

Commonwealth Government records

about South Australia



ADELAIDE South Australia
— *a city in a garden*



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This guide is number 24 in the series of research guides published by the Archives. Guides include the material known to be relevant to their subject area but they are not necessarily a complete or definitive guide to all relevant material in the collection.

The Archives reviews its collection to confirm the value of records for research, evidential and other purposes or to identify, in consultation with agencies, records for destruction. At the time of publication, all of the Archives' records described in this guide were present in the Archives' collection. Subsequent to release of this publication, it is possible that some of the records may be destroyed if they are reviewed and considered not to be of enduring value.

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This guide contains images of people now deceased.

Foreword

The collection of documents and artefacts held by the National Archives of Australia is extraordinarily rich and varied, encompassing material and recording history that predates the creation of the Archives and the nation itself.

The Commonwealth of Australia has been in existence for just on half the period of European settlement on this continent. Its formation, by agreement of the people of the six self-governing colonies, saw the transfer of many functions of government – and in many cases the colonial records relating to those functions – to a federal body.

This is why the Archives has a federal structure and a presence in all states and territories, increasingly reinforced as part of a strategy to co-locate its regional offices with their state or territory counterparts in ‘one-stop shops’. It is also why the Archives is publishing a series of research guides relating to the former colonies, which from 1901 became states and territories.

Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia is an invaluable tool to help in the search and discovery of records that are specific to the state of South Australia. This guide is a marvellous introduction to the material that is available – a treasure trove not just for historians but for all the state’s citizens. The comprehensive and intriguing table of contents will whet the appetite of not only those wishing to examine particular areas of interest, but the general reader.

As expected there are the records of colonial departments that transferred to the Commonwealth, such as customs, defence and immigration, but there is also a range of other records of particular national significance with South Australian locality. For instance, weapons research, rocket and nuclear testing, the operation of the Commonwealth Railways (later Australian National Railways) to the west, east and north of the state with Port Augusta as the railhead, and of course, the wine industry.

Our thanks and congratulations go to Sara King and all those involved in producing this invaluable research guide pointing to documents that tell us where we have been, where we are, and leading us to think about where we might go next.

John Bannon AO FASSA
Chairman
National Archives of Australia Advisory Council
5 June 2013

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Acronyms

ABC	Australian Broadcasting Commission/Corporation
AMF	Australian Military Forces
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
ARDU	Aircraft Research and Development Unit
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
BHP	Broken Hill Pty Ltd
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DSTO	Defence Science and Technology Organisation
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organisation
GPO	General Post Office
NAA	National Archives of Australia
PMG	Postmaster-General's Department
POW	prisoner of war
RGH	Repatriation General Hospital
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

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Thanks to staff in the Heritage Branch of the South Australian Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Army Museum of South Australia, State Records of South Australia and State Library of South Australia for invaluable assistance and access to resources.

And a very warm personal thanks to my husband Edoardo Rosso for his steadfast support and faith in my abilities, to my wonderful family and friends for their enthusiasm and optimism, and to the excellent staff at Coffee Branch for the cheerful administration of the increasing amount of caffeine required to see the manuscript to its completion. *Grazie a tutti!*

Sara King

Introduction

National Archives of Australia

The National Archives of Australia preserves and cares for a diverse collection documenting the relationship between the Commonwealth Government and the Australian people. This collection is a rich resource for the study of the nation's history, society and people.

While the collection covers almost 200 years of Australian history, its main focus is Commonwealth Government activities since Federation in 1901. The Archives also has significant holdings of 19th-century records transferred by the colonies to the federal government.

Archival resources about South Australia

The aim of *Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia* is to help researchers of South Australian history locate and use government records about the state and its people. It describes the principal records in the Archives' collection that relate to South Australian issues, people and events. While these records are held in Archives offices around the country, the majority can be found in Adelaide, Canberra and Sydney. Relevant information held in other institutions, such as the Australian War Memorial, State Library of South Australia and State Records of South Australia, has also been included.

Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia is structured according to key functions and activities carried out by the Commonwealth Government in South Australia. Each chapter describes selected Archives holdings on relevant subjects and topics. This guide is not exhaustive; it does not seek to include every record associated with South Australia. However, it does highlight areas for further research.

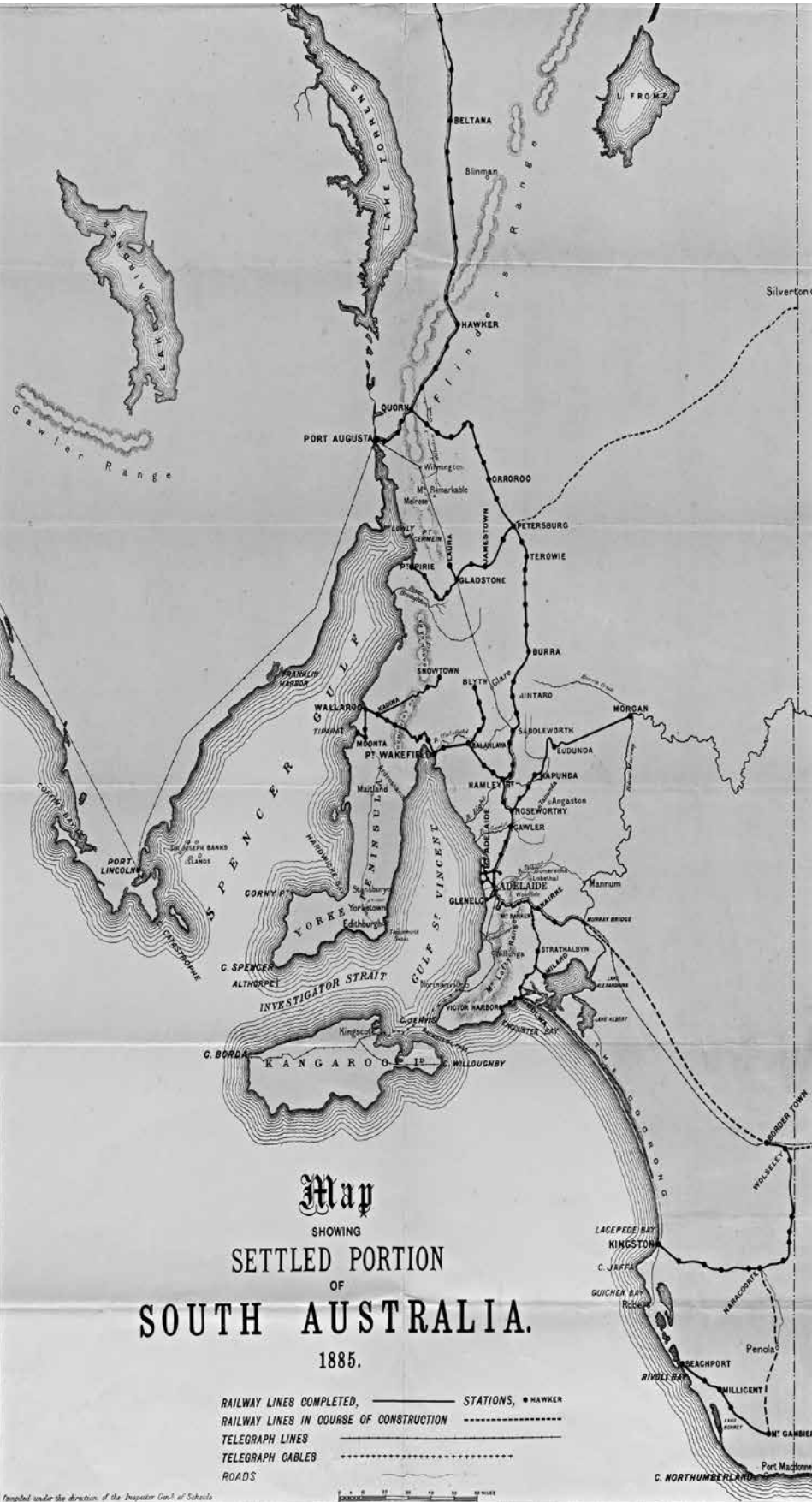
South Australia's settlement as a British colony dates from 1836, with the arrival at Kangaroo Island of four ships chartered by the South Australia Company: *Duke of York*, *Lady May Pelham*, *John Pirie* and *Emma*. The only Australian colony not to accept convicts directly from Britain, South Australia took on its own identity, shaped by the ambitions of its settlers and diverse natural resources of its landscape.

At Federation South Australia passed on to the new Commonwealth Government a very similar range of functions as those passed on by other colonies – including customs, immigration, defence, copyright and trademarks, lighthouses and communications.



The Chrysler Royal, 1957. This car was manufactured at the Chrysler Australia Ltd plant in Keswick, South Australia. The Archives holds many records relating to manufacturing in South Australia.

Photographer: Neil Murray. NAA: A1200, L23411



Map showing settled portion of South Australia, 1885 (detail).

NAA: AP476/4, B201

Commonwealth agencies and activities unique to South Australia

Many Commonwealth Government agencies and activities carried out in South Australia are similar to those in other states. However there are a small number of agencies and activities unique to South Australia, including the:

- Anglo–Australian Joint Project, which undertook weapons research and testing at defence facilities at Salisbury and Woomera
- supporting role for British nuclear testing at Maralinga and Emu Field
- Australian National Rail, which was responsible for the Central Australian, Northern Australian and Trans-Australian railways
- wine industry agencies, including the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation and Wine Overseas Marketing Board.

Access to records

Access to records held by the Archives is regulated by the *Archives Act 1983*. Under the Archives Act, records in the open period are generally available for public access. A change to the public access provisions of the Act in 2011 saw the open access period commence after 20 years – a 10-year reduction from the previous 30 years. This change is being phased in between 2011 and 2020, with the closed period reducing by one year each 1 January. More information on accessing records can be found in Fact sheet 10 – Access to records under the Archives Act, available on the Archives' website (naa.gov.au).

Under the Archives Act, there is also provision to withhold information from public access if it is considered sensitive. Information withheld from public access falls into two broad areas: sensitive personal information, and information about the security of the Commonwealth and its residents.

Many of the records are available as digital copies on the Archives' website. Research using the online collection database, RecordSearch, will identify digitised records.

To view original records listed in this guide, a researcher will need to visit the reading room of the state or territory office where the records are located.

Special conditions are applied to certain types of records, such as audiovisual items. It is recommended that a researcher contact the state office where the items are located in order to discuss access conditions. In Adelaide, for example, certain Defence Science and Technology Organisation material is held by the agency itself. To view these items, access must be arranged through the Adelaide Office, allowing sufficient time for the clearance, retrieval and transfer of the records.

Inquiries about accessing records held by institutions other than the Archives should be directed to the institution concerned.

Using this guide

Each section of this guide contains tables listing the most relevant records relating to the subject covered. Records are listed as series (groups of records) or as items (individual records), and are arranged by the institution in which they are located. Sample tables, with an explanation of each element, are provided on the following pages.

1	SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
2	Torrens Island		
3	Quarantine Station, Torrens Island, South Australia		
4	Unregistered files relating to inspection of ship's crew accommodation, 1943–63	5 D2243	6 S
	Department of Primary Industry, State Branch, South Australia		
	Quarantine files, 1957–79	D4276	S
	Quarantine Station, Torrens Island, South Australia		
	Historical records on South Australian quarantine and Torrens Island from the Allan Green Gallery, 1857–1984	D2166	A

7	SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
8	Quarantine Station Torrens Island – sites and survey, 1911–28	9 A1928, 878/5	C
	Quarantine Station – definition of area (contains a short history of the island), 1955–77	D761, 160/8/2 part 1	S
	Quarantine Station Torrens Island – isolation hospital – built 1866 (23 drawings), 1879–1929	D1051, folder 55	A
	Quarantine Station Torrens Island – administration block and miscellaneous buildings – built 1878 (39 drawings), 1878–1938	D1051, folder 54	A

Key

- 1** Series table title – describes the subject area of the series listed in the table.
- 2** Subject heading – groups the records relating to one aspect of the subject area.
- 3** Agency title – refers to the agency responsible for the creation of the series. Where the series was created and maintained by several agencies over time, the most common or longest-lived title is used. Occasionally two agencies are used, where both are either common or equally responsible for the creation of the series.
- 4** Record series title – provides the name of the series. A series is the organisational arrangement used to control and manage records. A series may contain only one record item; others may contain thousands of items. The accumulation date range of the series is included at the end of the title.
- 5** Series number – provides the identifying number applied to the series. This number is necessary to locate records for storage and retrieval purposes.
- 6** Location – indicates the Archives office in which the records are located; C = Canberra, S = Sydney, M = Melbourne, B = Brisbane, P = Perth, A = Adelaide, H = Hobart, D = Darwin.
- 7** Item table title – describes the subject area of the items listed in the table.
- 8** Item title – refers to the name of the item. A record item is usually a file or volume, but it may also be a photograph, map or other format. The item title is usually applied by the person or agency creating the record. The date range of the item contents is included at the end of the title.

- 9 Series number and item control symbol – provides the combination of series number and item control symbol necessary to identify a record item and allow for its storage and retrieval. This information about an item is almost always required for it to be retrieved from storage. (In cases where a series consists of a single item, the series number will be sufficient information to allow for its retrieval.)

Wherever there are references to series in this guide, it is very likely that a researcher will need to conduct further research to identify particular record items. This research can be conducted online using RecordSearch, or by checking hardcopy indexes or lists (known as 'finding aids') in Archives reading rooms. Some series are only described at series level, with no individual items listed in RecordSearch.

In this guide the agency, series and item titles used in RecordSearch may have been truncated. Therefore, when searching for series or items it is recommended that a researcher uses series numbers and control symbols rather than titles.

Citing records

The correct citation of records is important, both when requesting records and referring to them in written or published works. Using proper citations not only helps staff locate records more readily, but also assists other researchers to find material.

The correct form of citation for records held by the Archives is: 'National Archives of Australia' followed by a colon and a space, the series number followed by a comma and a space, then the item control symbol. For example: National Archives of Australia: A1, 1938/1181

'National Archives of Australia' may be abbreviated to 'NAA' provided the full name has been used in the first citation. Further details about correctly citing records are available in Fact sheet 7 – Citing archival records, available on the Archives' website.

Correct forms of citations for other institutions should be checked with the relevant institution.

Terminology for currency and measures

In 1966 Australia introduced a system of currency based on dollars and cents to replace pounds, shillings and pence. From the early 1970s the metric system of weights and measures began to replace the imperial system. This guide refers to both imperial and metric units of currency and measures according to which is used in the sources cited.

No attempt has been made to convert those units expressed in imperial terms. However the following conversion scales may be applied:

- One pound (£1) = two dollars
- One shilling (1/-) (or 12 pence) = 10 cents
- One mile = 1.6 kilometres
- One acre = 0.40 hectares.

1 Aboriginal people

For more than half of the 20th century, the function of Aboriginal affairs was the responsibility of the Australian states. The Commonwealth had limited involvement in policy-making for Aboriginal people, except in the Northern Territory which it administered from 1911.

The Commonwealth did organise periodic conferences of Commonwealth and state Aboriginal authorities. The first of these was in Canberra in 1937, at which representatives of state governments (except Tasmania) and the Northern Territory administration were present. South Australia was represented by Mr MT McLean, Chief Protector of Aboriginals, South Australia and Professor JB Cleland, Chairman of the Advisory Council of Aborigines, South Australia. At this conference a uniform policy was agreed, the central plank of which was 'this conference believes that the destiny of the natives of aboriginal origin, but not of the full blood, lies in their ultimate absorption by the people of the Commonwealth, and it therefore recommends that all efforts be directed to that end'.

After pressure and campaigning for rights for Aboriginal people, a number of changes occurred in the 1960s. In 1962 the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* was amended to enable Aboriginal people to vote. In 1967 a federal referendum was held to remove the reference in the Constitution that precluded the Commonwealth from making laws relating to Aboriginal people (part of Section 51), and to remove section 127 which prevented Aboriginal people from being counted in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, a state or other part of the Commonwealth.

Although the Commonwealth was not responsible for Aboriginal affairs before this referendum (except in the territories), the Archives does hold records about Aboriginal people before 1967. Aboriginal people came into contact with the Commonwealth Government in many ways, for example serving in the defence forces or working on the railways.

Records relating specifically to Aboriginal people from South Australia may be held in different Archives offices. They range from the correspondence of agencies responsible for administering Aboriginal affairs (after 1973), to photographs, index cards, employment statistics and incidental reports. The Archives also holds files of other agencies, such as railways correspondence and postal records. The level of detail about a person can vary – from a case file about an individual (for example, a defence service personnel dossier) to passing references in correspondence files.

Often items do not indicate whether people are Aboriginal so it is not easy to find, for example, all South Australian Aboriginal people who served in the defence forces – a researcher will need to know the people's names. To overcome this for World War I army records, the Archives has compiled a list from various sources of the names of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who served, with basic details including place of birth and enlistment. An Archives reference officer can assist with access to the list.

There are some records held by the Archives relating to Aboriginal people from outside South Australia who lived in the state. For example, a number of Northern Territory Aboriginal people were evacuated to South Australia during World War II. In addition a number of Northern Territorians moved to South Australia for education, health care, foster care and so on.

There are a number of series mentioned in various chapters of this guide that would outline references to South Australian Aboriginal people. These include Chapter 2 (arts, recreation and sport), Chapter 6 (defence), Chapter 17 (ASIO files of prominent Aboriginal activists, particularly if associated with the Communist Party of Australia) and Chapter 19 (war service personnel files).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PRE-1967**Department of Social Services, Central Office**

Correspondence files, 'B' (Child Endowment), 1951–74	A885	C
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Australian News and Information Bureau, Canberra

Photographic negatives and prints, 1945–71	A1200	C
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Director of Social Services, South Australia

Pension index cards, 1948–82	D53	S
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Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1954–97	D359	S
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Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia

Photographs of post office buildings, personnel and equipment, 1840–1990	D5440	A
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Commonwealth Railways Commissioner

Correspondence files, 1913–83	B300	A
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Historical photographs of the former Commonwealth Railways, 1901–78	D1334	A
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Photographs, 1910–70	B3115	A
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Photographs of Trans-Australian Railway, 1912–39	B3104	A
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Photograph albums, 1914–60	B3114	A
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Photographs of activities associated with Trans-Australian Railway, 1940–50	B3119	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Population census Aboriginal tabulations South Australia, 1921	A9410, 30	C
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Conference of Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities – Canberra, April 1937	A659, 1942/1/8104	C
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Training of Aboriginal children from Hermannsburg Mission in South Australia, 1959–60	A452, 1959/739	C
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South Australian Aboriginal Affairs Bill, 1962–67	A452, 1962/6042	C
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Map showing Aboriginal reserves in South Australia, 1963–65	A452, 1963/7060	C
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North-west Aboriginal reserve – Amata, South Australia, 1968–74	A2354, 1968/124 part 1	C
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South Australian Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act, 1981	A1209, 1981/1538	C
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Aboriginal Affairs – Commonwealth and interstate – South Australia, 1958–67	B357, 7 and 8	M
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Protection of Aborigines, 1914–74	B300, 7037 parts 1 to 4	A
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Division of Import Procurement – cotton dress prints suitable for Aborigines available for distribution from Lend Lease Stocks, 1943	D1975, Z1943/1009	A
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Parts played by Australian Aborigines in the war, 1945–46	D844, 73A/1/3	A
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Social service benefits paid to Aborigines, 1951–54	D678, A451	A
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Aborigines, 1957–61	D678, A1 parts 5 to 7	A
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Complaints by organisations in South Australia concerning welfare of part-Aboriginal children in South Australia, 1967	F1, 1967/4619	D
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From 1967 Commonwealth responsibility for Aboriginal matters lay with the Prime Minister (1967–71), then briefly the Department of the Vice-president of the Executive Council until the creation of the Department of Environment, Aborigines and the Arts in May 1971. A separate Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs was created in December 1972. The department was responsible for matters related to the Aboriginal people of Australia; development and administration of national policies for the advancement and welfare of Aboriginal people, including administration of welfare activities in the territories; and special laws for Aboriginal people.

In South Australia the department maintained its principal state office in Adelaide, with regional offices in Ceduna and Port Augusta. The department was superseded by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission in 1990.

Information about Aboriginal people and issues can be found in the records of the central office of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, as well as in the state office and Port Augusta area office files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – POST-1967

Department of Aboriginal Affairs, State Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1973–93	D864	C, S
General correspondence files, 1976–	D4015	S
Project funding (grants) files, 1973–90	D4326	S
Planning and project funding files, 1975–91	D3756	S
Press cuttings, 1971–84	D1953	S
Newspaper clippings, 1980–2005 (<i>Maintained by State Office until 1990</i>)	D4970	S
Emu conference papers on future land management, 1988	D4742	S

Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Central Office

Aboriginal Affairs photographic negatives, 1974–78	A8739	C
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Australian Information Service, Canberra

Photographic transparencies, 'AK' (Aboriginal Affairs), 1980	A8598	C
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Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Ceduna Branch Office

Newspaper clippings, 1980–2005 (<i>Maintained by Ceduna Office from 1990</i>)	D4970	S
Correspondence files, 1973–90	D4224	S
Ceduna Branch Office correspondence files, 1975–90	D3973	S

Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Port Augusta Office

General correspondence files, 1973–90	D4319	S
Project funding (grants) files, 1973–90	D4312	S

South Australian Aborigines Department

Index cards relating to deceased and exempt Aboriginal people, 1917–57	D4770	A
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Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office, South Australia

Aboriginal survey of the Northern Territory and South Australia – country and metropolitan areas, 1972	AP849/17	A
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The inauguration of Sir Douglas Nicholls as Governor of South Australia, 1977.

NAA: A6180, 5/1/77/5

Aboriginal Hostels Limited

Aboriginal Hostels Limited was established in 1973 to provide accommodation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It largely caters for young people living away from home, studying, or taking advantage of training or employment opportunities. Accommodation is also provided for aged people, single parents, transient and homeless people, and those undergoing medical treatment and rehabilitation.

The hostels in South Australia are currently located in Adelaide, Torrensville, Thebarton, Klemzig, Glynde, Murray Bridge, Port Augusta and Whyalla. Up to 14 hostels throughout South Australia and in Broken Hill have been administered by the Hostels' South Australian Office.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ABORIGINAL HOSTELS LIMITED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Regional Office, South Australia

General correspondence files, 1981–

D4426

S

Aboriginal Development Commission

The Aboriginal Development Commission was established in July 1980 to further the 'economic development of Aboriginals'. Its role was to assist Aboriginal communities and groups to acquire land, engage in business enterprises, obtain finance for housing and other personal needs, and to provide such finance. In South Australia the commission had offices in Adelaide and Ceduna.

Commission records held by the Archives contain information relating to loans, grants, aid, health, administrative practices, finance, sporting amenities, advertising, housing and land.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Aboriginal Development Commission, Regional Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1980–90	D4321	S
Correspondence files, 1980–90	D1816	S
Papers relating to Ralkon Agricultural Company land title claim on Bartlett's Farm (near Lake Alexandrina) and the Aboriginal Development Commission, 1977–81	D4978	S
Ceduna Office – correspondence files, 1982–90	D4230	S
Ceduna Office – correspondence files, 1983–	D4040	S
Correspondence files, 1980–90 (<i>Maintained by Regional Office, Victoria/Tasmania until 1985</i>)	B6055	S, M

Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

In 1987 there was growing public concern that Aboriginal deaths in state and territory gaols were too common and poorly explained. The Commonwealth responded by appointing a royal commission in August 1987. The commission was asked to investigate deaths since 1 January 1980 of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders while in police custody, prison or other place of detention; and any subsequent action taken in respect of those deaths. The commission's terms were broadened in May 1988 to take account of social, cultural and legal factors that might have had a bearing on the deaths.

The commission presented an interim report in December 1988 and a final report in April 1991. It made 399 recommendations, largely concentrating on the areas of procedures in custody, liaison with Aboriginal groups, police education and improved accessibility to information.

The commission decided that the material it had gathered should be made as public as possible, but was aware that most of the material was less than 30 years old. It acknowledged that privacy and Aboriginal cultural sensitivities would also need to be considered.

The commission's records total more than 200 linear metres, and are held in all Archives offices. There may be delays in gaining access to some records as the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet may need to consult with other parties in determining the access status. (For further details about the records and access to them, see *Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: the Royal Commission and its records, 1987–91*, published by the Archives in 1998.)

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

Folders of suicide cases in Australian Capital Territory and South Australia (Research Section), 1987–90	A8577	C, A
Research cases, 1987–90	A8582	Various
Transcript folders of individual case hearings, 1987–91	A8570	Various
Individual case files, 1987–91	A8574	Various
General submission files, 1987–91	A8575	Various
Transcript folders of special hearings, 1987–90	A8568	Various
Copies of transcripts of proceedings, all states, 1988–90	D1489	C
General exhibits, 1987–90	D4079	P, A

Press clippings, 1988–90	D4090	S, P, A
Case files, 1988–90	D4091	A
Exhibit records, 1988–90	D4096	A
Submissions records, 1988–90	D4140	P, A
South Australian library research material, 1988–91	D4151	A
Final case reports, 1988–90	D4156	P, A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY

South Australian region press clippings, 1917–87	D4090, 1 to 8	A
Royal Commission on Donald Marshall Jr prosecution 'Findings and Recommendations', 1971–89	D4112, 138	A
Resource material used in the preparation of the national and regional reports: Health – various papers including South Australia, 1974–90	D4151, 92	A
Miscellaneous criminal justice papers including underlying issues paper, list of cases examined, Pitjantjatjara police aides, 'Too much sorry business', 1985–90	D4152, 54	A

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- *Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: the Royal Commission and its records, 1987–91* (research guide)
- *Commonwealth Government Records about the Northern Territory* (research guide)
- Fact sheet 112 – Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
- Fact sheet 113 – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Fact sheet 150 – The 1967 referendum
- Fact sheet 175 – Bringing Them Home Name Index
- Fact sheet 209 – Memorandum of Understanding with South Australian Indigenous people.

For records relating to the administration of Aboriginal people in South Australia prior to 1967, contact State Records of South Australia (archives.sa.gov.au/aboriginal/index.html).

2 Arts, recreation and sport

The Commonwealth Government has supported arts and cultural organisations, such as museums, libraries and galleries, through a variety of agencies. These agencies have been responsible for developing and managing cultural collections and artefacts, stimulating growth in cultural industries, and sponsoring activities and events to celebrate Australian culture.

South Australia is well known for its artistic heritage, as well as its contribution to the contemporary global arts scene. By Federation in 1901, South Australia already had a conservatorium and orchestra, museum, art gallery and art school. There were theatres and auditoriums presenting all types of performances, and cinemas had been established.

South Australia enjoys a rich cultural landscape and lively arts community. Countless South Australian artists, writers and performers have gained both national and international recognition. Although many cultural and recreational events are undertaken by private organisations or the state government, the Archives holds many files relating to South Australian creative industries and personalities, from promotional photographs to immigration case files. Many of these records come from large series, created by agencies such as the Australian News and Information Bureau, formed to document the Australian way of life.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO ARTS AND CULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian News and Information Bureau, Canberra

Photographic negatives and prints, 1945–71	A1200	C
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Department of Immigration, Central Office

Immigration photographic archive, 1946–	A12111	C
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Department of External Affairs, Central Office

Department of Foreign Affairs correspondence files, 1948–89	A1838	C
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Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Sub-office, South Australia

Applications for registration of copyright of literary, dramatic and musical productions, pictures, 1878–1906	AP476/4	A
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Applications for registration of copyright of paintings, drawings, works of sculpture, engravings and photographs, 1880–1908	D4477	A
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Name index of applications for registration of literary, musical and dramatic copyrights, 1916–36	A1961	C
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Titles and subjects for literary, musical and dramatic copyright registration, 1916–36	A1962	C
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Australian Broadcasting Commission, Head Office

Television audiovisual program material, 1927–	C475	S
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Radio archives library recordings, radio audio production material, 1973–	C100	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ARTS AND CULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Photograph of National Gallery of South Australia, 1966	A1200, L56513	C
South Australian public library research service, 1947–51	MP61/1, 5/6/1229	M
HP Gill book, <i>Art Gallery of South Australia Catalogue</i> , 1903	AP476/4, B652	A
Recreation general hospitality extended to officers and ratings, including American and Allied forces, 1941–58	D292, 110/3/14	A
Construction Woomera village – public building – theatre, 1949–62	D174, P5518/6/5 part 1	A

Adelaide Festival of Arts

The first arts festival – from which the now internationally recognised Adelaide Festival of Arts was created – was held in March 1960. The event has become an annual festival with its own venue, the Adelaide Festival Centre, which was completed in 1973. Although organised by the Adelaide Festival Corporation, records held by the Archives contain some relevant material.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ADELAIDE FESTIVAL OF ARTS

Adelaide Festival of Arts, 1959–67	A1838, 564/48 parts 1 to 3	C
Request for royal favours – Adelaide Festival of Arts March 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1972 – The Queen Mother grants patronage, 1960–71	A2880, 27/5/25	C
Adelaide Festival of Arts – retained for historical purposes, 1961–79	A3211, 1978/351	C
Adelaide Festival of Arts, 1958–62	SP724/1, 8/22/3 parts 1 to 3	S
ABC local television programs publicity file – Adelaide Festival of Arts 1963 documentary, 1962–66	SP1011/1, 337	S
Photograph of Festival of Arts sign, 1960	A12111, 1/1960/17/1	C
Adelaide Festival of Arts, 1967–69	SP1299/1, R6/11/7	S
Photograph of Otto Hajek with the model of his environmental sculpture for Adelaide Festival Centre, 1975	A6180, 11/11/75/3 to 5	C
Photograph of members of the Australian Dance Theatre dancing among passers-by at Adelaide's 1976 festival, 1976	A6135, K27/4/76/24	C

Cinema and film

In 1896 the first public film screening in South Australia took place. By 1906 cinema and film production were popular with audiences and entrepreneurs alike. South Australia has been the backdrop to many feature films, including the early film *The Woman Suffers* (produced by local company Southern Cross Feature Films in 1918), and international productions such as *Kangaroo* (United States, 1952) and *Robbery under Arms* (United Kingdom, 1957). Since 1972, the South Australian Film Corporation has produced numerous Australian cinema classics, such as *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) and *Gallipoli* (1981).

Records relating to film and cinema in South Australia held by the Archives range from trading results of local cinemas, customs files, copyright applications, and the creation of film and use of cinemas by government departments.



Cinema building and drive-in, Tarcoola, South Australia, 1975.

NAA: A6135, K18/4/75/6

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CINEMA AND FILM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Royal Commission on the Moving Picture Industry in Australia

Draft copies and final published volume of evidence given to the Royal Commission into the Moving Picture Industry, 1927–28

A11636

C

Australian Film Commission

Creative Development Branch, application files, 1970–

C1368

S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CINEMA AND FILM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Copyright application, Raymond Hollis Longford <i>The Woman Suffers</i> , dramatic work, 1918	A1336, 6509	C
Film censorship – Adelaide Film Festival, 1968–75	A432, 1973/9139	C
South Australian Film Corporation – production of film <i>Gallipoli</i> , 1973	A463, 1973/2122	C
Scott Hicks, 1972–76	C1368, HICKS, SCOTT	C
Photograph of Tarcoola cinema building and drive-in, 1975	A6135, K18/4/75/6	C
W Reeve poster 'Jubilee Season Lumiere's original and Beautifully [sic] Cinematographe', 1897	AP476/4, B477	A
Exportation of cinema films, 1918–19	D596, 1919/5857	A
National Film Board, 1945	D1917, D207/45	A
Admission charges – application increase – Hoyts Regent Theatre, Rundle Street, Adelaide, 1947	AP5/1, 1947/10860	A
Alien registration form – Maureen Fitzsimons Price, also known as Maureen O'Hara, 1950–51	D4878, PRICE M F	A

Music

Orchestral concerts were well established by the time of Federation, with orchestras such as the Elder Conservatorium of Music founded in 1897. The Australian Broadcasting Commission's (ABC's) Adelaide Studio Orchestra was formed in 1934 and the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra in 1936.

Records about music and musicians in South Australia in the Archives' collection range from copyright applications, immigration files, photographs and programs, to correspondence related to the ABC studio orchestra and sound recordings of the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MUSIC IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Photograph of the Elder Conservatorium of Music, University of Adelaide, South Australia, 1959	A1200, L32802	C
Permanent units – orchestra – Adelaide – includes reports by Heinze, James and Schneevogt; Committee for Establishment of Permanent Orchestra, 1935–48	SP1558/2, 752	S
Adelaide Studio Orchestra, 1943–56	SP613/1, 6/4/7	S
ABC concert programs – bound copies of programs from the 1948 South Australian concert series, 1948	SP722/1, 41	S
Copyright application, R Squarise sheet music, 'The Adelaide Arcade grand polka', 1885	AP476/4, B206	A
Copyright application, P Romano sheet music, 'The Adelaide original celebrated Kreuz polka' plus copyright form, 1895	AP476/4, B426	A
Italian consulate file – opera company, 1928	AP501/2, 288	A
Alien registration form – Antonietta Meneghell, also known as Toti Dal Monte, opera singer, 1928	D4880, ITALIAN/MENEGHELL A	A
Alien registration form – George Percy Grainger, composer and musician, 1934	D4880, AMERICAN/GRAINGER G	A

Food and dining out

South Australia has long been associated with the production and enjoyment of good food and wine. The Archives holds a variety of records that document South Australia's relationship with creating and consuming produce.

State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia records contain interesting information about the state's food industry. Price control was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939 as part of its defence responsibility during World War II. The records cover a great variety of manufacturers, retailers and wholesale traders in South Australia. Price control passed from Commonwealth to state administration in 1948.

Archives records relating to food and food production in South Australia range from menus, trading results, pricing indexes and photographs, to copyright applications for cookbooks and trademark registrations for brands and food products.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FOOD AND DINING OUT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australian Royal Commission on the Licensing Act – request for Commonwealth departmental assistance, 1966	A463, 1966/1768	C
Photograph of outdoor cafe, Adelaide, near river bank, city buildings opposite, 1967	A1500, K17550	C
Photographs of 19th-century Victorian-era hotels in Adelaide, 1979	A6180, 2/2/79/6 to 12	C
Class representation of trademarks – 13 January 1908 to 1 December 1909 class 42 volume 9, 1908–09	D5005, CLVOL9 1908–09	S
Menu cards, 1938–71	B300, 7942 parts 1 to 6	A
Trading results – Mr CA Haigh, 2 Douglas St, Parkside, confectionery retailer, 1943–48	AP5/1, 1945/908	A
Agreement to sell apples and pears in the East End Market, 1941–42	AP314/1, 3452	A
Administration food industry – dried fruit and packing sheds, South Australia and miscellaneous, 1945–50	D358, 3011/5/2	A
Coffee lounge, Woomera, 1957	AP567/1, 1957/584	A

Sport and recreation

The Commonwealth's interest in sport and recreation includes research into, promotion, funding and other support of professional and amateur sport. Archives records about sport and recreation can be found in a range of series relating to sports businesses, broadcasting and customs. Records relating to sport and recreation in South Australia include correspondence about radio programs, copyright applications and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SPORT AND RECREATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian Broadcasting Corporation, South Australian Branch

Correspondence files for radio sports programs, 1960	D1443	S
Correspondence files for television sports programs, 1961	D1444	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SPORT AND RECREATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Collotype engraving from original photograph, England versus South Australia at the Adelaide Oval, plus copyright form, 1906	D4477, 679	A
Trading results Adelaide Sports Depot – retail sports depot, 1939–47	AP5/1, 1944/238	A
Italian consulate file – sport and recreation, 1935–44	AP501/2, 302	A
English cricket teams visits to Australia, 1932–50	B300, 4974/37	A
Group of cricketers, 1940	B3115, 751	A
Woomera Cricket Association, 1953–59	D250, 56/1117 part 1	A
Her Majesty's Customs Football Team, 1921	D5063, 737	A
Collective travel permit for the members of a team from Ceylon, Olympic and Empire Games Association – British Empire Games, 1937	D596, 1937/8224	A

World land speed record attempt

English land speed record breaker Donald Campbell set a world land speed record at Lake Eyre in 1964. A range of Commonwealth agencies were involved in the project, and many related files are now held by the Archives.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE WORLD LAND SPEED RECORD ATTEMPT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Donald Campbell – attempt on world land speed record, Australia, 1961–65	A463, 1961/3555 parts 1 and 2	C
Parliamentary question – regarding cost of preparations for land and water speed record attempt by Campbell, Donald, 1963–64	A463, 1963/1717	C
Personal papers of Prime Minister Holt, correspondence and representations including Lake Eyre land speed record attempt by D Campbell, 1963–64	M2568, 59	C
Proposed world land speed record attempt in Australia by Donald Campbell, 1961–64	A3211, 1964/1591	C
Cabinet minute – Mr Donald Campbell – Lake Eyre land speed record attempt – without submission, 1964	A5828, 112	C
World land speed record – Donald Campbell segment, magnetic sound film, 1964	C475, ARCH 05F/0943	S
Provision of airway facilities for world land speed attempt at Lake Eyre, 1964	D646, 24/8/12	S
World land speed record attempt at Lake Eyre, South Australia by Mr Donald Campbell, 1961–65	B300, 9753 parts 1 to 3	A
Approval from Comptroller General for entry under section 162 – equipment in connection with Bluebird project – world speed record – Mr D Campbell, 1962–65	D737, S1965/6956	A
Land speed record attempt Lake Eyre – D Campbell, 1964	D250, 56/2857 part 1	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 25 – Commonwealth Film Unit
- Fact sheet 69 – ASIO files on writers and literary groups
- Fact sheet 115 – Introducing television to Australia, 1956
- Fact sheet 149 – Sound collections in Sydney
- Fact sheet 153 – ABC Talks Department scripts.

For further information regarding communications in South Australia, see Chapter 3.

For further information regarding South Australian wine, brandy and brewing, see Chapter 14.

For further information regarding South Australian artists, writers and musicians, see Chapter 20.

For further records relating to the arts, sport and recreation in South Australia, contact State Records of South Australia.

3 Communications

The Commonwealth inherited responsibility from the colonies for communications under the Constitution in 1901. With the establishment of the Postmaster-General's Department (PMG), the Commonwealth Government assumed control of existing communication networks across Australia, including postal and telegraphic services. The *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905* established the Commonwealth's control of wireless technology. The Commonwealth developed infrastructure in response to population growth, events such as world wars and improvements in technology. The Archives holds a wide array of records that relate to communications in South Australia, such as correspondence, plans, photographs, posters and technical files.

Postal and telegraphic services

The establishment of postal services in South Australia can be traced back to 10 April 1837, with the appointment of Colonial Storekeeper Thomas Gilbert to the position of Postmaster. Telecommunications were formally established with the creation of the position of Superintendent of Telegraphs in February 1855. Charles Todd was appointed to the position.

In 1870 the Post Office and Telegraph departments were amalgamated and Charles Todd was appointed Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs. The present General Post Office building was completed in 1872.

The PMG was one of the original Commonwealth departments created on 1 January 1901. The *Post and Telegraph Act 1901* came into operation on 1 December 1901 and the provisions of the state Acts ceased to apply, except that certain state rates and charges remained in place for a defined period.

From 1901, the basic role of the General Post Office, Adelaide (also known as the PMG, State Administration, South Australia from 1901 to 1975) was to provide a network of facilities that enabled people and organisations to send and receive letters, printed matter, parcels and money within Australia and overseas, as well as providing telephone and telegraph services.

In 1975 PMG operations were divided into two areas: Australian Postal Commission (Australia Post), with responsibility for all national and international mailings; and Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom), which oversaw all national telecommunications.

Many colonial records relating to the administration of the postal function passed to the Commonwealth in 1901. These records, a selection of which are listed on the following pages, are now held by the Archives. The records cover subjects such as administration of post offices, postal rates, postal orders, mail delivery routes and contracts, and central administrative matters including staff appointments, accounts and telephone services.

Records relating to postal and telegraphic services in South Australia include correspondence files, personnel records, and a large volume of plans, photographs, registers and postal guides.

A collection of South Australian historical telecommunication records is held by the Telstra Museum in Melbourne. The Archives' Adelaide Office holds a list of items that were transferred to the museum.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Post and Telegraph Department, South Australia**

Outwards letter books, 'A' (administration), 1876–79	D950	A
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General Post Office, Adelaide/Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia

Bound volumes of Commonwealth instructions and monthly circulars received and sent, 1901–32	D3976	S
Certificates for presentation to masters of vessels book, 1920–75	D3369	S
Circular memoranda, 1901–75	D3382	S
Client history cards, 1915–20	D3377	S
Correspondence dockets, 1894–1914	D957	A
Correspondence file relating to the 1959 Kongorong (Mount Gambier) fire, 1959	D5467	S
Correspondence files, 'A' (administration), 1895–1964	D959	A
Correspondence files, 'B' (telegraph and telephone), 1912–64	D960	A
Correspondence files, 'C' (conveyancing), 1914–64	D961	S, A
Correspondence files, 'SB/S' (staffing), 1912–64	D958	A
Correspondence files relating to customer services, 1968–89	D3948	S
Correspondence files, 'PC' (policy and administration), 1964–86	D955	S
Correspondence files, 'RP' (registered publications), 1908–77	D954	S
Correspondence files, 'SA' (southern administration), 1963–79	D956	S
Correspondence files, 'SE' (South Australia engineering), 1936–60	D3121	S
Correspondence files, 'SR' (radio), 1945–88	D4074	S
Correspondence files, 'Z' (general policy), 1916–75	D1923	S
Correspondence files, 'Z' (general policy), 1933–72	D1924	S
Correspondence files, 'ZA' (security), 1938–68	D1483	S, A
Daily statistics of mail despatched, 1847	D4378	A
Hindmarsh Post Office register of memoranda, 1918–28	D5091	S
Index and registers titled 'Postal Alterations' – records of changes to postal services (including mail contracts), 1904–17	AP236/5	A
Indexes – country offices – inwards and outwards correspondence, 1881–1914	AP236/4	A
Indexes – letters inwards, 1878–1914	AP236/2	A
Mail Exchange Branch instructions, 1952–88	D5095	S
Ministerial correspondence and public relations press releases, 1901–75	D3378	S
Miscellaneous departmental papers, 1871–1979	D3383	S
Outwards letter book, 'I' (telegraph), 1873–74	D951	A
Outwards letter book, 'OT' (Overland Telegraph), 1871	D952	A
Outwards letter book, 1912	D5089	A
Papers relating to the Adelaide Mail Exchange, 1969–76	D5107	S

Papers relating to the Postmaster-General's Signals Corps, 1940–66	D3380	S
Patriotic Fund correspondence, 1939–46	D3370	S
Photographs of post office buildings, personnel and equipment, 1840–1990	D5440	A
Porterage mail service record forms, 1923–74	D5114	S
Post Office Regional Advisory Council meetings, 1950–65	D3384	S
Postal guides, 1868–1994	D5286	A
Registers – letters referred, 1881–1914	AP236/3	A
Registers – titled special subjects (correspondence relating to postal services), 1896–1912	AP236/6	A
Registers of staff records and correspondence series, 1872–1936	AP236/8	A
Statements of business transacted at post offices, South Australia and Northern Territory, 1930–50	AT2389/5	S
Statements on annual review of allowances for non-official post offices, 1962–77	D5149	S
Telegraph Department correspondence files, 1866–1900	D4450	A
Telephone application books, 1896–1911	AP1055/1	A
Postmaster-General's Department, Central Administration		
Inwards correspondence registers of items received from SA, 1901–12	MP83/7	M
States' files – including South Australia, 1912–38	MP33/1	M
Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia – Murray Bridge District Office		
Correspondence files, 1964–93	D3962	S
Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia – Postal Services Division		
Correspondence files, 'PS' (postal services), 1969–75	D953	S
Australian Telecommunications Commission, State Office, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 'SA' (administration), 1979–89	D2448	S
Correspondence files, 'SP' (personnel), 1979–	D1926	S
Australian Postal Corporation, State Office, South Australia		
Correspondence files relating to properties and sites for post offices, 1979–	D5079	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Home Affairs, Central Office

Correspondence files, 'A' (general matters including South Australia), 1904–09 A100 C, A

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia)

Historical and predecessor entity records, 1939–86 C5524 S

Department of Housing and Construction [II], South Australia and Northern Territory Region

Information folders relating to the Adelaide GPO restoration, 1978–88 D5157 A

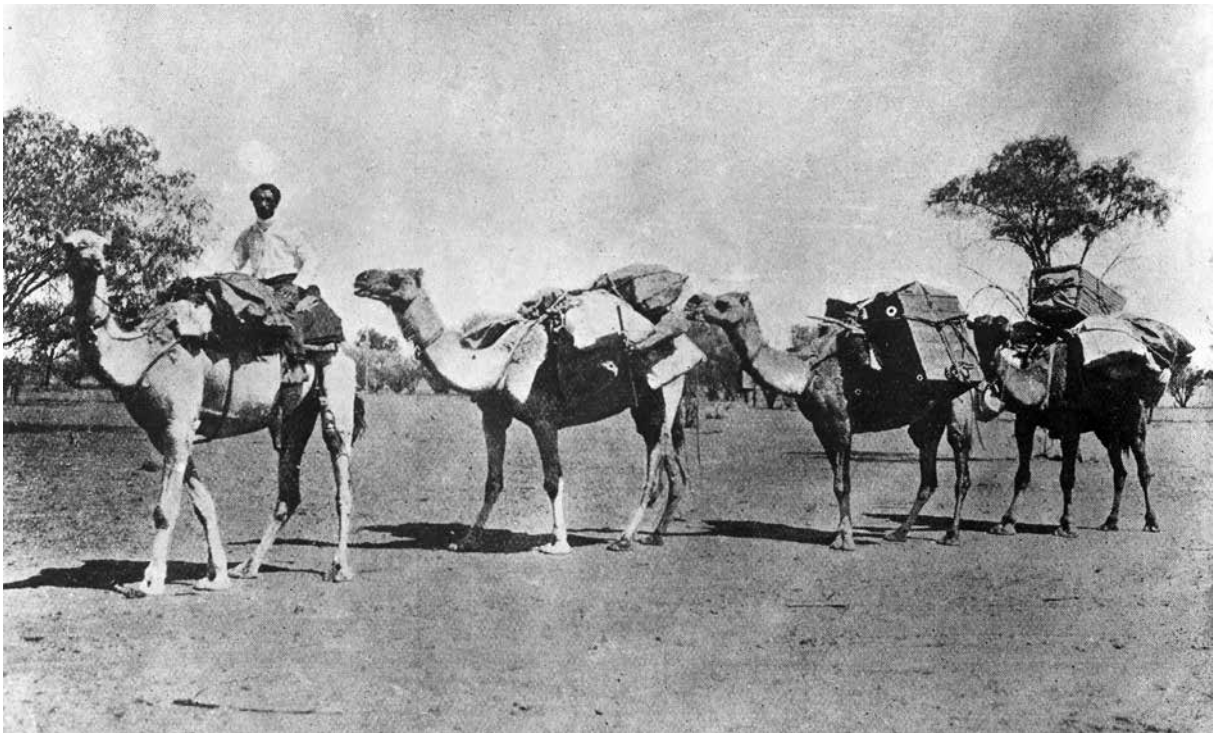
SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Establishment of mail services, 1905–20	D959, IA1920/2603	A
Posters, 1913–17	D959, IA1917/17	A
Letter deliveries, 1914–23	D959, IA1916/4469	A
Adelaide metropolitan area – telephone exchanges change over to automatic switching system, 1927–34	D960, B1934/1065	A
Flying boat service, 1938	D959, IA1938/405	A
Photograph of Andamooka Post Office, 1940	D5440, 2269	A

Overland Telegraph

Perhaps the most important early communications development in South Australia was the completion of the Overland Telegraph. Sir Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, oversaw the construction of the 3200-kilometre telegraph line between Adelaide and Darwin which, on its completion in August 1872, would eventually link Australia to the rest of the world.

The Archives' collection contains some records and images relating to Sir Charles Todd and the Overland Telegraph.



The last camel mail on its way from Oodnadatta in South Australia to Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, 1872. Shortly after, the Overland Telegraph replaced the camel mail.

NAA: A1200, L26071

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR CHARLES TODD AND THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

Plan of Overland Telegraph from Port Darwin to Port Augusta, 1883	A6128, NTR100A	C
Message from Blackett to Todd, part of the Overland Telegraph and submarine cable messages also known as the 'Todd Telegrams', 1869	C5524, SE/0085#13	S
History of communication, Overland Telegraph route Adelaide–Darwin, 1950–54	D956, SA1968/1902	S
Photograph of Todd, Sir Charles, 1871	D5440, 8328	A
Overland Telegraph – eight photographs of personnel and camps, and copy of Sir Charles Todd's report, 1884–1936	D960, B1936/3838	A

Broadcasting

The PMG was responsible for the general supervision of civil radio communication stations, and the collection of licence fees for radio listeners and television viewers until their abolition in 1974.

From the inception of the national broadcasting service in 1929, the PMG was responsible for providing and maintaining the program relay and transmitter station facilities. This involved a major commitment to a national ABC radio network by the mid-1970s.

The PMG also specially built and maintained some 74 television relay links to country transmitting stations. These services were increasingly provided to commercial operators in the late 1960s and 1970s.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Australian Broadcasting Commission/Corporation, South Australian Branch**

Local and interstate syndicated news film and South Australian produced documentaries, film components, 1908–82	D1815	S, M
Athol Lykke memorial (former South Australia concert manager) fund folders, 1936–56	D2216	S
Correspondence files (South Australian branch central file series), 1938–75	D2554	S
Correspondence files, 1941–65	AP1140/1	S
Education radio and television broadcast folders, 1950–86	D2369	S
Correspondence files re administration staff, 1958–72	AP1168/2	S
South Australian state office files, 1959–90	D4736	S
Correspondence – William Henry Newnham (program director), 1960–72	AP919/13	S
Correspondence files re administration policy, 1960–70	AP1168/1	S
Correspondence files, 1960–64	AP1140/2	S
Scripts for radio and television programs, 1962–67	AP1168/23	S
Unit presentation sheets for various programs, 1962–69	AP1168/12	S
'For Schools' files – reports relating to the televising of television programs, 1965	AP1140/4	S
Film assessors' reports, 1967–69	AP866/9	S
Radio and television scripts (religious), 1968–81	D3895	S
Australian Broadcasting Commission publicity publications, 1969–73	AP919/6	S
Correspondence files – Elyakum Shapirra, conductor of the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra, 1973–87	D4629	S
Correspondence files (education), 1973–85	D2129	S

Transmission map for South Australia and Northern Territory radio station, 1973–74	AP1168/29	S
Commission meeting files, agendas and minutes, Commissioner RM (Murray) Glastonbury, 1977–83	D4614	S
Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch – Engineering Division		
Engineering Division correspondence files, 1950–88	D766	S
Australian Broadcasting Control Board, State Office, South Australia		
Correspondence series, 1957–77	D5488	S
Correspondence files, 'TS' (technical services), 1960–93	D2729	S

Radio

Broadcasting services were first licensed in South Australia in 1924. The state's first radio station, 5CL, a privately owned station, went to air the same year on 20 November.

The Wireless Branch of the PMG was created in 1927, replacing the former Telegraphs and Wireless Branch, in preparation for the establishment of the national broadcasting service. The branch was responsible for licensing and inspecting civil radio services, allocating frequencies and issuing broadcast listeners' licences. It also had the role of detecting unauthorised transmitting and receiving stations, except during World War II when this function was passed to the Royal Australian Navy.

The ABC was established under the *Australian Broadcasting Commission Act 1932* to provide a national broadcasting service. Its head office was located in Sydney and branches were established in all other states. The South Australian branch of the ABC was formed after the commencement of the Act.

Soon after its establishment, the South Australian branch of the ABC purchased 5CL, which was broadcasting out of two buildings in Hindmarsh Square in Adelaide, and began operation under the new call sign of 5AN. In 1974, 5AN moved from Hindmarsh Square to the new purpose-built ABC building in the Adelaide suburb of Collinswood. The ABC entered FM radio in 1976 with the establishment of ABC-FM, with its national headquarters also located at Collinswood. The *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983* saw the name of the organisation change to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Australia's first community radio station, 5UV (now Radio Adelaide), was established in 1972. That same year, the first Aboriginal-produced community radio program went to air on 5UV.

Records held by the Archives relating to radio transmission in South Australia include correspondence, scripts, audio files, programs, publicity material and engineering files, including technical aspects of radio broadcasting.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RADIO BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch

Program recordings, 1933–70	C1829	S
Volumes and booklets of radio broadcasts to schools, 1933–84	D2130	S
General filing (correspondence re Drama and Features Department in South Australia), 1939–61	AP861/18	S
Production cards – plays and features which have been broadcast in South Australia, 1945–73	AP861/1	S
Scripts of plays produced in South Australia, 1945–73	AP861/8	S

State drama auditions, 1945–55	AP861/15	S
Scripts of <i>Radio Rodeo</i> , 1947–49	AP861/10	S
Scripts of serials/series produced in South Australia (incomplete), 1947–59	AP861/13	S
Feature series scripts (incomplete), 1948	AP861/16	S
Correspondence files (radio national), 1950–70	AP1168/6	S
National Children's Sensation scripts – 30 minutes on Sundays, 1950–52	AP861/11	S
Correspondence files (radio general), 1954–71	AP1168/5	S
Correspondence files (radio regional), 1956–68	AP1168/7	S
Correspondence files (radio 'Farm Forum'), 1958–65	AP1168/4	S
Correspondence files (radio sports programs), 1960–82	D1443	S
Authority to pay – radio, 1961–74	AP970/2	S
Mechanical royalty list – radio, 1971–73	AP970/12	S
Scripts of plays produced in South Australia, 1973–75	AP970/14	S
Daily program outlines – radio – South Australia, 1974–75	AP970/3	S
Tape recordings of radio drama productions, 1974–76	AP1219/1	S
Tape recordings of drama productions recorded in South Australia or produced by a South Australian producer, 1975	AP970/15	S
Program notes – radio (religion), 1980–86	D3890	S
Radio religious programs production files, 1980–85	D3894	S
Program presentation sheets, 1984–87	D3889	S
Production cards of serials and features which have been broadcast in South Australia, 1946–73	AP861/2	S
Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch – Engineering Division		
Audio tape recordings from Australian Broadcasting Commission AM broadcasts in South Australia, 1975	D1101	S

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO RADIO AND BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Royal Commission on Wireless

Transcripts of evidence, 1927 CP657/1 C

Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'RI' (radio stations), 1924–60 D2730 S

Wireless Branch (from 1955 Radio Branch), Postmaster-General's Department, South Australia

Reference material of historical interest, 1939–75 D3071 S

Miscellaneous security classified instructions and correspondence, 1939–45 D3063 S

Licensing files, 1945 D1330 S

Correspondence files, 1947 D3070 S

Citizen band radio service and single transaction licensing cancelled papers, 1933–88 D3261 A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO RADIO STATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Photograph of ethnic radio station 5EBI-FM, Adelaide, 1979	A6180, 12/12/79/11	C
National broadcasting service station 5CL, Adelaide, 1934	MP341/1, 1934/6432	M
Commercial broadcasting station 5AD, Adelaide – licence, 1943–56	MP1170/1 5AD/4 part 1	M
Transfer to Australian Broadcasting Commission of certain land and buildings in Adelaide, South Australia from 5CL Studio, 1933	AP314/1, 2703	A
Adelaide Hindmarsh Square ABC station 5CL, 1937–40	D1051, FOLDER 36	A
Trading results – 5AD Adelaide – broadcasting station, 1939–48	AP5/1, 1945/4951	A

Australian Broadcasting Commission Talks Department

The Talks Department was established as an internal department of the ABC in 1936. Its central office was in Sydney, with offices in each state capital. The talks were authored and presented by thousands of Australian and international guests. The records generated by the ABC Talks Department are illustrative of Australian social, cultural and political life during the 20th century. The series listed below were created by the ABC Talks Department in South Australia.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ABC TALKS DEPARTMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch**

'History of Adelaide and vicinity', 1940–76	AP1003/30	S
'Afternoon talks' – scripts, 1942–43	AP1003/11	S
General correspondence of the Talks Department, 1955–60	AP1003/2	S
Outline of South Australian Talks Department activities, 1955–74	AP1003/29	S
Guide to the records of the Talks Department, South Australia, by Loftus Hyde, 1970–76	AP1003/32	S

Investigations into radio station 5KA during World War II

By late 1940, the Jehovah's Witnesses owned and controlled four radio stations in Australia. Radio station 5KA in Adelaide came under suspicion for broadcasting information that was perceived to be in breach of National Security Regulations.

