All over the country, the Archives is sprucing up its reading rooms and tidying up its collection. And in some cities we are even moving house!

The relocations have come about as part of the ongoing review of our property, collection and services.

In Adelaide we have already moved into new centrally located premises in the city – a restored colonial building in Angas Street. From the outside the former Old Colonist Hotel looks much as it did over 200 years ago, but inside you’ll find an amazing transformation. The building has been completely refurbished and includes a reading room with all the facilities you need.

In Darwin, we are staying in Millner, but the reading room will be refurbished over the coming months, with as little disruption as possible for researchers.

We are expecting to move in Hobart and Brisbane in 2002 and in Perth in 2004. There are no firm decisions about our new locations, but we will keep you posted.

In preparation for these moves, we have been reviewing our collection and identifying records we need to keep in our Adelaide, Darwin, Hobart, Brisbane and Perth repositories. These include records that relate directly to each State, records that have been most used by researchers in each State, and records that have been assessed by our archivists, using their wide knowledge of researcher needs, as most likely to be used there in the future.

There are many precious gems waiting to be discovered in our new Adelaide reading room. You will find original records relating to immigration, defence, customs, railways, social welfare, trademarks, copyright and patents. You can also view beautiful drawings, plans, prints and photographs of Commonwealth properties in South Australia, and images of post office buildings, staff and equipment dating from 1840 to 1990, previously held by the Postal Museum.

Family historians can search for relatives who jumped ship using our shipping registers dated 1874 to 1957, and for family members in our records of internees and prisoners-of-war in South Australia.

continued on p. 2
Those wanting to get into the spirit will find Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation files and South Australian distillery diaries dating from 1908 to 1969 in our collection.

To see the full list of records available in Adelaide, collect the ‘Welcome to Angas Street’ Archives Alert from your local Archives reading room, or ask to have a copy sent to you.

The new location and list of records can also be found under ‘About us – Visiting us’ on our website at www.naa.gov.au.

Visitors to our Canberra building can now enjoy two new mini-exhibitions – Robyn Archer’s quirky selection from our copyright collection, called Unexpected Archives, and photographs of cars we used to drive in Behind the Wheel.

As our third celebrity curator after Roy & HG and the three Paul Kellys, Robyn found plenty to take her fancy in the collection including Ferry the Human Frog, the Rope Trick Man and Chung Ling and his acrobatic troupe. She also chose the first edition of the Australian Woman’s Weekly, the original sheet music for Waltzing Matilda and an early Punch and Judy stage set.

Talking about her selection, Robyn said: ‘These items mainly speak about an era I never really lived in, but one I accidentally experienced just as it was passing. If I can choose one word, it’s vaudeville. Vaudeville meant everything – speech, song, spectacle, politics, current affairs, manners, comment, variety, the bizarre, burlesque, magic. The lot.’

Robyn Archer enthralled Archives staff with her reminiscences when she popped by to launch Unexpected Archives, her weird and wonderful selection of material from our copyright collection.
The ill-fated Australian-made Hartnett was supposed to become Australia’s own car, but was run over by the Holden. Miss Australia finalist Wendy Hugles tries out the Hartnett 1945 before an admiring crowd.

The black and white images in *Behind the Wheel* recall some of the vehicles that have choofed, chugged, puttered and purred across the Australian landscape over the last 80 years.

This little journey in motoring nostalgia includes photographs of the familiar and not so familiar including a 1922 Armstrong Siddley, 1945 Hartnett, 1949 Pontiac, an Austin 7 Chummy, Morris Cowley, MG TD, Ford Cortina and even a Nagari Sports along with several incarnations of the ubiquitous Holden.

The images were sourced from our photographic series including the Australian Overseas Information Service and Mildenhall collections. The motoring memorabilia comes from our rich copyright collection. *Behind the Wheel* and *Unexpected Archives* are on show until early next year.

She was quite amazed at the breadth of our copyright collection, remarking: ‘Despite the fact that various collections throughout Australia specialise in certain fields, it was a wonder to me that in one afternoon, the Archives staff could assemble so many items that made such fantastic connections to my personal and professional life.’

