

Real to Reel

Newsletter of Oral History Tasmania Inc.



ISSN Digital edition 2208-4479

Print edition 1039-0707

No.88 April 2020

CONTENTS

News from the Executive – Jill Cassidy	1
Institutional member: Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery	2
Half a lifetime: 39½ years in Forestry – Garry Richardson	3

NEWS FROM THE EXECUTIVE – Jill Cassidy

COVID-19 and the oral history workshop

I trust all members are coping as well as possible with the current coronavirus situation. As you know already, this year's workshop in Launceston has had to be postponed. It is not clear when it will be able to be held but information will be sent as soon as feasible. I can imagine that oral histories about how we have all fared during the lockdown could well be the topic of future interviews!

Seminar and AGM

The date for the seminar and Annual General Meeting is currently Saturday 5 September. Planning is currently on hold, but you may like to pencil this date in your diary.

Hazel de Berg Award

It was such a pleasure at last year's national conference in Brisbane to see Rosie Block awarded the Hazel de Berg Award for Excellence in Oral History. Her citation reads:

Rosemary Block has demonstrated an outstanding contribution to the field of oral history, with her significant contributions spanning nearly twenty years (2001 to 2019). During her professional career as the inaugural Curator of Oral History at the State Library of NSW (a role she held for more than twenty years) she built, managed, commissioned and curated the State Library's Oral History Collection, and supplemented the collection by providing a wide range of professional services and support to the public. Rosemary also served as National President of Oral History Australia from 1993 to 1997 and from 1999 to 2007, as well as serving as NSW State President from 1991 to 2010.

Her contribution to the field has been substantial: organising international and national conferences, and state workshops and seminars; authoring a wide range of published work; and providing a considerable degree of mentoring to emerging oral historians. A great deal of her efforts have been made in a voluntary capacity and there is no doubt that her work in the field has left oral history in this country in a very strong position.



Institutional member: the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery was first named the *Victoria Museum and Art Gallery* and was officially opened in 1891 at Royal Park. ('Queen' was later added to differentiate it from Victorian museums.) Early collections came from the Royal Society of Tasmania and the Launceston Mechanics' Institute. The Museum building was designed by John Duncan, a young architect whose design was chosen as part of a competition. The building was funded by the State Government, with the running of the museum largely the responsibility of the City Council.

The museum's first curator (and later director), Herbert Hedley Scott, was employed in 1897 and quickly built an excellent reputation, with his research and curatorship gaining international attention.

Early collections focused on mineral specimens and natural sciences on the ground floor of the museum, with art displayed on its upper level. More space was needed, so in 1907 the first extension was built to house a zoological gallery. In 1927 the historical and art collections received a significant boost with the purchase of the John Watt Beattie Collection.

The museum's collections continued to grow, with the museum developing a formidable academic and professional reputation for the quality of its displays and research.

In 1998, the Museum began the development of a new site at the Launceston railway yards in Inveresk which opened in 2001. Six years later, the decision was made to create a dedicated Art Gallery at the original Royal Park site with the Inveresk site concentrating on Natural Sciences and History.

Usually the Museum has a total of 62 paid staff members, of whom 27 are full-time, plus 66 volunteers and 18 Honorary Research Associates. Last year 125,320 people visited the Museum.

The museum's collections fall into three main areas: Natural Sciences, History, and Visual Arts and Design. Each of these main collecting areas can be further subdivided. The museum focusses primarily on reflecting the biodiversity, history, and creative endeavours of Northern Tasmania, with some comparative collection material covering world art, science and history. Under its current director, Tracy Puklowski, the museum's collecting activities fall into three main themes: Our People, Our Place and Our Stories.

The museum has an extensive Oral History collection, which is maintained under the management of the History section, as part of the museum's large archive collection. There are currently over 900 Oral History recordings in the collection, ranging largely between 1984 to the present day. Also included are several earlier recordings added to the collection after the establishment of an Oral History program. Today, although there is less active recording than in the past, the continued recording of the Morning Coffee lecture series ensures continued additions to the collection, and the museum is planning future active interviewing. The Oral History collection provides the personal stories that give life to object and archival collections and ensure greater representation of all parts of the local community.