Transmissions were officially suspended on 8 January 1941 by the PMG. The announcement that the radio station could recommence transmission curiously coincided with the Commonwealth Government banning Jehovah's Witnesses, declaring their activities and associated organisations illegal. This was later overturned by the High Court in 1943.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS INTO 5KA DURING WORLD WAR II

Investigations into Australian activities – Jehovah’s Witnesses – wireless stations 5KA, 5AU, 2HDM, 1941–42	A467, SF43/29	C
5KA Broadcasting Company Ltd, Mr Eric Pearce, Adelaide, 1953	A13339, TV1953/510	C
Breaches of Postal and Telecommunication Act and Regulations 5KA, 1927–53	D2730, R1-2/5/5	S
5KA offensive broadcasts, 1930–40	D2730, R1/2/5/7	S
Jehovah’s Witnesses – subversive activities including closing of broadcasting stations 5KA and 5AU under National Security Regulations, 1940–49	D305, 14/1	A
Special observation 5KA – prelude to loss of licence, 1940–41	D3063, envelope 16	S
Investigations into Australian activities – Adelaide Company of Jehovah’s Witnesses Inc V The Commonwealth of Australia, 1940–44	A467, SF43/39	C

Television

As a prelude to the introduction of television, there was a Royal Commission on Television in 1953–54 to investigate and make recommendations on how it should be implemented.

In September 1956 the first television broadcast in Australia was made by the Sydney commercial station TCN-9. A month later in Sydney, Prime Minister Robert Menzies introduced the ABC’s first television broadcast. The first broadcast from the ABC Melbourne studios took place on 19 November, just in time to cover the Olympic Games.

By mid-June 1960, ABC television services had commenced in other Australian state capitals – Brisbane on 2 November 1959, Perth on 7 May 1960, and Hobart on 4 June 1960. On the first day of the inaugural Adelaide Festival (11 March 1960), the people of Adelaide witnessed television for the very first time.

In 1959 the ABC bought property in the Adelaide suburb of Collinswood and set up offices for television staff. In the early 1970s the old building was demolished, making way for a new eight-storey building. The rest of the ABC staff relocated to the new building site in Collinswood in 1974.

In the early days of television no facilities existed for relaying programs to the various states. Radio news bulletins were broadcast nationally 13 times a day through landlines, but television news had to be sent to the various capital cities by teleprinter, after which it was prepared and presented separately. Copies were made of filmed material, which were then sent to each state. By 1962 the ABC had installed videotape recording equipment in its studios in each state capital, but film remained the dominant format for many more years.

Records held by the Archives relating to television in South Australia include correspondence, scripts, audiovisual, technical, educational and licensing files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TELEVISION BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Royal Commission on Television**

Correspondence files, 1952–55	A13339	C
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Australian Broadcasting Commission/Corporation, South Australian Branch

Correspondence files television general, 1955–68	AP1168/8	S
	AP1168/9	

Correspondence files television national, 1958–68	AP1168/10	S
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Correspondence files television state, 1959–69	AP1168/11	S
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Correspondence files television sports programs, 1961–83	D1444	S
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Light entertainment television program files, 1961–66	AP1208/1	S
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ABC South Australian produced documentaries, film component, 1962–2011	D1107	S
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Final estimate of cost of programs <i>TV Gardening</i> and <i>To Market</i> , 1962–69	AP1168/21	S
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TV (news) bulletins, 1975–	D143	S
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Video cassette recordings from ABC South Australian and Northern Territory television broadcasts, 1975–98	D1102	S
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Education television program files, 1977–81	D2937	S
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<i>Nationwide</i> correspondence files, 1979–84	D2555	S
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<i>Nationwide</i> program scripts, 1979–84	D639	S
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<i>Nationwide</i> requisitioning film and videotape, 1980	D638	S
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Videotape masters of selected program material produced in South Australia, 1980–	D5435	S
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Correspondence files relating to television programs, 1982–89	D3060	S
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Videotape master copies of South Australian television news and public affairs, 1984–97	D2653	S
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<i>News Free Zone</i> TV program files, 1985	D3624	S
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Director of Works, South Australia

Original site construction plans for ABC television studios, Collinswood, 1958–59	D4795	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TELEVISION BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Report and recommendations to the Postmaster-General on applications for commercial television licences for the Brisbane and Adelaide areas, 1958	A4926, 1354 and 1429	C
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Commercial television stations in Brisbane and Adelaide, 1958	A4940, C2248	C
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The encouragement of Australian productions for television – correspondence – Adelaide, 1963	A12922, AT4	C
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TV Adelaide – opening, 1957–60	SP727/2, TV1/5/4	S
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Television programs – TV stations – openings – Adelaide – Australian Broadcasting Commission, 1959–60	C1574, TV4/12/4	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ABC BUILDING IN COLLINSWOOD, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Proposal to erect new radio studios and administrative offices at Collinswood (Adelaide) for the ABC, 1968	A5882, CO197	C
TV buildings – Adelaide, 1956–60	SP724/1, 27/4/8 part 1	S
ABC TV studios, Collinswood, South Australia, 1958	AP567/1, 1958/633	A
Australian Broadcasting Commission – Collinswood, South Australia – television studios – erection and completion, 1958–61	D156, 1963/353 parts 1 to 3	A



Singer Miss van Zyl performing at television station ADS7, Adelaide, 1965.

Photographer: Mike Brown. NAA: A1200, L52199

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 50 – Post Office records
- Fact sheet 115 – Introducing television to Australia, 1956
- Fact sheet 153 – ABC Talks Department scripts.

For further records relating to the Overland Telegraph, contact State Records of South Australia and Northern Territory Archives Service.

4 Construction, property and survey

The Commonwealth has been involved in the administration of construction, property and survey matters relating to government land, buildings and works since Federation. Large Commonwealth works projects specifically related to South Australia include the construction of the Woomera and Maralinga villages and other Long Range Weapons Project facilities.

Construction

The Public Works Regulations of 1905 provided that Commonwealth works would be carried out under the supervision of the Department of Home Affairs, which would then appoint works directors in the states concerned. However many works were carried out by arrangement with state agencies, with a Commonwealth-appointed Works Registrar.

By 1920 a Commonwealth Public Works Branch had been established in South Australia, which was responsible for the design, construction, management and maintenance of all Commonwealth assets. This included buildings, railways, aerodromes and airports, defence facilities, Commonwealth hostels, hospitals, housing, post offices, telegraph stations, lighthouses and customs houses.

In 1945 directors of Works were established in all states. However responsibility for the combined functions of property and surveys of Commonwealth lands, which until that time had been a Works responsibility, passed to newly created Property and Survey branches.

From 1945 until 1974, the Director of Works (later Construction), South Australia was responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of all Commonwealth assets in South Australia, with additional responsibility for the supply and maintenance of furniture and fittings.

Records held by the Archives created by Works include correspondence files, project files, project specifications, a large volume of plans and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – ADMINISTRATION

Public Works Branch, South Australia

Correspondence files (Burt Plain Bores), 1929	A536	C
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Works and Services Branch, South Australia

Diaries, Works Director, South Australia, 1920–45	D5313	S
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Director of Works, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1932–97	D156	C, S, A
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Job files, 1932–97	D618	S
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Job folders, 1950–97	D1939	S
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	AP948/1	
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	AP640/1	
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Project job files (structural), including Defence projects, 1950–68	AP487/2	S
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Structural design job folders, 1962–68	AP585/1	S
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Structural sub folders, 1940–79	AP1286/1	S
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Photographs of buildings, installations, sites, 1946–97	D3481	S, A
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Specifications (office copies), Woomera, 1947–57	D1163	S
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Contract documents and specifications (originals), 'A' (South Australia), 1963–97	D179	S
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Contract documents and specifications (originals), 'W' (Weapons Research Establishment), 1963–97	D178	S
Specifications (office copies), 1941–62	AP567/1	A
Photographically reduced transparencies of various installations and buildings, 1951–80	D5559	A
Department of Housing and Construction, South Australia and Northern Territory Region		
Minutes of Regional Directorate meetings, 1975–97	D3200	S
Register of heritage items and cultural sites, South Australia and Northern Territory, 1984–86	D5161	S
Director of Construction, South Australia		
Information folders relating to National Estate buildings, 1976–91	D5159	A
Information folders containing copy of lists of original prints and drawings of National Estate properties and other documentation, 1977–87	D5156	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PLANS**Works and Services Branch, South Australia**

Original plans for building site installation for government departments, Adelaide, 1926–52	D4806	S
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Public Works Branch, South Australia

Plans of construction works by Works and Railways, 1916–26	D4785	S
Original plans for construction works, Adelaide District telephone exchange, 1925–39	D4796	S
Original plans relating to Torrens Island quarantine plant, 1916–26	D4807	A

Director of Works, South Australia

Plans 'as constructed' in job location, 1923–76	D1669	S
Original plans (negatives), Defence and Weapons Research, 1940–61	D1421	S
Office copies of specifications and plans for works, 1941–97	D75	S
Original negative plans, 'SA' (South Australia architectural), 1959–93	D125	S
Original negative plans, 'SC' (South Australia civil), 1959–93	D126	S
Original negative plans, 'SE' (South Australia electrical), 1959–93	D127	S
Original negative plans, 'SH' (South Australia hydraulic), 1959–93	D130	S
Original negative plans, 'SM' (South Australia mechanical), 1959–93	D129	S
Original negative plans, 'SS' (South Australia structural), 1959–93	D128	S
Original plans (negatives) of 'standard' drawings, 1964–82	D4824	S
Original plans (negatives) Commonwealth Bank Building, Currie Street, Adelaide (alterations and renovations), 1948–54	D4821	S
Original building plans for the Adelaide–Waymouth Exchange, 1969	D4783	S

Original plans (architectural/structural engineering) for the Reserve Bank of Australia, Adelaide, 1963	D4791	S
Original plans (negatives), architectural and structural engineering, warning systems for the Reserve Bank of Australia, Adelaide, 1963–81	D4792	S
Original plans (negatives) for King William Street Project, Adelaide, 1972–74	D4808	S
Original drawings, plans and prints of National Estate properties, 1847–1980	D1051	A
Original plans (negatives), 1914–59	D1423	A
Original plans (negatives), 1926–59	D1420	A
Department of Housing and Construction [II], South Australia and Northern Territory Region		
Original plans (negatives) of administration offices for Department of Housing and Construction and Bureau of Statistics in Mutual Community Centre, Adelaide, 1980	D4809	S
Australian Survey Office, South Australia		
Building plans and specifications, 1976–87	D4474	S

Civil Constructional Corps and Civil Aliens Corps

Wartime saw the formation of the Allied Works Council in 1942 under the National Security (Allied Works) Regulations. Allied Works branches in each state and territory assumed responsibility for Commonwealth construction until the end of World War II in 1945. These branches administered the Works labour forces such as the Civil Constructional Corps and the Civil Aliens Corps.

The Civil Constructional Corps was established in April 1942 to supply labour for the construction of infrastructure such as airfields, gun emplacements, barracks, roads and other projects undertaken by the Allied Works Council.

All men between the ages of 18 and 60 could be conscripted into the corps unless they were serving in the armed forces or employed in a reserved occupation. At its peak almost 54,000 men served in the Civil Constructional Corps. They were involved in hundreds of projects worth millions of pounds. Almost one-third of the total 77,500 men were conscripted.

The Civil Aliens Corps was established in May 1943 under the National Security (Aliens Service) Regulations, and came under the control of the Director-General of Allied Works. War Cabinet had approved this step as a means of relieving Australia's worsening labour shortage as the war progressed. Under the regulations, any male refugee alien or enemy alien between the ages of 18 and 60 could be directed to serve in the corps.

Aliens, who were required to register with authorities after war was declared, were classified according to their nationality as Allied, Neutral, Indeterminate and Enemy. Many of those who joined the Civil Aliens Corps were internees who were released from internment camps and sent back to their home states to await call up to the corps.

Members of the Civil Aliens Corps were required to work on projects of a non-combatant nature managed by the Allied Works Council. These included projects relating to road construction or the forestry industries. The Civil Aliens Corps was disbanded in May 1945.

In the Archives' collection there are nearly 2000 personal files for Civil Aliens Corps members from South Australia.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONAL CORPS AND CIVIL ALIENS CORPS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Allied Works Council**

General correspondence files, 1943–67	MP938/1	M
History of the Civil Aliens Corps, 1945	B5619	M
History of the Civil Constructional Corps, 1945	B5596	M

Allied Works Council, South Australian Office

Personal files for members of the Civil Alien Corps enlisted in South Australia, 1942–48	MP14/1	M
Personal files for members of the Civil Constructional Corps enlisted in South Australia who served in the Northern Territory, 1942–54	MP14/2	M

Housing

The first Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement was made in 1945. The main impetus for such an arrangement was provided by a 1944 Commonwealth Housing Commission report stating that there was an estimated national housing shortage of 300,000 dwellings. The first Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement allocated funds for the construction of new dwellings only, half of which had to be allotted to ex-defence force personnel (see Chapter 6 for further information regarding War Service Homes).

The housing was only for rental purposes – the Commonwealth provided loan funding and the states were responsible for service delivery. Much of the housing constructed in this way was on large estates on the fringes of cities and contributed to the urban sprawl typical of the post-war years.

Since the post-war years, the Commonwealth has continued to form new agreements with the states. It has also introduced the Commonwealth Rent Assistance scheme, which provides private rental assistance, in a move away from public housing.

In 1973 the departments of Works and Housing were abolished and the Department of Housing and Construction was created. In 1975 the Australian Housing Corporation was established, taking over the Defence Service Homes Scheme from the Department of Housing and Construction. The Department of Housing and Construction's Regional Office (Housing) South Australia administered the home loan assistance scheme in the Northern Territory and South Australia. The Commonwealth sold the Works function in August 1997 to private enterprise as part of the disposal of Department of Administration service business units.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO HOUSING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Housing, State Office, South Australia and Northern Territory**

General correspondence files, 1971–	D108	S
Construction and contract sub-files, 1945–	D1217	S
Group building scheme contract files, 1973–78	D1218	S

Property

The property function was established to acquire, lease and dispose of land and buildings on behalf of the Commonwealth; manage Commonwealth properties; coordinate arrangements for building construction; and provide advice and security for all Commonwealth properties.

Initially the Property Branch was part of the Works Directorate but, along with Survey, separated in 1945. In 1952 chief property officers were established in all states. Later, property directorates were established, followed by property groups. The Commonwealth disposed of the property function in October 1997.

Property records relating to South Australia held by the Archives include correspondence files, acquisition registers, drawings and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PROPERTY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Property and Survey Branch, South Australia/Chief Property Officer, South Australia

Chronological register of acquisitions, 1902–74	A11057	C
Extracts from Works Head Office acquisition registers, 1912–51	A11056	C
Disposal registers, 1912–89	A11055	C
Correspondence files, 'CL' series (Commonwealth lands), 1932–49	A877	C, M, A
Lands acquisition registers, 1950–87	A11054	C
Card register of property assets, 1901–83	D1972	S
Expired expenditure leases and associated documents, 1911–97	D3073	S
Registers and correspondence regarding acquisitions, 1912–48	AP563/4	S
Land acquisition registers, 1939–52	AP1282/1	S
Index cards to claims for compensation against acquisition of property, 1945–51	D1783	S
Expenditure lease register, 1946–69	AP662/5	S
Revenue lease register, 1946–69	AP662/4	S
Property and Survey authority book – schedule of approvals, 1950–57	AP662/6	S
Minute papers for the Executive Council, 1951–66	AP662/3	S
Microform copies of original plans (aperture cards) of contracted engineering works, 1952–88	D4718	S
General correspondence files, 1915–77	D4441	S
Correspondence files, 1952–77	D4404	A

Chief Property Officer, South Australia – Woomera Office

Correspondence files, 1963–73	D1949	S
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Lands and Survey Branch

Correspondence files, 'B' (general), 1925	A569	C, A
Correspondence files, 'SL' (South Australia lands), 1912–25	D4210	S
Correspondence files, 'RL' (railway lands), 1912–24	D4208	A

Australian Taxation Office, Branch Office, South Australia – Federal Land Tax Office

Part town (city property) files, 'PTA' (part town acre), 1921–90	D4127	S
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Australian Taxation Office, Branch Office, South Australia – Valuation Section

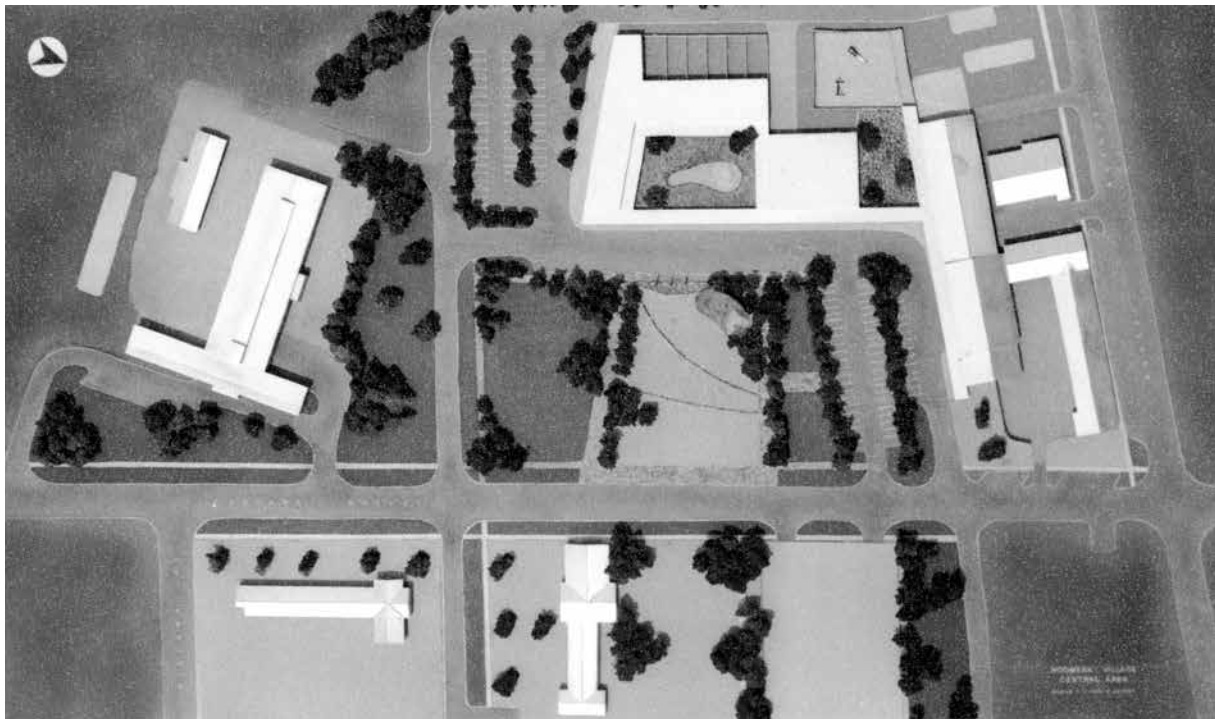
Property valuation files, 1968–98	D3509	S
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Survey

The Commonwealth's survey function was originally part of the Works Directorate. This function involved land use planning, developing policy for the effective management and allocation of land resources, promoting strategies for integrated land use, providing advice on rural and urban development, conducting surveys and demographic analyses, forecasting needs for infrastructure and facilities, and identifying heritage and significant areas.

The survey function, along with property, separated from the Works Directorate in 1945. It became a separate function with the formation of the Australian Survey Office in 1979, and later the Australian Surveying and Land Information Group in 1987. The Commonwealth sold the commercial activities of the group in July 1997. These included migration services, field surveying, customised mapping, and geographical information management systems and consultancies.

Survey records relating to South Australia held by the Archives include correspondence files, plans and drawings, field books and photographs. There also are specific groups of records relating to railways and the survey of Woomera.



A model of Woomera village, 1957.

NAA: B6295, 560A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SURVEY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Lands and Survey Branch**

Correspondence files, 'SAL' (South Australia lands), 1912–25	A185	C, S
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Chief Property Officer, South Australia

Military survey maps of South Australia, 1940–64	D4465	S
Survey plans, 1942–97	D5280	S
Metropolitan charting plans, 1948–83	D1545	S
Pastoral charting plans, 1948–83	D1543	S
Town charting plans, 1948–83	D1544	S
Trigonometrical data sheets, 1951–88	D5278	S
Aerial photographs, 1955–68	AP1129/2	S
Aerial photographs, 1964–85	D5270	S
Binders of data and photographs of historic sites, 1967–89	D5269	S

Director of Works, South Australia

Survey books, 1960–91	D5290	S
Survey plans, 1960–73	D5292	S

Property and Survey Division, Department of Administrative Services, South Australian Regional Office

Survey calculations field exercise books, 1973–90	D5266	S
Survey job files, 1977–83	D1956	S

Australian Surveying and Land Information Group, South Australia

General correspondence files, 1979–97	D4983	S
Register of glass plate negatives, 1979–89	D5267	S
Survey field books, 1981–93	D5264	S
Survey level books, 1984–93	D5262	S
Maps, calculations and research papers, 1987–92	D5274	S

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SURVEY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – RAILWAYS**Chief Property Officer, South Australia**

Railway (centre of) line survey drawings, 1920–66	AP479/2	S
Project files, Alice Springs–Tarcoola Railway, 1970–80	D5273	S
Survey level books, Alice Springs–Tarcoola Railway, 1970–80	D2545	S
Miscellaneous plans and maps, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1971–75	D4473	S
Aerial photographs, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1972	D5271	S

Department of Services and Property, South Australian Branch

Australian National Railways contract drawings, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1973–78	D4470	S
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SURVEY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WOOMERA**Chief Property Officer, South Australia**

Survey plans Woomera, 1942–97	D5281	S
Register of survey plans, Woomera, 1949–77	D5277	S
Aerial survey photographs, Woomera, 1950–72	D1947	S
Survey field books, Woomera, 1950–83	D1960	S
Survey level books, Woomera, 1950–83	D1957	S
Survey sketch books, Woomera, 1950–83	D1959	S
Survey stadia books, Woomera, 1950–83	D1958	S
Woomera survey folders, 1950–72	D1946	S
Woomera survey job files, 1950–77	D1955	S

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheet, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 244 – Industrial development in Australia after World War II.

5 Customs

The collection of customs in South Australia was sanctioned in the British Act of Parliament that created the colony. The first Collector of Customs was Captain Thomas Lipson RN who arrived in the colony in 1836. On 25 April 1838 an ordinance was passed for the collection of import duties on wines, spirits and tobacco.

Port Adelaide was the first proclaimed port in South Australia. It was proclaimed on 25 March 1837 to collect import duties. By 1889 a total of 40 outposts existed, including Port Lincoln, Port Robe and Port Elliott. The introduction of customs stations on the colony's borders occurred later, with the increase in population and the advent of inter-colonial railways.

The *Customs Act 1901* formalised the transfer of the customs function from the colony of South Australia to the Commonwealth Government, where it was administered by the Department of Trade and Customs.

The state collectors of customs were responsible to a sequence of Commonwealth departments until 1985 when the Commonwealth Government passed legislation establishing the Australian Customs Service as an independent agency within the Industry, Technology and Commerce portfolio. Records created by the South Australian Collector of Customs, then the Australian Customs Service, South Australia include shipping registers; immigration files; volumes of stamps, seals and labels; passenger and crew lists; distillery diaries; and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CUSTOMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia		
Administrative records		
Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Correspondence concerning the opening and closing of the customs and excise station at Murray Bridge, South Australia, 1907–12	AP258/5	S
Correspondence files (National Security Regulations), 1939–45	D1975	A
Correspondence files, 'SB' (Shipping Branch), 1939–51	D1976	S, A
Correspondence files, 'SC' (South Australia confidential) and 'SS' (South Australia secret), 1940–97	D1516	S
Correspondence files, 'S', 1962–	D737	A
Confidential instructions (old system), 1900–45	AP378/37	S
Collector of Customs Port Adelaide letter book (outwards), 1900–16	D5101	A
Record book of letters received, 1903–47	D5085	S
Docket correspondence files, 1889–1900	D4868	A
Docket correspondence files relating to the <i>Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act</i> , 1905, 1906–11	D4877	S
Policy and procedure files, 'S', 1943–86	D5051	S
Register of fines, seizures and detention, 1923–66	D5003	S
Goods and stores		
Clearing Branch registers, 1882–1955	AP203/1	S
Warehouse keepers' registers, 1902–17	AP354/7	S
Registers of ships stores exported, 1919–37	AP254/2	S

Boarding and ships' stores registers, Port Adelaide, 1954–61	AP404/5	S
Register of goods sold at customs sales, 1885–1937	AP354/4	A
Register of entry into South Australia of certain commodities, 1894–1901	AP354/2	A
Record of seized, forfeited goods sold at auction, 1903–32	AP354/3	S
Register of opium received into and transferred within South Australia, 1905–26	AP214/14	A
Bonds for goods landed and transported on collectors orders (bonds to customs), 1879–1901	AP52/1	A
Licences		
Boat licence books, 1902–24	D5307	S
Carriage licence book, 1902–33	D5306	S
Customs agents and sub-agents licence books, 1911–80	D3176	S
Licence to import opium, morphine and cocaine, 1928–57	D5308	S
Customs and excise		
Historical records relating to customs and excise, South Australia, 1841–1995	D5063	A
Customs and excise stamps and seals, 1837–1963	AP214/21	A
Customs and excise securities register, 1902–28	AP258/13	S
Excise circulars and memos, 1936–52	D5064	S
Personnel		
Customs and Excise salaries books, 1906–11	AP258/11	S
Customs and Excise salaries register, 1906–14	AP258/12	S
Record of officers' service, 1901–53	D5139	A
Documents concerning Captain HW Harris (one of the first pilots employed by the Marine Board of South Australia), 1842–1903	AP258/1	A
Sub-collector of Customs, Whyalla, South Australia		
General correspondence files, 'SY', Whyalla, 1955–73	AP1133/1	S
Correspondence and operations files, 'Y', Whyalla, 1965–85	D3926	C
Sub-collector of Customs, Port Augusta, South Australia		
Collector of Customs Port Augusta letter book (outgoing correspondence), 1892–1911	D5102	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CUSTOMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – SHIPPING**Collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia**

Register of ports, wharves and boundary stations in South Australia, 1845–1940	D5135	A
Register 'Return for the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs – London', 1854–77	AP354/5	A
Shipping registers, inwards and outwards, 1904–08	AP214/13	S
Miscellaneous shipping branch registers, 1909–36	AP212/3	S
Register of agents notice to clear vessels, 1911–34	AP214/10	S

Notices of detention, treatment of neutral and enemy ships in time of war, 1914	AP258/10	S
Registers of shipping inwards, 1919–26	AP214/18	S
Register of ships arrivals (interstate ships), 1924–57	D457	S
Inwards shipping registers, Port Adelaide, 1926–58	AP404/3	S
Shipping registers, Port Adelaide, 1932–67	AP578/1	S
Register of outwards shipping, 1940–69	AP777/4	S
Shipping registers and ledgers, inwards and outwards, 1943–93	D3174	S
Shipping registers, 1953–94	D5070	S
Boarding and ships' stores registers, Port Adelaide, 1954–61	AP404/5	S
Sub-collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, Whyalla, South Australia		
Shipping registers (inwards/outwards), Whyalla, 1930–70	AP1134/1	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CUSTOMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Royal Commission on intercolonial free trade, 1891	D5063, 258	A
Royal Commission on Customs and Excise Tariff 1906 – excise section, 1906–65	D737, S1966/11804	A
Swiss warrant of arrest – Hans Haldemann, 1937–38	D596, 1937/8508	A
Export Bounty Act, 1946	D596, 1946/2126	A
Registers of approved labels, 1929–65	D5063, SA2, SA3 and SA4	A

Register of British Ships

The Register of British Ships records the ship's name, official number, port of registration and other details. An alphabetical index to all the microfilm registers held by the Archives is available online. This index provides basic information about the ship, the correct roll and register entry.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CUSTOMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – REGISTER OF BRITISH SHIPS

Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia

Register of British Ships certificates of British Registry, Port Adelaide, 1838–44	A7507	C
Register of British Ships main register prior to <i>Merchant Shipping Act, 1854</i> , Port Adelaide, 1838–55	A7505	C
Register of British Ships continuation register, Port Adelaide, 1841–55	A7506	C
Register of British Ships index by name of ship, Port Adelaide, 1847–1982	A7508	C
Register of British Ships appropriation book for official numbers, Port Adelaide, 1855–1982	A7510	C
Register of British Ships main register subsequent to <i>Merchant Shipping Act 1854</i> , Port Adelaide, 1855–1982	A7509	C
Register of British Ships registry of shipping deeds book, Port Adelaide, 1920–65	A7511	C

Price control

Between 1939 and 1948 price control was introduced by the Commonwealth as part of its defence responsibilities, to act as a brake on inflation trends created through wartime profiteering. Positions of Deputy Price Commissioner were created in each state to report to the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

A Prices Order was issued under the Defence National Security (General) Regulations, preventing any increase in the price of goods except by permission of the Minister for Trade and Customs. Deputy commissioners were vested with the power to enforce price regulation orders on declared commodities and to warn or prosecute traders for overcharging.

Price control passed from Commonwealth to state administration in September 1948.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PRICE CONTROL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia

Information files, 1939–48	D5478	S
Register and index of prosecutions, 1941–48	D5480	S
Milk subsidy index cards, 1944–48	D5474	S
Fodder subsidy index cards, 1945–46	D5472	S
Port Pirie subsidy index, 1945–48	D5475	S
Prices regulation, administrative and policy files, investigation cases and financial statement/trading result files, 1939–48	AP5/1	A

Customs houses

Prior to Federation in 1901 the South Australian Customs Department maintained a number of offices at points of entry to the colony for the collection of customs duties. The most important customs house was located at Port Adelaide. Other customs houses were at Beachport, MacDonnell Bay, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Robe and Wallaroo. These buildings, along with customs and excise-related properties at locations such as Semaphore and Terowie, were transferred to the Commonwealth at Federation. Properties at Robe and Beachport were returned to the South Australian Government in 1920.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO CUSTOMS HOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Director of Works, South Australia

Original drawings, plans and prints of National Estate properties, 1847–1980	D1051	A
Specifications (office copies), 1941–62	AP567/1	A

Department of Housing and Construction, South Australia

Information folders relating to National Estate buildings, 1976–91	D5159	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CUSTOMS HOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Port MacDonnell Post Office and Customs House, 1908	D1051, folder 113A drawing 1	A
Customs and Excise quarters – Renmark, 1933	D1051, folder 24A drawing 5	A
Port Pirie Customs House (old Court House), 1882–1970	D1051, folder 64	A
Protection against fire – Port Adelaide, Port Pirie and Wallaroo, 1910	D596, 1910/3789	A
Wallaroo Customs House quarters, 1932	D596, 1932/2789	A



Customs house, Port Pirie, South Australia, 1971.

NAA: B6295, 2887H

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 92 – Customs Houses in South Australia
- Fact sheet 93 – Customs House, Port Adelaide, South Australia
- Fact sheet 94 – Excise control of distilled products in South Australia
- Index to the Register of British Ships.

For further information about South Australian customs service records relating to passenger records and immigration, see Chapter 10.

For further information regarding excise, brewing and distilling in South Australia, see Chapter 14.

For further information regarding alien control in South Australia, see Chapter 17.

For further records relating to customs in South Australia, including correspondence of the Colonial Secretary's Department and drawings of the Colonial Architect, contact State Records of South Australia.

See also:

- South Australiana photographic collection at the State Library of South Australia
- Glass Negatives Collection at the History Trust of South Australia.

6 Defence

Defence was one of the driving arguments in the case for the federation of the Australian colonies. Like other colonies South Australia had its own permanent military and naval forces, which at Federation in 1901 joined to form the Commonwealth forces. A Commonwealth Department of Defence has existed since 1901.

Colonial defence arrangements

Arrangements for the colony's defence came under the Colonial Secretary, who was supported by a defence administration as well as small military and naval forces. Infrastructure intended to defend Adelaide comprised forts at Largs and Glanville, both located on the coast facing Gulf St Vincent; the Torpedo Station on Port River; and the cruiser HMCS *Protector*, which was in service from 1884. The *Protector* was transferred to the Commonwealth defence service in 1901.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL DEFENCE INHERITED BY THE COMMONWEALTH

Staff Office, Military Forces of South Australia

Fort record books – Fort Largs and Fort Malta, 1878–1958	AP69/1	A
Miscellaneous maps, documents, books and correspondence – Fort Largs and Fort Glanville, 1881–1961	AP161/1	A
Defence schemes by the Colonial Defence Committee, 1886–93	AP613/8	A
Annual returns of military and naval resources of South Australia, 1887–1914	AP613/6	A
Minute book – Defence Committee, South Australia, 1894–1901	AP39/1	A
Order and cost – Martini-Henri and .303 ammunition, 1898–1904	AP211/1	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL DEFENCE

Logbooks for HMAS <i>Protector</i> , 1884–1921	SP551/1, bundles 446 to 449, 455 and 457 to 471	S
Fort Largs – extensions to site, 1907–12	D4212, SA1911/634	S
Port Adelaide torpedo station, 1916–29	A569, B1925/2573	A
Obsolete six-inch guns – Fort Largs, 1928–29	D845, 1928/48	A
Fort Largs and Fort Glanville – records of historical interest, 1957–62	D844, 274/1/93	S

Administration since Federation

The first Commonwealth Department of Defence [I] was established in 1901 and was responsible for naval and military defence and defence policy. However in 1915 control of naval defence was transferred to the newly created Department of the Navy. In 1921 the Department of Defence [I] and Department of the Navy were amalgamated to form a new Department of Defence [II], which was responsible for all defence matters including naval, army and air defence, munitions and civil aviation.

In 1938–39 defence was reorganised, and the Department of Defence [II] was replaced by a number of departments including Civil Aviation, Supply and Development (for munitions and defence supplies), Air, Army, Navy and Defence Co-ordination (for defence policy, financial and administrative coordination).

In 1973 the three service departments – Air, Army and Navy – were abolished and their functions passed to the Department of Defence [III].

The Regional Secretariat was established in South Australia as a result of the recommendations of a committee, headed by Major General FG Hassett, which reported in 1970. The geographical command concept – where the command headquarters was responsible for the conduct of military operations, training and provision of logistic support – was abandoned in favour of a command system. The Central Command Secretary's Branch was reorganised to provide financial and administrative support for the defence elements located in South Australia.

Headquarters Central Command was reorganised into two functional units: Headquarters, 4 Military District – to act as a local office to administer Army property, effect enlistments and discharges, and liaise with local civilian authorities; and Headquarters, 4 Field Force Group – to command the regular Army and Citizen Military Force units in South Australia.

The two units were serviced by the registry of the Regional Office. From 1976 the Regional Office assumed responsibility for civilian personnel employed by the Army, Navy and Air Force. Headquarters 4 Field Force Group was disbanded in November 1978 and command responsibility was assumed by Headquarters 4 Military District.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Defence, Regional Office, South Australia were defence (including civil defence), defence production and defence purchasing.

On 1 December 1992 the civil and military administrative functions were combined to be administered by the new Defence Centre, Adelaide.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO DEFENCE ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Headquarters, 4 Military District, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia

Security classified files, 1905–42	D845	A
Record of officers' services, No.1 South Australian Company, Royal Australian Artillery, 1906–45	D2231	S
Miscellaneous papers, 1912–42	AP613/4	S
Mobilisation and defence plans, 4th Military District, 1914–42	AP613/9	S
Pay register cards, 1921–71	D586	S
General correspondence, 1930–46	AP613/10	S
Correspondence files, 1931–64	D844	S, A
4th Military District, 4th District Base Defence Scheme, 1938	AP1027/19	S
Alphabetical register of army enlistments, South Australia and Northern Territory 1939–56	D3598	S
Security classified general correspondence, 1942–46	AP613/1	A

Headquarters, Central Command, South Australia, Australian Military Forces

Maps, plans, drawings, Engineers Branch, 1938–73	D5540	S
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Department of Defence, Regional Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, Defence Regional Office, 1973–	D491	C, S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DEFENCE ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Defence matters – South Australia, 1901	B168, 1901/5527	M
Tenure of South Australia military buildings, 1903–49	A877, CL2000 parts 1A to F	A
Narrative of the Easter manoeuvres by the Commonwealth Military Forces of South Australia between Light's Passage and Marino Rocks, 1906	A1194, 12.42/4794	C
Progress reports of the Royal Commission on Navy and Defence Administration, 1918	D845, 1918/75	A

Australian Army in South Australia

The 4 Military District – encompassing South Australia and the western New South Wales centres of Broken Hill, Torrawangee and Silverton – was established in 1911. Central Australia was included between 1930 and 1939.

In 1939 the existing district bases, and infantry and cavalry divisions were re-grouped into four commands, with South Australia in Southern Command with Victoria and Tasmania. From that time South Australia's Headquarters, 4 Military District, which is based at Adelaide's Keswick Barracks, reported to Southern Command based in Melbourne.

Records created by Military District units include company roll books, routine orders and correspondence. Details of Army service records from World War I, World War II, later conflicts and in peacetime are provided in Chapter 19.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Army Special Investigation Branch Unit**

Special Investigation Branch case files, 1967–	A7414	S
Military Police gazettes and annual reports, 1972–86	A8259	C
Military Police note books and diaries, 1981–87	A8258	C
Criminal investigation case records, 1985–	C4958	C

Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot, Warradale, South Australia

Company roll book, 1940–78	AP1182/5	S
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5 Central Ammunition Depot, Australian Military Forces, Gladstone, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'R', 1942–86	D707	S
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4 Base Ordnance Depot, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'R', 1947–75	D721	S
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4 Field Dental Unit, Royal Australian Army Dental Corps, Warradale, South Australia

Unit roll books, 1948–89	D4317	S
Routine orders, 1949–71	AP1183/2	S
Routine orders, 1984–89	D4316	S
Company roll book, 1952–72	AP1183/4	S
Outwards correspondence logs, 1984–87	D4322	S

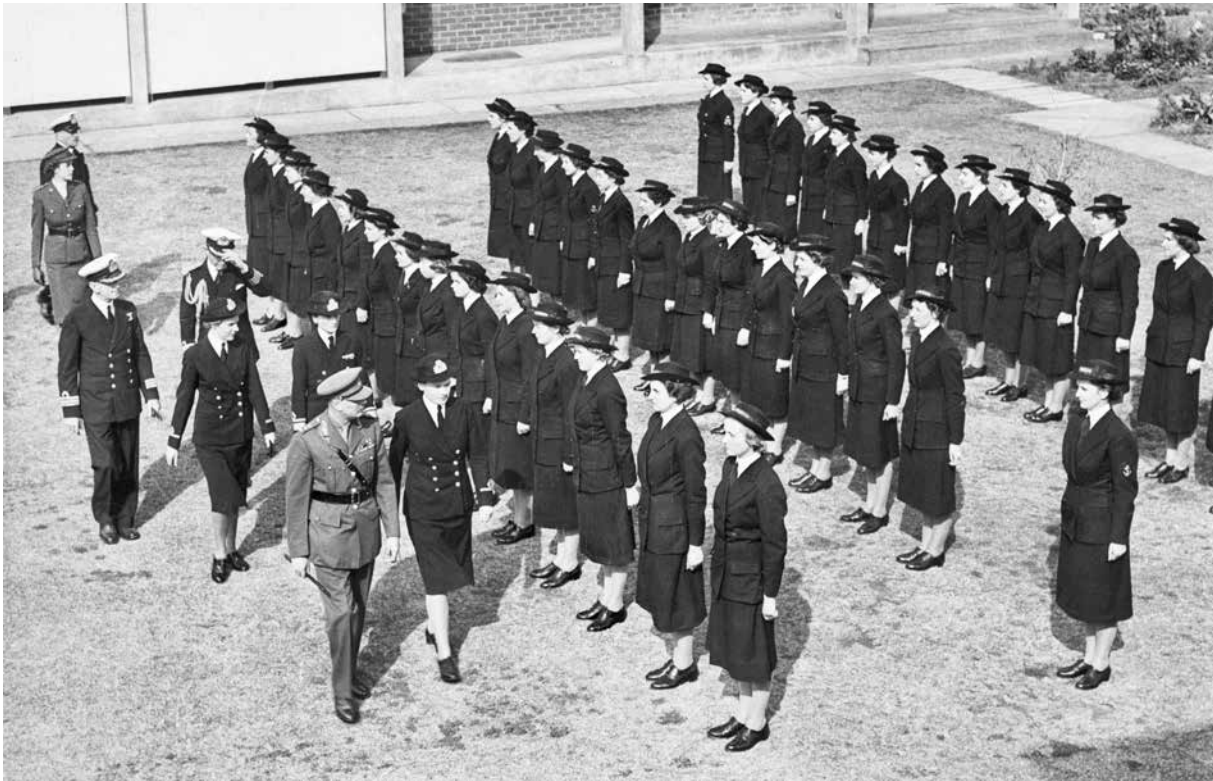
File index register, 1985–87	D4318	S
Inwards correspondence logs, 1985–87	D4320	S
12 Women's Royal Australian Army Corps Company, Keswick, South Australia		
Unit file register, 1953–76	AP1280/1	S
Routine orders, 1973–75	AP1077/2	S
14 Psychology Unit, Army Psychology Corps		
Company roll books, 1958–95	D5249	S
4 Ordnance Platoon, Australian Army, Warradale, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1958–88	D3809	S
Routine orders, 1968–75	AP1052/6	S
Routine orders, 1982–87	D3808	S
Unit roll books, 1976–84	D3810	S
4 Field Survey Squadron, Australian Army, Keswick, South Australia		
Field, level, angle and tacheometer books, 1930–73	D4434	S, M
Routine orders, 1964–78	D733	S
Company roll books, 1970–94	D3961	S
General correspondence registers, 1979–96	D5197	S
Unit signals/message form register, 1985–96	D5198	S
3 Field Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers, Warradale, South Australia		
Routine orders, part 1, 1965–67	AP1346/1	S
Routine orders, part 2, 1971–75	AT2610/1	S
Company roll books, 1967–77	AP1075/6 AP1345/1	S
4 Military Police Company, Australian Army, South Australia		
Unit administration files, 1965–84	D4577	S
Company roll book, 1972–79	AP1444/1	S
Routine orders, 1975–90	D4435	S
Routine orders, 1977–78	AP1443/1	S
Standing orders, 1976–76	AP1442/1	S
Unit roll books, 1977–90	D4468	S
Correspondence registers, 1989–91	D4484	S
Adelaide University Regiment, Australian Army		
Unit administration files, 1966–85	D4048	S
Unit roll books, 1966–95	D4221	S
Routine orders, 1981–87	D4050	S
16 Air Defence Regiment, Australian Army, Woodside, South Australia		
Company roll books, 1969–71	AP939/11	S

Company roll books, 1969–71	AP939/2	S
Unit roll books, 1983–87	D4388	S
10 Battalion, Royal South Australian Regiment, Australian Army		
Correspondence files, 1969–88	D3606	S
Roll books, 1972–83	D3604	S
Routine orders, 1975–87	D3602	S
Proof and Experimental Establishment, Port Wakefield, South Australia		
Routine orders, 1969–72	AP1185/2	S
Army Guided Weapons Trials Unit, South Australia		
Company roll books, 1971–74	AP965/8	S
Adelaide Workshop Company, Australian Army, South Australia		
Unit administration files, 1972–88	D4098	S
9 Training Unit, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Keswick, South Australia		
Company roll book, 1973–76	AP1184/3	S
Routine orders, 1976	AP1184/2	S
‘A’ Squadron, 3/9 South Australian Mounted Rifles, Australian Army		
Company roll books, 1973–81	D1294	S
Routine orders, 1975–79	AP1508/1	S
Routine orders, part 1, 1977–95	D1291	S
South Australia 4 Training Group, Australian Army		
Correspondence files, ‘R’, 1973–87	D731	S
Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot, Warradale, South Australia		
Routine orders, 1973–76	AP1182/3	S
41 Supply Battalion/411 Supply Company, Australian Army, South Australia		
Roll books, 1976–88	D3811	S
Routine orders, 1977	AP1510/1	S
Australian Army Band, Adelaide		
Unit roll books, 1978–91	D4871	S
Unit routine orders, 1983–91	D4872	S
3 Forward General Hospital, Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Keswick, South Australia		
Admission and discharge books, 1980–86	D5233	S
Company roll books, 1983–88	D5235	S
27 Battalion, Royal South Australian Regiment, Australian Army		
Routine orders, 1982–87	D3584	S

Royal Australian Navy in South Australia

South Australia's only naval establishment, HMAS Cerberus, opened in 1917. Its role was to provide depot facilities for warships operating in South Australian waters. Renamed HMAS Torrens in 1940 and later HMAS Encounter in 1966, the base was closed in 1994. A Navy Support Office was subsequently established at Keswick Barracks. Details of Royal Australian Navy service records from World War I, World War II, later conflicts and in peacetime are provided in Chapter 19.

Records held by the Archives relating to the Royal Australian Navy in South Australia include service dossiers, registers, correspondence and port orders.



A Women's Royal Australian Navy inspection by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, HMAS Torrens, South Australia, c.1944.

Australian War Memorial: P00451.002

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Naval Commandant, South Australia

South Australian Naval Reserve Progress Book, 1906	A9991	C
Personal files, 1965–75	AT2005/1	C

Department of Defence, Navy Office

Volume of wages and deductions for the crew of HMCS <i>Protector</i> , 1884–93	B5523	M
Enrolment book for candidates of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, South Australia, 1904–10	B5533	M
Register of record of service of members of the Commonwealth Naval Militia and Royal Australian Naval Reserve (M) B Class, South Australia, 1906–16	B5532	S, M

HMAS Cerberus/ (from 1940) HMAS Torrens/ (from 1966) HMAS Encounter, South Australia

Royal Australian Naval Reserve service books, 1911–29	D3059	S
Royal Australian Naval Brigade, Royal Australian Navy Reserve and Royal Australian Navy Volunteer Reserve Officers Certificate of Conduct book butts, 1918–28	D3058	S
District Naval Orders, 1919–52	AP90/2	S
Service certificates, Royal Australian Naval Reserve and Women's Royal Australian Navy, 1939–46	D5326	S
Personal record dossiers, 1940–66	AT770/1	S
War Diary – HMAS Torrens renamed HMAS Encounter, draft copy, 1941–47	D1481	S
Personnel files, 1947–94	D4844	S
Port orders – Port Adelaide, 1948–49	D307	S
Navy correspondence files, 1947–59	D292	S, A
Navy correspondence files, 1959–72	D305	S, A
Navy correspondence files, 1959–72	D293	C, S
Navy correspondence files, 1972–94	D299	S
Medical clinical notes – Repatriation General Hospital reports, 1968	AT1147/5	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australian estimates – naval, 1901	B168, 1901/184	M
Buildings miscellaneous Naval Depot Birkenhead, 1911–31	D292, 14/1/2	A
Naval Auxiliary Patrol, South Australia, 1941–53	D292, 87/1/1	A
Mines – sweeping carried out in South Australia – mines discovered in South Australian waters during World War II, 1945	D305, 40/32	A
Women's Royal Australian Naval Service – miscellaneous, 1945–48	D292, 148/1/3	A

Royal Australian Air Force in South Australia

The principal Royal Australian Air Force base in South Australia is located at Edinburgh near the site of the Salisbury wartime munitions factory. It was established in 1955 and provides support for aircraft operating in South Australian air space.

Details of Royal Australian Air Force service records from World War II, later conflicts and in peacetime are provided in Chapter 19.

Records held by the Archives relating to the Royal Australian Air Force in South Australia include service dossiers, unit records, correspondence, casualty files and flight authorisation books.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Air Services Branch, Department of Air, Central Office**

Correspondence files (RAAF casualty files), 1922–60	A705	C, S, M
RAAF officers personnel files, 1921–48	A9300	C
RAAF personnel files of non-commissioned officers and other ranks, 1921–48	A9301	C
RAAF unit records, 1937–61	AA1969/100	C
RAAF South Australian Air Training Corps, correspondence files, 1945–58	A12370	C
RAAF personnel files – all ranks, 1949–	A12372	C
RAAF unit records – Adelaide University Squadron, 1951–61	A12188	C

Headquarters, RAAF Base, Edinburgh, South Australia

RAAF Edinburgh correspondence files, 1955–	D3138	C, S
Unit history sheets, 1955–	D3142	S

RAAF Headquarters No. 24 Squadron

Correspondence files, 1940–59	A11297	C
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RAAF Headquarters Base Squadron, Edinburgh, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1955–87	A11338	B
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RAAF No. 2 Airfield Construction Squadron

Correspondence files, 1942–61	A11353	C
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RAAF No. 86 Squadron

Correspondence files, 1943–45	A11367	C
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RAAF No. 34 Communications Squadron, Mallala, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1947–55	A11247	C
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RAAF No. 10 Squadron, Edinburgh, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1954–77	J229	C, B
Flight authorisation books, 1962–74	J230	B
Outwards correspondence and signals registers, 1963–74	J228	B
Inwards correspondence and signals registers, 1965–76	J227	B

RAAF Maintenance Squadron, Edinburgh, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1955–65	A11246	C
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RAAF South Australia Squadron, Air Training Corps

Unit history sheets, Air Training Corps, 1941–77	D2263	S
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RAAF Adelaide University Squadron, South Australia

Unit history sheets, Adelaide University Squadron, 1950–73	D2265	S
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RAAF No. 11 Squadron/RAAF No. 492 (Maintenance) Squadron

Correspondence files, 1939–	A11280	C
Correspondence files, 1951–89	D3122	S
Aircraft logbooks, 1967–78	D4601	S
RAAF South Australia Squadron, Air Training Corps/RAAF No. 24 Squadron/RAAF Support Unit, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1951–	D1475	S
43 Railway Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers, Warradale, South Australia		
General correspondence files, 1955–69	D5310	S
Maritime Analysis and Training School/(from 1980) RAAF No. 292 Squadron, Edinburgh South Australia		
Flight authorisation books, OFT (Operational Flight Training), 1969–84	D4597	S
Flight authorisation books, 1969–91	D4596	S
Inwards and outwards registers, 1976–91	D4595	S
Correspondence files, 1977–93	D2561	S

Aircraft Research and Development Unit

The No.1 Aircraft Performance Unit was renamed the Aircraft Research and Development Unit on 22 August 1947. The unit relocated from Laverton in Victoria to the Royal Australian Air Force Base at Edinburgh in South Australia in 1976.

The Aircraft Research and Development Unit conducts development, testing and evaluation tasks on aircraft, aircraft weapons and associated systems, and provides electronic warfare operational support for the Royal Australian Air Force and other designated organisations.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE AIRCRAFT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

RAAF Aircraft Research and Development Unit

Correspondence files, 1943–	D3333	C, S
Research and Development test schedule reports, 1943–	D3341	S
Research and Development correspondence files, 1946–	D3340	S
Research and Development technical note reports, 1949	D3358	S
Establishment table, 1966–	D3253	S
ARDU visitors' book, 1971–	D3241	S
Flight authorisation book, 1977–	D3239	S

Munitions factories

The main munitions factory in South Australia, at Salisbury, dates from 1940. Commonwealth records may refer to its purpose as 'munitions' or 'ammunition'. The location may also be noted as Penfield. For a time Salisbury was the largest explosives factory in Australia. By August 1942 it was making trinitrotoluene (TNT), nitro-glycerine, ammonium nitrate and several initiators. The Salisbury factory was responsible for making caps and detonators; preparing the small component-primers and fusers, of which caps and detonators were a part; filling cartridge cases with propellant and fitting them with primers; and filling shell bodies with high explosives and assembling each to form a complete round of ammunition. Troubled by labour shortages, employment at Salisbury declined from March 1943.

Other South Australian munitions factories were established at Hendon and Finsbury (later known as Woodville North).