The ill-fated Australian-made Hartnett was supposed to become Australia’s own car, but was run over by the Holden. Miss Australia finalist Wendy Hugles tries out the Hartnett 1945 before an admiring crowd.
This is the question the Australian Bureau of Statistics asked all Australians in the lead-up to the 2001 census.

This year, you may have chosen to have your census details saved for 99 years. The Bureau’s new disposal authority will make sure that your wishes – either to keep or to destroy your census information – are met.

The disposal authority governs which records are kept and for how long. Apart from census information, key policy records will be kept to ensure a full history of ABS decision-making is available in the future. Future researchers will also be able to access a rich collection of statistical data on the Australian population, tourism, transport, trade, health and education. Essential technical information, such as the masters of collection forms and statistical classifications, will also be kept so that the data is meaningful and can be interpreted by future generations.

The new disposal authority will enable the ABS to manage all their records more effectively, saving on storage space by disposing of records when they are no longer needed. And we all know it’s easier to find the interesting information when the everyday stuff is out of the way!

Across the Timor Sea

Our latest research guide delves into the complex and sometimes strained relationship Australia shares with Indonesia, its most populous and powerful neighbour.

Written by Karl Metcalf, a former officer of the Archives, Near Neighbours: Records on Australia’s Relations with Indonesia traces the history of Indonesia from the declaration of independence after years of Dutch rule to the invasion of East Timor in 1975.

Most of the records described in the guide are from the departments of External Affairs (now Foreign Affairs and Trade), Defence and Immigration, many of them previously classified top secret.

They tell a fascinating tale of intrigue and rebellion, diplomacy and bluff, and provide insight into the complex events that led to the creation of modern Indonesia. These records are now available for public access, including those concerned with the deaths of five Australia-based journalists in Balibo, East Timor in 1975.

Near Neighbours was launched at the Indonesian Council Open Conference at the University of Melbourne in July by Professor Tony Reid. A former president of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Professor Reid has written extensively on Indonesian history, particularly on the 1945 revolution.

This guide is an essential resource for anyone interested in Australian–Indonesian relations from the end of World War II to the 1970s. It is available for $10.00 (plus $3.50 postage) by phoning Publications Sales on (02) 6212 3609, emailing naasales@naa.gov.au or visiting any of our offices. It is also available online on our website at www.naa.gov.au.
His name appears on several of the most important documents in Australia’s history. Yet to many he remains a shadowy figure.

Muir Mackenzie’s name appears with Queen Victoria’s on the document that officially made Australia a nation, the Assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. It appears again on the Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General. Both documents are on public display in our Federation Gallery in Canberra.

Our Australian National University intern Pamela Cohen investigated the question that so many of our visitors ponder: Who was Muir Mackenzie?

Kenneth Augustus Muir Mackenzie was born in Scotland in 1845 to Sophia (Johnstone) and Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, a baronetcy in the county of Perth. Our researcher followed the trail of Mackenzie’s career from barrister in London in 1872 to the civil service where he was appointed Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor in 1880. Five years later he was also made Clerk of the Crown in Chancery – an ancient office dating back before the 14th century. Muir Mackenzie was made Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1892, and knighted in 1898 in recognition of loyal service to the Crown.

When Queen Victoria signed her Assent on 9 July 1900, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie was at the pinnacle of his civil service career. It was he who read out the Assent before the assembled Houses of Parliament at Westminster that day. And it was he who drafted other constitutional documents such as the Letters Patent, and affixed the Great Seal of England to the documents founding the new nation.

Muir Mackenzie received further recognition of his distinguished service when he became Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1911. When he retired at 70 he was raised to the peerage, becoming Baron Muir Mackenzie. This was a title which could be inherited only by male heirs. His only son had died in 1900 and so the title could not pass to his remaining children, both daughters.

Seventy years after his death on 22 May 1930, Lord Muir Mackenzie’s name lives on in the charters of our nation. In reflecting on these documents in our Federation Gallery, Australians are also sharing his moment in history.
FE Williams has been described as one of the most talented and productive anthropologists of his generation.

Australian born and Oxford trained, he spent 20 years as government anthropologist in the Australian Territory of Papua. In the 1920s and 30s he took about 2000 photographs while visiting 18 different ethnographic locations all over the territory.


