



Paul Wangmann

Interview Transcript 10 November 2016

Oral History Project
Reliving the past: Stories from our communities

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Interviewee: Paul Wangmann

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Transcription: Liz Cutts



Paul Wangmann

The sawmilling and timber industries of Pilliga Forest

Paul talks about his family property 'Glen Ayr' on which they operated a sawmill and successful cattle stud.

This recording created on 10 November 2016 is part of Macquarie Regional Library's oral history project "Reliving the past: stories from our communities". Each recording contributes to the developing story of life in the Baradine area.

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Interviewer (I): This is Liz Cutts and I'm recording an interview for the history of the sawmilling industry of the Pillaga Forest Project. I'm in Baradine and today's the 10 November 2016 and I'm talking to local resident Paul Wangmann. Paul can you please state your date of birth, and where you were born.

Subject (S): I was born 12 November 1943 at Baradine.

(I): Thank you. And would you just like to state the name of your parents please, too.

(S): My father was Wilbur Hedley Burnside Wangmann and my mother was Dulcie Wangmann; her maiden name was Ryan.

[0:00:43] (I): Thank you. Would you first like to start by telling me a little bit about your father, Wilbur, and his occupation and industry and a little bit about his early life?

(S): My father was one of fifteen children. His father married three times; had seven children with one family, eight with the second one and a few miscarriages with the third one. Dad was in the first family and he helped raise most of the children in the second family. He did not have much education at all being so long ago. He often said that he knew more than the teachers that came out teaching. But with his very limited education he went on to be president of the NSW Sawmiller's Association for many years.¹ He was a director of the Australian Pioneer Society, on the local council for over twenty-one years. Could have been president, but never wanted to be; he was deputy mayor a fair few times. So with a limited education, he did very, very well.

[0:01:52] (I): Can you tell me, do you know what year your father was born in?

(S): He was born in, no I am not sure of that, not sure of the year.

(I): OK. So did he live in the Baradine area all his life?

¹ The Associated County Sawmillers of NSW Ltd., was established in 1906. Today it is known as The NSW Forest Products Association. The Association is the representative body for the forest products industry in NSW. (NSW Forest Products Association, at: <http://www.nswfpa.asn.au/about.html>)

(S): Yes.

(I): Was he born in the area?

(S): Born in Gwabegar.

[0:02:13] (I): Right, and that is mainly where he lived and worked?

(S): Yes, they started off at properties in the Gwabegar area and then my grandfather brought the Cumbil property and then they bought 'Sunnyside' which is 'Glen Ayr' but was called 'Sunnyside' in those days. They started a sawmill up together, my father and my grandfather, but it was burnt down at Cumbil and was never re-built and they bought 'Sunnyside', which, as I said, was 'Glen Ayr' and they started the sawmill again, which was dispersed a few years ago. After sawmilling, or during sawmilling in 1945 dad started a Poll Hereford stud, it went on to be - one of the better Poll Hereford studs in Australia.



The Cumbil Sawmill, 1923

[0:03:12] (I): Just going back to the sawmill and you mentioned Cumbil, which in Baradine is quite a well-known old property, it has been through many hands and I did know that there was a sawmill there because I do have a photograph of the old sawmill. Can you recall at that time that there were a lot of sawmills in the Pilliga Forest around about that period of time we are talking?

(S): Yes, there were a few. But it was hard because I know Dad often told me they used to have to take the timber, the sawn timber, to Coonabarabran, and later on in railway trucks,

which used to take about ten days to a fortnight. All horse-drawn vehicles. Load the timber and take it up to Coonabarabran and bring back supplies; it was about ten days to a fortnight round trip. It was very hard in those days.

[0L04:07] (I): And it would have been a very isolated life too, wouldn't it?

(S): Yes, but they had their own school out there. There was a population of probably thirty or forty people on Cumbil at the time and surrounding sleeper cutters in the bush. They used to get together and have their dances and whatever.

(I): So there was a lot of social activity going on?

(S): There was a lot of social activity, yes, yes, for those times, yes.

[0:04:31] (I): Can you remember anything else about that sort of period of the life, what life might have been like on a sawmill in those days?

(S): Well it's only what I have been told; it was before my time. I worked on the sawmill at Kenebri but it was totally different then, though.

(I): So from Cumbil, what happened after the sawmill then? You said your father and grandfather...

