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War begins

Australia joined its allies in entering the Second World War on 3 September 1939, following the attack on the United States at Pearl Harbour. Australia declared war on Japan on 8 December 1941.

The Home Front

The outbreak of the Pacific War had an immediate effect on holiday resorts and local communities because Australia was perceived to be under direct threat. Travel and the use of private motor vehicles were restricted and petrol was rationed along with clothing, footwear and many foods. In order to provide for themselves and for the British and American troops, women were encouraged to grow ‘victory gardens’ containing fruit and vegetable staples. In the process they became experts in conservation by processing their food, engaging in barter and cutting down on waste. Women took over work previously done by men and contributed in many ways to assist those fighting overseas and recuperating by the seaside.

"You had to have coupons to get petrol, coupons to get clothes, coupons for meat, and coupons for butter and sugar. You were only allowed so much a week.”

Peter Winter

South Coast Motor Company coupons.
 Coupons courtesy of Doral Law.

Public holidays were scaled back and austerity measures were introduced to redirect resources and labour to the war effort. Railway services for the public were severely cut and old rolling stock was placed on the South Coast line.

Denise Miller was a child during WWII. She was also the daughter of the principal of The Southport School, John Norman Radcliffe.
Denise Miller remembers her mother making cakes for the war effort and the sacrifices she felt she also had to make:

A lot of our mothers made cakes for Britain and all our sugar rations went into making the cakes and I used to get sick to death of saying, “Mummy, can I have some sugar in my tea?” and she’d say, “No, it’s going into the cakes for Britain.” Those jolly cakes for Britain really irked me as a child. They were fruit cakes and Mummy would bake them in these tins and then put the top on and take them to our friendly plumber who would put solder around it and that was his little war effort. He used to put the solder around the edge and then Mummy would cover it with calico and print the name of various relatives, but lots of women did that sort of thing, and in the corners quite often, if there was any room left, they’d put little sugar cubes in round the cake.

Veterans of the First World War, and men in protected industries remained at home, often joining the Volunteer Defence Corp (VDC) or becoming air raid wardens.

Air Raid Precaution (ARP) wardens were appointed and operated as a civil defence emergency organisation, created by the state government (at Commonwealth request) and under their control. Their main job was to ensure blackout conditions by monitoring all exposed light. This meant visiting homes that did not have adequate curtains and making sure they complied. Car lights were shaded and even the glow of a cigarette in the dark could rally the warden. Any night time light could assist the enemy to locate towns and to bomb them – something that never happened on the Gold Coast. If this had occurred the wardens were also available to assist people to air raid shelters, and to help to extinguish any resultant fires.

On 24 September 1941, a Wednesday evening, the first black-out was tested in the Coolangatta area. Following this, air raid shelters were constructed at Southport, Surfers Paradise and Coolangatta and residents were advised to dig their own backyard trenches. Coast Guard stations were also established at strategic points, for example Little Burleigh, and many Gold Coast beaches were patrolled.

In Coolangatta a large public shelter was dug in Dutton Street and trenches were dug at the former Coolangatta.
State School at Kirra Hill, at the convent grounds in Angela Street, and at the police yard in Warner Street.

In 1942 the start of the school year for coastal schools became conditional on the provision of shelter trenches in the school grounds. Teachers were issued with instructions on how to build them and parents were expected to help.

None of the small seaside villages lining the coast were forgotten in the planning for war. In January 1942 Palm Beach was listed as a strategic evacuation centre for air raid casualties if Brisbane was bombed. A survey at the time revealed it had the capacity to take 167 casualties.4

John Norman Radcliffe, The Southport School principal, was in charge of the ARP in Southport. His position ensured that he could make the school available for meetings and drills. He was also involved in ensuring the successful co-location of The 153rd American Hospital to the school grounds and to the completion of shelter trenches.

A shortage of teachers developed during the war years as many were called-up or enlisted for military service. This placed an increased work load on older teachers who had to teach larger classes.

Other changes included instruction in first-aid techniques for all teachers and staggering school hours so that children up to grade six only attended school for morning classes. Infant classes remained closed until the end of 1942.

