Memento
WINTER 06

Front cover: Helen Morse starred as barmaid Caddie in the 1976 film of the same name. The Australian Government invested in the film as part of International Women’s Year. See story page 3. NAA: A6180, 3/12/76/9, stills photographer Jeff Nield.

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Remembering International Women’s Year

1975 was International Women’s Year. To mark the occasion, the Australian Government funded projects to encourage women’s creativity, reduce discrimination and change attitudes. Records from 1975 became publicly available on 1 January this year, and reveal stories from the making of a classic Australian film, the problem of ‘suburban neurosis’, and public reaction to a controversial American feminist.

It is 30 years since the release of the film Caddie. It tells the story of a woman who, having taken her children and left her unfaithful husband, finds work as a barmaid. Set in the 1920s and 1930s, the film was based on the autobiography of a Sydney barmaid. The film’s screenwriter, Joan Long, called it the first Australian Women’s Lib feature film.

The Australian Government invested $50,000 to help get the film made. Members of the International Women’s Year National Advisory Committee were no doubt encouraged by the comments of independent assessors, who praised Joan Long’s script for its uncompromising, anti-sentimental quality and claimed it as a welcome change from the usual ‘hackneyed story lines’. A film distributor commended the script as ‘never trite or ocker’.

In her application for International Women’s Year funding, Joan Long described a trend of machismo in Australian movies of the time, such as Barry Mackenzie, Alvin Purple,
The Cars That Ate Paris and The Man from Hong Kong. There were, she said, very few films written, edited or directed by women or that showed a woman on equal terms with a man.

Caddie producer, Anthony Buckley, regularly updated investors on casting and shooting news. In June 1975, Buckley reported with theatrical flourish that the agony was over, with the casting of Helen Morse in the lead role. Forty-one actors were interviewed for the role of Caddie, but Morse – who also starred in Picnic at Hanging Rock – won out with her outstanding screen test.

In late 1975, after viewing an early cut of the film, Long wrote that it was a fairly honest account of a woman’s life. She admitted to a few disagreements with the director, Donald Crombie, about his interpretation of the script. But, she concluded, Crombie had done a very fine job on the film.

Reflecting on her experience on the film, Long suggested that it was not possible for men – ‘even the nicest, most sensitive of men’ – to truly portray a woman’s experience. Women, she said, must speak for themselves through film to change public attitudes. Joan Long went on to produce The Picture Show Man and Puberty Blues.

Caddie was a critical success. Helen Morse, Jackie Weaver and Melissa Jaffer all won Australian Film Industry awards for their performances. The film also did well at the box office, with the government receiving more than 100 per cent back on its investment. The money went into the Women’s Film Fund to support women’s greater involvement in film production.

The plight of Mrs X

Many of the 687 requests for International Women’s Year funding came from less high-profile individuals and groups.

One such submission tackled the problem of suburban neurosis in the outer suburbs of Melbourne. In the isolation of outer suburbia, the submission warned, the suburban dream could become a nightmare for women.

The Mountain Districts Co-operative described the daily routine of a typical housewife, Mrs X. After seeing her husband off to work, getting the children breakfast, and doing some housework, Mrs X sat down to watch some television. The advertisements she saw showed how happy she should be: ‘She sees women taking a pride in the whiteness of their washes … she sees adoring bright-eyed children with perfect teeth and brushed hair, and devoted husbands with super-white shirts and sensible family cars’.

It was impossible for Mrs X to live up to this ideal. Instead, this typical housewife’s suburban home turned into a ‘prison of bright colours and gadgets’.

The co-operative sought funding to alleviate the isolation of women in outer suburbia by running art and craft classes, a shop to sell the products and a drop-in centre. Among their requests was $15 for a wall clock. Mothers working in the shop had to pick up their children from school on time!
Controversies

In a year filled with political drama, International Women’s Year was not without its own controversies.

The Australian Government attracted criticism for the Women and Politics conference. Many of the complaints were directed towards Elizabeth Reid, the first adviser to the Prime Minister on women’s issues.

Over 600 women from across the country attended the conference in Canberra in September 1975 (see ‘Sisters’ story, right). The organising committee also invited several overseas speakers, including flamboyant American feminist and civil rights campaigner, Flo Kennedy. A year earlier, American magazine People had labelled her ‘the biggest, loudest, and rudest mouth’ in feminist politics.

Elizabeth Reid was asked if Australia was ready for Flo Kennedy. Outraged letters to the government suggested that the answer for some was most definitely no. Writers were offended by her ‘filthy talk’ and her ‘unfeminine presentation’. One correspondent could barely contain her disapproval, describing Kennedy as an ‘obnoxious shrew of a reprobate mind’.

Following Elizabeth Reid’s resignation in October, the coordinator of the Advisory Committee, Pat Galvin, replied to these correspondents, referring to Flo Kennedy’s international standing as a lawyer, black activist and proponent of women’s rights. Galvin expressed regret that Kennedy’s language had caused offence, but added that ‘the colourful nature of her speech does not appear to have decreased the effectiveness of her work’.

Criticism extended beyond Kennedy’s involvement. One woman commented that delegates behaved like ‘degraded low-type prostitutes in pubs’. Another letter-writer warned that women must be wary of demanding ‘more than our share of the cake’. And from another: ‘I can chop wood, dig, sew, cook etc., fix fuses but just dislike the feminist idea because it is so obviously male-imitating’.

Not all of the public feedback was negative. One delegate thanked Reid for a magnificent job well done. Contrary to press reports, she wrote, the conference was productive, inspiring and exhilarating. She had spoken to other delegates and they were agreed: ‘we would never be the same again’.

While the 600 delegates to the 1975 Women and Politics conference all received an invitation to the reception in King’s Hall of Parliament House, not all of them complied with the invitation’s request to wear a lounge suit.

But some Canberra women did.

The Daily Telegraph described ‘Miss’ Meredith Hinchcliffe of the Women’s Electoral Lobby leading her ‘girl’ friends into King’s Hall. Ms Hinchcliffe was quoted as saying, ‘the invitation is a truly thoughtful effort on the part of the men to make us feel at ease in the political arena’. Nevertheless, she pointed out, it had caused some inconvenience. Perhaps, she suggested, ‘the men who have come, including Mr Whitlam (the Prime Minister), should have made a reciprocal gesture by bringing a plate’.

These women’s actions caused ripples in the world of fashion.

Sydney Morning Herald’s fashion writer, Tess Lawrence, suggested that, as a consequence of the faux pas, the lounge suit had been desexed. She reported that the lounge suit was reappearing as a leisure suit. The leisure suit was more casual in design and was a compromise between a suit and shorts. Ms Lawrence advised readers that these fresh fashion items would be available in speciality shops soon.