(S): It was burnt down, the one at Cumbil; they lost everything in the fire.²

(I): ...Right, so can you remember a bit of history after that? After Cumbil sawmill, what happened with your father and grandfather?

(S): Well then they bought the Kenebri property, Sunnyside, and they built another sawmill there and started up again, just the two of them together.³

[0:05:14] (I): And that was milling what sort of timber?

(S): Cypress Pine.

(I): Right and that would all get shipped out through Coonabarabran?

(S): Oh no, by then the railway line was through here so they only had to take it to Kenebri. It started off as steam power and ended up in diesel power. Half diesel, half electric when we closed it down.

[0:05:37] (I): So how long roughly did that sawmill run for? Do you know?

² The Cumbil Mill was burnt down in 1928. (The Land Magazine, 14 November 1993)

³ The Wangmann family established a new Sawmill in 1932. (The Land Magazine, 14 November 1993)

(S): Kenebri – probably fifty years.

(I): That's a long time to be maintaining that sort of industry, isn't it?

(S): Yeah, yeah...

[0:5:49] (I): Again did they have the facilities there as they did on Cumbil with the school and anything else?

(S): Oh, at Kenebri, on our farm, which was still the sawmill, we built about seven houses to hold the workers that lived there. Some travelled out from Baradine every day. It was hard, some lived at Kenebri the village and come across to work but we had six or seven houses built on the farm for workers.

[0:06:19] (I): Do you want to talk to me a little bit about the farm, about 'Glen Ayr' and its connection to the Kenebri sawmill.

(S): The only connection is that it was all in the one complex, yeah. I used to work on the sawmill until, and then I converted over to the farm after a few years.

(I): Do you know how many people might have been employed either, on well we are talking about the Kenebri sawmill.

(S): On the actual sawmill there would have been about fifteen people regularly and another seven or eight in the bush carting the logs.



Logs arriving at the Cumbil Sawmill, 1923.

[0:06:58] (I): And that was when they were starting obviously, when they were logging by hand with the broad-axe?

(S): Oh yeah they used to - they started off by cutting by axe, yeah. Then they went to chainsaws and power saws, which are all banned these days.

(I): So it gradually became a bit more mechanised?

(S): It gradually became more modernised, yeah.

[0:07:23] (I): Do you want to talk about your father for me and how he fitted into the Kenebri sawmill. Umm, was he the manager, what position did he hold?

(S): He was part owner with his father. Dad was the manager; we had a foreman on the sawmill. Dad was there all the time too when he wasn't mucking around with his cattle.

[0:07:44] (I): And his cattle, as you were saying before were a good quality breed...

(S): Dad's father started the stud in 1945.⁴ He didn't know a great deal about stud cattle at the time. He often told me he went down to the Anthony Horden, Horden's clothes stores; they had a stud at Bowral called Milton Park and at the time he was the top stud in Australia. So Dad said, "if it was good enough for Anthony Horden to have Poll Herefords it was good enough for Wilbur Wangmann." So Anthony Horden had the team going to the Brisbane Show in 1945 and they had five heifers and a bull going to Brisbane and Dad went down and had a look at them. He wanted to buy three but he wasn't allowed, they said he had to buy the lot or none, so he bought the lot and started up our stud.

(I): Can you recall what year that might have been, round about?

(S): '45, 1945.

[0:08:46] (I): And what happened after that? He built the stud up?

(S): He built the stud up. We bought more cows from other places and more different bulls and we ended up showing in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Glen Innes and it was very enjoyable and rewarding too.

[0:09:06] (I): And what part did you play in all this; were you old enough to participate?

(S): Oh yes, when I got old enough I was participating all the time, yeah.

(I): You have got brothers and sisters?

⁴ Wilbur Wangmann established the Ayr Poll Hereford Stud in 1945 when he purchased six heifers and one bull for 1500 guineas.

(S): One sister, yup.

[0:09:21] (I): And did you find you went to the extra shows with the cattle at all when you were young?

(S): Yes, I used to go round the local - when I was young - I am saying young, 7, or 8 or 9, we used go round all the local shows – Binnaway and Coonabarabran, Gilgandra, Dubbo the local shows. It wasn't until later on that we branched out and went to Glen Innes for a start and then to Sydney and Brisbane when we got a bit bigger and braver.