Although the children of the Gold Coast felt the worrying uncertainty experienced by their parents (and some parents sent their children to relatives inland for safety reasons) it was also a period of excitement and adventure for them.

For those that came in contact with the forces, especially the exotic Americans, many of whom were on the coast to have a good time and to forget about the war, new and different experiences made WWII one of the best times of their lives.

Peter Winter was a 13 year old when the war commenced. He recalls this time in an excerpt from his oral history interview:
For us kids the war was a big distraction because the American aircraft used to come and fly over Coolangatta and boy, when they flew over they were that low and we’d be hanging out the school window looking at these planes and the old nun would be trying to get us to sit down, whacking us with the cane.

Community associations

As the war progressed so did the proliferation of community associations and their involvement in the war effort. Up and down the coast and in the hinterland community members packed food and clothes and comfort items that smelt of home and reminded the servicemen of it. This was good for the morale of the servicemen receiving them and for those waiting and working together at home. Women began knitting socks and members of the Red Cross began crafting camouflage nets by the hundred. The Coolangatta Sock and Comforts Fund Committee was very active and they were joined by many other associations who assisted in the war effort, including the Southport Patriotic Fund and the Southport and District Diggers Comfort Fund.

The Burleigh Heads Citizens Emergency Committee (CEC) organised parcels to be sent to service personnel and collected warm clothing for child victims of the Blitz. A local branch of the Red Cross was founded in 1943 and training courses in first aid and nursing were held by local women at the state school. A Burleigh military ball was held to raise funds for the local platoon, A Company 15th Battalion, prior to its encampment, and a Burleigh Welfare Fund was also established by the CEC.

Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.
Volunteer Defence Corps

Japan was increasingly viewed as a major threat to Australia which led to civil defence measures stepping up. The Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC), modelled on the British organisation of the same name, also known as the Home Guard and sometimes disparagingly as ‘Dads Army’, was formed in July 1940 to carry out home defence duties, initially using only World War I veterans, but later expanding to include others. They were under the direct control of the Department of the Army; however there were liaison officers appointed to negotiate between the ARP warden’s duties and the VDC.

The VDC 5th Battalion formed to protect the exposed coast and operated for five years. Their work included sentry duties at key installations, and the manning of beach defences, anti-aircraft guns and coastal batteries to free up regular troops for service in forward areas.

They trained, often on weekends, and two nights a week undertook a range of tactical exercises. The Battalion consisted of seven companies embracing units scattered over a wide area – over the New South Wales border and to Beaudesert, Tamborine Mountains, Beenleigh and Southport, taking in Burleigh Heads, Mudgeeraba, Merrimac, Numinbah, Beechmont, Tamborine, Canungra and Rathdowney.

William Dee recalls his time in the VDC in Coolangatta:

_In 1939 we were in camp for a month and we got eight bob a day. Everybody else was getting five bob, but that was our pay and they didn’t take it off us. For three months in January, February and March we did full active service drill. We advanced under the machine gun. I was on one side as a Lewis gunner and another chap was on the other side. There was a big machine gun over the top and we advanced under that. Another day we were out there in the same place and there were a lot of bullets flying around. We were up in the butts and a bloke on the next_
range was firing mortars and we ended up down in the hole with the target. The whole target was cut off from the top. That was active service but that wasn’t deliberate; it was unintentional, a bad mistake by the gunners.

The Mudgeeraba unit was led by George Morton, the headmaster at the state school, who became the lieutenant-in-charge. The local women assisted by forming a Ladies Auxiliary to pack and send parcels containing tinned food and fruit cakes for the soldiers abroad.

George and Wilkie Davenport remembered their teacher Mr. Morton in the following way:

George Morton’s response was to prepare the children for the worst by teaching them what to do. He drilled us like soldiers. He gave lecture after lecture. The local fathers all worked frantically and dug trenches for children to shelter in during an air raid. The trenches had to have a drain dug for water to escape and of course, it was shallow where it broke the surface.