Meredith Hinchcliffe and Mary Sexton

[above] A suited Margaret Holding at the reception for the Women and Politics conference in King’s Hall, Parliament House.
Aunty Jack’s back
Contrary to rumours that original episodes of *The Aunty Jack Show* had been lost, this cult comedy has survived and was recently released on DVD – with the help of the National Archives of Australia’s audiovisual preservation team.

The National Archives worked closely with the ABC Archives, producer and director Maurice Murphy and actor Grahame Bond – Aunty Jack ‘herself’ – to create the DVDs of the two series.

The Aunty Jack preservation project had two goals: to preserve the original materials by copying the original film and video materials, and to provide the ABC with high-quality video copies for the production of the DVDs.

To create the DVDs, the preservation team copied the existing 1-inch video masters of all the episodes to Digital Betacam.

Colour television was not introduced to Australia until 1975, three years after Aunty Jack made her first appearance on the air. However, some segments of *The Aunty Jack Show* were filmed on location with colour film, before being broadcast in black and white. When preservation staff examined the original 16mm colour footage preserved in our custody, they found that it was in excellent condition. We provided the ABC with copies of the footage, allowing the segments to be seen on the DVD in colour. Viewers can now fully appreciate that blue velvet dress!

The National Archives also holds the original black-and-white film negatives, known as a kine or telerecord, which captured the original broadcast on film. Preservation staff copied these film negatives, along with the 16mm magnetic film soundtracks, to produce high-quality film copies. This process ensures the long-term preservation of the original film materials.

This year marks 50 years of television broadcasting in Australia. The National Archives hopes to work further with the ABC to preserve and restore more television favourites like Aunty Jack so they can be enjoyed for years to come.

Jane Adam

The video master copies and the original 16mm film were deposited in the National Archives’ Sydney repository in the mid-1980s, which now houses over 350,000 film, video and audio items. Our moving image and sound collection includes ABC and SBS programs, government advertising campaigns, and documentaries by Film Australia.

Following the success of our partnership in releasing *Seven Little Australians* on DVD in 2004, the ABC Archives and ABC Enterprises approached the National Archives to discuss bringing back Aunty Jack, Thin Arthur, Flange Desire and Narrator Neville.

*The Aunty Jack Show* was first broadcast on ABC television in 1972 and was followed by a second series in 1973. The gravel-voiced, motorbike-riding Aunty Jack proved a hit, winning a Logie Award for best comedy in 1974. Viewers were obviously not put off by Aunty Jack’s threat to ‘rip ya bloody arms off!’ In the same year, the theme song, ‘Farewell Aunty Jack’, reached number one and stayed on the Australian music charts for 22 weeks.

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[far left] Grahame Bond as Aunty Jack, in that famous blue dress.

[above left] Preservation staff Rahnee Alvarez and Peter Humble show Grahame Bond the condition of magnetic film in the National Archives’ film laboratory.

A team of maritime explorers recently discovered the wreck of the TSS Kanowna, which sank in deep seas off the Victorian coast in 1929. In its lifetime, it had been both a passenger ship and a naval vessel. Peter Taylor, a member of the search team, tells the story of the Kanowna and explains how a record from the National Archives proved a vital clue in the search for the shipwreck.

Our search began with a dream of finding new, unlocated shipwrecks. Southern Ocean Exploration is a group of divers with a focus on maritime heritage, wreck preservation and deep-water diving. Our mission is to locate and record what lies undiscovered in the coastal waters around southern and south-eastern Australia. Most of Victoria’s shallow water wrecks have been found and researchers have pored over newspapers, old charts and Notices to Mariners to locate new sites.

To find undiscovered shipwrecks, we needed new research techniques and new sources. The National Archives of Australia proved to be such a source. Visiting the Melbourne reading room unearthed masses of unexamined documents. Several weeks and many files later, we found the proverbial needle in the haystack: a World War II Navy file that pinpointed the position of what we guessed to be the TSS Kanowna.

From war service to disaster

The Kanowna was built by the well-known shipbuilding company, William Denny & Brothers of Dumbarton in Scotland, for the Australian United Steam Navigation Company and was launched in 1902. At 6942 tons and more than 400 feet in length, it was large for the Australian coastal trade. With three classes of accommodation, it outclassed the Adelaide Steamship Company’s competing steamer, Yongala, in everything but speed.

With the outbreak of World War I, the Australian Government commandeered the Kanowna to act as a troop carrier. The steamer carried 500 members of the 2nd battalion of the Naval and Military Expeditionary Force to Port Moresby, as part of a mission to capture German stations in the German-occupied south-west Pacific. The official war history notes that the regiment had been hastily mobilised, the ship was poorly equipped, and the civilian crew had not volunteered for overseas service. The Kanowna’s firemen refused to stoke the ship on the way to Rossel Island, and the Kanowna and its troops returned to Australia.

In 1915, the Kanowna was again called up for war service to transport Australian
troops to Egypt. In England, the passenger steamer was converted into a hospital ship. Over the next three years, it carried injured soldiers between Egypt, England and Australia. At war’s end, the steamer brought home Australian troops and prisoners of war, before the government returned the ship to its owners to continue operations in the Australian coastal trade. For the next decade, the Kanowna carried passengers and cargo between Sydney and Fremantle.

On the evening of 17 February 1929, while making its way down the east coast from Sydney, the Kanowna approached Cleft Island off Wilson’s Promontory in foggy conditions. The quartermaster had been given a new bearing to steer by and was concentrating on the compass when a huge rock appeared in the ship’s path. Unable to clear it, the Kanowna struck with a sickening thud amidships. The rock pierced the hull, causing irreparable damage.

The ship was quickly thrown into reverse. It slid off the rock and began to lean to starboard. The captain, Alfred William Newbery, gave the crew orders to get the passengers into the lifeboats and away from the stricken ship. Although some passengers later complained that there had not been enough crew to row the boats, all passengers and crew survived with only a small number of injuries, assisted by a calm sea and a nearby ship that heard the distress call made by the Kanowna’s radio operator.

Badly damaged, the Kanowna drifted semi-submerged for several hours, before taking a final plunge in 250 feet of water about 12 miles south-west of Citadel Island. The bow of the ship rose high into the air as the stern touched the ocean floor, coming to rest upright. Air was forced upwards by the incoming water, blowing pieces of deck into the sky.

Amongst the cargo salvaged in nearby waters were two life boats, seven cases of margarine, one large case of lavatory seats, and one case of soap. Two cases of personal effects were also recovered and returned to their owners.