Records held by the Archives relating to munitions factories in South Australia include correspondence, accident records, plans and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Munitions Supply/Defence Research/Defence Standards Laboratories, Finsbury, South Australia		
General correspondence files, 1947–67	D2997	C
Works and Services Branch, South Australia		
Register of copies of Salisbury site explosives factory building drawings, 1940–42	D4654	S
Register of Salisbury drawings, 1940–42	D4652	S
Register of Salisbury drawings, 1941–51	D4647	S
Original plans (negatives) and drawings of explosives factory at Salisbury, 1942	D4788	S
Original plans for diesel sets for Salisbury and Broken Hill, 1943	D4784	S
State Board of Area Management, South Australia, Department of Munitions		
Monthly medical reports – munitions factories, Finsbury, Hendon, Penfield, Broken Hill, Port Pirie, 1941–50	D4869	S
Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia		
Finsbury ammunition factory accident records, 1941–50	D2712	S
No. 2 Explosives and Filling Factory, Salisbury, South Australia		
Plans and drawings of Salisbury, South Australia, explosives factory, 1941–49	D5164	S
Correspondence files, 1941–50	D2077	A
Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction, South Australia		
Ammunition factories and annexes, general and leasing files, 1944–56	D4524	S
Ammunition factories and related facilities, leasing and general correspondence files, 1944–56	D4523	S
Property and Survey Branch, South Australia		
Photographic copies, Finsbury ammunition factory building drawings, 1946–55	D5425	S
Department of Munitions, Central Administration, Historical Records Section		
Photographic records relating to munitions production during World War II, 1940–50	MP438/4	M
Munitions Supply Board Research Laboratories, Maribyrnong, Victoria		
General correspondence of munitions supply laboratories, defence research and industrial laboratories, defence research laboratories and defence standards laboratories, departments of Munitions, Supply and Development [II] and Supply, 1942–55	MP1118/5	M

Department of Munitions, Central Administration		
Drawings of Commonwealth Government munitions establishments, 1944–45	B6001	M
Department of Supply, Central Office		
Plans and drawings of explosives factory, Salisbury, 1955	B6612	M
State Records of South Australia		
Card index to drawings of various railway activities (including Salisbury munitions factory), 1940–70	D2819	

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Finsbury munitions factory – general, 1949–55	D4523, 7	S
Views of general area and various buildings explosives factory, Salisbury, South Australia – 75 black and white photographs, 1940–46	MP438/4, P/22	M
Salisbury – Number 2 explosives factory, 1941–47	B6591, D2901 parts 1 to 16	M
Munitions Department – Salisbury, South Australia, 1940–45	B5281, 18.4/19 to 18.4/32	M
Munitions Department – Finsbury, South Australia, 1940–45	B5281, 18.5/1 to 18.5/8	M
Building works – fuze, shell, detonator, cordite and general factory layout, 1940–44	D2077, EX172	A
Reports of incidents at Salisbury explosive factory, 1942–45	D1915, SA10875E parts 1 and 2	A

Post-war reconstruction

The role of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction, established in December 1942, was to plan for Australia's transition from a war to peacetime economy. Attention was to be given to the economy as a whole, as well as the individuals being demobilised from the services. The Commonwealth Government was keen to avoid the depression conditions that occurred after World War I. The department was required to work in collaboration with other Commonwealth departments, state governments, and local and semi-governmental authorities in formulating its plans for post-war Australia.

The South Australian branch of the department was operational from December 1944, including an Industrial Development Division and responsibility for the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, and by February 1946 had expanded to include a Re-establishment Division, Secondary Industries Division, War Service Land Settlement Division and Demobilisation Disposal Centre. A Rural Training Division was also added. The department ceased to exist in 1950, with residual functions being inherited by the Repatriation Department or the Department of Labour and National Service.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction/Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia		
Files of industrial committee minutes and correspondence, 1944–57	D2713	S
Ammunition factories and related facilities, 1944–56	D4523	S
Ammunition factories and annexes, 1944–56	D4524	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Metal industry in South Australia – changeover from war to civilian production, 1943	A9816, 1943/1155	C
Employment problems – South Australia, 1945–47	A9816, 1946/65 parts 1 and 2	C
Post-war problem of employment in South Australia, 1944	CP80/1, bundle 16/S734	C

Services for war veterans

Before the creation of the Department of Veterans' Affairs in 1976, services for veterans who served in 20th-century conflicts were the responsibility of the Repatriation Department (1917–74), Department of Repatriation and Compensation (1974–75), and the Repatriation Department again (1975–76). Over time these services have included medical and hospital treatment, and payment of pensions and allowances to eligible veterans and their dependants.

Case files, created for each veteran who sought the services of the department, may include medical, hospital and clinical treatment or pension files. Sometimes these different types of case files are incorporated into one set of papers, but in most cases they are kept separately. The files usually contain information on such matters as the veteran's physical or mental health, disabilities, and domestic and financial affairs. As much of this information may be personally sensitive, veterans' case files are not always available for public access.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO VETERANS' AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Repatriation board records****Deputy Comptroller/Commissioner of Repatriation, Adelaide**

Repatriation State Board minute book, 1919–20	AP286/4	S
Minutes of Repatriation Board with supporting documents, 1920–84	D1770	S
Repatriation local committee files, 1946–	D234	S

Administrative records**Commissioner of Repatriation/Department of Veterans' Affairs, Branch Office, South Australia**

Correspondence book, 1918–20	AP286/1	S
General policy files, 1918–65	D2048	A
Register for personal case files (pensions), 1918–55	D2532	S
Register for personal case files (miscellaneous series) including British and New Zealand ex-servicemen, 1924–67	D2531	S
War and service pension statistics, 1926–64	AP324/2	S
Local medical officers and visiting specialists files, 1940–80	AP1426/1	S
Statistical registers (rainbow books), Korea, Malaya and Far East Strategic Reserve war groups, 1943–59	D2932	S
Confidential correspondence files, 'CON', 1955–	D2756	S
Act of Grace register (form 122), 1956–65	D227	S
Personal case files (Act of Grace), 1956–	D368	S
General policy files, 1965–	D1613	S
Hospital general policy files, 'HG', 1965–95	D1449	S
Entitlement international disease code index cards, 1969–84	D3417	S

Veterans of World War I

The delivery of services to World War I veterans in South Australia was the responsibility of the Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Adelaide – an office within the Repatriation Department formed in 1917. The department had several important roles, including managing pensions for the disabled and those no longer able to support themselves, and for dependants of those who died; establishing employment bureaus, and providing vocational and rehabilitation training for returned service personnel; providing free medical and hospital care for all veterans; and providing accommodation in hostels and homes, and other specialised services for the totally and permanently incapacitated.

Almost 30,000 South Australians served overseas during World War I and more than 5000 died. Many survivors suffered from wounds and illness, and required long-term medical care and welfare benefits on a scale never before encountered.

By 1938 there were 77,000 incapacitated soldiers and 180,000 dependants still on pensions across Australia. War pensions had cost Australia nearly £148 million and another £8.57 million in medical care. In addition, there were 1600 men still in hostels and homes for the permanently incapacitated, and approximately 23,000 outpatients in repatriation hospitals.

World War I veteran case files document the Commonwealth Government's treatment of veterans in the years following the war. They illustrate the types of injury suffered by veterans and may include references to gassing or conditions such as 'shell-shock'.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Adelaide

Ex-servicemen's personal files, 1914–18	AP840/1	S
Service documents (World War I), 1918–19	D2371	S

Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia

Personal case files (World War I), 1956–2012 (c.1920–2012)	D363	S
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Repatriation Department

Personal case files, 1915–	B6691	S
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Old Contemptibles' Association, South Australian Branch

Miscellaneous records relating to the Old Contemptibles' Association, South Australian Branch, 1926–81	D3747	S
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War Service Homes Commission

South Australian general ledger, 1925–34	D2713	M
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Veterans of World War II and later conflicts

The government provided similar services to veterans of World War II. Given that many of these veterans (or their spouses or siblings) are still living, Department of Veterans' Affairs case files are usually only made available to the veteran or members of their immediate family. They are not usually suitable for general public release. For further information about access to case files, see Fact sheet 54 – Veterans' case files, available on the Archives' website.

Repatriation hospitals

In South Australia a repatriation general hospital, with 100 beds to accommodate patients who had served in World War I, was operating at Keswick Barracks by 1919.

In 1940, still in the early stages of World War II, the South Australian Government approved the construction of a new repatriation hospital on the corner of Daws and Goodwood roads, opposite the Springbank military camp. The 105th Australian Military Hospital – also known as Springbank Hospital, but later better known as Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital – began taking patients into its three-ward facility in 1942. Expanded to comprise 12 ward blocks, Daw Park could eventually accommodate up to 700 patients. It was taken over by the Repatriation Department in 1947.

Patients from the hospital at Keswick were transferred to the new hospital in December 1946, and it continued to operate as an outpatient facility until closing in 1968.

Other facilities that came under the administration of Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital were Kapara convalescent home in Glenelg (1947–58) and Birralee repatriation hospital in Belair (1952–76), which specialised in the care of patients with chest diseases.

Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital was integrated into the South Australian public hospital system in 1995.

South Australian repatriated soldiers were also cared for in psychiatric hospitals and receiving homes, such as Parkside, Northfield and Enfield administered by the South Australian Government. There was also a war veterans' home at Myrtle Bank.

Additional records relating to Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital may be identified if searches are conducted using the current or previous names of surrounding suburbs and localities, including Springbank, Bedford Park, Colonel Light Gardens and St Marys. Birralee may also be referred to as a 'sanatorium' or 'repatriation sanatorium' at Belair Hospital. Abbreviations that might be encountered include RALAC (Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre), and RALF (Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory).



Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital, South Australia, 1971.

NAA: B6295, 2887L

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO REPATRIATION HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Medical services records		
Repatriation General Hospital, Daw Park, South Australia		
Hospital general policy files, 'HG' (Hospital), 1965–95	D1449	S
Correspondence files, 'SG' (Springbank), 1964–68	D2250	S
Authority and record cards, 1945–86	D2744	S
General policy files, 'RGH', 1946–65	D4923	S
School of Nursing training records, 1965–93	D4995	S
Building records		
Director of Works, South Australia		
Original drawings, plans and prints of National Estate properties, 1847–1980	D1051	A
Specifications (office copies), 1941–62	AP567/1	A
Original plans, 1926–59	D1420	A
Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia		
General policy files, 1918–65	D2048	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO REPATRIATION HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Myrtlebank Hospital, South Australia, 1935	A458, P368/5	C
Repatriation Hospital Birralee – Belair, 1948–76	A7066, SX64/2	C
RGH Keswick – drawings 1 to 15, 1915–19	D1051, folder 26A	A
ANZAC hostel – Kapara, 1919–21	D2048, G734 parts 1 and 2	A
Repatriation Hospital, Keswick, 1922–48	D2048, G648 parts 1 to 12	A
Proposed new Repatriation Hospital Glenelg, 1925–28	D2048, G779	A
Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory administration, 1929–54	D0248, G761 part 6	A
Birralee Sanatorium official opening, 1944–45	D2048, G1349	A
Visitations – Repatriation General Hospital Keswick, RGH Springbank, Birralee Sanatorium, Northfield Mental Hospital, Enfield Receiving Home, Parkside Mental Hospital, 1946–54	D2048, G1406	A
Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital – black and white photographs plus coloured slides – various views of building exteriors and interiors, 1955–68	D3481, DAW PARK RG HOSPITAL	A

Soldier settlement

The first attempt to resettle returned soldiers on undeveloped land in South Australia occurred after World War I. While the state government was responsible for the administration of the scheme, the Commonwealth contributed funds for the purchase and development of land. The initial schemes coincided with the calamitous environmental and financial events of the 1920s and 1930s, and were generally considered a failure as a large percentage of the already traumatised and often ill-prepared soldier farmers were forced from their properties, crippled by debt and drought conditions. A 1927 federal inquiry into the failure of the schemes did not save these settlers, but may have served to inform the following program and another inquiry, for the settlement of soldiers returning from World War II.

In 1943, the Commonwealth formed the Rural Reconstruction Commission to administer a new scheme that would take into account the soldier's level of rural experience, provide better training and supply more adequate allotments of land. The South Australian Government administered the scheme under the *War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945*, but the Commonwealth took greater control to secure its investment and the success of the scheme across the country.

Records relating to soldier settlement held by the Archives include correspondence and reports.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
World War I		
Repatriation Department/Commission		
Correspondence files relating to Land Settlement and Local Repatriation Boards, 1918–19	A2485	C
Correspondence files, 1919–29	A2487	C
Prime Minister's Department		
Correspondence files, 1923–34	A458	C
World War II		
Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Central Office		
Correspondence files, 'R' (research and reconstruction) series, 1943–52	A606	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Soldier Land Settlement Loan Agreement between the Commonwealth and state governments, 1925–26	A11857, 22	C
Repatriation – original report by Mr Justice Pike, 1929	A458, T394/2 part 2	C
Soldier settlement, South Australia – general, 1945–53	A606, R2/5/1	C

War service homes and war loans

The War Service Homes Commission was established under the *War Service Homes Act 1918* to enable ex-members of the forces who saw active service outside Australia to secure loans for the provision of homes. It was primarily a business undertaking designed for the purpose of assisting eligible people to obtain loans for the erection or acquisition of homes on easy repayment terms.

Prior to the establishment of the South Australian branch of the commission in 1934, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (1919–22) and State Bank of South Australia (1922–34) administered the War Service Homes Scheme. The *War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement Act 1934* resulted in the establishment of the South Australian Branch Office of the War Service Homes Commission.

In 1947 War Service Homes Commission staff joined the Commonwealth Public Service, and became a division of the Department of Works and Housing under the Director of War Service Homes. At the regional level, the War Service Homes Commission, South Australian Branch became the War Service Homes Division, South Australia.

Through the War Service Homes Division, returned servicemen were able to apply for government assistance to finance approved plans and specifications for houses. The houses were usually conventional in style, and were designed by the War Service Homes Division or private architects. War service homes were built in large numbers in Adelaide suburbs such as Plympton, Blair Athol and Glenelg North.

The Commonwealth Loans Organisation was originally formed in 1940 to encourage investment in war loans. A branch office was in existence in South Australia by 1944. In 1949 the National Savings Plan Office was added to the duties of the organisation.

The Commonwealth Loans Organisation played a prominent part in the organisation and administration of the recruiting campaign that was the result of the Commonwealth's involvement in the Korea and Malaya campaigns.

Records held by the Archives that relate to war service homes and war loans include bank ledgers, correspondence, construction files, personal files, photographs and publicity material.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WAR SERVICE HOMES AND WAR LOANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

State Bank of South Australia/War Service Homes Commission, South Australian Branch

State Bank ledgers (closed and current accounts), 1921–34	AP162/1	S
General correspondence files, 1934–68	AP665/1	S

War Service Homes Commission/War Service Homes Division, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1934–71	D107	S
Delegations and documents relating to the purchase of land, 1934–87	A12976	C
Construction and contract sub-files, 1945–	D1217	S
General correspondence files, 1936–66	AP1070/1	S
General and policy files, 1934–73	AP901/1	S
Construction and contract material, 1957–60	AT265/2	S
Applicants' building and contract files, 1961–63	AT350/2	S
Applicants' personal files, 1968	AT945/3	S

Commonwealth Loans Organisation, South Australia

Newspaper cuttings and publicity material, 1944–74	D4029	S
Public relations photographs, 1957	AP1186/2	S
National Savings Group advertising material, 1961	AP1038/2	S
Photographs of war loan fundraising events and state capital works, 1944–65	D4031	A

National Service

Since the end of World War II Australia has had two National Service schemes: the first operated between 1951 and 1959, and the second between 1965 and 1972.

Under the first scheme – introduced in response to the threat of the Cold War in Europe, the communist insurgency in South-East Asia and the Korean War – 18-year-old males were required to register for service training. By the time the scheme was abolished, more than 500,000 had registered and over 227,000 had undertaken training.

The second scheme was targeted at 20-year-old males. Registration for National Service was compulsory and under an amendment to the *Defence Act 1930* conscripts could be made to serve overseas. The call-up was for 24 months' continuous service in the Army (reduced to 18 months in 1971), followed by three years in the Army Reserve. Almost 64,000 men were called up, of whom more than 19,000 served in the Vietnam War.

Administration of the registration and selection of South Australian men for training was undertaken by the South Australian Branch Office of the Department of Labour and National Service.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO NATIONAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Department of Labour and National Service, Regional Administration, South Australia		
General		
Acts and regulations relating to National Service, 1903–71	AP848/1	S
Re-establishment and National Service publications, 1945–70	AP1354/1	S
Instructions for medical examinations (of young men liable for National Service), 1951–68	AP848/2	S
1951–59 scheme		
Consolidated National Service returns, 1951–53	AP47/6	S
Master register (index) cards, 1951–59	AP106/2	S
National Service (numerical) registers, 1951–59	AP106/3	S
National Service manual, 1953–59	AP848/4	S
1965–72 scheme		
National Service forms, letters, and returns, 1964–73	AP848/21	S
National Service registration forms and related correspondence, 1965	AT1285/1	S
Correspondence regarding National Service, 1965–72	AP848/23	S
National Service circulars, 1965–72	AP848/18	S
National Service files, 1965–73	D3946	S
National Service personal files (12th to 30th intake), 1965–76	AT2217/1	S
Index cards National Service, 1966–74	AP1211/1	S
National Service personal files (3rd to 22nd intake), 1966–70	AT1815/2	S
Index cards National Service training, 1967–75	AP1230/1	S
National Service files (11th to 30th intake), 1968–72	AT1935/4	S
National Service files (18th to 30th intake), 1969–72	AT2427/1	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NATIONAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
National Service training – display of posters, 1951–60	D959, IA1958/946	A
School cadets and National Service, 1951	D844, 101C/13/1 and 2	A

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- How the Commonwealth has managed the defence of Australia (web page)
- Land, sea and air forces (web page)
- Boer War to Vietnam (web page)
- Service records (web page)
- Films by and about Australia's defence agencies (web page)
- War crimes, weapons trials, naval disasters (web page)
- Fact sheet 30 – Navy service records
- Fact sheet 54 – Veterans' case files

- Fact sheet 91 – Coastal fortifications in South Australia
- Fact sheet 132 – World War II Army pay files held in Adelaide
- Fact sheet 138 – Navy service records held in Melbourne
- Fact sheet 137 – Navy historical records files
- Fact sheet 160 – Universal military training in Australia, 1911–29
- Fact sheet 161 – Conscription referendums, 1916 and 1917
- Fact sheet 162 – National Service and war, 1939–45
- Fact sheet 163 – National Service, 1951–59
- Fact sheet 164 – National Service, 1965–72
- Fact sheet 177 – World War I and World War II service records
- Fact sheet 178 – Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme administrative records
- Fact sheet 179 – Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme applicants and trainees.

For further information about the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in South Australia, see Chapter 7.

For further records relating to soldier settlement in South Australia, contact State Records of South Australia.

7 Education

At Federation, responsibility for education remained with the states. However since 1901, the need for financial assistance required more involvement from the Commonwealth, particularly in tertiary education.

The Central Office of the Commonwealth Office of Education was created under the *Education Act 1945*. From its inception until 1950, the Education Office was responsible to the Minister for Post-war Reconstruction.

In association with the Universities Commission, which had been set up in 1942 to ensure the continued flow of properly trained graduates, the Education Office administered several schemes relating to student aid and assistance to state departments of education. From about 1950 the office was responsible for Australia's contribution of education assistance to developing nations. These schemes included the Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and Australian South Pacific Technical Assistance Programme.

Responsibility for detailed administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and Migrant Education Scheme was transferred from the South Australian Education Department in 1951.

Records held by the Archives relating to education in South Australia include policy files, correspondence and photographs.



Senior research students Kamali Bhagat Rajbhandary (centre) and S Sambe Gowda (right) discuss their work with fifth-year medical student Sam Abraham, University of Adelaide, 1957. These students studied in Australia under the Colombo Plan.

NAA: A1501, A1108/5

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth Office of Education, Branch Office/Department of Education, State Office, South Australia**

General policy correspondence files, 1946–52	AP51/3	S
Commonwealth Financial Assistance Scheme policy and procedural files, 1946–50	AP3/2	S
Technical Co-operation Scheme (Colombo Plan) – policy and procedure files, 1953–57	AP48/3 AP114/5 AP233/3	S
Photographs of fellows and students under the Colombo Plan and other schemes, 1949–63	AP304/1	S
Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme – correspondence files, 1949–54	AP51/4	S
Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme – policy, liaison and procedural records, 1951–61	AP364/2	S
Migrant Education Scheme files extracted from registry, 1951–63	AP51/2 AP233/4	S
General administration files (handover from state control), 1951–68	AP483/4	S
Correspondence records extracted from registry, 1954–64	AP316/1	S
Correspondence records extracted from registry, 1951–65	AP350/1	S
Correspondence files, 1966–88	D387	S

Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1954–97	D359	S
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Services Canteens Trust Fund, Central Office – South Australian Regional Committee**

South Australian Education Scheme personal files, 1948–86	B3991	M
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Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia

General policy files, 1918–65	D2048	A
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Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1941–54	D358	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Vocational Training Trade Schools, South Australia, 1919–20	A2487, 1920/4356	C
Tarcoola school – various correspondence, 1918–73	B300, 3207 part 2	A
School at Parachilna, 1931–68	B300, 7445	A
School cadets and National Service, 1951	D844, 101C/13/1 and 2	A
Italian consulate file – gifts to Adelaide University and courses in Italian at same, 1938–44	AP501/2, 34	A
Conditions of service – university free places and conditions of PSB examination, 1929	D1915, SA1024	A

Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme

The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was introduced in March 1944 to provide educational and vocational training to those who had served in Australia's armed services during World War II. To be eligible for assistance under the scheme, servicemen and women were required to have had a minimum of six months' service and to have been honourably discharged.

Training was available in one of three categories – professional, vocational or rural – and could be undertaken either full time or part time. Individuals embarking on full-time training had tuition and other fees paid and received a living allowance. The scheme was administered by the Central Reconstruction Training Committee.

The Soldiers' (later Veterans') Children Education Scheme provided financial assistance to families with school-age children.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth Office of Education, Branch Office/Department of Education, State Office, South Australia**

Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme policy and procedure files, 1944–57	AP3/3 AP48/1 AP114/3 AP163/6	S
Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme trainees' files, 1944–55	AP3/4 AP48/2	S
General files extracted from registry (Regional Reconstruction Training Committee), 1951–63	AP233/2	S

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – VETERANS’ AFFAIRS**Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation/Department of Veterans’ Affairs, Branch Office, South Australia**

Soldiers’ Children Education Scheme control cards (15A), 1921–	D1771	S
Soldiers’ Children Education Board annual reports, 1930–63	AP279/2	S
Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme miscellaneous registers, 1946–52	D2933	S
Soldiers’ Children Education Scheme minute books, 1946–63	AP279/1	S
South Australian Regional Reconstruction Training Committee minutes, 1950–61	D349	S
South Australian Regional Reconstruction Training Committee, Korea and Malaya training scheme minutes, 1952–59	D348	S
South Australian Regional Reconstruction Training Committee disabled members and widows training scheme minutes, 1953–59	D347	S
Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme alphabetical list of assisted trainees, 1965	D346	S

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives’ website:

- Fact sheet 178 – Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme administrative records
- Fact sheet 179 – Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme applicants and trainees.

For further records relating to education and government schools in South Australia, contact State Records of South Australia.

8 Federation and government

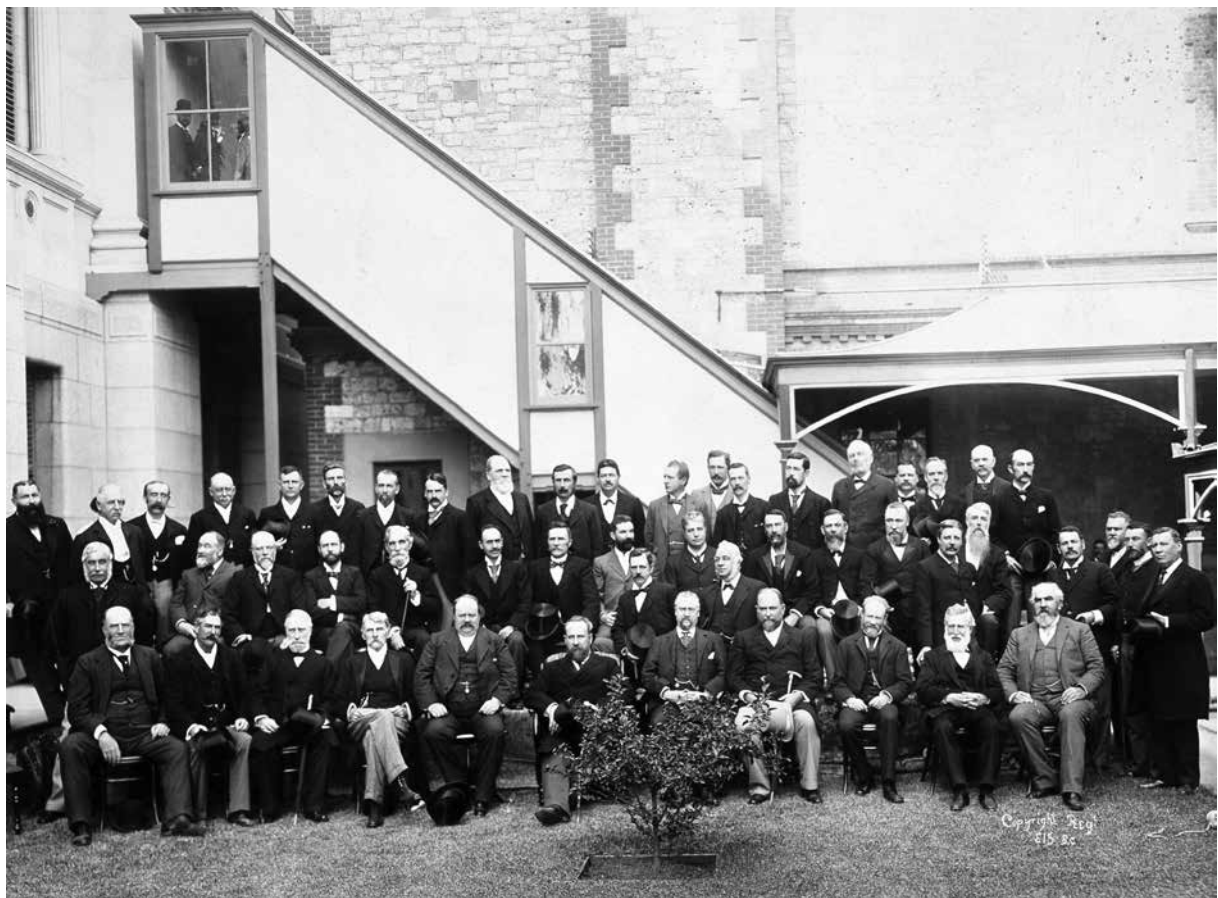
The foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 and the development of a federal government changed the course of history for the colony of South Australia. Some aspects of federation were initially rejected by the colony, but eventually South Australians were among its greatest supporters.

Federation

South Australia was the strongest opponent to federation when the initial proposals were made in the mid-19th century. However by the 1890s, South Australia was at the forefront of the federation movement, catalysed by the desire for inter-colonial free trade, national management of the Murray–Darling river system and a national railway system. South Australian leaders soon became great supporters of the federation movement and provided several key delegates at the 1897 convention held in Adelaide.

In 1901 eight of these South Australian convention delegates held positions in the new federal parliament, including Charles Cameron Kingston, who became part of the first ministry headed by Edmund Barton, and Frederick Holder, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Records held by the Archives relating to Federation and South Australia include minutes of the 1897 federal convention held in Adelaide, and photographs of convention delegates and South Australia's first federal politicians.



Delegates to the Federal Convention, Adelaide, South Australia, 1897.

NAA: B5658, 1

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FEDERATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
1897 Federal Convention		
An act to enable South Australia to take part in the framing, acceptance and enactment of a Federal Constitution for Australasia, 1897	R216, 80	C
Minutes of the proceedings of the Australasian Federal Convention, held in Parliament House, Adelaide, South Australia, 1897	R216, 139	C
South Australian representatives, 1897	R216, 178	C
South Australian Federationists		
Certificate of election of FW Holder as member of convention for framing the Federal Constitution for Australasia, 1897	M23, 6	C
Photograph including Sir John Downer at the Federal Convention in Adelaide, 1897	A1200, L16929	C
Photograph of the Hon Sir Josiah Henry Symon, 1904	AA1984/624, A4	C

Royal Commission on the Finances of South Australia, as Affected by Federation

In 1928–29 there was a royal commission on the finances of South Australia. The commission investigated the effect of Federation on South Australia, to determine whether the state had suffered any financial disadvantage as a result.

Sir Joseph Cook, having recently retired as Australian High Commissioner to Britain, was appointed chairman of the commission. Herbert Robinson Brookes and Albert Edward Barton were the other two commissioners. Public sessions of the commission were held in Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne, and evidence was received from government, trade and industry witnesses.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE FINANCES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Royal Commission on the Finances of South Australia, as Affected by Federation		
Reports of the Royal Commission into South Australia, as Affected by Federation, 1929	M3634	C
Parliamentary Joint Committee of Public Accounts		
Proceedings in relation to finances of South Australia, as affected by Federation, 1931	A12837	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE FINANCES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Commonwealth and state finances – separation of South Australia, 1926	A458, E230/36	C
Finances of South Australia, as affected by Federation – evidence, 1926–31	A12837, 3	C
Royal Commission on Finances of South Australia, 1928–29	A460, E5/36	C

Census and statistics

Although the Commonwealth established the Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906, the South Australian Government Statistician continued to be responsible for the census and statistics function in the state until 1957. That year, the state and Commonwealth statistical services were integrated in South Australia with the creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in each state. In 1974 this became known as the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Initially, the main statistics produced by the Bureau of Census and Statistics related to population, births, deaths, marriages, shipping, foreign trade, banking, insurance, cost of living, and labour and wages.

Between 1911 and 1961, intermittent censuses were carried out. Since 1961, a national Census of Population and Housing has occurred in Australia every five years. Before 2001 personal census forms were destroyed after the statistics were extracted. Since 2001 those completing the census have had the option to select whether their forms be retained and released to the public after 100 years.

Due to the confidential nature of Census of Population and Housing data, most records relating to censuses and statistics held by the Archives concern the administration of the census, for example maps and correspondence files, or statistics about industry and housing.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CENSUS AND STATISTICS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Census area maps, 1911–	A4162	C
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Statistical Department, South Australia

General correspondence files, 1917–60	D4771 AP1204/2	S
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Census register (including dwellings, buildings, cargo, freight), 1932–39	AP1040/3	S
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Register of tabulations of structural and commodity data – factories and works, 1933–58	AP907/2	S
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Factory returns for South Australian statistics of various commodities, 1936–65	AP907/1	S
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Commodity tabulations of materials used and articles produced in factories, 1943–58	AP907/5	S
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Factories and works, 1947–60	AP907/3	S
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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, South Australia

Integrated census papers re collection of data from businesses, 1964–69	AP553/1	S
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Integrated register of location addresses of legal entities, 1973	AT1903/31	S
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO CENSUS AND STATISTICS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian Electoral Office, South Australia

Census files with supporting documentation, 1979–87	D3387	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CENSUS AND STATISTICS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia – metropolitan area census [map], 1921	A4162, SA (ADELAIDE 2)	C
War Census – includes posters, 1915	D596, 1915/5578	A
Fuel and oil consumption statements forwarded annually to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics [by Commonwealth Railways], 1930–67	B300, 6585 part 2	A
Collector of Customs – Adelaide – Census 1947, 1946	D596, 1946/3530	A
Weapons Research Establishment – Commonwealth Census – Woomera, 1961–66	D250, 56/2329 part 1	A
Administrator, NT [II] – Census of Aboriginal people belonging to the Central Reserves of the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia, 1963–72	F1, 1967/2811	D

Electoral matters

During the development of the Commonwealth Constitution in the 1890s, the issue of who should be entitled to vote in federal elections was of concern as colonies had different arrangements. In South Australia men had the right to vote from 1857 and women from 1895 – these arrangements included Aboriginal men and women.

Section 41 of the Constitution stated that anyone who had the right to vote in a state must be allowed a Commonwealth vote. This enabled South Australian men and women to vote in the first federal election.

The Commonwealth *Electoral Act 1902* enfranchised both men and women but Aborigines and other ‘coloured’ people were excluded unless entitled under Section 41 of the Constitution. This was interpreted to mean that those Aborigines who were entitled to vote in 1901 could continue to vote, and it seems that some Aboriginal people in South Australia did vote in federal elections until about the early 1930s. However Aboriginal people’s right to vote was gradually eroded through administrative decisions. Aboriginal people eventually secured the right to vote in federal elections in 1962.

The Electoral Act set out arrangements relating to the electoral system and conduct of elections and referendums, and created a Chief Electoral Officer and Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each state. The South Australian branch of the Commonwealth Electoral Office was created in 1903.

Divisional returning officers, who were responsible to the state Commonwealth Electoral Officer, were appointed for each division in the state. The number of electoral divisions in each state was determined by the number of state members in the House of Representatives.

In 1903 South Australia was divided into seven divisions – Adelaide, Angus, Barker, Boothby, Grey, Hindmarsh and Wakefield. Until 1911 South Australia had a unique operation of representation to the federal parliament. The first election was for seven members of the House of Representatives, returned by one multi-member state-wide electorate (as well as six senators). From 1903 until 1911, eligible electors resident in the Northern Territory were included in South Australian representation as part of the electorate of Grey. By 1973 there were 12 divisions. The Archives holds official rolls for each of these divisions.

The Commonwealth Electoral Office South Australia was replaced by the Australian Electoral Office South Australia in 1973, which in turn became the Australian Electoral Commission South Australia in 1984.

Records held by the Archives that relate to electoral matters in South Australia include correspondence, electoral rolls and election files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ELECTORAL MATTERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Chief Electoral Office**

Correspondence files, 'E' (elections and referenda), 1901–	A406	C, S
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Commonwealth Electoral Office, South Australia

Folders of electoral redistribution papers, 1906–84	D4768	S
Printed electoral rolls, South Australia, 1909–49	AP94/1	S
Printed electoral rolls, South Australia, 1909–95	D236	S
Pamphlet – distribution of South Australia into electoral divisions, 1940–75	AP975/3	S
Commonwealth electoral rolls, South Australia, 1940–75	AP1024/1	S
Election files containing papers of importance, 1950–56	AP359/1	S
Electoral rolls and supplements, 1955–64	AP257/1	S
Correspondence files, 1939–89	D3313 AP102/1	S
Index cards to correspondence files, 1964–86	D3227	S
Microfilm copy of electoral claim cards, 1911–80	D57	S
Microfilm copy of electoral claim cards, 1980–88	D56	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ELECTORAL MATTERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Map of Commonwealth electoral division – South Australia, 1906	A408, 59	C
South Australia – performance of electoral duties by postal officials, 1907–08	A406, E1908/91	C
Recommending polling places at military hospitals and requests from South Australia, 1916	A406, E1916/3219	C
Report of the Royal Commission on Electoral Districts in South Australia, 1927	A406, E1928/73	C

Public service

The Commonwealth Public Service was formed on 1 January 1901 and resulted in the transfer of many officers from state government departments. The *Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902* provided for a Public Service Commissioner and up to six public service inspectors. John Gardiner was South Australia's first Public Service Inspector until he retired in 1916. Inspectors were responsible for the inspection of departments, and assessing the suitability of officers for the tasks required and quality of their services. In 1978 inspectors were redesignated as regional directors of the Public Service Board, which was abolished in 1997.

Records relating to the public service in South Australia held by the Archives include the index to permanent staff lists, policy files and correspondence. All Archives offices hold microform copies of the Commonwealth Permanent Staff (Seniority) lists from 1906 to 1972.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Office of the Public Service Board**

Index to permanent public service staff lists and establishment classifications, 1905–46	A803	C
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Public Service Inspector, South Australia

Classification of the Commonwealth Public Service – signed and annotated by the then Public Service Inspector, John Gardiner, 1904	AP558/18	S
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Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Chapter 12, 9 July 1900 – annotated copy belonging to the then Public Service Inspector, John Gardiner, 1905	AP558/14	S
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Examinations registers, 1909–59	AP558/24	S
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Regulations under the provisions of the <i>Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902</i> , annotated and signed by Public Service Inspector, John Gardiner, 1913–14	AP558/16	S
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Policy files, 1913–87	D1096	S
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Commonwealth Public Service Act – interleaved and annotated, 1922–23	AP558/15	S
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Annotated lists of permanent officers of Commonwealth Public Service, 1937–43	AP558/11	S
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Correspondence files, 'C' (confidential), 1929–84	D3095	S
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Correspondence files, 1938–87	D444	S
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Public service appointment (Provident Fund) files raised by the Public Service Inspector for South Australian appointments, 1958–76	D4610	S
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General correspondence files, annual single number series (relating to the Public Service Inspector, South Australia), 1969–78	D5115	S
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Appointment files, superannuation fund, 1974–87	D619	S
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia**

South Australian Public Service Arbitration Act cases, 1964–65	AP1058/3	S
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Australian Imperial Forces Canteens Funds Trust

Correspondence relating to Commonwealth Public Service Patriotic Fund, South Australia, 1941–53	MP434/23	M
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Commonwealth Public Service Patriotic Fund, South Australia – cash book, ledger, approvals register, 1941–53	MP434/25	M
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Sample files of beneficiaries under Commonwealth Public Service Patriotic Fund, South Australia, 1942–53	MP434/24	M
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Appointment of John Gardiner, Public Service Inspector as Works Officer South Australia, 1902–03	A99, 1903/4533	C
Photograph album of early days in Canberra after transfer from SA Government – of Eileen Gertrude Lenihan OBE, former Private Secretary to prime ministers Joseph Lyons, Robert Gordon Menzies and others, 1906–39	M3130, 8	C
Doenan, Frederick Otto, telegraphist, 1918	A387, 122	C
Annual staff statistics, Public Service Board returns South Australia, 1948–51	MP502/1, S2207/1/5	C
Office accommodation – Public Service Inspector – South Australia, 1903–05	A100, A1905/4426	M
Germans in the public service in South Australia – suspected of being disloyal, 1917–18	MP1049/1, 1918/079	M

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- Australian Constitution and Federation (web page)
- *Federation: the guide to records* (research guide)
- Fact sheet 87 – Family history sources held in Adelaide.

Also see the *Documenting a Democracy* website (foundingdocs.gov.au).

For further information about Aboriginal people's right to vote, see the Australian Electoral Commission website (aec.gov.au).

9 Health

The principal functions of the Commonwealth in terms of health in South Australia have been quarantine and public health. The Commonwealth inherited quarantine responsibilities with the passing of the *Quarantine Act 1908*. All state quarantine officers were appointed to execute quarantine duties on behalf of the Commonwealth. These officers continued to operate out of the state offices in Port Adelaide and the Torrens Island quarantine station. Following amendments to the Act in 1912, 1915 and 1920, quarantine was transferred to the newly created Department of Health in March 1921, when the Director of Quarantine became the Director-General of Health.

The Department of Health was responsible for (but not limited to) the administration of the Quarantine Act; investigation of the causes of disease and death, and establishment and control of laboratories for this purpose; collection of sanitary data and investigation of all factors affecting health in industries; and education of the community in matters of public health. In 1946 the Constitution was formally amended to give the Commonwealth Government greater health powers – it was now able to make laws about pharmaceutical, hospital and sickness benefits, and medical and dental services.

Quarantine

Under the Constitution the Commonwealth was responsible for quarantine but until the Quarantine Act came into effect on 1 July 1909, human and plant quarantine were the responsibility of the state government, and previously the colony. The Quarantine Act provided for the inspection of all vessels from overseas and for the quarantine, isolation and continued surveillance of infected or suspected vessels, persons, goods, animals and plants.

The Quarantine Service (or Federal Quarantine Bureau) was a branch of the Department of Trade and Customs. When the Department of Health was established in 1921, the Quarantine Service was incorporated into its divisional offices.

In 1984 responsibility for plant quarantine passed to the Department of Primary Industry [II], while human quarantine remained with the Department of Health.

Torrens Island Quarantine Station

In South Australia the quarantine station was on Torrens Island, uninhabited and within close proximity to Port Adelaide. A proposal for the establishment of a quarantine station on Torrens Island is recorded as early as 1850. Newspaper reports indicate the station was operating by 1855.

The location of Torrens Island at the mouth of Adelaide's Port River but isolated from the main settlement, made it ideal for a quarantine station. It could be reached only by launch or barge and had to provide its own facilities (including power, water and sewerage) until 1962. That year a bridge was constructed from the mainland to enable a power station to be built.

Torrens Island was run by the South Australian Government throughout the second half of the 19th century, but with the proclamation of Commonwealth quarantine legislation in 1909 control of the island passed to the federal government. At this time the station covered 551 acres and could accommodate up to 224 people.

During World War I the quarantine station was used as an internment camp by the Australian Army. (Additional information on this aspect of Torrens Island is provided in Chapter 17.)

A cemetery is located within the station complex. Records indicate there were 10 burials in the cemetery between 1887 and 1932.

Following the declaration by the World Health Organization of the eradication of smallpox in 1979, Torrens Island closed as a human quarantine station and was refurbished as an animal quarantine station.

Records held by the Archives relating to quarantine in South Australia range from photographs and plans of quarantine stations, to inspection reports and admission registers.

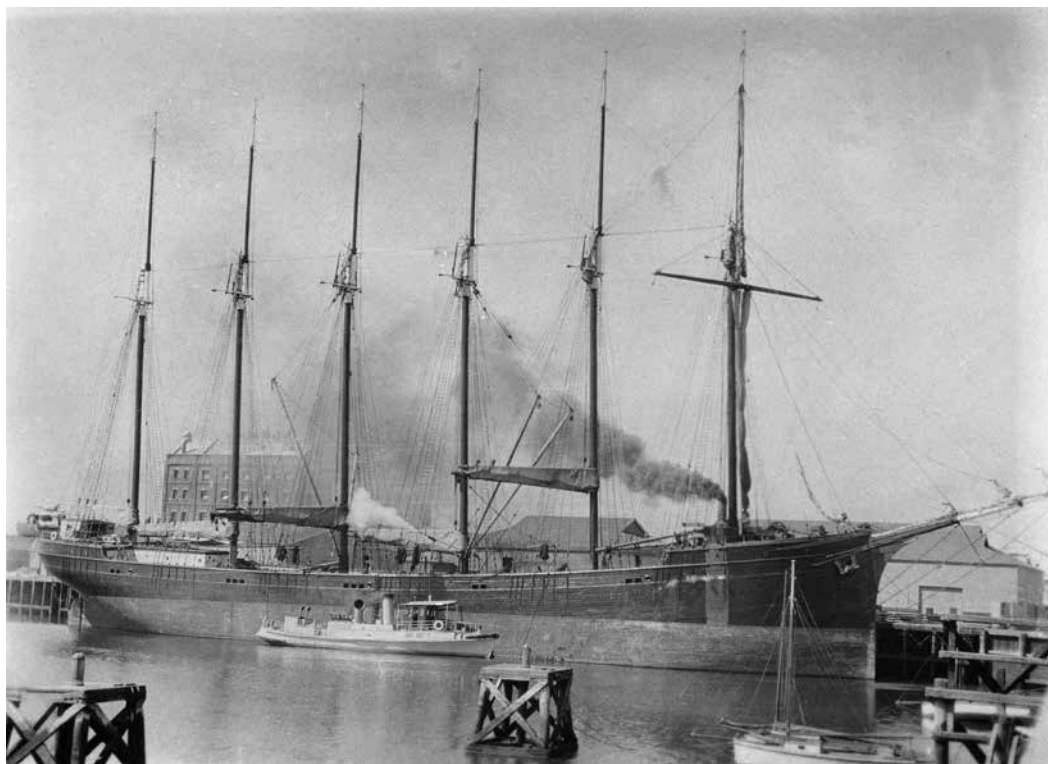
SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Quarantine Station, Torrens Island, South Australia

Visitors book from Torrens Island Quarantine Station, 1892–1957	D3186	A
Register of graves on Torrens Island Quarantine Station, 1918–32	D2303	A
South Australian Quarantine Registers of admission and discharge, 1918–70	D2304 D2305 D3187	A
Correspondence files, 'PA' (Port Adelaide), 1923–39	D2244	A
Torrens Island quarantine station photograph albums, 1924–45	D3185	A
Nurses' report book from Torrens Island Quarantine Station, 1942–65	D3184	A
Quarantine vessel <i>Aedes</i> – logbook, 1963	D5577	A
Unregistered files relating to inspection of ships' crew accommodation, 1943–63	D2243	S

Department of Primary Industry, State Branch, South Australia

Active quarantine files, 1938–52	D2245	S
Quarantine files, 1957–79	D4276	S



Quarantine station launch *Cheopis* alongside SV Oregon Pine quarantined for fumigation, Torrens Island Quarantine Station, South Australia, 1924.

NAA: D3185, 36

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Public Works Branch, South Australia

Original plans relating to Torrens Island quarantine plant, 1916–26	D4807	A
Original drawings, plans and prints of National Estate properties, 1847–1980	D1051	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Quarantine Station Torrens Island – sites and survey, 1911–28	A1928, 878/5	C
Quarantine Station Torrens Island – treatment at station of cases of infectious diseases discovered on immigrant ships, 1912	A1928, 878/4	C
Quarantine station – definition of area (contains a short history of the island), 1955–77	D761, 160/8/2 part 1	S
Torrens Island Quarantine Station photographs, 1960–72	D3481, TORRENS ISLAND	S
Torrens Island Quarantine Station – site plans and services layouts – built 1878 (47 drawings), 1880–1957	D1051, folder 57	A
Register of admission and discharge TSS <i>Boonah</i> hospital ship (at sea 1918–19) Torrens Island Quarantine Station Hospital, 1918–22	D2304, register	A

Public health

At Federation the Commonwealth was responsible for quarantine functions, while other health responsibilities remained with the states. However by 1921 the Commonwealth Department of Health was established to assist in better coordination of health functions between state and federal governments. The department was responsible for quarantine, administration of Commonwealth health subsidies, establishment and control of research laboratories, and public health education. The South Australian division of the department was set up the same year and continued until it was abolished in 1987, when the Department of Community Services and Health was created.

Records held by the Archives relating to public health in South Australia include correspondence, research and case files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Department of Health, Divisional Office/(from 1974) Regional Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1952–91	D761	S, A
Pharmaceutical Benefits Committee records, 1965–91	D5242	S
Project files – standard monitoring records, 1965–	D588	S

Department of Community Services and Health, State Office, South Australia

Project files – community care records, 1985–94	D4607	S
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Director of Social Services, South Australia

Rehabilitation case files, 1945–94	D922	S
Project files – subsidies, 1950–97	D1547	S
Correspondence files, 1976–83	D852	S, A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Influenza – South Australia, 1918–22	A457, 501/20	C
Myrtlebank Hospital, South Australia, 1935	A458, P368/5	C
Collotype engraving from original photograph, Adelaide Hospital, North Terrace, plus copyright form, 1906	D4477, 713	A
Medical examination of immigrants, 1913	D596, 1913/3714	A
Photograph of Trans-Australian Railway dispensary hospital car, 1915–35	B3104, volume 4	A
Flying Doctor Service – Trans and Central Australian Railways, 1948–86	B300, 8786 part 1	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheet, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 228 – Torrens Island Quarantine Station, South Australia.

For records about repatriation and veterans' affairs in South Australia, see Chapter 6.

For further records relating to quarantine and health in South Australia, contact State Records of South Australia.

10 Immigration and naturalisation

Prior to Federation the colony of South Australia administered its own immigration programs. In 1901 the Commonwealth became responsible for immigration and received some records from the colony. Until World War II, immigration matters in South Australia were administered by the Collector of Customs, Adelaide. Most records during this period relate solely to non-British migrants. Between 1941 and 1945, the Security Service, South Australia became responsible for Aliens Control under wartime security regulations.

The Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch was created in 1945. The branch dealt with general and assisted migration, passports, citizenship, registration of aliens (non-citizens) and naturalisation.

Migration records are among the most significant holdings in the Archives' collection. The records include alien registration files, migration applications, immigration case files, migrant selection documents, migrant accommodation records, naturalisation (citizenship) records, passenger records, passport records, policy files, and visas and entry/exit documents.

Immigration Restriction Act 1901

One of the first Acts to be passed by the Commonwealth Government was the *Immigration Restriction Act 1901*, which was primarily concerned with the regulation and restriction of non-British immigration. It made provision for the dictation test, which was introduced in 1901 and consisted of a 50-word passage of dictation in any European language. The test was given to people who were ineligible to apply for permanent residence in Australia. Certificates of exemption from the dictation test were issued to non-European, non-naturalised people who had lived in Australia for more than five years and wanted to leave temporarily. The certificates show the traveller's name, nationality, age, birth place, physical description (a photograph was usually included), and travel details.

Records relating to the Immigration Restriction Act and South Australia held by the Archives include registers, correspondence and immigration returns.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO DICTATION TESTS AND CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Collector of Customs, Adelaide/Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

South Australian re-entry permits for non-Europeans, 1899–1902	A8362	C
Certificates of exemption from the dictation test butt books, 1902–59	D5036	S
Immigration Restriction Act exemption certificate register, 1902–57	D2860	S
Immigration Act instructions, 1914	D3193	S
State notices ex South Australia, 1901–	D4516	S
Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Correspondence files, 'SB' (Shipping Branch), 1939–51	D1976	A
Register of Chinese immigration, 1882–1903	AP214/20	A
Register – <i>Immigration Restriction Act 1901</i> and correspondence, 1901–13	AP214/9	A
Monthly immigration returns, 1919–46	D1986	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DICTATION TESTS AND CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Correspondence – Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of South Australia on alien immigration restrictions, 1897–1901	A8, 1902/49 part 1	C
Wreck of SS <i>Clan Ranald</i> – dictation test, 1909	D596, 1909/687	A
Immigration Act – application for document of identity – Moaz Khan – Afghan camel driver, 1913–47	D1976, SB1947/149	A
Sym Choon family – certificate of exemption from dictation test, 1921–56	D400, SA1956/9039	A
Immigration returns, August 1923	D1986, AUGUST 1923	A
Immigration Act 1901–24 – European aliens, 1924	D596, 1924/10859	A
Eugenie Jeanne Sorlet – example of dictation test and response, 1930	D596, 1930/933	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO DEPORTATION AND RESTRICTED PERSONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Collector of Customs, Adelaide/Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch**

Returns of convicted persons liable to deportation, 1936	AP214/17	S
Index to restricted persons arrivals, 1943–58	D1979	S
Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Immigration reports (classified), 1966–67	D402	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DEPORTATION AND RESTRICTED PERSONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Arrest of seven prohibited immigrants in South Australia for Department of Immigration – possibility of Italian policeman implicated in illegal entry, 1956–57	A1533, 1956/3454	C
<i>Immigration Restriction Act 1901</i> regarding admission of lunatics, 1903	D596, 1903/3522	A
Deported aliens, 1914–46	D1918, S149	A
Deportation Orders – prohibited immigrants convicted under Section 7, Immigration Act 1901–12, 1919	D596, 1919/7155	A
Chinese members of crews of overseas vessels – convicted and sentenced for being in unlawful possession of opium – arrangements for deportation, 1937	D596, 1937/7618	A
Lists of names and completed questionnaires of Filipino residents in South Australia, 1942–43	D1919, SS1073	A

Immigration policy, schemes and agreements

The Commonwealth and various state governments developed a range of policies and schemes to encourage migration to Australia. In the years immediately before World War I, comparatively high immigration levels were witnessed, with the active involvement of governments and voluntary organisations including South Australia's assistance scheme of 1911.

The state-run soldier settlement schemes after World War I provided more migrants to South Australia, as both Australian and British soldiers were encouraged to settle on the land. Child migration schemes, such as the Barwell Boys and Big Brother schemes, were also devised to supply agricultural labour.

From the 1920s there were new immigration agreements between the Commonwealth and state governments, and between Britain and Australia. The Commonwealth Government took control of assisted migration schemes.

The post-World War II period saw the highest influx of assisted migrants to South Australia, arriving from Britain and countries all over Europe on various inter-governmental schemes and assistance programs.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION SCHEMES AND AGREEMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Migration agreement between South Australia and the Commonwealth dated 5 January 1926, 1926	CP4/6, 8	C
Migration agreement – South Australia – approved schemes – return of expenditure and progress reports, 1926–37	A461, C349/2/5 parts 1 and 2	C
Agreement – migration – South Australia, 1928	CP211/2, 2/57	C
Immigration – South Australia – government schemes submitted for approval. Road construction, afforestation, 1926–33	A461, D349/2/5	C
Immigration (£34 million) agreement – South Australia – approved schemes – advances, 1930–37	A461, B349/2/5	C
British migration – personal nominations South Australia under the Assisted Passage Scheme, 1965–67	A446, 1965/46122	C

Sponsorship and assisted passages

Following World War II, the government took advantage of the instability in Europe to encourage refugees and displaced persons to migrate to Australia. Using the catchcry 'populate or perish', the Commonwealth Government launched an immigration program in 1947 with the aim of increasing the population by 1 per cent each year through migration from the United Kingdom and Europe.

Applicants were attracted by offers of assisted passage and accommodation for sponsored migrants. Between 1947 and 1983, nearly 3 million people – including 260,000 refugees and displaced persons – migrated to Australia. More than one-third were from the United Kingdom.

Families and individuals already settled in Australia could sponsor prospective immigrants if they were able to purchase the fare and guarantee accommodation and employment.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SPONSORSHIP AND ASSISTED PASSAGES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Collector of Customs, Adelaide

Correspondence files, 1871–62	D596	A
' <i>Atto-di-chiamata</i> ' (Italian sponsorship) nominations and landing permits, 1925–40	D1987	A

Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Correspondence files, 1946–49	D401	S
Application forms, medical examination documents and related papers of British and non-British migrants (including ex-service), 1947–54	D1989	A
Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SPONSORSHIP AND ASSISTED PASSAGES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Vladcoff Nicholay – application for admission of relatives, 1946–53	D401, 47/3/265	S
Gilbert Gustav Alfred – application for admission of relative or friend to Australia – Blohn Alice, 1948–49	D401, SA1948/3/276	S
Sirdar Singh – application for admission of wife, 1936–38	D596, 1936/162	A
Anthony Neville and Jean Adams – arrived Adelaide per <i>Ormonde</i> 2 March 1948, 1947–48	D1989, ORMONDE 2/3/1948 ADAMS A	A
TSS <i>Arcadia</i> – ex United Kingdom 26 October 1954 – advice of nominee sailing, 1954	D400, SA1954/6492	A
Bring out a Briton campaign – <i>Oronsay</i> ex United Kingdom 7/6/1957 (with photographs), 1957	D400, SA1957/6267	A

Refugee arrivals

During the most ambitious phase of the government's migration program, Australia negotiated agreements with other governments and international organisations to help achieve high immigration targets. One of these was an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to settle at least 12,000 displaced people a year from camps in Europe.