Coolangatta and Point Danger VDC were commanded by WWI veteran Captain Stafford (Snr), who commanded D company while Captain Dobson commanded F company which included Coolangatta, Burleigh, Chinderah, Cudgen and Bilambil. The drill hall was located on land behind the Coolangatta railway station but this was later moved to Scott Street where it currently stands. The men guarded planes and occasionally the companies supplied men for night operations with the School of Military Intelligence at Southport.

They were a familiar part of Coolangatta life during WWII. Groups could be spotted on Razorback practicing flag signals, at the Swamp (Goodwin Park) learning the art of the trench mortar, or doing rifle drill on the parade ground.
The people of the Twin Towns of Coolangatta and the Tweed were reassured by their presence as most of the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF) from that area were in the Middle East.

“...They [the women] have carried on the work of the farm, whilst the menfolk have engaged in training. Their sacrifice is equal to that made by the men.”

Lieutenant Colonel ACH Gibbs

After the war they had a stand down parade at the drill hall at Coolangatta on 23 September 1945 presided over by the Commanding Office of the Battalion Lieut. Colonel ACH Gibbs. In his speech he paid tribute to the role of women by saying: “They have carried on the work of the farm, whilst the men folk have engaged in training. Their sacrifice is equal to that made by the men.”

The Southport Surf Club at Main Beach was manned 24 hours a day by the VDC. The second level was an ideal place to see and report any unwelcome activity by Japanese submarines, which fortunately did not eventuate. 7

The VDC eventually became part of the Citizen Military Forces before the close of war when numbers were at 900 strong.
Recruiting and training

After the announcement of war the government effectively had two armies. The Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was made up of volunteers who could be called upon to fight anywhere in the world. The other arm was the Commonwealth Military Force (CMF), also known as the militia, who were conscripts and only required to serve within Australia and its territories. The militia were derided and called chocolate soldiers or Koalas, although this changed a little when the second AIF was formed which included some militia men. Initially the militia were used in garrison duties in Australia and New Guinea, then an Australian territory, but many went on to see active service there and in the Pacific.

On the Gold Coast, which was made up of several Council areas which have since amalgamated, mobile recruitment took place and men caught the train to Brisbane and Sydney for their initial training. Local men responded in large numbers from coastal and inland locations.

In 1940 89 members of the 15th Battalion from Southport, Coolangatta and Burleigh Heads and 30 national service trainees left Southport by special train for three months training in Enoggera. On route they were joined by another 80 men at Oxenford and Beenleigh. Air Force recruits bound for the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) went south to the Sydney area before being deployed elsewhere. The Council Chambers in Southport were also offered as an AIF recruiting depot and men registered there and at the Southport Drill Hall, which has since been relocated to Owen Park.

John Obansen was an air force cadet before joining the RAAF in October 1942. He recounts this time in the following excerpt from his oral history interview:

I joined the Air Force Cadets in Coolangatta when I was 16, there were six of us. One of the ex-school teachers from Tweed Heads State School was in charge. Then the war broke out and we were fire brigade fellows. We used to go to the aerodrome and air training facility at Evans Head once a month on a Saturday morning, get there about dinner time. We’d work on the aeroplanes on Saturday afternoon and
Sunday morning we’d get up to do the parade and then we’d have our breakfasts and then we’d go out in the aeroplanes again and we’d finish about 2 o’clock, get in the buses and come back home. They used to pick up a bunch of fellows out of Murwillumbah and another crowd out of Mullumbimby. I did that for two years until I was 18. Then I had done all my rookies and had my needles and I was 18 and I went straight up to Brisbane to the RAAF and passed the exams. I went down to Sydney to do a course there and passed that, so I had to go to Melbourne to do another course and I passed that. Then I got posted overseas and I only had a few days’ notice to get home and say goodbye.

Nerang, Numinbah and Mudgeeraba

The army made use of the School of Arts at the Nerang Showgrounds and the former Nestle milk factory. Men marched across the rural areas to get from one location to another and troops arrived at camps in Nerang and Mudgeeraba in March 1940, having marched from Beaudesert.

At Nerang and Numinbah fund raising committees were established and AIF welfare committees formed to farewell

“\n
The Armoured Division was along the Benowa Road. That was all bush then and the cadets went out there with their Matilda tanks and we thought this was marvellous. I had a drive of a Matilda tank when I was a young fellow at The Southport School.”

