



Commonwealth Government records

about Tasmania





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This guide is number 23 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.

This publication is also available online at guides.naa.gov.au.

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Dove Lake, 1975. NAA: A6135, K2/6/75/26

This guide contains images of people who are now deceased.

Foreword

The National Archives of Australia holds a fascinating collection documenting the history of the Commonwealth and its interaction with the Australian people. *Commonwealth Government Records about Tasmania* tells the story of Tasmania and its relationship with the Commonwealth administration from 1901, when our nation federated.

Delving deep into the Archives' collection, this research guide unearths significant, as well as some unexpected, material about Tasmania. Drawing extensively on records held not only by the Archives, but also other collecting institutions such as the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Australian War Memorial and National Library of Australia, the guide focuses on specific themes in the state's history, including the environment, natural disasters and lighthouses. A diverse range of 'micro topics', such as thylacines and ship wrecks, are also discussed, whetting the appetite for further research and exploration of the archival record.

Commonwealth Government Records about Tasmania attempts to address a 'skewed pattern' in the use of archival resources to tell the history of the state. Much research interest has focused on archival collections from earlier times, which in effect has nourished their repeated use. This research guide is largely dedicated to Tasmanian history from Federation, highlighting significant and valuable records from the Commonwealth archival record. In turn, it is hoped that this will stimulate even further use of Commonwealth archival material about Tasmania.

The National Archives has a presence in each Australian state and territory. As part of a strategy to strengthen this presence, Archives offices are starting to co-locate with their state or territory counterparts in 'one-stop shops' where archival researchers can easily access state and Commonwealth records. To reinforce this strategy, the Archives is publishing a series of research guides shedding light on archival records about particular states and territories. *Commonwealth Government Records about Tasmania* is the latest key addition to this series.

I commend and thank Michael Piggott and all others involved in the development of this research guide. It is, ultimately, an invaluable research tool showcasing archival records with a connection to Tasmania and therefore the Tasmanian people.

David Fricker
Director-General
National Archives of Australia
28 June 2013

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Acronyms

ALP Australian Labor Party

ANL Australian National Line

ASIO Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

CA Commonwealth agency

CP Commonwealth person

CPA Communist Party of Australia

CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

GPO General Post Office

HEC Hydro-Electric Commission

NAA National Archives of Australia

PMG Postmaster-General's Department

POW prisoner of war

RAAF Royal Australian Air Force

TAC Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre

TAHO Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office

TFES Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme

TGR Tasmanian Government Railways

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Introduction

National Archives of Australia

The National Archives of Australia preserves and cares for a diverse archival collection documenting the myriad topics arising from the Commonwealth Government's relationship with, and representation of, the Australian people. It is a remarkably rich resource for the study of Australian history, society and people. The collection spans almost 200 years of Australian history, but its main focus is documenting federal government activities since Federation in 1901. The National Archives also has significant holdings of 19th-century records about functions transferred by the colonies to the Commonwealth at the time of, and subsequent to, Federation.

A guide to Commonwealth records about Tasmania

The words in the title of this guide have been very carefully chosen. In particular, the word 'guide' and the phrase 'about Tasmania' are absolutely crucial.

The point behind 'about Tasmania' concerns the fact that the coverage of the guide is decidedly *not* confined to just those Commonwealth records which are in the custody of the National Archives' Hobart Office. The coverage of the guide is Commonwealth records about Tasmania which are located in practically all the National Archives' offices around Australia. There are large concentrations of material held in, for instance, Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra.

The scope of the guide embraces records with a connection to Tasmania and, by extension, the Tasmanian people. These include, but by no means are confined to, records documenting:

- policy developed in head offices (almost all in Melbourne, then increasingly from the 1930s in Canberra) relating directly to Tasmania or to all states including Tasmania
- decisions made by Cabinet or a minister about or affecting Tasmania
- individual Tasmanians active in Commonwealth politics and administration
- individual Tasmanians in their roles as recipients of benefits/entitlements, people under surveillance, applicants of some kind, for example to migrate, Commonwealth employees and members of armed services
- Commonwealth activities carried out in Tasmania (e.g. lighthouses, post offices)
- inquiries specifically about a Tasmanian matter and information collected.

The chapters referring to such records are a guide, nothing more. This is not a research equivalent of a global positioning system; it is not a definitive or exhaustive listing. Even if it was, you can be certain there are more Tasmanian-related records already held by the National Archives which will, in due course, see the light of day as more series are access examined, listed, digitised and loaded to the Archives' collection database, RecordSearch. There are also records about Tasmania still held by government departments earmarked for eventual transfer to the National Archives. This publication is just a guide, intended to point the way and whet the appetite.

Sources and chapters

This guide resulted from a matching of my reading of 20th-century Tasmanian—Commonwealth history with a survey of particular concentrations of Commonwealth archives held by the National Archives using RecordSearch and occasionally inspecting actual documents. In the latter cases the series item and 'page' number of the particular scan are immediately added. The more numerous secondary sources I directly quote from in the chapters and used as background reading are listed at the end of each chapter. Finally, where it seemed especially appropriate, I have noted in general terms the existence of material at the Australian War Memorial, National Library of Australia and Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO).

A different author would probably have responded to a different pattern of Tasmanian events, activities and documentation. What struck me led to chapters focusing on specific themes in Tasmania's history and its relationship with the Commonwealth: the environment, disasters, federal–state financial relations, lighthouses and so on. Other chapters are about people within specific groups: Tasmanian Aboriginal people, people for whom the National Archives holds collections of personal papers, and ordinary Tasmanians who were caught in the Commonwealth's files for one reason or another. To help give these chapters historical context, there is also a preceding chapter called 'The Commonwealth and Tasmania, 1901–2000'. Each of the theme chapters also includes some scene-setting material, drawing out relevant detail from the story of Commonwealth administration and from Tasmanian history. Some of the appendixes too are intended to help in this way.

Think of the guide as something akin to a food outlet such as a sandwich bar. The theme chapters are like pre-prepared combinations of particular bread, fillings and sauces. We think they'll be popular, based on past consumer behaviour, yet at the same time we know they will not tempt everyone. In truth, to try to satisfy all tastes in one guide – in a one-stop shop – is foolhardy. In some businesses, rather than pre-preparing everything, the basic ingredients are kept ready to enable people to mix and match. This is what the National Archives' online catalogue and its other finding aids, lists and indexes enable. The final chapter, 'From Alcorso to Zeehan', illustrates different combinations, different micro topics which can be pursued using the collection.

The research importance of Commonwealth records about Tasmania

Some records are virtually born archivally significant; they automatically self-select as being of the highest importance. By their very nature, the documents in the National Archives' Federation Gallery, such as the original Constitution Act passed by the British Parliament and the Royal Commission of Assent signed by Queen Victoria on 9 July 1900, have an intrinsic status and are of indisputable cultural heritage value. Other records are set to one side indefinitely to act as evidential insurance because they underpin individual rights and entitlements, and after their initial administrative life, may rarely be consulted again. Through the archival function of appraisal, judgements are made about which government activities are likely to produce important records, which records need to be retained, and for how long.

The agencies which produced or are responsible for the records, the public and other user groups are among the stakeholders consulted in such appraisal processes. When records initially judged to have archival weight and are set aside for continuing retention are reviewed again, as happened before the National Archives' Hobart move in 2012 to co-locate with TAHO at the State Library, this consultation is repeated.

In short, the National Archives' informed view is that the records addressed in this guide are both significant and potentially valuable research resources. The voracious use of archives by family historians aside, the point is readily illustrated by citing two instances of relatively recent scholarship – AJ Richardson's doctoral thesis 'The long road home: repatriation in Tasmania, 1916–1929' (University of Tasmania, 2005) and Marina Ladaniwskyj's honours thesis 'Displaced persons in Tasmania c.1948–1952: negotiating economic structures in a humanitarian context' (University of Tasmania, 2008). Unavoidably, however, to many observers it is repeated use which is seen to validate the value of archival resources. It certainly strengthens the case for their continued retention. And it is here that it is essential to acknowledge the prevailing pattern of research nourished by Tasmanian archives. The intensity of past and existing interest seems to be unevenly spread, and seems to show a clear preference for earlier times and for the archival collections known from past repeated use to support their study.

As this guide was being researched, two eminent Australian historians published two wonderful studies which happen to perfectly illustrate what I mean.

Henry Reynolds faced a difficult challenge of condensation and topic selection for his concise work *A History of Tasmania* (Cambridge University Press, 2012). He explains in his Introduction that religion, education and high culture had to give way to themes like political development and economic and social change. Perhaps because of this, the first nine of his 13 chapters take Tasmania's story up to Federation, leaving only three final chapters for his race through the 20th century and on to the bicentenary in 2004. The skewed pattern of his archival sources is even more marked, with the Mitchell Library and TAHO

appearing repeatedly in his list of sources and the National Archives nowhere. Lyndall Ryan's *Tasmanian Aborigines: a history since 1803* (Allen & Unwin, 2012), an invaluable source for Chapter 6 of this guide, reveals similar ratios. Her first 17 chapters take the story to 1902 and the last four to 2010. The book draws heavily on archival sources yet none are Commonwealth archives; nothing listed in Chapter 6 of this guide is there. Earlier equally invaluable texts (Lloyd Robson's two-volume *A History of Tasmania* and his and Michael Roe's *A Short History of Tasmania*) show similar archival preferences.

Why archival collections are or are not used, in general and in the case of a particular study or author, is a complex issue. And the absence from a bibliography of a source can be easily misread. Here the span of user motives is relevant too: family history, school essay, doctoral research, documentary producer, official inquiry ... the endless list challenges safe generalisation. Yet two points are undeniable. Firstly, there is a direct link between the ease with which archives are discovered and accessed on the one hand and frequency of use of archives on the other. Secondly, cited use tends to generate repeat use. To claim the high moral ground, archives must have explored every last means of enticing and facilitating use of their collections.

The final chapter of this guide illustrates why I am confident the National Archives' holdings about Tasmania held in Hobart and elsewhere can support investigation into hundreds of new questions. There could easily have been more stories. The riches in two large Hobart correspondence series alone (P234 and P437) would sustain a number of doctoral theses. As one final example, take the following words of Lloyd Robson in his and Roe's *A Short History of Tasmania* about politicians' sense of difference and attachment to the island state:

Federal members of parliament also stressed their common Tasmanianism over and above the interests of party from time to time. Differences based on ideology could be submerged in order to promote Tasmania's interests. No mainland members of federal parliament took so much trouble to represent their state and make a point of being reported at home.

Thorough investigation of this telling insight would require not just access to Tasmanian newspapers but also to the waiting Commonwealth record.

Access to records

Archival access can mean many things, best explained as questions:

- 1. Are the means available to discover the existence and location of a record relevant to your research interest?
- 2. Having confirmed a relevant record exists and its location, are you personally able to see it (or hear it)?
- 3. Are you allowed to see/hear it in light of its content and nature, and its physical state?

Access to records held by the National Archives in all three senses is regulated by the *Archives Act* 1983. The most important is the third question concerning permission to access records. Under the Act, records in the open access period are generally available to any member of the public. A change to the public access provisions of the Act implemented on 1 January 2011 saw the open 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 a year each 1 January. More information on accessing records is available in Fact sheet 10 – Access to records under the Archives Act, available at naa.gov.au.

Under the Archives Act, there is also provision to delegate access-related decision making to a particular agency (eg see p. 29) and to withhold records from public access for a longer period of time if they are still considered sensitive (eg see p. 91). Typically, however, records falling within the open period that are withheld from public access fall into two broad areas: those containing sensitive personal information and those containing information about the security of the Commonwealth and its residents.

To view original records listed in this guide, a researcher will need to visit the institution in which they are held. In the case of records held by the National Archives, it is necessary to visit the reading room of the particular office where the records are located.

Some of the records held by the National Archives, growing daily, are available as digital copies on the National Archives' website (naa.gov.au). Online research using the RecordSearch database will identify digitised records.

Inquiries about gaining access to records listed in this guide held by institutions other than the National Archives should be directed to the relevant institution.

Using this guide

The aim of this guide is to make it easier for those with an interest in researching Tasmanian-related subjects to locate and use Commonwealth records about the state.

At the end of each major section is a table listing a selection of the most relevant records relating to the subject covered. Records are listed as *record series* or as *record items*, and are arranged by the institution in which they are located. A sample table, with an explanation of each of its elements, is provided below.

0	SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE 40TH BATTALION, V	WORLD	WAR I
0	Australian War Memorial		
€	Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries, 1914-18 war	4	AWM 4
	National Archives, Melbourne		
6	40th Battalion to be raised in 6th MD, 1916	6	B536, AIF264/1/152
	National Archives, Hobart		
	40th Battalion Rifle Club - Tasmania - formation, 1927		

Key

- **1 Table title** describes the subject area of records listed in the table.
- **Location sub-heading** used to indicate the office of the National Archives or name of the institution in which the records are located.
- Series title a series is the organisational arrangement used by the creators of records to control and manage records. It may contain one or more record items. Some series may contain hundreds or thousands of items. The date range of the series contents is included at the end of the title.
- **Series number** the archives control number applied to the series. This number is necessary to identify records for storage and retrieval purposes. In cases where the series consists of a single item the series number will be sufficient information to allow for its retrieval.
- **Solution** Item title a record item is usually a file or volume (it may also be a photograph, map or other format). The 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. Occasionally in this guide, a brief description of the item contents is provided.
- **Series number and item control symbol** the combination of the series number and item control symbol identifies a record item and allows for its storage and retrieval. This information about an item is almost always required for it to be retrieved from storage. If, at the time of publication of this guide an item is digitised, this is indicated immediately below the series number and item control symbol.