[0:09:50] (I): Do you just want to talk about 'Glen Ayr' and its location so where it is and where it is in relation to the Pilliga Forest?

(S): 'Glen Ayr' is probably in the middle of the Pilliga Forest; it is probably about 2 or 3 kilometres east of the big village of Kenebri, which is always surrounded by forest.

(I): And how did the cattle fit in, how did they graze in that area?

(S): Oh, we had improved farming after we grew oats and Lucerne; the country was always alright, it provided very well for cattle.

[0:10:28] (I): Did you have to do a lot of clearing when you were younger?

(S): When dad first bought the property it had a lot of pine on it; that is what he mainly bought the property for to mill the timber. When all the milled timber was gone that is when he started the stud up.

(I): Going back again to the sawmilling side, what was the timber used for, the White Cypress Pine when it was shipped away, what were its uses?

(S): 90% flooring, yeah.

(I): Do you want to talk to me a little bit about White Cypress Pine?

(S): Well Cypress Pine timber is white ant resistant. They will go through it to get to something else but they won't – it's a white ant resistant timber it is just a shame to see it where it is these days. But it is one of the best semi-hardwood timbers in the world.

[0:11:19] (I): Why did the Kenebri sawmill close down?

(S): Oh, it closed down we just – probably mainly because of me, I was sick of it. I wanted to put more time and energy into the stud and Dad was getting on so he didn't argue much when I suggested we sell the sawmill.

(I): Can you remember about what year that might have been when it shut down?

(S): Ahh - 1965 or something like that, I suppose.

[0:12:01] (I): Can you remember if there was a lot happening then in the Pilliga Forest with the closure of sawmills?

(S): Oh no, they were still expanding a bit, but we, in those days you had to have a licence, I think you still do - you can only cut so much Cypress pine out of the forest, you weren't allowed to come and take just whatever you wanted to. We sold our licence to Tommy Underwood, he had a sawmill at Wooleybah and at Gwabegar at the time and so he wanted our licence so he could get more timber out of the forest and keep his operation going. It was pretty easy to sell, we couldn't actually sell the sawmill as a going concern as it was on our property.

[0:12:45] (I): Can you recall the times before the '60s when the sawmills were running I suppose towards their peak in the forest; it would have been a busy place, a lot happening?

(S): It was a busy place, yes, yes. Like Kenebri was a little village; it thrived on the sawmills. There was our sawmill, the Underwoods had a sawmill on the creek, there was Underwoods sawmill out in the forest, Wooleybah, Ceil Noy run by the Heads. They all used to converge on Kenebri to get their groceries and have a bit of a party Friday night. The sawmilling industry was a big industry for the area and that's only Kenebri. There were more in Baradine and Gwabegar, there were sawmills everywhere.

[0:13:33] (I): Tell me a bit about Kenebri at that time because now there is not much at Kenebri. What can you remember being there in the way of businesses and buildings?

(S): Kenebri had a very good general store, a butchers shop, another smaller store, post office. It had a two-teacher public school and today there's nothing, just a few houses. As I said, it is all gone because of the sawmilling industry.

[0:14:07] (I): What other industries – were any other industries happening, we've talked about the cattle stuff and your family and the sawmilling, was there any other industries in the Pilliga Forest that you can recall?

(S): Only a bit of general farming at places, yeah.

(I): What about the sleeper cutting, was that still happening?

(S): Oh yes, sleeper cutters, oh yeah they are gone now too, but they were all at the same time; the timber industry went at the same time really. Sleeper cutting was a big, big industry too.



Wilbur Wangmann's first home at 'Glen Ayre' Kenebri, c.1920

[0:14:42] (I): Going back to your father's time, when you were young, can you remember any funny stories or humorous things or anything that you would like to relate about living out in the bush in those days; what it was like for a young person?

(S): Well, we never knew anything else. It was good. I went away to boarding school at Farrar for three years and when I come back home I went straight to work. We didn't know anything, else it was all good times though.

[0:15:14] (I): No television or modern conveniences like that?

(S): We had the first television in the area, we had an antenna up on the top of our roof about forty or fifty feet up in the air when my mother wanted TV. I can remember the first time they come out and switched it on the screen was that snow-flaky you could hardly see a thing move, but she was happy; she had television. About four years later you could probably see a picture properly but she wanted that first TV.

[0:15:42] (I): Anything else you can remember about living – just home life...?