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic the museum is closed to the public, but the following exhibitions were previously open and are planned to be on display in the future:

Temporary exhibitions

ArtRage 2019. Annual touring QVMAG exhibition showcasing work by Tasmanian students studying pre-tertiary visual arts.

Art Start. An exhibition program designed to encourage children's participation in the visual arts, open to kindergarten to grade six students from across the region.

Marjorie Bligh: Domestic Goddess. Focusing on Tasmanian author and home-hints guru Marjorie Bligh, showcasing many of her handmade items, collections, mementos from travel, scrapbooks, personal photographs, signed editions of her books, and numerous awards.

Calculating Infinity. A wondrous, warped and witty interpretation of the QVMAG collection by local artist Josh Foley at the Royal Park art gallery site.

Permanent exhibitions

Tasmanian Connections. An exploration of QVMAG's History and Natural Sciences collections, including Transport, Mineralogy, The Tasmanian Tiger (Thylacine), Dinosaurs, Vertebrates, preserved specimens, the John Watt Beattie Collection, and the Sydney Cove shipwreck collection.

The First Tasmanians: Our Story. An ongoing exhibition that presents and explores the history and culture of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people.

Guan Di Temple. Formerly known as the Joss House and holding the contents of a number of Chinese temples from north-eastern Tasmanian mining towns, it is a unique window on Chinese religious practice in Tasmania in the 1880s.

Southern Skies. Presenting the Tasmanian astronomy story, featuring many telescopes and other pieces of equipment that have been used for research in the state.

Transforming the Island. A history of the development of railways in Tasmania.

Our Chinese Treasures: The Wong Collection. Chinese ceramics, glass and wooden antiquities donated by Professor Wong Shiu Hon and Mrs Nancy Wong.

The Blacksmith Shop. Historic industrial blacksmith workshop built between 1909 and 1937, and operating until 1994. The building is interpreted in an 'as-left' condition, with an immersive soundscape.

Contact details

Christine Hansen – Manager, Knowledge and Content: christine.hansen@launceston.tas.gov.au

Karina West – Manager, Museum Operations: karina.west@launceston.tas.gov.au

Jon Addison – Senior Curator, Public History: jon.addison@launceston.tas.gov.au

Website: www.qvmag.tas.gov.au

Hours of opening (when not closed due to COVID-19):

Open daily 10am–4pm (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Open until 5pm in January.)

* * *

HALF A LIFETIME THIRTY NINE AND A HALF YEARS IN FORESTRY

Garry Richardson

A talk given at the Oral History Tasmania seminar on 21 September 2019.

Introduction

Thanks for the opportunity to talk to you this morning of my nearly 40 years in the Forestry Commission/Forestry Tasmania as a Technical Forester (as against a professional forester who had university training). There was a huge amount of change over those years. Initially I was going to talk about all the bits and pieces of a normal life in the Forestry as well but it proved impossible to put 40 years of work into an hour, so I decided to give the highlights of each position. Even though I was in Forestry so long I never had the same job for more than six years and during those years each job evolved.

But first of all a lesson in how Forestry was set up when I started in 1966 as well as trying to explain sustainable yield. In 1966 the Forestry Commission was divided into three regions with each region subdivided into districts. Within each district the State Forest (an area put aside by an act of Parliament to be managed by the

Forestry Commission) was divided into forest blocks each with a two letter prefix; for example, Goulds Country block was GC. Each of those forest blocks was divided into compartments; therefore every piece of State Forest had an address, so if I talked about GC53 every Forestry person in the state would know which piece of ground I was talking about. After a time each of those compartments was also PI (photo interpretation) type mapped. That is, the different types of forest were delineated and the area of each worked out.