When there are references to series in this guide, it is very likely that a researcher wishing to find relevant records will need to conduct further research to identify the record items in the series that are of greatest interest. This further research can be conducted either online using RecordSearch or by checking paper indexes (also known as finding aids) in National Archives reading rooms.

Citing records

The correct citation of archival records from the National Archives' and other collections is important, both when requesting the records and when referring to them in written or published works. Using proper citations will not only help staff locate records more readily but will also help other researchers to find that material.

The correct form of citation for records held by the National Archives is expressed as follows: the name National Archives of Australia followed by a colon, the series number followed by a comma, and then the item control symbol. An example is:

National Archives of Australia: A1, 1903/1181

The name 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 from the National Archives' collection are available in Fact sheet 7 – Citing archival records, online at naa.gov.au.

For other institutions referred to in this guide, the citation should provide the name of the institution followed by the reference or call number of the collection.

Michael Piggott



1 The Commonwealth and Tasmania, 1901–2000

Introduction

Tasmania is not an island 'entire of itself', it comprises in fact more than 300 islands. Important for our purposes here, Tasmania exists constitutionally within the framework of the Australian federation, thereby setting the outer boundary for this guide.

The records described in this guide were created within a machinery of government framework best understood as having two parts.

The first acknowledges that many Commonwealth records about Tasmania were created at the centres of parliamentary and executive power, from 1901 in Melbourne and after 1927 in Canberra. The variety of agencies and people involved is considerable, of course including Cabinet, members of Cabinet and the key central departments, but also parliamentary committees, Royal Commissions, more permanent commissions, inquiries and councils. The range of relevant bodies is discussed in more detail in Chapter 2, concerning financial relations.

The second part of the records-producing framework, the Commonwealth's Tasmanian entities, are listed in Appendix B. They include the state offices of federal departments. Some were combined with Victoria, but over the century most centred on Hobart alone. Other agencies, pre-eminently post offices, were located throughout Tasmania or, thinking of Australia's most southerly lighthouse on Maatsuyker Island and the weather observers on sub-Antarctic Macquarie Island, guite remote.

The visibility and operation of this machinery were different. From Parliament with its Tasmanian senators and joint committees, from the metaphoric 'corridors of power' and the Cabinet room, policy and decisions were initiated, influenced and resolved. From the offices of departmental executives and the Treasury flowed both plans to implement government policy and the principal enabling means, money. The Tasmanian-based entities – their buildings and barracks, their employees, actions, administrative processes, services and outward symbols of authority – were more visible and locally more meaningful. And through it all, the red tape piled up, preserved and winnowed influenced by business need and occasionally by more human factors. In time, of course, retention and removal were increasingly shaped by central agencies such as the Public Service Board, and finally an archives agency and its state offices.

Pre-1900

Among the earliest records and greatest treasures of the National Archives' Hobart collection is a series of meteorological and tidal observations recorded from the late 1830s by TJ Lempriere, a Deputy Assistant Commissary General within the Colonial Secretary's Office (NAA: P2472, 1). The observations are not a custodial mistake. The records gained a new owner as they followed the transfer of a former colonial function – meteorology – to the new Commonwealth.

A second transferred function which explains a concentration of pre-20th century records concerns lighthouses. For most of the second half of the 19th century the Marine Board of Hobart administered a network of lighthouses, which included structures at Low Head (from 1833; CA 2538), Cape Bruny (from 1838; CA 2539), Swan Island (from 1845; CA 2540), Deal Island (from 1846; CA 2542), Goose Island (from 1846; CA 2541), Cape Wickham (from 1861; CA 8014), Currie Harbour, King Island (from 1880; CA 2543), Eddystone Point (from 1889; CA 2544), Maatsuyker Island (from 1891; CA 2547) and Cape Sorell (from 1899; CA 2545). At Federation, the Commonwealth Parliament was authorised to make laws, as the Constitution phrased it, 'with respect to ... lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys'. As explained later in this chapter (and in Chapter 5), these eventually came under Commonwealth ownership and operation.

Without denying the importance of defence or the men Tasmania sent to the war in South Africa in 1899 and 1900, the most significant functions it lost to the Commonwealth were trade (including customs and excise), and posts and telegraph. Acknowledging their prehistory helps make sense of Commonwealth record series which date from before Federation. For one thing, customs and post offices operated throughout the colony. The Tasmanian Customs Department, for example, was represented in Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie, Strahan, Ulverstone, Forth, Penguin and Stanley. There were also officers stationed either full or half time at, for example, Port Sorell, Duck River, King Island, Beauty Point, Hospital Bay, Bruny Island, Dover, Georges Bay and Straights Island. The Commonwealth's beginning was in many ways inevitably tentative. Yet with inherited functions it gained established bureaucratic structures, staff and, as we are bound to note, their files. In Michael Roe's multilayered comment, 'Federation had to mean administrative process'.

To the new state of Tasmania from 1901, the original inhabitants as a distinct people barely continued to exist. It saw the deaths of William Lanney in 1869, Truganini in 1876 and Fanny Cochrane Smith in 1905 as Tasmania's last Indigenous representatives.

1900-09

Even from our unusual Tasmanian–Commonwealth perspective, the opening decade has so much of interest. Some local events mirrored the national. The proclamation in Sydney of the new Commonwealth on 1 January 1901 was paralleled in Hobart when the Administrator Sir John Dodds repeated the announcement from the Tasmanian Supreme Court steps. The first government was also sworn in, with Edmund Barton as Prime Minister and, briefly, the Tasmanian Premier Sir Elliott Lewis as minister without portfolio. Queen Victoria's representatives, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, having opened Parliament in Melbourne in May, then sailed south in July to visit Tasmania.

More lasting indicators of national government were inherited or had to be established. Some were critical building blocks of parliamentary democracy grounded on the principle of separation of powers, such as the High Court of Australia's Office of the Hobart Registry (from 1903; CA 1563), while others facilitated it, like the Commonwealth Electoral Office, Tasmania (from 1903; CA 969) and five divisional returning offices. As for the Senate, its very first committee, established in July 1901 and chaired by Launceston barrister Senator John Keating, looked south. It was a Select Committee 'Upon the Advisableness of the Commonwealth Taking Measures to Improve the Steam-ship Communication between Tasmania and the Mainland of Australia'. From this was to come a daily mail service to the mainland.

Politically, the decade reflected the tentativeness of the times. In Hobart and Melbourne, governments came and went, and in a curious parallel both Assembly and Parliament saw recycled leaders with both the aforementioned Lewis serving as Premier and Alfred Deakin as Prime Minister three times in a decade. And with Prime Minister Chris Watson (April–August 1904) and Premier John Earle (October 1909), Australia and Tasmania had their first glimpses of Labor governments.

Most new departments (Treasury, Home Affairs, Attorney-General, External Affairs) and the Public Service Commissioner were entirely mainland based, though some were connected to related agencies with state branches. These included the Tasmanian District Registry of the Industrial Registry (CA 895), a Trade Marks and Designs Sub-Office (CA 901), and a branch of the Commonwealth Meteorology Bureau (CA 1558). As for the Department of Defence, it had a grand total of three people in Tasmania, separate of course from the Commonwealth Military Forces' District Headquarters, Tasmania (CA 1571), which remained unchanged during the first decade.

The remaining two departments were special, and of the Commonwealth's inherited machinery, an official 1904 list of Commonwealth employees broken down by state could not be clearer. Trade and Customs had 47 staff transferred from the colonial administration, most in Hobart (CA 816), and the others each under a Sub-Collector of Customs in Launceston (CA 819), Devonport (CA 818) and Burnie (CA 817). That the Tasmanian Customs Department had had more than three times the number of offices reflects just how important customs and excise was to its economy. And federal customs had more to do. Its responsibilities included, in addition to the collection of customs excise and primage duties, such things

as quarantine and immigration control. Even larger was the state presence of the Postmaster-General's Department (CA 1033), with Deputy Postmaster-General HL D'Emden in charge of some 349 staff spread throughout the state. One of his first tasks was to reinvent a branch network of the Tasmanian Post Office Savings Bank, enabling its replacement, the State Savings Bank, to operate branches – for a fee – in the newly owned post offices. Another priority was to establish an appropriately imposing General Post Office (GPO) headquarters, which was opened in 1905.

While transitional arrangements were being established, the working rule was *status quo ante*. Thus until the Commonwealth passed the *Quarantine Act 1908*, with effect from July 1909, quarantine remained the responsibility of state governments. Staff at Barnes Bay, Bruny Island got on with their lives. It was only at the end of the second decade of Federation, with the gazettal in July 1919 of six new positions within a new Sub-Treasury, Tasmania (CA 1006), that the Commonwealth Treasury was properly established in Hobart. For the previous 18 years, the state government had provided an accountant and paymaster.

So, while the Commonwealth had yet to activate through legislation and administrative action all of the so-called specific powers granted it by the Constitution, by the end of the decade it was more than a going concern. And it was generating records, while drawing on those it had inherited. Not all were automatically accrued through the oft cited 'records-follow-function' convention, however. The *Meteorology Act 1906*, for example, authorised the Governor-General to enter into arrangements with the Governor of a state about matters such as 'the transfer to the Commonwealth, on such terms as are agreed upon, of any observatory and the instruments, books, registers, records and documents used or kept in connection there-with'.

1910-19

The second decade opened with two events neatly encapsulating the Tasmanian–Commonwealth relationship. A start was made to the Great Lake hydro project, proving the 1890s South Esk River scheme for Launceston street lighting was no one-off, and foreshadowing later battles over Lake Pedder and the Franklin River. There were portents too in the Royal Commission on Tasmanian customs leakage, which began hearings in 1910 to consider Tasmanian (and Western Australian) concerns that measures to counter their loss of revenue in agreeing to federate were only temporary. Meanwhile, led by two 'big picture' prime ministers, Andrew Fisher and William Hughes, the business of establishing a Commonwealth government which was truly national continued, administrative machinery following legislation to take over or take on critical functions. As previously, this meant a national reach with state offices, for example a Hobart presence for census and statistics (CA 1095), lighthouses (CA 1690) and domestic security intelligence (CA 906).

There were palpable reminders of Tasmania's part in the world with the arrival on the Derwent of Douglas Mawson's *Aurora* en route to the Antarctic (1911) and Roald Amundsen's *Fram* returning from his victory over the South Pole and, in some eyes, over Robert Falcon Scott too (1912). For diplomacy and defence, the orientation remained fixed on London. In line with a report by Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener in 1909 about the best means of providing Australia with a land defence, compulsory military training for males aged between 18 and 60 was introduced in 1911, the same year the Royal Australian Navy was formed. Accordingly, in that year a District Naval Office, Tasmania (CA 1547) and the Headquarters, 6 Military District, Commonwealth Military Forces, 1911–1921 (CA 1572) were also established.

Events in Europe soon impinged. Between 1914 and 1918 latent divisions in Tasmanian society were exposed by imperial patriotism, sectarianism and conscription referendums. Volunteer numbers particularly in the first years were high, stimulated when a campaign to form an all-Tasmanian infantry battalion (the 40th) paid off. Some 13,000 served overseas, more than half of whom were casualties, and 2432 were killed or died of wounds and other causes. The high cost of victory was seen immediately in the formation of the Repatriation State Board, Tasmania (CA 1590), and War Service Homes Commission, Tasmania (CA 1591), and in the appointment of a Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Tasmania (CA 1593). Then came Spanish influenza, killing 170 and by some estimates affecting a third of the population.

1920-29

In 1920, momentarily, Tasmania forgot its grief. The Prince of Wales and future King visited. In Ellen Jensen's words, his was a tour 'of triumph in the wake of the Great War' and a 'reaffirmation of ties of service and loyalty', while another royal visit in 1927 by the Duke and Duchess of York (and another future King and Queen) emphasised 'remembrance of war'. Between these bookends the Commonwealth in 1921 opened the Repatriation General Hospital, Hobart (CA 1592), and Commonwealth and state combined to provide soldiers with loans for houses and land to help primary industries and personal recovery – with mixed success. Organised help for families who had lost a father or husband took the shape of the Remembrance Club (later known as Legacy), formed by one of Tasmania's most respected soldiers, Major-General Sir John Gellibrand.

Politically both federal and state governments endeavoured to increase prosperity within an imperial community. Although the two political leaders who dominated the decade, Premier JA Lyons (1923–28) and Prime Minister SM Bruce (1923–29) had their differences, these were the years when Tasmania received the first of five grants of £50,000 and the tax from the Tattersall's lottery. Both men saw agricultural exports, manufacturing, migration, science and technology as keys to recovery from the war and its economic aftermath. The new federal Development and Migration Commission (1926–30; CA 243) was established to investigate and advise on the linked problems of development and migration. It took a close interest in Tasmania. Lyons did something similar with a Tasmanian Development Advisory Board in 1923. In their different ways, the simple naming of new Tasmanian-based Commonwealth agencies also tells this story: the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research State Committee, Tasmania (from 1926; CA 7516), State Advisory Dairy Board, Tasmania, 1926–36 (from 1926; CA 3398), and State Advisory Fruit Board, Tasmania (from 1926; CA 3401). Another new presence from 1928, a Registrar in Bankruptcy, Tasmania District (CA 928), foreshadowed the gathering storm.