The Kanowna remained undisturbed except by schools of fish and the occasional seal until World War II, when the Royal Australian Navy was patrolling Bass Strait against the threat of Japanese submarines. Using sonar equipment, the Navy located a large object in the deep water. The Navy vessel dropped several depth charges, before concluding the object was a harmless wreck and not a Japanese submarine. The Navy captain recorded the wreck’s position in his log.

Over 60 years later, the captain’s note in a Navy file was a vital clue in our search for the wreck of the TSS Kanowna.

Discovery

April 2005: our jokes had all but disappeared after a two-hour journey and two hours of monotonous searching by the four divers onboard. We were 50 kilometres out into Bass Strait, one of the most treacherous stretches of water in the world, on our second voyage to the search area. Rough seas had prevented other trips from making it past the tip of Wilson’s Promontory.

After two more legs of the grid search, the dial on the metal detector began to move, indicating that there was a large iron or steel object nearby. Months of research, preparation and searching had paid off: we had found the wreck of the TSS Kanowna.

Heritage Victoria has classified the Kanowna site as a Historic Shipwreck and it is protected under the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The challenge now is to protect this valuable maritime find from looters and to preserve it for future researchers and divers.

[below] Passengers aboard the Kanowna are farewelled at Adelaide.

[below left] The Kanowna left Cairns in August 1914 to sail for New Guinea, carrying 500 troops.
Almost 50,000 women came to Australia over the twentieth century because they fell in love with an Australian serviceman during a time of war. Carol Fallows, whose own mother arrived in Australia in 1946 as the fiancée of an Australian airman, tells some of their stories.
The first of an estimated 15,000 brides of Australian soldiers who had fought in World War I landed on Australia’s shores in 1919. When Australia sent its young men overseas to fight in the war, there was little thought of how they would be brought home – and no inkling that they would want to bring fiancées, wives and, in many cases, children, back with them.

During World War I, Australians fought in Europe and the Middle East and spent much of their leisure time in the United Kingdom, where they had no difficulty finding girls to ‘walk with’. Diaries and letters home describe these ‘foreign’ girls, often in glowing terms. Signalman Oliver Coleman wrote home in June 1917 about a girl he had met, describing her as ‘a fine girl as tall as me, lovely hair down past her waist, nice brown eyes and a good lively companion’. Gunner Jack Duffel wrote to his mother about a ‘nice little girl … a real decent [sic] and quiet “Dorset” lass’.

After the 1st Anzac Corp arrived in Flanders in April 1916, Australian men also met French and Belgian women. Local girls, refugees, nurses and others were behind the front, although to read the official histories one would think there were no women about! Postcards with their saucy or sentimental messages and popular songs, such as ‘Mademoiselle from Armentieres’ and ‘Somewhere in France is a Lily’, are a better indication of what life away from the front was like.

Organising ships to transport up to 180,000 men back to Australia when the war ended was not an easy task. There was a drastic shortage of shipping at a time when many countries needed to transport troops home. Making space for women as well complicated the problem, and the authorities underestimated the number of brides, children and fiancées they would need to transport.

Some of the accommodation on board was well below expectations. For example, The Times of London described conditions on the Wainama as scandalous. Violet Proctor, an English woman accompanied by her new husband Chris, recorded that the ‘only toilet appointments were one small washing basin, which was broken in such a way that water would not remain in it, and one small mirror. Nearby was an electric globe which was kept burning as the only other light in the cabin was from one small porthole’. This was in a cabin for six people.

The brides received a mixed reception in Australia. Some were made very welcome by their new families. They would have found settling into this remote and very different country easier than those for whom the welcome was not so warm. A few women were not met at all. There were some sensational newspaper stories about brides and fiancées who arrived only to find that their partners had abandoned them.

At the end of World War II, the Australian government was no better prepared to transport war brides than it was in 1919. Many Australians know that a large number of Australian women met and married...
American GIs when they were stationed in Australian towns and cities during the war, but few are aware that an even greater number of women came here to start a new life. They came from countries as far apart as Egypt, Canada, Switzerland, Italy and Japan. There could have been as many as 25,000 World War II brides.

The first war brides from the 1939–45 conflict arrived in Australia in 1941, having sailed through potential battlefields to get here. Beryl Gehrig was among them and she was not happy. ‘It was such a thoughtless and selfish thing to do’, she said, ‘to send us off under such dangerous conditions’.

Throughout late 1945 and 1946, ships carrying wives and children arrived in the ports of Australia. Fiancées followed soon after. Once again there were stories of unhappy reunions, or no reunions at all.

There were relationships that did not work out but, for the most part, the marriages flourished.

Women who came from Japan as war brides had a more difficult time in the era of the White Australia Policy. Australian servicemen were part of the occupying forces that arrived in Japan in 1946 and stayed for almost 10 years. Despite a non-fraternisation policy, young Australian men met and fell in love with Japanese women and in most cases applied to bring their wives to this country. It was not until 1952 that Australian authorities allowed Japanese war brides to come to Australia on five-year temporary visas. In 1956 they were allowed to become permanent citizens. Cherry Parker, who had married Gordon in 1948, was the first to arrive in 1952.

When Australia sent troops to Vietnam in 1962, once again young Australians fell in love. And once again Australian authorities made it difficult for Vietnamese wives – and some husbands – to move here. At the time Australians were aware of Australian girls falling for the American GIs who came to our cities for rest and recreation, but the stories of the Australians who had partners in Vietnam were kept quiet.

There are thousands of untold stories about war brides who made new lives in Australia. As the Repatriation Commission reported in 1947–48, ‘What better immigrants could be imagined than those who had been “hand-picked” as it were, by members of the services’!

SEARCHING FOR A WAR BRIDE?

If you would like to find information about a World War II bride, the National Archives holds records of the voyages of the ‘bride ships’. The Repatriation Commission authorised free passage to Australia for servicemen’s wives, fiancées and children and kept records of the ships’ voyages.

Between 1944 and 1949, 110 ships were chartered to make 177 voyages. Some made only a single voyage; other ships made regular journeys, such as the Orion, which transported war brides on seven voyages between February 1947 and February 1949. Most voyages sailed from the United Kingdom, but the ships also collected wives and fiancées from other ports including Bombay, San Francisco, New York and Vancouver.

The Repatriation Commission created a file for each voyage. The files record the names of women and children on board and may also hold information about notable incidents, illnesses, complaints about conditions, or even ships’ menus. The files provide a window on life aboard ship for women and children journeying to new lives in Australia, such as those who travelled on the Stirling Castle.