Sustainable yield was worked out by assessing a sample of all the forest types in the State Forest and putting a volume on each one, broken up into whether it was sawlog or pulpwood, regrowth or old growth. These added together gave a total volume available in the state. At the time I joined this was still being worked out and mostly only sawlogs were cut from State Forest. When the work was completed a nominal figure was put on how long it would take to produce the sawlogs again and a nominal figure of around 120 years (or thereabouts) was used, which told Forestry how much could be cut per year sustainably. It was found that the annual sawlog cut was much more than was sustainable, so cuts were put across all the sawmills who obtained logs off State Forest for a number of years to bring it back to a sustainable level. The pulpwood industry when it commenced was limited in the same way. Over the years more and more State Forest has been reserved for one reason or another thereby dropping the sustained yield.

Training

On 9 February 1966 I commenced a six year in-house training scheme as a Junior Forest Ranger; the name was later changed to Junior Technical Forester. There were two schools of 2–3 weeks in that time where specialist staff such as surveyors, silviculturists and management officers came and gave us training. At the end of four years we had a two-day theory exam and after six years a 14-day practical exam. I had 21 moves in five years, including 18 months in the Photo Interpretation section in Hobart.



I Arm training camp, Mersey Valley

My first station was at Mathinna with another first year ranger, Neil Denney, staying in an old miner's house that had the Forestry office at the front and fire-fighting gear stored in our bath. My first day was sucker bashing—basically removing the weeds out from among the young pines with a hoe—but I grubbed pines as well, as I was not told what to do. As I was not old enough to obtain a driving licence I mostly stayed in the camp weekends. (We were paid one trip home every three months.) One evening I had dinner and cut lunch for the next day and then went to bed. Something woke me and it was nearly dark. I thought it was morning so I had breakfast and then waited out the front of the office for the gang to turn up; it kept getting darker, so I went back to bed.

Myrtle Grove near Scottsdale was my next station. It was a big change from Mathinna as the trainee quarters were brand new. There were also older trainees in residence who taught me to cook. It was in their interests as we took it in turns to cook, with the others washing up.

Then there was a series of moves for more training. At the Perth Nursery there was nursery training, as at that time Perth grew the pine seedlings for the burgeoning pine plantations. Office training at the Central District office in Hobart showed us what all the forms were for. At Strathblane for assessment training we learnt how to measure trees properly and cut tracks through sometimes very thick bush in a straight line. Fingal was for road construction and introduction to gelignite. I learnt the hard way that if you did not wash your hands after using gelignite, before wiping your forehead with your hands, a serious headache would be next. We also used a compass and chain to survey private property boundary lines that adjoined State Forest.

At Oldina near Wynyard it was marking and thinning. We walked through pine plantations, marking—using a backpack and nozzle—the deformed trees and those not growing quite so well to be cut out in a commercial thinning operation. Unfortunately I also learnt how to spill four gallons [15 litres] of paint in the back of the

ranger's station wagon. He was not happy. At Maydena in the Australian Newsprint Mills concession I worked on the regeneration of eucalypt trials and seed germination. The Photo Interpretation (PI) section in Hobart involved learning to make PI maps; Geeveston was for eucalypt aerial sowing training.

There were numerous other stations as well. This training system helped us see all the different operations around the state and the different methods to carry out the same operation. The training camps I attended were at Arm Camp in the Mersey Valley, Branxholm, and a third camp at Maydena. These camps were great fun: you can imagine around 14 young men in the same area for a fortnight.

My fourth year exams were in my fifth year due to the 18 months in Hobart; they were held in the Launceston office. Thankfully I passed easily as a fairly large pay rise rested on the outcome.