1930-39

The 1930s began with a worldwide economic depression and ended with the war in Europe. Though both started far away, they were felt at every level of Tasmanian society. There were four prime ministers (Scullin, Lyons, Page and Menzies). This was not especially remarkable save that one of their number, JA Lyons, was – and remains – Tasmania's only prime minister. Other Tasmanians who combined a premiership with federal politics were Premier and later federal Senator John Earle and Fraser government Minister and later Premier Ray Groom. Whether Lyons' leadership of three successful and underrated governments was especially *Tasmanian* is difficult to say, even with Anne Henderson's biography available, but the influence of a long-standing association with economist LF Giblin was without doubt important and special. State politics also saw four leaders (five if we allow the start of Cosgrove's long reign on 18 December 1939). As in Canberra with Lyons, Hobart was dominated in the middle years by one man, Albert Ogilvie.

The machinery of government (and thus records production) was small, and those few departments with state and regional offices throughout the federation remained unchanged. Only nine new agencies with any Tasmanian links were established, half in 1939 alone, signifying a return to relative prosperity but also, thinking of the new District Headquarters, 6 Military District [II], Australian Military Forces, 1939–42 (CA 1574) and an RAAF Recruiting Office, Hobart, 1939–91 (CA 6926), looming conflict.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission, formed in 1933 by legislation, was, like the Australian Aluminium Production Commission a decade later, established with Tasmania in mind. 'In July 1933', wrote Anne Henderson, 'it was Lyons' initiative as a former state premier to create the Commonwealth Grants Commission'. The idea behind it, however, was more that of Tasmanian economist LF Giblin, who served for three years as one of the foundation members and who exercised quasi-judicial power to take evidence. The commission was intended to bring principle and factual rigour to the assessment of requests from states, recognising their unequal advantages yet entitlement to an equal level of basic Commonwealth services.

In the 1920s, there was no telephone or air link to the mainland, and indeed no sea link from Hobart either. To arrive in Melbourne from Hobart, one caught the train to Launceston, arriving six hours later,

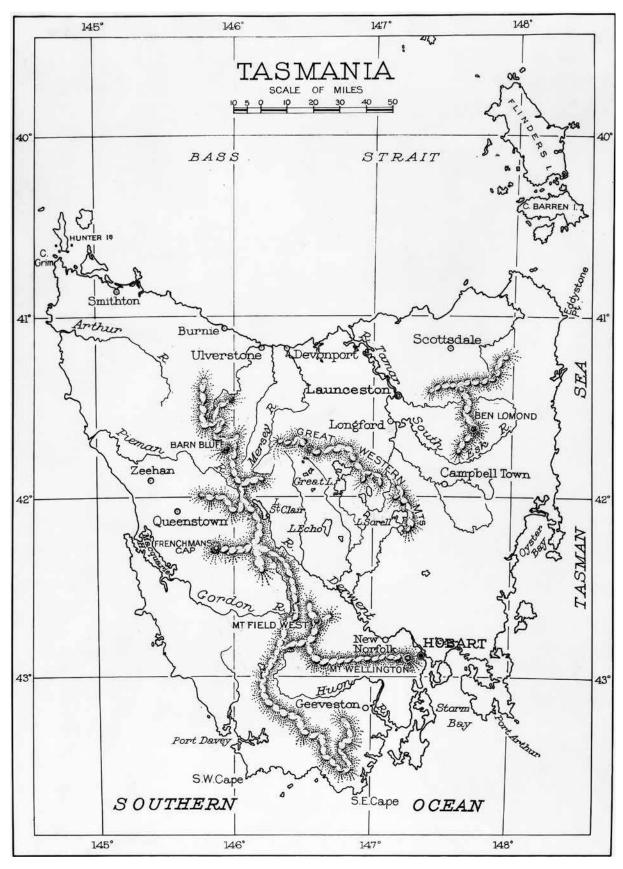
then a steamer across Bass Strait, an often dangerous stretch of water seven times the width of the English Channel. Early in the following decade, that began to change. The Commonwealth developed and opened an airport at Western Junction, Launceston (CA 8569), and authorised Ivan and Victor Holyman to start an air service between Launceston and Flinders Island in 1932 and to establish a Holyman Airways Launceston–Melbourne service in 1934. The first commercial flights from the federal aerodrome at Cambridge, near Hobart, began operation in the mid-1930s, and in 1936 a submarine telephone cable service started between Tasmania and Victoria via King Island. The state was thus tethered to the mainland and thereby the world, though we may wonder how a Tasmanian Lawson would have described local efforts in 1938–39 to reinvigorate the Tasmanian Government Railways (TGR), described almost poetically by Lloyd Robson, summarising the century which ended in a Commonwealth takeover in the 1970s as 'financially pestilential and highly unprofitable though picturesque and quaint'. Even so, as the decade ended, the TGR performed an important war production role, particularly its Launceston tool annexe.

1940-49

World War II and its immediate aftermath dominated the 1940s. Thinking of air raid precautions, volunteer defence corps, married women adding factory work to domestic duties and families worried about their loved ones overseas, Tasmania's experience of this conflict was not unique, although it was again shaped by geographical location if in ways very different from, for example, that of the Northern Territory. Thus Tasmania promoted itself, and came to be seen by the war planners, as a safe place to produce ammunition, boats, equipment and food. Even so, in 1940, the year which saw Tasmanian soldiers leave for the North African campaign with the Australian 6th Division, German naval raiders laid mines off Hobart. Indeed, Bass Strait was closed when mines actually caused the loss of a British steamer. Then in 1942, even beyond 42° south, there was a reminder of the other enemy when a Japanese submarine-launched seaplane made a reconnaissance of Hobart.

On the home front, new Tasmanian-based Commonwealth agencies carry the story, although as explained in Chapter 2 the Australian Aluminium Production Commission (CA 250), established middecade and based in Sydney, should not be overlooked. The defence chiefs reorganised, resulting in, for example, Naval Staff Office, HMAS Cerberus VI (CA 1548), and Headquarters, Tasmanian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1575). In their different ways, agencies like the Security Service, Tasmania (CA 748) established in 1941, Tasmanian War Industries Committee (CA 476) in 1942, Deputy Director of Reconstruction, Tasmania (CA 3469) in 1945, Department of Immigration, Tasmanian Branch (CA 960) in 1946, War Service Homes Division, Tasmania (CA 1625) in 1947 and ASIO Tasmania (CA 1560) in 1949 were also significant markers of the Commonwealth's role and a changing society. Renewed immigration needed the most adjustment and attention from the record-creating officials when in 1947 migrants of mostly Polish and Dutch origin began arriving to work for enterprises such as the Hydro-Electric Commission (HEC) and Electrolytic Zinc Works.

In the 1940s – if one had to nominate a decade – the Commonwealth came of age. Its powers were not as pervasive as John Curtin and Ben Chifley, the decade's two dominant prime ministers, would have liked yet, because of factors such as uniform taxation, support for higher education and an expansive take on post-war reconstruction, the balance of shared powers shifted irrevocably away from Hobart (and other capitals) in Canberra's favour. Watching his state's interests as Premier for almost the entire decade was another consummate ALP Catholic trade union moderate, Robert Cosgrove. The name Lyons re-appeared too when Joe Lyons' widow Enid, was elected Member for Darwin in 1943 (then unheard of in the House of Representatives). Dame Enid went on to enjoy a second first in 1949 as Vice President of the Executive and thus a member of the new Menzies Cabinet.



Map of Tasmania, 1950. NAA: A1200, L13086

1950-59

At the beginning of the 1950s, war again dominated. Australian units with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan were committed within months of hostilities breaking out between North Korea and South Korea in June 1950. Within a year national service had been introduced and, once again, instructing sergeants could be heard at Brighton military camp. Also in 1951, cuts of 10,000 in Commonwealth public service numbers were announced, intended to help balance a growing defence budget. Married women were nominated as the first category for retrenchment. A target of 4000 positions was set for the Postmaster-General's Department (PMG), the largest federal department and largest Commonwealth representative in Tasmania.

It is hard to nominate a strong theme for the decade, being more a series of one-off events and incidents, though they still generated records of interest. There was a royal visit in 1954; there were, as explained in Chapter 9, various inquiries, actions and appeals surrounding the University of Tasmania and Professor SS Orr; and German and Italian migrants continued to arrive under contract to the HEC. Then in 1959 a new stage was reached in mastery of Bass Strait when a crowd of 8000 on the banks of the Mersey greeted the arrival in Devonport of MV *Princess of Tasmania*, the first of the drive-on/drive-off passenger ferries.

The Commonwealth presence itself in Tasmania changed little. Essentially, post-war developments consolidated. The Commonwealth Office of Education, for example, established a State Office in Hobart (from 1951; CA 596), and the government's 1948 decision to establish a new modern replacement for Cambridge aerodrome saw Hobart Airport (CA 4595) operational from 1956.

In the 1950s, divisions in the labour movement's political and industrial wings were on full show in Tasmania. At the ALP's 1955 federal conference in Hobart, the issue of the so-called industrial groups surfaced and they solidified to form the Australian Labor Party (Anti-Communist). Two members, Frank and Dennis Hursey, objected to paying a compulsory union levy and several high-profile court cases followed. Through it all Menzies ruled, his second term as Prime Minister covering the entire decade, while for most of the same period Cosgrove served a second time as Tasmania's Premier. Though from opposite sides of the political divide, they cooperated when it mattered: 'Well regarded by Menzies', wrote WA Townsley of Cosgrove in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 'he obtained good financial grants, enabling rapid expansion of the hydro-electricity scheme and attracting industries to the State'.

1960-69

As Chapter 3 testifies, disasters self-select as a record-creating theme in Commonwealth–Tasmanian relations. Tragedy both real and foreshadowed provided one hallmark of the 1960s. 'Black Tuesday' heads the list, shorthand for 62 deaths and the image of Hobart suburbs ablaze in February 1967. By contrast, the decade opened with severe flooding in the Derwent Valley and Hobart, and ended with Launceston experiencing its worst floods in 40 years. Of sadness to come, the preconditions were set with the opening of the Tasman Bridge in 1964 and the departure in 1966 of Tasmanians, some volunteers and others national service conscripts, to the war in Vietnam.

Two issues previously low in governments' consciousness were Indigenous rights and the environment. In the mid-1960s, that began to change in Hobart and Canberra. In 1967, Tasmania and the other states supported the referendum question to remove all constitutional barriers to Commonwealth measures to support Indigenous people. That year also saw the HEC announce plans for the Gordon River Power Development Scheme and, by extension, Lake Pedder. Politically too, things were afoot. The Menzies era ended with his retirement in January 1966. When his replacement, Harold Holt, drowned in December 1967, John Gorton became Prime Minister. Around the same time, 35 years of Labor rule, the last 11 dominated the Premier Eric Reece, ended. A fresh face, the Liberal Member for Wilmot Angus Bethune, became Premier in 1969. 'During his parliamentary career', wrote Max Bingham, Bethune 'was noted for his grasp of federal–state relations, his humanity and his keen analytical mind'.

Economic development continued to be seen as crucial to the state's prosperity. There were any number of reasons to justify confidence, including new mineral discoveries and the total faith in hydro-industrialisation of two powerful forces, Premier Eric Reece and the HEC. New Commonwealth agencies were similarly oriented, for example, the Export Payments Insurance Corporation, Victorian/Tasmanian Office (from 1961; CA 2637), Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, Tasmania (CA 10150) and Department of Trade and Industry, State Branch, Tasmania (CA 1549, both formed in 1963), and Forestry and Timber Bureau Forestry Research Institute, Tasmania (from 1964; CA 1554).

1970-79

Michael Roe has written of a 'pervasive change that came upon Tasmania around 1970' and which introduced three decades of 'post-modern flux'. There were four prime ministers between 1970 and 1979, but by any measure the governments of Gough Whitlam and Malcolm Fraser dominated. Both believed in Commonwealth power and action to, if necessary, force solutions. They had large legislative programs and established innumerable new agencies. There were almost 70 new Tasmanian branches of Commonwealth departments and agencies (a reasonable number, admittedly, replacing combinations of earlier agencies), reflecting new Canberra priorities and programs.

The flooding of Lake Pedder in support of yet another hydro-electric power station dominated Tasmanian–Commonwealth relations as the decade opened, and at its end the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme loomed potentially as equally divisive. The Gorton and McMahon governments in the earlier years argued the flooding was a state matter, though Gorton in particular had authorised funding to help dam the Serpentine and thus cause the flooding of Lake Pedder. By the time Whitlam won the December 1972 election, the development was a fait accompli. In 1978, the HEC proposed a power scheme involving the Gordon, Franklin and King rivers. During the third Fraser government (1977–80) the federal attitude to new dams was more complicated, reflecting efforts to balance support for development, the environment, international commitments and states' rights.

Transport was another 'usual suspects' theme in the 1970s – and another issue which, regardless of who controlled the Treasury benches in Canberra, was accepted as something in which Tasmania suffered disadvantage. In 1974, the Whitlam government established a Commission of Inquiry into transport to and from Tasmania. It led the new Fraser government in 1976 to establish the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, described modestly by its ministerial champion, Peter Nixon, in his book *An Active Journey: the Peter Nixon story* (Connor Court, 2012) as 'one of the greatest pieces of legislation ever introduced to assist the development of Tasmania'. Reminders of another constant in Tasmanian transport history came in 1978, when ownership of Tasmania's rail system changed. Australian National Railways took over from Tasmanian Government Railways, ending regular passenger train services.

As explained in Chapter 6, the decade also saw the first signs of a resurgent Tasmanian Indigenous voice at a state Aboriginal conference in Launceston in 1971, followed a year later by the opening of the Aboriginal Information Centre there and in Hobart. One early campaign was to secure the return of Truganini's remains, then held in a Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery vault. In 1976, the centenary of her death, the campaign succeeded and there followed a ritual cremation and scattering of ashes in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Any thought this thereby ended Indigenous activism was disabused when Michael Mansell presented Queen Elizabeth II with a petition and artefacts during her visit to Hobart in 1977.