In later years, Hungarian and Czech refugees came to South Australia following unrest in 1956 and 1968, respectively. Chileans also came following the overthrow of the Allende government in 1973, Indochinese refugees arrived after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, and Polish refugees after martial law was declared in their country in December 1981.

Displaced Persons program

In 1947 Australia included in its migration program displaced persons who had been brought from eastern and central Europe during World War II to work in German industry, or had fled their homes in the face of occupation. Between 1947 and 1953 Australia received more than 170,000 such migrants under the Displaced Persons program.

Displaced persons who arrived in South Australia were often sent to immigration holding camps for the first weeks, such as Woodside, Pennington/Finsbury, Hendon, Smithfield, Mallala, Gawler and Salisbury (see 'Migrant accommodation').

Records held by the Archives relating to displaced persons include alien registration documents and cards, migrant selection documents, correspondence and nominal rolls.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch**

Alien registration documents, 1937–65	D4878	S, A
Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
Statements by alien passengers on entry to Australia, 1923–48	D4880	A
Alien registration cards, 1946–76	D4881	A
Ships nominal rolls (foreign), 1947–50	D2002	A
Woodside immigration holding camp nominal index cards, 1947–62	D343	A

**Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration,
South Australia**

Correspondence files, 1945–54

D1917

A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Displaced persons travel arrangements and initial placements, 1949–52	AP775/1, M3670	S
Immigration Act regarding admission of refugees into Australia, 1939	D596, 1939/1111	A
Displaced Persons Scheme Instructions, 1947–53	D1917, D47/47 parts 1 to 4	A
Displaced persons – survey to determine number of vacancies, 1949	D1917, D22/49	A
Employment of displaced persons – widows with children, 1950	D1917, D15/50	A
Displaced persons employed Salisbury area (includes 18 photographs of particular displaced persons), 1949–50	D1918, S1493/5/3	A
List of displaced persons from Commonwealth Migration Office Adelaide, 1948–49	D1976, SB1949/129 part 1 and 2	A
Indochinese refugee arrivals, 1975–82	D399, SA1982/16021	A

Child migration

In the 19th and 20th centuries, children were brought to Australia under various migration schemes, with the intention of offering them better opportunities. Key government motivations for child migration were also to maintain racial unity by providing ‘good white stock’ to populate Australia, and to supply the demand for cheap labour, especially in rural areas. There were many instances of exploitation and cruelty, with children and parents suffering from dislocation and disruption, sometimes for the rest of their lives.

Child migration schemes were supported by the Commonwealth Government but administered by various churches and charitable bodies. Records held by the Archives are limited to cases and situations where the Commonwealth Government was involved. In South Australia, records relating to child migrants include files of the Department of Immigration and Collector of Customs, Adelaide.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CHILD MIGRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Immigration encouragement – correspondence with states – South Australia – settlement of 6000 boys, 1920–25	A461, Q349/1/5	C
Immigration encouragement – government schemes – South Australia – settlement of 6000 boys, 1922–24	A461, P349/1/5	C
Boy Farm Apprenticeship Scheme, South Australia, 1927–28	A458, V154/11	C
Children to be evacuated from Great Britain, 1940–46	D156, 1945/2013	A
Child migration – child and youth organisations – Saint Vincent de Paul’s Orphanage, 1946–48	D400, SA1955/8736	A
Mary Johnstone – application for child migration – arrived Adelaide per <i>Ormonde</i> 19 January 1949, 1947–49	D1989, 19/1/1949 ORMONDE JOHNSTONE M	A
Child migration – visit by United Kingdom fact finding mission 1956, 1955–57	D400, SA1955/8761	A

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY. Ref. No. 19/118/186 L.E.M.2
(Revised 1959)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Application for an assisted passage to Australia under the United Kingdom and Australian Government Agreement.

This form should be completed and forwarded to your nearest Australian Migration Office (see following addresses). All questions must be answered in ink. Strokes are not acceptable.

HEAD OFFICE:
The Chief Migration Officer,
Australia House,
Strand,
London, W.C.2

Australian Migration Officer, Century Insurance Building, 11 St. Peter's Square, Manchester, 2

Australian Migration Officer, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2

Australian Migration Officer, 47 Castle Street, Belfast

Australian Migration Officer, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Street, Birmingham, 5

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION,
EDINBURGH
- 1 JUN 1961 9 35 AM

Name in full (in block capitals) JAMES RUTHVEN HARVEY SWAN
(Christian Names) (Surname)

Full Postal Address (in block capitals) 22 ABERCORN ST
GLASGOW CH Telephone No. _____

Nearest Railway Station to your home BUCHANAN ST GLASGOW

Date of Birth 5/4/29 **Place of Birth** GLASGOW
(State the Town, County and Country)

Are you a British Subject? YES If not, state nationality _____
(If naturalised British subject, please attach documentary evidence.)

State whether Married, Single, Widow or Widower MARRIED
(For the purposes of this scheme, you will be regarded as "married" if you have a wife or husband living. If you are separated from your wife/husband or there has been a divorce please state this and furnish supporting documents.)

Height 5 ft. 7 1/2 in. **Weight** 10 st. 4 lb.

Particulars of wife and children: Approved Assisted Passage T. Buchanan Assistant

Relationship	Name (Including maiden name if married)	Sex	Date of Birth	Place of Birth (State the Town, County and Country)	State whether travelling with you
WIFE	DOROTHY DIXON	F	26/3/34	HAMILTON LANARKSHIRE	YES
SON	JOHN ARCHIBALD	M	15/3/52	GLASGOW	YES
SON	JAMES DIXON	M	28/4/56	GLASGOW	YES
SON	ALAN RUTHVEN	M	2/11/60	GLASGOW	YES
DAUGHTER	DOROTHY DIXON	F	30/4/53	GLASGOW	YES
DAUGHTER	LINDA DIXON	F	23/7/54	GLASGOW	YES

* All persons 21 years of age and over (except applicant's wife) should apply separately.

Name and address of next of kin residing in the United Kingdom after you have sailed MR H SWAN
24 MYRTLE ST GLASGOW CH Relationship FATHER

FOR OFFICE USE

INDEX	1st Enq.	Main	Shipped
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Recommendation
A. Greene
Immigration Officer (61)

Comments by Officers.
Excellent family group
Conditions APP explained
meds not arranged
Suitable for home

(Please turn over)

The Swan family's application for assisted passage to Australia, 1961. Son James Dixon Swan is better known as Jimmy Barnes.

NAA: A1877, 7/12/61 Strathnaver Swan J R H

Immigration applications, case files and migrant selection documents

Migrant selection documents are completed by or for people applying to migrate to Australia under one of the many assisted passage schemes that came into place after World War II, including those for resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

The Department of Immigration was responsible for approving the entry of individuals and recording their arrival. Prospective immigrants applied for assisted passage and completed medical examination forms. They lodged their applications with the Chief Migration Officer in the capital city of their country of residence. Documents for migrants destined for South Australia were then forwarded to the Adelaide office of the Department of Immigration.

The Commonwealth Government's role in sponsoring or assisting migrants prior to World War II was limited to providing funding to state-run schemes. The Archives holds migrant selection documents from 1945.

Migrant selection documents vary in the amount of detail they provide. Generally they contain a range of personal details such as name, address, place and date of birth, gender, marital status and nationality. Other details may include physical description, occupation, education, proposed employment and names of other family members, as well as health checks and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO IMMIGRATION CASE FILES AND MIGRANT SELECTION DOCUMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Correspondence files, 'SB' (Shipping Branch), 1939–51	D1976	S, A

Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Correspondence files, 1946–49	D401	S
Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
Correspondence files, 1966–	D399	S, A
Overseas students files, 1968–82	D1899	S
Application forms, medical examination documents and related papers of British and non-British migrants (including ex-service), 1947–54	D1989	A
Forms 47A (medical examination), landing and re-entry permits for British and non-British migrants, 1951–59	D4879	A
Personal documents – British migrants (including ex-service), 1952–55	AP67/1	A
Ships nominal rolls and personal documents of assisted British migrants, 1955–58	AP120/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1957–62	AP306/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1958–59	AP175/1	A
Personal documents – British migrants, 1963–65	AP366/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1965–66	AP381/1	A
Personal documents – British migrants (received from overseas), 1965	AP320/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1966–67	AP457/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1967–68	AP504/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, correspondence files re British citizens' assisted passages to Australia, 1967–69	AP576/1	A

Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1968–69	AP529/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, correspondence files re British citizens' assisted passages to Australia, 1969	AP551/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, correspondence files re British citizens' assisted passages to Australia, 1969–70	AP591/1 AP598/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1970–71	AP671/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, correspondence files re British citizens' assisted passages to Australia, 1970	AP629/1 AP645/1	A
Personal documents – British assisted migrants, 1971	AP688/1 AP718/1 AP702/1	A
British selection documents, 1971–77	AP786/1 AP727/1 AP754/1 AP838/1 AP873/1 AP1121/3	A
Selection documents, 1977–78	D3079	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MIGRANT SELECTION DOCUMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Migrant selection documents – James Swan and family (including son Jimmy Barnes), 1961	A1877, 7/12/61 STRATHNAVER SWAN J R H	C
Migrant selection documents – John Gillard and family (including daughter Julia), 1965–66	A1877, 07/02/1966 FAIRSKY GILLARD J O	C

Passenger records and ships' nominal rolls

Passenger records document the movement of people into and out of Australia. Before 1948, the captain or master of all passenger ships and aircraft was required to provide Customs authorities with a list of passengers arriving in or leaving from a port. From 1948, cards filled in by the passengers were introduced. From the 1960s cards increasingly replaced lists, especially for those arriving by air.

The Archives holds passenger arrival records for all Australian ports from 1924 onwards.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO INWARD PASSENGER RECORDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Ships' passenger lists inwards Adelaide, 1941–64	D5077	A
Inwards passenger cards (surface vessels), 1948–50	AP475/1	A
Aircraft passenger manifests (incomplete), inwards and outwards, 1951–72	AP1174/2	A
Ships' manifests – inwards, 1965–66	D5078	A
Shipping passenger manifest – inwards and outwards, 1967–76	AP1174/3	A
RAAF <i>Edinburgh</i> passenger manifests, 1955–60	AP310/2	S
Aircraft passenger cards, 1954–60	AP172/2	C

Collector of Customs, Adelaide

Monthly immigration returns, 1919–46	D1986	A
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Passenger manifests, 1964–69	AP846/1 to 5	A
Interstate passenger lists – disembarking at Port Adelaide, 1969–73	AP852/3	A
Inward passenger lists – disembarked at Port Adelaide, 1969–73	AP852/2	A
Passenger permission to land index book, 1927–30	D1983	S
Ships' passenger lists, inwards, Adelaide, 1957–64	A7274	C
Sub-collector of Customs, Port Lincoln, South Australia		
Ships' passenger lists, inwards, Port Lincoln, 1960–64	A7276	C
Sub-collector of Customs, Port Pirie, South Australia		
Register of passenger lists (inwards); seamen engaged, discharged, deserted or died at Port Pirie, 1925–49	D458	A
Ships' passenger lists, inwards, Port Pirie, 1959–65	A7278	C
Sub-collector of Customs, Whyalla, South Australia		
Ships' passenger lists, inwards, Whyalla, 1962–65	A7279	C
Whyalla inwards passenger manifests (ships), 1969	AP1263/1	A
Sub-collector of Customs, Wallaroo, South Australia		
Ships' passenger lists, inwards, Wallaroo, 1957–65	A7281	C

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO OUTWARD PASSENGER RECORDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Collector of Customs, Adelaide/Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Ships' passenger lists, outwards, Adelaide, 1959–64	A7273	C
Ships' passengers lists, outwards, Adelaide, 1941–64	AP473/1	A
Shipping passenger manifest, inwards and outwards, 1967–76	AP1174/3	A
Outward passenger manifests – embarked at Port Adelaide, 1970–73	AP852/1	A

Sub-collector of Customs, Port Lincoln, South Australia

Ships' passenger lists, outwards, Port Lincoln, 1961–65	A7275	C
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Sub-collector of Customs, Port Pirie, South Australia

Ships' passenger lists, outwards, Port Pirie, 1960–65	A7277	C
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Sub-collector of Customs, Wallaroo, South Australia

Ships' passenger lists, outwards, Wallaroo, 1959–65	A7280	C
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Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Ships' manifests, outwards, Adelaide, 1965–66	AP473/2	S
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A nominal roll is a list of all the passengers on board when a ship sailed from its port of departure. They are usually associated with migrant selection documents. Nominal rolls listing immigrants to South Australia may include passenger details such as name, date of birth, religion and occupation. They may also show the first address nominated by the passenger, including references to hostels.

SELECTED SERIES CONTAINING NOMINAL ROLLS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 'SB' (Shipping Branch), 1939–51	D1976	S, A
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Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
Correspondence files, 1966–	D399	S, A
Ships nominal rolls (foreign), 1947–50	D2002	A
Ships nominal rolls and personal documents of assisted British migrants, 1955–58	AP120/1	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NOMINAL ROLLS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SS <i>Stewart</i> nominal roll – arrived Adelaide 20 July 1949	D400, SA1949/4010	A
<i>Wooster Victory</i> sailing from Naples on 10 September 1949 – arrived Adelaide 5 October 1949	D2002, WOOSTER VICTORY 5/10/1949	A

Passports, visas and other permits

Prior to World War I, passports were irregularly used for travel between countries. They were issued concurrently by the states and Commonwealth until 1915, when the Commonwealth took sole responsibility for the issuing of passports and regulations under the *War Precautions Act 1914*, which prohibited entry or exit from Australia without a passport. These requirements were made law when the *Passport Act 1920* was passed. Requirements for visas were introduced shortly after to give the government power to permit or deny each individual act of a person crossing the country's external border.

Records held by the Archives relating to passports and visas in South Australia include indexes, registers and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PASSPORTS, VISAS AND OTHER PERMITS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Immigration, Central Office**

Applications for permit to enter Australia, 1924–56	A997	C
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Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia

Immigration/passport index cards, 1919–25	D2246	S
Index books to passports missing, obtained by false declaration, 1920–35	D1984	S
Index to passports lost or stolen, 1920–40	D1982	S
Passports lost or stolen book, 1920–40	D1981	S
Travel facilities (passports/permits) index, 1925–47	D2249	S
Passport index cards, 1926–47	D2247	S
Weekly return of passports visaed and renewed, 1927–28	D1985	S
Special authorities for passengers to land index book, 1949–57	D1980	S

Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Landing permit book butts, 1951–52	AP381/3	S
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Name index cards for passports issued, 1955–87	D2384	S
Registers of type 'D' permits and temporary entry permits, 1962–65	AP530/6	S
Department of Foreign Affairs, State Office, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1971–75	D417	S
Passport files, miscellaneous, 1973	D432	S
Passport collection book, 1975–86	D3515	S
Register of travel documents (issue of passports), 1976–85	D423	S
<i>Titre de voyage</i> (travel document) files, 'P', 1983–85	D1622	S

Immigration and employment

The Commonwealth Government has been responsible for various immigration and employment schemes across Australia. Major employment opportunities directed by the Commonwealth that have attracted migrants to South Australia include munitions factories, farm labour for the Drive for Rural Migrants scheme and the Commonwealth Railways.

Migrants who arrived as part of post-war bilateral agreements with Australia and their home country were bound to a two-year employment contract with the Commonwealth Government. This enabled vacant positions in underemployed industries to be filled.

Records held by the Archives relating to immigration and employment in South Australia include correspondence, publicity material and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'M', 1949–63	AP775/1	S
Rural vacancies for migrants, 1952–55	AP31/1	A
Migration section – a sample assortment of leaflets, booklets and Commonwealth Employment Office posters used in migration work, 1945–76	AP1191/3	A
Correspondence files, 1945–54	D1917	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Immigration, Central Office

Immigration photographic archive, 1946–	A12111	C
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Development Branch, South Australia – returns of migrants, 1930	A458, D154/28	C
Drive for rural migrants, 1952–56	AP775/1, M16820	S
Dutch and Italian migrants – instructions for employment, 1952–53	D1917, D1/52	A
Contract work for migrants, 1952–53	D1917, D20/52	A
Rural vacancies for directable migrants – share farming, 1952–54	D1917, D4/52	A
Dutch migrants – establishment of small businesses, 1960	D400, SA1960/7069	A

Migrant accommodation

For the first weeks or months of settlement in South Australia, many migrants went to reception and training centres run by both the Commonwealth and state governments. The Department of Immigration was responsible for the centres run by the Commonwealth, and kept records on administration and residents.

Commonwealth-administered hostels included Finsbury/Pennington, Gawler, Gepps Cross, Glenelg (North), Mallala, Mannum, Mount Barker, Rosewater, Salisbury, Seaton (Park), Smithfield, Whyalla, Wingfield and Woodside. State-administered hostels included Elder Park, Hendon, Semaphore and Woodville.

The Pennington migrant hostel was one of the largest reception centres in Australia, able to accommodate up to 1600 people. Many of the English migrants who were employed at the Weapons Research Establishment Salisbury or ammunition factories at Smithfield and Salisbury were accommodated at the Smithfield hostel.

The hostels provided a wide range of services to help migrants settle in Australia, from child-minding centres and English language classes, to youth recreation activities, welfare and assistance in obtaining permanent accommodation.

Administration of the hostels was undertaken by Commonwealth Hostels Limited, an Australia-wide and Commonwealth-owned company incorporated in Victoria. Commonwealth Hostels Limited in South Australia was formed in 1951 and absorbed the functions of the Migrant Workers Accommodation Division, Western Region of the Department of Labour and National Service. The company's functions in South Australia included the provision and maintenance of, and catering for, hostels and similar accommodation for newly arrived migrants.

In 1974 Commonwealth Hostels Limited became known as Commonwealth Accommodation and Catering Services Limited to reflect its expanded functions. The agency closed in 1988 when it was sold by the Commonwealth Government to private enterprise.

Records held by the Archives relating to migrant accommodation include arrival and departure registers, residents' index cards, building plans, photographs and correspondence files.



The dining room at Pennington Migrant Hostel, Adelaide, 1973.

NAA: A12111, 2/1973/22A/135

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch**

Woodside immigration holding camp nominal index cards, 1947–62	D343	A
Guarantee of accommodation – migrant holding centres, 1949–52	AP381/4	S

Commonwealth Hostels Limited, State Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1952–55	D2975	S
Wages staff leave record cards, 1952–85	D2429	S
Folder containing wages staff leave record cards (Works and Maintenance depots), 1952–65	D2817	S
Correspondence files, 1962–80	D2973	S
Equipment (assets) disposal file, 1966–70	D2976	S
Welfare reports – Hon Cyril Chambers, 1967–72	D3188	S
Migrant flats files, 1970–76	D3189	S
General subject folders, 1968–85	D3224	S
Correspondence files, 1976–85	D3225	S
Correspondence files, 1977–83	D3262	S
Miscellaneous pamphlets issued to intending residents of Pennington Migrant Hostel, 1983–84	D2463	S
Photographs, 1960–72	D2977	A
Hostel plans and drawings, 1941–61	D2998	A
Hostel resident cards, 1954–87	D3766	A

Rosewater/Gepps Cross/Gawler/Smithfield/Glenelg North/Pennington Hostels, South Australia

Boarders' personal files, 1950–85	D2420	S
Arrival and departure registers, Finsbury (Pennington) Hostel, 1950–85	D2416	A
General subject files, Pennington Migrant Hostel, 1966–85	D2980	S
Arrival and departure registers, Glenelg North Migrant Hostel, 1950–72	D2419	A
Arrival and departure registers, Gepps Cross Migrant Hostel, 1950–53	D2417	A
Arrival and departure registers, Smithfield Migrant Hostel, 1949–71	D2418	A
Arrival and departure registers, Gawler Migrant Hostel, 1950–56	D2421	A
Arrival and departure registers, Rosewater Migrant Hostel, 1950–53	D2422	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Immigration, Central Office**

Immigration photographic archive, 1946–	A12111	C
Correspondence files, 1951–55	A445	C

Director of Works, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1932–97	D156	C, S, A
Photographs of buildings, installations, sites, 1946–97	D3481	S, A
Original plans (negatives), 1914–59	D1423	
Job files, 1932–97	D618	A
Specifications (office copies), 1941–62	AP567/1	A
Chief Property Officer, South Australia		
General correspondence files, 1915–77	D4441	A
Correspondence files, 1952–77	D4404	A
Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1941–54	D358	A
Correspondence files, 1954–97	D359	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Conditions in migrant hostels in South Australia, 1951–52	A462, 693/7	C
Photograph album – pre-school play centre, immigration centre, Woodside, South Australia, 1952–57	AA1969/441, 18/6	C
Finsbury Hostel – buildings and land – records some of the setting up of this hostel – also known as Pennington Hostel, 1949–52	D2980, 502/3/1	S
Woodside immigration camp nominal index card – Anna Sek, 1950–51	D343, SEK A	A
Gepps Cross migrant hostel, 1950	D1051, MIGRANT HOSTEL GEPPS CROSS DRAWING	A
Arrival and departure register – Finsbury Hostel – 25 June 1959 – 12 October 1959	D2416, volume 1	A

Naturalisation

The Archives holds naturalisation records created by South Australia prior to 1904. From 1904, naturalisation became a function of the Commonwealth Government.

At Federation in 1901, 'British subject' was the sole civic status noted in the Australian Constitution. The Australasian Federal Convention of 1897–98 was unable to agree on a definition of the term 'citizen' and wanted to preserve British nationality in Australia. An administrative concept of citizenship arose from the need to distinguish between British subjects who were permanent residents and those who were visitors. This was necessary for the Commonwealth to exercise its powers over immigration and deportation. Motivated by the nationalism of Arthur Calwell, Minister for Immigration from 1945 to 1949, this administrative concept was formalised in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948*. In 1958 the Act was amended so that naturalisation could only be revoked if obtained by fraud. This prevented a naturalised person being stripped of citizenship and deported.

Throughout the 1960s Australian citizens were still required to declare their nationality as British. The term 'Australian nationality' had no official recognition or meaning until the Act was amended in 1969 and renamed the Citizenship Act. This followed a growing sense of Australian nationalism and the declining importance of the British Empire for Australians. In 1973 the Act was renamed the Australian Citizenship Act. It was not until 1984 that Australian citizens ceased to be British subjects.

Records held by the Archives relating to naturalisation in South Australia include indexes, certificates, journals, application files and investigation case files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO NATURALISATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Australian Archives, Central Office

Nominal index for pre-1904 South Australian naturalisations, 1848–1903	A7419	C
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General Registry Office (Province of South Australia)

Cancelled certificates of naturalisation, South Australia, 1883–87	A805	C
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Memorials of naturalisation, with unenrolled or uncollected certificates, 1848–58	A821	A
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Naturalised aliens journals, 1848–88	A730	A
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Books of enrolled certificates of naturalisation, issued 1848–1858, enrolled, 1850–89	A729	A
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'Index to Aliens', name index book to certificates of naturalisation, issued 1848–1858, enrolled 1850–1888; list of aliens registered, 1850–76	A731	A
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Oaths of Allegiance, 1856–90	A735	A
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Journal and index, naturalised aliens, 1858–65	A732	A
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Miscellaneous papers and correspondence relating to aliens, 1858–65	A824	A
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Memorials and certificates of naturalisation (unenrolled or uncollected), for South Australia, 1858–64	A822	A
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Enrolled certificates of naturalisation and memorials, 1859–66	A823	A
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Quarterly returns for South Australia, of aliens who have made application to be naturalised, 1860–64	A6549	A
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Uncollected certificates of naturalisation, 1883–87	A826	A
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Volumes of enrolled letters of naturalisation, 1865–1903	A733	A
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Journal and index, naturalised aliens, 1865–66	A734	A
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Memorials of naturalisation, unregistered, 1865	A825	A
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Memorials of naturalisation, 1865–1903	A711	A
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Department of External Affairs, Melbourne

Volumes of duplicate certificates of naturalisation, 1904–17	A40	C
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Department of Home and Territories, Central Office

Duplicate certificates of naturalisation, 1917–21	A227 A228	C
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Duplicate certificates of naturalisation, 1918–21	A229	C
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Duplicate certificates of naturalisation, 1921–37	A240 A241 A242	C
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Duplicate certificates of naturalisation, 1921–36	A243 A244	C
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Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

General correspondence files, 1966	AP649/1	S
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Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
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Correspondence files, 1966–	D399	S, A
Citizenship applications (notice of desire), 1974–75	D3178 AP933/1 AP990/4	S
Citizenship files, 'AD', 1985–91	D3820	S
Investigation Branch, South Australia/Commonwealth Investigation Service, South Australia		
Investigation case files, 1917–69	D1915	A

Note: Many of these series are also available on microfilm in various Archives offices.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NATURALISATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Memorial of naturalisation – South Australia's first rabbi, Abraham Tobias Boas, 1901	A711, 4122	A
Memorial of naturalisation – trade unionist and factory inspector, Christiane Susanne Augustine (Augusta) Zadow, 1895	A711, 2989	A
Application for naturalisation – Oskars Lukstins, 1951–58	D400, SA1957/1020	A

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- Migration and citizenship (web page)
- Records of ship and aircraft passengers (web page)
- Naturalisation (web page)
- Migrant accommodation (web page)
- Migrant selection (web page)
- Alien registration (web page)
- *Good British Stock: child and youth migration to Australia* (research guide)
- Fact sheet 68 – Naturalisation records held in Canberra
- Fact sheet 123 – Records of British migrants held in Canberra
- Fact sheet 124 – Child migration to Australia
- Fact sheet 187 – Citizenship in Australia
- Fact sheet 220 – Passenger arrivals index
- Fact sheet 223 – Migrant selection documents held in Adelaide.

For further records relating to South Australian Government migrant employment schemes and child migration programs, contact State Records of South Australia.

For more information about passenger lists and colonial assisted passages to South Australia before 1941, also contact State Records of South Australia.

For further assistance regarding child migration, see the *Find and Connect South Australia* website (findandconnect.gov.au/sa).

11 Industrial relations and employment

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* established the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the purpose of settling industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state, and prescribing a minimum rate of wages. The Commonwealth's later involvement in employment was instigated by pressures on labour resources catalysed by Australia's participation in World War II. This brought about the establishment of the Department of Labour and National Service in 1940.

Employment

A number of agencies were created by the Commonwealth to respond to employment issues. These agencies were responsible for general functions related to employment; more specific functions concerning particular political or social circumstances, such as inquiries into industrial relations; or the coordination of wartime demands on labour.

The functions of the Department of Labour and National Service included general labour policy, labour priorities, investigation of labour supply and demand, effective placement of labour, training of labour for technical units of the armed forces and munitions production, industrial relations and welfare, research into labour questions, and coordination of Commonwealth plans for post-war reconstruction.

The operation of Commonwealth migrant hostels was added in 1948, and in 1951 the department was given responsibility for the administration of the National Service Act. Functions undertaken by 1970 included National Service and vocational guidance, employment and industrial services (including applied psychology, hostels and migrant inquiries), employment placement, industrial relations, and productivity planning and research. Once conscription was abolished in 1972, the department was renamed the Department of Labour.

Records held by the Archives relating to employment in South Australia include policy and procedure files, employment statistics, correspondence and case files.



Some of the workers who built the biggest ship ever constructed in the country, Whyalla shipyard, South Australia, 1958. The ship was a 19,000-ton ore carrier for Broken Hill Pty. Ltd.

NAA: A12111, 1/1958/16/268

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 1941–54	D358	A
Correspondence files, 1945–54	D1917	A
Finsbury ammunition factory accident records, 1941–50	D2712	S
Award inspection files, 1970–	D626	S
Administrative files, 1946–67	AP1071/2 AP170/1 AP210/1 AP260/1 AP262/1 AP316/1 AP738/1 AP775/8 AP1341/1 AP1355/1 AP147/1 AP775/3	S
Policy and procedure files, 1951–74	AP1035/1 AP116/1	S
Correspondence files, 1954–97	D359	S
Local trades training register, 1940–45	AP1479/1	S
Correspondence files relating to monthly employment statistics, 1948–52	AP1071/3	S
Correspondence files, 'M', 1949–63	AP775/1	S
Correspondence files, 'G', 1951–55	AP775/2	S
Correspondence relating to British and alien subjects not registered for training, 1951–59	AP106/1	S
Confidential files, 1963–72	AP790/1	S
Industrial Relations Bureau, South Australia		
Legislation special case files, 1979–82	D1318	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Employment Service, mobilisation of seasonal labour for rural industries, 1946–50	D1917, D57/46	A
Shortage of female workers, 1946–52	D1917, D23/46	A
Employment division, 1946–53	D358, 23/1/1	A
Factories registered in South Australia, 1947	D1917, D52/1947	A
International Labour Organization – preparation of National Employment Service handbooks, 1949	D1917, D11/49	A

Industrial relations

The Commonwealth became involved in industrial relations soon after Federation. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act saw the formation of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Principal Industrial Registry and Industrial Registrars in the states provided administrative support in the settlement of industrial disputes. In 1956 the functions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were transferred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, superseding the court process with the settlement of disputes through conciliation or arbitration. This commission was abolished in 1989 and replaced by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission.

Records held by the Archives relating to industrial relations in South Australia include documents about disputes, summaries and transcripts of court proceedings, and case files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Principal Industrial Registry, Head Office, Melbourne

Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration disputes case files, 1906–56	B207	M
Conciliation and Arbitration Commission disputes case files, 1957–	B206	M

Principal Industrial Registry, South Australia

Notifications and subsequent documents concerning industrial disputes, 1942–48	AP14/1	S
Applications to vary awards and subsequent documents, 1947–51	AP14/2	S
Application to boards of reference and subsequent documents, 1929–54	AP14/3	S
Summaries of proceedings before court or conciliation commissioners, 1949–54	AP14/4	S
Boards of reference, 1948	AP33/1	S
Transcripts of proceedings, 1946–50	AP33/2	S
Applications for board of reference and subsequent documents, 1944–65	AP610/1	S
Notification concerning industrial disputes and application to vary awards and subsequent documents, 1963–66	AP610/2	S
Documents concerning disputes before the Commonwealth Industrial Court, 1964–66	AP610/3	S
Apprenticeship indentures, 1950–66	AP610/4 AP759/4 D4035	S

Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1942–60	AP147/1	S
Award inspection files, 1970–87	D626	S
Transcripts of proceedings before the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 1972–73	AP1009/6	S
Industrial relations branch – transcripts and decisions of state and federal commissions and industrial courts, 1974–75	AP1058/5	S

Industrial Relations Bureau, South Australia

Legislation special case files, 1979–82	D1318	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Trades Hall Council Adelaide, 1944–54	A6122, 205/ REFERENCE COPY/	C
Finding of dispute – Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union V Electricity Trust of South Australia, 1979	B206, C1979/3338	M
Industrial Workers of the World representatives in South Australia – convicted persons and deportees, Unlawful Association Act, 1919–20	D1921, 1919/65	A
Shipping dispute Port Adelaide 1932, reports of Royal Commission, newspaper cuttings, 1930–47	D596, 1947/2432	A
Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer – notification of industrial dispute, shell annexe Islington workshop, 1942	D1743, 1942/4689	A
Contacts with employers – arbitration inspectors, 1948–53	D1917, D25/48	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 232 – Industrial relations records held in Melbourne
- Fact sheet 244 – Industrial development in Australia after World War II.

For information about records relating to defence and education in South Australia, see chapters 6 and 7.

For further records relating to migrants and employment in South Australia, see Chapter 10.

12 Law

The Attorney-General's Department was one of the original Commonwealth departments created in 1901. The early duties of the department included drafting bills, litigation work and providing constitutional opinions.

Following the commencement of the Commonwealth, the High Court was established in Melbourne and its Registrar was placed under the Attorney-General's jurisdiction. In 1903, the Crown Solicitor's Office was established in Melbourne to undertake the Commonwealth's litigation work. Another branch of the Attorney-General's Department came into being in 1928 with the commencement of federal jurisdiction of Bankruptcy.

Legal services

The Attorney-General's Department provides legal advice to all Commonwealth Government departments and authorities. It has been responsible to attorneys-general for legislation under their administration, and deals with law and justice; human rights; civil liberties; legal services; bills of exchange and promissory notes; censorship; marriage; family law; recognition of laws, public Acts and records, and judicial proceedings of the states; execution of the civil and criminal process and the judgements of the courts of the states; censorship; legal aid; and copyright.

The main functions of the South Australian office of the Attorney-General's Department was to provide personnel and finance services to all branches of the department in South Australia, such as the Commonwealth Reporting Service, Deputy Crown Solicitor, Industrial Registrar, Registrar in Bankruptcy and Legal Services Bureau.

In 1903 the Commonwealth established the Crown Solicitor's Office in Melbourne to provide legal services to Commonwealth departments and authorities. This legal work was of a similar nature to that performed by solicitors engaged in private practice on behalf of their clients.

When proceedings were held in a state other than Victoria, private firms of solicitors were engaged as agents. In South Australia it would appear that the agent was initially William Culcross of Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide. This was then transferred to the firm of Fisher and Powers in 1908. This firm ceased to act as an agent in 1942, when a branch of the Crown Solicitor's Office opened in Adelaide.

In 1948 the Crown Solicitor's Office became a division of the central unit of the Attorney-General's Department and was a separate organisation in name only. However the Crown Solicitor's Division continued to control the Deputy Crown Solicitor's Offices and to establish further state offices.

The Crown Solicitor was responsible for the conduct in federal, state and territory courts of civil litigation in which the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth authority was a party or an intervener. These functions included prosecutions for offences against Commonwealth laws; appeals in revenue cases; employees' compensation cases; drafting of contracts and agreements, including agreements between the Commonwealth and states; and conveyancing and property work, including drafting transfers and mortgages, leases, licences and tenancy agreements.

In 1984, the Attorney-General's Department was reorganised and the business of the Deputy Crown Solicitor was then conducted under the name of the Director of Legal Services (Australian Government Solicitor).

Records held by the Archives relating to legal services in South Australia include correspondence and administrative files, and film classification certificates.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO COMMONWEALTH LEGAL SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Attorney-General's Department, Adelaide Office, South Australia**

Administrative files, 1966–92	D1638	C, S
Certificates of cine film registration, 1981–84	D2330	S

Deputy Crown Solicitor, South Australia

Correspondence records relating to legal matters in which the Commonwealth Government is concerned, 1908–42	AP314/1	A
Property files relating to legal matters in which Commonwealth Government is concerned, 1943–62	AP784/1	S
Property files relating to legal matters in which Australian Government is concerned, 1965–75	AP981/3	S
Correspondence files relating to Commonwealth prosecutions or civil debt recovery, 1980–	D4346	S
Correspondence files pertaining to legal matters in which the Commonwealth Government was involved, 1979–84	D489	S
Correspondence files re common law matters in which the Commonwealth was involved, 1964–79	D740	S
Correspondence files relating to legal matters in which the Commonwealth Government was involved (civil), 1964–79	D741	S
Correspondence files pertaining to legal matters in which the Commonwealth Government was involved (property), 1964–79	D742	S
Correspondence files pertaining to legal matters in which the Commonwealth Government was involved (railways), 1964–79	D743	S
Correspondence files, 'AP' (property), 1942–64	D848	S
Correspondence files, 'AC' (civil), 1942–64	D849	S
Correspondence files, 'SEC' (secret), 1949–55	D2757	S
Correspondence files, 1967–77	AT3010/1	C
Correspondence files relating to Commonwealth prosecutions or civil debt recovery, 1980–96	D4346	S

Australian Government Solicitor, South Australia

Correspondence files re common law matters involving the Commonwealth, 1984–87	D2073	S
Film classification approval certificates (ACT Ordinance), 1984–92	D2331	S
Administrative files (policy and procedures), 1985–87	D3623	S

Courts

In 1901 the High Court of Australia was established to settle disputes arising out of the Constitution and its interpretation. Over time, other courts and tribunals have been created, such as the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1904, Court of Bankruptcy in 1928, Family Court in 1976, and Federal Court in 1977. The latter two courts maintain offices in Adelaide.

The Federal Court deals with most civil disputes governed by federal law (with the exception of family law matters). The court assumed the responsibilities of the former Australian Industrial Court and Court of Bankruptcy. It also deals with appeals involving administrative law.

The Family Court has jurisdiction to deal with issues involving family law matters, including divorce, adoption and guardianship. For South Australian Family Court records, applications must be made with the registry of the court as the records are not in the Archives' custody.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO COURTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

High Court of Australia, Office of the Registry, Adelaide, South Australia

Full court and court case records and cause case records, 1905–73	A10076	C
Full court and single justice case records, 1974–80	A12919	C
Cause case records, 1905–30	A10077	C
Writs of <i>fiery facias</i> ('cause to be done') executions, 1919	A10223	C
Letter book of outward correspondence, 1903–28	A10786	C

Court Reporting Branch, Adelaide, South Australia

Daily record sheets, 1951–79	D1039	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO COURTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Honourable the Attorney-General for South Australia on the relation of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide and the Corporation of the City of Adelaide V the Municipal Tramways, 1931–32	A10076, 1931/3	C
Holden's Motor Body Builders Limited versus Pascoe and Company Limited, 1931	A10076, 1931/11	C
A Raptis and Son V the State of South Australia – contains map exhibits including admiralty charts and copies of historical records on the establishment of South Australia, 1976	A12919, 16/1976 part 2	C



The High Court of Australia, Melbourne. From its inception in 1903, the High Court has settled disputes regarding the interpretation of the Constitution. The Archives holds various records relating to High Court functions in South Australia.

NAA: A6180, 12/10/76/10

Bankruptcy

Commonwealth powers in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency derive from Section 51 of the Constitution, but in practice date from 1928 when the *Bankruptcy Act 1924* came into operation. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the states. A Federal Court of Bankruptcy was established in 1928 and functioned until 1977 when the responsibility was absorbed into the Federal Court.

Within each bankruptcy district, a Registrar in Bankruptcy and an Official Receiver in Bankruptcy was appointed. South Australia became a Bankruptcy District in 1928.

The duties of the Registrar in Bankruptcy included hearing debtors' petitions and giving sequestration orders; arranging public sittings and questioning debtors; approving unopposed compositions or schemes of arrangements; ordering the examination of any person able to furnish information about a bankrupt's property, trade dealings and affairs; administering a bankrupt's affairs including payments out of their pay, profits or other income; and authorising the Official Receiver to commence and prosecute any action.

The functions of the Official Receiver included the administering of bankruptcies, including the statutory requirements under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*. The Official Receiver is also responsible for the role of trustee of the estates of bankrupts and deceased persons.

The duties of the Official Receiver were to investigate the conduct, property and transactions of bankrupts under the direction of the court.

Records held by the Archives relating to bankruptcy in South Australia include estate files, trustee files, registers and administration files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Bankruptcy Branch, South Australia – Registrar in Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy estate files/sequestration order files, 1928	D1169	P
Creditors' petition files, 1928	D1283	P
Register of persons declared bankrupt, 1928–91	D5331	P
South Australian bankruptcy estate files, 1928–	D1012	P
Trustee files, 1928	D4882	P
Trustee files, 1931–42	AP360/2	P
Administration files, 1931–	D5260	P
Part X proceedings files, 1963–66	D1115	P
Register of objections to discharge of bankrupts, 1969–90	D5382	P
Registers of bankruptcy notices issued, 1976–96	D5332	P
Registers of matters, 1977–96	D5406	P

Bankruptcy Branch, South Australia – Official Receiver in Bankruptcy

O/Rs administration books and files, 1901–52	AP41/1	P
List of bankrupts, 1928–74	AT1881/11	P
Register of assets books and sheets, 1928–85	D4026	P

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 22 – Commonwealth of Australia gazettes
- Fact sheet 120 – Bankruptcy records held in Sydney
- Fact sheet 221 – High Court of Australia.

For further information regarding bankruptcy records prior to 1928, contact State Records of South Australia.

13 Patents, copyright and trademarks

At Federation in 1901, under the new Constitution the power to make laws about copyright, patents of inventions and designs, and trademarks passed from colonial administration to the Commonwealth Government.

The registration of patents came under the control of the Commonwealth Government with the passing of the *Patents Act 1903*. Under this Act, state patents continued in force until their normal expiry or transfer to the Commonwealth register.

The trademarks function passed to the Commonwealth under the *Trade Marks Act 1905*. A Trade Marks Office was established and the Commissioner of Patents was appointed Registrar of Trade Marks.

Copyright was regulated by state governments until 1 January 1907 when the *Copyright Act 1905* came into effect. This Act left the existing laws of the states but transferred the administration of them to the Commonwealth, and created a Copyright Office and a Registrar of Copyrights.

The last of these functions to pass to the Commonwealth Government was designs. The *Designs Act 1906* came into operation on 1 January 1907. Under this Act a Designs Office was established and the Commissioner of Patents was appointed Registrar of Designs.

South Australian colonial and state patent, copyright and trademark records were passed to the new Commonwealth Patent Office and are now held by the Archives. These records may include the original exhibit, although some of the early applications were split from the exhibit, some of which are now held at the State Library of South Australia.

Records relating to patents, copyright and trademarks in South Australia include registers, indexes, volumes of certificates, application files including written specifications and drawings, and correspondence.

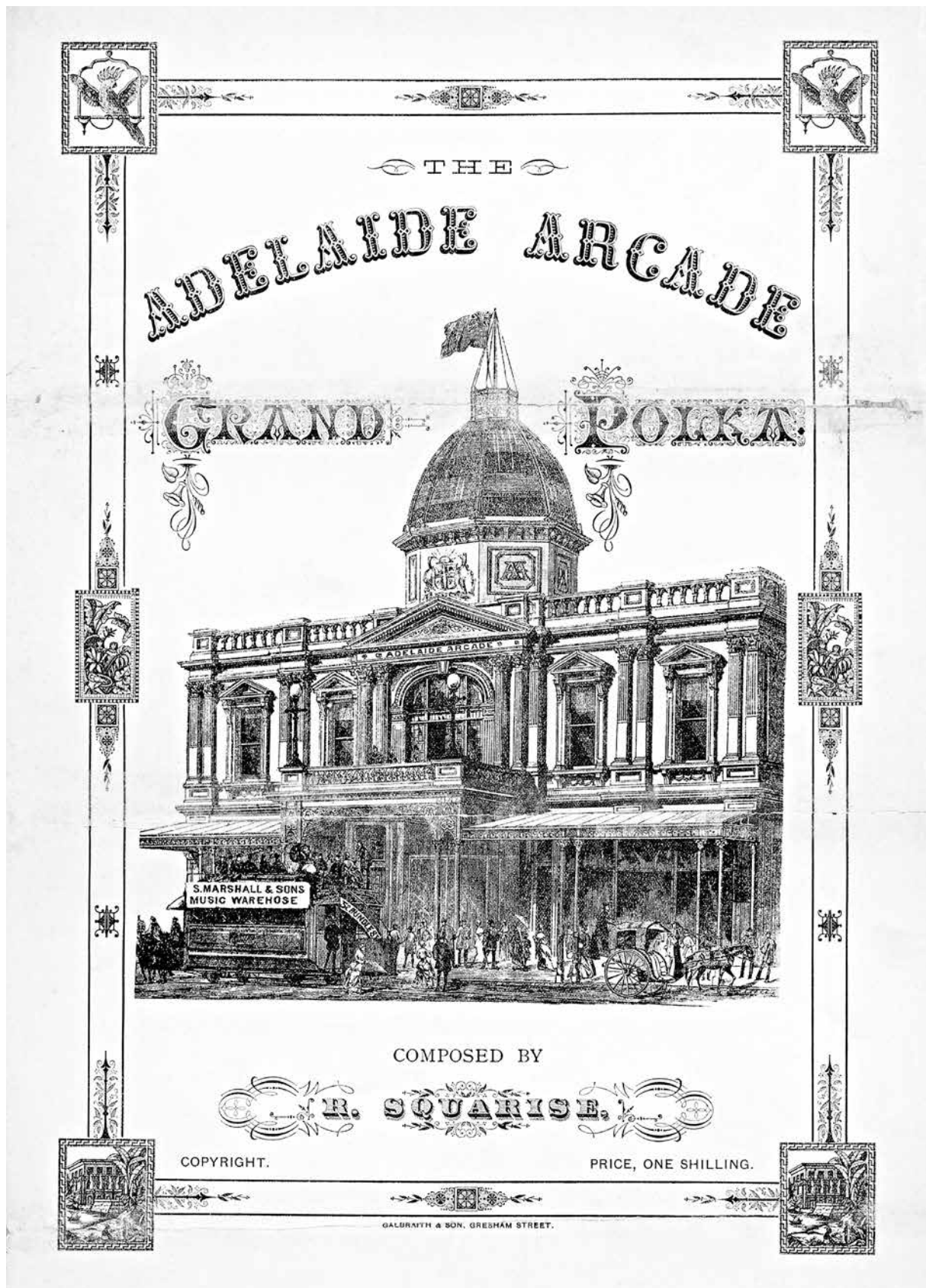
SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO COLONIAL PATENTS, COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

General Registry Office

Written specifications and drawings for registration of South Australian patents, 1857–77	A13195	C
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Patents Office, South Australia

Applications for registration of South Australian trademarks, 1867–1906	A11833	C
Classification and proprietors' index to South Australian trademarks, 1867–1906	A1155	C
Registers of South Australian trademarks, 1867–1906	A1153	C
Volumes of provisional and absolute certificates of South Australian trademarks, 1867–92	A1154	C
Register of applications for South Australian patents, 1877–1904	A1152	C
Register of South Australian colonial patents, 1877–99	A1148	C
Registers of South Australian deeds of letters patent granted, 1877–1903	A1149	C
Written specifications and drawings for registration of South Australian trademarks, second system, 1878–1904	A13128	C
Index to applications for patents, 1886–96	A1147	C



R Squarise sheet music, 'The Adelaide Arcade grand polka', submitted as part of a copyright registration application, 1885.

NAA: AP476/4, B206

Classification index to South Australian trademarks, 1893–1906	A1156	C
Register of applications for South Australian trademarks, 1893–99	A1157	C
Patents, Copyright and Trade Marks Offices, South Australia		
Correspondence relating to trademarks, 1881–1902	AP476/2	A
Register of trademarks, 1867–1906	AP494/4	A
Trademarks 'Class' index (classes 1 to 50), 1867–1906	AP494/6	A
Applications for absolute certificates, 1869–81	AP476/10	A
Miscellaneous papers, 1873–87	AP476/13	A
Correspondence concerning provisional registrations of improvements to existing patents, 1875–78	AP476/8	A
Administrative correspondence (miscellaneous), 1876–1906	AP476/12	A
List of trademarks filed and registered in the office of the registrar of trademarks South Australia, 1876–82	AP494/7	A
Correspondence requesting official forms and details necessary for application for letters patent in the Province of South Australia, 1877–78	AP476/9	A
Register of patents, 1877–1904	AP494/1	A
Applications for registration of copyright of literary, dramatic and musical productions, pictures, 1878–1906	AP476/4	A
Caveats to patent applications, 1878–94	AP476/6	A
Correspondence files relating to copyright, trademarks and patents, 1878–1908	AP476/7	A
Correspondence files relating to patents, 1878–1905	AP476/3	A
Outwards letter books, 1878–97	D4377	A
Petitions for South Australian colonial patents with specifications, 1878–1904	AP476/1	A
Register of copyright designs, 1878–1906	AP494/8	A
Register of copyright of literary, dramatic and musical productions, lectures, 1878–1906	AP494/9	A
Register of proprietors – letters patent, 1878–1913	AP494/3	A
Applications for registration of copyright of paintings, drawings, works of sculpture, engravings and photographs, 1880–1908	D4477	A
Register of copyright in paintings, drawings, works of sculpture, engravings and photographs, 1880–1908	AP494/10	A
Patents index to name and subject, 1886–96	AP494/2	A
Additional representation of trademark to accompany application for registration, 1893–1906	AP476/5	A
Trademarks application book, 1893–99	AP494/5	A
Index to patents applications, 1897	AP1032/1	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PATENTS, COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA AFTER FEDERATION**General Registry Office**

South Australian registration of firms documents, 1919–32	A13244	C
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Patents Office, South Australia

Printed copyright indexes, 1907–15	A1960	C, A
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Annual printed copyright indexes, 1908–69	A1965	C, A
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Name and subject matter index of applications for registration of artistic copyright, 1916–36	A1963	C, A
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Name index of applications for registration of literacy, musical and dramatic copyright, 1916–36	A1961	C, A
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Titles and name index of performing right and international copyright applications, 1916–36	A1964	C, A
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Titles and subjects index for literacy, musical and dramatic copyright, 1916–36	A1962	C, A
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Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Sub-office, South Australia

Binders of classified representations of trademarks, 1906–2002	D5549	S
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Bound volumes of classified representations of trademarks (classifications 1–50), 1906–58	D5005	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PATENTS, COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Acts of Parliament with rules and regulations relating to Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Public Library, South Australia, 1859–92	AA1968/198, 578	C
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Specification for registration of patent by Franz Kindermann – improvements in the driving mechanism of bicycles, 1896	A13128, 4439	C
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Application for trademark – Glen Ewin Jams in respect of jams, jellies, sauces and condiments by George McEwin and Sons, 1885	A11833, 522	C
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Map of Adelaide and surrounding districts, plus copyright form, 1899	D4477, 421	A
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Cuttings from <i>South Australian Advertiser</i> – transfer of Copyrights and Designs Acts from all states to the Commonwealth, 1907	AP476/7, 4/1907	A
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Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- *A Nation's Imagination: Australian copyright records, 1854–1968* (research guide)
- Fact sheet 265 – Patent records held in Canberra.

For further records relating to intellectual property, contact IP Australia (ipaustalia.gov.au).

14 Primary industries and natural resources

Agriculture, mining and fisheries constitute the major primary industries in South Australia. In addition, the state's wine, seafood, forestry and food industries have been significant in terms of their employment and economic contribution. Commonwealth Government participation in these industries included schemes such as soldier settlement after both world wars, and the placement of 'directable' migrants in rural industry in the post-war era.

Agriculture

Early European settlers in South Australia engaged in agricultural and pastoral activities, with wheat, vines, horticulture, cattle and sheep the basis for early production. By Federation, South Australia's agricultural areas had greatly expanded due to drainage of parts of the Lower South East region, invention of the stump-jump plough and introduction of irrigated horticulture along the River Murray.

Over time, the Commonwealth Government created agencies to deal with single purpose issues such as flax, wheat and wool production. For example, the Australian Wheat Board was established in 1939. The board acquired and marketed each season's wheat crop and returned the net proceeds to wheat-growers. In 1948 the responsibility for flax production passed from the Department of Supply to the Department of Primary Industry.

The Commonwealth created the Department of Commerce and Agriculture in 1942. This department was responsible for a range of primary industry matters including agricultural economics, assisting primary producers, and collecting and disseminating commercial intelligence and general information. It also liaised with state agricultural departments about agricultural production, general trade and investigation of overseas trade.

In 1956 the Department of Commerce and Agriculture was superseded by the first Department of Primary Industry, which was responsible for administering legislation on the export of meat and eggs, tobacco charges, and the dairying, wheat and wool industries. Divisions responsible for marketing, fisheries and agricultural economics, production and inspection were established within the new department. It also became responsible for a number of related matters such as the *War Service Land Settlement Agreements Act 1945*, a function it inherited from the Department of the Interior.

The State Branch, South Australia of the Department of Primary Industry dealt with agricultural, pastoral, fisheries and forestry issues. The department implemented and administered a variety of government programs for primary products such as meat and dairy products, field and horticultural crops, fisheries and wool. It was abolished in 1987 when it merged with the Department of Resources and Energy to become the Department of Primary Industries and Energy.

Records held by the Archives relating to agriculture in South Australia are principally the correspondence series of these agencies, files and some publications.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Commerce and Agriculture/Department of Primary Industry, State Branch, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 'F' (Flax), 1941–58	D2085	S
Personal history files, 1943–62	D473	S
Dairy farming in Australia publications, 1949–64	D1457	S
Correspondence files, 1947–56	D4898	S
Correspondence files, 1956–77	D919	S
Correspondence files, 'K' (some 'V'), 1977–	D920	S

Australian Taxation Office, Branch Office, South Australia

Wool tax contributory charge subject files, 'WTM', 1952–64	D3998	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Agricultural and pastoral statistics – policy file – South Australia, 1945–59	A1871, 1946/57	C
Rural Reconstruction Commission exhibit – South Australia, 1941	A6184, EXHIBIT 61	C
Photograph of mustering sheep, Partacoona, Flinders Ranges, 1965	A1200, L52224	C
Frost damage to wheat and barley – South Australia, 1970–71	A463, 1971/612	C
J Martin and Co. – Martins Home and Farm, a monthly journal for Australian farmers, 1885	AP476/4, B203	A
Government statist – statistical returns – yearly return also agricultural, dairying and pastoral statistics, 1942–49	D2077, EX195	A



A wheat stack, South Australia, 1890.

NAA: A13774, 17

Mining

One of the first minerals to be mined in large quantities in Australia was copper, discovered in Kapunda, South Australia, in the early 1840s. By the 1870s gold, lead and silver were also being mined in the state. The discovery of iron ore deposits in the Middleback Ranges led to a major phase of metal mining in South Australia, and directly contributed to the development of steelworks and shipbuilding yards at Whyalla.

Uranium was also mined in the first half of the 20th century at Radium Hill in the state's east. The 1975 discovery of mineral deposits in the centre of South Australia at Olympic Dam is now the world's largest known single concentration of combined copper, uranium, gold and silver – dominating the South Australian mining industry into the 21st century.

Other materials mined in South Australia include coal (Leigh Creek) and opal (Coober Pedy and Andamooka). There are natural gas deposits at Moomba and Katnook.

Principally a matter of concern for state governments, Commonwealth Government records relating to mining in South Australia are limited. Until the 1970s Commonwealth concerns about mining matters were mainly handled by the Department of Supply, a relevant board or committee, or a central office such as that of the Department of National Development.

The Commonwealth's main interest in relation to mining in South Australia has been the regulation of uranium mining. Radium Hill was the site of Australia's first uranium mine, operating from 1906 to 1961. Commonwealth involvement in the extraction of uranium at this site was sealed with an intergovernmental agreement in 1952. This agreement was between the South Australian Government and the United Kingdom–United States of America Combined Development Agency, and related to the supply of uranium for defence purposes.

Developments in the industry in the mid-1970s, such as the discovery of the deposit at Olympic Dam, led to the establishment of a new body in 1977 – the Uranium Advisory Council – to advise the Commonwealth Government with regard to the export and use of uranium.