2 Painting track markers in the Hartz Mountains National Park near Geeveston, May 1969



3 Branxholm training school

Ranger at Branxholm March 1970–June 1974

I was then transferred to Branxholm. In those days Forestry could transfer rangers at their whim until they had 10 years of service; a ranger could also ask for a transfer. I was issued with a branding hammer that was my mark of office. Every ranger had one and each had a unique number. Managing the Star of Peace pine plantation, assisted by two trainee rangers, involved locating roads and firebreaks, the construction and building of bridges, and checking planting was done correctly. (Old Ron threatening to brain me with a spade was a bonus.) I was also introduced to fire standby that was to be part of my life for the next 35 years. In 1972 I passed my sixth-year exam held at Oldina, near Wynyard.

Ranger at St Marys July 1974–December 1979

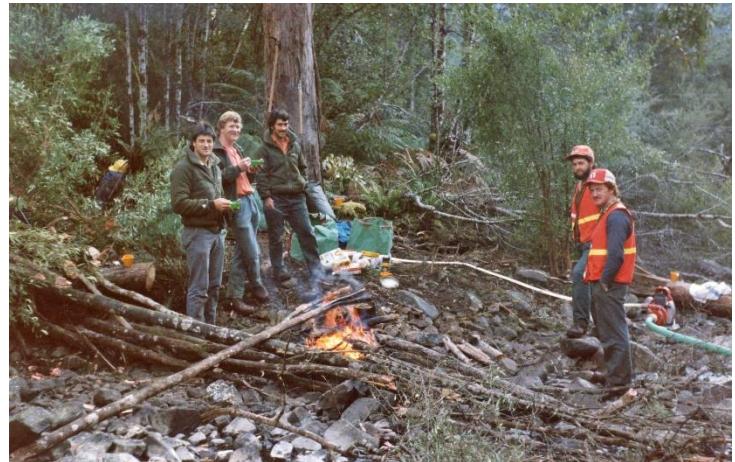
In June 1974 I put in for the ranger's job at St Marys looking after the Scamander pine plantation and living at St Marys, as the incumbent was transferred to Triabunna. The pine plantations were established in the Fingal Valley and Scamander to provide jobs for the more than 100 coal miners who were out of work due to industry changing to heating oil. That seemed like a good idea but the money to do it was from the Commonwealth on 20 years interest free with no payments. This seemed fine at the time as most plantations would have had a thinning or two by that time, therefore paying themselves off. But not at Fingal. The majority of the plantations were on poor soil with low rainfall and apart from a small amount of thinning on the flatter areas there was no real harvesting until 30+ years old, leaving Forestry to pay the debt in the meantime. There are quite a few reasons it was said that Forestry ran at a loss and that was one of them. Politics has a lot to answer for because if the miners were on the dole the Commonwealth would have carried the can.

After a time I was also given the woodchip operations in the Mt Elephant area to look after as well. Highlights for the five years were airstrip construction and aerial fertilizing, protective burning, wildfires, high intensity burning, aerial seeding, non-commercial thinning, membership of the safety committee, supervising the construction of S Road, introduction of steel toed boots and the joys of the Fingal District budgeting system.

Ranger at St Helens January 1980–December 1986

When the ranger at St Helens retired I applied for his position and got it. We moved from St Marys to St Helens but nothing changed much as I was still managing Scamander for two years until the woodchip operations commenced north of St Helens. There was not much happening as we were not allowed to plant ground steeper than a 30% slope.

The main work apart from the plantation was managing the supply of logs into the Ansons Bay Timber Co. at St Helens. We had more fires than staff to check them in 1982. I trained as an operator of the ping pong machine which was used to drop ping pong balls from fixed wing aircraft or helicopters and used mainly for protective burning. Each ball had an amount of condies crystals in it. The machine worked by injecting a needle into the ball with glycol that set up a reaction causing fire in around 22 seconds. (One ball from each batch was tested on the ground to see how long it took to commence burning.) The ball was then dropped down a chute to the ground. We commenced eucalypt plantations in the Goulds Country block and I joined the newly formed Helitack crew. There was one crew in each region set up to combat remote fires. As well we were cutting 250,000 tonnes of woodchips in my areas of operation which well and truly kept me out of mischief.