An event which shocked in other ways unfolded just before 9.30pm on Sunday 5 January 1975, when the MV *Lake Illawarra*, with a cargo of 10,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate bound for the Electrolytic Zinc Company, collided with the Tasman Bridge and sank. Twelve people were killed and, because of the way Hobart had developed on the east and west of the Derwent River, years of quiet and deeply felt social dislocation ensued. There were several inquiries, considerable Commonwealth involvement in the recovery, and voluminous records.

1980-89

In Canberra, the 1980s opened with the re-election of the fourth and last Fraser government (1980–83). In Tasmania, as part of a program of decentralisation and because Hobart was geographically well placed, two CSIRO divisions (Fisheries and Oceanography) moved to new headquarters beside the Derwent River. Further south, at Kingston, the Australian Antarctic Division headquarters were judged fit for occupation and were opened the following year by Prince Charles. Two months earlier, on the other side of the state, 40 homes were lost at Zeehan to raging bushfires, reaffirming that in this decade too, the federal presence would involve emergency funding assistance.

Roe's post-modern times were with the Greens, with no clearer sign than Bob Brown's arrival in the Tasmanian House of Assembly in January 1983. What had especially troubled Fraser, and after his defeat in March 1983, new Prime Minister Bob Hawke, was the unswerving determination of the HEC and Premier Robin Gray to dam the Franklin River in support of the Gordon River Power Development Scheme. After the May 1982 election, Gray was head of a Liberal government unusually able to govern in its own right. He exuded what Henry Reynolds described as 'combative populism' and seemed to enjoy nothing better than a fight with Canberra, something not unknown among state premiers.

Fraser had the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, including South-West and Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers, proclaimed by the World Heritage Commission under the 1972 UNESCO convention, and in December the Senate passed the World Heritage Protection Bill. Fraser preferred to persuade, with an offer of \$500 million to build an alternative thermal power station and was not prepared to override state wishes. Hawke was, even if it meant losing every Tasmanian federal electorate and requiring his Attorney-General to scramble F-111s to photograph construction. Hawke had regulations passed to block the dam construction and successfully defended the decision in July before the High Court. Then the discussions about compensation began. By mid-1985 compensation was agreed at the level of \$276 million. The resulting records were equally large, as explained in Chapter 4.

The newfound sense of identity and political purpose of Tasmania's Indigenous people strengthened into the 1980s, and resonated nationally. One of the judges in the aforementioned High Court case, won by just a four-to-three majority, had noted the significance of Aboriginal sites (including Kutikina Cave on the lower Franklin) in reaching his decision. In 1985, there was a four-day cremation ceremony at Oyster Cove, south of Hobart, for Aboriginal remains recovered from museums and in 1986, archaeologists discovered Aboriginal rock paintings in the south-west believed to be 20,000 years old – in their different ways, significant markers of reconciliation and validation. This resurgence, led by brilliant maverick Michael Mansell, took the initiative from Hawke's well-meaning Aboriginal Affairs Minister Clyde Holding, thus contributing to his replacement in 1987 by Gerry Hand.

As Appendix B shows, in this decade too the administrative agents of Canberra's executive seemed to keep multiplying, although the 54 new entities fell well short of the 1970s proliferation. In mid-1982, yet another reorganisation affected more than one-third of the entire public service, though changes now were so constant and temporary that as Nethercote observed, 'the stationery could barely keep up'. Even in the island state, the return of a Labor government in 1983 and Hawke's famous 'Westphalian moment' of Bastille Day 1987, when he unveiled unprecedented departmental abolitions and amalgamations, can be tracked via rebadged state and regional branch offices. There were also new, or newish, Tasmanian-specific entities. One, set up in 1981 for reasons its name suggests, was the Senate Select Committee on South West Tasmania (CA 4402). Another, gazetted in 1984, was the Divisional Returning Officer for the Division of Lyons (CA 4906), replacing the electorate of Wilmot. Two new CSIRO divisions, Division of Oceanography (CA 7795) and Division of Fisheries Research (CA 8065), also appeared following, as noted in Chapter 2, the 1977 Callaghan inquiry.

1990-99

The century's final decade takes researchers well into the access closed period, meaning that, even with the progressive introduction of the 20-year rule for public access, it will be some time before Commonwealth records are appraised, sentenced, transferred, ingested, listed, examined and then become generally available. What potential survivals may be anticipated?

The agencies in Tasmania which created and accumulated Commonwealth records in the 1990s were already in place. What did change were their office technologies – increasingly with personal computers deploying word processing and email programs – and their names, now reflecting the priorities of the Keating (1991–96) and Howard (1996–2000) governments. Each may be linked to more permanent bureaucratic changes, such as the decommissioning in 1994 of the HMAS Huon naval base, and in 1998 the sale of Hobart and Launceston airports. But federally, the return in particular of the Liberal–National coalition to power after 13 years in opposition meant another round of departmental rearrangements. Even so, their Tasmanian state, regional or area office representation largely remained. The decade did introduce at least one new entity, however, the Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency. It was quickly renamed Centrelink and has become perhaps the most ubiquitous reminder of the Commonwealth throughout the Tasmanian community, and in recent decades the most likely reason Tasmanians enter the Commonwealth record.

In one tragic case, events in Tasmania had a very direct impact on the generation of Commonwealth records, namely the Port Arthur shootings in April 1996. Within months, Prime Minister John Howard convened a meeting of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council. The National Firearms Agreement developed from it. This in turn led to a gun buy-back scheme and, with the cooperation of all the states, uniform gun laws covering ownership and registration. There were myriad recordkeeping implications.

The decade also saw three by now familiar Commonwealth initiatives. In 1996, the new Howard government commissioned yet another Tasmanian inquiry. It was a joint initiative with the Tasmanian Government, whose predecessor in 1992 had already received from Charles Curran *Tasmania in the Nineties: government finances, economic performance, challenges and opportunities. Independent Commission to Review Tasmania's Public Sector Finances*. Former federal Liberal minister Peter Nixon agreed to conduct a Commonwealth–state inquiry into the Tasmanian economy. The following year he presented *The Nixon Report: Tasmania into the 21st century. Report to the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premier of Tasmania, July 1997.*

Also in 1996, the Bass Strait Passenger Vehicle Equalisation Scheme was introduced. The scheme, which is still operating, is designed to help with the cost of Bass Strait sea travel when passengers accompany a vehicle. In 2010–11, the Australian Government provided assistance for more than 180,000 eligible vehicle crossings, which resulted in yet further Commonwealth records.

During the decade Tasmania's two most prominent Commonwealth agencies continued to evolve. In 1997, the CSIRO Division of Marine Research was formed by merging the Division of Fisheries Research with the Division of Oceanography. As noted, these two divisions had been in Hobart since 1980. Hobart's other pre-eminent national focus, the Antarctic, was further strengthened in 1991 with the establishment of the Australian Antarctic Foundation (CA 7428). It was formed to broaden understanding of international Antarctic issues among the Australian community.

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2 Commonwealth–Tasmanian financial relations

Introduction

Tasmania holds a special place in Commonwealth–state relations. Because of Tasmania, a concession to the smaller states was built into the constitutional document that set the rules for the very beginning of the Australian Commonwealth. A renowned Tasmanian Premier and champion of federation, Sir Edward Braddon, led the campaign for what became an eponymous clause, no. 87. The Braddon clause required the Commonwealth, when exercising one of its new powers (the exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties, section 90) return three-quarters of the resultant revenue to the states. Due to opposition from the larger states who saw the clause as the 'Braddon blot', the requirement was limited to the first 10 years of federation. Yet Tasmania's relative situation did not change greatly for the better, though it was not for want of effort or investigation. Over the following nine decades, there were 75 reports into Tasmania's economic situation, the 20th century closing with *The Nixon Report: Tasmania into the 21st century. Report to the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premier of Tasmania, July 1997*.

In some ways, Tasmania's financial relationship with the Commonwealth has followed that of all other states. Thus there are records of interest generated by the Loan Council, Inter-State Commission, premiers' conferences and Commonwealth Grants Commission. And when, like other Australian states, Tasmania has required one-off help due to disasters or special circumstances, it has benefited from Commonwealth assistance. Less typically, however, it has also elicited help through inquiries and because of conditions such as its location and unique array of natural resources. It has also helped too that Tasmania has had more than its share of independently minded senators able to influence the balance of power. Inevitably, all these aspects of financial relations, some common to all states and others specific to Tasmania, have resulted in Commonwealth records. A broad outline of those judged especially revealing is provided in this chapter.

Established financial mechanisms

Australian Loan Council

During the first two decades of federation, certain sections of the Constitution dictated the economic ground rules. Section 51 gave the Commonwealth general taxation and borrowing powers, and sections 86 and 90 provided exclusive powers to impose and collect customs and excise duties. In 1912 federal Parliament passed the first Loan Act to authorise the raising of funds, much of it for construction, and the Inscribed Stock Act to provide machinery for the issue and redemption of federal loan documents and the keeping of registers. Registrars were established in each state capital, including Hobart (CA 4938). In short, the Commonwealth and the states, including Tasmania, at times cooperated (the States Loans Act 1916 and 1917) and at other times competed for funds on capital markets.

SELECTED ITEMS DOCUMENTING LOAN RAISING IN THE PRE-LOAN COUNCIL ERA				
National Archives, Canberra				
No. 1 Premiers' conference, January 1917 – finance – Question of Commonwealth acting for states, 1916	A2, 1917/3503 PART 2			
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In the 1920s, the states' dissatisfaction with the mechanisms for, and results of, the allocation of national revenues grew, and not for the first time, people openly questioned joining the federation. Common interest and goodwill resulted at first in a voluntary and informal set of meetings in 1923 to coordinate the raising of loans. Then in 1927 the states agreed to join a permanent Australian Loan Council of Commonwealth and state treasurers. After securing a change to the Constitution, the Commonwealth took over responsibility for state debts, and agreed to determine the amount to be borrowed each year (for purposes other than defence) and to allocate it among the Commonwealth and states.

SERIES RECORDED BY THE AUSTRALIAN LOAN COUNCIL (CA 502) AND SELECTION RELATED SERIES	ECTED ITEMS FROM
National Archives, Canberra	
Volume of Australian Loan Council minutes, 1924–28	A6002
General index to CRS A6001, Loan Council minutes, Commonwealth and states, 1931–67	A10371
Volumes of Australian Loan Council minutes, 1929	A6001
Loan Council minutes, January 1929–February 1933	A6001, VOLUME 1 digitised

Commonwealth Grants Commission

Like the 'Braddon clause', the Commonwealth Grants Commission had a strong Tasmanian lineage. 'In July 1933', wrote Anne Henderson, 'it was Lyons' initiative as a former state premier to create the Commonwealth Grants Commission'. The actual idea, however, was more that of Tasmanian economist LF Giblin. Other influences were in play too, including Western Australians' overwhelmingly positive answer when asked in the April 1933 state referendum if they wanted to withdraw from the federation. From the 1920s in Tasmania too, the sense of grievance and, in some quarters, support for secession was also strong. The intent of the commission was to bring principle and factual rigour to the assessment of requests from the states, recognising their unequal advantages yet entitlement to an equal level of basic Commonwealth services.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION [I]		
National Archives, Canberra		
Minutes of meetings, 1933–46 Includes numerous references to Tasmania, e.g. vol. 1, 1933–37 (digitised) covering the commissioners' presence in Hobart collecting evidence re: <i>The Case for Tasmania</i> (see scanned pp. 43–60, 26 January to 7 February 1934)	A2775	
Transcripts of hearings and related hearing documents of (1) Commonwealth Grants Commission (to September 1973) (2) Grants Commission, chronological series with alphabetical prefixes, 1933–73	A2776	
The series has the evidence heard before the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Given under oath, it supported a state application for Commonwealth financial assistance under section 96 of the Constitution. The series is arranged according to the location of the hearing (capital city or state). For Tasmania, see items H/1933/1/1 to H/1971/12/3.		

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SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION [I] (continued)

Reports of proceedings transcripts for the Commonwealth Grants Commission, A5757 1933–76

The series comprises transcripts of hearings and related material produced as evidence during hearings of states' claims for financial assistance from the Commonwealth, and therefore complements the more extensive documentation of series A2776. There are 50 record items referring to claims from Tasmania.

Relevant items also exist in series recorded by other agencies such as the Prime Minister's Department and the Treasury:

 Commonwealth Grants Commission – report on the application made by the state of Tasmania for further assistance under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942 – June 1943

A1203, 351/720994/AUS/3

 Commonwealth Grants Commission – report on the application made by the Treasurer of the state of Tasmania for additional financial assistance for the year 1944–45 under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942 – July 1945 A1203, 351/720994/AUS/4

 Commonwealth Grants Commission – application by the state of Tasmania under section 96 of the Constitution for financial assistance from the Commonwealth for the financial year 1969–70 – transcript of proceedings at Canberra on Tuesday, 22 April 1969 A10250, 11

 Commonwealth Grants Commission – application by the state of Tasmania under section 96 of the Constitution for financial assistance from the Commonwealth for the financial year 1972–73 – transcript of proceedings at Hobart on Monday, 13 December 1971

A10250, 21

In 1973, the Whitlam government abolished the original commission. However, in effect it was expanded to include a role to accept local government grant applications, and 'Commonwealth' was dropped from its name. In turn, the short-lived Grants Commission (CA 1535) was abolished in 1976 by the Fraser government and new legislation created the Commonwealth Grants Commission [II] (CA 4474). Amendments have fine-tuned arrangements, for example, including the territories, but the commission and the basic 1933 idea about fiscal equalisation operate to this day.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION [II]		
National Archives, Canberra		
Tasmanian submissions to the Commission's Inquiry into State Tax Sharing Entitlements, single number series with 'T' (Tasmanian) prefix, 1979–81	A6554	
Grants Commission, state government files, multiple number series with 'SG' (special grants) prefix, 1973–79	A7750	
Savage River iron ore project – Tasmania travelling allowances – January 1973, 1966–68	A7750, SG8/2/2 PART 1	
Relevant items also exist in series recorded by other agencies such as the Prime Minister's Department (e.g. A1209) and the Treasury (e.g. A571):		
 Tasmania – withdrawal from the Grants Commission, 1974–75 	A1209, 1974/6460	
 Tasmanian tobacco tax and withdrawal from Grants Commission system, 1972–73 	A571, 1974/2962 PARTS 1–4	

Tasmanian-specific arrangements

As indicated earlier, Tasmania has been the recipient of assistance from the Commonwealth which is available to all states of the Australian federation. In addition, however, for a variety of reasons (including needs caused by disasters such as the 1967 bushfires and the Tasman Bridge collapse discussed in Chapter 3), Tasmania has enjoyed financial relations with the Commonwealth which have either been unique or in common with states with similar economic disadvantages.