Records held by the Archives relating to mining in South Australia include correspondence, photographs and surveys.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of National Development, Central Office

Correspondence files, 1962–	A1690	C
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Prime Minister's Department

Correspondence files, 1957–	A1209	C
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Mineral Resources Survey/Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics

Central administration correspondence files, 1945–61	A903	C
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Correspondence files, geological branch, 1946–65	A2282	C
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Uranium Advisory Council

Correspondence files, 1979–83	A5993	C
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mines and mining – South Australia – Wallaroo and Moonta, 1929–32	A786, Y64/8 parts 1 and 2	C
Iron ore deposits – South Australia, 1937–38	A461, G373/1/3	C
Leigh Creek coal – question of developing coal in South Australia, 1944–45	A367, C56250	C
Uranium production – Commonwealth cooperation with South Australia – policy, 1950–55	A1209, 1957/4816	C
Radium Hill uranium – heads of agreement with Combined Development Agency, 1962	A1209, 1957/4196 part 1	C
Roxby Downs (Olympic Dam) nuclear developments NPB (Nuclear Policy Branch) involvement, 1979–92	A9737, 1990/968 part 1	C
Plan of gold mining leases and claims at Tarcoola, plus copyright form, 1900	D4477, 444	A
Export of Coober Pedy opal to Ceylon, Japan and United States of America, 1940–41	D1975, Z1940/600	A

Fisheries

From the early years of the colony of South Australia, its inhabitants fished and dredged for native oysters. While fishing was regulated by various colonial government Acts, it only really became a viable commercial industry in the 20th century with the arrival of steamers and railways, construction of ice works and eventually refrigeration. South Australia's major fishery products include tuna, prawns, abalone, rock lobsters and oysters. Aquaculture has increasingly become an important part of the South Australian fishing industry, producing oysters, tuna and freshwater crayfish.

The Fisheries Co-ordinating Authority was established in 1943 in the Department of War Organisation of Industry. The authority was set up to increase efficiency in the fishing industry, in view of the importance of fish as an essential foodstuff and the drastic reduction in output that had resulted from wartime call-up of fishermen and the diversion of boats and gear to war uses.

When the Department of War Organisation of Industry was abolished in 1945, the Fisheries Co-ordinating Authority became the Fisheries Division of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction.

The work of the Fisheries Division included organising local cooperatives of fishermen, planning the use of fuel, developing a labour register, surveying the availability of boats, and assisting the Prices Commissioner in fixing prices for fish.

The need for a permanent federal authority to control the industry in the post-war period, in collaboration with existing state government organisations, led to the transfer of the Fisheries Division to the Department of Commerce and Agriculture in 1946. The division was to administer all fisheries of concern to the Commonwealth Government, including coordination of fisheries administration of the states by conference of officials, administration of the legislation concerned with extra-territorial waters, oversight of development of all commercial fisheries, design of a coordinated marketing scheme, extension work for the industry (which was to include publicity through a journal), and a school for fishermen.

Records held by the Archives relating to fisheries in South Australia include statistics about catches, licensing records, logbooks and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES CONTAINING RECORDS RELATING TO FISHERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research/Fisheries Co-ordinating Authority/Fisheries Division**

Statistics of fishermen's average catches – all states, 1941–47	CP436/5	C
General correspondence, 1944–51	CP436/1	C
Auctioneers' sales books – South Australia, 1918–42	CP436/14	C
National Security (Manpower) registration forms of fishermen – all states, 1943–45	CP436/8	C
Correspondence and returns relating to the registration of fishermen, 1942–47	CP436/7	C
Fishing licensing and related records, 1969–	A9178	C
Fishery logbook forms, 1980–92	A9715	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FISHERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia – full time fishermen's register, 1945	CP436/7, 5	C
Photograph of tuna fishing off Port Lincoln, South Australia, 1963	A1200, L42944	C
Deep sea trawling – South Australian Government, South Australian Fisheries Co-operative and Dalmor Deep Sea Fishing Company, 1976–77	A1209, 1977/1474 part 1	C
Fishing grounds and sea routes protection regulations, 1931–54	D1911, NS1950/43	A
Acts and regulations – fishing grounds and sea routes regulations, 1958	D935, 1958/93	A
Tuna fishing mother ship, 1960	D935, 1960/184	A

Forestry

Due to the high demand for timber from the beginning of European settlement and the lack of native forests due to low local rainfall, plantation forestry has been an important industry for South Australia since the late 1870s. The Wirrabara and Bundaleer forest reserves in the south-east are widely known as the birthplace of plantation forestry in Australia.

Extensive areas of radiata pines were planted in the early 1900s, and pines are still one of the major sources of timber in the 21st century. The south-east has an extensive wood-processing industry that is the largest regionally based manufacturing facility in South Australia. Smaller but locally significant industries also exist in Adelaide, the Mount Lofty Ranges, the mid-north and on Kangaroo Island.

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau was established in 1927. The *Forestry Bureau Act (No. 16 of 1930)* gave the bureau a statutory basis and a variety of responsibilities including the management of forests placed under its control by the Governor-General, establishment of experimental stations for the study of forest management and protection, provision of educational facilities for the training of professional foresters, establishment and awarding of forestry scholarships, and publication of reports and bulletins dealing with forestry.

Expansion of the bureau was interrupted by World War II. Towards the end of the war it was decided to enlarge the scope of the bureau by amalgamating it with the Commonwealth Timber Control office. Statutory recognition was given under the *Forestry and Timber Bureau Act 1946*. This Act was designed to extend the functions of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau so it could advise on matters affecting the supply of timber. The war and its aftermath had decisively demonstrated Australia's inability to meet its essential timber requirements and had given prominence to well-founded doubts as to how long the existing standards of timber production could be maintained.

In 1975, the forestry research function was absorbed into the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The remaining functions of the bureau were taken over by the Department of Primary Industry, Central Office in 1978 under the title of Forestry Branch.

Records held by the Archives relating to forestry in South Australia include field notes, pricing regulation files and photographs.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO FORESTRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau/Forestry and Timber Bureau

Field and working notes for forest experiments, 1933–54	A13255	C
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State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia

Prices regulation, administrative and policy files, investigation cases and financial statement/trading result files, 1939–48	AP5/1	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FORESTRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Forestry – South Australia, 1926–38	A461, D346/1/2	C
Timber wood pulping industry in South Australia, 1939–41	A461, X325/1/20	C
Investigations – South Australia – timber, 1928	CP211/2, 38/11	C
Photograph of migrants in employment in Australia – pine forests – far south-east of South Australia, 1958	A12111, 1/1958/16/307	C
Importation of timber licences issued, returns to Administrative Officer and Forestry and Timber Bureau, 1948–52	D596, 1948/4832	A
Hardwood timber – approved prices – CT Heuzenroeder and Sons, Millicent, 1947	AP5/1, 1947/11176	A

Wine, brandy and brewing

Wine

Grape vines were first planted in South Australia in 1837 and the colony's first wine was produced in 1843. The areas under viticulture by the end of the 19th century included Adelaide, Reynella and the Barossa Valley. The production of wine reached 4 million litres for the year 1869. In 1913–14 South Australia was producing about 60 per cent of Australian wine. Vine-growing and wine-making have been important activities in South Australia since its inception, and by 2000 South Australia held 42 per cent of the national total area of grape vines.

South Australia benefited from the removal of inter-colonial tariffs at Federation in 1901. The state was also free of phylloxera infestation, profiting from the devastation of other grape-growing areas around the world in the late 1800s. It entered the 20th century with a strong footing in the global wine-production market.

Commonwealth Government involvement has been concerned mainly with the regulation of the wine industry, provision of research and development grants, and marketing and promotion of wine for export.

The Collector of Customs, Adelaide assumed responsibility from the South Australian colonial government at Federation. Its functions included the collection of excise revenue, development and protection of the industry, and encouragement and regulation of overseas trade.

In 1929 the Wine Overseas Marketing Board was constituted under the *Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929*. The board regulated wine and brandy intended for export, and was empowered to handle,



Grape harvest time at the G Gramp and Sons Vineyards, Barossa Valley, South Australia, 1968.

Photographer: Wolfgang Sievers. NAA: B941, wine/vineyards/2

market, store and ship Australian wine. From 1936 until 1981 it was known as the Australian Wine Board; since 1981 it has been called the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The corporation is the controlling organisation for the industry and has its head office in Adelaide.

The *Wine Research Act 1955* provides for the funding of the Australian Wine Research Institute, which was incorporated in South Australia the same year. The institute aims to carry out applied research in the field of oenology, be involved in the teaching of oenology at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, and assume responsibility for the coordination of oenological activities and viticultural research for the benefit of the Australian wine industry.

Records held by the Archives relating to wine comprise files created by the Collector of Customs, then Australian Customs Service; Patents, Trade Marks and Copyright Office; Australian Industrial Property Organisation (IP Australia); and the now defunct State Deputy Prices Commissioner. Types of records include albums of labels, promotional material, photographs, surveys and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, Magill, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1962–	A1690	C, S
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Wine Overseas Marketing Board/Australian Wine Board, Adelaide

General correspondence files, 1924–73	AP1136/4	A
Inwards and outwards correspondence, also annual reports, 1929–60	AP178/1	A
Correspondence, agendas, minutes, reports extracted from registry, 1929–66	AP407/1	A
Correspondence files, 1951–	D1013	A
Overseas correspondence files, 1956–73	AP1136/5	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia**

Distillery and brewers diaries, 1902–69	D2240	A
Historical records relating to Customs and Excise, South Australia, 1841–1995	D5063	A
Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Correspondence files, 'Z' (National Security Regulations), 1939–45	D1975	A
Correspondence files, 1962–	D737	A

State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia

Prices regulation, administrative and policy files, investigation cases and financial statement/trading result files, 1939–48	AP5/1	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Wine Grapes Bill of South Australia, 1934	A432, 1934/942	C
Information requests re vintage, 1900	D4868, 1900/911	A
Labels – Penfolds wines, 1933–67	D737, 1970/4982	A
Group review – wine makers of South Australia, 1939–48	AP5/1, 1945/2617A	A
History of the wine industry in South Australia, 1958–60	D737, S1966/9560	A
South Australian Royal Commission into the Grape Growing Industry, 1965–66	D737, S1966/11733	A
Wine survey of sales in South Australia, 1970–74	D737, 1970/11042	A
Australian Wine Board – public relations general – includes press clippings, photographs and drafts of promotional articles, 1974–75	AP1136/2, 237/6	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PEOPLE

Correspondence with Edmond Mazure concerning invention entitled 'Improvements in wine making', 1897	A4618, 7426	C
World War II service file – Max Edmund Schubert, 1939–48	B883, SX6898	C
Giovanni Patriiti – purchase of property near Brighton, South Australia, 1946	A12217, L12727	C
Migrant selection documents – Domenico Scarpantoni, 1951–52	A2478, SCARPANTONI D	C
Memorial of naturalisation – Benno Oskar Pedro Seppelt, 1868	A711, 348	A
Alien registration card – Wolfgang Franz Otto Blass, 1961–76	D4881, BLASS WOLFGANG FRANZ OTTO	A
Alien registration form – Serafino (Steve) Maglieri, 1962–69	D4878, ITALIAN - MAGLIERI S	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – RESEARCH

Wine Research Institute – registration as a company in South Australia – preparation of memorandum of articles of association, 1954–62	A432, 1954/838	C
Australian Wine Research Institute – submissions to minister, 1955	A425, 1955/2568	C
Financing of the Australian Wine Research Institute, 1975	A5915, 1885	C
Report on oenological research by John Charles Macleod Fornachon, director of research at the Australian Wine Research Institute, 1954–55	D737, S1965/8246	A
Australian Wine Research Institute, 1958–59	D737, S1965/8240	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – IMAGES

Grape pickers, Seppeltsfield Winery, 1896	A12111, 2/1918/20A/32	C
Wolf Blass Winery, Barossa Valley, 1974	A6180, 11/9/74/21, 23	C
Lithograph show-poster 'Spring Vale Wines', plus copyright form, 1902	D4477, 473	A

Distilleries

Prior to Federation in 1901 the Australian colonies levied their own customs and excise duties. At Federation this responsibility passed to the Commonwealth. The products most commonly subjected to excise duty include wine, spirits, beer, tobacco and petroleum.

Given South Australia's leading role in the Australian wine and spirit industry, both before and since Federation, excise control has been a prominent and longstanding practice. The main product of South Australian distilleries has been potable spirit, but commercial distilleries also existed for the production of dry-cleaning fluid, methylated spirits and eucalyptus oils.

Records held by the Archives relating to the distillation industries list many commercial organisations and, due to the distributed nature of the wine and spirit industry, cover a number of South Australian regions. Types of records include distillery diaries, customs files, registers and trading results.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO DISTILLERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Record book of letters received, distilleries – excise branch, 1887–1902	D5087	A
Register of letters despatched and received (distilleries), 1888–1905	D5098	A
Docket correspondence files, 1889–1900	D4868	A
Distillery and brewers diaries, 1902–69	D2240	A
Record books of letters received, 1903–47	D5085	A
Correspondence files, 1962–	D737	A

State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia

Prices regulation, administrative and policy files, investigation cases and financial statement/trading result files, 1939–48	AP5/1	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DISTILLERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Distillation licences, 1900	D4868, 1900/1019	A
Australian brandy – sold as pure grape brandy, 1903	D596, 1903/2367	A
Tolley's St Agnes – distillery diary, 1914–33	D2240, volume 270	A
Illicit distillation detected – payment of rewards to police officers, 1936–38	D596, 1936/2978	A
Formulae for the manufacture of Peach Brandy Liqueur, Berri Co-op Winery and Distillery Ltd, 1947	D596, 1947/625	A
Tariff classification – gin distilled from molasses – Vintage Cellars Ltd, 1961	D596, 1961/2073	A

Beer and brewing

Brewing was one of the earliest industries in South Australia, a state well known for its beer production. From 1901 the regulation and control of the beer industry became the responsibility of the Commonwealth through the Collector of Customs for South Australia.

The *Beer Excise Act 1901* resulted in a great decline in breweries in the early 20th century in South Australia, with few of the 25 registered breweries in 1900 surviving into the mid-1950s. During World War II, the regulation of beer prices was administered by the State Prices Commissioner for South Australia.

Records held by the Archives relating to beer and brewing in South Australia include brewers' diaries, trademark applications and registers of labels, pricing regulation files and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO BEER AND BREWING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Collector of Customs/Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia**

Docket correspondence files, 1899–1900	D4868	A
Correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Correspondence files, 'Z' (National Security Regulations), 1939–45	D1975	A
Correspondence files, 1962–	D737	A
Register of letters despatched and received (distilleries), 1888–1905	D5098	A
Declarations under the Beer Duty Act of 1894, 1894–95	AP52/2	A
Distillery and brewers diaries, 1902–69	D2240	A

Sub-collector of Customs/Port Pirie, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1915–52	AP378/2	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO BEER AND BREWING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth Railways Commissioner**

Correspondence files, 1913–83	B300	A
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Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1895–1964	D959	A
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State Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia

Prices regulation, administrative and policy files, investigation cases and financial statement/trading result files, 1939–48	AP5/1	A
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Patents, Copyright and Trade Marks Offices, South Australia

Trademarks 'Class' index (classes 1 to 50), 1867–1906	AP494/6	A
Caveats to patent applications, 1878–94	AP476/6	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO BEER AND BREWING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Petition from persons in the Wirrabara District, South Australia, concerning supplies of beer for the Wirrabara Hotel, 1943	A1539, 1943/W/584	C
Thomas Cooper and Sons – notice by brewers Beer Duty Act 1894 – Thomas Cooper, 1894	AP52/2, 18/10/94 – UPPER KENSINGTON	A
Collection of duty on beer consumed by brewery employees on the premises, 1915–25	D596, 1922/2804	A
Register of approved labels, 1929–39	D5063, SA2	A
Bottling of bulk beer for hotels by bottling agencies, 1949–50	D737, S1966/10575	A
Transfer of bulk operations to West End and bottling operations to Southwark South Australian Brewing Company Ltd, 1957	D737, S1966/9973	A
Use of aluminium casks – South Australian Brewing Company, 1960–65	D737, S1966/9977	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 26 – The wine industry in South Australia
- Fact sheet 94 – Excise control of distilled products in South Australia
- Fact sheet 98 – Regulation of beer and brewing in South Australia
- Fact sheet 253 – Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

For further colonial records relating to primary industries, natural resources and hotel licensing, contact State Records of South Australia.

15 Science and research

Early scientific interest in South Australia began with the establishment of the South Australian Literary and Philosophical Society in London in 1834, two years before the first immigrants arrived. By 1851 the government had appointed a geologist and mineral surveyor to advance studies that had already been undertaken. The Adelaide Philosophical Society was founded in 1853, the Botanic Gardens in 1855, and by 1861 the colony had allocated parts of the South Australian Institute building for a library, museum and lecture rooms. The foundation of the University of Adelaide in 1874 and Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1875 firmly established scientific research in South Australia.

The University of Adelaide founded the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in 1924, still in operation today and a site of continued research in horticulture, plant and pest science, oenology and viticulture, and soil and land systems.

Early South Australian scientists of international note include Horace Lamb, a mathematician who worked on hydrodynamics, and William Henry Bragg, an X-ray researcher who, with his son William Lawrence Bragg, won a Nobel Prize in 1915. Other later well-known scientists include Mark Oliphant and Howard Florey.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The federal government's principal research organisation is the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). It began in 1916 as the Advisory Council of Science and Industry, an agency intended to marry the work of science and industry. The council was redesignated as a Commonwealth Institute in 1920, then a Commonwealth Council in 1926, before adopting its present name in 1949.

The CSIRO's authority is derived from the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*, which specifies that the organisation's functions include the initiation and carrying out of scientific research and investigation; training of scientific research workers; administering grants for pure scientific research; and publication of scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers. The Act also specifies that the CSIRO would carry out research in all areas except defence, medicine and atomic energy.

The CSIRO's research is maintained through a network of divisions. In South Australia, these divisions have included soils, plant industry, manufacturing technology, human and animal nutrition, and land and water. For some time the organisation also maintained state committees, including one in South Australia from 1926 to 1986.

As the CSIRO maintains its own archive, the Archives only has a small volume of records from the organisation. These records include correspondence, research notes, photographs and test samples.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE CSIRO IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

CSIRO, Division of Soils, South Australia

Laboratory notebooks, 1925	D4747	C
Bound volumes of correspondence, 1926–48	A8573	C
Correspondence files, 1949–70	D5362	C
Correspondence files, 1962–92	D4863	C

CSIRO, Division of Human Nutrition, South Australia

Thorburn Brailsford Robertson – correspondence and research folders, 1927–30	D5346	C
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Wool samples collected by Hector John Lee, 1930–60	D4875	C
Charles Martin – correspondence and research folders, 1931–52	D5344	C
Alexander Thomas Dick – correspondence and research project folders, 1933–76	D5345	C
Richard M Smith – correspondence files, 1941–97	D5358	C
Richard M Smith – correspondence and research project folders, cobalt and coast disease in sheep, 1951–71	D5338	C
Richard M Smith – research project folders, 1957–82	D5353	C
Richard M Smith – correspondence folders, 1958–81	D5339	C
Richard M Smith – correspondence, reports, and research project folders, premature infants, 1981–88	D5341	C
Mary C Dawbarn – laboratory research records of microbiological assays of vitamin B12 and folic acid (cobalt deficiency in sheep), 1957–76	D5337	C
Divisional project folders, 1966–76	D5350	C
Hedley Ralph Marston – photographs, negatives, colour slides and movie films, 1930–65	D5352	S, A
Hedley Ralph Marston – correspondence and research project folders, 1928–65	D5351	A
David Stirling Riceman – plant nutrition annotated photographs, 1935–66	D5347	S
David Stirling Riceman – correspondence and research files, 1935–67	D5348	A
Hector John Lee – research and correspondence folders, 1929–76	D5349	A
Photographic records maintained by Hector John Lee, 1929–63	D4876	A
Correspondence records of Hector John Lee, 1943–79	D4874	A
Photographs of CSIRO scientists, facilities and equipment, 1948–	D5364	A
CSIRO, Land Resources Laboratories, South Australia		
Ernest G Hallsworth – correspondence and project folders, 1960–78	D5355	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE CSIRO IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Personnel file – Dr David Stirling Riceman, 1935–68	A8520, PH/ RIC/002 parts 1 and 2	C
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research – O’Halloran Hill, South Australia – field station, 1946	A461, N398/1/10	C
Correspondence with Premier of South Australia re myxomatosis – field trial on Wardang Island, 1937	B6192, A31/17	M
Photographs of CSIRO buildings in South Australia (18 prints), 1928–65	D5352, folder 1	A
Photographs at Glenthorne Laboratory – barbecue September 1963 – visit by Sir Howard Florey (29 prints), 1930–65	D5352, folder 3	A

Meteorology

Prior to Federation, meteorological observations were recorded on behalf of the colony of South Australia by the Adelaide Observatory, which was built in 1856. The first Government Astronomer and Meteorologist was Sir Charles Todd, who had been appointed in 1855.

In 1856 Todd submitted a meteorological plan that depended on a network of observation stations, which were required to report daily to the observatory via the telegraph system. Growth was slow initially, and it was not until 1860 that the observatory was ready with the necessary instruments and 14 selected stations.

As the telegraph system expanded so did the meteorological stations, with a greater impetus 10 years later when post offices came under Todd's control. By 1905 there were 510 rainfall stations in South Australia and the Northern Territory, 22 of which were equipped for all meteorological observations.

The *Meteorology Act 1906* established the position of Commonwealth Meteorologist. He was supported by the Meteorological Branch (or Bureau). State offices of the branch were established in 1908. The Adelaide Observatory continued to be responsible for astronomical work and records in the region after the transfer of meteorological services to the Commonwealth.

The *Meteorology Act 1955* established the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. The functions of the bureau include taking and recording meteorological and other related observations; forecasting weather and the state of the atmosphere; issuing warnings of gales, storms and other weather conditions likely to endanger life or property, including those likely to give rise to floods or bush fires; and supplying meteorological information.

Some colonial meteorological records are held in the Archives' Adelaide Office. Most records about meteorology in South Australia are held in Melbourne, where the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology Head Office is located. Records held by the Archives relating to meteorology in South Australia include rainfall registers, station journals, sea temperature records, and files about noteworthy weather events.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO METEOROLOGY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide Observatory/Meteorological Branch/Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Office, South Australia

Rainfall observations, 1839–1999	D5545	S
Adelaide journals, 1856–1966	AP810/57	M
Barometer reading register, South Australia and Northern Territory, 1857–1923	AP879/7	M
Temperature reading register, South Australia and Northern Territory, 1857–1913	AP879/6	M
Yearly rainfall – bulletin stations, 1857–1920	AP810/61	M
Field books of meteorological observations, 1858–	D2613	M, A, D
Thermograph, thermometer, calibration, certificates, Adelaide, 1858	AP564/14	M
Station journals, 1858–1957	D4392	M
Register of monthly rain returns, 1888–1902	D4545	M
Report sheets for daily rainfall in South Australia, 1891–	D2766	M
Weekly resumes and notes on the weather over Australasia taken from the daily weather charts, 1893–1905	AP810/48	M
Temperature of the sea at Port Adelaide, 1895–1910	AP879/12	M
Sunshine recorder cards, 1910–	D2567	M
South Australian daily weather bulletins and rain lists, 1936–	D2717	M
Monthly register of meteorological observations, 1941–	D2210	M
Monthly record of upper wind observations, 1943–	D2207	M
Register of aerodrome weather reports, 1948–	D3157	M

Correspondence files relating to United Kingdom atomic weapons tests, 1956–57	D3684	M
Rainfall registers, South Australia and Northern Territory (Adelaide Observatory rain register South Australia volume I), 1839–79	AP879/2	A
Register of the rain gauge kept in Grote Street Adelaide by Sir George Strickland Kingston, 1839–74	AP810/27	A
Register of the weather with the rise and fall of the thermometer and barometer, 1843–56	AP810/58	A
Meteorological registers/returns, 1856	D4750	A
Meteorological observations made at the Adelaide Observatory, 1858–67	AP810/23	A
Country rainfall and wheat yield, 1860–1905	AP810/45	A
Mt Barker meteorological journals, 1861–85	AP879/11	A
Temperature of the sea at Port Adelaide, 1869–94	AP810/24	A
Volumes of monthly rainfall and weather characteristics of South Australia, 1887–93	D4497	A
Noteworthy meteorological events, 1857–1956	AP810/51	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO METEOROLOGY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Army – flood relief – Murray River, South Australia, 1956	A663, O156/1/292A	C
Photograph of flood water in street near Belalie Hotel, Jamestown, South Australia, 1962	A1200, L42247	C
Abstract of meteorological observations at Government Offices, Victoria Square, 1885	D4750, 27	A
A telegraph station – water tank blown over during storm and damaged also chimney needs extension, 1867	D4450, 1867/235A	A
Flood warning telephone calls, 1924	D959, IA1924/1542	A
River Murray floods – mail service – emergency arrangements, 1956	D961, C1956/386	A
Long Range Weapons Project, Woomera South Australia – storm damage, 1956	D156, 1959/662	A

British nuclear tests at Maralinga

Between 1952 and 1963 the British Government, with the agreement and support of the Australian Government, carried out nuclear tests at three sites in Australia – the Monte Bello Islands off the Western Australian coast, and Emu Field and Maralinga in South Australia.

Maralinga was developed as the permanent proving ground site, following a request from the British in 1954, and after its completion in 1956 was the location of all trials conducted in Australia. It was developed as a joint British–Australian facility with a shared funding arrangement. Following the two major trials (Operation Buffalo in 1956 and Operation Antler in 1957), there were a number of minor trials, assessment tests and experimental programs held at the site until 1963. Maralinga was officially closed following a clean-up operation (Operation Brumby) in 1967.

Eric Leslie Cook worked in the Department of Munitions between 1940 and 1946, and in 1947 was appointed as Secretary of the Long Range Weapons Board of Administration, which was involved in setting up a guided missile range and supporting development establishments in Australia. Between 1952

and 1961 Cook was Assistant Secretary, Research and Development, Department of Supply. Between 1961 and 1964 he was stationed at Australia House in the United Kingdom as Senior Representative, Department of Supply. In 1967 Cook was appointed Regional Director of the department. The Archives holds a collection of his personal records.

Information about Maralinga is located in records created by a number of Commonwealth agencies. These records cover matters such as personnel who served in the area, security arrangements for the site, and technical and survey information (including meteorological reports).

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO NUCLEAR TESTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1947–	D174	C, S, A
Identification cards of persons employed at the Maralinga atomic test site, 1955–67	A6242	C
Maralinga reports, 1949–60	D1767	S
Drawings and maps relating to the Maralinga area, 1951–69	D2118	S
Aerial photographs, 1955–60	D4632	S
Aerial photographs, 1965–69	D4633	S
Photographs, films, drawings and glass negatives relating to Maralinga area, 1953–61	D1768	A
Copies of a catalogue of drawings and maps relating to the Maralinga area, 1954–83	D2117	A

Director of Works, South Australia

Original plans (negatives), (Defence and Weapons Research), 1940–61	D1421	S
Maralinga project drawing register 3291 AM series, 1954–55	D4669	S
Copies of drawings and maps relating to the Maralinga area submitted to the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia, 1955–69	D4776	S

Peace Officer Guard, Parafield, South Australia

Correspondence files (Peace Officer Guard, Parafield), 1942–56	D2569	S
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Chief Property Officer, South Australia

Computation books of Maralinga surveys, 1957–78	D5275	S
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Defence Security Branch, Salisbury, South Australia

Maralinga policy and administrative records, 1947–83	D4996	S
Miscellaneous records regarding Maralinga, 1949–68	D4997	S

Stores and Transport Branch, South Australia

Maralinga photographs, 1956	D1826	S
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Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Office, South Australia

Correspondence files relating to United Kingdom atomic weapons tests, 1956–57	D3684	M
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Eric Leslie Cook MBE

Miscellaneous records relating mainly to atomic and long range weapons testing, 1929–69	M3881	M
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Defence Science and Technology Organisation, Salisbury, South Australia

Records concerning Maralinga/British atomic tests, 1991– (<i>Contents start by 1947</i>)	D4233	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NUCLEAR TESTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Protest against holding bomb tests in Australia, 1946–48	A1608, AW27/1/1 part 4	C
Department of Resources and Energy – radiological health during Operation Hurricane and Operation Totem, 1953	A6456, R021/001 part 75	C
British atomic tests in Australia – chronology of events, 1950–68 – Dr JL Symonds, 1984–85	A6456, R023/003	C
Photographs relating to atomic testing at various sites, 1947–60	M3881, 3	M
Welcome to the Claypan – an introduction to living and working at Emu Claypan campsite – in preparation for atomic testing in the area, 1953	D2861, WELCOME TO THE CLAYPAN	A
South Australian architectural drawing – Maralinga – village layout, 1956	D1423, folder 123 SA7724	A
Maralinga project – area security – booklet ‘Radiological Safety Regulations Maralinga’, 1957	D156, 1957/301	A

Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia

In response to growing concerns about the safety standards observed during the conduct of nuclear trials, especially with regard to measures taken to protect people from exposure to ionising radiation and the disposal of radioactive substances and toxic materials, the Commonwealth Government established a royal commission in 1984. The Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia during the 1950s and 1960s gave considerable attention to the tests conducted in the Maralinga area.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO BRITISH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AUSTRALIA**Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia during the 1950s and 1960s**

Computer printout – list of items by title, R and Z series, 1984–85	A6476	C
Computer printout – file reports, R series, 1984–85	A6467	C
Computer printout – file reports, Z series, 1984–85	A6468	C
Computer printout – chronological list of newspaper articles, 1985	A6482	C
Computer printout – list of exhibits, 1985	A6470	C
Computer printout – numerical list of maps, 1985	A6480	C
Computer printout – numerical list of photographs, 1985	A6479	C
Exhibits tendered before the commission, 1984–85	A6455	C
Original agency records transferred to the commission, 1984–85	A6456	C
Research team bibliography, 1984–85	A6584	C

Statements received from Australian witnesses, 1984–85	A6450	C
Transcripts of proceedings, 1984–85	A6448	C
Atomic Weapons Research Establishment reports, 1984–85	A6454	C
Final report, 1985	A6460	C
Maps of atomic test sites, 1985	A6458	C
Photographs relating to atomic tests, 1985	A6457	C
Statements received from United Kingdom witnesses, 1985	A6449	C

SELECTED ITEM RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO BRITISH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AUSTRALIA

Final report, 1985	A6460, volumes 1 and 2	A
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Defence research and the Anglo–Australian Joint Project

Established in 1946 the Anglo–Australian Joint Project was a combined defence project of the Australian and British governments to research the use of long range weaponry. It was initially a response to the German V-weapons used against London in World War II. Under the joint project, the Long Range Weapons Establishment was formed at Salisbury in 1947, and a testing facility and range were developed at the Woomera Prohibited Area in South Australia's north. The joint project lasted until 1980.

The Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury was integrated into the Defence Science and Technology Organisation in 1974.

Records about the joint project may refer to Long Range Weapons Establishment (LRWE), Long Range Weapons Project (LRWP), Long Range Weapons (LRW), Weapons Research Establishment (WRE), or Woomera Rocket Range and European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO). Parts of the Defence Science and Technology Organisation were also known as Munitions Supply Laboratories (MSL), Defence Research Laboratories (DRL) and Defence Standards Laboratories (DSL).

Records relating to the joint project held by the Archives include plans, photographs, film, audio recordings and correspondence files.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE WEAPONS RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia

Film and photographs

Collection of miscellaneous photographs relating to Weapons Research Centre, Salisbury, South Australia, 1947–59	D4648	S
Colour and black and white slides, 1947–71	D897	S
Negatives and file prints of trials, 1947–55	D890	S
Photographs and negatives, 1947–	D874	S
Aerial film of Woomera and surrounding areas, 1948–53	D4960	S
File print cards of miniature film negatives, 1948–72	D4961	S
Miniature film negatives, 1948–82	D889	S
Duplicate negatives, 1949–83	D879	S
File prints for duplicate photographs, 1949–79	D880	S

File prints for roll film (35mm), 1949–83	D883	S
Micro negative roll film, 1950–59	D4969	S
Documentary films, 1953–88	D4994	S
File print cards for still photograph outdoor and studio negatives, 1958–78	D891	S
Aerial photographs, 1965–69	D4633	S
Aerial photographs relating to various defence exercises conducted by Weapons Research Establishment, 1968–70	D3917	S
Rolled aerial photographs – key maps, 1975	D4675	S
Administrative records		
Long Range Weapons Board of Administration agenda, 1947–50	D4368	S
Correspondence files, 1947–	D174	C, S, A
Correspondence files (personnel and organisation), 1951–64	D2490	A
Correspondence files, 1954–	D185	S
Report on the rocket range reconnaissance 11–26 August 1947, 1947–59	D4674	S
Volumes and folders of newspaper cuttings, Woomera and Salisbury – UK/Australia Joint Project History Collection, 1947–87	D3732	S
Collection of survey data, relating to work undertaken for or on behalf of the Weapons Research Centre, Salisbury, South Australia, 1951–66	D4651	S
Record of survey data undertaken on behalf of Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia, by type of survey data, 1961–67	D4644	S
Board of Management, research and development agenda, 1953–57	D4369	S
Unnumbered correspondence files, relating to specific technical work undertaken by Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia, 1954–66	D4661	S
Records relating to Defence Standard Laboratories (Woodville North), 1960–87	D3529	S
General matters		
Visitors books, Island Lagoon Tracking Station, Woomera, 1963–73	D4580	S
Tapes identified by the Defence Research Centre Salisbury, Historical Collection Committee as being of historical significance, 1978–	D2047	S
‘Bulldust’ news sheets, 1953	D2861	A
Defence Research Centre, Salisbury, South Australia		
Audio cassettes of interviews with defence personnel – UK/Australia Joint Project History Collection, 1979–87	D3715 D3716	S
Weapons Research Establishment, Woomera, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1956–68	D250	S
Works Director, ACT		
A copy of a brief on the Joint United Kingdom–Australian Long Range Weapons Project in Australia for Senator Armstrong, 1950	A10999	C
Department of Supply, Central Office		
General correspondence of the Long Range Weapons Organisation, Ministry of Munitions, departments of Supply and Development [II] and Supply, Long Range Weapons Board of Administration, 1946–54	MP1748/1	M

ELDO papers – JL Knott, 1964–65	MP1472/9	M
Classified correspondence files of the ELDO office in Paris, France, 1960–73	MP1627/1	M
Classified documents relating to Australian participation in the ELDO project, 1960–73	MP1627/2	M
Correspondence files of the European Launcher Development Organisation office in Paris, France, relating to Australian participation in the program, 1960–73	MP1922/1	M

Woomera Rocket Range

Established in 1947 as part of the Anglo–Australian Joint Project, the Woomera Rocket Range played a key role in the development of rocket technology. The first missile from Woomera was launched on 22 March 1949. Since then, Woomera has been used for atomic weapon testing, satellite launches and tracking spacecraft, including the Mercury manned mission. Aviation support for Woomera was provided by the former Royal Australian Air Force base at Mallala.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WOOMERA IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
1 Aerial Photographic Unit, Salisbury, South Australia		
Aerial photographs, 1946	D4630	S
Long Range Weapons Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia		
Aerial photographs, 1947–53	D4631	S
Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia		
Aerial photographs, 1955–60	D4632	S
Folders containing photographic record of Deep Space Stations Goldstone, United States of America and Island Lagoon Station, Woomera, 1958–72	D4585	S
Photographs, prints and proofs of equipment, personnel and space craft taken at Deep Space Station 41, Island Lagoon Station, Woomera, 1960–71	D4581	S
Range E Woomera colour negatives and prints, 1966–67	D4958	S
Weapons Research Establishment, Woomera, South Australia		
Register of official correspondence (inward), 1965–	D263	S
Correspondence files, 1968–	D246	S
Defence Research Centre, Salisbury, South Australia		
Deep space network progress report 42–46, 1978	AP1336/1	S
Woomera Hospital, South Australia		
Burial register (register of burials), Woomera, 1952–	D5086	S
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Office, Woomera, South Australia		
Woomera correspondence files, 1964–	D3326	M
Eric Leslie Cook MBE		
Miscellaneous records relating mainly to atomic and long range weapons testing, 1929–69	M3881	M



The anti-tank weapon Malkara in flight during a demonstration at Woomera, South Australia, 1959. Malkara was put through exhaustive tests at the Woomera Rocket Range.

NAA: A1200, L32882

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN JOINT PROJECT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Weapons Research Establishment

Joint United Kingdom–Australian Long Range Weapons Project, 1948–49	A816, 3/301/661	C
The Joint United Kingdom–Australian Long Range Weapons Project in Australia – photo album, 1947–49	MP1922/3, 1	M

Woomera

United States of America/Australia Deep Space Communications Station, Woomera, 1969–70	A5882, CO609	C
Account of the first atomic bomb test on Australian mainland, recorded at Woomera rocket range, South Australia – sound recording, 1953	C102, SCP8	S
Anonymous and eccentric letters, 1949–60	D250, 56/486 part 1	A
Skylark Project – experiments – National Aeronautics and Space Administration – Ultra Violet, 1959–61	D174, J5555/16/2 part 1	A

Defence Research Laboratories

The Defence Research Laboratories was established in Maribyrnong, Victoria, in 1948. In 1953 it became known as the Defence Standards Laboratories, and in 1974 the Materials Research Laboratories. In 1977 the Materials Research Laboratories' Woodville North section was transferred from the Defence Science and Technology Organisation to the CSIRO Division of Manufacturing Science and Technology. In 1985 the laboratories came under the control of the Royal Australian Navy. In 1994 the Materials Research Laboratories joined the Aeronautical Research Laboratories and formed the Aeronautical and Maritime Research Laboratories of the Defence Science and Technology Organisation.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO DEFENCE RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Defence Research Laboratories/Defence Standards Laboratories, South Australian Branch

General correspondence files (Materials Research Laboratories), 1947–67	D2997	C
Correspondence files, 1958–77	D4339	C
Correspondence files, 1967–77	D2995	C
Display board items, 1960–79	D4342	C
Ken A Metcalfe papers, 1960–80	D4341	C

South Australian inventions and inventors

South Australia has been the place of many firsts. Patents, copyright and trademarks records include examples of many of the inventions and innovations from South Australia.

Ridley's reaping machine

In 1843 John Ridley and John Bull of Adelaide constructed the first stripper harvester in Australia. This grain stripper cut the crop then removed and placed the grain into bins.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO RIDLEY'S REAPING MACHINE

Application for letters patent by John Wrathall Bull – improvements in reaping machines, 1871	A13195, 151	C
State Library of South Australia		
Image of the Ridley reaper, 1845	B 46770	

Smith's stump jump plough

In 1876 brothers Richard Bowyer and Clarence Herbert Smith developed the stump jump plough, a plough that could jump over stumps and stones, enabling newly cleared land to be cultivated. The problem of clearing mallee roots was particularly acute in the Yorke Peninsula, so it was no coincidence that the Smiths were local residents. This invention is credited with revolutionising farming in South Australia, where the plough was adopted enthusiastically wherever stony or mallee land was found.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE STUMP JUMP PLOUGH

RB Smith, 31 August 1876, 1875–78	AP476/8, 13/1876	A
Photograph of scrub clearing at Tintinara, traction engine drawing three stump jump ploughs, plus copyright form, 1905	D4477, 533	A
State Library of South Australia		
Working drawings of plough, 1876	PRG 432/4/1, 2, 3	
Image of 'Vixen' stump jump plough, 1876	B 64256, B 64257	

Mark I tank

A South Australian named Lance de Mole submitted a proposal to the British War Office in 1912 for a chain-rail vehicle, complete with extensive drawings. The idea was rejected at the time but de Mole made more proposals in 1914 and 1916, requesting to be recognised as the inventor of the Mark I tank. The British Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors eventually made a payment of £987 to de Mole to cover his expenses and promoted him to an honorary corporal.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE MARK I TANK

World War I service file – Lancelot Eldin de Mole, 1914–20	B2455, DE MOLE L E	C
War tank – invention by Mr LE de Mole, 1946	MP742/1, 177/1/2046	M
Photograph of World War I tank in muddy terrain, 1917	B4260, 3	M

Australian War Memorial

Inventions – tanks, Mr de Mole, 1918–19	AWM27, 505/4
Registry file – model of tank donated by Corporal de Mole, 1919–45	AWM93, 7/4/545

Hills Hoist

Although the original rotary clothes hoist had been patented by Gilbert Toyne of Geelong in 1911, Lance Hill further developed the design in Adelaide from 1945 and marketed it under the name of Hills Hoist. He subsequently added and patented the winding mechanism. The Hills Hoist is one of Australia's most recognised cultural icons.



A housewife demonstrates the advantages of a Hills Hoist, 1968. The Hills Hoist was invented by South Australian Lance Hill.

NAA: B941, hardware/homeware/1

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HILLS HOIST

Correspondence received for the Royal Family – gift of Hills Hoist to Buckingham Palace (refused), includes two photographs, 1959	A2880, 18/1/304	C
Application for the registration of design by Hills Hoist Ltd for gear case for rotary hoists – Class 1, 1954	A1337, 33510	S
Photograph of a modern housewife demonstrating the advantages of a Hills rotary clothes hoist, 1968–78	B941, HARDWARE/ HOMEWARE/1	M
Northfield Hospital – includes leaflets showing Hills Hoist wind-up model with price list and laundry pram, 1934–54	D2048, G758 part 2	A

Stobie pole

South Australian engineer James Stobie invented and patented the Stobie pole in 1924. This is a form of power-line pole suitable for deserts or other regions where trees for the common wooden pole are not readily available. It consists of a pole constructed of cement held between two pieces of steel, which are often railway line off-cuts. Stobie poles are very durable and are a well-known part of the South Australian landscape.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE STOBIE POLE

Application for letters patent for an invention by James Cyril Stobie, titled – An improved pole for carrying electric cables, telegraph and telephone wires and other purposes, 1924	A627, 18684/1924	C
JC Stobie, FWH Wheaton and JR Brookman – application for extension of term of letters patent under patent number 18684, 1935–44	A432, 1940/820	C
Re letters patent granted to Stobie James Cyril; Wheaton Frederick William Herbert, 1940	A10076, 1940/1	C
Manufacture of Stobie poles – royalties, 1942–46	A475, P1800	C

RM Williams

In 1932 Reginald Murray (RM) Williams designed a pair of elastic-sided boots for stockmen. Although Williams did not strictly invent a boot of this kind, his classic design and workmanship were instrumental in establishing the company's long-lived reputation. RM Williams went on to register other designs for his 'bush wear' clothing company, which is still based at the original premises in the Adelaide suburb of Prospect.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO RM WILLIAMS BOOTS

Application for copyright – Reginald Murray Williams '1940 Catalogue RM Williams', 1939	A1336, 33794	C
Application for registration of design by Reginald Murray Williams for slipper – class 10, 1947	A1337, 24964	C
Application for registration of design by Reginald Murray Williams for trousers – class 10, 1947	A1337, 25213	C
Photograph of factories – RM Williams, 1988	A6135, K26/7/88/53	C

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- War crimes, weapons trials, naval disasters (web page)
- Fact sheet 129 – British nuclear tests at Maralinga
- Fact sheet 199 – Army Inventions Directorate, 1942–46.

For records regarding wine research in South Australia, see Chapter 14.

For records regarding South Australian scientists, see Chapter 20.

16 Secondary industries and supply

For much of the 20th century, the South Australian economy relied on its ability to attract and maintain secondary industry as a major employer of the state's population. Manufacturing boomed in the 1950s with the expansion of the motor vehicle industry and production of household goods such as refrigerators and washing machines.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry was responsible for the regulation of the purchase, sale and exchange of commodities. It also monitored the balance of trade, and industry protection and subsidy schemes, and supported trade agreement negotiations.

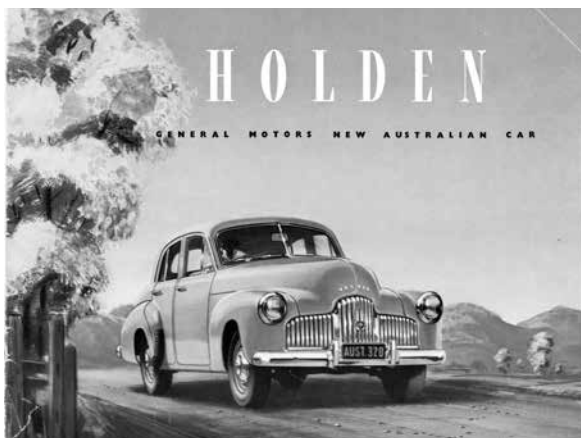
Secondary industries

Early 20th-century manufacturing in South Australia included brewing, flour milling, and footwear and clothing production. Between the two world wars, the Holden Motor Body Building Company was arguably the most significant manufacturing firm in Adelaide. Other companies such as Perry Engineering and TJ Richards & Sons, an Adelaide-based vehicle body-building company which had been the main competitor for Holden's body builders since 1922, also contributed to the state's burgeoning manufacturing sector.

The Broken Hill Associated Smelters at Port Pirie became a major source of employment after its expansion in 1925. It became the largest smelter of its kind in the world, able to refine lead, zinc, silver and gold. Broken Hill Pty Ltd (BHP) also established a blast furnace and shipbuilding yard at Whyalla in the 1930s.

After the war ended in 1945, several factories that had been used for wartime production (such as munitions factories – see Chapter 6) were converted to peace-time purposes. General Motors Holden established a major car-production plant at Adelaide's new satellite city of Elizabeth, and Chrysler developed a site in the Adelaide suburb of Tonsley Park. BHP continued building ships at Whyalla and also established a rolling mill and steel plant. With the wartime effort as a foundation, Pope Industries, Kelvinators, Phillips Industries, Hills Industries (of the Hills Hoist) and many others established factories, many of which were supplied with workers from the influx of immigrants on government-sponsored contracts. These 'directable' migrants made a major contribution to South Australia's manufacturing sector in the latter half of the 20th century (see Chapter 10).

Records held by the Archives relating to secondary industries in South Australia include correspondence, census data, photographs and project files.



An original brochure for a Holden car, 1948. After World War II, General Motors Holden established a major car-production plant at Elizabeth, South Australia.

NAA: A705, 211/1/2057

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Department of Supply, Regional Office, South Australia/Department of Manufacturing Industry, Regional Office, South Australia/Department of Industry and Commerce, Regional Office, South Australia**

Project files, 1965–2000	D2044	S
Correspondence files, 1973–95	D687	S

Department of Overseas Trade/Department of Secondary Industry, Regional Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1973–77	D5380	S
Correspondence files, 1973–84	D1966	S

Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, State Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'SA', 1984–86	D3101	S
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Statistical Department, South Australia**

Census register (including dwellings, buildings, cargo, freight), 1932–39	AP1040/3	S
Register of tabulations of structural and commodity data – factories and works, 1933–58	AP907/2	S
Factory returns for South Australian statistics of various commodities, 1936–65	AP907/1	S
Commodity tabulations of materials used and articles produced in factories, 1943–58	AP907/5	S
Factories and works, 1947–60	AP907/3	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Glove industry for South Australia – Hungarian experts, 1940	A1539, 1940/W/1610	C
Perry Engineering Company Ltd (Adelaide) Golden Jubilee – souvenir booklet presented to the Hon Joseph Benedict Chifley, 1947	A1975/34, 1	C
Communist Party of Australia – activity and interest in Chrysler (Australia) Ltd, 1956	A6122, 242	C
Aerial view of the Whyalla Shipbuilding and Engineering Works shipyard, 1965	A1200, L53149	C
Photograph of General Motors Holden car plant at Elizabeth, South Australia, 1969	A12111, 1/1969/16/12A	C
Footwear industry, South Australia, 1940	D358, 3011/6/1	A
Private industry – Chrysler Australia Ltd, 1942–55	D358, 3041/20/1 parts 1 to 2	A

Supply, purchasing and disposal

In 1943 the District Contract Board was established to provide coordinated purchasing arrangements on behalf of all Commonwealth agencies. In the aftermath of World War II, disposal of unwanted goods was for a brief time the responsibility of the Commonwealth Disposals Commission. Since World War II, the responsibility for supply, purchasing and disposal has mostly been the concern of administrative agencies.

The District Contract Board was superseded by the Purchasing Commission in 1975. In 1982 the defence purchasing function was transferred to the Defence Purchasing Regional Office. In 1987 the Department of Administrative Services was split and became known as Disposal and Sales Groups, and Purchasing Services. The South Australian office closed in 1998.

In recent years responsibility for both purchasing of new goods and disposal of unwanted goods has been devolved to individual agencies.

Records held by the Archives relating to supply, purchasing and disposal in South Australia include procurement and project files, photographs and correspondence.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SUPPLY, PURCHASING AND DISPOSAL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

District Contract Board, South Australia

Minutes of meetings and associated business papers, 1956–75	D1031	S
Project procurement files, 1959–60	D3614	S

Department of Supply, Regional Office, South Australia

Miscellaneous documents re supply and procurement, 1940–64	D3613	S
Addenda sequence book (for contract acceptance and purchase orders), 1943–79	D2750	S
Contract acceptance and purchase order number book, 1943–77	D2751	S
Progress officers' record of contract acceptance and purchase orders, 1943–75	D2752	S
Project files, 1965	D2044	S
Correspondence files, 1952–78	D696	S
Correspondence files, 1958–63	D2754	S

Stores and Transport Branch, South Australia

Annual financial and statistical reports, 1947–86	D3310	S
Miscellaneous photographic records, 1955–79	D3987	S
Correspondence files, 'POL' (policy), 1951–87	D3076	S
Correspondence files, 1952–69	AP1556/1	S
Correspondence files, Woomera, 1957–76	D5257	S
Correspondence files, 'SEC' (security), 1960–87	D3744	S
Correspondence files, 'F' (Finsbury), 1961–76	D5258	S
Correspondence files, 1975–89	D410	S

Department of Supply, Regional Office, South Australia – Defence Production Planning Branch

Correspondence files, 'E' (engineering), 1948–62	D3211	S
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Department of Supply, Regional Office, South Australia/Department of Manufacturing Industry, Regional Office, South Australia/Department of Industry and Commerce, Regional Office, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1973–95	D687	S
Department of Defence [III], Regional Office, South Australia		
Administration and project files, 1975–84	D3815	S
Transport and Storage Group, South Australia		
Administration files (Department of Administrative Services Distribution), 1986–95	D5297	S
Master General of the Ordnance Branch, Design Division Detachment, South Australia		
Miscellaneous records of the Design Division Detachment, 1943–45	D5172	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheet, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 244 – Industrial development in Australia after World War II.

For further records relating to trade and industry in South Australia, contact State Records of South Australia.

17 Security and intelligence

Before World War I, no single Commonwealth Government agency was dedicated to security, intelligence or law enforcement. When the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for national security and intelligence in 1901, it was not clear which agencies performed these functions and there was considerable overlap between civil and military authorities. Similarly, there was no Commonwealth agency responsible for enforcing federal laws.

The outbreak of World War I hastened the establishment of agencies with special responsibilities in these areas, and throughout the 20th century their number, role and specialisation continued to change and grow.

Security

The organisation of security intelligence in Australia was placed on a more formal footing after the outbreak of war with Germany in 1914, and with the perceived threat posed by agent provocateurs, fifth columnists and saboteurs within Australia.

In 1915, the British Government arranged for the establishment of a Commonwealth branch of the Imperial Counter Espionage Bureau in Australia. This branch, known as the Australian Special Intelligence Bureau, was established in January 1916. The bureau maintained a close relationship with state police forces, and later with the Commonwealth Police Force. The Commonwealth Police Force was created in 1917 to conduct investigations independent of state police forces. In 1919, the Commonwealth Police and Special Intelligence Bureau merged to form the Investigation Branch within the Attorney-General's Department.

The Investigation Branch was established to coordinate the investigation of staff of Commonwealth departments, reduce Commonwealth reliance on state police forces, and channel communications with state departments regarding assistance with investigations. It was to make inquiries regarding passports, aliens (non-citizens), and 'undesirable' immigrants, and conduct other investigations in connection with the administration of Commonwealth laws.

In 1925 the Peace Officer Guard was created, with the function of guarding Commonwealth establishments such as munitions factories, offices and wharves.

The Commonwealth Security Service was established in 1941 and assumed the duties of the Investigation Branch in 1942, including internal security, industry cooperation with the armed forces, intelligence services, immigration and passport investigations.

The Security Service was disbanded at the end of 1945, its activities and records absorbed by a security section created within the Investigation Branch, with the control and registration of aliens passing to the Department of Immigration. In 1946 the Commonwealth Investigation Branch was abolished and replaced by the Commonwealth Investigation Service. The Investigation Branch, South Australia became the Investigation Service, South Australia until the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), South Australia was created in 1949.

The Commonwealth Investigation Service was replaced by the Commonwealth Police Force in 1960, which in turn became the Australian Federal Police.

Records held by the Archives created by these agencies include investigation case files, correspondence and nominal indexes of subjects under investigation.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Investigation Branch, South Australia/Commonwealth Investigation Service, South Australia**

Investigation case files, 1917–69	D1915	A
Investigation case files, 1938–60	D1918	A
Investigation case files, 1942–46	D1919	A
Correspondence files (aliens), 1917–25	D1921	A
Correspondence records (confidential), 1929–41	AP501/2	A
Personal files, 1920–	D412	A
Nominal index cards to investigation case files, 1920–60	D1902	A
Correspondence files, 1959–	D995	S

Security Service, South Australia

Censor's return of mails treated and of interest, 1942–45	D2287	S
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Headquarters, Central Command, South Australia, Australian Military Forces

Correspondence files, 1964–73	D497	S
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Commonwealth Police Force [II], District Office, South Australia and Northern Territory

Criminal case files, 'SA', 1966–	D4735	S
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Australian Security Intelligence Organization, Central Office**

Personal and subject files, 1919–46	A402	C
Personal files, 1949–	A6119	C
Subject files, 1949–	A6122	C, S
Film and sound recordings, 1949–	A8703	C, S
Miscellaneous security files inherited by the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, 1916–	A6335	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Loxton Royal Commission on Germanism, 1914–18	D1915, SA22156	A
Censor's staff in South Australia, 1919	D1915, SA163	A
Giuseppe Amerio – re appointment as Italian Consul, Adelaide, 1928–44	D1919, SS378	A
Photographs of special interest – Port Pirie <i>fascio</i> , 1928–40	AP501/2, 314	A
Barris, Kriakakis Kyriakos – report on political activities, employment by Security Service, evidence before Royal Commission on Espionage, 1931–54	D1918, S3027	A
Security file – Paul Pichtmeyer, 1943–44	D1915, SA20001	A
David Francis Davies, absconding debtor to TAA, 1953–56	D1915, SA26416	A

Internment – enemy aliens and prisoners of war

In the interests of national security the Commonwealth Government interned thousands of men, women and children during World War I and World War II. Most of those interned were classed as 'enemy aliens', that is, nationals of countries at war with Australia. Internees were accommodated in camps around Australia, often in remote locations.