4 Breakfast time during Helitack training at Sandspit near Orford, September 1986

Senior Ranger Sales Fingal District 1986–1991

As the woodchip logging was ramping up I was promoted to Senior Ranger (Sales) for the Fingal District which entailed the managing of all the hardwood operations in the district from Forestry's perspective; I was assisted by two logging inspectors.

The Forest Practices Act was passed in 1985 with the code that went with it introduced in 1986 which involved quite a few weeks of training at different venues around the state. At my level I was given enough training to become an inspecting officer. Later I had more training to become a planning officer who could sign off on Forest Practices plans. I also became an inspecting officer for the Forest Practices Board which meant I checked 5% of all the plans issued on State Forest and private property in the Southern Region; we were not allowed to check our own areas for obvious reasons. But checking the south did give me incentive to ensure our district was up to scratch. I also had my only major accident in a Forestry vehicle when I half-rolled my

Hi Lux after swiping a log truck. No one was injured and the Hi Lux was later driven to Fingal.



5 Windrow burning with a red dragon, 1997

I then trained as a red dragon operator. The red dragon was full of jellied petrol (basically Napalm mixed by our own men) and as it was pumped out it passed a naked flame putting burning material on the ground. This was only used by helicopters and mostly for high intensity burns. I also spent a week at the Arm Valley camp with David Hamilton from the Forest Education Foundation, assisting David and finding out what they did.

Forest Industries Council January 1992–July 1993

In late 1991 my boss at the time, Des Howe, pointed out a secondment position with the Forest Industries Council that looked interesting, so I applied and was successful. The position entailed travelling the state assisting the small country sawmillers with the Forest Practices Code and logging plans. It was like a statewide orienteer course with only grid references of the mills to go on. As well I talked to councils to try and gauge their attitude to the Code.

With my boss Raoul Dixon I attended the Forest Industry Machinery Expo at Albury to see the latest machinery in use. I was also involved in seminars around the state in conjunction with John Cunningham who was working on partial logging, and

making a training film on forest practices with Mark Stranger and David Foster. This 18 months was my first break from fire duty since 1970.

Senior Ranger Sales Fingal District July 1993–February 1994

After the 18 months I came back to the Fingal District with the same duties as before and back to fires.

Senior Ranger Sales Eastern Tiers District February 1994–March 1996

District amalgamations had been happening and in February 1994 it was our turn. Forestry amalgamated half the Triabunna District into the Fingal District; that involved a name change and moving into the Southern Region. In the process I picked up the Swansea logging inspector; the monthly sales meetings were held in Hobart meaning a long day once a month. Harvesting schedules were becoming more important with Triabunna woodchips more involved and not liking some of the things I was bringing in. We wanted a maximum of two coupes per contractor open. Some of them had four coupes open and we were having trouble getting them finished to commence the regeneration.

Life changed forever at a meeting at Fingal in March 1994 when the General Manager Evan Rolley spoke to us about becoming a Government Business Enterprise (GBE) and recommending that we should jump on the train. We did have the opportunity to stay in the public service but did not know who we would be working for. Private Forestry stayed in the public service and fared much better with salaries etc. This caused major changes as we were no longer part of the public service and it was not long before work place agreements reared their ugly heads. There were major changes to fire-fighting overtime and eventually performance reviews were brought in for the staff. Overall we lost out compared to public servants. We also became Forestry Tasmania.

Deputy District Forester (DDF) Sales Eastern Tiers District March 1996–June 1999

Des Howe retired and I applied for his job and was given it; not many people wanted to work at Fingal. My position now included pine operations as well. In 1997 I attended a five-day Incident Control System training course at Cambridge along with Parks and Fire Service officers to make us familiar with the system still used today. With my history of fire-fighting I was in the future mainly Operations Officer or Incident Controller. I became District Safety Officer when Robin Costain retired, and organised regular meetings at Ross with the other DDF Sales to try and standardise our operations and thoughts throughout the State. These lasted until one of the assistant general managers found out and cancelled them, they did not like us getting together and comparing notes. I helped produce a book on timber defects with the Hollybank Timber Training Centre in January 1999.