This rich collection of black and white photographs is accompanied by personal commentary and a substantial introductory essay by social anthropologist Michael Young and historian and curator Julia Clark.

Williams’ fieldwork in Papua was unprecedented in its breadth and duration. His research is revealed through his photographs and extracts from his diaries.

This fascinating publication shows us the people of Papua through the eyes of an anthropologist in colonial times. Copies can be purchased for $69.95 (plus $5.00 postage) by phoning Publications Sales on (02) 6212 3609, emailing naasales@naa.gov.au or visiting our offices.

The work of FE Williams is also explored in our travelling exhibition, Eye to Eye, currently showing at Rockhampton Art Gallery until 23 September.

The exhibition next opens in Gilgandra, NSW at the Gilgandra Cultural Centre in November.
Our current exhibition in Canberra is *Belonging: A Century Celebrated* which is a joint project between the National Archives, the National Library and the State Libraries of Victoria and New South Wales. It is sponsored by AAMI, with support from the National Council for the Centenary of Federation.

*Belonging* explores Australians’ sense of place from Federation until today. In Canberra, half the exhibition is on show in our Exhibition Gallery and the other half is in the National Library. The exhibition features many engaging images, paintings, posters, documents and films along with excerpts from oral histories, private papers and interactive exhibits.

*Belonging* remains on show in Canberra until 11 November 2001. Free guided tours are available at the Archives at 2pm on Saturdays and Sundays for the duration of the exhibition, as well as 12.30pm on Wednesdays in October. After Canberra, *Belonging* then travels to Tasmania where it opens at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery on 8 December.

For many Australians, there was a time when cricket almost defined our national identity, especially when the Test matches were on against England. Australians everywhere would sit up until the early hours glued to the radiogram listening to Alan McGilvray’s call of the game from The Oval, Trent Bridge or Lords. Sport is one of the many aspects of being Australian that are explored in the *Belonging* exhibition.
It is over 40 years since the last atomic bomb was detonated at Maralinga, but the tremors from the blast are still rocking Australia's media.

In May this year, Maralinga was once again thrust into the media spotlight when a researcher claimed she had unearthed 'secret' documents at the Archives proving that Australian and New Zealand servicemen were deliberately exposed to radiation during the British atomic tests at Maralinga in the 1950s.

All this is old news to us because these 'secret documents' have been publicly available since 1986, although it's definitely a subject that continues to raise great public interest.

Between 1952 and 1963 the British government, with the approval and support of Australia, conducted nuclear tests at a number of sites in Australia, including Maralinga in South Australia. One of the major trials at Maralinga, Operation Buffalo in 1956, used servicemen to test the effectiveness of protective Army issue clothing against radiation.

John L Stanier participating in Operation Buffalo.
In 1984, growing public concern about the safety of nuclear tests prompted a Royal Commission. The Commission looked particularly at what measures were taken to protect people exposed to radiation, whether these measures were adequate, and whether there had been any adverse effects on the health of people exposed to radiation.

Usually, Commonwealth government records are made publicly available once they reach 30 years of age, but most of the Commission’s records were made available in March 1986 as part of an ‘accelerated release’. These records include evidence submitted by the United Kingdom and Australian governments, transcripts of the hearings, original agency records transferred to the Commission, photographs and exhibits.

A few records were withheld from public release as they contained information which was still classified on national security grounds, sensitive personal information or were Cabinet documents not made public during the hearings.

We also hold many other records about the British atomic tests in Australia. Of particular interest to family historians are the personnel cards of employees at Maralinga which contain basic personal information, and often a photograph.

Most records related to Maralinga are listed on RecordSearch on our website. You can view them in our Canberra reading room or ask for copies through our national reference service (see right). Records not yet examined for public release can be requested under section 40 of the Archives Act.

For more information see Fact Sheet 129, ‘British nuclear tests at Maralinga’, available in our reading rooms and on our website at www.naa.gov.au.
In early June, 36 young students from around the nation converged on Canberra for the Rotary Adventure in Citizenship 2001. Since Australia celebrates 100 years as a nation this year, it is no surprise that the theme of this year’s adventure was Federation.