The Stirling Castle was a converted troop ship, and lacked modern comforts. Some of the cabins were crowded, with 10 berths. Toilet arrangements were ‘generally good’, but the Repatriation Welfare Officer noted that a ‘great demand for bathrooms caused delay in bathing for most passengers’. D Deck was used as a nursery during the day and a picture theatre at night. The Repatriation Officer admitted that recreation was lacking on the ship over the long journey, which took about four weeks to travel to Australia. During one voyage, RAAF officers onboard attempted to remedy the deficiency, organising concerts, deck games, cards and quiz nights. Dances were tried, but unfortunately ‘fell flat’ because of the shortage of male partners.

The Stirling Castle made three voyages during 1946, carrying up to 600 women and children on each journey. Passengers suffered a variety of minor and more serious illnesses, such as sunstroke and seasickness. Sadly, one child died during the June voyage and another shortly after embarkation in Western Australia. For some young mothers, the voyage to Australia was the first time they had looked after their babies without the support of family and friends. Crew and other passengers did what they could to help – a baby minding service was established to give mothers time to do chores and rest, while the kitchen crew baked over 30 birthday cakes for young passengers.

You can find out more about the bride ships by contacting our National Reference Service on 1300 886 881 or by emailing ref@naa.gov.au. For information on a particular person, you will need to provide the name of the ship and the date of arrival.

Michael Wenke and Kellie Abbott

[above] Cherry Parker, pictured having a cup of tea with her neighbour, arrived in Australia from Japan in 1952, four years after her marriage to Gordon Parker.
Many Greeks have migrated to Australia since the first scattered arrivals in the nineteenth century. Some were escaping political instability in their homeland, others unemployment or poverty. Many were seeking a better life, from the promise of gold in the nineteenth century to the possibilities of success in business, industry and entertainment. Some lesser-known Greek migrants have left their mark on our copyright and patents collection.
Browsing through our collection of copyright and patent records, it doesn’t take long to find many gifted Greek Australians who have made significant contributions to Australian society and culture, whether through composing songs, designing weapons, penning plays, or concocting solutions.

Consider Oscar Ephthimiou Georgoulas, who migrated to Australia as a young man in the early 1900s. As an astute new arrival Oscar was quick to see the need for a Greek guide to Australia. By 1919 he had written a 200-page handbook, which dispensed advice to potential and new migrants on commerce and business, legal matters, and immigration and naturalisation procedures. He applied to have his work registered for copyright in September 1919. Published in 1920 by the Central Press for the Greek Community in Sydney, The Greek Guide to Australia was one of the earliest Greek publications in Australia.

His success in penning the Greek Guide perhaps encouraged Oscar Georgoulas to try his hand as a playwright. His play Miss Rich the Rich was registered for copyright, but it’s not clear whether it ever made it to the stage.

By 1929, Oscar had moved to Dululu in Queensland, and branched out to inventions. He submitted a suggestion for overcoming the difficulties of the break of gauges of the Australian railway system to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Melbourne. This was duly passed on to the Commonwealth Railways for consideration. The Railways thanked Oscar for his submission, but advised that, following a Royal Commission on the issue in 1921, they had decided to convert to standard gauge instead.

Undeterred, Oscar Georgoulas continued his inventive pursuits. Keen to help the war effort, in 1942 Oscar sent seven submissions to the Army Inventions Directorate in Melbourne. Most related to improvements in grenades, but one included suggestions for a small armoured tank.

During World War II, the Army Inventions Directorate received contributions from many other Greek Australians. In 1941, George Gabriel Haros approached the military authorities with a suggestion – a new anti-aircraft shell using two shell cases, the inner one of which was magnetised. The Inventions Board sought further details, but perhaps because Haros felt his own knowledge of magnetism was limited, his suggestion did not get beyond the ideas stage.

George Haros had arrived in Australia in 1930 from Cerigo (Kythera), one of the Ionian Islands, sponsored by his sister and brother-in-law – the Casimatyss of Hobart. After working in a number of cafés and becoming a Hobart café proprietor himself, George Haros had initially applied his inventiveness to producing an efficient way of heating water for tea and coffee. He sought to patent his resulting invention in November 1939 and established the Haros Boiler Company, which has helped keep cappuccinos frothy and tea hot in Australian cafés for more than 60 years.

Another George – George Lucas Adamopoulos (later known as Adamson) – put his scientific know-how into practice. A qualified chemical engineer,
George Adamopoulos arrived in Australia in the late 1920s, part of the first big wave of Greek migration to Australia. Shortly after he applied to patent a method for the manufacture of mineral water.

Financially secure and running his own chemical laboratories in Sydney, George Adamopoulos arranged for one of his cousins, Alecos (Alexander) Athanassiou Adamopoulos to join him in Australia. In 1932, they, together with Alexander’s brother (also named George), established the Adamson School of Industrial Chemistry in Manila in the Philippines, now Adamson University. It survived a time as a secret radio transmission station during World War II to become one of the leading educational institutions in the country.

Like George Adamopoulos, Stratos Moraitis worked closely with family. His father Spyridon (Speros) came from Greece in the 1880s and opened the Morris Brothers’ Fish Café at 38 Hindley Street in Adelaide. The café was run by Speros and his sons Yerasimos, Panayiotis (Peter) and Eustratios (Stratos), who all worked hard over the years to make it a popular Adelaide eatery.

By 1944, Stratos Moraitis was making his name in a different sphere. He composed a number of songs in the 1940s including Going out to Dine (perhaps to advertise the family business), Brazilian Palms, Your Lovely Blue Eyes and The Housewife (‘She’ll scrub and rub and get dinner for you’). At least two of his compositions were published by the Australian Songwriters and Music Publishers Agency in Adelaide. The sheet music for Brazilian Palms not only included a portrait of Stratos on the cover, but also the accolade ‘Stratos Moraites: South Australia’s famous composer’.

Another talented Greek, Nicholas Lianos, who performed under his stage name Nick Leenos in New South Wales in the 1920s and 1930s, composed his own ‘hit’ song, Good Bye My Love, and was quick to register it for copyright in July 1930. The published version described it as a ‘classic dramatic melody’ and the opening lyrics ‘I think you’re going to leave me so lonely in this world’ were certainly poignant. Nick Leenos had migrated to Australia in 1910 from the Ionian Islands, spending most of his early life in New South Wales. He worked as a wharf labourer to supplement his career treading the boards.

As these records show, if you are researching your family history, don’t stop at migration, passenger, and war service records. The copyright and patents collection may hold some treasures from an unexpected inventor, composer or artist in your family.

Enid Woodley

[below] Oscar Georgoulas submitted several suggestions for improving grenade design to the Army Inventions Directorate during World War II, but was politely rejected.
A man and his Malvern Star

Long distance cyclist Ernie Old wanted to do something to help his beloved Australia – but he was knocked back because Prime Minister Robert Menzies was afraid that he’d drop dead!