The aftermath of the 'customs leakage' Royal Commission

In light of the situation revealed by the 1911 Royal Commission (see p. 26) and its support for a special grant, Tasmania sought financial assistance from the Commonwealth citing section 96 of the Constitution. This section allowed that 'the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit'. Compensation began with the *Tasmania Grant Act 1912*, that is, a 'disability' type of grant allowed under section 96 to a state in economic difficulties thought to be due in some measure to the federal tariff and taxation system. The *Tasmania Grant Act 1913* authorised payments additional to those authorised under the 1912 Act over 10 years. This special grant expired in 1921, but was to be continued until some permanent scheme could be devised. In 1926, the Commonwealth appointed Sir Nicholas Lockyer to inquire into Tasmania's continuing financial disability under federation, one of several inquiries established in the mid to late 1920s. Eventually, the *Tasmanian Sinking Fund Agreement Act 1928* (plus two other Acts in 1926 and 1927) formed a system of special 'disability' grants to Western Australia, continued those to Tasmania, and provided that if the Commonwealth Treasurer should find surplus revenue it should be paid to the states in proportion to their population. The cycle of inquiries and special assistance was repeated throughout the 20th century.

SELECTED ITEMS DOCUMENTING SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO TASMANIA THROUGHOUT THE 20TH CENTURY		
National Archives, Canberra		
Tasmania Grant Bill 1912	A2863, 1912/13	
Similar items also for 1943 and 1946		
Tasmania Grant Act 1913	A2863, 1913/22	
Similar items also for 1928, 1932–36		
An Act to authorise the raising of monies for paying off, repurchasing or redeeming certain debentures issued by the state of Tasmania – [Tasmanian Loan Redemption Act 1919]	A1559, 1919/19	
Tasmanian Loan Redemption Act 1919	A2863, 1919/19	
Investments, loans etc. – loans to states – Tasmania, 1919–53	A578, 80/17	
Tasmania – statements 1935–36 [hearings re Commonwealth financial assistance to the states – various documents re Tasmania – includes report on the financial position of the Tasmanian Government Railways], 1935–36	A2776, H/1936/1/2	
Hail damage in Tasmania 1960 - Commonwealth grant, 1960	A4940, C3088	
Special grant for Tasmania for 1969-70 - Decision No. 1291 [4 pages], 1969	A5868, 783	
Request by Government of Tasmania for Commonwealth financial assistance for construction of a rail link to Bell Bay and associated railway works – Decision No. 58, 1971	A5869, 685 digitised	
States Grants Act 1974 – An Act to amend the States Grants Act 1973 to grant additional financial assistance to the state of Tasmania, 1974	A1559, 1974/84	
Tasmania – financial position of state with respect to general financial assistance – arrangements, 1974–76	A1209, 1974/7618	
Outstanding matters raised by the Premier of Tasmania to combat unemployment in Tasmania – Decision No. 1868(EC), 1976	A12909, 849 digitised	

continued over

SELECTED ITEMS DOCUMENTING SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO TASMANIA THROUGHOUT THE 20TH CENTURY (continued)	
Comments on the Premier of Tasmania's plan to combat unemployment – Decision 1793, 1976	A12909, 824 digitised
Agreement with respect to wheat advances between the Commonwealth of Australia – first part the state of Tasmania, second part the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, third part 1921, 1921	A11857, 19
Agreement further amending the Federal Aid Roads Agreement – extension for six months, 28 October 1936, New South Wales – 28 October 1936, Victoria – 28 October 1936, Queensland – 28 October 1936, South Australia – 4 August 1936, Western Australia – 24 June 1936, Tasmania, 1936	A11857, 35
State Grants (Technical Training) Act 1965 - Tasmania, 1965-72	A463, 1965/3127
Tasmania Grant (Cressy-Longford Irrigation Works) Act 1969 – An Act to grant financial assistance to the state of Tasmania in connection with the construction of irrigation works in the Cressy-Longford area in that state, 1969	A1559, 1969/71
Tasmania Grant (Cressy-Longford Irrigation Works) Bill 1969 – without submission [1 page], 1969	A5872, 1245/LEG
Tasmania Grant Act 1969 – An Act to grant financial assistance to the state of Tasmania, 1969	A1559, 1969/91
Submission No. 1274: Warner's Creek Dam, Tasmania – Decision No. 3351, 1977	A12909, 1274 digitised
South Australia and Tasmania – grants for community health and school dental services – without submission, 1981	A13075, 15157/AD HOC
Assistance to Tasmania for the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd – Decision No. 6600, 1978	A12909, 2567 digitised
Tasmania-New Zealand air link, 1980	A10756, LC2872 PART 1
Effects on Tasmania of Domestic air fare increases and proposed Tasmania– New Zealand air link – Decision No. 9992, 1979	A12909, 3513
Melbourne-Tasmania air fare subsidy - Decision Nos 975/ER and 1718, 1983	A13978, 142

Particular industries and needs

Throughout the 20th century, a variety of Tasmanian industries, projects and initiatives received Commonwealth assistance. At times funds were allocated within the framework of national programs; at other times, more direct political pressure explains decisions. Mining and exploration were especially important to Tasmania's relationship with the Commonwealth, beginning with World War I. The national need for electrolytic zinc for munitions was paramount. Wherever possible, help was also sought or offered for exploration and development, often with employment implications in mind.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE TASMANIAN MINING/ EXPLORATION INDUSTRY	
National Archives, Canberra	
Visit of Dr Wade to Tasmania, 1915	A1, 1915/5070 digitised
Dr Wade – loan of services to Tasmanian Government, 1915–20	A1, 1920/9705 digitised
Tasmania's oil possibilities – articles by Capt de Hautpick, 1922	A1, 1922/8600 digitised
Commodities – oil shale – Tasmanian Investigation Committee Part 1, 1924–31	A786, G16/9 PART 1
Tasmanian Osmiridium Producers Association – registering that osmiridium be declared a primary product under the <i>Rural Credits Act 1926</i>	A1, 1926/10266 digitised
Commodities – oil shale – Tasmanian Investigation Committee Part 2, 1930–34	A786, G16/9 PART 2
Wynyard Coal and Shale Distillation Co oil prospecting, Tasmania, 1926	A1, 1926/6449 digitised
Bathurst Range Tin Mining Company – application for subsidy for proposed geological survey in South West Tasmania, 1927	A1, 1927/20 digitised
Geological survey of Tasmania – visit of Dr Woolnough, 1928–35	A1, 1935/273
Aluminium industry in Tasmania, 1936–55	A461, AE373/1/2
Mining – Briseis Consolidated NL, 1936	A461, L373/1/2 digitised
Tasmania Grant (The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited) Act 1977 – An Act to grant financial assistance to Tasmania in relation to the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited, 1977	A1559, 1977/141
Tasmania Grant (The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1978 – An Act to amend the Tasmania Grant (The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited) Act 1977, 1978	A1559, 1978/157

Aluminium

In the mid-1940s, Australia's defence industries needed aluminium, even though at the time it had no known bauxite deposits. What it did have, or at least Tasmania had, were cheap and plentiful electricity and access to a deep water port on the Tamar near Bell Bay and George Town. Under the *Aluminium Industry Act 1944* an agreement was approved between Tasmania and the Commonwealth for the production of ingot aluminium in Tasmania, to be coordinated by the Australian Aluminium Production Commission (CA 250). Both parties contributed equally to the project's capital costs. Construction of the smelter started in 1950 and production in 1955, details of which, among innumerable others, can be retrieved from the National Archives' 29 series recorded by the commission. They include minutes of the production committee, surveys of deposits, financial records, technical papers on the development of the Bell Bay site, personal files and annual reports.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE AUSTRALIAN ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION COMMISSION (CA 250)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmania – representatives of state's claims in connection with aluminium production, 1942–47	CP925/2, AC63
Butler's Gorge Dam – completion to provide necessary power in Tasmania, 1942–44	CP925/2, AC59
Agreement with Tasmanian Government, 1943–52	CP925/2, AC18
Legislation in passing of Aluminium Industry Agreement Act 1944 (Tas) and Aluminium Industry Act 1944 (Commonwealth), 1943–44	CP925/2, AC58
Bell Bay site acquisition, 1949–53	CP925/2, AC500/3/1
Migrant workers for use on Bell Bay project, 1951-55	CP925/2, AC1005

In the late 1950s, the Commonwealth had second thoughts about the Bell Bay operation, though the Tasmanian Government was enthusiastic. Everything changed when Consolidated Zinc Pty Ltd discovered large bauxite deposits at Weipa, Queensland, and then acquired the Commonwealth's interests through Comalco Industries Pty Ltd.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO COMALCO	
National Archives, Canberra	
Negotiations with Comalco - Decision No. 285, 1959	A5818, VOLUME 5/ AGENDUM 215
Offer by Comalco for purchase of Bell Bay Plant of Australian Aluminium Production Commission – Decision No. 508, 1959	A5818, VOLUME 9/ AGENDUM 415
Negotiations with Comalco concerning Bell Bay Plant of Australian Aluminium Production Commission – Decision No. 542(HOC), 1959	A5818, VOLUME 10/AGENDUM 465
Bell Bay Aluminium Plant – negotiations with Comalco concerning purchase of plant – Decision 837(HOC), 1959–60	A5818, VOLUME 16/AGENDUM 690
Negotiations with Comalco concerning Bell Bay Plant of Australian Aluminium Production Commission – Decision 628(HOC), 1960	A5818, VOLUME 12/AGENDUM 535
Ad Hoc Committee – Cabinet minute – ownership of Comalco – without submission, 1959–60	A4943, 112/HOC
Personal papers of Prime Minister Menzies – Bell Bay, Tasmania [re sale to Consolidated Zinc Proprietary Ltd and Comalco], 1960	M2576, 6

Forestry

Tasmania's forests were like its wild rivers – they represented natural aesthetic and economic assets. Over the course of the 20th century, the Commonwealth's interest in them changed. During World War II production, particularly of dressed and seasoned timber, was regulated. Gradually, the national role broadened from a source of funds assisting production and exploitation (and thus creating employment and export income) to a blended attitude favouring improved knowledge, careful logging and environmental protection and reafforestation.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmania Forestry Loan Part 1, 1925–27	A2430, 1928 STA. TAS 2 digitised
Tasmania Forestry Loan Part 2, 1928	A2430, 1928 STA. TAS 2 digitised
Development Tasmania paper pulp, 1929–35	A786, Q22/6
General report and confidential report on the proposed paper and pulp industry of Tasmania, 1931	A786, Q22/6 ATTACHMENT
Tasmanian Timber Association – importation of timber to Australia free of customs duty, 1947–48	A431, 1947/2058
Reafforestation in Tasmania – Joint Commonwealth/state funding of a five-year program, 1977–81	A1209, 1977/1690 PART 1
Assistance to Tasmania – Native Forestry Program – Decision No. 9270(Ad Hoc), 9417, 1979	A12909, 3321 digitised
Assistance to the forestry industry in Tasmania – Decision No. 4643, 1978	A12909, 1913 digitised
Assistance to the forestry industry in Tasmania – Decisions Nos 5879, 6015(Ad Hoc) and 6092, 1978	A12909, 2464 digitised
Assistance to the forestry industry in Tasmania – Decision No. 5504, 1978	A12909, 2203 digitised
Tasmanian Native Forestry Agreement Act 1980 – An Act relating to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Tasmania in connection with Tasmanian native forestry, 1980	A1559, 1980/97

Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme

The Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, which grew from the Nimmo inquiry (see p. 31) and began in July 1976, was intended initially to provide financial assistance to shippers of northbound sea freight between Tasmania and the mainland. Its aim was to reduce the level of freight payable to approximately the same level as that payable for the movement of comparable goods over a similar distance on the mainland. The scheme replaced a direct subsidy to the Australian Shipping Commission for Australian National Line's Tasmanian services. A form of the scheme still operates today, having from the beginning been gradually expanded. For example, within a year of the scheme's operation, air transport was included. Another later enhancement was its extension to cover shipments between mainland Tasmania and either King Island or the islands of the Furneaux Group.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE TASMANIAN FREIGHT EQUALISATION SCHEME	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmanian freight equalisation and passenger service subsidies – Decision No. 1009, 1976	A12909, 401
Section 25/5A: Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme – civil aviation – Review of Forward Estimates of Budget Outlays for 1977/1978, 1977	A13075, 2661 digitised
Forward Estimates Review Paper No. 43: Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme – Ministers responsible: Mr Robinson (Finance) and Mr Nixon (Transport) – presented at Cabinet Meeting 18 May 1978 – Decision Nos 5430, 5588, 5919 and 6090 – File No. LC721, 1978	A12933, 404
Decision No. 6258(Ad Hoc) – Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme – without submission, 1978	A13075, 6258/AD HOC digitised