(S): Our house was very good, we were a small happy family and all the people living on the mill, they were very nice people too; the ones living on the houses on the sawmill. We used to get together a lot and have good times and the school at Kenebri was – a lot of good times in the area. You haven't got to have a big population to have a good time.

[0:16:16] (I): So what sort of social events would happen?

(S): There used to be a dance at the Kenebri Hall probably once a month, I presume, and we would just make our own fun. We would have a muck-up football game sometimes; had a lot of sports come up in those days with the schools. Kenebri used to compete against Coonabarabran; we beat the Coonabarabran High School in our sporting achievements. But we would be at Gwabegar, Pilliga and Baradine – a lot of the school functions together in those days. No excursions like they have today. We had one excursion, the only one I can remember at Kenebri – we rode our bikes to Baradine and back. Our pushbikes they were our one and only excursion in my time.

[0:17:04] (I): How many kilometres, or how many miles, was that?

(S): It's about twenty-five kilometres in and twenty-five kilometres back and it's downhill going back though, so it wasn't too bad.

[0:17:15] (I): Bearing in mind that your Wangmann's Newsagency recently closed in Baradine, do you just want to talk me through how you got into the newsagency and a little bit about the history of the newsagency that you know of in Baradine?

(S): Well I remember saying to Dad once that, at this stage we had sold the stud - dispersed it, and we were still farming and I thought something easier might be [to get] into a good industry. So I suggested to Dad one day, I said "Well, how about I buy the newsagency in Baradine," because Dad was three parts retired at the time so we bought the newsagency thirty-two years ago from Tony and Robyn Lane. At that time it was a real good industry for Baradine. We were the only ones in town selling a lot of things, cards and giftware and whatever, which today there's three and four shops at Baradine that sell the same thing. And Lotto came along; it was very good, still is but since Lotto has been sold to the Tatts group they make it harder and harder on you all the time because a lot of newsagents in New South Wales now that are selling out or closing down. I know of about ten who have just closed the doors like I did and walked away, and some in bigger towns. But we had good times there too. We were sort of the helpers of the town of Baradine; every time someone wanted something done, they would come to us, which we did willingly, I love Baradine and I love working for them; still do, and it was through the newsagency that we could do a lot of those things.

[0:19:06] (I): Do you want to talk about the community work you have been involved in; you have been in a lot of community groups over the years.

(S): Oh, I have been involved in, probably carried on from my father. After my father's funeral someone got up and said that Wilbur had been secretary or treasurer of seventeen different organisations in Baradine in his life. Now I didn't know all that, but I have worked in a lot and have enjoyed the football club, show society, fire brigade and one of my pet things is what we call the Baradine Aged Care Association. We built that up from nothing to putting over a quarter of a million dollars to the Baradine MPS, which was the first one built in Australia, the first purposely built one in Australia. Then we purchased a building, purchased our own surgery with a bit of government help and then we had the one piece in the jigsaw puzzle which wasn't there, which was the doctor's house, so we purchased it, also with a bit of government help and a lot of support from the town. But whatever things good are to raise money for, Baradine supports you 110%, if the cause is right. I've thoroughly enjoyed the bit I've done for community and I hope I can do it for another twenty or thirty years.

[0:20:34] (I): It really does highlight the importance of the strength to be found in small communities and how communities can work together and the need to work together?

(S): They definitely need to work together, for sure, yeah. But it's getting less and less. Going back twenty-five years ago there used to be a street stall in Baradine every Friday and every Saturday and people wanted to go out and raise money for themselves now - probably more government hand-outs they don't want to raise their own money, can't or won't or whether it's the generational lapse. No, these days people don't do what we used to do. We still raise money on street stalls, I think if you show you are trying to do a bit yourself then the town will get behind you and help out too – if the cause is not there the town doesn't get behind you either.

[0:21:32] (I): Talking about community and the importance of volunteers and working, do you just want to go back to your father, to Wilbur, and talk a little bit about his contribution through his service to the then Coonabarabran Shire Council?