The students spent the week exploring their nation’s capital and discovering the ins and outs of Australian parliamentary democracy. At the Archives they were treated to afternoon tea and a tour of the Federation Gallery, and saw the original 100-year-old documents that created the nation.

For a change of pace, we teamed up with David Kilby of 666 ABC Canberra and the Parliamentary Education Office to challenge the students to a Federation quiz. Their first challenge was to present a 1901 song as a 2001 rap, then to draft a list of potential first presidents of Australia in the same order as the judges. The final challenge involved SAO biscuits and chewing with closed mouths – a long way from debates on reconciliation and meeting Members of Parliament but all part of the adventure!
This year the Centenary of Federation has given us an opportunity to pause and reflect on where we have come from and where we are going as a nation.

Another speaker in our ‘Where to now, Australia?’ lecture series, comedian and media personality James O’Loghlin delighted audiences in Canberra with his spin on how Australians should lessen their focus on economic growth and sharpen their interest in the development of their souls.

He visualised an Australia where people compete on quiz shows, to win not a million dollars but a day of personal reflection. An Australia where experts refurbish our souls rather than our backyards, and an Australia where public spending on health, education and welfare is more important to the general public than petrol prices.

Look out for coming speakers including cartoonists Judy Horacek and Bruce Petty, and a panel of passionate historians discussing Federation, comprising Dr Helen Irving, the Hon. John Bannon and Dr Lenore Coltheart (see back page for details).

Dates and several of our speakers’ notes can also be found under ‘Exhibitions – Events’ on our website at www.naa.gov.au.

...where experts refurbish our souls rather than our backyards

Website curator and project manager Lenore Coltheart from the National Archives of Australia (third from left) told the inside story of how the ‘founding documents’ website emerged from the National Archives’ partnership with the seven State and Territory archives, assisted by a Centenary of Federation grant.

Documenting a Democracy is a remarkable mixture of original documents, images and information on the making of our nation. Visit the website at www.foundingdocs.gov.au.

As the last traces of winter snow melted from Quebec’s Laurentian mountains earlier this year, delegates from national archives around the world assembled to talk about a groundbreaking website from Australia.

Arranged by UNESCO, this intensive three-day forum examined Australia’s Documenting a Democracy project as a model for other countries wishing to provide citizens with access to key documents of national history.
Looking after our Brisbane lode

In preparation for our move in 2002, our Brisbane office has been doing some long-overdue house cleaning.

The records we keep in our Brisbane office will be those most directly related to Queensland’s history, those that have been used in the past by researchers in Brisbane, and those identified by archivists in Brisbane as most likely to be of future use to Queensland researchers. They include a host of fascinating records that will interest family historians, such as migration case files, migrant selection documents and original electoral records.

We will also keep in our Brisbane office any records which are likely to be of value to researchers writing local Queensland histories. These include postal records, records about local defence establishments and local ABC news material.

We’ve been sorting out which records will stay and which ones will be relocated. Temporary records will be stored by controlling agencies in alternative accommodation, either in Brisbane or elsewhere. All records that have been identified as national archives will remain in our permanent collection.

First female telephonists in Queensland, 5 June 1899.
The jewel in the crown of the Brisbane collection is the Photographic Collection of Postal and Telegraphic Services in Queensland (J2364 and J2879). In 1993, this collection of 65,000 images was literally saved from the jaws of a rubbish compactor by Mr Ron Loder, former Chief Draftsman at Telecom’s Brisbane Reprographic Section.

Known locally as the ‘Loder Collection’, these images dating from the late 19th century reveal scenes of a bygone era – Cobb and Co. mail coaches, the first female telephonists, and early telephones to name a few.

The Loder Collection contains an amazing array of glass plate negatives, magic lantern slides, black and white and colour negatives. We are carefully preserving and digitising every one of them so they are available to researchers of the present as well as the future.

This process often reveals some real gems, such as our recent find of photographs of Mr Bradford, a line surveyor for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and his 1883 expedition to Cape York Peninsula. We were able to match them with the diary of his expedition, also in our collection.

Eventually, the whole collection will be available to the public on our photographic database, PhotoSearch, at www.naa.gov.au.