In 1955, Australia was gearing up to host the Olympic Games in Melbourne. Ernie Old, an 81-year-old long distance cyclist, thought he could do his bit to help with the games publicity. He wrote to Prime Minister Menzies, suggesting that he ride around Australia, delivering letters of invitation to the games to all the state premiers.

Ernie Old was a public personality at the time – his marathon rides on his Malvern Star were legendary. The year before, he had completed an 80-day ride, averaging 80 miles per day and finishing up in Melbourne’s Albert Park on his 80th birthday. Between 1945 and 1952 he carried out eight other marathon rides around Australia, and published his autobiography.

The Prime Minister’s office was tempted to take Ernie up on his offer – in fact it was noted to be the best publicity offer it had received – but eventually declined because, to quote the Prime Minister’s secretary, ‘if he dropped dead while delivering notes from you to the Premiers per cycle, you would be put down as a heartless creature!’

Despite the knock-back, Ernie kept cycling. His last ride was in 1960, when at the age of 86 he rode on his Malvern Star from Melbourne to Bendigo and back again.

You can see the entire correspondence file from Ernie Old to Prime Minister Menzies by going to our website at www.naa.gov.au, and clicking on ‘Find of the Month’. You can also see more evidence of his remarkable life by looking at his service records from the Boer War and World War I, or by doing a search on ‘Ernest Old’ in RecordSearch.

Zoë D’Arcy
Uncovering a killer’s past

Records from the National Archives have shed new light on an infamous Queensland murder case. Young crime reporter Ken Blanch was present at the scene of the ‘Wickham Terrace outrage’ in 1955, when former German ship deserter Karl Kast killed two doctors and injured several others, before turning the gun on himself. In the pages of wartime files, Ken Blanch recently discovered stories of a suspected Nazi spy ring, underground escape tunnels and allegations of malingering, which he has included in his book about the murders, The Rampage of Killer Kast.

In 10 minutes of the afternoon of 1 December 1955, former German ship deserter, World War II internee and naturalised Australian citizen, Siegfried Karl Kast, rampaged through two medical buildings on Brisbane’s Wickham Terrace. He was armed with a .38 calibre revolver and a satchel of self-made bombs.

He wounded Dr Michael Gallagher with three pistol shots; killed orthopaedic specialist Dr Arthur Meehan; fatally shot Brisbane’s leading authority on hand surgery, Dr Andrew Murray; mangled the left hand of racehorse trainer Edward ‘George’ Boland with a home-made bomb; and threatened to kill eminent orthopaedic surgeon John Lahz. Finally, Kast bombed Dr Lahz’s surgery and shot himself fatally in the head.

With the horrific crime’s 50th anniversary approaching, I revisited the case I had reported on as a young journalist for the Brisbane Telegraph. Documents from the Queensland State Archives told only part of the story. The inquest deposition contained details about the crime itself. However, ‘murder files’, including police reports and trial transcripts, are closed for a period of 65 years.

To find information about the origins and life of the killer, I turned to the National Archives of Australia. As Karl Kast had come to Australia illegally from Germany in 1939, it seemed likely that there would be Commonwealth files about him.

I found information in abundance: no fewer than 11 files on Kast were listed on the RecordSearch database. Two of them were in the Brisbane office; the others were held in Canberra and Melbourne and could be digitised.

Through the holdings of the National Archives, I was able to get behind the folklore and rumours and uncover the real psychological identity of Karl Kast. He came
to life through his own writings that had lain in the archives for 60 years, and through the reports of others who had dealt with him during his time as a prisoner in internment camps during World War II.

While Queenslanders had believed for 50 years that Kast was merely a deranged gunman who had killed two orthopaedic specialists in revenge because they would not provide him with documentation for workers’ compensation, the National Archives files disclosed a complex hypochondriacal personality set on an inexorable path to disaster and self-destruction.

As I read the files, a three-dimensional picture of Kast emerged: his young life in Germany, the war years in confinement as an internee and serving in a labour unit, and his last adventurous decade in Queensland.

When Kast jumped ship from the German freighter Halle in Brisbane two months before the outbreak of World War II, he claimed he was fleeing the tyranny of Adolf Hitler’s Nazi regime. The files in the National Archives record his story as told to Australian military authorities. Kast claimed that as a member of the illegal Social Democratic Party, he was arrested and sent to Bavaria to face the Political High Court. He managed to jump from the train en route, and took refuge in Czechoslovakia.

After returning to Germany to make contact with an illegal cell of the Party, he was again arrested and imprisoned in a concentration camp as a political prisoner. After his release, he managed to escape Germany via a ship from Hamburg to Australia.

Robert ‘Bob’ Wake, who had been a Commonwealth Investigation Service inspector before taking charge of wartime security in Queensland, was sceptical of Kast’s story. He was convinced Kast was a Nazi agent infiltrated into Australia in the guise of a maritime deserter, a ploy known to be used widely by the Hitler regime.

With the coming of war, Kast was interned as an ‘enemy alien’ in Gaythorne in Queensland and later in Tatura camp in Victoria. He escaped four times from the internment camps, only to be caught shortly after and re-interned each time. He also joined compatriots in digging an escape tunnel under a hut at Tatura. Camp officials discovered the tunnel before its completion, but not before the would-be escapees dug 10 metres towards the camp’s boundary wire.

Kast appealed against his internment and argued his case in a letter to the Director-General for Security in Canberra. He claimed ‘100% loyalty’ to Australia, and said that he was looking forward to standing ‘shoulder to shoulder with the people who treated me from the very first day as one of their own’. An intelligence officer suggested that Kast was ‘an individual and something of a philosopher’. Some of his former workmates from a Queensland sugar mill signed a petition calling for Kast’s freedom.

In 1944, Kast was released from internment to join the Civil Alien Corps, a wartime construction unit run under military discipline. He was assigned to the Allied Works Council in the Northern Territory.
a civilian manpower organisation that implemented defence projects.

He was suspected of malingering when he refused to work on health grounds. A high-ranking Allied Works Council officer wrote of Kast: ‘It appears to me that the whole of the actions of this member are directed at causing the maximum inconvenience to the Allied Works Council and therefore to the Commonwealth’.

Kast’s years of wartime incarceration were followed by a decade of freebooting adventure in Queensland’s north before his eventual deterioration into a paranoid killer.

He became in turn a salesman in Victoria, Adelaide and Brisbane and a mine worker at Mount Isa, before heading for the still frontier-like country north of Cairns. Here he mined wolfram, scratched for tin, and trapped fish for the growing Cairns market before turning would-be farmer. He taught himself the use of explosives as he cleared a block of virgin scrub on the shores of Bessie’s Inlet.

At one time he thought of becoming a Torres Strait pearler; at another he contemplated life as a gold prospector in what was then the Australian mandated territory of Papua New Guinea.