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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE TASMANIAN FREIGHT EQUALISATION SCHEME (continued)	
Decision No. 6294(Ad Hoc) – Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme – without submission, 1978	A13075, 6294/ AD HOC digitised
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme – Minister responsible: Mr Robinson (Finance) – circulated 10 May 1979 – Decision Nos 8530(Ad Hoc) and 9064 – File No. LC721, 1979	A12930, 210 digitised
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme (forward estimates review paper) – related to Decision Nos 15350(B) and 16185, 1981	A12930, 1439
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme - without submission, 1982	A13075, 17806
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme - Decision No. 1611, 1983	A13977, 299
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme - Decision Nos 848/ER and 1611, 1983	A13978, 134
Interstate Commission Inquiry into Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, 1983–84	A9047, T1984/413
National Archives, Perth	
Briefing paper on Cabinet submission relating to the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, 1983	M1426, 186

Initially, the scheme was administered by the Department of Transport [III], Regional Controller, Tasmania (CA 1688). By the end of the century, this agency had changed its name eight times, taking us well into the closed period and beyond the scope of this publication.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TASMANIAN FREIGHT EQUALISATION SCHEME	
National Archives, Sydney	
Correspondence files - Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, 1976-	P1787
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, 1976	P1788
Correspondence files – Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme,1976–78	P1810
Correspondence files – Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme (TFES), minor mainland claimants, 1976–	P1997
Correspondence files – Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme (TFES), minor Tasmanian claimants, 1976–	P1998
Registration cards for claims for payment, Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, 1976–88	P2040
Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme claim registration books, 1976–88	P2043

Inquiries

As already noted, there seem to have been endless inquiries into Tasmania's place within the federation. Even during the debates and negotiations leading up to 1901, Tasmanian delegates revealed a keen awareness of the economic implications of their loss of independence and the Senate's powers to protect it. Even then, investigations were conducted and reports written: Inglis Clark's *The Federal Financial Problem and Its Solution* (Hobart, 1900), and government statistician RM Johnston's *Federal Finance: observations on the difficulties, with an enquiry into their underlying causes, with an introduction and appendix by A. Inglis Clark, Attorney-General, Tasmania* (Hobart, 1897). For reasons that follow, it was not long into federation when national inquiries, directly or indirectly, were begun into Tasmania.

Royal Commission on customs leakage, 1910-11

Section 87 of the Constitution reads:

During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

As soon as the 10 years were up, Parliament passed the *Surplus Revenue Act 1910* which ended the arrangement, though it did undertake to provide the states 25/- per head of population and special assistance grants to support development and services. Intended to compensate states which were particularly disadvantaged by the loss of customs powers, section 87 had not actually helped Tasmania as much as expected. Its protests resulted, in August 1910, in a Select Committee of the House of Representatives (CA 2119), and in 1911 its continuation in the form of a Royal Commission on Tasmanian Customs Leakage (CA 2136) to 'inquire into and report upon the alleged customs leakage of Tasmania, and any revenue losses the said State has suffered since the advent of Federation', and more generally to report on 'losses sustained by the State of Tasmania since the advent of Federation'. The curious term 'leakage' referred to inequities arising from imports arriving in one state for consumption in another, and exports and the problems with the Inter-State Certificate System intended to manage it.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE BRADDON CLAUSE, CUSTOMS LEAKAGE AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION	
National Archives, Canberra	
Royal Commission on customs leakage in Tasmania, 1910-11	A1, 1911/5404 digitised
Governor-General's office – correspondence – resignation of Honourable A Wynne MP from Royal Commission on Tasmanian customs leakage, 1911	A6662, 1713
Royal Commission on Postal Services (Tasmanian customs leakage), 1911–13	A6661, 470
Papers re customs leakages in Tasmania, 1908–10	CP2/4
12,000 [pounds] Customs duties claimed by Tasmania,1901-04	A1, 1904/5170
Press cutting – report of Royal Commission on the Tasmania customs leakage – Daily Telegraph, 3 February 1911, 1911	A5507, 10/6

Inter-State Commission

Though contemplated by section 101 of the Constitution, it was 1912 before legislation was passed to establish the Inter-State Commission. It was a mixed judicial and administrative body intended to police the commerce clauses of the Constitution and act as a standing commission of inquiry on trade and fiscal questions. The commission had power to seek and weigh evidence and investigate claims to increase tariff protection. Its members, appointed for seven years, were not replaced in 1920, though the Tariff Board, created that year, performed similar functions.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION (CA 248)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Minute book, 1913-20	CP17/1, 1 digitised
Interstate Commission Act – second annual report of the Interstate Commission, 1915	A5954, 2390/20 digitised
Interstate Commission Act – third annual report of the Interstate Commission, 1916	A5954, 2390/21 digitised

As part of the commission's tariff investigations, it took evidence in Launceston and Hobart between 16 and 20 March 1914 about tariffs on such products as timber, wattle bark, cast iron, baths, sinks, apples, beer and flushing cisterns (e.g. CP17/1,1 scanned pages 79–81).

Development and Migration Commission

The Development and Migration Commission was established under the *Development and Migration Act 1926* and operated for the next four years undertaking investigations and providing advice on the premise that Australia could not develop without a larger population or absorb more migrants without increased development. The commission considered proposals put forward by Commonwealth and state governments, and recommended suitable schemes and projects for funding. It investigated the condition and development of existing primary and secondary industries and the possibility of establishing new industries. It also conducted negotiations both in Australia and overseas regarding these industries. The Tasmanian economy was one of its investigations.

SELECTED ITEMS FROM CP211/2 RECORDED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION COMMISSION (CA 243)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Correspondence files and other related papers, 1915–30	CP211/2
Includes 214 items relating to Tasmania, mostly investigation files gathered in support of the compilation of WJ Rose's 'Economic Survey of Tasmania'.	
Investigations – Tasmania – summary report on investigation into present position of Tasmania, 1928	CP211/2, 39/144
Investigations - Tasmania - visit of commission, 1927	CP211/2, 39/82
Reports – economic survey of Tasmania, 1927	CP211/2, 69/20 digitised
Investigation - Tasmania - McFarlane's report - financial position, 1928	CP211/2, 39/132
Reports – case for Tasmania, 1926–28	CP211/2, 69/88

Inquiry into financial position of Tasmania, 1926

In 1926, Sir Nicholas Lockyer was appointed special representative of the Commonwealth Government to inquire into the financial position of Tasmania. The Commonwealth was under pressure to do something. The previous year the Tasmanian Government had established a Disabilities Committee chaired by Sir Neil Lewis and included economists JB Brigden and LF Giblin. Their report, *Tasmanian Disabilities under Federation*, was soon followed by another, *The Case for Tasmania*, co-authored by Albert Ogilvie and Tasman Shields. This was presented to Lockyer, who argued in his own report that Tasmania did have an urgent need for assistance from the Commonwealth. The result was a decision to continue a system of special disability grants which was ratified by the *Tasmanian Sinking Fund Agreement Act 1928*.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOCKYER INQUIRY AND ITS FEDERAL/STATE CONTEXT	
National Archives, Canberra	
Miscellaneous documents, 1924–27	CP660/28, 10
Contains copies of a reprint from <i>The Mercury</i> , titled 'Assistance with "Severe Conditions": Sir Nicholas Lockyer's Report and Recommendations on Tasmania's Claim', which relates to an inquiry on the financial position of Tasmania, 20 April 1926.	
Commonwealth and state finances – separation of Tasmania, 1926	A458, G230/36
Tasmania Sinking Fund Agreement Act 1928, 1928	A2863, 1928/43

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Reprinted from "The Mercury," Tuesday, 20th April, 1926.

Assistance with "Severe Conditions"

Sir Nicholas Lockyer's Report and Recommendations on Tasmania's Claim

"A POSITION OF SERIOUS MOMENT"

Immediate Attention Necessary State Claim Regarded as Excessive Six Recommendations—Conditions Attached



SIR NICHOLAS LOCKYER.

THE eagerly-awaited report of Sir Nicholas Lockyer on his in-THE eagerly-awaited report of Sir Nicholas Lockyer on his inquiry into the financial position of Tasmania as affected by Federation was issued yesterday. It is a lengthy document. Sir Nicholas admits that "the financial position of Tasmania is one of serious moment, and calls for immediate attention." He does not support the State Government's claim for a special annual grant by the Commonwealth of £545,000 for ten years, because in his emission it is "not only excessive but it is cause, in his opinion, it is "not only excessive, but its approval would probably defeat the purpose for which it is intended, and relieve the State of the necessary incentive for a reform in the methods of administration."

The recommendations the Commissioner makes, with conditions attached, which he says "may appear to be severe" but are "imperatively necessary," are, briefly:—

- (1) A loan, free of interest, in instalments, as may be required, but not exceeding a total sum of £1,000,000, for the development of agricultural and horticultural resources.
- (2) A special grant of £300,000 a year for ten years, conditional on certain reductions in State taxation on land and in-
- (3) £50,000 a year for afforestation in Tasmania, under Commonwealth control and supervision.
- (4) £500,000 to relieve Tasmania of part of the capital cost of the hydro-electric scheme, on condition that any further extension or expenditure be recommended by a board of experisapproved by the Commonwealth Government.

 (5) A sum of £20,000 per annum for 10 years for a geological survey.
- (6) A special grant for the construction of a road from Lake St. Clair to Gormanston, the State to find 15s. for every £1 of the amount of the grant, and £25,000 a year for ten years towards the maintenance of State trunk roads, under similar conditions.

The Premier (Hon. J. A. Lyons) is disappointed with the report, and members of both Houses of Parliament will to-night be given an opportunity of expressing their views on it, and deciding what line of action shall be adopted.

Sir Nicholas Lockyer's report, 'Assistance with "Severe Conditions", The Mercury, 20 April 1926, reprint. NAA: CP660/28, 10

Royal Commission on the Constitution of the Commonwealth, 1927–29

In 1927, the Bruce–Page government appointed a seven-member Royal Commission to take a fresh look at the Constitution. Issues which had challenged the 'federal fathers', and some they barely could have anticipated, were specified for examination. They included aviation, company law, health, industrial powers, the Inter-State Commission, judicial power, navigation law, new states, taxation, trade and commerce. It conducted public hearings in Hobart in January 1928, and many Tasmanian-related issues were canvassed. It was in front of the Royal Commission that renowned Tasmanian economist LF Giblin rehearsed arguments for an improved method of assessing the merits of states' requests for special Commonwealth assistance which later resulted in the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TI	HE CONSTITUTION
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmania – submissions, correspondence, 1927–28	CP660/28, 2
Miscellaneous correspondence, 1928-	CP660/28, 8B
Includes typescript papers by LF Giblin discussing draft report comments about Tasmania, e.g. 'The costs of protection' and 'The unequal effects of the tariff'.	digitised
Corrected proof copies of the report, 1929	CP660/29
Papers relating to the Royal Commission on the Constitution of the Commonwealth, 1927–36	A6093

Joint Committee of Public Accounts inquiry, 1931

In June 1931, the Joint Committee of Public Accounts (CA 3200) presented a report on *The Finances of Tasmania as Affected by Federation*, which was printed in Commonwealth Parliamentary Papers as No. 238 of 1929–31. The committee's records, some of which are listed below, are technically 'Class A' Parliamentary records and thus not subject to the public access provisions of the Archives Act. Access is subject to permission of the Presiding Officer or in accordance with a parliamentary practice. See Archives Act (Records of the Parliament) Regulations, sections 3 and 10.3.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN INQUIRIES BY THE PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS		
National Archives, Canberra		
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – minutes of evidence, 1930	A12836, 1 also A12836, 2–5	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – evidence, 1929–30	A12836, 6	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – evidence, 1926–30	A12836, 7	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – reports, 1930	A12836, 8	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – minutes of evidence, 1930	A12836, 9	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – minutes of evidence and reports, 1930	A12836, 10	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – evidence, 1927–30	A12836, 11 also A12836, 12–13	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – evidence, 1923–29	A12836, 14	
Tasmanian Disabilities Inquiry – evidence and reports, 1923–31	A12836, 15	
The case for Tasmania, 1930	A9590, 76	
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics file on the Parliamentary Committee inquiry	digitised	

Rural Reconstruction Commission, 1943–48

The Rural Reconstruction Commission was established by the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction in January 1943 under the authority of the National Security Regulations. Its three members were to report on the organisation of Australian's rural economy for the purposes of the defence of the Commonwealth and the effectual prosecution of the war, including the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products, and the conservation, maintenance and development of the natural resources of Australia. They were also to report on the reorganisation and rehabilitation of the Australian rural economy during the post-war period. The commission produced 10 reports and was wound up in 1948. In 1943 it heard evidence in Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and on King Island.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE RURAL RECO	NSTRUCTION
National Archives, Canberra	
Rural Reconstruction Commission – transcripts of evidence – Tasmania – Hobart – 8 June 1943 – indexed headings – Treasury Department – pages 3001–36 – Public Works Department – pages 3036a–55 – Transport Department – pages 3056–116, 1943	A6182, 24
Related items for 9-12 and 21 June 1943	A6182, 24A-29, 33A
Rural Reconstruction Commission – transcripts of evidence – Tasmania – Launceston – 14 June 1943 – indexed headings – Tasmanian Producers' Organisation – pages 3568–80 – Municipal Association of Tasmania – pages 3581–86 – Tasmanian Producers' Association – pages 3587–30, 1943	A6182, 30
Rural Reconstruction Commission – transcripts of evidence – Tasmania – Devonport – 16 June 1943 – indexed headings – Returned Soldiers League – pages 3631–51 – farmer's wife, AJ Thomas – 3652–57 – Devonport Agricultural and Pastoral Society – 3658–69, 1943	A6182, 31
Rural Reconstruction Commission – transcripts of evidence – Tasmania – Burnie – 17 June 1943 – indexed headings – Potato Marketing Board of Tasmania – pages 3680–92, 1943	A6182, 32
Rural Reconstruction Commission – transcripts of evidence – Tasmania – King Island – 21 June 1943 – indexed headings – dairy farmer, CS Brand – pages 3694–99 – dairy farmer, F Porter – pages 3700–06 – share dairyman, WA Gale – pages 3707–09 – Warden of the Municipality of King Island – pages 3710–14 – private citizen, A Bowling – pages 3715–19 – landowner and Farmer, AE Hardy – pages 3720–26 – King Island Marine Board – pages 3727–36, 1943	A6182, 33
Rural Reconstruction Commission 1943 index to evidence – Tasmania, n.d.	A6182, 6
Rural Reconstruction Commission 1943 – index to evidence – Tasmania – executive officer, 1943	A6183, 6
Folders of exhibits, 1943–46	A6184
The series consists of exhibits as submitted to the Rural Reconstruction Commission. Exhibits consist of reports, pamphlets, statistics, books, maps, sample forms etc. They were tendered in conjunction with evidence or sent in by interested people. Includes 69 exhibits relating to Tasmania.	