...an amazing array of glass plate negatives, magic lantern slides, black and white and colour negatives.
Then our new storage standard is for you. The *Standard for the Physical Storage of Commonwealth Records* identifies the key issues that government agencies should consider when storing records in-house or with a commercial provider, and provides criteria for assessing these facilities.

The standard fills the vacuum left when *Buyers Guide 240* expired in September last year. However, the new standard is a code of best practice for the storage of records rather than a certification tool for commercial providers. It also covers the storage of temporary records and records of archival value still in agency custody; security-classified material by commercial providers; and records in multi-purpose facilities.

Want to know more? Look under ‘Recordkeeping’ on our website at www.naa.gov.au or email Anne Robertson at recordkeeping@naa.gov.au.

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**新陈代谢**

**Need help designing or choosing storage facilities for your corporate records?**

Did you know that you can be fined more than $2000 for destroying a Commonwealth record without permission?

Recent amendments to the Archives Act mean that penalties are now expressed in terms of units rather than in monetary terms. The penalty for unauthorised disposal, previously $2000, now amounts to 20 ‘penalty units’. A penalty unit is currently equivalent to $110, so the fine is now $2200.

If you have concerns about the disposal of Commonwealth records, email us at recordkeeping@naa.gov.au. For more information, go to ‘Recordkeeping’ at www.naa.gov.au.

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**Caught in the Act**

**E-Permanence Bytes**

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**New manual for metadata**

Finding information on the web can be like looking for a needle in a haystack.

That’s why all Commonwealth agencies are required to use standard Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS) metadata to describe their online information and services, and to follow our metadata guidelines.

Portals are another way that government agencies are improving access. They provide a single entry point to information and services for particular groups or on particular topics, in ways that cut across government administrative structures.


Questions can be sent to Andrew Wilson at agls@naa.gov.au.
Marked for destruction

Commonwealth records can be destroyed as soon as a records disposal authority says they can.

True or false?

Usually the answer is ‘true’, but sometimes the records should be kept longer.

Retention periods in disposal authorities are generally minimum ones, based on stakeholder needs at the time of issue. These periods can be extended to allow for an individual agency’s circumstances. In such cases, you should keep all the records in that class for the extended time. In some cases, retention periods may need to be revised to reflect changed or previously unforeseen requirements.

In a few cases, a small number of records in a particular class may need to be kept longer. For example, a record may be requested under the Freedom of Information Act or the Archives Act, or an agency may be party to legal action. Destruction of such records would not be appropriate.

In extreme cases, the Archives can ‘freeze’ the disposal of certain records, such as records that may be useful for evidential purposes not known at the time of issue of the disposal authority. Current disposal freezes include records relating to British nuclear testing in Australia, all records relating to Vietnam veterans, and some records relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

For more information see the ‘Recordkeeping’ section on our website or email recordkeeping@naa.gov.au.

AFDA wins award

We are delighted to report that our Administrative Functions Disposal Authority (AFDA) has taken out the major prize in the 2001 Mander Jones Awards presented by the Australian Society of Archivists. The awards are named in honour of the life and work of Phyllis Mander Jones, who made a major contribution to publishing about archives. AFDA won the prestigious award for the publication making the greatest contribution to archives in Australia, published by a corporate body.
Our May issue of Memento featured a photo of former Prime Minister Sir Joseph Cook bidding his wife Dame Mary farewell at the Southampton docks (page 8). We described the flying boat he was boarding as ‘the first Australian submarine-napier amphibian flying boat, the “Seagull”, one of six ordered by Australia from the Southampton Submarine Aviation Works.’

Readers were quick to tell us that ‘Seagull’ was a type of flying boat, which had a napier lion engine and was made by the Supermarine Aviation Works, which had its factory at Southampton.

Thanks to our readers’ efforts we are able to correct the misleading reference on our database and on our website.