Along the way he became first a permanent resident of Australia and then a naturalised citizen. His 1944 pledge that he ‘would do no harm to this country’ was, sadly, to prove untrue.

Ken Blanch retired eight years ago after 53 years as a newspaper journalist. He was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia for services to journalism in 1997. The Rampage of Killer Kast is published by Jack Sim’s Publications: www.murdertrails.com.au.
Lessons from the past on Vrroom

One of the biggest challenges history teachers face is making history relevant and interesting to students. Vrroom, our new virtual reading room, makes Commonwealth records accessible to students and encourages them to see connections between past and current events in Australian society.

Avian influenza (bird flu) is one example. Almost daily, we hear reports of sporadic outbreaks throughout Europe and Asia. Public health officials tracking the spread of the disease warn of a pandemic if the virus were to mutate to enable human-to-human infection.

The devastating Spanish flu pandemic of 1918–19 was also the subject of much public discussion. Even May Gibbs’ gumnut babies could not avoid the subject! With no precedent to guide the government response, the Quarantine Service took charge. Quarantine staff recorded the panic and confusion of the time, and, as our files show, they lamented the ‘education of the public in wrong direction[s] by newspapers, and disconnected methods of control in various States, based on inaccurate conceptions of the facts’.

The panic was not confined to the public arena. A conference of state premiers ended abruptly when news broke of the flu’s arrival, with the leaders hastily returning to their home states. The Commonwealth Health Department was born out of the shortcomings identified in Australia’s response to the Spanish flu outbreak.

The National Archives preserves records like these, and since the launch of Vrroom we have a vehicle for making them easily accessible as discrete records (rather than whole files) to teachers, students or anyone else who cares to use them.

We put records into Vrroom to meet curriculum demands, but we also consider what is topical – from influenza to displaced persons and environmental degradation. We also take into account the personal interests of Vrroom users. We identify what people want through feedback from the site, but also by anonymously tracking the search terms that people use.

Vrroom is developing as an innovative tool for learning from the past. Whether you are a student of school or life, visit vrroom.naa.gov.au.

Beatrice Barnett
Fulfilling a promise

An unexpected find in a routine naval file allows an artist’s legacy to live on.

Staff working on Navy correspondence files in our Melbourne office recently discovered a series of sketchbooks and accompanying papers that tell the story of Rex Julius, the first official artist appointed by the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) during World War II.

The son of Harry Julius, a well-known Sydney commercial artist, Rex joined the Royal Navy at the outset of the war. Over the next three years, he served in the English Channel and the Mediterranean prior to crossing to the Royal Australian Navy to see active service in the Pacific.

During his spare time at sea, Rex created drawings of daily life aboard ship. Such was the quality of his work that senior officers brought his talent to the attention of Navy command. In early 1944, he was given the newly created role of official artist in the RAN Historical Records Section.

Rex was instructed to cover all suitable subjects on a particular ship prior to being posted to another. The Navy hoped that Rex would serve aboard many ships and bases to create a vast range of images for both historical and publicity purposes.
By May 1944, many of his works had been published in newspapers and magazines of the day, giving the Australian public another view of the Pacific war.

His paintings Prayers at Divisions HMAS Lonsdale and Fairmile Motor Launch of RAN are both now in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. The National Archives holds four sketch books, drawn in pencil and coloured crayon, which include the preparatory sketches for these finished works.

Sadly, Rex did not live to see the end of the war. He became unexpectedly ill and died at Milne Bay in New Guinea on 19 May 1944. News of his death was reported in such prominent publications as the Bulletin and Sydney Morning Herald. The official notification described his death as a ‘loss not only to the Navy, but to art in Australia’.

The Director of Naval Intelligence promised Rex’s mother that her son’s work would ‘be preserved among the official archives in the history of the Royal Australian Navy in the war’.

Ross Latham
Records as evidence

Recent high-profile inquiries and court cases have highlighted the need for good records management. There are some key actions organisations can take to enable a positive and constructive response the day their records are called for as evidence.

In recent years there have been several inquiries, investigations and audits where records of key business decisions and activities were central to investigations. In many cases, records have not existed where they may have reasonably been expected. In other cases, the records have been difficult to find.

These cases have highlighted the important role of records as evidence. Records provide evidence of what an activity was about, when it occurred, how it was carried out, and who was involved.

How can organisations manage their records effectively?

Organisations must create the right records, keep them in the right places, and make sure they remain available over time to support business needs. For records to have value as evidence, particularly in a court of law, the manner in which they are kept is important. This is especially true for digital records. A system that holds digital records needs to capture important contextual information about the records. In the case of email, for example, the system should show who sent it, when, and to whom. Records within a recordkeeping system should have integrity, be protected from unauthorised access, and be accessible over time.

The wider digital environment has evolved in a rather haphazard way over the past 20 years. Systems development and implementation has often led to very complex operating environments. Organisations therefore need dedicated resources and strategies to manage information including reports, emails and records created within structured databases, such as financial transactions and client information.

Like all organisations, government agencies need to recognise the importance of recordkeeping to their business. They should give priority to creating a culture, work practices and systems that support sound recordkeeping and records management.

That’s where the National Archives comes in.

We work with government agencies to help implement recordkeeping practices that support efficient business activities, meet legislative requirements, and are accountable to the government and the public. Effective recordkeeping will ensure that records are available as evidence of the past, into the future.

The National Archives has recently updated its guidelines for using records as evidence. For more information, visit www.naa.gov.au/recordkeeping/overview/evidence/records.html.

Melissa Sharkey
What’s the right software for managing your digital records?

Thinking of new electronic records management software? Two new products from the National Archives can simplify the process.

Electronic records management software helps organisations make and keep digital records. Designing or buying the right software can be a complex task. Organisations need to identify features that will support the capture, control, retrieval, disposal, and security of their records.

The National Archives has added two new products to its e-permanence suite of standards and guidelines that will help Australian Government agencies choose and implement the most suitable software.

Functional Specifications for Electronic Records Management Systems Software describes the minimum features needed to adequately support records management. The specifications also describe optional features to achieve best practice. The companion publication, Guidelines for Implementing the Functional Specifications for Electronic Records Management Systems Software, helps agencies use and interpret the specifications.

The specifications meet the recordkeeping requirements of the Australian Government and are fully compliant with the Australian Standard for Records Management, AS ISO 15489.

Both products are designed for agencies that need to review their existing software, develop new software or prepare tender documents to purchase software, as well as for software companies that serve the government market.

The specifications and guidelines are available on our website at www.naa.gov.au/recordkeeping/er/summary.html.