Another job that came up was photographing the coupes to be burnt from the air. As there had been some serious breakaways from high intensity burns in recent years a group of very senior managers were given the job of checking all the burns on the ground. This was very time-consuming so it morphed into them visiting each district and looking at recent photos taken from the air of each burn and giving advice. (In the early days if a high intensity burn did not slop over somewhere we did not think it was hot enough.) No one else in the district at the time liked flying in small aircraft, but I loved it and one of my hobbies was photography. In May 1999 there were rumours of amalgamation with Scottsdale District which came to pass.

Native Forest Coordinator Bass District July 1999–November 2002

The Swansea area we were given in 1994 went into Derwent District and we became part of Bass. The district forester did not want me as coordinator but the previous one in Scottsdale had gone back to the mainland. I was not happy, and I also had to take on the regeneration. I was still working out of Fingal but now had the whole north-east to cover; we were also back in the Northern Region. I was not finalised in my role until December, a very unsettling time. South African foresters were being employed by Forestry as there were not so many professional foresters passing out of Canberra Forestry School. Forestry in Australia was on the nose so no longer a popular job option. There was a new district forester in 2001 and I had to move my office from Fingal to the Eco Centre at Scottsdale, now a drive of an hour and a half as against 45 minutes.

I had a discussion with Evan Rolley one day when I was driving him from one meeting to the next in Bass on the overcutting in Bass District. I was basically told to pull my head in, as the north-east was one of the few areas where Forestry made a lot of money as we had a big (getting smaller) resource close to the woodchip plants.

Harvesting Coordinator Bass District November 2002–September 2003

I finally convinced our new district forester to change the district around so that regeneration went back into the works area so that I only looked after sales; just as well as we were cutting over one million tonnes of hardwood a year. During this time environmental audits were being introduced as well as a forest safety code which was very welcome.

I mentioned to our new district forester one day that I was interested in early retirement and some time later he asked me if I was still interested; I said yes. After what I thought was a good meeting in Hobart with the Human Resources (HR) manager I commenced winding down and handing over to my replacement. I was at a meeting at George Town when I was informed by my wife that the final conditions of my going were faxed to her and they were not what had been agreed to previously; HR had changed the rules. As a result I cancelled the already arranged farewells, went to the doctor at St Helens and was given five weeks stress leave and claimed workers compensation. That threw the cat among the pigeons. After a court case this was changed to sick leave. I then took four weeks long service leave during which I negotiated a new job as the district safety and environment officer.

Safety and Environment Officer Bass District December 2003–July 2005

When I finished leave and commenced my new position the first thing that happened was that my Forestry mobile phone was taken off me. It shows what the top senior managers thought of safety. The new position still entailed fire-fighting and soon after starting I attended a large fire at Smithton as operations officer. I was still attending the monthly district meetings at Scottsdale, state safety officer meetings at Perth and gang tool box meetings at the various work places; this entailed some early starts as those meetings were at 7.30am. My time as safety officer saw 12 months without a lost time accident in Bass, the first time for a very long time. I like to take the credit. A big part also included the organisation of the picking up of rubbish and asbestos on State Forest. Finally I retired with farewells at Perth, Scottsdale and St Helens, quite a shock for a while but now I'm busier than ever. I particularly missed some of the people I worked with.

Conclusion

When I joined Forestry there was a Forest Ranger or Forest Guard in most of the small towns in country Tasmania. These men were a respected part of the community and most people knew someone who worked in the industry. In those days sawmillers mostly obtained their logs from selective logging. Over the years due to various reasons the Forestry staff became more centralised and with contracting and modernisation of machinery and computerisation of offices the jobs became more specialised and there were less of them. As an example, the Fingal district when I commenced work had around 160 employees, mostly out of work coal miners. During my time in the district the offices at St Marys and Mathinna were closed and soon after I retired St Helens and Fingal followed suit, until at this time there are only a few people left in Scottsdale managing the whole north-east.