(S): Now, Dad was on the shire council over twenty-one years.⁵ He loved every bit of it. Mum used to go crook that he was spending too much time away from the place and too much time for the shire. In those days they used to travel away a lot. They were thinking of getting a community hotel in Coonabarabran so Dad and a couple of councillors went over to South Australia for a month at a time visiting community hotels over there that were run by councils. But Dad, he was the Kenebri councillor, but he was 110% for the shire in those days. He loved working for the community and when he did retire he came in here and got around pruning everyone's roses and delivered the meals on wheels to the old people even though they should have been delivering to him, but he liked to do it. Probably it's in the blood and where I get it from, but he, Dad loved working for the community.

[0:22:53] (I): How long did he serve on council for?

(S): Over twenty-one years, yeah.

(I): What were his, that you can recall, his achievements that he was most proud of?

(S): He was probably most proud of getting water and power to Kenebri and the road tarred. But the road was only tarred through to – they used to put the counters on the road to count the traffic. I know once he said, "Right, we've got enough traffic on the road now, we should be next on the list." But they diverted the money to the Coonamble Road and Dad said, "Well we will just have to wait until the next time it comes around." But for his area, to get that water and power and road tarred to Kenebri....

[0:23:49] (I): It was quite an achievement?

(S): It was quite an achievement, yeah. And the bridge over the creek to - which was a wooden bridge laid there 60 years ago, which has only been replaced now by a cement bridge. But all on our side of the Baradine Creek, which the sawmill side was, within three and four miles of it would have been close to a hundred people living there. In those days the Baradine Creek used to run a fair bit and you couldn't get across for groceries, they had to wire rope up between trees across the creek to bring stuff across. Sometimes I had to miss a few weeks school because I couldn't get across the thing until the wooden bridge was built. It's just been

⁵ Wilbur Wangmann served on the Coonabarabran Shire Council from 1948-1968. During that time he served as Deputy Shire President for three years. (Warrumbungle Shire Council, 18 Ordinary Meeting, February 2016 p.114) (The Land Central Division, 14 November 1999)

replaced now with a bridge – which was named after my father.⁶ He was never a person that wanted to go out for any glory but I think he would be happy that the bridge was named after him; I am anyway.

[0:24:56] (I): It is hard to imagine these days when you look at these small villages as Kenebri is now, that there were so many people living there?

(S): It is. Like Kenebri now, I probably only know about two of the people living in houses in Kenebri now. But before they all used to work on the mills; it was totally different. It's not the only small town to go that way, all the small towns around have gone the same way.

[0:25:25] (I): So what is your take, I suppose, on these small communities and the fact they have lost population and are struggling?

(S): Well, I think that modernisation plus the downturn of the sawmilling industry, Bob Carr and a few others - Anyway on our sawmill there was an average of 15 people working in the mill and another six, seven, eight in the bush so you are looking at say 25, maximum people at our sawmill. Then you had Wooleybah and two more at Kenebri, two more out in the bush. Everyone was making money, a lot of employment. Now you have one mill in Baradine with probably twenty-five people working on it, which would have worked on one of these sawmills. It's very, I only spoke to my wife about it a few weeks back, it's very sad to see the way it has gone but it's not only Kenebri and Baradine it's everywhere; a sign of the times. Progress they call it.

[0:26:39] (I): And a greatly reduced demand for timber and its uses?

(S): Oh, probably the demand has dropped a lot, yes I suppose. But now a lot of houses are built with a cement floor, they put a slab of cement down; that was the main thing with the Cypress pine was the flooring. We used to sell a lot of our timber to a fellow called Nick Greiner; he was the Greiner who was premier of New South Wales. His father, he was one of the biggest floor layers in Sydney at the time but it's just a cement slab now and they have gone back to a structural for Cypress Pine now.

[0:27:25] (I): As in the structural frames for houses?

⁶ In 2016 the bridge on Wangmanns Road at Kenebri, crossing the Baradine Creek was named the Wilbur Wangmann Bridge. (Warrumbungle Shire Council, Ordinary Meeting, 21 July 2016 p.84)

(S): Yes, yeah, yeah. I only had the doctor's house inspected for white ants the other day, just in case. He went right through and said, "Oh yes, it's good, the walls are good it's all Cypress pine," he said, "What's the roof?" He said, "It's hardwood timber in the trusses but the rest, oh it's safe for a hundred years."

[0:27:50] (I): How do you feel about that? When you know the benefits of White Cypress Pine, that alternative materials are used and often sort of sprays or - I can't think of the word umm, they treat other pine with poisons effectively to deter white ants.