Bill Laver

1st Australian Armoured Regiment at Southport, 1945. Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.
local men and to raise funds for war work. Nerang was an important location, along with Southport, as the suburbs and their boundaries were less defined in the 1940s when the area was mostly undeveloped bushland. This was perfect for the training the army had in mind.

Mudgeeraba was also used for exercises and the 2/28th commandos camped on Knacks Flat at Upper Mudgeeraba. Many men had previously seen action and were on temporary training exercises before going back into the war zone.

The Australian 4th Armoured Brigade was formed in January 1943 to provide armoured support for Australian Army units operating in the South West Pacific. The 4th Armoured Brigade was equipped with Matilda II tanks which were better suited for jungle warfare than the Grant and Stuart tanks. They were used in training exercises in the Southport, Benowa and Nerang areas in 1944 and 1945.

A General Grant M3 medium tank of the 4th Armoured Brigade fitted with a wading kit which enables the tank to cross rivers and streams. Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.

The hygiene school attached to HQ4 Armoured Brigade, indicating field showers, ablutions, incinerators, ovens and urinals with garden beds positioned in the foreground. Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.

Captain L T Lynch, Officer Security Section, explains various methods of construction materials. Southport, Nerang area 1945. Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.
The mounted infantry were in the old showgrounds at Southport and my brother and I used to go over in the morning and afternoon and feed and water the horses and we’d get a penny or a halfpenny and we thought we were rich.”

Allan Burrows

“The usual overnight bivouac area was around the present day Lloyd’s Road, which was then a vacant paddock. My brother Ian and I would often visit the camp after the afternoon milking was done, and invite two or three home for a meal, an offer which would be gratefully accepted as a change from hard rations. It was a real treat for us when we were given Navy biscuits in return, said biscuits having similar physical characteristics to floor tiles and requiring considerable effort before they could be swallowed.”

Southport

Local government became important in ensuring that land and buildings under their control were made available for military and community work. This ensured that batches of 100 men from an AIF infantry battalion at Grovely could spend seven days a month resting in the Southport Showground. These men lived too far away from their own homes to return for rest and recuperation.

In 1941 the use of the showground was also made available to 40 members of the transport section of the Women’s Emergency Legion who camped there under the watchful eye of Mrs WD Ryan.

The armed forces training at semi-permanent camps stayed longer and made more of an impact than the visiting military on rest and recuperation. Due to long term use the show was not held for about
six years. During this time the showground and pavilion was stripped of equipment. Army horses were stabled in the pavilion and feed stored in the upper floor. By the time they all left the show ring and turf had been trampled flat by all the heavy boots.

Local holiday homes were also rented by the military and the result did not always leave the landlord smiling, as outlined in the following letter:

…I subsequently made enquiries at Southport and ascertained that on one occasion a party of civilian girls and men were at Richleigh and one man who was partly under the influence of liquor, in a fit of rage smashed the glass in the bay mobile. My informant was a Miss MacDonald and this was mentioned in my report. This girl was present at the time. I submitted other information concerning half caste girls visiting the men in the tents in the back yard. I informed Captain Smith that if required I would attend any inquiry when he had read my report. Trusting that this will be of assistance to you in settling this matter. I thank you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely
(surname illegible)
P.S. I omitted to mention that Richleigh is the property of my wife.

When WWII began reservists in the citizen air force were called up and most transferred to the permanent air force so that they could serve overseas. In 1941 the Air Training Corps (ATC) was formed with the goal of providing trained reservists aged 16-18 for the RAAF.

The RAAF recruiting drive committee ran a number of camps for air force reservists at Southport and they also made use of the bathing pavilion at Surfers Paradise. The Number 2 recruiting unit visited the Gold Coast travelling to Coolangatta as well as Southport, Main Beach, Surfers Paradise and Burleigh. The reservists were charged six shillings for accommodation, transport, meals and morning and afternoon tea. In camp they were entitled to wear the initials R.A.A.F with an R representing reservist worn underneath. They were also taught swimming and life-saving.
The Southport School made their recreational facilities available to the air force. This included the cricket oval, gymnasium, rowing shed and boats. The community supported the camp by donating cooking equipment and crockery.