The Archives holds records about the development and administration of these camps, as well as the government policy that established them. The collection also includes records about the people who spent the war years in internment.

World War I

During World War I, the Commonwealth Government pursued a comprehensive internment policy against enemy aliens living in Australia. Initially only those born in countries at war with Australia were classed as enemy aliens, but later this was expanded to include people from enemy nations who were naturalised British subjects, Australian-born descendants of migrants born in enemy nations, and others who were thought to pose a threat to Australia's security.

Australia interned almost 7000 people during World War I, of whom about 4500 were enemy aliens and British nationals of German ancestry already resident in Australia.

The Torrens Island camp, 10 kilometres from Adelaide, housed around 400 German men during World War I. They lived in tents and slept on groundsheets rather than beds. Food supplies to the camp were irregular and internees were required to do their own cooking on camp fires. While the conditions were difficult, for the first few months internees made the best of their situation, making plans for a theatre and organising entertainment for themselves.

The situation changed in early 1915 with the appointment of Captain GE Hawkes, under whose command internees faced ill-treatment and physical abuse, as well as poor living conditions. After internees made their grievances publicly known, Captain Hawkes was removed from command, the camp closed and internees transferred to Liverpool in New South Wales. Two Courts of Enquiry were held into the matter.

Fort Largs was also used as a temporary camp for World War I internees. Wartime internment was a significant matter in South Australia because of the relatively high number of migrants of German origin residing in the state.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WORLD WAR I

Commonwealth Investigation Service, Central Office

Correspondence files of the Commonwealth Investigation Service, 1916–60	A8911	C
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Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and Public Trustee

Returns of property under the Trading with the Enemy Act (record of property held, all states), 1916–20	CP176/13	C
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Investigation Branch, Central Office, Melbourne and Canberra

Personal and subject files, 1919–46	A402	C
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2 Military District, New South Wales

Album of identification photographs of enemy aliens (civilian and prisoner of war) interned at Liverpool Camp, NSW during World War I (with index), 1915–21	D3597	C, M, B, P, A
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Department of Defence, Central Administration

General correspondence files, 1917–29	MP367/1	M
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Headquarters, 4 Military District, Commonwealth Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia

Index cards to prisoners of war (internees), 1914–19	D2375	A
Nominal rolls of prisoners of war (internees), Torrens Island Concentration Camp, 1914–19	D2286	A
Security classified files, 1905–42	D845	A
Security classified general correspondence, 1942–46	AP613/1	A

Commonwealth Police Force

Register for prisoners of war on parole, 1916	AP70/2	A
Correspondence files (aliens), 1917–25	D1921	A

Investigation Branch, South Australia/Commonwealth Investigation Service, South Australia

Investigation case files, 1917–69	D1915	A
Investigation case files, 1938–60	D1918	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WORLD WAR I**Collector of Customs, Adelaide**

Correspondence files, 1871–62	D596	A
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Commonwealth Railways Commissioner

Correspondence files, 1913–83	B300	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WORLD WAR I

Prisoners of war and internees, 1915–24	MP1565/3, whole series	M
List of prisoners of war captured and interned in Australia, 1919–26	MP1565/2, whole series	M
Captain GE Hawkes, 77th Infantry – Court of Enquiry – Torrens Island Concentration Camp, 1915–19	MP367/1, 567/3/2202 parts 1 to 6	M
‘Keeping up the Kaiser’s birthday’ – internees at Torrens Island Camp, 1915	MP367/1, 567/3/2202 part 1	M
Deported aliens – includes full nominal roll of prisoners of war (internees) interned in Australia during World War I, 1914–46	D1918, S149	A
Internment and treatment of enemy subjects, 1914	D845, 1914/55	A
Disloyal Germans and others in South Australia, 1918–19	D1921, 1918/52	A

World War II

During World War II internment of prisoners of war and enemy aliens in Australia was administered under the *National Security Act 1939*. The Act provided for civilian internees and prisoners of war to be accommodated in internment camps.

The main internment camp in South Australia was located at Loveday near Barmera on the River Murray. It was supported by control centres at Bordertown, Clare, Lameroo, Maitland, Mount Gambier, Mount Pleasant, Morgan, Murray Bridge, Naracoorte, Tumby Bay, Willunga and Woodside (1943–45), and a transit camp at Sandy Creek near Adelaide (1944–46). Italians deployed as farm labourers were administered from these centres. In addition, Italian and Japanese internees were detached as paid labour to harvest wood at Katarapko, Woolenook and Moorook West, and 300 Italian internees were employed as railway workers at Cook on the Trans-Australian line.

The Loveday Internment Group accommodated German, Italian and Japanese internees from Australia, and internees and prisoners of war from the Netherlands East Indies, Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Britain and Middle East. The Loveday camp comprised six compounds and accommodation for personnel of the 25/33 Garrison Battalion, who provided the camp guard. The maximum number of internees (3951) was reached in March 1942. Of those interned in 1942, 528 were Japanese subsequently repatriated to Japan.

One prisoner of war and 134 internees died at Loveday. Many of the deaths were due to illness or infirmity brought on by old age, although there were several deaths by suicide and at least one homicide. A further two prisoners of war were killed during an escape attempt while being transported to Loveday.



Japanese internees planting seedlings, Loveday internment camp, South Australia, 1944.

Photographer: Hedley Keith Cullen. Australian War Memorial: 123078

**SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- WORLD WAR II****Headquarters, 4 Military District, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 1931–64	D844	S, A
Security classified general correspondence, 1942–46	AP613/1	A

Security Service, South Australia

Letters from the translating room, 1942–45	D2376	S
Censor's return of mails treated and of interest, 1942–45	D2287	S

Prisoners of War Information Bureau

Registers containing 'Service and Casualty' forms of enemy prisoners of war and internees held in camps in Australia, 1939–47	MP1103/1	M
Dossiers containing reports on internees and prisoners of war held in Australian camps, 1939–45	MP1103/2	M

Security Service/Investigation Branch/Commonwealth Investigation Service, South Australia

Investigation case files, 1917–69	D1915	A
Investigation case files, 1938–60	D1918	A
Correspondence records (confidential), 1929–41	AP501/2	A
Loveday internment camp internees files, 1939–47	D1901	A
Nominal index cards for internees at Loveday camp, 1939–46	D4028	A
Property statements for Italian internees, 1941–43	D2283	A
Alphabetical register of Italian prisoners of war (internees), 1943	D2285	A
Investigation case files, 1942–46	D1919	A
Prisoner of war (internee) nominal rolls and mail censorship abstracts, 1942–45	D1920	A
Police reports relating to the loyalty/suitability of persons seeking to employ prisoner of war labour, 1943–46	D2378	A
Correspondence relating to discipline of prisoners of war in rural employment, 1944–46	D2377	A
Correspondence relating to prisoners of war (internees), 1944–46	D2380	A
Prisoners of war (internees) casualty returns and transfers, 1944–45	D2284	A
Nominal roll of released internees, 'Manpowered', 1945	D2379	A

Collector of Customs, Adelaide

Correspondence files, 'Z' (National Security Regulations), 1939–45	D1975	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WORLD WAR II**Commonwealth Investigation Service, Central Office**

Prisoners of war files, 1939–45, 1951	A7919	C
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Investigation Branch, Central Office, Melbourne and Canberra

Alien land transfer files, 1940–46	A12217	C
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Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Correspondence files, 'SA/S', 1948–66	D400	S, A
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Commonwealth Railways Commissioner

Correspondence files, 1913–83	B300	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – WORLD WAR II

Aliens Classification and Advisory Committee – examination of internees at Loveday internment camp, 1944	A373, 9787	C
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Control of German adherents outside Germany, 1932–43	D1915, SA22393	A
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Security file – Pastor JW Juers, 1939–55	D1915, SA15585	A
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Children in internment camps, 1942–43	D1919, SS1078	A
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Japanese internees for repatriation – includes diary kept by an internee in Japanese and English translation, 1942–43	AP613/1, 90/1/101	A
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Court of Enquiry at Loveday inquiring into the attempted escape of internee P Eichneger, 1943–44	AP613/1, 90/1/144	A
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Military history – internment in South Australia, Loveday, 1946	D844, 73A/1/6 [F]	A
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Escaped prisoners of war – lists and photographs, 1947–52	D1915, SA19910	A
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Alien registration

The threat posed by world wars during the 20th century twice caused the Commonwealth Government to require all 'aliens' to register with local authorities. All aliens entering or residing in Australia had to be registered and report all changes of name, address, job or marital status.

Alien registration was required between 1916 and 1926, and again between 1939 and 1971. Alien registration forms may include information on the mode and date of arrival in Australia, date and place of birth, occupation, marital status, physical description or photograph, and address.

Not all individual alien registration records from South Australia (1916–24) are held by the Archives. Many were recycled during paper shortages or destroyed by the agency. If the person moved interstate, occasionally the file was relocated to another office of the Department of Immigration and was then transferred to the Archives with the local records (for example, BP4/3 held in Brisbane). Occasionally the alien registration form is found inside the person's application for naturalisation or a related security investigation file.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ALIEN REGISTRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Investigation Branch, Central Office, Melbourne and Canberra**

Returns of aliens, 1916–22	A385	C
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Security Service, Central Office, Canberra

Return of aliens, 1941	A378	C
Papers relating to employment of aliens, 1942–44	A379	C
Correspondence files, class 6 (aliens registration), 1946–50	A437	C

Department of Immigration, Central Office

'Dead' card index of registered aliens, 1948–51	A7109	C
Central card index of registered aliens, 1948–51	A7110	C
Alien registration 'dead' index cards, 1945–71	A3944	C
Register of replacement 'B' (alien) slips issued, 1965–79	D1653	S

Investigation Branch, South Australia

Correspondence files (aliens), 1917–25	D1921	A
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Collector of Customs, Adelaide

Register of aliens, 1921–46	AP1097/4	A
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Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch

Statements by alien passengers on entry to Australia, 1923–48	D4880	A
Alien registration documents, 1937–64	D4878	S, A
Alien registration cards, 1946–76	D4881	A
Registers of alien certificates issued, 1948–80	D1652	A
Morgue registers (non-active alien registration cards), 1940–58	D1654	A
Registers of non-European students – arrivals, departures, change of address, 1950–62	AP415/1	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ALIEN REGISTRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<i>Aliens Act 1947</i> – return of aliens registered for residence in South Australia, 1947–50	A437, 1948/6/305	C
Alien registration form – Jacques and Evelyn Playoust, 1928	D4880, FRENCH/PLAYOUST J	A
Check on alien registrations by government statistician for correct issue of ration books, 1941	D1918, S1074	A
Personal statements of alien passengers who landed at Port Adelaide, 1930–34	D596, 1934/8783	A
Alien registration document and card – Gerard Bertelkamp, including son Gerard also known as Beeb Birtles, 1959–66	D4878, DUTCH - BERTELKAMP G	A

Further information

For further information see the following resources, available on the Archives' website:

- Records of Australia's security, intelligence and law enforcement (web page)
- Wartime internment camps in Australia (web page)
- Loveday, South Australia (1941–46) (web page)
- Fact sheet 33 – Security intelligence records held in Canberra
- Fact sheet 53 – Personal information in ASIO records
- Fact sheet 58 – World War I internee, alien and POW records held in Canberra
- Fact sheet 59 – World War II internee, alien and POW records held in Canberra
- Fact sheet 106 – World War I internee, alien and POW records held in Adelaide
- Fact sheet 107 – World War II internee, alien and POW records held in Adelaide
- Fact sheet 262 – Royal Commission on Intelligence and Security.

For police records relating to internment and prisoners of war in South Australia, see State Records of South Australia.

18 Transport

Both land and sea transport have been crucial to the development of South Australia. In the early years of the colony shipping was vital to both inter-colonial and international trade, as well as trade and communication between regions within the colony. As land transport developed from camels to trains, trucks and road trains, the principally sea-hugging population became less dependent on shipping and coastal life.

The Commonwealth has been involved in various aspects of sea, land and air transportation in South Australia. At Federation in 1901, the Commonwealth was empowered to construct and extend railways in any state, with the state's consent. The Department of Trade and Customs was responsible for sea transport. Over time the functions of land and sea transport have been transferred to multiple agencies.

The construction of the Trans-Australian Railway, maintenance and administration of lighthouses, registration of ships and crew, and regulation of coastal traffic during wartime are examples of the ways in which the Commonwealth has participated in the development of transport in South Australia.

The Archives' Commonwealth railway records constitute one of the most significant transport collections in South Australia. Records held by the Archives relating to transport include correspondence, photographs, contracts, logbooks, personnel files and reports.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation/Marine Branch, South Australia

Correspondence files, 'SA' (South Australia), 1924–57	D2014	C
Correspondence files, 'NSR' (National Security Regulations), 1939–45	D2019	C
Confidential files, 'MBC' (Marine Branch Confidential), 1939–45	D2114	C
Wartime financial arrangements between His Majesty's Government and British shipowners, 1940–	D2152	C
Court of Marine Inquiry files, 1942–70	AP815/10 AP816/1	S
Court of Marine Inquiry files, 1950–70	D2910	C

Marine Branch/Department of Shipping and Transport/Department of Transport, South Australia

General correspondence files, 'T', 1957–92	D4980	C
Correspondence files, 1955–92	D935	A

Stores and Transport Branch, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1961–76	D5258	S
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Copyright application – Crescent Printery – 'Adelaide Tramways Guide', 1915	A1336, 4398	C
Photograph of truck laden with mail bags bound for Port Adelaide and loading onto ships, 1930	D5440, 2465	A
East to west road, Adelaide to Perth, 1941	MP508/1, 289/701/356	M

Map of Adelaide and surrounding districts, showing roads, streets, railways, tram lines and principal hotels and public buildings, plus copyright form, 1899	D4477, 421	A
Increased fares – application for Municipal Tramways Trust, Adelaide, 1939–47	AP5/1, 1947/1897	A
<i>Riverina</i> – River Murray vessel, 1963–67	D935, 1963/56	A

Railways

The first railway line in South Australia was a horse-drawn tramway constructed in 1854 between the River Murray port towns of Goolwa and Port Elliot. In 1856, the first state-owned railway was built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. The rest of the 19th century saw several different railways built across the colony, including the Great Northern Railway, which had reached Marree by 1883, and the inter-colonial railway between Adelaide and Melbourne, which was operational by 1887.

In 1911 the Commonwealth began constructing railways. It acquired the Port Augusta–Oodnadatta line (the Central Australian Railway) that year, and the extension of this line to Alice Springs was completed by 1929.

The construction of the Trans-Australian Railway from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie was a significant event in the history of Australia, as it had been the promise of a railway system to the east that persuaded Western Australia to enter the Commonwealth. With construction starting on the line in 1912, the Trans-Australian Railway was the first major construction project undertaken by the newly formed Commonwealth Government. The line was completed on 17 October 1917.

The *Commonwealth Railways Act 1917* appointed a Commissioner to be in charge of all railway property and related moneys appropriated by parliament. The Commissioner could delegate his powers, lease railway property, enter into contracts (up to £5000), refuse to carry dangerous or excessive weight goods, demand tolls and enter into agreements or contracts with the Postmaster-General.

Due to the existence of three different types of railway gauges by 1917, South Australian railways did not ‘communicate’ well with each other or with other colonies. It was only in 1970 that Australia’s east and west coasts were finally linked by a single uninterrupted railway line, known as the Indian-Pacific. Adelaide joined the national One Nation rail system in 1982 with the completion of the conversion of the Adelaide–Port Pirie line to a standard gauge railway, linking the city with Port Augusta and the Indian-Pacific.

The *Australian National Railways Act 1975* established an Australian National Railways Commission and abolished the position of Commonwealth Railways Commissioner. In late 1976 the commission transferred its head office from Melbourne to Adelaide. The Port Augusta operations centre remained an important regional office of the commission, as it had been for the Commonwealth Railways since 1917.

The South Australian and Commonwealth governments entered into agreements for the transfer of non-urban South Australian railways to the Australian National Railways Commission, but until 1978 the state government continued to administer, maintain and operate the railway systems as agents acting for the commission.

On 1 March 1978 the Australian National Railways Commission assumed full control of South Australian country railways. Employees of South Australian Railways were given the choice of transferring to the Australian National Railways Commission or remaining employees of the state.

Records held by the Archives relating to railways in South Australia include correspondence, maps, plans, photographs, engineering files, publicity, registers and publications. Records in the Archives’ collection may contain different acronyms for the various railways in South Australia. These include TAR (Trans-Australian Railway, also known as the Transcontinental Railway, later the Indian-Pacific), CR (Commonwealth Railways), NAR (North Australia Railway), CAR (Central Australian Railway), and SAR (South Australian Railways).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**South Australian Railways Commissioner**

Railway memorabilia, 1867–1997	D5413	S
Correspondence dockets, 1880–1976	D5128	S
Miscellaneous records, 1907–97	D5449	S
Sketch book of properties adjacent to permanent line, Port Augusta, 1912	D2588	S
Accident registers, 1923–75	D4912	S
Shop orders, 1938–60	D1825	S
Contracts and tender documents, railway standardisation Kalgoorlie to Kwinana, 1962–71	D1817	S
Agreements, bonds, contracts register, 1895–1928	D3166	A
Bound volumes relating to railway standardisation and associated works, 1963–77	A10127	C

South Australian Railway Workshops, Islington, South Australia

Correspondence files (Chief Mechanical Engineer), South Australian Railways, 1901– (<i>Portion of series also held by State Records of South Australia</i>)	D1743	S, A
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Commonwealth Railways Commissioner

Correspondence, industrial files, 'IND', 1918–	B310	S
Transcript folders, 1936–80	D5165	S
Register of works, authorities as issued by Commissioner, 1940–85	D4915	S
Correspondence files, 1913–83	B300	A
Publications and commemorative material of the Commonwealth Railways, 1911–84	B3133	A
Correspondence files, 'RSD' (Railways Standardisation Division), 1947–88	B301	A
Publicity material, 1957–98	D2733	A

Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia

Employee accident, compensation and safety correspondence files, 1916–91	D5446	S
Decision books, 1917–77	D2593	S
Correspondence files, 'ME' (Mechanical Engineer), 1918–91	D1573	S
Correspondence files, 1918–91	D1578	S
Mechanical engineering specifications, 1924–76	D4134	S
Field books, 1925–72	D2057	S
Correspondence files, 'AE' (Chief Mechanical Engineer accidents), 1930–43	D4895	S
Compensation files, 1942–	D3989	S
Australian and New Zealand Railway conferences, Commonwealth copies of notes, 1949–77	D3984	S
Chief Traffic Manager's circular memoranda, 1951–76	D4147	S
Chief Traffic Manager's instructions, 1954–77	D5470	S

Correspondence files, 'PO' (Property Office), 1962–	D1604	S
Railways of Australia 'Network' publication, 1964–88	D5447	S
Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Ways and Works Branch		
Specification files, 1921–	D3367	S
Copies of contracts, 1940–85	D3364	S
Correspondence files, 'WA' (Ways and Works accidents), 1940–69	D3299	S
Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Railways Construction Branch		
Level books, 1912–85	D2056	S
Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Mechanical Engineering Branch		
Accident (compensation) files, 'MEA' (Mechanical Engineering accidents), 1943–67	D4394	S
Copies of 'mechanical engineering' contracts, 1949–73	D3466	S
Australian National Railways Commission, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Civil Engineering Branch		
Correspondence files, 'W' (Works), 1964–91	D3131	S
South Australian Railways, Office of the Superintendent, Murray Bridge		
Copies of agreements, licences and contracts, 1923–86	D2400	S
Correspondence dockets, 'SMB', 1923–79 (<i>Portion of series also held by State Records of South Australia</i>)	D2385	S
Estimates record book, 1923–51	D2735	S
Lists of dockets cancelled or destroyed, 1938–67	D2388	S
South Australian Railways, Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Peterborough (also known as South Australian Railways, Country Rail Services, Peterborough Division)		
Correspondence dockets, 1923–79	D1588	S
Livestock registers, 1957–85	D1584	S
Train notices, Peterborough Division, 1960–86	D3553	S
National Service training registers, 1965–76	D3279	S
Train control graphs, 1977–86	D3853	S
War Railway Committee		
War Railway Committee agendas and minutes of meetings, 1942–47	D2677	S
Department of Home Affairs, Central Office		
General digest – Kalgoorlie – Port Augusta Railway, 1910–13	B3112	A
State Records of South Australia		
South Australian Railways, Office of Superintendent, Port Lincoln Division		
Local dockets, 1923–82	D2949	

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PHOTOGRAPHIC**Commonwealth Railways Commissioner**

Historical photographs of the former Commonwealth Railways, 1901–78	D1334	A
Photographs, 1910–70	B3115	A
Photographs, Trans-Australian Railway, 1912–39	B3104	A
Photograph albums, 1914–60	B3114	A
Photographs relating to the South Australian Railways, 1934–60	B3122	S
Photographs of activities associated with the Trans-Australian Railway, 1940–50	B3119	A
Photographs of railway construction, imported rolling stock and goods traffic, 1950–60	B3121	A
Prints from negatives of photographs, Trans-Australian Railway 1912–21, 1967	B3130	A

Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia

Aerial survey photographs of various railway locations within South Australia, 1946–48	D2771	S
Photographs of the North Australia Railway, 1960–75	D4203	S

Property and Survey Branch, South Australia

Aerial photographs, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1947–50	D5272	S
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PLANS AND DRAWINGS**South Australian Railways Commissioner**

Pigeon hole plans, 1900–64 (<i>Portion of series also held by State Records of South Australia</i>)	D1717	S, A, D
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Commonwealth Railways Commissioner

Head office drawings, 1905–	D2687	S
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Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia

Civil and mechanical drawings produced by South Australian Railways, Islington for Commonwealth Railways, 1927–44	D4815	S
Mechanical Engineering Branch tracings, 1913–72	D2838	A
Register of rolling stock drawings, 1920–80	D4186	A
Bound copies of diagrams relating to rolling stock, 1964–82	D3633	A

Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Ways and Works Branch

Drawings and sketches, 1912–78	D3615	S
Foreign drawings, 1918–78	D3405	S

Department of Home Affairs, Central Office – Railways Construction Branch

Bound plans and longitudinal section drawing of Kalgoorlie–Port Augusta Railway, 1912–16	D2699	S
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Australian National Railways Commission, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Civil Engineering Branch

South Australian drawings, 1915–88	D3463	S
Standard drawings, SD, 1936–	D3465	S

Chief Property Officer, South Australia

Railway (centre of) line survey drawings, 1920–66	AP479/2	S
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Department of Services and Property, South Australian Branch

Miscellaneous plans and maps, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1971–75	D4473	S
Australian National Railways contract drawings, Tarcoola–Alice Springs Railway, 1973–78	D4470	S

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – LAND, SURVEY AND PROPERTY**Chief Property Officer, South Australia**

Project files, Alice Springs to Tarcoola Railway, 1970–80	D5273	S
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Department of Services and Property, South Australian Branch

Survey level books, Alice Springs–Tarcoola Railway, 1970–80	D2545	S
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Lands and Survey Branch

Correspondence files, 'RL' (railway lands), 1912–24	D4208	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – PERSONNEL**Commonwealth Railways Commissioner**

Staff cards record of service, 1912–61	MP992/4	S
Record of employment of staff (permanent register), 1918–47	MP992/6	S

Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia

Salary history and employees cards, 1916–	D1555	S
Wages history cards, 1916–	D1556	S
Personal files, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Branch employees and staff, 1918–80	D3957	S
Personal files, Ways and Works Branch employees and staff, 1918–80	D3956	S

Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Stores Branch

Personal files, Stores Branch employees and staff, 1918–80	D3968	S
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Commonwealth Railways, Port Augusta Office, South Australia – Way and Works Branch

Personal records of service, Way and Works Branch employees and staff, 1918–80	D3398	S
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North Australia Railway

Record of service cards, 1929–78	D3203	S
Staff files, 'NS' (North Staff), 1951–68	D3201	S

State Records of South Australia**South Australian Railways, Office of Superintendent, Port Lincoln Division**

Staff register, Port Lincoln, 1906–48	D3269
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Railways – question of control, 1912–18	B300, 791	A
Map of route – Kalgoorlie–Port Augusta Railway, 1914–25	B300, 1499	A
Opening of the Kalgoorlie–Port Augusta Railway, 1916–18	B300, 4481	A
Photograph of dining saloon of special service car, 1917	B3104, volume 4	A
Information requested by Royal Commission on Uniform Railway Gauge, 1921	B300, 5948/2	A
Historical articles relative to Commonwealth Railways, 1962–80	B300, 8488 part 2	A
Official publication of Commonwealth Railways Institute – <i>Newsrail</i> , 1965–68	B300, 9903	A



A steam train in the Adelaide hills, 1890.

NAA: A13774, 15

Maritime

South Australian maritime records held by the Archives date from the mid-19th century. They were created by the South Australian colonial government, with the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs taking responsibility for sea transport after 1901. Colonial records relating to functions such as

customs administration, vessel registration, crew, passenger arrivals and departures, lighthouses and navigation are now part of the Archives' collection.

Matters relating to the *Lighthouses Act 1911* and *Navigation Act 1921–1926* were transferred to the Department of Markets and Transport in 1928 and subsequently the Department of Transport [I] in 1930. South Australian maritime responsibilities were administered by the Marine Branch (also known as the Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia) between 1927 and 1961, and the Marine Services Division between 1961 and 1963.

The Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller was created in 1963. Regional controllers were responsible for the control and direction of all departmental activities, including the operation of lighthouses and other aids to marine navigation, ship survey and inspection.

In 1972 the Department of Shipping and Transport was abolished and the Department of Transport [III] was created. The Department of Transport [III] took over nearly all the roles of the Department of Shipping and Transport.

Lighthouses

The protection of shipping was vital to the developing colony of South Australia. The Cape Willoughby Lighthouse – or Sturt Light as it was originally named – was established on Kangaroo Island in 1852 to guide vessels through the treacherous waters of Backstairs Passage. Other lighthouses were established on Troubridge Island off the coast of Yorke Peninsula in 1855, Cape Borda on Kangaroo Island in 1858, and Cape Northumberland, also known as MacDonnell Light, in 1859.

For vessels sailing through the Roaring Forties of the Southern Ocean, the Cape Northumberland lighthouse was the first light visible on the Australian coast. Construction of lighthouses continued into the 20th century, resulting in more than 20 along the South Australian coastline.

With Federation in 1901, the administration of lighthouses became a Commonwealth responsibility. The Department of Trade and Customs established a Lighthouse Branch in 1913. However the transfer of the administration of lighthouses from state to Commonwealth control did not occur until 1915 when the Lighthouses Act came into effect. The South Australian administration of the Lighthouse Branch was known as Lighthouse District No. 4.

In 1927 the Lighthouse Branch amalgamated with the Navigation Branch to become the Marine Branch. From 1963 the regional controller of each state office of the Department of Shipping and Transport was responsible for the regional management of lighthouses. This model continued until 1990. In 1991 the function of the regional administration of lighthouses was transferred to the newly established Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

The earliest South Australian lighthouse records date from 1852 and include drawings, logbooks, weather reports and various documents relating to individual lighthouses, as well as central administration records.

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO LIGHTHOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – DRAWINGS, PLANS AND IMAGES

Department of Shipping and Transport, Central Office

Drawings and plans of lighthouses and associated buildings and equipment, 1833–1968	A9568	C
Glass plate copy negatives of coastal lighthouses, 1917–98	A6247	C

Department of Information, Central Office

Photographic negatives and prints, 1945–71	A1200	C
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Department of Transport, Central Office

Lightstation drawings, 1980–	A10182	C, B
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Australian News and Information Bureau, Canberra		
Photographs, 1945–70	C1748	S
Director of Works, South Australia		
Original drawings, plans and prints of National Estate properties, 1847–1980	D1051	A
Photographs of buildings including lighthouses, 1946–83	D3481	S, A
Department of Transport, South Australia/Northern Territory Region, Northern Territory Office		
Lightstation drawings, 'SN' (South Australia/Northern Territory), 1980–90	J3013	B

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO LIGHTHOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFFING RECORDS

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia (Marine Branch)

Lists, instructions and duties publications, 1903–43	AP815/13	C
Correspondence files, 'SA', 1915–33	D14	A
Correspondence files of the Navigation Section, 1921–55	D1911	A
Salary register, 1919–35	AP816/12	C
Survey site plans (annotated copies), lighthouse reserves, South Australia, 1919–64	D5250	C
Correspondence files, 'SA', 1924–57	D2014	C
Return of persons remaining overnight on light stations, 1930–92	D5252	C
Taking-on-forms (list of persons taken for lighthouse service), 1934–46	AP143/5	C
Lighthouse returns, 1935–60	AP143/4	C
Monthly record of visibility of lights, 1935–87	D15	C
Monthly return of fuel stores by lighthouses, 1938–57	D2306	C
General correspondence, 1939–70	AP815/11	C
Marine Branch confidential files, 1939–45	D2114	C
Confidential personal administration files, 1952–72	D2113	C
Monthly returns of periods of fog or impaired visibility, 1960–87	D2913	C

Lighthouse Branch, No. 4 District, Adelaide, South Australia

Instructions to light keepers, 1917	AP816/7	C
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Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia

Record of visibility of lights, 1960–70	AP815/9	C
Report of watches kept and duties performed, 1960–70	AP815/4	C
Report of inspection of unattended acetylene light, 1965–67	AP815/6	C

Department of Transport, South Australia/Northern Territory Region

Correspondence files, 1955–92	D935	A
Correspondence and general information files, 1972–92	D3927	C
Monthly returns of vessels passing lighthouses, 1977–	D2921	C

Collector of Customs, Adelaide		
Registers – LH1 light dues, 1922–56	AP254/1	S
Department of Trade and Customs, Central Office		
Reports on lighthouses on the coast of Australia, 1912–13	B1496	M
Lighthouse Branch (also known as Lighthouse Service)		
Correspondence files, 'L' (lighthouse), 1913–28	B394	M
Register of lighthouses, 1913–39	B885	M
Marine Branch – Lighthouse Services		
Correspondence files, 'MC' (Marine Central), 1937–54	B1954	M

Records relating to specific lighthouses in South Australia

Some of the principal lighthouses in South Australia were staffed by lighthouse keepers who collected and maintained records. Records relating to unstaffed lighthouses were created and held by the relevant departments.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ALTHORPE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE		
Lighthouse, Althorpe Island, South Australia		
Photographs of living areas and lighthouse on Althorpe Island, 1915–40	D4940	C
Monthly return of weather, Althorpe Island, 1952–66	D2228	C
Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Althorpe Island, 1961–71	D2160	C
Half yearly returns of children of Althorpe Island lightstation, 1964–	D2918	C
Navigational aid station logbooks, Althorpe Island, 1971–	D2161	C
Monthly fuel and oil statements, Althorpe Island, 1972–	D2040	C
Logbooks kept at Althorpe Island lighthouse, 1879–1961	D19	A
Records of passing vessels kept at Althorpe Island lighthouse, 1916–29	D32	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE BANKS LIGHTHOUSE		
Lighthouse, Cape Banks, South Australia		
Cape Banks oil account book, 1903–18	D34	C
Cape Banks inventory of stores book, 1915–23	D35	C
Cape Banks stores requisition books, 1922–28	D1788	C
Record of passing vessels kept at Cape Banks lighthouse, 1925–27	D33	C
Logbooks kept at Cape Banks lighthouse, 1882–1928	D20	A
Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch		
Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE BORDA (FLINDERS LIGHT) LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Cape Borda (Flinders Light), South Australia**

Monthly return of weather, Cape Borda, 1952–66	D2226	C
Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Cape Borda, 1966–71	D2159	C
Navigational aid station logbooks, Cape Borda, 1971	D2158	C
Monthly fuel and oil statements, Cape Borda, 1972–	D2017	C
Half yearly returns of children on Cape Borda lightstation, 1978–	D2922	C

Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia

Visitors book for Cape Borda, Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland, 1960–75	AT3030/1	C
Logbooks kept at Cape Borda lighthouse, 1858–1990	D21	A

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE DONNINGTON LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE DU COUEDIC LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Cape du Couedic, South Australia**

Register of meteorological records, Cape du Couedic lighthouse, 1939–59	D36	C
Monthly return of weather, Cape de Couedic, 1952–56	D2227	C
Logbooks kept by Cape du Couedic lighthouse, 1909–57	D22	A

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE JAFFA LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Cape Jaffa, South Australia**

Monthly return of weather, Cape Jaffa, 1952–66	D2224	C
Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Cape Jaffa, 1966–71	D2162	C
Navigational aid station logbooks, Cape Jaffa, 1971–	D2163	C
Navigational aid station logbook, Cape Jaffa, 1972–73	AP930/5	C
Lighthouse logbooks, Cape Jaffa, 1872–1966	D23	A
Logbooks, shore station, Cape Jaffa, 1904–25	D38	A

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Cape Jaffa lighthouse files, 1950–73	AP930/1	C
Visitors book for Cape Borda, Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland, 1960–75	AT3030/1	C

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE JERVIS LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Cape Jervis, South Australia**

Lighthouse logbooks, Cape Jervis, 1923–25	D24	A
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND (MACDONNELL LIGHT)**Lighthouse, Cape Northumberland (MacDonnell Light), South Australia**

Lighthouse logbooks, 1867–1966	D25	A
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Monthly return of weather, Cape Northumberland, 1952–66	D2230	C
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Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Cape Northumberland, 1966–71	D2157	C
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Navigational aid station logbooks, Cape Northumberland, 1971–	D2016	C
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Monthly fuel and oil statements, Cape Northumberland, 1972–	D2015	C
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Half yearly returns of children on Cape Northumberland lightstation, 1976–79	D2924	C
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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Visitors book for Cape Borda, Cape Jaffa and Cape Northumberland, 1960–75	AT3030/1	C
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO CAPE ST ALBANS LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE WILLOUGHBY (STURT LIGHT) LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Cape Willoughby (Sturt Light), South Australia**

Lighthouse logbooks, Cape Willoughby (Sturt Light), 1852–1966	D26	A
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Record of stores and oil account, Cape Willoughby lighthouse, 1853–67	D3708	C
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Record of passing vessels, Cape Willoughby lighthouse (Sturt Light), 1931–40	D39	C
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Requisitions book, Cape Willoughby lighthouse (Sturt Light), 1933–41	D40	C
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Head light keeper's general order book, Cape Willoughby lighthouse, 1940–43	D41	C
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Monthly return of weather, Cape Willoughby, 1952–66	D2225	C
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Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Cape Willoughby, 1966–71	D2154	C
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Visitors books, Cape Willoughby lighthouse, 1970–	D2037	C
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Navigational aid station log, Cape Willoughby, 1971–	D2153	C
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Monthly fuel and oil statements, Cape Willoughby, 1972–	D2039	C
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Half yearly returns of children on Cape Willoughby lightstation, 1976–	D2925	C
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1924–57	D2014	C
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CORNY POINT LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Corny Point, South Australia**

Lighthouse logbooks, Corny Point (South Australia), 1882–1920	D27	A
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Oil account volumes for Corny Point lighthouse, 1882–99	D42	C
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO DANGEROUS REEF LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO EASTERN SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO FLINDERS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia**

Correspondence files, 1955–92	D935	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO FOUR HUMMOCKS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Marine Branch – Lighthouse Services**

Correspondence files, 1937–54	B1954	M
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Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1955–92	D935	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO LOWLY POINT LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Lowly Point, South Australia**

Logbooks kept at Lowly Point lighthouse, 1883–1973	D18	A
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Record of necessary work, Lowly Point lighthouse, 1934–44	D43	C
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Record of passing vessels (record of shipping), Lowly Point lighthouse, 1939–45	D44	C
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Head light keeper's general order books, Lowly Point lighthouse, 1940–44	D45	C
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Register of rainfall observation, Lowly Point, 1946–72	D2903	C
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Monthly return of weather, Lowly Point, 1952–66	D2229	C
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Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Lowly Point, 1966–71	D2164	C
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Navigational aid station logbooks, Lowly Point, 1971–	D2165	C
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO MARINO ROCKS LIGHTHOUSE**Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia**

Marino Rocks lighthouse file, 1966–72	AP930/2	C
Correspondence files, 1955–92	D935	A

SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO MARSDEN POINT LIGHTHOUSE**Marine Branch – Lighthouse Services**

Correspondence files, 1937–54	B1954	M
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO NEPTUNE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Neptune Island, South Australia**

Neptune Island lighthouse logbooks, 1901–69	D28	A
Monthly return of weather, Neptune Island, 1952–66	D2352	C
Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Neptune Island, 1966–71	D2151	C
Navigational aid station logbooks, Neptune Island, 1971–	D2332	C
Half yearly returns of children on Neptune Island lightstation, 1976–	D2926	C



Neptune Island lighthouse keeper, Mr Salchany, signals a passing ship, South Australia, 1963.

NAA: A1200, L43685

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO PENGUIN ISLAND (RIVOLI BAY) LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Penguin Island (Rivoli Bay), South Australia**

Lighthouse logbooks – Rivoli Bay, South Australia, 1880–83	AP695/1	A
Lighthouse logbooks – Penguin Island/Rivoli Bay, South Australia, 1878–1918	D29	A
Oil account books, Penguin Island lighthouse, 1893–1901	D3506	C

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO PRICE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Marine Branch – Lighthouse Services**

Correspondence files, 'MC' (Marine Central), 1937–54	B1954	M
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ST FRANCIS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TIPARA REEF LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Tipara Reef, South Australia**

Logbooks, Tipara Reef, 1878–1920	D30	A
Inventory book, Tipara Reef lighthouse, 1887–1920	D47	C
Oil account volumes for Tipara Reef lighthouse, 1894–1920	D46	C

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TROUBRIDGE SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE**Lighthouse, Troubridge Shoal, South Australia**

Logbooks, Troubridge Shoal lighthouse, 1863–1966	D31	A
Monthly return of weather, Troubridge Shoal, 1952–66	D2223	C
Lighthouse logbook and monthly return of weather, Troubridge Shoal, 1966–71	D2156	C
Monthly returns – engine generator sets, Troubridge Shoal, 1966–81	D2022	C
Visitors books, Troubridge Shoal, 1970–81	D2038	C
Navigational aid station logbooks, Troubridge Shoal, South Australia, 1971–81	D2155	C
Monthly fuel and oil statements, Troubridge Shoal, 1972–81	D2023	C
Radio communication logbooks, Troubridge Shoal lighthouse, 1972–81	D2021	C
Half yearly returns of children on Troubridge Shoal lightstation, 1976–80	D2927	C

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Correspondence files, 1924–57	D2014	C
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WARDANG ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Prime Minister's Department**

Correspondence files, 1915–23	A457	C
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WEDGE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Prime Minister's Department**

Correspondence files, 1915–23	A457	C
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WINCEBY ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED SERIES THAT CONTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO WONGA SHOAL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE**Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch**

Correspondence files, 1915–33	D14	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO LIGHTHOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – IMAGES

Port Adelaide lighthouse, 1865	A9568, 4/1/2	C
Keeper's quarters at Port Adelaide lighthouse, 1869	A9568, 4/1/6	C
Cape Banks lighthouse, 1882	A9568, 4/5/1	C
Cape Northumberland lighthouse and keeper's cottage, 1856	A9568, 4/12/1	C
Troubridge Shoal lighthouse keeper's cottages, 1867	A9568, 4/14/5	C
Neptune Island lighthouse keeper's wife leaving the dock for a boat trip to the mainland, 1963	A1200, L43680	C

Vessels

Records about many of the well-known vessels that operated in South Australian waters can be found in the Archives' collection. These include the *Alert*, *Falie*, *Nelcebee*, *One and All* and the paddle-steamer *Marion*.

Records relating to vessels include declarations and transfers of ownership, certificates of survey, logbooks, vessel licences, Court of Marine Enquiry files, and entries in the British Register of Ships and registers of vessel arrivals and departures. The British Register of Ships recorded ship names, official numbers, ports of registration and other details. A composite alphabetical index to all the microfilm registers has been created. The Main Register of British Ships is available on microfilm in all Archives offices.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO MARITIME VESSELS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Collector of Customs, Adelaide**

Main Register of British Ships – prior to <i>Merchant Shipping Act 1854</i> – Port Adelaide, 1838–55	A7505	C
Main Register of British Ships – subsequent to <i>Merchant Shipping Act 1854</i> – Port Adelaide, 1855–1982	A7509	C
Logbook of the cutter <i>Alert</i> , 1862	AP258/6	A
Customs correspondence files, 1871–1962	D596	A
Registrar of Shipping, Adelaide – allocation of signal letters and official numbers to ships, 1872–1921	AP258/2	A
Register of ships' papers, 1897–1902	AP214/11	A
Boat licence books, 1902–24	D5307	S
Declarations of ownership and certificates of survey (detention certificates), 1893–1900	AP212/4	S

Department of Shipping and Transport, Central Office

Shipping registration files, 1850–	A10799	C
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Mercantile Marine Office, Port Adelaide, South Australia

Manning and accommodation procedures for ships, 1925–54	D2914	C
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Marine Board of South Australia

Pilotage account books – registers of vessels moved by Port Adelaide pilots, 1862–67	AP258/7	A
Register of vessels (arrivals and departures) – Port Adelaide, 1874–1923	D1	C, S, A
Shipping casualty investigation book, 1907–10	AP816/9	C

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Original agreements and accounts of crew with ships' official logbooks, 1895–1984	D13	A
Correspondence files of the Navigation Section, 1921–55	D1911	A
Court of Marine Enquiry folders, 1950–70	D2910	C

Sub-collector of Customs, Wallaroo, South Australia

Shipping registers – inwards – Wallaroo, 1879–1954	AP378/50	A
Outwards shipping register – Wallaroo, 1879–1927	AP404/2	A

Sub-collector of Customs, Port Pirie, South Australia

Register ship report outwards – Port Pirie, 1884–1945	AP378/4	A
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Department of Transport, Port Pirie Office, South Australia

Ships' files, 1971–88	D4982	C
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MARITIME VESSELS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Loss of SS <i>Paringa</i> , 1936–38	A981, MIS 71	C
Survey under Navigation Act – survey of River Murray steamers, 1930–32	D1911, NS1932/112	A
Wreckage ex <i>Loch Vennachar</i> – cargo found, 1905–06	D596, 1906/837	A
<i>Nailsea Manor</i> – enquiry into seaman drowning – report of nautical surveyor on inspection of life boats, 1938	D1911, NS1938/279	A
Hovercraft – air cushioned vehicles – operations, 1962	D935, 1962/31	A
Merchant Shipping Act – <i>Paringa</i> – owners Adelaide Steamship Co., 1908–21	D596, 1921/3052	A

Passenger and crew records

The Archives holds both passenger and crew records. South Australian records relating to crew members date from 1852, and include registers of deserters, discharges, engagements, certificates of competency and service, crew lists and articles of agreement. For further information on arrival and departure records for passengers at South Australian ports, see Chapter 10.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CREW MEMBERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Marine Board of South Australia**

Registers of ships' crew deserted at Port Adelaide from British and foreign ships, 1852–1922	D6	C, S, A
Registers of engagements of ships' crew at Port Adelaide for British and foreign ships, 1852–1922	D2	C, A
Registers of ships' crew (British and foreign ships) discharged at Port Adelaide, 1853–1922	D3	C, S, A
Register of ships' crew and passenger deaths at sea reported at Port Adelaide, with index, 1869–1922	D7	A
Registers of ships' crew engaged and discharged at South Australian outports (including Darwin), 1879–1922	D8	C, A
Registers of certificates of competency and service (ships officers) presented at Port Adelaide, 1882–1921	D5	C, A

Marine Board of South Australia – Mercantile Marine Office

Registers of ships' crew reported discharged at South Australian outports, 1879–1903	D10	C, A
Register of ships' crew reported as deserters at South Australian outports, 1890–1922	D12	C, A
Registers of ships' crew engaged for the home trade at South Australian ports (mainly Adelaide), 1886–1922	D9	C, A

Marine Branch, South Australia

Registers of indentures of apprenticeships to the sea service, 1922–74	D2043	C
Registers of release on terminations of service, 1949–58	D4	C
Certificates of release, 1948–61	D3762	C

Mercantile Marine Office, Port Adelaide

Rough register of ships' crew reported as deserters at Port Adelaide, 1873–1975	D11	A
Notebooks of character reports and qualified discharges, 1940–50	D2902	C
Cash book, balance of seamen's wages accounts and trust fund ledger, 1943–70	AP815/14	C
Register of release on termination of service, Port Lincoln, 1952–63	D2904	C
Office copies of articles of agreement terminated outside of Australia, 1957–65	AP444/1	C
Register of documents of identity and agreements, 1961–82	D2907	C
Applications for seaman's document of identity, 1961–83	D2908	C
Examination certificates book butts, 1923–71	AT3033/1	C
Waterside Employment Inquiry transcripts, 1939	D2901	C
Registers of agreements, 1924–57	AP142/3	A
Register of deserters in South Australia, 1924–65	AP815/12	A

Department of Shipping and Transport, Central Office

Microfilmed employment records – Australian Merchant Seamen, 1922–98	A8877	C
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Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia – Marine Branch

Original agreements and accounts of crew with ships' official logbooks, 1895–1984	D13	A
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Collector of Customs, Adelaide

Correspondence files, 'SB' (Shipping Branch), 1939–51	D1976	S, A
Crew lists, 1907–	D3064	A
Registers of members of crews signed off or deserted at Port Adelaide, 1925–61	AP214/15	A
Registers for members of crews signed on at Port Adelaide, 1925–61	AP214/16	A
Register of discharges, engagements and deserters (Sub-collectors Office, Port Pirie), 1903–42	AP231/1	A
Register of pilots licensed by the Marine Board of SA, 1892–1925	AP258/8	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CREW MEMBERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Minnipa registration number 137239 – agreements and logs signed and expired between 8 August 1927 and 26 March 1928, 1927–28	D13, MINNIPA 137239/1	A
Yalata registration number 122730 – agreements and logs signed and expired between 11 May 1936 and 19 July 1939, 1936–39	D13, YALATA 122730/4	A

Civil aviation

By the end of World War I, the Commonwealth Government had begun to regard civil aviation as increasingly important. In 1920 the Air Navigation Act was passed.

Government control of civil aviation in South Australia began with the establishment of the Parafield Aerodrome in 1928. Increasing interest in flying saw the Adelaide Steamship Company start Adelaide Airways Limited in 1935, which operated flights between Adelaide and Port Lincoln, Kangaroo Island, Broken Hill and Melbourne. By 1936 Australian National Airways had begun operations, incorporating Adelaide Airways.

In 1938 the Department of Civil Aviation was established. Policy, planning, finance and development of civil aviation was controlled by the department's head office in Melbourne, with 'outstation' staff supervising air radio, flight control and maintenance.

The Department of Civil Aviation was reorganised in 1945 to meet the demands imposed by the expansion of civil aviation and new post-war and international conditions. Its principal responsibilities included the safety of civil flying; licensing of pilots, ground engineers, navigators and radio operators; supervision of operations and licensing of airlines for the carriage of mail, passengers and freight; and construction and maintenance of aerodromes and seaplane bases.

In 1957 the South Australian and Northern Territory regional offices were amalgamated for administrative purposes and became known as the Department of Civil Aviation, South Australia/Northern Territory Region.

The Department of Transport and Department of Civil Aviation were amalgamated in 1973. The Department of Transport became responsible for air transport, as well as road, rail and sea transport.

In 1982 the Prime Minister announced that the Department of Transport had been abolished. The functions of the department were consequently divided between the new Department of Aviation and Department of Transport and Construction.

From 1995 the Civil Aviation Safety Authority became responsible for – but not exclusively – setting aviation safety standards, registration of aircraft, licensing and compliance with safety regulations. Other Commonwealth agencies also had responsibilities relating to the aviation function, and consequently created records about matters such as the purchase of land, runway and building construction, navigation equipment and safety, and environmental issues.

Records held by the Archives relating to civil aviation in South Australia include aircraft history files, photographs, incident reports, drawings and plans.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CIVIL AVIATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Civil Aviation, Central Office

Aircraft history files, 1923–	B2539	C, M, P
Flight crew history files, 1922–	B597	S, M
Name index cards to first and second class or cadet navigators, 1934–48	B842	M

Department of Civil Aviation, South Australia/Northern Territory Region

Correspondence files, 'S' (South Australia), 1978–90	D648	C, S
Correspondence files, 1947–53	D645	S
Correspondence files, 1953–87	D646	S
Correspondence files, 1955–60	AP1456/1	S

General correspondence, Adelaide airport, 1951–80	D1162	S
Outstation correspondence files, 1960–85	D4887	S
Photograph registers, 1950–87	D2809	S
Works proposals, 1957–91	D600	S
Civil engineering specifications for departmental aerodrome works, 1953–83	D2241	S
Civil engineering specifications for departmental aerodrome works by private organisations, 1954–82	D2787	S
Civil engineering specifications for departmental aerodrome works, 1957–78	D2785	S
Civil engineering specifications for departmental aerodrome works by private organisations, 1962–77	D2786	S
Civil engineering specifications for departmental aerodrome works, 1958–79	D2784	S
Permits to commence building works, 1964–81	D2788	S
Air safety incident reports, 1959–62	D1683	S
Correspondence files, air safety investigations, 1963–68	D1682	S
Correspondence files, air safety investigations, 1968–78	D934	S
Design and circuitry drawings, 1965–85	D2222	S
Department of Civil Aviation, South Australia/Northern Territory Region – Airports Branch		
Project file register, 1955–70	AP651/3	S
Office instructions, 1956–57	AP651/4	S
Building permits, 1964–67	AP651/2	S
Adelaide Airport (West Beach Airport)/Federal Airports Corporation, Adelaide Airport		
Correspondence files, 'S', 1970–88	D5032	S
Correspondence files, 1977–87	D5027	S
Correspondence files, 1979–91	D5028	S
Parafield Airport, South Australia/Federal Airports Corporation, Parafield Airport		
Administrative change, 1928–98	D5391	S
Establishment records, 1928–88	D5386	S
Major infrastructure drawings and project records, 1928–	D5384	S
Operational policy and procedure records, 1928–88	D5381	S
Planning and development, drawing and project records, 1928–98	D5388	S
Airport planning and strategy records, 1942–98	D5393	S
Qantas Airways Limited, State Office, South Australia and Northern Territory		
Trans Australia Airlines (TAA) South Australia/Northern Territory Branch Manager's correspondence files, 1946–79	D5022	S
Director of Works, South Australia		
Structural design job folders, Adelaide Airport, 1951–57	AP616/3	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CIVIL AVIATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Kingscote aerodrome, 1955	D645, 250/7/1 5	S
Adelaide Airport – communications general, 1956–85	D648, S112/20/141	S
Australian aerial services bulletins, 1930–34	B300, 6187/5	A
Adelaide Airport West Beach – acquisition of land, 1950–51	D4404, 2/1261	A
Adelaide Airport – alterations to Sir Ross and Keith Smith Memorial building, 1980–84	D5156, ADELAIDE AIRPORT	A

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 259 – South Australian lighthouse records
- Fact sheet 260 – South Australian maritime records.

For further information about South Australian shipping and sea transport, see Chapter 5.

For further information about South Australian passenger records, see Chapter 10.

For further records relating to railway personnel, Australian National Railways and South Australian Railways, contact State Records of South Australia.

See also:

- Australian Lighthouses (australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/austn-lighthouses)
- Lighthouses of South Australia (lighthouse.net.au/lights/sa/Index%20sa.asp).

19 War service

Australia has provided forces to major conflicts during the 20th century, from the Boer War, which was underway as Australia federated in 1901. More than 1000 South Australians volunteered and served in one of the six colonial contingents sent from Australia to South Africa. In 1900 the South Australian navy vessel *Protector* was sent to China for the Boxer Rebellion where more than 100 South Australians served.

A major reorganisation of Australia's colonial defence forces occurred after 1901 when the Commonwealth Department of Defence was established. Compulsory military training for young men was introduced in 1911, despite strong objections in South Australia. South Australian men and women have served with the Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force.

Boer War

The Boer War (1899–1902) occurred in the British colony of South Africa as a result of differences between the British and Boer farmers, descendants of Dutch settlers, in the colonies of Transvaal and Orange Free State. In support of Britain all Australian colonies sent contingents to the war. Following Federation a Commonwealth contingent was raised.

The Archives holds the attestation papers for the Commonwealth contingent, along with those for the fifth South Australian contingent. Some nominal rolls have survived from the colonial contingents. A range of other records – including photographs of Australian nurses who served in South Africa – are also held.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE BOER WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of Defence

Boer War dossiers, 1901–02	B4418	M
Nominal rolls of Australian battalions for service in South Africa, 1902	B5207	M
General correspondence files relating to the Australian contingents in the South African (Boer) War, 1918–	A6443	C

Staff Office, Military Forces of South Australia

Attestation declarations for the fifth South Australian Contingent, Imperial, Boer War, 1901	AP613/7	A
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Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia

Boer War veterans' funeral benefit files, 1939–60	D4549	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE BOER WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Photograph of South Australian Military Contingent, plus copyright form, 1899	D4477, 416	A
Complaints by members of South Australian contingent of Imperial Bushmen, 1901	A8, 1901/264/2	C
Report on first and second South Australian contingents, 1899–1901	B168, 1901/5306	M
Annual report Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania forces, 1901–02	B168, 1902/5748	M

Review of South Australian forces by Duke of York and Cornwall, 1901	B168, 1901/1773	M
Military history – 4th military district – encompasses Loveday Camp and nursing personnel from Boer War to World War II, 1941–46	D844, 73A/1/6 [G]	A

World War I

World War I (1914–18) was essentially a conflict between the great powers of Europe. Australia participated in the war as a result of its place in the British Empire. Members of Australia's armed forces – serving with the First Australian Imperial Force and Royal Australian Navy – served in New Guinea, the Middle East, Gallipoli and Western Europe. Almost 35,000 South Australians enlisted in the services during World War I, and 30,000 served overseas. More than 5000 South Australians died during the conflict.