In the last issue of Memento (no. 17) we featured a photo from our collection of a women’s ten-pin bowling team called the Devils, taken at Mt Isa in 1963. After the photo appeared in the Brisbane Sunday Mail one of the former Devils contacted us with all the team members’ names: (from left to right) Ailsa Winkworth, Joan Edmondson, Lois Wellington, Del Winkworth (missing Del Cooley). They were in the Moondarra League and played every Tuesday evening. Now we’ve found the missing pieces we can add their names to our database!
QUICK QUIZ
on our PMs

Did you know that we hold a fascinating array of papers, photographs and memorabilia from our former Prime Ministers?

As part of our Prime Ministers Papers Project, we are sorting and documenting them all. We’re also creating a Prime Ministers website and producing a series of research guides to the records.

Thanks to some savvy advertising we probably all now know the name of our first Prime Minister. But how many of these teasers can you answer?

1. Which Prime Minister is purported to have said about attacks in the newspapers against him ‘Aw, forget it, there’s nothing so hard to find tomorrow as yesterday’s paper’?

2. Which Prime Minister once referred to his wife as ‘the most glamorous grandma since Marlene Dietrich’?

3. How many Prime Ministers have lost their seat and the Prime Ministership at the same election?

ANSWERS

1. Ben Chifley (Prime Minister 1945–49). His relationship with the Australian press was often uneasy. The 50th anniversary of his death was 13 June 2001.

2. Harold Holt used this phrase when he and Zara met their first grandchild, Christopher, in the UK in September 1959.

3. One. Stanley Melbourne Bruce lost both the seat of Flinders in Victoria and the Prime Ministership at the general election of October 1929.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Dame Zara Holt and Prime Minister Harold Holt at the Lodge, 6 March 1967.

September 2001 memento
Triangular buckets, ration calculators and automatic robots are just some of the amazing inventions submitted by Australians to help the Allies win the war.

From 1942 the Army Inventions Directorate called on Australians everywhere to come up with inventions that could help with the war effort. The Directorate made their appeal through advertisements in the media and technical journals, and sent lists of problems to selected inventors and scientific and technical organisations.

The public appeal drew a large and enthusiastic response. After its first 10 months in operation the Directorate had received 6,900 submissions, but only 27 inventions had been accepted. By the time it closed in 1946 the Directorate had received over 20,000 submissions. If inventors couldn’t afford to take out patents the Directorate would do so on their behalf.

Prototypes and models were returned to the inventors, but we still hold a treasure trove of inventor case files, as well as drawings, blueprints and photographs of accepted inventions.

The inventions covered all manner of military subjects including camouflage, salvage, mine location, automatic weapons, instruments for artillery use and jungle equipment.

The Directorate had to be wary in giving specific reasons for the many ideas it rejected. British experience had shown that some so-called inventions had been submitted by enemy agents to gauge, from the reasons for rejection, the level of knowledge the British had on particular devices.

Some of the more unusual inventions that were accepted included a ration calculator, packaging for camouflage tablets and a machine to recycle cooking fat used in camps. Other intriguing proposals included the one-man submarine and the use of a drug to change the colour of fighter pilots’ eyes.

For more information about this wartime collection (MP76/1), visit our Melbourne office or look in RecordSearch on our website at www.naa.gov.au.

What will they think of next!
In October you can be part of a new and exciting national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural festival in Canberra called Tracking Kultja. Along with many of Australia’s other national institutions we will be hosting special events from 13 to 19 October with the aim of fostering genuine cultural exchange and highlighting our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander collections. Indigenous peoples will share their cultures with wider audiences through cultural workshops, art and craft demonstrations, ceremonial singing and dancing, and rock and pop music.

At the Archives we will be holding family history workshops for Indigenous people on what records we hold and how to access them. We’ll also be talking about our Bringing Them Home project that is steadily indexing the names of Indigenous people that appear in our records.

Peter Read, author of Belonging: Australians, Place and Aboriginal Ownership, will give a talk on ‘Belonging’. Peter is an Australian Research Council Senior Fellow at the Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, Australian National University.

Tracking Kultja is a chance for everyone to discover some history and share in the rich culture of Australia’s Indigenous peoples. So make some tracks to the Archives and join in the festival fun!

Our project to index thousands of files to make them more accessible to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has reached a new milestone.