Anne Robertson

Managing email as records

The Chief Information Officer Committee, with members drawn from Australian Government agencies and chaired by the Chief Information Officer of the Australian Government Information Management Office, has developed the Australian Government Email Metadata Standard to help agencies manage email messages so that they meet business, accountability, security and archival needs. The new standard is available on our website at www.naa.gov.au/recordkeeping/control/agems.html.

Digital recordkeeping case studies


New website for digital recordkeeping initiative

The Australasian Digital Recordkeeping Initiative (ADRI) has launched its own website to collaborate and report on the development of strategies to make, keep and use digital records. The members of ADRI are the 10 national, state and territory archives and records authorities in Australia and New Zealand. For more information, go to www.adri.gov.au.

New edition of AGIFT

We have published the second edition of AGIFT – the Australian Governments’ Interactive Functions Thesaurus – to help people discover government information and services online by using plain English. AGIFT provides consistent terms that government agencies at all levels can use to describe their products and services. AGIFT can be browsed alphabetically, by business function or full-text searching at www.naa.gov.au/recordkeeping/gov_online/agift/summary.html.
Summers Past

Walking on hot sand at the beach, or going to the pool to escape the sweltering heat, listening to the summer test matches on the radio, hearing the icecream van playing *Greensleeves* – all these things are an integral part of summer in Australia. Those long and hot days may only be a distant memory for some, but their spirit lives on in the photographs of the latest National Archives touring exhibition – *Summers Past: Golden Days in the Sun 1950–70*.

The photographs in *Summers Past* are a vivid reminder of Australia’s enduring love affair with the sun and the sea. Taken by government photographers, the photos were seldom set up, but simply snapped to record the moment. As a result, they are a colourful record of a way of life in Australia. For those who grew up in the 1950s and 1960s, the photographs in this National Archives touring exhibition should gently stir memories of childhood and idyllic summers. Almost all the images were selected from the Archives’ Australian News and Information Bureau collection. This vast archival resource is the legacy of nearly half a century’s work by Bureau photographers who reeled off hundreds of thousands of candid snaps of Australians at work and play, in order to promote Australia overseas. The ‘lucky country’ they saw through the lens in the 1950s and 1960s was a more innocent Australia – a relaxed and comfortable place where everyone knew their neighbours, happily tended their gardens and seldom locked their doors.

Every year, from mid-December, people converged on coastal towns, booking into budget motels, renting cottages, bunking down in caravan parks or staying with friends. And for at least half the population, it was almost compulsory to watch or listen to the cricket and to keep an eye on the tennis.

All in all, summers in those Robert Menzies and Jack Davey years seemed close to perfect – an era the baby boomers now fondly remember as the ‘good old days’.

*Summers Past* will be on display in Canberra until 23 July 2006. It is planned that it will tour nationally.
PRESERVING PHOTOS

In 1946, when the Australian News and Information Bureau photographers started to take colour images of Australia, they used cutting-edge technology. Using colour film, then a very recent invention, they documented social life in Australia as it had never been seen before. Now, in 2006, the National Archives’ preservation team uses cutting-edge technology to preserve these photographs.

Surprisingly, colour photographs have been around almost as long as black and white. But in the early years of photography, capturing an image in colour required considerable extra effort along with a knowledge of chemistry – not exactly ideal for family snaps.

In 1938, Kodak released Kodachrome, revolutionising colour photography. For the first time, people could buy a roll of colour film for their Box Brownie, and snap away. They’d then send the film off to a laboratory and a few days later receive a box of colour transparencies. The family slide-show night was born!

When handling transparencies from that era today, National Archives’ preservation staff are mindful of the chemical instability that gradually deteriorates the film. To prolong the life of film, each transparency is duplicated on new colour film and the originals are then stored in a cold room, at 10 degrees and a relative humidity of 34 per cent. The photos in Summers Past were made from those first duplicates in order to protect the originals.

Images in the Archives’ photographic collection are progressively being digitised and can be accessed via PhotoSearch on the National Archives’ website.

Robert Beattie

MISS PACIFICS REUNITED

Regular Memento readers may remember the 1952 Miss Pacific finalists from the cover of our Summer-Autumn 2005 issue. Pamela Jansen, Mary Clifton Smith and Judy Worrad are also the stars of Summers Past and were reunited at the exhibition launch. It was the first time the three women – now all grandmothers – had seen each other in 40 years!

We have to thank Peter FitzSimons, author and columnist for the Sydney Morning Herald, for helping to bring them together again. He included the photograph in his column in October 2005, and it attracted a huge response from readers. FitzSimons, a former rugby player, was surprised to discover that he had even met one of the women, Judy Worrad, who married legendary rugby league coach Jack Gibson.

Pamela Burrows (nee Jansen), Mary Clift (nee Clifton Smith) and Judy Gibson (nee Worrad) recreated their pose at the Summers Past launch. We’re sure readers will agree that the former beauty pageant finalists still look great in front of a surfboard!
Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam answers questions from the media at the launch of the 1975 Cabinet records. Mr Whitlam spoke about the dismissal of his government, his decision to appoint Bill Hayden as Treasurer, and the actions of his ministers Jim Cairns and Rex Connor over the loans affair. The 1975 Cabinet records can be viewed online at our website: www.naa.gov.au.

Documenting a Democracy presents the 110 key documents that tell the story of our nation and is the outcome of a partnership between the National Archives and the eight state and territory archives. Visit the Documenting a Democracy website at foundingdocs.gov.au.

Senator the Hon. Rod Kemp, Minister for the Arts and Sport (right), officially launched our Vrroom website in Canberra (pictured here with Director-General Ross Gibbs). Vrroom is a new, fun way to use records from the National Archives collection. Visit vrroom.naa.gov.au

She didn’t bring along her blonde headed stompie wompie real gone surfer boy, but Little Pattie entertained 150 guests at the official launch of our Summers Past exhibition in Canberra. The exhibition features beautiful colour photographs of those hot days in the sun in the 1950s and 1960s. See story on page 26.
Five-year-old Zoe Webster had her face painted at the fifth annual Grandkids Day. Despite the wet weather, over 1000 people visited our Parkes building in Canberra, where other activities included kite-making workshops, concerts by Mike Jackson, and story telling.

We had some vintage visitors recently – members of the Southern Tablelands Heritage Automotive Restorers Club and their cars. The club’s vehicles range from trucks to motorcycles to military vehicles and sports cars. The group viewed motoring manuals and magazines from our copyright collection.

Steven Jacobs, from Channel 9’s Today show, presented the nation’s weather from our Parkes building on 17 January 2006. He showed viewers a glimpse of our Summers Past exhibition, Australia’s ‘birth certificates’ from our Federation Gallery, and immigration records of host Karl Stefanovic’s family.