Records for the 370,000 Australians who served in the First Australian Imperial Force are held by the Archives. Service cards are also held for those who served with the Royal Australian Navy.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WORLD WAR I AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Army		
Australian Imperial Force, Base Records Office		
First Australian Imperial Force personnel dossiers, 1914–20	B2455	C
Applications to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force, 1915–18	MT1486/1	M
Headquarters, 4 Military District, Commonwealth Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia		
First Australian Imperial Force army pay files, 1914–23	D2994	C
Royal Australian Navy		
Navy Office, Department of the Navy		
Service cards for navy officers, 1911–70	A6769	C
Service cards for petty officers and sailors, 1911–70	A6770	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WORLD WAR I AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
World War I service file – Arthur Percy Sullivan, 1914–20	B2455, SULLIVAN ARTHUR PERCY	C
History of the War – South Australia, 1916–21	MP341/1, 1923/7454	M
South Australia – register of war graves, 1931–32	B1535, 746/8/421	M
List of Postmaster-General's employees killed or wounded during World War I, 1923	D958, S1923/3155	A

Between the wars

The Archives holds service records and attestation papers for members of the Permanent Military Forces, full-time regular army and Citizen Military Forces, also known as the Militia. Service cards are also held for those who served with the Royal Australian Navy. The Royal Australian Air Force was established in 1921 as a successor to the Australian Flying Corps and Australian Air Corps. Service records are held for enlistments dating from 1921.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA BETWEEN THE WARS		
Army		
Department of Defence, Central Administration		
Army lists, library material, 1923–	A1194	C
Australian Imperial Force, Base Records Office		
Permanent Military Forces and Army Militia personnel dossiers, 1901–70	B4717	M
Army Militia service records, attestation documents, 1901–40	B4747	M
Royal Australian Navy		
Navy Office, Department of the Navy		
Service cards for navy officers, 1911–70	A6769	C
Service cards for petty officers and sailors, 1911–70	A6770	C
Royal Australian Air Force		
Air Services Branch		
RAAF officers personnel files, 1921–48	A9300	C
RAAF personnel files – non-commissioned officers and other ranks, 1921–48	A9301	C

World War II

During World War II (1939–45), Australians serving with the army, navy and air force saw action in many theatres of conflict. Nearly 55,000 South Australian men and women served in the forces in World War II.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WORLD WAR II AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Army		
2 Echelon, Army Headquarters		
Second Australian Imperial Force personnel dossiers, 1940–47	B883	C
Citizen Military Forces personnel dossiers, 1940–47	B884	C
Headquarters, 4 Military District, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia/ Headquarters, South Australian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces		
Correspondence files, 1931–64	D844	C, A
Embarkation nominal rolls, Second Australian Imperial Force, 1939–44	AT226/10	S
Service number registers – ‘S’ prefix, 1939–46	D4292	S
Service number registers – ‘SX’ prefix, 1939–47	D4291	S
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘DP’ prefix, 1939–44	D4420	S
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘DX’ prefix, 1939–42	D4385	S
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘PX’ prefix, 1939–44	D4422	S
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘SX’ prefix, 1939–45	D1358	A
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘SP’ prefix, 1939–44	D4403	A
Army pay files – Second Australian Imperial Force – ‘B’ prefix, 1939–44	D4419	A
Army pay files – Citizen Military Forces – ‘D’ prefix, 1939–44	D4418	S

Army pay files – Citizen Military Forces – ‘P’ prefix, 1939–44	D4421	S
Army pay files – Citizen Military Forces – ‘S’ prefix, 1939–52	D1357	A
Miscellaneous command pay files – ‘B’ prefix, 1939–44	D4416	A
Registers of enlistments for fourth and seventh military districts, 1939–63	AP1275/1	A
Royal Australian Navy		
Navy Office, Department of the Navy		
Service cards for navy officers, 1911–70	A6769	C
Service cards for petty officers and sailors, 1911–70	A6770	C
Royal Australian Air Force		
Air Services Branch		
RAAF officers personnel files, 1921–48	A9300	C
RAAF personnel files – non-commissioned officers and other ranks, 1921–48	A9301	C
General matters		
Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch		
Application forms, medical examination documents and related papers of British and non-British migrants (including ex-service), 1947–54	D1989	A
Commonwealth Loans Organisation, South Australia		
Photographs of war loan fundraising events and state capital works, 1944–65	D4031	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WORLD WAR II AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Recruiting campaign – affixing stickers to correspondence – poster for joining military service, 1938–39	D959, IA1938/1561	A
YMCA and similar organisations who serve overseas, 1940–49	D2048, G1230	A
Recreation general hospitality extended to officers and ratings including American and Allied forces, 1941–58	D292, 110/3/14	A
Coupon rationing, 1942–49	D2048, G1291	A
Military history – headquarters of fourth military district – declaration of war until cessation of hostilities, 1942–47	D844, 73A/1/6 [E]	A
<i>Rationing in Australia</i> – booklet, 1942–44	D596, 1945/776	A

Civilian service

In response to the growing demand for labour during World War II, the Department of Labour and National Service was given responsibility for developing general labour policy, including manpower priorities. Many Australians not in the armed forces were drafted into civilian service agencies such as the Civil Constructional Corps and Civil Aliens Corps, which undertook projects across the nation including in South Australia. See ‘Women in wartime service’ (page 175) for information about civilian service organisations in which women served.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WORLD WAR II CIVILIAN SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Allied Works Council, South Australian Office**

Personal files for members of the Civil Alien Corps enlisted in South Australia, 1942–48	MP14/1	M
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Personal files for members of the Civil Constructional Corps enlisted in South Australia who served in the Northern Territory, 1942–54	MP14/2	M
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Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1941–54	D358	A
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WORLD WAR II CIVILIAN SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Advisory War Council – hostels and scheme of housing for munitions workers in South Australia, 1941	A5954, 456/25	C
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Transport facilities – munitions workers in South Australia, 1942	MP1007/7, 249/1050/39	M
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Housing general – Whyalla, war workers, aircraft factory Northfield, 1941–44	D358, 30/1/1	A
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Laura flax mill, 1941–45	A877, CL20669	A
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Aircraft – engagement of female trainees, 1942–44	D1743, 1942/3675 parts 1 to 5	A
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Salisbury, temporary housing scheme for war workers, management and tenancy, 1942–46	A877, CL20228 part 1	A
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South Australian prisoners of war

During and immediately following World War II, Australian authorities conducted three investigations into war crimes committed against Australians who were prisoners of the Japanese.

In June 1943, Sir William Webb, Chief Justice of Queensland, was appointed a Commissioner under National Security (Inquiries) Regulations to report on whether there had been atrocities or breaches of the rules of warfare by the Japanese armed forces. This was the first of three commissions given to Webb between 1943 and 1945 to investigate war crimes by the Japanese.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WORLD WAR II PRISONERS OF WAR**Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Australian prisoner of war indices, 1942–48	A14171	C
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Australian prisoners of war of the Japanese held in Thailand in World War II as at 1 November 1944, 1942–	A14172	C
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List of Australian prisoners of war of the Japanese in World War II – confirmed dead, 1942–48	A14174	C
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List of monetary effects of Australian prisoners of war of the Japanese in World War II, 1942–48	A14176	C
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Complete alphabetical list of Australian prisoners of war of the Japanese in World War II, 1942–48	A14177	C
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Headquarters, 4 Military District, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia

Correspondence files, 1931–64	D844	S, A
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Department of Labour and National Service, Central Secretariat (by 1947 known as Central Office)

Prisoner of war surveys – personal data sheets, 1945–47	MP96/1	M
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Prisoner of war surveys – statistics, 1945–47	MP96/2	M
2 Echelon, Army Headquarters		
Volumes of photographs of AMF, prisoners of war and missing servicemen in the Far East and South West Pacific, 1944	B3843	M
Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia		
General policy files, 1918–65	D2048	A
Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia		
Worker description sheets and Japanese prisoner of war survey, 1947–50	AP194/1	A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WORLD WAR II PRISONERS OF WAR		
Prisoners of war postal regulations, 1940–45	D959, IA1944/547	A
Repatriation Committee of repatriated prisoners of war, 1944–48	D2048, G1445 parts 1 to 4	A
Nominal roll of ex-prisoners of war discharged in South Australia, 1946–47	AP194/1, B1	A
Prisoners of war – Japan – doctors' timetables, appointments, medical survey and register of medical examinations conducted, 1946–51	D2048, G1445 part 5	A
War crimes investigations, 1946	D844, 167/1/1A, B, C, D, E, F	A
War crimes – Japanese, 1946–48	D844, 167/1/12 parts 1 and 2	A
Survey results ex-prisoners of war, 1948	AP194/1, B2	A
War crime trials, 1951	D844, 167/1/14	A

War gratuities

After both world wars, the Commonwealth Government granted returning veterans a one-off payment known as a 'war gratuity'. This was distinct from any pension entitlements. Records held by the Archives about war gratuity payments include registers and application forms, but they contain only limited information about the applicant.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WAR GRATUITIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
World War I		
Headquarters, 4 Military District, Commonwealth/Australian Military Forces, Keswick		
Register of unclaimed Australian Military Forces pay, 1917–25	AP636/13	S
War gratuity registers – First Australian Imperial Force, 1920–38	AT226/5	S
Registers of Unclaimed Citizens' Military Forces pay, 1923–42	AP636/12	S
World War II		
Headquarters, 4 Military District, Commonwealth/Australian Military Forces, Keswick		
Applications for war gratuity – permanent who served in Darwin, 1939–55	AP636/4	S

Correspondence re unclaimed money due to militiamen who served in Second Australian Imperial Force, 1940–41	AP636/14	S
War gratuity registers, 1939–52	AP1357/1	S
Applications for war gratuity (Demobilised Militia), 1945–52	AP636/3	S
Applications for war gratuity (Militia, Australian Women's Armed Service), 1945–51	AP636/5	S
Applications for war gratuity (Second Australian Imperial Force), 1945–51	AP636/1	S
Applications for war gratuity (deceased members), 1945–53	AP636/6	S
Triplicate copies of war gratuity payments, 1945–65	AP636/11	S
Schedule of amendments to war gratuity registers, 1946–57	AP636/10	S
War gratuity register amendment advices, Second Australian Imperial Force, 1946–51	AT226/9	S
Schedule of war gratuity, 1946–53	AP636/7	S
War gratuity credit schedules, 1946–54	AP636/9	S
Applications for war gratuity (Duntroon Cadets), 1947–51	AP636/2	S
Citizens' Military Forces pay sheet registers, 1948–59	AP636/15	S
War gratuity payments due to banks, 1948–53	AP636/8	S
War gratuity bank schedules, 1950–57	AP248/4	S

Women in wartime service

Women served overseas with Australian forces in the Boer War, World War I and World War II, mainly as nurses. Their service files can be found in the army service series for World War I (B2455) and World War II (B883).

During World War II, a large number of women contributed to the war effort in Australia in newly created arms of the services – the Australian Women's Army Service, Women's Royal Australian Navy and Women's Australian Auxiliary Air Force – as well as 'uniformed civilians' in organisations such as the Australian Women's Land Army and Voluntary Aid Detachment.



Gunners AR Wheaton and PE Worley of the Australian Women's Army Service level the depression range finder in the observation post, Fort Largs, South Australia, 1944.

Australian War Memorial: 080122

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WOMEN IN WARTIME SERVICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Photograph of six patriotic nurses for South Africa, plus copyright form, 1900	D4477, 422-29	A
World War II service file – Kathleen Patricia Bonnin, 1939–48	B883, SFX500278	C
World War II pay file – Carrie Jean Ashton, 1941–48	D1358, SFX13548	A
Military history 1939–45 – 4 Military District – including Australian Army Nursing Service, Australian Army Medical Women's Service, 1941–46	D844, 73A/1/6 G	A
Military history 1939–45 – 4 Military District – Australian Women's Army Service, 1942–46	D844, 73A/1/6 B	A
Women members of RAAF, Australian Women's Army Service – investigation, 1942–43	D1919, SS1080	A
Australian Women's Army Service, 1945–46	D844, 73A/1/4	A
Women's Royal Australian Naval Service, 1945–48	D292, 148/1/3	A
Australian War Memorial		
4 Military District – Australian Women's Army Service diary – South Australia, 1941–43	AWM52, 1/7/28	
South Australia – Voluntary Aid Detachment, Australian Army Medical Women's Service – diary, 1942–46	AWM52, 1/7/29	

Korean War

On 25 June 1950, the North Korean Army invaded South Korea. Elements of the Australian navy, army and air force, with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, were quickly committed to the war in Korea. These were supplemented by additional forces sent from Australia. More than 17,000 Australians served in the Korean War. Of these 339 died, including 13 South Australians.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE KOREAN WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Army		
Central Army Records Office		
Army personnel files, 1947–	B2458	M
Royal Australian Navy		
Navy Office, Department of the Navy		
Service cards for navy officers, 1911–70	A6769	C
Service cards for petty officers and sailors, 1911–70	A6770	C
Royal Australian Air Force		
Department of Air, Central Office		
RAAF personnel files – all ranks, 1949–	A12372	C
General matters		
Headquarters, 4 Military District, Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia		
Correspondence files, 1931–64	D844	S, A

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE KOREAN WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Korea notes – patrolling in Korea, 1954	D844, 246/1/4	S
Enlistment Special Force Korea – training and enlistment statistics, 1950–53	D844, 251/32/18 and 19	A

Vietnam War

Almost 60,000 Australian men and women served in the armed forces during the Vietnam War (1962–73). A total of 521 Australians died as a result of the war. The first national serviceman killed in the war was South Australian Errol Noack in May 1966.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE VIETNAM WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Central Army Records Office**

Army personnel files, 1947–	B2458	M
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Navy Office, Department of the Navy

Service cards for navy officers, 1911–70	A6769	C
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Department of Air, Central Office

RAAF personnel files – all ranks, 1949–	A12372	C
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Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia

National Service personal files (12th to 30th intake), 1965–76	AT2217/1	S
National Service personal files (3rd to 22nd intake), 1966–70	AT1815/2	S
National Service files (11th to 30th intake), 1968–72	AT1935/4	S
National Service files (18th to 30th intake), 1969–72	AT2427/1	S
Index cards National Service, 1966–74	AP1211/1	S
Index cards National Service training, 1967–75	AP1230/1	S

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE VIETNAM WAR AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Vietnam war service file – Noack, Errol Wayne, 1965–90	B2458, 4717546	M
Associations individual – Vietnam peace campaign – South Australia, 1965	A6122, 1685	C
Recommendations for honours and awards for army personnel serving in Vietnam, 1965–67	A1945/41, 133/3/26	C
Honours and awards – gallantry awards (operational) – Vietnam, 1967–69	A2880/1, 5/5/46	C
ASIO surveillance photograph of anti-conscription demonstration, Adelaide, 1969	A9626, 106	C

Australian War Memorial

Headquarters, Australian Force Vietnam – Operations – Innamincka, includes maps, 1968	AWM98, R569/1/151, 151A	
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Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 61 – World War II war crimes
- Fact sheet 67 – Boer War records
- Fact sheet 117 – Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War.

For further records relating to the Boer War, nominal rolls and photographs of South Australian World War I enlistees, contact State Records of South Australia.

20 Prominent South Australians

The Archives' collection includes personal records deposited by Commonwealth persons, as well as a vast array of records that relate to people from many walks of life. The selected South Australians in this chapter show the variety of information that can be gleaned from the records held by the Archives. The records include, but are not limited to, photographs, film and sound recordings, correspondence and service records.

Sir Geoffrey Malcolm Badger (1916–2002)

Geoffrey Badger was born in Port Augusta, South Australia, and began his career as a research chemist in London in 1941 before enlisting in the Royal Navy in 1943. He returned to Australia in 1949 to lecture in chemistry at the University of Adelaide, becoming a professor of organic chemistry in 1955. From 1964 to 1965 Badger worked at the CSIRO and later became Vice-chancellor of the University of Adelaide. He served as President of the Australian Academy of Science between 1974 and 1978. Badger was admitted to the Order of Australia in 1975 and awarded Knight Bachelor in 1979 for his service to science and education.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR GEOFFREY MALCOLM BADGER

University of Adelaide GM Badger – includes two photographs of Mawson exhibition at the South Australian Museum, 1974	A7462, 286	C
Guest of honour – Sir Geoffrey Badger, sound recording, 1980–96	C100, 80/5/995 M	S
World War II service record – Geoffrey Malcolm Badger, 1935–46	B4747, BADGER/ GEOFFREY MALCOLM	M

Daisy May Bates (1859–1951)

Daisy Bates was born in Ireland and migrated to Australia in 1882. She initially went to Queensland, then later moved to New South Wales after a failed marriage to Harry 'Breaker' Morant in 1884. After some time in England Bates returned to Australia and dedicated her time to studying Aboriginal life and culture, particularly near the Nullarbor Plain in Ooldea, South Australia. She spent the following 40 years documenting Aboriginal culture and campaigning for Aboriginal welfare and rights.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DAISY MAY BATES

Mrs Daisy M Bates – Aboriginal manuscripts, 1927–43	A659, 1942/1/173 parts 1 to 5	C
Photograph of Daisy Bates, 1973	A6180, 21/8/73/35	C
Interview with Daisy Bates, sound recording, 1941	C102, NAT1A	S
Protection of Aborigines – includes letters by Daisy Bates, 1914–74	B300, 7037 parts 1 to 4	A
Photograph of the Soak at Ooldea Station, home of Daisy Bates, 1920	B3115, 406	A

Sir John Langdon Bonython (1848–1939)

John Bonython was born in London and arrived in South Australia as a child with his family in 1854. In 1864 he became a reporter with the local Adelaide newspaper *The Advertiser*. In 1879 Bonython bought into the newspaper and by 1893 he was its sole owner. He was the editor of *The Advertiser* for 45 years and was knighted in 1898. An advocate for Federation, Bonython was elected to the House of Representatives in 1901. In 1908 and 1919, respectively, he was appointed Companion of the Order of

Saint Michael and Saint George and later Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for his services to the Commonwealth. When he died he was one of the wealthiest men in Australia.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR JOHN LANGDON BONYTHON

Honours – New Year, 1917–20	A2923, H21	C
Honours – birthday, 1918–22	A2923, H24	C
Honours granted Sir Langdon Bonython KCMB, 1918–20	A1606, 22/3/20	C
Goddard Archie Edward versus Bonython John Langdon, 1922	A10075, 1922/80	C
Photograph of British Empire Exhibition, King of Denmark and Sir Langdon Bonython, 1924	A8120, 14 PHOTO15A	C
Compulsory acquisition of land – Post Office Adelaide South Australia, claim of Sir John Langdon Bonython, surrender of easement, 1922–26	AP314/1, 2318	C

Hugh Reskymer ‘Kym’ Bonython (1920–2011)

Kym Bonython was born in Adelaide. His father was John Lavington Bonython and grandfather John Langdon Bonython, both newspapermen and politicians. Kym trained as a pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force and served in the Pacific during World War II. On his return, he followed a career in music, the arts and motor racing. He conducted a jazz show on ABC radio until 1975, ran several art galleries and maintained an impressive personal art collection (most of which was lost to the Ash Wednesday bushfires in 1983). Kym competed in motor races across Australia and is credited with being instrumental in Adelaide successfully attaining the Formula 1 Grand Prix race in 1985. Among the many honours and awards bestowed on him, in 1987 he was appointed Companion of the Order of Australia in recognition of service to the community.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO HUGH RESKYMER ‘KYM’ BONYTHON

World War II service file (RAAF) – Hugh Reskymer Bonython, 1939–48	A9300, BONYTHON H R	C
World War II service file (CMF) – Hugh Reskymer Bonython, 1939–48	B884, S308874	C
Photograph of Bonython family home Eurilla, after Ash Wednesday fires, 1983	A6135, K1/3/83/9 and 10	C
Kym Bonython, 1953	SP368/1, 7/10/13	S
Personal papers of Prime Minister EG Whitlam including a personal letter from HR (Kym) Bonython (Bonython Galleries Pty Ltd), 1973	M503, 21171	S
Interview with Kym Bonython, World War II reminiscences, sound recording, 1947–87	C100, 86/7/443 M	S
ABC 50th anniversary – FM Jazz – interview with Kym Bonython, sound recording, 1978–87	C100, 82/10/1034.1 M	S

Esther Gwendolyn ‘Stella’ Bowen (1893–1947)

Stella Bowen was a portrait and war artist from South Australia. She was born in North Adelaide and trained with another notable South Australian artist, Margaret Preston. In 1914 Bowen left Australia for England, where she studied at the Westminster School of Art. She was appointed Australia’s second-ever female war artist in 1944. Bowen worked in London until she died of cancer in 1947. The Australian War Memorial holds 46 of her works in its collection.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ESTHER GWENDOLYN 'STELLA' BOWEN

World War II service file – Esther Gwendolyn (Stella) Bowen, war artist, 1884–1970	B4717, BOWEN/STELLA	M
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Australian War Memorial

Artists – Miss Stella Bowen, 1943–55	AWM315, 205/002/031 A and B
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Proposal for exhibition in London and Paris of works of Captain Colahan, Stella Bowen and other artists working in Europe, 1942–46	AWM93, 50/8/4A
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Sir Donald George 'Don' Bradman (1908–2001)

Don Bradman is considered Australia's greatest-ever batsman. He was born in New South Wales yet made his first-class cricket debut at Adelaide Oval when he was 19 years old. He went on to play first-class cricket for 21 years, including the controversial 1932–33 Bodyline tour of the English cricket team in Australia. In 1934 Bradman and his family moved to Adelaide where he worked as a stockbroker and played cricket for South Australia. In 1940 he enlisted in the Australian Army, but after a number of brief postings was discharged as medically unfit in July 1941. Bradman resumed his playing career after the war, captaining Australia until his retirement in 1948. In 1949 he was appointed Knight Bachelor for his services to the game. Bradman continued to fulfil roles in cricket administration, including more than 50 years as a committee member of the South Australian Cricket Association.



Don Bradman in action, 1947.

NAA: A1200, L46645

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR DONALD GEORGE 'DON' BRADMAN

Application for copyright – Evoy Davis – Don Bradman's Pictorial Test Record South Africa Australian Cricket, 1931	A1336, 21809	C
World War II service file – Donald George Bradman, 1939–48	B884, S1388	C
Photograph of Don Bradman, cricketer, 1945	A1200, L798	C
Photograph of the Prime Ministers' (Menzies) cricket match including Don Bradman, 1963	A1200, L43048	C
Don Bradman speech upon being made a life member of the Yorkshire Cricket Club 18 September 1948, sound recording, 1930–48	C102, SPC9/SPC10	S
Our Don Bradman/Our Eleven, music used in Film Australia production, audio tape, 1946	C4767, 35	S

Captain Vivian Bullwinkel (1915–2000)

Vivian Bullwinkel was born in Kapunda, South Australia. She trained as a nurse and joined the Australian Army Nursing Service in 1941. She was the sole survivor of the Banka Island Massacre, after having been shot by the Japanese along with 21 fellow nurses. She was then held as a prisoner of war for three-and-a-half years. In 1947 she retired from the army and became Director of Nursing at the Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital in Victoria. Bullwinkel was awarded many honours, including a Member of the Order of the British Empire and an Officer of the Order of Australia.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CAPTAIN VIVIAN BULLWINKEL

Radio talk – release of nurses and civilian internees Sumatra, including Sister Vivian Bullwinkel, 1945	SP300/3, 637	S
Interview – Vivian Bullwinkel, sound recording, 1970–88	C100, 85/10/486	S
World War II service file – Vivian Bullwinkel, 1941–97	B2458, F31029	M
Trial of war criminals – Tokyo – witnesses include Lieutenant Vivian Bullwinkel, 1946–47	MT885/1, W/3/5309	M
Australian War Memorial		
Campaign in Malaya and Singapore – escape before and after capitulation and evacuation of civilians, including statement by Sister Vivian Bullwinkel, 1942–45	AWM54, 553/6/2	

Dame Nancy Buttfield (1912–2005)

Born Nancy Eileen Holden, daughter of automotive industrialist Sir Edward Holden, Nancy Buttfield was the first woman to serve in the Australian Parliament as a representative of South Australia. Elected in 1955, she served nearly 17 years in Parliament, retiring in 1974. She was a fervent advocate of women's rights, and lobbied on issues such as equal pay for women and the abolition of the marriage bar against women in the public service. In 1972 Buttfield was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DAME NANCY BUTTFIELD

Resignation of Senator Nancy E Buttfeld – appointment of Senator Gordon S Davidson, 1962	A11467, 11	C
Parliamentary question 532 – Senator Dame Nancy Buttfeld, 6 November 1973 – migrant union boss control over national work force, 1973	A463, 1973/4491	C
Photograph of Senator Nancy Buttfeld, 1959	A1200, L32973	C
Photograph of a party of seven Australian parliamentarians including Senator Nancy Buttfeld and Mr HB Turner, 1965	A1501, A5707/1	C
Photograph of Senator Nancy Buttfeld, 1961	A12111, 1/1961/30/15	C
Personal papers of Prime Minister EG Whitlam – Buttfeld, N – South Australia, 1973–75	M523, 2	S

Nancy Fotheringham Cato (1917–2000)

Writer and poet Nancy Norman (née Cato) was born in Glen Osmond, South Australia. She graduated from the University of Adelaide in 1939 and worked as a cadet journalist with the *Adelaide News* from 1935 to 1941. Cato was one of the founding members of the Lyre-bird Writers group, as well as a member of the Jindyworobak Movement. One of her best-known books is *All the Rivers Run*. She was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for services to literature and the environment.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NANCY FOTHERINGHAM CATO

Miss Nancy Cato – Commonwealth Literary Fund, 1953–70	A463, 1968/2714	C
ASIO file – Nancy Fotheringham Norman née Cato, 1955–68	A6119, 2505	C
Photograph of Indian novelist Dr Bhabani Bhattacharya and his wife, with author Nancy Cato, listening to poets at a public reading, 1962	A1501, A2973/1	C
Ms Nancy Cato – Queensland – request grant for secretarial assistance, 1975	A4218, W/NGO 522	C

Sir John William Downer (1843–1915)

A lawyer and politician, John Downer was born in Adelaide. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1878, the same year he entered parliament, where he served until 1901 as member for Barossa. A supporter of federation, he was a member of the Federal Council of Australasia in 1889 and became a leading conservative spokesman at the Sydney Convention of 1891. At the Australasian Federal Convention of 1897 in Adelaide, Downer was a member of the constitutional and drafting committees. He was one of the six South Australian senators in the first Commonwealth parliament. He retired from the Senate in 1903 and continued his law practice. He also served as a member of the South Australian Legislative Council from 1905 until his death in 1915.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER

Roll of the National Australasian Convention, 1891	M115, 1	C
Photograph of Federal Convention, Adelaide, March 1897, 1903	A1200, L16929	C
Various letters to Sir John Downer from 1901–15, 1897–1967	M1002, 281	C
Letters on the death of Sir John Downer, 1915–56	M1002, 41	C

Sir Alexander Russell 'Alick' Downer (1910–81)

Son of Sir John William Downer and father to politician Alexander Downer, Alick Downer was born in North Adelaide and studied law at Oxford University. Returning to Adelaide in 1935 he was admitted to the South Australian Bar, but spent most of his time as a grazier in the Adelaide Hills. In 1940 he joined the army, serving in Singapore where he was taken as a prisoner of war in February 1942. He was held at Changi until the end of hostilities. In 1949 he was elected to the House of Representatives and held his seat until he retired in 1964. He was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1965. The Archives holds a personal papers collection deposited by Alick Downer.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SIR ALEXANDER RUSSELL 'ALICK' DOWNER (CP 261)

Russell family papers, 1955–71	M1000	C
Speeches, 1935–72	M1001	C
Downer family papers, 1915–80	M1002	C
High Commissioner files, 1964–72	M1003	C
Parliamentary files, 1937–63	M1004	C
Ministerial files, 1958–63	M1005	C
Newspaper cuttings, 1938–78	M1067	C
Downer family photographs and negatives, 1910–	M1074	C
Downer family school reports, 1919–72	M999	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR ALEXANDER RUSSELL 'ALICK' DOWNER

Alexander Russell Downer – 'Songs of a Schoolboy' aged 15 and 16, 1915	M1002, 31	C
Alexander Russell Downer wedding – list of wedding presents, 1915	M1002, 222	C
Alexander Russell Downer – university essays, 1929–30	M1002, 42	C
World War II service file – Alexander Russell Downer, 1939–48	B883, SX10422	C
Letter to Alexander Downer regarding Drafting Committee, 1946–53	M1002, 279	C
Engagement of Alexander Downer, 1947	M1002, 48	C
Photograph of Sir Alexander Downer, KBE High Commissioner to London, 1958	A1200, L25799	C
Downer, Sir Alexander – personal archives, 1959–73	A750, 1971/700	C
The Honourable Sir Alexander Downer, KBE – personal file, 1964	M1002, 300	C
Photograph of Sir Alexander Downer, 1957	C1748, PERSONALITIES/ L25799	S

Donald Allan 'Don' Dunstan (1926–99)

Don Dunstan was born in Fiji and educated in Adelaide. He studied law at the University of Adelaide then entered politics at age 26. He was elected Premier of South Australia in 1970 and won a further three elections, remaining in office until 1979. Dunstan was a social reformist, bringing great change to South Australia after the conservative Playford era. During what has become known as the 'Dunstan Decade', his administration recognised Aboriginal land rights; decriminalised homosexuality; appointed the first female judge, and the first non-British and first Aboriginal governor; abolished the death penalty; and enacted a raft of other social reforms.



Prime Minister Gough Whitlam with South Australian Premier Don Dunstan at the Lodge, Canberra, 1973.

NAA: A6180, 12/1/73/3

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DONALD ALLAN 'DON' DUNSTAN

Donald Allan Dunstan – miscellaneous papers, 1953–55	A6119, 2698	C
Letter from Don Dunstan to Gough Whitlam, regarding the Australian Assistance Plan, 1974	A3390, 177	C
Photograph of Mr Don Dunstan, the Premier of South Australia, with a dancer, 1967	A1861, 8315	C
Photograph of Don Dunstan at Saint Saens reading, Adelaide, 1974	A6135, K26/7/74/157, 159 and 160	C
Personal papers of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam – Don Dunstan, 1968–72	M2283, 13	S
Photograph of Norwood Post Office opening day ceremony, Mr Don Dunstan, MP, 1972	D5440, 8081	A

Sir Howard Walter Florey (1898–1968)

Howard Florey was born in Adelaide and studied medicine at the University of Adelaide. After further studies at Oxford and Cambridge universities, he was appointed Professor of Pathology at Oxford. He studied the antibacterial effect of penicillin on patients and the large-scale production of the active ingredient, which led to the industrial production of the medicine during World War II. As a result of this success Florey was appointed a Knight Bachelor in 1944, and in 1945 shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with his co-researchers, including Alexander Fleming. In 1965 he was made a life peer as Baron Florey. He was also Chancellor of the Australian National University from 1965 until he died in 1968.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR HOWARD WALTER FLOREY

Visit of Professor Mark Oliphant, Sir Howard Florey, Professor Keith Hancock to Australia, 1946–47	A1067, T46/568	C
Visit of Professor Mark Oliphant, Professor Howard Florey, Professor Keith Hancock and Professor Raymond Firth, 1946–48	A461, 748/1/842	C
Photograph of Howard Walter Florey, 1947	A1200, L1592	C
Medical services – penicillin – Sir Howard Florey's visit to Australia, 1944–46	A1928, 652A/22/6	C
Visit of Brigadier Sir Howard Florey to Australia – itinerary, 1944	MP742/1, 251/1/1214	M
Photographs of visit by Sir Howard Florey, 1930–65	D5352, folder 8	A
Australian War Memorial		
Visit of Brigadier Sir Howard Florey – proposed itinerary, 1944	AWM61, 491/1/4637	

Julia Eileen Gillard (1961–)

Julia Gillard was born in Wales and migrated with her family to South Australia in 1966. She studied law at the University of Adelaide and in 1983 was elected Vice-president of the Australian Union of Students. After practising as a lawyer focusing on employment law, Gillard was elected to the House of Representatives in 1998. She was sworn in as Australia's first female prime minister in 2010.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO JULIA EILEEN GILLARD

Migrant selection documents, John and Moira Gillard (including daughter Julia), 1965–66	A1877, 07/02/1966 FAIRSKY GILLARD J O	C
Miscellaneous cuts including interview with Julia Gillard, newly elected president of the Australian Union of Students, audio tape, 1982	C100, 83/10/1317 M	S

Janine Haines (1945–2004)

Janine Haines was born in Tanunda, South Australia. She was the first female leader of a federal political party in Australia, becoming leader of the Australian Democrats in 1986. Haines served in the Senate from 1977 until her term expired in 1978. She contested the federal election in 1980 and represented the Democrats until 1990. She was made a Member of the Order of Australia in 2001. The Archives holds a collection of personal papers deposited by Haines..

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO JANINE HAINES (CP 371)

General correspondence files, 1977–90	M1653	C
Miscellaneous records, 1978–86	M1676	C
Folders of invitations (accepted and declined), 1984–92	M2343	C
Overseas and interstate travel folders, 1984–88	M2455	C
Speeches, research material and book reviews, 1981–89	M2516	C
Miscellaneous files (including Democrat senators' correspondence and minutes of meetings), 1982–83	M2517	C
Personal diaries, 1985–89	M2518	C
Personal correspondence, 1984–90	M2520	C
Senate business papers (copies), 1984	M2521	C
Research and general subject files, 1976–90	M2545	C
Manuscript – 'Suffrage to sufferance: a hundred years of women in politics', 1991	M3324	C
Baghdad files, 1990–91	M3325	C
Papers on Women's Suffrage Centenary, 1992–93	M3799	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO JANINE HAINES

Personal papers of Prime Minister Fraser, includes biographical details for Janine Haines, 1979–81	M1267, 1	C
Statement presented in Sydney by JA Haines, 1985	A6455, RC840	C
Photograph of women Members of Parliament, 1988	A6180, 28/3/88/5	C

Robert James Lee 'Bob' Hawke (1929–)

Bob Hawke was born in Bordertown, South Australia. He studied arts and law at the University of Western Australia, and in 1953 he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and went to Oxford University. President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions between 1970 and 1980, he became a member of the National Executive of the Australian Labor Party in 1971 and was also its President from 1973 to 1978. In October 1980, Hawke was elected to the House of Representatives and in February 1983 became Leader of the Opposition. A month later he became Prime Minister and, for most of his term, was one of Australia's most popular prime ministers. After a second and successful leadership challenge by Paul Keating, Hawke resigned as Prime Minister in December 1991. He was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in January 1979, given the Freedom of the City of London in 1999, and was a recipient of the Centenary Medal in 2001. The Archives holds a personal papers collection deposited by Hawke.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ROBERT JAMES LEE 'BOB' HAWKE (CP 390)

Foreign Affairs and Defence papers containing some classified material maintained by the Prime Minister, 1983–91	M3571	C
Invitations to and correspondence from the Prime Minister maintained by the Appointments Secretary, 1983–91	M3587	C
Cabinet decisions maintained by the Prime Minister, 1986–91	M3588	C

Files, diaries, contact numbers and media guides from R.J.L. Hawke's Senior Private Secretary, 1983–91	M3594	C
Correspondence to and from the Prime Minister and his parliamentary office, 1983–91	M3596	C
Cabinet papers related to Budget considerations, 1983–92	M3597	C, S
Correspondence and congratulatory telegrams maintained by the office of the Prime Minister, 1984–91	M3601	C
Papers from the press office of the Prime Minister, 1983–91	M3641	C
Folders of papers relating to various portfolios, 1983–86	M3825	C, S
Royal commissions, 1983–86	M3842	C
Electorate correspondence, 1980–92	M3843	C, S
Various speeches, briefs, talking points and notes maintained by the Prime Minister, 1983–91	M3851	C
Hand written draft papers, letters and notes on various topics, 1983–88	M3853	C
Subject files, 1983–91	M3855	C
Overseas visits, background notes, letters of thanks, transcripts of speeches, 1983–91	M3856	C
Folders and papers maintained as Shadow Minister and Leader of the Opposition, 1972–83	M3857	C
Papers maintained by the Prime Minister's speech writer, 1983–91	M4073	C
Audio and audiovisual material recorded by or sent to the Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke, 1976–91	M3658	S
Audio cassette, Hawke, maiden speech in the House of Representatives, 1980	M5056	S
Non-constituent correspondence, 1980–91	M5064	S
Patronage files, 1983–91	M5056	S
University of South Australia		
Private, 'The Opening of Australia's Parliament House by Her Majesty The Queen, 9 May 1988', publication, 1988	M3828	
Private miscellaneous undated photographs and general correspondence with photographs, 1976–91	M3846	

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ROBERT JAMES LEE 'BOB' HAWKE

Representations to the Minister by Mr R.J. Hawke, President of the ACTU regarding tribal land rights, 1971	A1734, NT1971/977	C
Prime Minister Hawke's correspondence with President of United States of America, 1983	A1209, 1983/422 parts 1, 2 and 3	C
Photograph of Bob Hawke at a lunchtime rally at Parliament House against the dismissal of the Whitlam government, 1975	A6180, 13/11/75/63	C
Photograph of Bob Hawke campaigning in Adelaide, 1983	A6180, 2/3/83/2, 3 and 4	C
Photograph of Bob Hawke with wife Hazel at the national tally room on election night, 1983	A6180, 7/3/83/1	C
Photograph of official portrait of Bob Hawke, Prime Minister, 11 March 1983 – 20 December 1991, 1983	A6180, 31/5/83/1	C

Sir Ivor Henry Thomas Hele (1912–93)

Ivor Hele was born in Adelaide and trained as an artist at the Australian School of Art. He became Australia's longest-serving official war artist, serving in North Africa, New Guinea and later in Korea. Hele won the Archibald Prize five times and was the most commissioned artist in the history of Australian art.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR IVOR HENRY THOMAS HELE

Appointment of Ivor Hele official war artist – Korea, 1952	A816, 58/301/259	C
Photograph of the 1954 Archibald Prize winning portrait of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies, painted by Ivor Hele, 1953, 1963	A1200, L43382	C
Exhibition of war pictures by Captain Ivor Hele, 1945	SP459/1, 447/1/2394	S
World War II service file – Ivor Henry Thomas Hele, 1940–88	B2458, SX700092	S
World War II pay file – Ivor Henry Thomas Hele, 1940–47	D1358, SX7174	A
Australian War Memorial		
Appointment and work of Mr Ivor Hele as Official War Artist, 1940–42	AWM93, 50/4/2/66 part 1 and 2	
Reports by SX7174 – Captain Ivor Hele, 1941	AWM315, 205/002/006 02 and 03	

Sir Robert Helpmann (1909–86)

Robert Helpmann was born in Mount Gambier, South Australia. He was educated in Adelaide and went on to become an internationally recognised dancer, actor, theatre director and choreographer. Helpmann was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964 and awarded Australian of the Year in 1968. He was Artistic Director of the Adelaide Festival of Arts from 1970 to 1976.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR ROBERT HELPMANN

Robert Helpmann – Honour, 1954–61	A463, 1959/4035	C
Photograph of Robert Helpmann, famous Australian dancer, choreographer, actor and producer, 1962	A1200, L42403	C
Condolences, congratulations – includes congratulatory telegrams to Sir Robert Helpmann and others re Imperial honours, 1967–68	M4300, 3	C
Photograph of Sir Robert Helpmann, 1963–70	B950, PERSONALITIES THEATRE	M
Photograph of Sir Robert Helpmann and Dame Margot Fonteyn, 1963–70	B950, PERSONALITIES THEATRE	M
Robert Helpmann and Kate Hepburn segment, magnetic sound film, 1958	C475, ARCH 04F/0221	S
Robert Helpmann introducing The Australian Ballet, moving images, 1966	C475, ARCH 00FV/0690	S
Australian artists overseas, Sir Robert Helpmann, sound recording, 1966–88	C100, 73/10/4078 M	S
Margo Lee and Sir Robert Helpmann interviewed by Glenn Menzies, audio tape of the ABC's <i>The Showman</i> program, 1968	C915, SH548	S

Sir Wilhelm Ernst Hans Franz Heysen (1877–1968)

Hans Heysen was born in Hamburg, Germany, and migrated to South Australia in 1884. He studied at the school of design at the Art Gallery of South Australia under HP Gill, and later spent four years studying in Europe. A highly prolific landscape artist, Heysen was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and in 1959 was made a Knight Bachelor for service to art.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR WILHELM ERNST HANS FRANZ HEYSEN		
Application for admission of relative or friend – applicant – Hans William Heysen; nominee – Hans Gerd Heysen; nationality German, 1950	A261, 1950/254	C
Acquisition of landscape painting by Hans Heysen for the Australian embassy, Paris, 1951–52	A462, 777/13	C
Water colour and chalk drawing by Hans Heysen – presentation to Her Majesty The Queen and Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, 1952	A462, 775/17	C
Hans Heysen – honour, 1959	A463, 1959/4473	C
Paintings by Sir Hans Heysen – inclusion in the Tate Gallery exhibition, 1961	A463, 1962/6837	C
Photograph of Sir Hans Heysen, famous German artist, 1972	A12111, 1/1972/6/52	C
Heysen, Hans William – memorial of naturalisation, 1899	A711, 3833	A

Nora Heysen (1911–2003)

Nora Heysen, daughter of artist Hans Heysen, was born in Hahndorf, South Australia. A noted artist in her own right, Nora studied at the School of Fine Arts in Adelaide and continued her studies in London. In 1938 she became the first woman to win the Archibald Prize. She was appointed an official war artist to depict the women's war effort in 1943. She worked in New Guinea and Australia, completing more than 170 works during her appointment. Nora continued to work as an artist and in 1998 was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for her service to art.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NORA HEYSEN		
World War II service file – Nora Heysen, 1939–48	B883, VFX94085	C
Australian War Memorial		
Request for the loan of works of Miss Nora Heysen by the Council for Women in War Work (Miss Ruby Rich), 1944	AWM93, 50/4/1/20	
Application and appointment as Official War Artist – Miss Nora Heysen, 1943–48	AWM93, 50/4/2/131 parts 1 and 2	

Dr Miriam Beatrice Hyde (1913–2005)

Pianist and composer Miriam Hyde was born in Adelaide and graduated from the Elder Conservatorium of Music in 1931. She attended the Royal College of Music in London from 1932 until 1936, playing her first recital in 1933. Hyde returned to Australia in 1936 and worked as a composer, musician and teacher, receiving numerous awards throughout her career, including the Order of the British Empire in 1981.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DR MIRIAM BEATRICE HYDE

Personal files, artists and staff – Hyde, Miriam, 1936–44	SP1558/2, 118	S
Miriam Hyde playing own compositions, sound recording, 1974	C100, 80/10/419 M	S
Miriam Hyde – composer and pianist, 1943–44	SP173/1, HYDE, MIRIAM	S
Miriam Hyde – Kelso Overture, Aegean Suite for flute and strings, sound recording, 1961	C918, PRX2XS2154	S
Composers – Alfred Hill, John Antill, Raymond Hanson, Dulcie Holland, Miriam Hyde and Clive Douglas, sound recording, 1970–79	C676, 317	S
Miriam Hyde – ABC press cuttings and written publicity, 1946–69	SP1011/2, HYDE, MIRIAM	S
Australian composers – Miriam Hyde, 1936–56	SP827/2, HYDE parts 1 to 7	S
ABC publicity photos – Miriam Hyde, composer, 1957	SP1011/1, 2567	S
Spring – Miriam Hyde, sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1950	C1967, GG386	S

Sir Sidney Kidman (1857–1935)

Pastoralist Sidney Kidman was born in Adelaide and spent his younger years as a drover and stockman in central Australia. In 1886 he bought his first station, and by World War I had acquired a chain of stations greater in area than England and was a millionaire. This vast network of stations stretched from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Flinders Ranges and across to New South Wales. His huge pastoral business, including more than 100 cattle stations, comprised an area of more than 3 per cent of the total land mass of Australia. On his death, Kidman's enormous estate was mostly inherited by his family although much was bequeathed to charities.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR SIDNEY KIDMAN

Agreement with Sir Sidney Kidman for the supply of water from Wire Creek Bore, 1927–29	A3280, P9122	C
Emmanuel, Kidman and Richards apply for protection of portion of a block of land, 1902	A1640, 1902/345	C
Emmanuel, Richards and Kidman applying for pastoral block, 1901	A1640, 1901/77	C
Emmanuel, Kidman and Richards, application for pastoral lease, 1901	A1640, 1901/100	C
Emmanuel, Kidman and Richards applying for part of two pastoral blocks, 1901	A1640, 1901/253	C
Emmanuel, Kidman and Richards applying to surrender pastoral leases, 1901–02	A1640, 1901/261	C
Emmanuel, Kidman and Richards applying for part of pastoral blocks, 1901	A1640, 1901/311	C
Crown Solicitor's Office – Salisbury SA – claim of executors of late Sir S Kidman, 1941	A6074, PO3638	C

Charles Cameron Kingston (1850–1908)

Charles Kingston was born and educated in Adelaide, and admitted to the South Australian Bar in 1873. He joined the South Australian Parliament in 1881 and was twice appointed Attorney-General (1884–85 and 1887–89). Kingston was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1888 and the same year represented

South Australia at the Australasian Federation Conference, where he was influential in shaping the White Australia Policy. He attended the 1891 convention and was elected President of the 1897 Adelaide Convention. Kingston became Premier of South Australia in 1893 and his ministry, credited with several reforms, remained in office until 1899. In 1900 he went to London with Alfred Deakin and Edmund Barton to see the Commonwealth of Australia Bill pass through the British Parliament. Kingston was elected to the House of Representatives in the first federal election in 1901, but retired due to ill health in 1903.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON

Roll of the National Australasian Convention, 1891	M115, 1	C
Copy of Federal Constitution under the Crown framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention, at Adelaide, South Australia, 22 March to 23 April, 1897 CC Kingston, President EG Blackmore, Clerk, 1897	R216, 162	C
Photograph of the first Commonwealth ministry, Melbourne, 1901	A8120, 1	C
Photograph of the ministry of the Barton government, circa 1902	A1200, L13365	C
Photograph of Honourable CC Kingston sitting in Speaker's Chair, House of Assembly, 1897	D4477, 349	A

Esmond Gerald 'Tom' Kruse (1914–2011)

Born in Waterloo, South Australia, Tom Kruse was a mail carrier on the Birdsville Track from 1936 until 1957. He became well known as a result of a 1954 documentary film about his life entitled *Back of Beyond*, by John Heyer. In 1955 Kruse was appointed Member of the Order of the British Empire, and in 2003 he and his Leyland Badger truck were nominated South Australian icons by the National Trust of Australia.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ESMOND GERALD 'TOM' KRUSE

'The Back of Beyond' and 'Down in the Forest', 1954–55	A462, 784/2/9	C
Marree–Birdsville mail service, 1920–48	D5081, TRC 161	S
'Back of Beyond', 1954	C809, 067401	S
Photo album from the John Heyer collection – 'Back of Beyond', 1954	C5528, sleeves 92 to 97	S
Photograph of South Australia, Birdsville track – Tom Kruse, mailman in centre, 1947	M914, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 3620,	M
Photograph of South Australia, Birdsville – mailman and barber on the hotel verandah, 1947	M914, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 3610	M
Photograph of South Australia, Birdsville track – Tom Kruse, Birdsville mailman, 1947	M914, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 3621	M
Photograph of mail contractor, Tom Kruse, unloading the Leyland Badger at Marree, date unknown	J3088, QPT453	B
Photograph of truck taking on the mail at Marree, 1920–60	J3109, 1/27	B
Post Office history file – Birdsville – includes photographs and photographic negatives of the Birdsville to Marree mail service, 1948–80	J3111, BIRDSVILLE part 2	B
Marree – Birdsville – road mail service and airlift during wet seasons, 1949–55	D961, C1949/220	A

Sir Douglas Mawson (1882–1958)

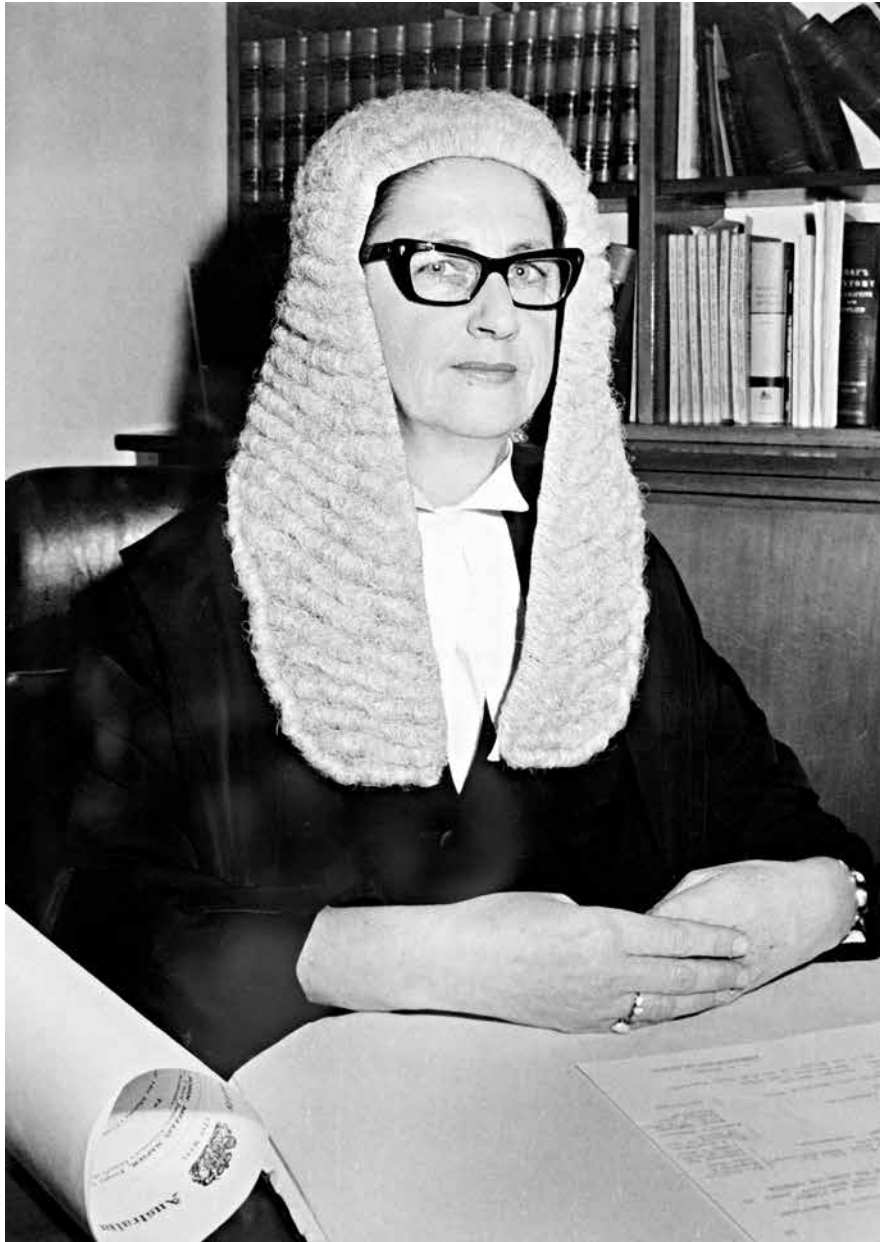
Douglas Mawson, geologist and Antarctic explorer, was born in England and migrated to Australia with his family in 1884. In 1905 he was appointed lecturer in mineralogy and petrology at the University of Adelaide. In 1907 Mawson met Sir Ernest Shackleton, leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, who was in Adelaide on his way to the South Pole. Mawson agreed to join Shackleton on the trip to Antarctica and on his return published significant material on his observations during the voyage. In 1910 he launched his own expedition – the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911–14). After the success of this expedition, Mawson was invited to organise further expeditions to Antarctica (1929–30 and 1930–31). His association with South Australia continued throughout his life, retiring from the University of Adelaide at age 70. He was awarded numerous honours throughout his lifetime, including his appointment as Knight Bachelor in 1914 and an Order of the British Empire.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

Photograph of Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14 – SY <i>Aurora</i> , Shackleton Ice Shelf, 1913	M584, 2	C
Photograph of Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14 – Douglas Mawson with the rescue party and members of Macquarie Island Base, 1914	M583, 17	C
Photograph of Sir Douglas Mawson, 1963–70	B950, PERSONALITIES EXPLORERS	C
Booklet by Dr Douglas Mawson – Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14	A1, 1915/5159	C
Antarctic Expedition 1911–14 – Sir Douglas Mawson, 1916–47	A461, Q413/6	C
Professor Sir Douglas Mawson – request for advice re use of scientists on staff in war effort, 1940	A663, O130/1/164	C
Sir Douglas Mawson – state funeral, 1958	A463, 1958/3920	C
Return of relics of Sir Douglas Mawson to Australia, 1978	A3211, 1978/890	C
Offer of services of Sir Douglas Mawson (University of Adelaide) including a suggestion that he serve at the front in a scientific capacity, 1915–16	B5583, 12	M
Crew list of members of Australasian Antarctic Expedition headed by Mawson, 1911	P2004, AURORA 2 DEC 1911	H

Dame Roma Mitchell (1913–2000)

Roma Mitchell was born in Adelaide in 1913. After graduating from law at the University of Adelaide in 1934 she worked as a barrister. In 1962 she became Australia's first female Queen's Counsel, and in 1965 became the first female judge in Australia when she was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia. Mitchell was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1971 and then raised to Dame Commander in 1982. In 1983 she became Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, the first woman in Australia to do so. In 1991, Mitchell became the first female governor in Australia when she was appointed Governor of South Australia.



Roma Mitchell wearing the robes and full bottomed wig of a Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia, 1965.