The Bringing Them Home project started two years ago with funding received as a result of a recommendation from the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their Families. In August we reached a total of 250,000 Indigenous names indexed from 600,000 folios in 16,500 files. From these names we are producing a database which is already proving to be an invaluable resource for people wishing to link up with family members from the Stolen Generation.

In celebration of this achievement, we are producing a milestone pin for all who have been involved in the project. To receive a pin, please contact Trevor Ah Hang by email at trevora@naa.gov.au with your name along with the names of others you know who have been involved in this project.
Love it or hate it, Canberra is a city with a grand vision.

Many people believe that Canberra is the result of following Walter Burley Griffin’s winning design for the Australian Federal Capital. Sadly, this couldn’t be further from the truth.

Our forthcoming title, Canberra: Following Griffin: A Design History of Australia’s National Capital, takes readers behind the scenes to discover what happened to Griffin’s grand plan.

Written by Paul Reid, retired architecture professor and former chief architect of the National Capital Development Commission, this fascinating publication analyses Canberra’s design history from the capital’s inception to today.

Learn how political infighting, bureaucratic resistance and delays in decision-making undermined the implementation of Griffin’s plan. Discover how Prime Minister Robert Menzies’ renewed commitment to Canberra changed the course of the capital’s development. Find out what remains of Griffin’s legacy today and how, nearly 100 years since the struggle to implement his design, he has finally been vindicated.

Beautifully presented and richly illustrated with nearly 200 architectural drawings, maps and photographs – many of which the public has never seen – Paul Reid’s design history of Canberra is a must-read for professional town planners, architects, historians and anyone interested in the design of our national capital.

This limited edition book will be available for $90 in time for Christmas. To reserve your copy, telephone Publication Sales on (02) 6212 3609 or email naasales@naa.gov.au.

What happened to Griffin’s grand plan?
Open a drawer in our Treasures Gallery and you may find it full of gumleaves. And then, out of the past, two voices begin to speak:

**What is your full name?**

Jan Jandura Pucek

**Do you solemnly swear ...**

What you are hearing is the first Australian citizen pledging allegiance to His Majesty King George VI and promising to uphold the laws of Australia, recorded in 1949.

Our Treasures Gallery exhibition on immigration tells the story of Australia’s early migrants including Australia’s first citizen, Jan Pucek, from Czechoslovakia. He became a eucalyptus distiller in Tidbinbilla, near Canberra, using gumleaves, just like those in the drawer, for distilling oil.

Jan Pucek’s story reveals a little-known fact that Australia did not have citizens of its own until 1949. Before then, all Australians were British subjects – and they remained both citizens and subjects for some time after.

In this mini-exhibition you will also find a display of stamps once used to mark the fate of migrant applicants. Over the 100 years since Federation, ideas about who should be allowed to migrate here have changed. Twenty years earlier, Jan Pucek’s application may not have been successful.

Such small objects to carry such power – Will my application be stamped? Can I come in? People’s futures opened – or closed – by the application of a rubber stamp.

You’ll find these stories and more in our Treasures Gallery in Canberra at least until the end of the year.
We are working on ways to make our collection accessible to all Australians, even if they live way out beyond the Black Stump. Until recently, people had to visit our reading room in a capital city to view our records. Now we are putting our records online for all to see, no matter where they are.

We began three years ago with the digitisation of photographs. Today over 12,000 images have been scanned and made available online through our database PhotoSearch.

This year we began to digitise paper files and other records. Through our online database RecordSearch, researchers can submit a request for the digitisation of particular records. At no charge, we will digitise the record and load it onto RecordSearch where it can be read online, downloaded or printed.

By using digital cameras and automated processing, we are capturing around 4,000 pages of records a day. The records are saved as low resolution images suitable for on-screen viewing, so more records can be captured more quickly. So far the digitisation service is only for records held in Canberra, and limited to records under A3 size to maintain a reasonable download speed.

We receive about 2,500 requests for digitisation each month. To help researchers calculate the waiting time, we post the date of requests currently being processed on the RecordSearch entry page.

