership, a part-time paid office manager and a part-time typist or a combination of the two, will be required as well as honorary office bearers. Within five years a much larger office room will be required for work space and records.

We will continue to concentrate our energies on National Parks and will not be diverted to side issues. I think it is fair to say that Environmental Parks are not a side issue but come within the Aims and Objects of this Association.

Although this Association does not provide professional information on birds, mammals, plants and geology, we need the help of observant members to write reliable articles for N.P.A. News. We need members to give or supply at cost, slides and photographs of Queensland National Parks, including field outing activities.

There is a restriction on the quantity of articles on interstate and overseas National Parks but these appear occasionally in N.P.A. News.

Mr. Lahey, after his retirement as President, had been elected a life Councillor of this Association. Sometime after he recovered from a stroke and was attending Council meetings once more, he told me on the way home "I won't come any more to Council meetings — I know the Association is in good hands."

Within the Association activities, now and in the future, there will always be a place for member participation. The future of the National Parks Association of Queensland is now in your hands. Help it grow; help it prosper; help it improve its place in citizen organisations in Queensland.

Hole In The Wall — head of Laidley Valley ca 1935 (includes Arthur Groom, Bell Groom, Majorie Clelland, Higginbottom).





"Snowball" fully laden (in the 1930's).

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"Snowball" was a HUDSON tourer of 1925 or 1926. The chassis/engine/bonnet/mudguards would definitely be from U.S.A. The tourer body (hood up) may have been made in Australia (as was common then). There was no outward difference between the tourers of 1925 and 1926, although there was in sedans.

The second nickel-plated ring appeared (at the rear) on the "barrel" style headlights in 1924 but the ridged mudguards (clearly apparent in the rear mudguard in the photograph) were first fitted in 1925. Headlights and radiator shell were changed for 1927.

During the 1920's, HUDSON had a one-model policy, using the 4.7 litre "Super Six" engine and only one wheelbase but offering a number of body types.

The HUDSON was a medium-priced vehicle, whereas the company's low-priced ESSEX was a competitor for CHEVROLET and FORD.

NOTE 1: Two spotlights (proprietary items), one each side of the windscreen (of plate glass; no "safety" glass then). They are in front of the two glass wind deflectors, hinged to the windscreen pillars.

NOTE 2: No luggage trunks in those days.

NOTE 3: The canvas and celluloid (an early clear, colourless plastic, which soon yellowed, crazed and became brittle), steel-framed side curtains were probably stored behind the rear seat squab.

K.E. Sandercoe
12.12.1995.



AIMS AND OBJECTS

- (1) To preserve intact in their natural condition the existing National Parks of Queensland; and to secure the reservation of all suitable areas.
- (2) To educate public opinion to a fuller appreciation of the necessity and value of National Parks.
- (3) To form a link between the public and the administration dealing with the National Parks.
- (4) To co-operate with other organisations having the same or similar objects.
- (5) To assist in the enforcement of protective regulations concerning National Parks.

Membership is available to any person who is in accord with the above aims and objects.

Copies of Romeo Watkins Lahey Memorial Lectures are available plus self-addressed, stamped envelope, 230mm x 100mm.

National Parks Association of Queensland	40c
The Great National Parks Movement	40c
Down The Years With National Parks in Queensland	40c
A National Parks Manifesto For Queensland	40c
History In Queensland National Parks	50c
In Wildness is the Preservation of the Word	50c
The First Fifty Years	75c

POSTAL ADDRESS:— National Parks Assoc. of Q'land.
Box 1752 G.P.O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 4001.