NAA: A1200, L52938

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DAME ROMA MITCHELL

Photograph of Australia's first woman judge – Miss Roma Mitchell, 1965	A1200, L52938	C
Photograph of Justice Roma Mitchell, 1982	A6135, K26/3/82/40	C
Photograph of Her Excellency Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, CBE, Governor of South Australia, 1995	A12111, 3/1995/38B/69	C
Boyer lectures – Justice Roma Mitchell, five audio tapes, 1975	C100, 77/7/587 M tapes 1 to 5	S
Beneficiary of McCaughey Bequest – Roma F Mitchell, 1930–34	MP434/1, NN	M

Sir Douglas Ralph 'Doug' Nicholls (1906–88)

Born at Cummeragunja Reserve in New South Wales, Yorta Yorta man Doug Nicholls was well known as a professional sportsman, pastor and campaigner for reconciliation. He enlisted for service in 1941 but was released to continue his pastoral and social work with the Aboriginal community in Fitzroy, Victoria, later becoming pastor of the first Aboriginal Church of Christ in Australia. He later worked with the Aborigines Advancement League and promoted public and political awareness of Aboriginal issues. He was the first Aboriginal to be appointed to vice-regal office when he became Governor of South Australia in 1976. Sir Douglas Nicholls was then the first Aboriginal person to be knighted when he was appointed Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1977.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR DOUGLAS RALPH 'DOUG' NICHOLLS

World War II service file – Douglas Nicholls, 1939–48	B884, V125308	C
ASIO file – Nicholls, Pastor Douglas Ralph volume 1, 1926–69	A6119, 1091	C
ASIO file – Nicholls, Pastor Douglas Ralph volume 2, 1969–73	A6119, 3548	C
Inquiry into 'The Environmental Conditions of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and the Preservation of their Sacred Sites', 1971–73	A13154, ATS 35, 36, 37	C
Photograph of Sir Douglas Nicholls on telephone, 1972	A6180, 22/6/72/5	C
Photograph of Sir Douglas Nicholls, 1980	A6180, 21/2/80/1	C
Sir Douglas Nicholls – investiture as Governor of South Australia, sound recording, 1976	C100, 88/7/1755 M	S

Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin 'Mark' Oliphant (1901–2000)

Mark Oliphant was born in Adelaide and studied physics at the University of Adelaide. In 1927 he took a position at the University of Cambridge where he could participate in ground-breaking research in nuclear physics. His contribution to the discovery of nuclear fusion was important, although coincidental as he was purely interested in understanding the structure of the atom, not the creation of hydrogen bombs. Oliphant became involved in the development of nuclear weapons during World War II but, having witnessed the devastation caused by an atomic bomb, became a lifetime critic of their use. He returned to Australia in 1950 and continued his research at the Australian National University. After retiring in 1967 he was appointed Governor of South Australia and served from 1971 to 1976. He was knighted in 1959 and made a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1977.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR MARCUS LAURENCE ELWIN 'MARK' OLIPHANT

Atomic energy – Professor Oliphant's memo, 1941	A3300, 218	C
Professor Marcus Lawrence Elwin Oliphant, 1942–44	A8520, PH/OLI/8	C
War section – visit of Professor ML Oliphant to Australia, 1942–43	A1608, AS65/1/2	C
Oliphant, Marcus Lawrence Edwin, 1945–54	A6119, 451–3	C
Press cuttings – atomic energy research, visit of Professor Oliphant 1947, 1946–52	A5954, 2164/1	C
Visit of Professor ML Oliphant, Professor H Florey, Professor WK Hancock and Professor R Firth, 1946–48	A461, 748/1/842	C
Professor Oliphant, 1947–48	A461, BL340/1/1	C
Appointment of Sir Mark Oliphant as Governor of South Australia, 1972	A463, 1972/366	C

Jozef Stanislaw ‘Stan’ Ostoja-Kotkowski (1922–94)

Stan Ostoja-Kotkowski arrived in Australia from Poland in 1949. He settled in Stirling, South Australia, and practised as one of the world’s first artists specialising in laser, sound and image technology. Ostoja-Kotkowski presented his first ‘Sound and Image’ production at the Adelaide Festival of Arts in 1968, one of the first times that a laser had been applied to a theatrical performance anywhere in the world. Among other awards, he was appointed Member of the Order of Australia in 1992. His work was influential worldwide in terms of the development of kinetic art and chromasonics.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO JOZEF STANISLAW ‘STAN’ OSTOJA-KOTKOWSKI		
Migrant selection documents – Stanislaw Kotkowski born 28 December 1922, 1949	A11753, 1122	C
JS Ostoja-Kotkowski – re financial assistance, 1971–72	A3753, 1972/621	C
Photograph of Stan Ostoja-Kotkowski at his Laser Chromason II, 1974	A6135, K13/6/74/6–27	C
Application for naturalisation – Stanislaw Ostoja Kotkowski, 1957–63	D400, SA1963/2885	S
Who Needs Art? Featuring Leonard French, Brian Adams, Stan Ostoja Kotkowski, John Hopkins, Peter Sculthorpe, 1970	C612, WHO NEEDS ART? 1970	S
Alien registration card – Stanislaw Ostoja Kotkowski, 1949–76	D4881, OSTOJA KOTKOWSKI STANISLAW	A
Alien registration form – Stanislaw Ostoja Kotkowski, 1949–57	D4878, OSTOJA KOTKOWSKI S	A

Thomas Playford II (1837–1915)

Thomas Playford II was born in London and migrated to South Australia in 1844 with his family. He served as Premier of South Australia from 1887 to 1889, and again from 1890 to 1892. Playford was involved in planning the federation of Australia and drafting the Australian Constitution, attending both Australasian Federation Conferences in 1890 and 1891. He then became a Senator in the first federal parliament and later Minister of Defence. His grandson, Sir Thomas Playford IV, also became Premier of South Australia.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THOMAS PLAYFORD II		
Photograph of the Australasian Federation Conference in Melbourne, at which the parliaments of all the colonies were represented, 1890	A6180, 7/12/78/21	C
Roll of the National Australasian Convention, 1891	M115, 1	C
Record of the proceedings and debates of the Australasian Federation Conference held in Melbourne in February, 1890	R216, 106	C
Official record of proceedings and debates of the National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891	R216, 167	C
Senator Playford to become federal execution councillor without portfolio, 1903	A6661, 1063	C
Senator Playford re Italian immigrants arriving in Western Australia, 1906	A1, 1906/785	C

Sir Thomas Playford IV (1896–1981)

Thomas Playford IV was born in South Australia, grandson of Thomas Playford II. He enlisted in the First Australian Imperial Force in 1915 and took part in the Gallipoli campaign before fighting on the Western Front. He returned to South Australia in 1919 where he grew cherries on the family property in the Adelaide Hills at Norton Summit. Playford was involved in many organisations and clubs, including the Liberal Federation. This eventually led to him becoming the longest continuously serving elected government leader in Australian history. He was Premier of South Australia from 1938 to 1965, a period of sustained economic growth in the state later referred to as the 'Playford era'.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD IV

World War I service file – Thomas Playford, 1914–20	B2455, PLAYFORD THOMAS	C
World War I pay file – Thomas Playford, 1914–23	D2994, PLAYFORD, T 2ND LIEUTENANT	C
Visit – Honourable Thomas Playford, 1938	A461, 748/1/558	C
Personal papers of Prime Minister Curtin, including letters from Thomas Playford, 1941–43	M1416, 46	C
Ministerial statements – Honourable Thomas Playford, 1942	SP109/3, 362/24	C
Sir Thomas Playford – retirement, 1966	A463, 1966/3004	C
Photograph of Honourable Thomas Playford, 1956	A1200, L21724	C
Photograph of Sir Thomas Playford, 1957	A1200, L22269	C
Photograph of Thomas Playford and company outside General Motors Holden Plant at Elizabeth, 1960	A1200, L36930	C
Sir Thomas Playford, audio tape, 1966	C102, POL78	S
State funeral for Sir Thomas Playford, motion picture film, 1981	D1815, AARCH 08F/0049	S
Department of Army – letter from Mr Thomas Playford, 1940	MP508/1, 82/712/734	M
Photograph of Stirling North to Marree Railway official opening – Sir Thomas Playford and Marree children, 1957	B3114, photograph 29 volume 5	A

Margaret Rose Preston (1875–1963)

Margaret Preston was born in Port Adelaide in 1875. She studied at the National Gallery of Victoria Art School under Frederick McCubbin and later returned to Adelaide to continue her studies at the School of Design under HP Gill and Hans Heysen. Preston established her own school in Adelaide and became an influential teacher with students who went on to become notable artists in their own right, such as Stella Bowen. After extensive travel and study she became a well-known modernist painter and printmaker, and was one of Australia's most prominent female artists of the 1920s and 1930s.



Margaret Preston at work on one of her still-life studies entitled *The Window*, 1946.

NAA: A9121, L1178

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MARGARET ROSE PRESTON

Presentation of Margaret Preston's painting to the Australian Legation, Washington, 1941	SP112/1, 9/1/8	C
Commonwealth Literary Fund – Margaret and WG Preston, 1948–49	A463, 1958/3418	C
Margaret Rose Preston – Artists Groundwork, 1944–45	A1336, 40650	C
Photograph of painter Margaret Preston, 1949	A1200, L1178	C
Sturt desert pea and Aboriginal design by Margaret Preston, 1947	SP1336/3, ART/L1180	S
'Rose and Banksia' by Margaret Preston, 1947	SP1336/3, ART/L1181	S
<i>Sunday Spectrum</i> – Margaret Preston, magnetic sound film, 1980	C475, ARCH 01FV/1292	S
Margaret Preston and Australia's Modernist Movement, sound recording, 1979	C100, 80/10/1075.1 M, 80/10/1075.1 P, 80/10/1075.2 M, 80/10/1075.2 P	S

Victor York Richardson (1894–1969)

Sportsman and broadcaster Victor Richardson was born in Adelaide and lived his whole life in the Unley district. He was an all-rounder, playing both Australian rules football and hockey for South Australia, but he is best known for his contribution to cricket. He played cricket for Australia in the 1924–25 season against England and captained Australia in South Africa in 1935–36. In the 1950s he was sporting editor of radio 5AD, and later worked at the ABC as a sports commentator on radio and television. Richardson was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1954. He was grandfather of the Chappell brothers – Ian, Greg and Trevor – all three elite Australian cricketers.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO VICTOR YORK RICHARDSON

World War II service file (RAAF) – Victor York Richardson, 1939–48	A9300, RICHARDSON V Y	C
Vic Richardson, 1948–51	SP368/1, 7/46/8	S
<i>The Vic Richardson Story</i> with Alan McGilvray, sound recording, 1967	C100, 88/10/322.2 M	S
<i>The Vic Richardson Story</i> , motion picture film, 1970	C475, ARCH 07F/0053 and 0338	S
Bodyline – interview with Vic Richardson by Alan McGilvray, sound recording, 1974	C100, 08/7/147 M	S

Sir Ross Macpherson Smith (1892–1922) and Sir Keith Macpherson Smith (1890–1955)

Keith Macpherson Smith was born in Adelaide in 1890, and his brother Ross was born in Adelaide in 1892. In December 1919 they won the prize offered by the Commonwealth Government for the first flight from England to Australia to be completed in 30 days. Ross died in a plane crash in 1922.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR KEITH AND SIR ROSS MACPHERSON SMITH

World War I service file – Ross Macpherson Smith, 1914–20	B2455, SMITH R P	C
Recommendations and suggestions for British Empire Order Honours – Captain Ross M Smith, Lt KM Smith, 1919	A12378, 5/E/5	C
Sir Ross and Keith Smith – War Memorial, Adelaide – display of Vickers Vimy aircraft, 1920–58	A463, 1957/3837	C
Logbook of Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith, 1926	A6006, 1926/09/17	C
Sir Ross and Keith Smith – 1919 flight United Kingdom to Australia, 1934	A705, 21/1/88 part 1	M

Dr Margaret Ada Sutherland (1897–1984)

Margaret Sutherland was a prolific composer, born in Adelaide and educated in London. She wrote music in most forms, but particularly chamber music. Her only opera, *The Young Kabbarli*, based on the life of Daisy Bates, was the first Australian opera recorded in Australia. In recognition of her contribution to the arts, Sutherland was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Music from the University of Melbourne in 1969, appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1970, and an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1981.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DR MARGARET ADA SUTHERLAND

Australian composers – Margaret Sutherland, 1936–62	SP827/2, SUTHERLAND parts 1 to 4	S
Personal files, artists and staff – Sutherland, Margaret, 1939–40	SP1558/2, 168	S
Margaret Sutherland, 1944–52	SP368/1, 7/51/11	S
ABC publicity photos – Margaret Sutherland, pianist, 1960	SP1011/1, 4382	S
Music of Margaret Sutherland – tape, 1964	SP1105/1, 33	S
Songs by Margaret Sutherland and Dorian le Gallienne, tape, 1961–67	SP1105/1, 55	S
Sonata for clarinet and piano – Thomas White on Clarinet, Margaret Sutherland on piano – sound recording, 1949	C1967, CC138	S
Bullocky, Tom O'Bedlam's song – Morris Williams and Margaret Sutherland – sound recording, 1953	C1967, RR243	S
Three old Australian ballads – 'The Ballad of Jack Lefroy', 'The Banks of the Condamine', 'The Overlander' – sound recording, 1955	C1967, RR251	S
Margaret Sutherland; Roy Agnew; Horace Keats; Alex Barnard – ABC Australian compositions – sound recording, 1955–56	C677, PRX3995	S
Margaret Sutherland – ABC Australian compositions – sound recording, 1956	C677, PRX4389	S

David Unaipon (1872–1967)

David Unaipon was born David Ngunaitponi at Raukkan (Point McLeay Mission) in South Australia. An Aboriginal man of the Ngarrindjeri nation, Unaipon was a preacher, author and inventor. In 1912 he was involved with the Aborigines' Friends' Association and also lectured and gave sermons in churches of different denominations. He spoke about Aboriginal legends and customs, and became the first Aboriginal writer to publish in English. He wrote a number of newspaper and magazine articles, retelling traditional stories and arguing for the rights of Aborigines.

Some of Unaipon's traditional Aboriginal stories were published in a 1930 book, *Myths and Legends of the Australian Aborigines*, under the name of anthropologist William Ramsay Smith. They were republished in 2001 in their original form, under David Unaipon's name, as *Legendary Tales of the Australian Aborigines*.

He also published poetry and autobiographical essays. Unaipon became an influential figure in the 1920s and 1930s in the field of Aboriginal policy, assisting inquiries and royal commissions on Aboriginal welfare. In 1953 he was awarded a Coronation medal. Unaipon appears on the \$50 note.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DAVID UNAIPON

Aborigines' Friends' Association – application subsidy, 1926–45 [includes illustration: <i>The Days of Long Ago</i> , The Rev. George Taplin and David Unaipon, son of a chief of the Narringeri tribe (page 16A) - Subitem]	A659, 1945/1/1470	C
David Unaipon, 1935–36	B337, 729 UNIAPON	M
David Unaipon, 1926	D4770, 1/UNAIPON D	A

Ian Bonython Cameron Wilson (1932–2013)

Son of Sir Keith Cameron Wilson, Ian Wilson was born in Adelaide and studied law at the University of Adelaide. He was a Rhodes Scholar and completed a higher law degree at Oxford University. Wilson worked as a lawyer and company director before turning to politics in 1966, when he was elected to the Adelaide seat of Sturt. He held the seat with only one break for more than 20 years. He retired in 1993. Wilson was made a Member of the Order of Australia in 2002 and was a recipient of the Centenary of Federation Medal in 2003. The Archives holds a collection of his personal papers.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO IAN BONYTHON CAMERON WILSON (CP 263)

Ministerial general subject folders, 1981	M2219	C
Agenda and minutes of committee meetings of the Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relationships, 1980	M2220	C
Speeches, speech notes and background papers, 1980	M2221	C
Miscellaneous personal papers by the Hon Ian Wilson, 1981	M2272	C

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO IAN BONYTHON CAMERON WILSON

Personal papers of Prime Minister Fraser – Hon Ian Wilson – includes papers relating to statement of pecuniary interests, 1981	M1268, 358	C
Personal papers of Prime Minister Fraser – Ian Wilson's Commonwealth programs by electorate – Aboriginal Affairs relating to portfolio, 1982	M1350, 12	C

Sir Keith Cameron Wilson (1900–87)

Born in Adelaide and a graduate of the University of Adelaide, Keith Wilson became a lawyer and federal politician. He was first elected as a Senator for South Australia in 1937, serving from 1938 to 1944. Having joined the army, he was not a candidate for the Senate election held in 1943. Wilson returned to Parliament in 1949 as the House of Representatives member for Sturt in South Australia. He lost the seat at the 1954 election, but regained it in 1955.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SIR KEITH CAMERON WILSON

World War I service file – Keith Cameron Wilson, 1914–20	B2455, WILSON K C	C
World War II service file – Keith Cameron Wilson, 1939–48	B883, SX4061	C
Photograph of Keith Cameron Wilson, LLB Liberal Party, Senate for South Australia, then House of Representatives for Sturt South Australia, 1962	A1200, L41572	C

Further information

For further information see the following fact sheets, available on the Archives' website:

- Fact sheet 69 – ASIO files on writers and literary groups
- Fact sheet 194 – Australian Antarctic exploration and research.

Appendix A

Timeline of the Commonwealth and South Australia

1901	Six independent colonies federate to form the Commonwealth of Australia. South Australian volunteers go to the Boer War.
1902	The vote is extended to all women but denied to Aboriginal people under the Commonwealth Franchise Act.
1911	The Northern Territory is relinquished to the Commonwealth.
1914	World War I begins.
1917	The Trans-Australian Railway is completed. The River Murray Commission is established.
1918	World War I ends.
1924	The Waite Agricultural Research Institute is established. Regular radio broadcasting commences.
1928–29	The Royal Commission on the Finances of South Australia, as Affected by Federation is held.
1929	Alice Springs is connected to Port Augusta by rail. Parafield Airport opens.
1939	World War II begins.
1942	Responsibility for income tax is taken over by the Commonwealth.
1945	World War II ends. The War Service Land Settlement Scheme is implemented.
1946	The Commonwealth gains constitutional powers to provide social services. Munitions factories are taken over by private companies.
1947	The first 'displaced persons' arrive. The Long Range Weapons Establishment is established at Salisbury.
1948	Commonwealth wartime controls ends. The 40-hour working week is awarded. Preparations begin for the Woomera Rocket Range.
1949	A nationwide coal strike begins.
1950	The Korean War begins.

1951	A bilateral migration agreement with Italy is established.
1951–52	The Royal Commission on the Port Augusta to Alice Springs Railway is held.
1952	Bilateral migration agreements with Germany, Greece and Austria are established.
1953	The first atomic device is exploded at Emu Field, near Maralinga. The Korean War ends.
1954	Queen Elizabeth II visits Australia.
1955	Adelaide Airport opens.
1956	The first atomic device is exploded at Maralinga. The River Murray floods.
1958	The Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement forms at an Adelaide conference.
1959	South Australia is no longer a claimant for the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The first women are elected to parliament. Television broadcasting begins. Aboriginal people are made eligible for pensions.
1963	The South Australian population exceeds 1 million.
1965	Australia sends the first troops to the Vietnam War.
1968	The first Australian-born governor is sworn in. Demonstrations are held against the Vietnam War.
1971	The first South Australian-born governor is appointed.
1973–74	The Aboriginal Land Rights Commission is established.
1975	Country Railways is transferred to the Commonwealth.
1976	The first Indigenous governor of an Australian state is appointed in South Australia.
1982	Direct international flights from Adelaide Airport begin.
1984–85	The Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia is held.
1987–91	The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody is held.
1995	The Adelaide–Melbourne railway gauge standardisation project is completed.

Appendix B

Commonwealth agencies arranged by administrative function

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

1973–90	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, State Office, South Australia/(by 1977) South Australian Region, Head Office (CA 2575)
1975–90	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Area Office, Port Augusta [South Australia] (CA 4759)
1975–	Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 4711)
1980–90	Aboriginal Development Commission, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3751)
1987–91	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (CA 6841)
1990–2005	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Adelaide Office (CA 7072)

AGRICULTURE (see also Wine)

1932–43	Department of Commerce, State Branch, South Australia (CA 3996)
1943–56	Department of Commerce and Agriculture, State Branch, South Australia (CA 2891)
1956–74	Department of Primary Industry [I], State Branch, South Australia (CA 1157)
1974–75	Department of Agriculture, State Branch, South Australia (CA 2320)
1975–87	Department of Primary Industry [II], State Branch, South Australia (CA 2329)
1987–98	Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 6592)

AIR FORCE

1939–	RAAF No. 11 Squadron (CA 6686)
1942–61	RAAF No. 2 Airfield Construction Squadron (CA 8767)
1943–45	RAAF No. 86 Squadron (CA 8776)
1946–78	RAAF South Australia Squadron, Air Training Corps (CA 1123)
1947–55	RAAF Station Headquarters Mallala, South Australia (CA 8696)
1947–55	RAAF No. 34 Communications Squadron, Mallala (South Australia) [I] (CA 8700)
1947–	RAAF Aircraft Research and Development Unit (CA 6731)
1949–	RAAF No. 10 Squadron, Edinburgh, South Australia [II] (CA 6729)
1950–73	RAAF Adelaide University Squadron, South Australia (CA 1124)

1950–	RAAF No. 92 Wing Headquarters, Edinburgh, South Australia (CA 2730)
1951–	RAAF No. 24 (City of Adelaide) (Auxiliary) Squadron, South Australia [II] (CA 2731)
1955–65	RAAF Maintenance Squadron, Edinburgh (South Australia) (CA 8699)
1955–87	RAAF Headquarters Base Squadron, Edinburgh, South Australia (CA 1126)
1955–87	Headquarters, RAAF Base, Edinburgh, South Australia (CA 1393)
1955–87	RAAF Headquarters Base Squadron, Edinburgh (South Australia) (CA 1126)
1977–98	RAAF No. 492 (Maintenance) Squadron (CA 2732)
1977–	Maritime Analysis and Training School/(from 1980) RAAF No. 292 Squadron, Edinburgh (South Australia) (CA 4796)

ARMY

1901–11	Headquarters, Commonwealth Military Forces, South Australia (CA 3207)
1911–21	Headquarters, 4 Military District [I], Commonwealth Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia (CA 3208)
1939–42	Headquarters, 4 Military District [II], Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia (CA 3210)
1946–50	Headquarters, 4 Military District [III], Australian Military Forces, Keswick, South Australia (CA 3212)
1950–73	Headquarters, Central Command, South Australia, Australian Military Forces (CA 3179)
1948–75	Headquarters Squadron, 3/9 South Australian Mounted Rifles, Australian Army (CA 5538)
1948–96	4 Field Dental Unit, Royal Australian Army Dental Corps, Warradale, South Australia (CA 4140)
1948–	Adelaide University (Universities) Regiment, Australian Army (CA 3991)
1948–	3 Field Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers, Warradale, South Australia (CA 5517)
1950–	Australian Army Band, Adelaide (CA 5524)
1952–75	Central Command Provost Company, Keswick, South Australia (CA 7452)
1953–76	12 Women's Royal Australian Army Corps Company, Keswick, South Australia (CA 7458)
1954–60	Headquarters, C Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Central Command Troops, South Australia (CA 7463)
1955–69	43 Railway Squadron [I], Royal Australian Engineers (Supplementary Reserve) (Transportation), Warradale, South Australia (CA 3740)
1957–76	9 Training Unit, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Keswick, South Australia (CA 7456)
1958–	14 Psychology Unit, Army Psychology Corps (CA 3744)
1959–86	Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot, Warradale, South Australia (CA 7457)

1960–2006	3 Forward General Hospital, Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Keswick, South Australia (CA 5507)
1960–75	2 Line of Communication Provost Company, Keswick, South Australia (CA 7461)
1961–74	Army Guided Weapons Trials Unit, South Australia (CA 7460)
1965–69	110 Light Anti-aircraft Battery, Australian Army, Woodside, South Australia (CA 5533)
1965–87	10 Battalion, Royal South Australian Regiment, Australian Army (CA 4797)
1967–93	Army Special Investigation Branch Unit (CA 6695)
1969–74	16 Light Anti-aircraft Regiment, Australian Army, Woodside, South Australia (CA 5532)
1970–96	4 Field Survey Squadron, Australian Army, Keswick, South Australia (CA 4709)
Jun–Nov 1973	South Australia Workshop Company, Australian Army (CA 5547)
1973–77	Training Centre, Australian Army, South Australia (CA 4023)
1973–81	411 Supply Company, Australian Army, South Australia (CA 3743)
1973–89	41 Supply Battalion, Australian Army, Keswick, South Australia (CA 3742)
1973–92	Department of Defence [III], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3178)
1975–2008	4 Military Police Company, Australian Army, South Australia (CA 4300)
1975–88	4 Ordnance Platoon, Australian Army, Warradale, South Australia (CA 5506)
1975–	'A' Squadron, 3/9 South Australian Mounted Rifles, Australian Army (CA 4226)
1976–	Headquarters, 4 Cadet Group, South Australia/(from 1992) Australian Cadet Corps, Australian Army (CA 4075)
1982–87	27 Battalion, Royal South Australian Regiment [II], Australian Army (CA 5529)
1988–89	9 Field Supply Company, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps (CA 6970)
1989–96	Adelaide Logistics Battalion, Australian Army, South Australia (CA 7293)

AUDIT

1905–83	Auditor-General's Office, South Australia (CA 563)
1983–96	Australian Audit Office, South Australia/(from 1989) Australian National Audit Office, South Australia (CA 7183)

BANKRUPTCY

1928–81	Bankruptcy Branch, South Australia – Registrar in Bankruptcy (CA 927)
1928–	Bankruptcy Branch, South Australia – Official Receiver in Bankruptcy/(from 2002) Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia, South Australian and Northern Territory Branch (CA 935)
1977–	Federal Court of Australia, South Australia District Registry/(from 1979) Federal Court and Tribunals Registry Branch (CA 5950) (responsible for bankruptcy from 1981)

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

1907–57	Government Statist (South Australia)/(from 1914) Statistical Department (South Australia) (CA 7470)
1957–74	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, South Australia (CA 1094)
1974–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, State Office, South Australia (CA 4170)

CIVIL AVIATION

1938–57	Department of Civil Aviation, South Australia Region (CA 3745)
1957–73	Department of Civil Aviation, South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 2883)
1973–77	Department of Transport [III], Air Transport Group, South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 2888)
1977–82	Department of Transport [III], South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 2621)
1982–87	Department of Aviation, South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 3304)
1987–93	Department of Transport and Communications, Aviation Group, South Australia (CA 6683)
1928–88	Parafield Airport, South Australia (CA 4783)
1955–88	Adelaide Airport (also known as West Beach Airport), South Australia (CA 4782)
1988–95	Civil Aviation Authority, South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 6838)
1988–98	Federal Airports Corporation, Adelaide Airport, South Australia (CA 6759)
1988–98	Federal Airports Corporation, Parafield Airport, South Australia (CA 6593)
1995–	Civil Aviation Safety Authority, South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 8160)

COMMUNICATIONS

1933–83	Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch (CA 2639)
1983–	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, South Australian Branch (CA 3927)

CONSTRUCTION

1847–52	Department of the Colonial Engineer, South Australia (CA 6883)
1852–53	Colonial Architect's Department [I], South Australia (CA 6871)
1854–57	Public Works Department, South Australia (CA 5111)
1857–60	Colonial Architect's Department [II], South Australia (CA 4742)
1860–67	Engineer and Architect's Department, South Australia (CA 4743)
1867–70	Department of the Architect [I], South Australia (CA 4744)
1870–74	Engineer-in-Chief's Department, South Australia (CA 6873)
1874–78	Department of the Architect [II], South Australia (CA 6874)
1878–86	Architect-in-Chief's Department [I], South Australia (CA 6875)

1886–1921	Works and Buildings Department, South Australia (CA 6876)
1911–20	Commonwealth Works Registrar, South Australia (CA 3815)
1920–32	Public Works Branch, South Australia (CA 761)
1932–46	Works and Services Branch, South Australia (CA 968)
1946–74	Director of Works, South Australia (CA 2915)
1974–75	Director of Housing and Construction [I], South Australia (CA 2398)
1975–78	Director of Construction, South Australia (CA 2383)
1978–82	Director of Housing and Construction [II], South Australia/Northern Territory (CA 2993)
1982–83	Department of Transport and Construction, South Australia/Northern Territory Regional Office (CA 3303)
1983–87	Director of Housing and Construction [III], South Australia/Northern Territory (CA 3518)
1987–90	Australian Construction Services [I], South Australia/Northern Territory (CA 6591)

CUSTOMS

1837–2009	Collector of Customs, Adelaide/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia (CA 802)
1847–2009	Sub-collector of Customs, Port Lincoln/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, Port Lincoln, South Australia (CA 804)
1861–2009	Sub-collector of Customs, Wallaroo/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, Wallaroo, South Australia (CA 807)
1882–1911	Sub-collector of Customs, Port Augusta/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, Port Augusta, South Australia (CA 8200)
1885–2009	Sub-collector of Customs, Port Pirie/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, Port Pirie, South Australia (CA 805)
1922–53	Officer of Customs, Whyalla, South Australia (CA 5117)
1939–50	Deputy Prices Commissioner, South Australia (CA 4772)
1952–87	Department of Health, Divisional Office/(from 1974) Regional Office, South Australia (CA 1038)
1953–2009	Sub-collector of Customs, Whyalla/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, Whyalla, South Australia (CA 806)
1987–91	Department of Community Services and Health, State Office, South Australia (CA 6599)

DEFENCE (see also Science and Research)

1950–2001	Defence Security Branch, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 7517)
1973–92	Department of Defence [III], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3178)

EDUCATION

1941–72	Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2895)
1946–59	Universities Commission, Branch Office, Adelaide (CA 3056)
1947–67	Commonwealth Office of Education, Branch Office, Adelaide (CA 594)
1967–72	Department of Education and Science, Regional Office, Adelaide (also known as South Australian Branch Office, 1967–69) (CA 2312)
1972–83	Department of Education [I], State Office, South Australia (also known as Schools Commission, Regional Office, South Australia, 1974–76) (CA 2306)
1976–87	Schools Commission, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3008)
1983–84	Department of Education and Youth Affairs, South Australian State Office (CA 3516)
1984–87	Department of Education [II], South Australian State Office (CA 4171)
1987–94	Department of Employment, Education and Training, State Office, South Australia (CA 6597)

ELECTORAL

1903–73	Commonwealth Electoral Office, South Australia (CA 2996)
1973–84	Australian Electoral Office, South Australia (CA 2625)
1984–	Australian Electoral Commission, South Australia (CA 3943)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Adelaide, South Australia (CA 4183)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Boothby, South Australia (CA 4184)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Barker, South Australia (CA 4185)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Grey, South Australia (CA 4186)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Hindmarsh, South Australia (CA 4187)
1903–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Wakefield, South Australia (CA 4188)
1903–34	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Angas [I], South Australia (CA 4189)
1948–77	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Angas [II], South Australia (CA 4191)
1949–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Kingston, South Australia (CA 4217)
1949–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Port Adelaide, South Australia (CA 4253)
1949–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Sturt, South Australia (CA 4254)
1955–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Bonython, South Australia (CA 4250)
1968–92	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Hawker, South Australia (CA 4252)
1984–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Makin, South Australia (CA 4248)
1984–	Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Mayo, South Australia (CA 4249)

EMPLOYMENT

1941–72	Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2895)
1972–74	Department of Labour, Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2324)
1974–75	Labor Group, Department of Labor and Immigration, Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2323)
1975–78	Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [I], Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2331)
1978–82	Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2760)
1982–87	Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [II], South Australian Region (CA 3305)
1987–89	Department of Employment, Education and Training, South Australia State Office (Employment Division) (CA 6594)
1987–94	Department of Employment, Education and Training, State Office, South Australia (CA 6597)
1940–46	Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Hendon, South Australia – Industrial Welfare Division (CA 5191)
1942–45	Allied Works Council, South Australian Office (CA 7230)
1942–46	Deputy Director-General of Manpower, South Australia (CA 4704)
1944–50	Department of Post-war Reconstruction, South Australia (CA 5195)
1949–71	Smithfield Hostel, South Australia (CA 5124)
1950–52	Gepps Cross Hostel, South Australia (CA 5120)
1950–52	Gawler Hostel, South Australia (CA 5122)
1950–52	Rosewater Hostel, South Australia (CA 5123)
1950–66	Finsbury Hostel, South Australia (CA 5118)
1950–72	Glenelg North Hostel, South Australia (CA 5121)
1952–78	Commonwealth Hostels Limited, State Administration, South Australia (CA 5126)
1966–72	Pennington Hostel, South Australia (CA 5119)
1970–72	Commonwealth Employment Service, Glenelg, South Australia (CA 4260)

FINANCE

1915–93	Australian Taxation Office, Branch Office, South Australia (CA 3627)
1919–76	Sub-treasury, South Australia (CA 1005)
1944–74	Commonwealth Loans Organisation, South Australia (by 1944–74) (also known as Deputy Director of Recruiting, South Australia, 1950–74)
1976–96	Department of Finance, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 2347)

HEALTH

1921–87	Department of Health, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 1038)
1987–91	Department of Community Services and Health, South Australia (CA 6599)

HOUSING

1964–73	Department of Housing, State Office, South Australia–Northern Territory (CA 2912)
1964–94	Home Savings Grants Branch, State Office, South Australia (CA 4770)
1973–75	Department of Housing and Construction [I], Regional Office (Housing), South Australia (CA 2399)
1975–78	Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, State Office, South Australia (CA 2377)
1978–82	Department of Housing and Construction [II], South Australia and Northern Territory Region (CA 2993)
1982–83	Department of Social Security, State Headquarters, South Australia (1972–91) (CA 2390) (responsible for Savings Grants and Homes Deposits Assistance Schemes from 1982 to 1983)
1983–87	Department of Housing and Construction [III], South Australia–Northern Territory Regional Office

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALISATION

1837–2009	Collector of Customs, Adelaide/(from 1985) Australian Customs Service, State Administration, South Australia (CA 802)
1841–1903	General Registry Office (CA 1281)
1901–16	Department of External Affairs [I], Melbourne (CA 7)
1916–28	Department of Home and Territories, Central Office (CA 15)
1919–46	Investigation Branch, Central Office, Melbourne and Canberra (CA 747)
1939–72	Department of the Interior [II], Central Office (CA 31)
1941–45	Security Service, South Australia (CA 948)
1946–74	Department of Immigration, South Australia Branch (CA 959)
1970–87	Department of Foreign Affairs, State Office, South Australia (CA 2574)
1975–87	Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs [I], Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2327)
1987–93	Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs, Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 6589)
1987–	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, State Office, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 6600)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (for earlier/later agencies see Employment)

1965–78	Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [I], Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2331)
1978–82	Department of Industrial Relations [I], Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 3728)
1978–83	Industrial Relations Bureau, South Australia (CA 3729)
1982–87	Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [II], South Australian Region (CA 3305)
1983–	Awards Management Branch, Department of Industrial Relations, South Australian Region (CA 3874)
1987–97	Department of Industrial Relations [II], South Australia (CA 6596)

INDUSTRY

1948–56	Division of Industrial Development, Head Office, Department of Post-war Reconstruction (to 1950), Department of National Development [I] (CA 776)
1949–56	Division of Industrial Development, Department of National Development [I], South Australia (CA 7483)
1963–72	Department of Trade and Industry, State Branch, South Australia (CA 2897)
1972–77	Department of Overseas Trade, Regional Office, South Australia (1972–77) (also known as Department of Secondary Industry, Regional Office, South Australia, 1972–74) (CA 2628)
1974–75	Department of Manufacturing Industry, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3181)
1975–82	Department of Industry and Commerce [I], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 5933)
1984–93	Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, State Office, South Australia (CA 4710)

LAW AND JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION (see also Bankruptcy)

1905–	High Court of Australia, Office of the Registry, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 8197)
1942–84	Deputy Crown Solicitor, Adelaide/(by 1964) Deputy Crown Solicitor, South Australia (CA 887)
1948–64	Court Reporting Branch, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 921)
1966–84	Attorney-General's Department, Adelaide Office (South Australia) (CA 3869)
1976–	Family Court of Australia, Adelaide Registry, South Australia (CA 2533)
1977–	Federal Court of Australia, South Australia District Registry/(from 1979) Federal Court and Tribunals Registry Branch (CA 5950)
1984–	Australian Government Solicitor, South Australia (CA 3870)
1985	Veterans' Review Board, South Australian Registry (CA 4736)
1989	Director of Public Prosecutions, State Office, South Australia (CA 6962)

LIGHTHOUSES

1860–1925	Marine Board of South Australia (CA 1204)
1915–21	Lighthouse Branch No. 4 District, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 1205)
1921–27	District Lighthouse Officer and Deputy Director of Navigation, South Australia (CA 1206)
1927–63	Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, South Australia (CA 1207)
1963–72	Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia (CA 1014)
1972–77	Department of Transport [III], South Australia Region/(from 1973) Department of Transport [III], Surface Transport Group, South Australia Region (CA 2620)
1977–82	Department of Transport [III], South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 2621)
1982–83	Department of Transport and Construction, South Australia–Northern Territory Regional Office (CA 3303)
1983–87	Department of Transport [IV], South Australia–Northern Territory Region (CA 3517)
1987–91	Department of Transport and Communications, Transport Group, South Australia/Northern Territory (CA 6684)
1852–1990	Lighthouse, Cape Willoughby (Sturt Light) [South Australia] (CA 1265)
1856–1981	Lighthouse, Troubridge Shoal [South Australia] (CA 1271)
1858–1990	Lighthouse, Cape Borda (Flinders Light) [South Australia] (CA 1260)
1859–1980	Lighthouse, Cape Northumberland, (MacDonnell Light) [South Australia] (CA 1264)
1871–1925	Lighthouse, Cape Jervis [South Australia] (CA 1263)
1872–1973	Lighthouse, Cape Jaffa [South Australia] (CA 1262)
1877–1923	Lighthouse, Tipara Reef [South Australia] (CA 1270)
1878–1918	Lighthouse, Penguin Island [South Australia] (CA 1269)
1879–1991	Lighthouse, Althorpe Island [South Australia] (CA 1258)
1882–1920	Lighthouse, Corny Point [South Australia] (CA 1266)
1883–1928	Lighthouse, Cape Banks [South Australia] (CA 1259)
1883–1973	Lighthouse, Lowly Point [South Australia] (CA 1267)
1901–90	Lighthouse, Neptune Island [South Australia] (CA 1268)
1909–59	Lighthouse, Cape du Couedic [South Australia] (CA 1261)

MERCANTILE MARINE

1860–1922	Marine Board of South Australia (CA 1204)
1922–91	Mercantile Marine Office, Port Adelaide (South Australia) (CA 5194)

METEOROLOGY

1858–67	Adelaide Observatory, South Australia (CA 5167)
1908–55	Meteorological Branch/Bureau, Divisional Office, South Australia (CA 5158)
1955–	Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Office, South Australia (by 1973, also known as Bureau of Meteorology) (CA 2354)

MIGRANT ACCOMMODATION

1949–71	Smithfield Hostel, South Australia (CA 5124)
1950–53	Gepps Cross Hostel, South Australia (CA 5120)
1950–53	Rosewater Hostel, South Australia (CA 5123)
1950–56	Gawler Hostel, South Australia (CA 5122)
1950–66	Finsbury Hostel, South Australia (CA 5118)
1950–72	Glenelg North Hostel, South Australia (CA 5121)
1966–85	Pennington Hostel, South Australia (CA 5119)

NATIONAL SERVICE

1941–72	Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, South Australia (CA 2895)
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NAVY

1911–17	District Naval Office, South Australia (CA 4792)
1917–94	HMAS Cerberus [IV]/(from 1940) HMAS Torrens/(from 1966) HMAS Encounter, South Australia (also known as Birkenhead Naval Depot) (CA 2901)

NUCLEAR TESTS

1984–85	Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia during the 1950s and 1960s (CA 3993)
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PATENTS, COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS

1877–1907	Patents, Copyright and Trade Marks Office South Australia (CA 6825)
1880–1906	Patents Office, South Australia (CA 5303)
1904–92	Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Sub-office South Australia (CA 900)

POST AND TELEGRAPH

1837–1975	General Post Office, Adelaide (also known as Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, South Australia, 1901–75) (CA 1032)
1975–88	Australian Telecommunications Commission, State Office, South Australia (CA 2462)
1975–	Australian Postal Corporation, State Office, South Australia (CA 2559)

PRIMARY INDUSTRY

1932–43	Department of Commerce, State Branch, South Australia (CA 3996)
1943–56	Department of Commerce and Agriculture, State Branch, South Australia (CA 2891)
1956–74	Department of Primary Industry [I], State Branch, South Australia (CA 1157)
1974–75	Department of Agriculture. State Branch, South Australia (CA 2320)
1975–87	Department of Primary Industry [II], State Branch, South Australia (CA 2329)
1987–98	Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 6592)

PROPERTY (note: separated from Works in 1945)

1945–52	Property and Survey Branch, South Australia (CA 3727)
1952–72	Chief Property Officer, South Australia (CA 1063)
1972–76	Department of Services and Property (CA 6563)
1976–79	Property and Services Division, Department of Administrative Services [III] (CA 4000)
1979–87	Property Directorate, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 6559)
1987–97	Australian Property Group, South Australia (CA 6828)

PUBLIC SERVICE

1903–78	Public Service Inspector, South Australia (CA 869)
1978–87	Office of the Public Service Board, South Australia (CA 2649)
1987–95	Public Service Commission, South Australia (CA 6661)

RADIO AND TELEVISION

1927–75	Wireless Branch/(from 1955) Radio Branch, Postmaster-General's Department, South Australia (CA 6585)
1933–83	Australian Broadcasting Commission, South Australian Branch, Northern Territory Branch (CA 2639)
1983–	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, South Australian Branch (CA 3927)

RAILWAYS

1895–1975	South Australian Railways Commissioner (CA 3970)
1906–78	South Australian Railways, Office of Superintendent, Port Lincoln (CA 6556)
1913–17	Engineer-in-Chief/(from 1915) Acting Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways (CA 2106)
1917–75	Commonwealth Railways Commissioner (CA 265)
1975–98	Australian National Railways Commission, Head Office, South Australia (CA 2105)

1912–75	Commonwealth Railways Commissioner, Port Augusta Office, South Australia (CA 3437)
1975–98	Australian National Railways Commission, Head Office, South Australia (CA 2105)
1975–98	Australian National Railways Commission, Port Augusta Office, South Australia (CA 3438)

SALVAGE

1943–46	Commonwealth Salvage Commission, South Australia Branch (CA 6581)
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SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

1927–99	CSIRO Division of Human Nutrition, South Australia (CA 4752)
1941–47	No. 2 Explosives and Filling Factory, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 625)
1947–53	Long Range Weapons Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 3038)
1947–53	Munitions Supply Laboratories/(from 1948) Defence Research Laboratories, South Australia Branch (CA 3478)
1949–97	CSIRO, Division of Soils, South Australia (CA 4703)
1953–74	Defence Services Laboratory, South Australia Branch (CA 3479)
1955–78	Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 3039)
1955–78	Weapons Research Establishment, Woomera, South Australia (CA 3076)
1973–78	CSIRO, Land Resources Laboratories, South Australia (CA 8542)
1974–77	Materials Research Laboratory, South Australia Branch (CA 3477)
1977–80	Production Technology Laboratory, South Australia Branch (CA 3480)
1978–87	Defence Research Centre, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 3040)
1978–	Defence Support – Woomera, South Australia (CA 3077)
1980–97	CSIRO, Division of Manufacturing Technology, South Australia (CA 4751)
1987–92	Defence Science and Technology Organisation, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 6755)

SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE

1917–19	Commonwealth Police Force [I] (CA 2919)
1919–46	Investigation Branch, South Australia (CA 905)
1940–60	Peace Officer Guard Headquarters, Salisbury, South Australia (CA 4795)
1941–45	Security Service, South Australia (CA 948)
1946–60	Commonwealth Investigation Service, South Australia (CA 914)
1949–	Australian Security Intelligence Organization, South Australia (CA 4716)
1966–75	Commonwealth Police Force [II], District Office, South Australia and Northern Territory (CA 953)

1975–79	Commonwealth Police Force [III], District Office, South Australia and Northern Territory (CA 3119)
1979–86	Australian Federal Police, Central Division [South Australia/Northern Territory], Adelaide Office (CA 3120)
1982–	National Police Research Unit/(from 1999) Australasian Centre for Policing Research, South Australia (CA 4016)

SOCIAL WELFARE

1912–47	Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, South Australia (CA 4760)
1947–72	Director of Social Services, South Australia (CA 845)
1972–91	Department of Social Security, State Headquarters, South Australia (CA 2390)

SUPPLY, PURCHASING AND DISPOSAL

1943–50	Master General of the Ordnance Branch, Design Division Detachment, South Australia (CA 8320)
1943–75	District Contract Board, South Australia (CA 5188)
1945–52	Property and Survey Branch, South Australia (CA 3727)
1952–76	Chief Property Officer, South Australia (CA 1063)
1953–76	Stores and Transport Branch, South Australia (CA 3183)
1975	Department of Administrative Services [I], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3989)
1975–84	Department of Administrative Services [II], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3990)
1975–87	Office of the Australian Purchasing Commission/(from 1977) Purchasing Division, South Australia/(from 1984) Purchasing and Disposals Division, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3182)
1976–79	Property and Survey Division, Department of Administrative Services [II], South Australian Regional Office (CA 4000)
1976–91	Transport and Storage Group, South Australia (CA 3184)
1979–87	Property Directorate, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 6559)
1984–87	Department of Local Government and Administrative Services, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 4172)
1986–91	Transport and Storage Group, South Australia (CA 3184)
1987–93	Department of Administrative Services [III], South Australia (CA 6588)
1987–97	Australian Property Group, South Australia (CA 6828)
1987–98	DAS Purchasing Services, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 6830)

SURVEY (note: separated from Property in 1979)

1979–87	Australian Survey Office, Survey Branch, South Australia (CA 3999)
1987–97	Australian Surveying and Land Information Group, South Australia (CA 6829)

TRADE

1956–63	Department of Trade [I], State Branch, South Australia (CA 2896)
1963–72	Department of Trade and Industry, State Branch, South Australia (CA 2897)
1972–77	Department of Overseas Trade, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 2628)
1977–83	Department of Trade and Resources, Regional Office, South Australia (CA 2629)
1983–86	Department of Trade [II], Regional Office, South Australia (CA 3519)
1986–	Australian Trade Commission, State Office, South Australia (CA 5146)

TRANSPORT (see also Civil aviation)

1852–60	South Australian Local Marine Board (CA 5187)
1860–1925	Marine Board of South Australia (CA 1204)
1914–67	South Australian Harbors Board (CA 1237)
1963–72	Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, South Australia (CA 1014)
1972–77	Department of Transport [III], South Australia Region/(from 1973) Department of Transport [III], Surface Transport Group, South Australia Region (CA 2620)
1977–82	Department of Transport [III], South Australia/Northern Territory Region (CA 2621)
1982–83	Department of Transport and Construction, South Australia–Northern Territory Regional Office (CA 3303)
1983–87	Department of Transport [IV], South Australia–Northern Territory Region (CA 3517)
1987–91	Department of Transport and Communications (Transport Group), South Australia/Northern Territory (CA 6684)

VALUATION

Pre-1987	Australian Taxation Office, Branch Office, South Australia (CA 3627)
1987–	Australian Valuation Office, Branch Office, South Australia (formerly South Australia–Northern Territory Branch) (CA 6851)

WAR SERVICE HOMES

1934–34	State Bank of South Australia (CA 4758)
1934–47	War Service Homes Commission, South Australian Branch (CA 3004)
1947–64	War Service Homes Division, South Australia (CA 3005)
1964–75	War Service Homes Branch, South Australia (CA 5154)
1975–	Australian Housing Corporation/(from 1976) Defence Service Homes Corporation, State Office, South Australia (CA 2364)

WINE

1929–81	Wine Overseas Marketing Board/(from 1936) Australian Wine Board, Adelaide South Australia (CA 86)
1981–	Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 3171)
1986–	Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Selection Committee (CA 5180)
1991–	Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, Magill, South Australia (CA 7841)

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

1918–20	Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Adelaide, South Australia (CA 3153)
1920–76	Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, South Australia (CA 877)
1976–	Department of Veterans' Affairs, Branch Office, South Australia (CA 2369)

Appendix C

Timeline of development of railways in South Australia

1854	The first railway line in South Australia is constructed – a horse-drawn tramway between Goolwa (port of the River Murray) and Port Elliot.
1856	The first state-owned railway is built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide.
1860	The railway at Kapunda is built.
1864	The Goolwa–Port Elliot line is extended to Victor Harbor.
1870	The Kapunda railway line is extended from Roseworthy to Burra, later to Morgan for Murray River steamer trade.
1879	The Great Northern Railway is built from Port Augusta to Quorn.
1883	The Great Northern Railway is extended to Marree.
1887	The inter-colonial railway between Adelaide and Melbourne is completed.
1891	The Great Northern Railway reaches Oodnadatta.
1911	The Commonwealth enters railways when it acquires the narrow gauge Port Augusta–Oodnadatta line (operated by South Australian Railways until 1926).
1917	South Australia has three different gauges operating – broad, narrow and standard. The Trans-Australian Railway, running between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie, is built by Commonwealth Railways.
1920s	Murray Mallee lines are built to broad gauge and mid-north lines are converted from narrow to broad gauge.
1921	A royal commission inquires into a uniform railway gauge. The recommendation of a uniform 4'8½" is accepted.
1929	The Port Augusta–Alice Springs line is completed by Commonwealth Railways.
1936	The Intercolonial Express, later known as the Melbourne Express, becomes the Overland.
1937	The Port Pirie–Port Augusta standard gauge line is complete, linking Port Augusta to Adelaide.
1950s	All lines south of Wolseley (apart from Glencoe) are broadened.
1955	The Port Pirie–Port Augusta (Stirling North) standard gauge line is extended to Marree.
1970	The narrow gauge Port Pirie–Cockburn line is replaced with a standard gauge line, as well as 56 kilometres of privately owned line to Broken Hill (owned by Silverton Tramway Company). The east and west coasts of Australia (Sydney–Perth) are linked by a single, uninterrupted gauge for the first time, known as the Indian-Pacific. The last steam engines runs.

1978	Commonwealth Railways, South Australian Railways and Tasmanian Government Railways amalgamate to form Australian National Railways.
1980	The narrow gauge from Marree to Alice Springs is replaced by a standard gauge, branching off at Tarcoola on the Trans-Australian line.
1982	The Adelaide–Port Pirie broad gauge is replaced by a standard gauge linking at Crystal Brook.
1992	Interstate freight operations and rolling stock are transferred to the National Rail Corporation.
1995	The Melbourne–Adelaide line is standardised.
1998	Railway infrastructure is transferred to the Australian Rail Track Corporation.

Appendix D

Addresses of archives and libraries

National Archives of Australia

National Reference Service

PO Box 7425
Canberra BC ACT 2610
(overseas callers: + 61 2 6212 3900)
(overseas faxers: + 61 2 6212 3999)
Website: naa.gov.au

Reading rooms

Before planning a visit, check the Archives' website for the latest information about reading rooms. Archives reading rooms are closed on public holidays.

Canberra

Queen Victoria Terrace
Parkes ACT 2600

PO Box 7425
Canberra BC ACT 2610

Tel: (02) 6212 3900
Fax: (02) 6212 3999

Brisbane

16 Corporate Drive
Cannon Hill QLD 4170

PO Box 552
Cannon Hill QLD 4170

Tel: (07) 3249 4226
Fax: (07) 3399 6589

Hobart

91 Murray Street
Hobart TAS 7000

GPO Box 309
Hobart TAS 7001

Tel: (03) 6233 9046
Fax: (03) 6233 7902

Sydney

120 Miller Road
Chester Hill NSW 2162

Locked Bag 4
Chester Hill NSW 2162

Tel: (02) 9645 0110
Fax: (02) 9645 0108

Perth

384 Berwick Street
East Victoria Park WA 6101

PO Box 1144
East Victoria Park WA 6981

Tel: (08) 9470 7500
Fax: (08) 9470 2787

Darwin

Kelsey Crescent
Millner NT 0810

PO Box 24
Nightcliff NT 0814

Tel: (08) 8985 0300
Fax: (08) 8985 0399

Melbourne

Victorian Archives Centre

99 Shiel Street
North Melbourne VIC 3051

PO Box 8005
Burwood Heights VIC 3151

Tel: (03) 9348 5600
Fax: (03) 9348 5628

Adelaide

South Australian Archives Centre

26–28 Leigh Street
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 9868
Adelaide SA 5001

Tel: (08) 8204 8787
Fax: (08) 8204 8793

Other institutions holding material relevant to South Australia:

National Library of Australia

Parkes Place
Canberra ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6262 1111
Fax: (02) 6257 1703
Website: nla.gov.au

Australian War Memorial

Anzac Parade
Campbell ACT 2612

GPO Box 345
Canberra ACT 2601

Tel: (02) 6243 4315
Fax: (02) 6243 4545
Email: info@awm.gov.au
Website: awm.gov.au

State Records of South Australia

South Australian Archives Centre

26–28 Leigh Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Gepps Cross Research Centre

115 Cavan Road
Gepps Cross SA 5094

GPO Box 2343
Adelaide SA 5001

Tel: (08) 8204 8791
Fax: (08) 8260 6133
Email: srsapublicaccess@sa.gov.au
Website: archives.sa.gov.au

State Library of South Australia

Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 419
Adelaide SA 5001

Tel: (08) 8207 7250
(SA country callers: 1800 182 013)
(overseas callers: +61 8 8207 7250)
Fax: (08) 8207 7307
Website: slsa.sa.gov.au

Consumer and Business Services

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office

Level 2, Chesser House
91–97 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 1351
Adelaide SA 5001

Tel: 131 882 (general inquiries)
Website: ocba.sa.gov.au/bdm

Bob Hawke Prime Ministerial Library

University of South Australia, City West Campus
H5-05, Level 5, Hawke Building
50–60 North Terrace
Adelaide SA 5000

Tel: (08) 8302 0318
Fax: (08) 8302 0420
Email: hawke.library@unisa.edu.au
Website: library.unisa.edu.au/bhpmli

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About the book

Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia provides a comprehensive overview of the principal archival records relating to South Australian issues, people and events. Structured according to key activities carried out by the Commonwealth Government in the state, this research guide highlights the treasures and strengths of the National Archives of Australia's collection.

Particular emphasis is placed on the unique archival records specific to South Australia, including the supporting role for British nuclear testing at Maralinga and Emu Field, weapons research and testing at defence facilities at Salisbury and Woomera, and the wine industry.

Commonwealth Government Records about South Australia is an invaluable tool to help in the search and discovery of records about the state of South Australia. It reveals the extraordinarily rich and varied collection of records held by the Archives, recording history that predates the creation of the Archives and the nation itself.

About the author

Dr Sara King has worked for a variety of organisations, including universities, language schools, tour companies, libraries and archives. She has a keen interest in Australian migration history and speaks French, Italian, Spanish and English. As part of her PhD at Flinders University in Adelaide, Sara conducted extensive research on the contribution of Italian immigrants to South Australian agriculture.

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