This has come about because of the reasons already mentioned but I consider it was exacerbated by the Forestry becoming a GBE where we stopped looking after the forests for the people of Tasmania and instead tried to earn as much money as we could for the government. Initially the 3–4 million dollars the Forestry Commission spent on reserves and infrastructure for the community was funded by the government but even though this was slowly taken away we still had to keep up the work. As well every extra hectare reserved reduced the sustainable yield, which you all know about now, with most of the small country sawmills becoming unviable. There is only one small sawmill left between Scottsdale and Sorell and that is hanging on by the skin of its teeth.

The Green movement kept the industry on its toes and brought about changes such as the Forest Practices Code, which turned out to be a positive for the bush areas of Tasmania as well as the wildlife. There were a



6 Smithton fire

few things I could never understand with the Green movement and a couple of those were that they were in favour of cable logging before there was any in Tasmania; and they were for more eucalypt plantations to take the pressure off native forest logging—until we started eucalypt plantations. There are areas in the north-east I could take you to that were clear-felled and aerially sown in the 1960s and 70s that the untrained eye would not pick up as having been logged at all. Timber is like a crop of wheat but instead of maturing in 12 months it can take, for eucalypts, over 100 years. But it is still there and regrowth forest sucks in more carbon than old growth forest that releases it.

In recent years all the forest reserves have been handed over to the Parks and Wildlife Service along with around 85 staff; the parks funding, at least in the St Helens area, is not keeping up with the demand for maintenance of walking tracks etc. A brief word about the roads that used to be maintained by the Forest Industries. With the downfall of the major companies that used to look after the majority of the roads in country Tasmania, especially the east and north-east, the roads and bridges have fallen into disrepair, making areas where we used to take access for granted now unavailable. Access for fire-fighting in these areas is also problematic.

Garry Richardson's email address is grichard@iinet.net.au

Do you have a project to tell us about?

We are always looking for items for the newsletter, anything from a few sentences to a lengthy article. All members are interested in knowing what is going on in the state, and you may make some good contacts through responses to the article.

WEBSITES

Oral History Tasmania: www.oralhistorytas.org.au

Oral History Australia: www.oralhistoryaustralia.org.au

IOHA (International Oral History Association): www.ioha.fgv.br

EQUIPMENT HIRE

A **Fostex digital recorder** is available for hire to members. It comes with its own lapel microphones and *User Guidelines*.

Cost of hire: \$20 a week, plus transport costs if necessary. You will also be required to sign a form agreeing to pay to replace any part that is damaged or lost while you have the recorder, up to a maximum of \$250 for individuals or \$500 for groups or institutions.

To make a booking, contact Jill Cassidy on 0418 178 098 or email president@oralhistorytas.org.au

THE OBJECTIVES OF ORAL HISTORY TASMANIA

promote the practice and methods of oral history

educate in the use of oral history methods

encourage discussion of all problems in oral history

foster the preservation of oral history records

pursue common objectives and maintain links with other Australian oral history

associations through membership of Oral History Australia Inc.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Individuals	\$40.00	Households	\$55.00
Student/unemployed/pensioner	\$30.00	Institution	\$65.00

ORAL HISTORY TASMANIA EXECUTIVE

President, and delegate to Oral History Australia:

Jill Cassidy 0418 178 098 Email: president@oralhistorytas.org.au

Secretary: Alison Johnston

Treasurer: Lana Wall

Committee members: Jon Addison, Karin Lê, Jai Paterson, Leonie Prevost, Cindy Thomas.

All correspondence should be emailed to president@oralhistorytas.org.au or directed to Jill Cassidy, Oral History Tasmania, Queen Victoria Museum, PO Box 403, Launceston Tas 7250.

Real to Reel is edited by Jill Cassidy. The next edition is due in August 2020. Contributions are welcome and should reach the editor no later than 31 July. They can be emailed to president@oralhistorytas.org.au