Commonwealth Housing Commission, 1943–44

The Commonwealth Housing Commission (CA 262) was set up in April 1943 within the Department of Post-War Reconstruction to inquire into the existing state of play regarding Australia's housing situation and post-war requirements. It invited evidence from government and non-government bodies and took public evidence in each capital city and 55 towns recommended by state premiers.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO COMMONWEALTH HOUSING COMMISSION INQUIRIES IN TASMANIA		
National Archives, Canberra		
(Tasmania) Burnie visit – arrangements with (1) Members of Parliament (2) local authorities for accommodation, arrangements re witnesses etc, 1943–44	A11676, HC1943/109 PART 1	
(Tasmania) Devonport visit – arrangements with (1) Members of Parliament, (2) local authorities for accommodation, arrangements re witnesses etc, 1943–44	A11676, HC1943/109 PART 2	
(Tasmania) Launceston visit – arrangements with (1) Members of Parliament (2) local authorities for accommodation, arrangements re witnesses etc, 1943–44	A11676, HC1943/109 PART 3	
(Tasmania) New Norfolk visit – arrangements with (1) Members of Parliament, (2) local authorities for accommodation, arrangement re witnesses etc, 1943	A11676, HC1943/109 PART 4	

Inquiry into transport to and from Tasmania, 1974–76

The Commission of Inquiry into Transport to and from Tasmania, described by Gough Whitlam as an 'ad hoc Royal Commission', was formed in April 1974. The brief provided to Mr J Nimmo involved looking at the existence and extent of any differences between the level of charges for the transport of people and goods between places in Tasmania and on the mainland, and the level of charges for the transport of people and goods between places on the mainland. He was also to examine the causes, effects and remedies of these differences.

The 1976 Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Transport to and from Tasmania identified Tasmania's transport disadvantages. Its central and enduring result was the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme, introduced by the Fraser government in 1976 to offset the state's freight cost disadvantages. Its critics, of course, pointed out that the commission investigated only the transport of goods and ignored the transport of people.

Since the Nimmo inquiry, there have been further inquiries into Tasmanian freight schemes conducted by the Inter-State Commission in 1985, Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme Authority in 1998, Productivity Commission in 2006, and Infrastructure Australia in 2012.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO TRANSPORT TO AND FROM TASMANIA (CA 2036)		
National Archives, Canberra		
Folders of submissions with exhibits, 1974–75	A4243	
The submissions are from companies and private individuals, representing the written evidence placed before the commission. The submissions are arranged in numerical order: numbers 1 to 86; each submission is placed in a separate folder.		
Folder of sundry exhibits, 1974–75	A4244	
Master set of transcripts, 1974–75	A4245	
Report prepared by Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Ltd, 1975	A4246	
The report was prepared by the firm of international consultants, Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Ltd, appointed by the commission in order to obtain and prepare information on the transportation industry. The report is a technical appraisal of the transportation problems besetting the Tasmanian economy.		
Report of the commission, 1976	A4247	
The report of the commission was presented to the Governor-General on 5 March 1976. There is a comprehensive table of contents that comprises: terms of reference; scope and conduct of inquiry; public hearings; summary of principal findings; interstate trade; freight forwarding; and appendixes.		
National Archives, Adelaide		
Proposed transfer of Tasmanian Government Railways to Australian Government – [Nimmo Commissioner of Inquiry operations of Tasmanian railways, etc.], 1976–79	B300, 10380 PART 2	

Inquiry into Tasmanian Railways, 1976

In September 1976, the federal government appointed a Committee of Inquiry into Tasmanian Railways (CA 4942) to investigate Tasmanian railway operations. Dr Stewart Joy chaired the committee of three. The committee's report, *Tasmanian Railways: a report to the Hon. P.J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for Transport* (Australian Government Publishing Service, 1977) was released in November 1976. As a result, in 1978 the Commonwealth Government's Australian National Railways assumed control of the Tasmanian Government Railways and the new administration began the long and drastic process of modernising the system.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE INDEPENDENT INQUIRY INTO TASMANIAN RAILWAYS		
National Archives, Canberra		
Independent Inquiry into Tasmanian Railways by Dr Stewart Joy, 1976	A9047, L1983/76	
Independent Inquiry into Tasmanian Railways by Dr Stewart Joy, 1976-77	A9047, L1983/77	
Independent Inquiry into Tasmanian Railways by Dr Stewart Joy, 1977-80	A9047, L1983/78	

Inquiry into the structure of industry and employment situation in Tasmania, 1977

In December 1976, Tasmanian ALP Premier Bill Neilson called a snap election, highlighting as key issues unemployment and the federal government's indifference towards the state. His plan worked, just. The government was returned with a reduced majority. Contrary to arguments that the result prompted the Fraser government to action, the federal government had resolved on 11 November to initiate an inquiry (Decision No. 1815), appointing Sir Bede Callaghan to investigate the structure of industry and the employment situation in Tasmania. Submissions were invited and hearings held in Tasmania.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE CALLAGHAN INQUIRY	
National Archives, Canberra	
Interdepartmental Committee on draft terms of reference for inquiry into the structure of industry and employment situation in Tasmania – Decision No. 1815, 1976	A12909, 830 digitised
Outstanding matters raised by the Premier of Tasmania to combat unemployment in Tasmania – Decision No. 1868(EC), 1976	A12909, 849 digitised
Appointment of person to conduct enquiry into the structure of industry and the employment situation in Tasmania – without submission, 1976	A13075, 1897/ AD HOC
Report of Inquiry into the structure of industry and the employment situation in Tasmania by Sir Bede Callaghan CBE (Callaghan Report) – Decision No. 3754, 1977	A12909, 1585 digitised

The Callaghan report, released in August 1977, was comprehensive and full of recommendations. It presented sobering observations about agriculture, diversified industries, tourism, mining, tertiary sector and the limits of hydro-electricity led prosperity. For the remainder of the decade and into the early 1980s, federal initiatives referenced Callaghan. Even the decisions to transfer the CSIRO Division of Fisheries and Oceanography to Tasmania, and to enhance existing CSIRO research there, were made with the Callaghan report in mind (see A12909, 3890).

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING THE CALLAGHAN INQUIRY RECOMMENDATIONS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmania – Commonwealth policy (including the Callaghan policy), 1976–78	A10756, LC1094 PART 1
Tasmania – Commonwealth policy (including the Callaghan Report), 1979–80	A10756, LC1094 PART 2
Tasmania – Commonwealth policy (including the Callaghan Report), 1979–80	A10756, LC1094 ATTACHMENT
Report of the status of action arising from the Callaghan Report on Tasmania – Decision No. 8072, 1979	A12909, 3066 digitised
Action arising from the Callaghan Report – Launceston Precision Tool Annexe – Decision Nos 5980(Ad Hoc), 6091 and 6196, 1978	A12909, 2412 digitised
Action arising from the Callaghan Report on Tasmania – Budget 1979/80 – Decision Nos 9269(Ad Hoc) and 9442, 1979	A12909, 3254 digitised
Report on the progress of the implementation of the Callaghan Report on Tasmania – Decision No. 9994, 1979	A12909, 3499 digitised
Transfer of the CSIRO Division of Fisheries and Oceanography to Tasmania and enhancement of existing CSIRO research in Tasmania – related to Decision No. 11093, 1980	A12909, 3890 digitised

continued over

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING THE CALLAGHAN INQUIRY RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)	
Action arising from the Callaghan Report (Inquiry into the structure of industry and the employment situation in Tasmania) – Decision No. 4287, 1977	A12909, 1754 digitised
Commonwealth working party to review the Callaghan Report – inquiry into structure of industry and employment in Tasmania, circa 1981	A1209, 1981/511 PARTS 1-4
Commonwealth working party to review the Callaghan Report – inquiry into structure of industry and employment in Tasmania, 1981	A1209, 1981/511 ATTACHMENT
Cabinet papers – progress of implementation of the Callaghan Report, 1979	A10122, D/99 PART 1

Senate Select Committee on Passenger Fares and Services to and from Tasmania, 1980–81

In May 1980, the Senate established a Select Committee on Passenger Fares and Services to and from Tasmania. It comprised two government and two opposition senators, all from Tasmania. Around the same time, the government received a report from the Bureau of Transport Economics entitled *Demand for Sea Passenger Transport between Tasmania and the Australian Mainland* (August 1980). In November 1980 the committee was re-appointed to consider the Minutes of Evidence and Records. The report, entitled *Passenger Fares and Services to and from Tasmania: report of the Senate Select Committee* (Parliamentary Paper No. 152), was tabled on 18 August 1981. The government's response to this report was tabled on 7 June 1984.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTED FARES AND SERVICES TO AND FROM TASMANIA (CA 3290)	EE ON PASSENGER
National Archives, Canberra	
Papers of the committee, 1980-81	A14152
Correspondence – Tasmanian parliamentarians, 1980	A14152, 5.16
Correspondence - Tasmanian Government, 1980-81	A14152, 5.2
Background and other summary material presented to senators, 1980-81	A14152, 14.2
Air services to Tasmania, 1980-81	A14152, 14.13
Bass Strait ferry, 1980-81	A14152, 14.35
Ansett and TAA holidays in Tasmania, 1980–81	A14152, 14.39
Submissions – part five – tape of 'Becker's [Sue Becker] Broadside' – Submission 78 – 60-minute audio cassette, 1980–81	A14152, 20.5

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Bennett, Scott, 'Edward Braddon'

Dickens, Greg, 'Mining'

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Whitlam, Gough, The Whitlam Government 1972-1975, Penguin Books, Melbourne, 1985.

3 Disasters

Introduction

The Commonwealth Government's powers, responsibilities and wealth ensured it would always play a role in assisting state governments to respond to major local disasters. From the very beginning, responsibility for things like quarantine, navigation and defence also had an implied element to them of disaster prevention and investigation. The certainty of a national role in both mitigation and response increased during the 20th century as factors such as referendums, High Court rulings and speed of communications meant local disasters were known of and felt nationally. The very structure of the Australian political system encouraged this too, with members of the House of Representatives strongly identified with geographically defined electorates, and senators with particular states.

Tasmanians have suffered in national disasters – wars, the influenza epidemic of 1919 and the Depression of the 1930s among others. The state has also experienced more than its share of local disasters which resonated nationally. Not all are covered in this chapter. Two relatively recent events, the Port Arthur shootings in April 1996 and the Beaconsfield mine collapse in April 2006, resulted in large quantities of Commonwealth records being generated, but are not included here because the records have not yet reached the open period.

Finally, 'disasters' is a relative term and my selection in no way implies a body count criterion. The intent of this chapter, as with the others, is to be illustrative and encouraging, not to attempt a definitive and exhaustive listing. What is covered has been divided into three sections. The first addresses a number of local disasters which elicited Commonwealth interest and response, and the final two address very high-profile tragedies: the fires which engulfed much of Tasmania in the summer of 1966–67 and the Tasman Bridge collapse of January 1975.

Local disasters

North Mount Lyell Mine disaster, 1912

On 12 October 1912, a fire broke out in the pump house, 700 feet below the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company mine. More than 40 men died. The findings of a state Royal Commission were inconclusive. Debate continued into, and beyond, its centenary year about conspiracies and the fire's various possible causes, with the latest research pointing to the high probability of an electrical fault rather than sabotage.