Director-General Ross Gibbs (centre) and Strategic Relations Director Adrian Cunningham (fourth from left) met with a delegation from the National Library and Archives of Bhutan. The delegation, led by Archivist Mr Kunzang Delek (third from left), visited the Archives to find out more about our preservation operations and building management systems.
National Archives books

RECENT RELEASES

Allies, Enemies and Trading Partners: Records on Australia and the Japanese – Pam Oliver
Australia’s relationship with Japan has always been multi-faceted. The Japanese were allies during World War I, enemies during World War II and trading partners in peacetime. This guide comprehensively lists records held by the National Archives on Australia’s relations with the people and government of Japan from the mid-nineteenth century. It is an essential reference for anyone interested in the dynamic and complex Australia-Japan relationship. 2006, 288pp, ISBN 1 920807 03 9  $24.95

The Life and Death of Harold Holt – Tom Frame
Harold Holt’s disappearance while swimming off Victoria’s coast in 1967 shocked the nation and has remained a national mystery ever since. Sadly, his death has overshadowed his life and the impact he made during his political career. In this detailed biography, Tom Frame explores the life and legacy of Australia’s 17th Prime Minister. 2005, 392pp, ISBN 1 74114 672 0 $35.00

Russian Anzacs in Australian History – Elena Govor
The extraordinary stories of Russian-born soldiers who fought alongside other Australians in the First World War as Anzacs feature in this book by Russian-born Australian, Elena Govor. The author passionately rediscovers ties, formerly severed, between the descendants of Russian Anzacs and their past. 2005, 310pp, ISBN 0 642 856 6 $34.95

Chinese–Australian Journeys: Records on Travel, Migration and Settlement, 1860–1975 – Paul Jones
By the mid-nineteenth century many thousands of Chinese were living in the Australian colonies. Adaptable and hardworking, they were considered interlopers in British Australia. With Federation, their lives were increasingly subject to bureaucratic scrutiny and restriction, the legacy of which is a rich and diverse collection of records held in the National Archives. This guide is a valuable resource for genealogists, researchers and anyone interested in the history of Chinese in Australia. 2005, 286pp, ISBN 1 920807 30 6 $10.00

BESTSELLERS

Finding Families: The Guide to the National Archives of Australia for Genealogists – Margaret Chambers
This timeless publication will delight family historians. Whether familiar with the National Archives collection or not, they will find this guide the ideal companion for searching Commonwealth government archives for records on immigration, naturalisation, citizenship, defence service and other topics. 1998, 340pp, ISBN 0 888 06648 6 $34.95

Developing Images: Mildenhall’s Photographs of Early Canberra – Mary Hutchison
During the 1920s and 1930s, Jack Mildenhall photographed the growth of Canberra from a small settlement amongst the sheep paddocks. His 7700 black and white glass plate images, now held in the National Archives of Australia, are part of the nation’s historical record. Mary Hutchison selected and captioned 100 images for this beautifully presented hardback book. 2000, 120pp, ISBN 0 642 34429 9 $24.95

SPECIALS – Great value for these hardcover books

Canberra following Griffin: A Design History of Australia’s National Capital – Paul Reid
In this heavily illustrated book, noted Griffin scholar Paul Reid explores in depth the fate of Walter Burley Griffin’s design for the national capital. Canberra following Griffin reveals for the first time why Griffin’s grand capital of symbols was never fully realised. It is one of the few comprehensive architectural histories of a planned city. 2002, 392pp, ISBN 0 642 34447 7 Regular price $90.00 NOW ONLY $75.00

An Anthropologist in Papua: The Photography of FE Williams, 1922–39 – Michael W Young and Julia Clark
This beautifully presented hard cover book features the work and photography of FE Williams, Government Anthropologist in Papua from 1922 to 1939. It includes 230 black and white photographs, 9 maps and a substantial essay by anthropologist Michael W Young and historian/curator Julia Clark. 2001, 314pp, ISBN 1 86333 200 6 Regular price $69.95 NOW ONLY $60.00

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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
Devloping memories: an afternoon of photography at the Archives, 18 June, 1.30–4.30pm. Inquiries (02) 6212 3956.

Seminars at the National Archives:
• Dr Sean Brawley, Mrs O’Keefe and the battle for White Australia, 1 June, 12.30–1.30pm.
• Dr Nikki Henningham, The Australian Women’s Archive project, 22 June, 12.30–1.30pm.
Bookings essential (02) 6212 3600 or reception@naa.gov.au.

NORTHERN TERRITORY
Seminars at our Darwin office:
• Making Australia home, 15 June, 10–11.30am.
• Discovery workshop: Dutch migration, 16 August, 5–8pm.
Contact (08) 8985 0300.

TASMANIA
Antarctic Mid-Winter Festival, 16 to 25 June. The Hobart office will host a Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade touring exhibition Antarctica: Treaty Territory.

Seminar: Built heritage in Tasmania, 22 October, 1.30–4.30pm, Hobart Town Hall. Featuring speakers from the National Archives, State Library of Tasmania and Archives Office of Tasmania.
Contact (03) 6230 6111.

NEW SOUTH WALES
Discovery workshop: Dutch migration, 15 July, 10am–12pm, at Dutch Australian Society, Neerlandia Club, Frenchs Forest. Contact Dutch Australian Cultural Centre (02) 9729 3384 or (02) 9976 5052.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Archives’ reading room. Open Saturday 15 July, 16 September and 11 November 9am–1pm. Records need to be pre-ordered.
Finding families: tracing ancestors in the National Archives, at the Meet the Family History Specialists Day, 19 August, at State Library of South Australia.
Bookings essential (08) 8207 7269.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Seminar: Discover the National Archives collection, 9 August, 10.30am–12pm, Perth office.

QUEENSLAND
Archives’ reading room. Open the third Saturday of every month, 9am–1pm. Seminars at our Brisbane office, 9–10am.
• Making Australia home: postwar migration, 17 and 21 June.
• Under surveillance: WWII aliens and internes, 15 and 19 July.
• Queensland maritime: records on ships and crews, 19 and 23 August.
• Designs of the times: patents, trademarks and designs, 16 and 20 September.
• Treasures: a hands-on look at some unique archival records, display open from 9am–1pm, 21 and 25 October.
• Discovery workshop: Dutch migration, 18 and 22 November.
Bookings essential (07) 3249 4226.
Takis Emmanuel as Peter, Caddie’s Greek lover, in the 1976 production *Caddie*. The film featured a strong Australian cast, with Jack Thompson and Jackie Weaver joining Helen Morse, who all donned period costume for the Depression-era setting. The screenwriter, Joan Long, called it the first Australian women’s liberation feature film.