(S): Ummm. It should be common sense to all use Cypress Pine. Builders don't like using it that much, it's a hard timber, it's not hard like ironbark compared to the softwood pines down on the plantations, it is a harder timber to use but a thousand times better. The powers that be cannot see that though. They probably will one day, when it's too late.

[0:28:45] (I): And it looks very nice when it's been polished?

(S): For sure, yeah, yeah. Yep, you can polish the floor or and make anything; polished it's beautiful.

(I): So you are very much a local, born and bred in the Baradine area?

(S): Born, bred and die.

[0:29:08] (I): Well I remember you telling me that although you have retired you won't be going on any round the world cruise, you are happy here...

(S): No, no no.

(I): ...So bearing in mind the decline of our small community, what do you see - what holds you here, what do you still like about it, what's changed and what hasn't changed for you?

(S): Well, all my friends are here in Baradine. What's in Baradine? The facilities were built by the community – our hall and everything we've got was built by the community. There's probably not much you can say that the government come in and built it for us or the Shire come and built for us. We've got everything [on] our own and, well, I just love the place; I will definitely stay here whether they like it or not.

[0:30:00] (I): Until you go over the creek as they say.

(S): Until I go over the creek, yeah.

(I): But things have changed. Just quickly reflecting back on your newsagency, a lot of that would have been obviously affected by the new technologies, the internet and newspapers going online?

(S): Oh yeah, yep.

(I): So how do you feel about that; it's a big change to people going in and buying a paper.

(S): You can get all your information off the internet. I still like to turn a page over in a paper and have a look at it again and the same with magazines. Everything is going online, too much online; they know too much about us.

[0:30:46] (I): Do you just quickly want to talk about your children; you have one daughter who lives near Baradine. Just a quick summary, they've have left, they're are here or...?

(S): We had three children. A girl who died from cancer a few years ago; she died at just 44 years old and I have got a son in Sydney and a daughter in Coonabarabran. I've got five lovely grandchildren – they tell me that's the finish of it, there's no more.

(I): And they obviously like coming to Baradine?

(S): They like to come back home, yeah.

[0:31:26] (I): If you had anything you wanted to say about the future; you've explained very well why you like being here, but generally the future of the town, can you see a way of maybe helping turn things around, attracting more people here?

(S): The only thing that will attract more people is industry and it won't happen through the sawmilling industry. It might happen through poultry or something like that, somebody who farms. You could easily have a poultry industry here. The feed is here and it doesn't take much to set up and would employ a fair few people, you just need someone to get up and do it.

[0:32:12] (I): Do you tend to look back on your younger days as a youth and on 'Glen Ayr' the property, the sawmilling when it was happening, as being the good old days?

(S): Oh definitely, yeah, yeah. They often say the good old days, things were a lot - you still had to work hard, probably harder than what they work today, but we enjoyed it; they were definitely the good old days. Things have certainly changed.

[0:32:40] (I): And what happened to the Glen Ayr stud?

(S): We had a dispersal sale and they went all over Australia, all our cows, yeah.

(I): Notable prizes that they won? Can you remember any of the show prizes?

(S): Oh, well we first of all started showing besides local shows, do a showing sale at Glen Innes which then was probably the premier sale in Australia then. We used to get their records every year, their record prices and ribbons. Then it sort of started to die off with people having on-property sales and more cattle going to Brisbane and Sydney shows. We have broad ribbons, championships in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Glen Innes. We thoroughly enjoyed it.

[0:33:33] (I): Is there anything else you would like to add that I haven't asked you?

(S): Nop. I will show you some photos of our bulls later.

[0:33:40] (I): OK that would be lovely. Anything else you would like to add about when you were young or the sawmilling, the cattle industry, or living in a small community?

(S): No, just that you don't need a top education to get on in the world. Dad had nothing really and I didn't have much more. I went to school at Farrar but I was suspended after three years and three weeks; had one bottle of beer too much and my mother said, when she come to pick me up, to the principal, she said "If you can't look after him, I will take him home and look after him." So I left school three weeks into fourth year, but I've survived and my father survived. But my sister had a real good education and she's a professor, she survived the other way. It's handy to have an education, but you don't really need a top education, just a bit of hard work.

(I): Thank you Paul.

This story will form part of Macquarie Regional Library's Oral history Project. The interview was conducted by Liz Cutts on the 10 November 2016.

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