To find out more, visit RecordSearch on our website at www.naa.gov.au. To see an example of a digitised file (General Sir John Monash’s World War I service record) open the search page and enter MONASH J into the ‘Reference number’ field.
tennis balls were all made here in Australia, lovingly stamped with the maker’s logo, personally packed into neat little boxes and trucked off to sports shops all over the country? Back in those halcyon tennis days, Australia’s thirst for balls was almost unquenchable as everyone seemed to play the game, inspired by the deeds of players like Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall.
Archives


Bruce Petty. National Archives, Canberra, Dec 2001 – Feb 2002 (please check our website or phone (02) 6212 3600 to confirm dates)


Eye to Eye: Observations by FE Williams, Anthropologist in Papua 1922–43. Rockhampton Art Gallery, Rockhampton, Qld, 22 Aug – 23 Sept 2001; Gilgandra Cultural Centre, Gilgandra, NSW, Nov – Dec 2001 (please check our website or phone (02) 6212 3600 to confirm dates)

CANBERRA
Focus on Federation talks
Judy Horacek, 2 Sept, 1pm and 9 Sept, 3pm; Dr Helen Irving, the Hon. John Bannon and Dr Lenore Colthear, 4 Nov, 3pm; Bruce Petty, 2 Dec, 3pm. Bookings: (02) 6212 3624.

Sing Australia National Gathering
29 Sept, 2pm and 3.15pm, Treasures Gallery. Sing Australia’s choral tribute to the Centenary of Federation.


SYDNEY

Journeys and Pathways – Immigration Records in the National Archives. 19 Sept. History Week seminar; 120 Miller Road, Chester Hill NSW. Contact us on (02) 9645 0129.

2001 NSW and ACT Association of Family History Societies Annual Conference. 5–7 Oct. Visit our display stand on 6–7 Oct at Saint Ignatius’ College, Riverview, Tambourine Bay Road, Lane Cove, Sydney. Contact Fiona Burn on (02) 9645 0141.

Women and War. 7 Nov, 7.30pm. Seminar on National Archives’ records about women’s experiences during wartime, at the Liverpool Library, 170 George Street, Liverpool. Contact Glenda Mason on (02) 9823 9450.

War and Archives. 6 Dec, 10.30am–12noon. Seminar on records relating to wartime by State Records NSW and National Archives, at the Sydney Records Centre, 2 Globe Street, The Rocks. Contact Lindsay Allen on (02) 8276 5713.

TASMANIA
Tasmanian Local and Family History Faire, Westbury, 8 Sept. Visit our display stand for information on family history records. Contact Ross Latham on (03) 6244 0113.

National Reference Service
Telephone 1300 886 811
Facsimile 1300 886 882
Email: ref@naa.gov.au

World War I service records and inquiries
Telephone (02) 6212 3400
Facsimile (02) 6212 3499

Recordkeeping inquiries
For advice on recordkeeping standards and guidelines including DIRKS, appraisal and metadata:
Telephone (02) 6212 3610
Facsimile (02) 6212 3989
Email: recordkeeping@naa.gov.au
Website: www.naa.gov.au/recordkeeping/

Archives Advices and Fact Sheets
You can find Archives Advices and Fact Sheets on our website under ‘Publications’.

Preservation and disaster recovery inquiries
Shelley Jamieson (02) 6212 3422

Lending
Telephone (02) 6212 3407
Facsimile (02) 6212 3472

Archives

exhibitions


Bruce Petty. National Archives, Canberra, Dec 2001 – Feb 2002 (please check our website or phone (02) 6212 3600 to confirm dates)


Eye to Eye: Observations by FE Williams, Anthropologist in Papua 1922–43. Rockhampton Art Gallery, Rockhampton, Qld, 22 Aug – 23 Sept 2001; Gilgandra Cultural Centre, Gilgandra, NSW, Nov – Dec 2001 (please check our website or phone (02) 6212 3600 to confirm dates)

CANBERRA
Focus on Federation talks
Judy Horacek, 2 Sept, 1pm and 9 Sept, 3pm; Dr Helen Irving, the Hon. John Bannon and Dr Lenore Colthear, 4 Nov, 3pm; Bruce Petty, 2 Dec, 3pm. Bookings: (02) 6212 3624.

Sing Australia National Gathering
29 Sept, 2pm and 3.15pm, Treasures Gallery. Sing Australia’s choral tribute to the Centenary of Federation.


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