The RAAF 209 Radar Station at Benowa was home to a number of buildings which formed the radar station complex. It had an important role to play in wartime surveillance linking with other radar stations around Australia. It was located in the large area of bushland, which was then an extension of Southport. After the war the barracks and storeroom were auctioned off and moved off the site.

Bauer Street Southport was another important link in Australia’s communications with the rest of the world. It was the location of the repeater station complex which connected to the trans-Pacific submarine cable at Narrowneck, near Main Beach. After the outbreak of war in 1939, both installations were placed under guard, first by A company of the 15th Battalion Australian Military Forces and later by members of the VDC.
The School of Military Intelligence at Southport

On 1 August 1942 the First Australian Army Junior Tactical School took possession of the Pacific Hotel at Southport. This unit occupied the hotel until 14 April 1943 when the premises were taken over by the Land Headquarters School of Military Intelligence.

One of the main functions of the school was to provide training in the interpretation of aerial photography. The school’s chief instructor was Colonel Mander Jones.  

When properties were commandeered the owners were paid rent and, in the case of the Pacific Hotel, damages for repairs when the military occupants left.

Coolangatta and Kirra

Men were trained in swimming and lifesaving as there had been a number of drowning fatalities, especially among the American forces. Many had come from inland locations and it was their first opportunity to see and experience the sea. Those unable to swim, especially the Americans, were taught in the back passage of the Tweed River (which has been filled in and redeveloped) before progressing to the more challenging conditions at the beach.

Members of the 4th Australian Armoured Brigade being taught to swim at Coolangatta, and training for their Bronze Medallion. Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.

The US Army Air Corp and the RAAF had an important role to play at Point Danger which had nothing to do with taking in the beautiful view.

The US Army Air Corp set up a radar station at Point Danger. A barbed wire fence ran along Petrie Street, across the
end of the hill at Rainbow Bay and down into Snapper Rocks. This enclosed the top of Point Danger on the Queensland side and became a prohibited area to all except the American service men looking after the facility. They lived in a few houses overlooking Petrie Street. On one occasion they fired on a fishing vessel at the mouth of the Tweed and after that the fisherman had white flags clearly displayed on their boats.

Fisherman Claude Edds ended up with a role in reporting suspicious movements at sea. He was made a member of the Navy Auxiliary Patrol and his local knowledge was invaluable to the US Army Air Corp.

A .50 calibre machine gun was set up on the hill overlooking Rainbow Bay and several others were placed around the rim of Point Danger. The Americans left Point Danger in 1942 and the facility was taken over by the RAAF.

The armed forces established branches for women in 1941 and three years later their numbers had swollen to 50,000 serving women in the Women’s Royal Australian Naval Service, Australian Women’s Land Army Service, Women’s Auxiliary Australian Air Force (WAAAF) and the Australian Women’s Land Army.

“\textit{I was the only driver for Flight Lieutenant Terry, so I couldn’t go away.}”

Micky Bishop

Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial
Micky Bishop was one of these women. She joined the Women’s Auxiliary Australian Air Force and after her training in Sydney and a stint at the Evans Head base in New South Wales she was posted to Coolangatta.

Micky Bishop explains her duties in the following excerpt from her oral history interview:

I was the only driver for Flight Lieutenant Terry, so I couldn’t go away, I’d always be around. It was right up on Point Danger and we lived off the base in a house. I used to drive him around wherever he wanted to go, but I used to come up here to Southport every day to pick up rations off the army. There was a dance on Saturday night and we were marched down to church on Sunday by the WAAAF Officer from South Australia. We would come back to the house we were in off the base - there were no married quarters or anything – we’d be dismissed and I was always on standby, so I had a little thing I used to sit on and I always kept friendly with the cook and I got a billy of tea and I went over the hill down to the bottom where all the girls would go and surf there and swim.

Rest and recuperation

The beckoning sunshine, the long line of surf beaches and sheltered streams made the coast the perfect place for some rest and recuperation (R&R). A good train link to Brisbane and a passable road enabled thousands of servicemen and woman to put the war behind them while they tried to recover from illness, injury or war stress. In response to demand tented camps were hastily constructed and large private residences commandeered to provide the necessary accommodation.

St Georges Hostel, located directly opposite the beach at Rainbow Bay, was one such place. Sixty men could be accommodated and this capacity was often exceeded with men staying in tents around the building. It has been rebuilt as a two storey brick dwelling but it is still available to serving and ex-servicemen and their families for the same purpose.

Photo courtesy of St George’s Holiday House, Service Personnel Anglican Help Society Inc.
The RAAF No 3 Convalescent Depot, Southport was bounded by Short Street, Seabank Lane and Marine Parade with a park to the south of the site. It had originally been the property of John Maddock Hughes who named it after his family home in England. In 1938 Seabank Lane was established and nine houses were built on the back portion of the property. Ethel Hughes and her sister Laura Hughes (Cissie) lived at the property until WWII began and servants became hard to get. The house was then taken over by the RAAF for use as a convalescent home. Seabank is now remembered in a street which runs off Short Street through the centre of the original estate and by two high rises on the original site named Huntington, an adjoining property which was also taken over, and Seabank.

“Every day they had a medical parade where the patients were examined.”

Maude Goode

102 Australian Convalescent Depot, Burleigh Heads

This camp was located on the current site of the Sport and Recreation Camp at Tallebudgera. Here men recuperating, often from malaria contracted in New Guinea, could gain strength with medical attention, abundant food, sunshine, swimming and walking. It was a big camp and staff stayed
in tents which were subject to the vagaries of the weather and the insect population.

Maud Goode worked with the Australian Army Medical Women’s Service at the camp nicknamed the 101 con camp. She recalls some of the details of life there:

Every day they had a medical parade where the patients were examined. An AAMWS would sit alongside the doctor who was examining them and then the doctor would dictate what had to be typed for their records to be sent to the record area. We had physiotherapists to look after them and doctors and a lot of them were really knocked around with malaria in those days. Sometimes if they were busy, they would leave the notes and then they’d be sent to us to type up.

Maud Goode outside a convalescent camp hut. Photo courtesy of Maud Goode.

Maud Goode, first from left, leaving Tallebudgera for Brisbane. Photo courtesy of Maud Goode.

Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.
William Jeffrey was recovering from malaria at the camp where he responded well to the treatment.

William Jeffrey wrote the following account of his experiences:

On Thursday, 16 December 1943, I was transferred to the 101 Convalescent Camp at Tallebudgera Creek, near Burleigh Heads on the Gold Coast. This was a great place to spend Christmas; there was lots of swimming and sporting activities! As our health improved, more strenuous exercises were introduced. At the end of about six weeks, a ten mile march down toCurrumbin Creek and back had to be completed – no trouble for me!

I soon found out that there was a short walking track over the hill through Burleigh National Park to Burleigh so I went into the Saturday night dances held in Pop Justin’s Hall; this was located at the rear of his shop. Sunday night I went to the Methodist Church and joined in the hymn singing and there was a delicious supper afterwards!

Recuperating servicemen go to the beach in front of the Convalescent Depot at Tallebudgera.
Photo courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.
Endnotes

1 Full interviews are available at the Local Studies Library, Gold Coast City Council, Southport.


3 *The Courier Mail*, 26 February 1942, p.5.


7 Southport postcard story submitted by George Mills to Southport Stories Booklet, Gold Coast City Council, 16 March 2009.

8 *The Courier Mail*, 10 February 1940, p.13.

9 Springbrook at War, printed notes provided by Graham Hardy to Office of City Architect and Heritage.

10 *The Courier Mail*, 12 April 1941, p.5.

11 National Archives of Australia, MP508/1, 259/737/397, record research barcode 3360002.

12 *The Courier Mail*, 10 July 1941, p.5.

13 National Archives of Australia, DWB [Director of Works and Buildings] - Property - Benowa [Southport] Qld - RAAF serial number 1379 - Acquisition of station and camp sites, record search barcode: 3299729.

14 Information provided by the Museum of Australian Military Intelligence, Kokoda Barracks Canungra, Qld
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GOLDCOAST.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★