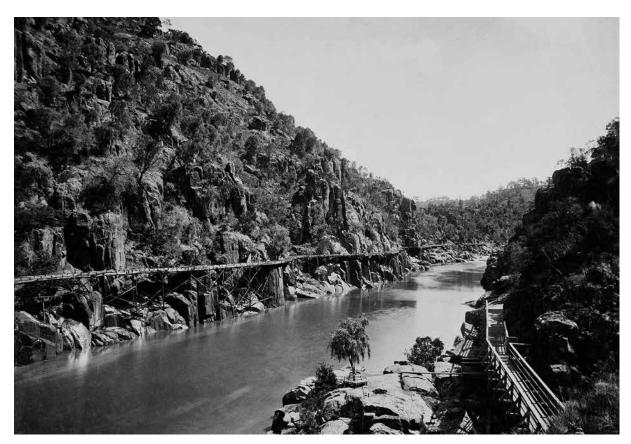
SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE NORTH MOUNT LYELL MINE DISASTER		
National Archives, Canberra		
Mount Lyell mining accident 1912	A2, 1913/729	
Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart		
Royal Commission into the Mount Lyell Mine (TA717)		
Correspondence, accounts, reports and associated papers, 1912–13	RC23/1	
Photographs taken following the North Lyell fire in October 1912	NS3237	
Reports, statements, evidence, correspondence and associated papers relating to the North Lyell fire/disaster, 1912–13	NS3236	

Briseis Tin Mine flood, 1929

As if the encroaching economic depression was not bad enough, Tasmania in 1929 must have seemed in need of Noah's Ark. The state experienced extremely heavy rains that were especially severe in the once prosperous tin mining centre of Derby, where the Cascade Dam burst on 5 April flooding the Briseis Tin Mine, causing 14 fatalities. In a Prime Minister's Department record of a 1936 deputation of Tasmanian politicians and businessmen, Senator Hayes noted that, 'In 1929 a disaster overtook the mine which flooded the mine. The Company spent, I understand, about £90,000 in rehabilitating it and they were just on the verge of full production when another disaster came. Twenty inches of rain fell in Derby in the month of August [1929] and filled the mine up again' (A461, L373/1/2).

Other especially badly affected sites were Launceston, Inveresk, Invermay, Duck Reach power station and Cataract Gorge. Hobart was isolated, and there was extensive flooding at Tunbridge and Ulverstone. The state-wide death toll of 22, which combined with widespread damage to property and farms, required a Flood Sufferers' Relief Act and interest-free loans.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE 1929 FLOODS, INCLUDING AT THE BRISEIS TIN MINE			
National Archives, Sydney			
1929 Launceston flood: sound recording, format: audio tape	C100, 76/7/660M		
National Archives, Canberra			
Tasmania Flood Relief Fund, 1929	A6266, G1929/2492		
Mines and gold mining, Tasmania, Ringarooma, 1929	A786, H64/6		
Scenic - Tasmania - Cataract Gorge, Launceston, Tasmania, c.1930	A1200, L4372 digitised		
Mining – Briseis Consolidated NL, 1936	A461, L373/1/2 digitised		



Cataract Gorge in quieter times, a year after the flood, Launceston, c.1930. NAA: A1200, L4372

Miss Hobart plane crash, 1934

On 19 October 1934, a de Havilland Express DH 86, VH-URN, also identified as Miss Hobart, operated by Launcestonbased William Holyman Airways Pty Ltd, was lost crossing Bass Strait. All 10 passengers and two crew died. The tragedy was all the more personal for owner Ivan Holyman because his older brother Victor was one of the pilots. Needless to say, the Commonwealth was closely involved in the search for the plane, including use of the navy, and in investigating the reasons for the loss.



Sir Ivan Holyman, 1957. NAA: A1200, L23698

National Archives, Melbourne	
VH-URN <i>Miss Hobart</i> – Bass Strait – 19 October 1934. Pilot – H Jenkins [Includes Wing Commander Harrison's copies of reports of proceedings], 1934	Ν
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Loss Miss Hobart 19.10.34 YH/URN, 1934-35

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOSS OF MISS HOBART

Search for DH 86 VH/URN Miss Hobart overdue from Launceston 19.10.34, 1934-34

Inquiry into loss of VH/URN Miss Hobart, 1934

[Loss of Miss Hobart – 1934 Lost Monospar Inquiry – 1936], 1934–36

Search for missing aeroplane Miss Hobart, 1934–35

MP187/4, 134

MP115/1, 1/101/175/PART1

MP115/1, 1/101/175/PART2

MP115/1,

1/101/175/PARTS

3-5

MP1221/1, M1934/785/2786

MP124/6, 415/201/951

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1	11298	Mr. Tudor	206	27	H	м		-	19596	
2	50934	Mr. R. Black	190	398	H	M_			97	7007
3	50935	Mrs. Black	168	300	H	м.			98.	
4	27505	Miss Allison	141	2	Н	м		.	99	
5	27606	Miss Joynson	137	397	Н.	м			600	
6	28711	Mrs. R. Williams	150	35	Н	м			19627	
7	40876	Mrs. V. Ringrose	187	50	Н	м			28	
8	27396	Mr. C. G. Knight	169	47	н	м			. 29	7010
9	29474	Mrs. Ringrose	145	20	н	м.			31	
10	28791	Mr. J. Wise	157	27	н	м.			32122	
11	40390	Mr. B. J. Davis	142	26	Н	м.		_	7132	
12	51223	Mr. Wootton	168	24	H	М.			19622	
14	29795	Mr. J. O'Donnell	178	18	H	м.			33	
15	30014	Mrs. McDonald	225	48	H	м.			25	32008
16	50818	Mr. T. Ryan	184	361	Н	м			44626	
17	50813	Mrs. Ryan	138	301	H	м.			19626	
18	50770	Mr. Grant	182	30	Н	М			32126	
19	27748	Mr. Schaedel	189	75	н	м.			7115	1508/7008
20	51241	Miss J. Ogilvie	149	39	H	м		····	7116	
21	27404	Miss H. Smith	114	28	н	м			17	
22	27746	Mrs. Buckman	134	29	н	м			18	44508
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Report on loss of Douglas C47-DCA 1900 aircraft VH-AET, Seven Mile Beach, near Cambridge, Tasmania, 10 March 1946. NAA: A8325, 10/3/1946 PART 1, scanned p. 21

Hobart airport disaster, 1946

In March 1946, an ANA Douglas C-47-DL plane crashed shortly after take-off from Hobart's Cambridge Airport en route to Melbourne. Throughout the 20th century, it remained one of Australia's worst civil aviation accidents. All four crew and 22 passengers were killed. The Department of Civil Aviation was closely involved in identifying the causes of the accident and trying to ensure they were not repeated.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOSS OF ANA DOUGLAS C-47-DL	
National Archives, Canberra	
Report on loss of Douglas C47-D.C.A. 1900 aircraft VH-AET – Seven Mile Beach, near Cambridge, Tasmania on 10 March 1946	A8325, 10/3/1946 PARTS 1-2 Part 1 digitised
Air Court of Inquiry report on loss of Douglas C47-D.C.A. 1900 aircraft VH-AET – Seven Mile Beach, near Cambridge, Tasmania on 10 March 1946	A8325, 10/3/1946 PART 3
National Archives, Melbourne	
Tasmaid - Hobart - VH-AET, 1946	MP288/2, ACCIDENTS/16
Transcripts of evidence – Tasmaid – Hobart – VH-AET, 1946	MP288/2, ACCIDENTS/17

Loss of the Blythe Star, 1959

In May 1959, en route from Ulverstone to Melbourne with canned peas and timber, the engine room of the MV *Blythe Star* exploded. Attempts by other boats to save it failed. The second engineer was killed; the remaining crew reached Burnie in the ship's boat and were eventually rescued.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOSS OF THE BLYTHE STAR, 1959	
National Archives, Sydney	
Court of Marine Inquiry – loss by fire of MV <i>Blythe Star</i> in Bass Strait 17 May 1959	C824, 3/0047
National Archives, Adelaide	
M/V Blythe Star Court of Marine Inquiry – loss by fire, 1959	D935, 1959/154
Blythe Star crew accommodation, 1960	D935, 1960/138
National Archives, Perth	
Mercantile Marine Office/Shipping – Courts of Marine Inquiry – <i>Blythe Star</i> – transcript of proceedings, 1959	PP410/1,1959/140
National Archives, Melbourne	
Blythe Star - Court of Marine Inquiry - 1959	MP1764/1, V1959/102 PART 1
Blythe Star - Court of Marine Inquiry - registrars' papers, 1959	MP1764/1, V1959/102 PART 2
Blythe Star - Court of Marine Inquiry - transcript of evidence, 1959	MP1764/1, V1959/102 PART 3

The 1960 floods

Scenes reminiscent of 1929 were revisited in Tasmania in 1960. The Macquarie, Elizabeth, Lake and Liffey rivers, Macquarie Plains–New Norfolk area, Longford, Ross and Liffey were all especially affected by floods. Hobart sustained record losses, estimated at £3 million as the Hobart Rivulet flooded, necessitating assistance from the army.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE 1960 FLOODS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Flood relief appeal Tasmania, 1960-63	A703, 505/1/3 PART 1
Flood relief – Tasmania, 1960	A4940, C3103
Flood relief – Tasmania – without submission, 1960	A4943, 752
Flood relief - Tasmania travelling allowances - January 1973, 1960	A7750, SG10/4/4 PART 1

Loss of another Blythe Star, 1973

The successor to the 1959 *Blythe Star*, a small coastal freighter with the Tasmanian Transport Commission, sailed from Hobart for King Island on 12 October 1973, but failed to arrive. After the most extensive air and sea search conducted in Australia to that date failed to find any trace of the vessel, on 24 October the seven survivors were located at Deep Glen Bay on Forestier Peninsula. They had drifted for eight days and were found some time after the search had been suspended. Three died during the ordeal. There were inquiries and consequences, the incident ultimately giving rise to the AusREP Ship Reporting System.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOSS OF THE BLYTHE STAR, 1973	
National Archives, Sydney	
Court of Marine Inquiry, 3 December 1973 into the foundering of the motor vessel <i>Blythe Star</i> off South West Cape, Tasmania, 1973	C824, 6/0002-01.1 to C824, 6/0002-01.12
Court of Marine Inquiry, 22 January 1974 into the foundering of the motor vessel Blythe Star off South West Cape, Tasmania, October 1973–74	C824, 6/0002-02.01 to C824, 6/0002-02.13
Court of Marine Inquiry, 12 February 1973 into the foundering of the motor vessel <i>Blythe Star</i> off South West Cape, Tasmania	C824, 6/0002-03.01 to C824, 6/0002-03.04
National Archives, Melbourne	
Blythe Star - Court of Marine Inquiry - transcripts of proceedings, 1973	MP1764/1, V1959/102 PART 4 to MP1764/1, V1959/102 PART 11

The 1967 fires

The summer of 1966–67 was one of the worst ever experienced in Tasmania, particularly in the south, including Hobart. Conditions perfect for a firestorm peaked on 7 February 1967, which for the devastation wrought became known as 'Black Tuesday'. One of Australia's worst natural disasters, resulting in 62 deaths, the fire's destructive path left little unaffected, destroying schools, properties, businesses, roads, bridges and fences. Nearly 1500 homes and other buildings disappeared. The Commonwealth passed the *Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Act 1967* to authorise financial assistance and directed the armed services to help.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE 1967 FIRES	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Bill 1967 - Decision Nos 216(LEG), 117 and 64, 1967	A5842, 201
Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Bill - Decision No. 240(LEG), 1967	A5842, 226
Black Tuesday (Tuesday, 7 February 1967), 1967	C475, ARCH 08F/1762
Tasmanian bushfire relief, 1967	A4940, C4513
Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Bill 1967 – Submission 201, 1967	A5840, 216/LEG
Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief Bill) - Submission 226, 1967	A5840, 240/LEG
Tasmanian Bushfire Relief Fund – Australia House, 1967	A3211, 1967/1153
Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Act 1967 – An Act to make provision for the grant of financial assistance to the state of Tasmania in relation to the alleviation of the effects of certain fires, 1967	A1559, 1967/31

Photographs

Fatalities aside, fires destroy livelihoods and property, some of it irreplaceable, including precious family photos. Wilderness activist and photographer Olegas Truchanas (see Chapter 9) lost his home and collection of photographs, then from somewhere found the resolve to methodically revisit the sites of the original shots to replace them.

The devastation was intensively recorded by the Australian News and Information Bureau (CA 219). The bureau had grown from a desire in the late 1940s within the Department of Information to promote the Australian lifestyle to intending post-war migrants. In the following decades, bureau photographers criss-crossed Australia recording everyday scenes of people, places, events, festivals, fauna, agriculture and industry. Inevitably the bureau covered the fires, with series A1200 and C1748 including large numbers of relevant photos.

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE 1967 FIRES	
National Archives, Canberra	
Photographic negatives and prints, single number series with 'L' (library) prefix, 1911–71	A1200
Sailors from the Royal Australian Navy destroyer HMAS <i>Derwent</i> rest from fighting bushfires near Hobart on Tuesday, 7 February, 1967	A1200, L60764 digitised
A fish cannery burns near Hobart, 7 February 1967	A1200, L60768 digitised
Eleven people died and 70 homes were destroyed in the township of Snug, in the bushfires that swept southern Tasmania on Tuesday 7 February 1967	A1200, L60774 digitised
Four million beer bottles were fused into a gigantic heap when the Cascade Brewery in South Hobart was destroyed during the bushfires of Tuesday, 7 February 1967.	A1200, L60756 digitised

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SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE 1967 FIRES (continued)	
National Archives, Sydney	
A mother and her daughter return to the ruins of Snug, a township near Hobart, after the disastrous bushfires of Tuesday, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60755
Sixteen homes only a mile from the Hobart General Post Office were destroyed by the bushfires, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60759
Aerial view of burning sawdust heap at the Risky Timber Mill, north of Hobart, following bushfires, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60760
Natural disasters – fires – 16 houses were destroyed in the Forest Road district of West Hobart, when bushfires engulfed much of southern Tasmania, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60761
Bushfires on 7 February 1967 left this Post Office at Gordon, south of Hobart, a heap of twisted wreckage, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60763
The Cascade cordial factory south of Hobart was destroyed when bushfires engulfed the area, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60769
Fires – 16 houses were destroyed in the Forest Road district of West Hobart when bushfires engulfed much of southern Tasmania, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60770
Sixteen houses were destroyed in the Forest Road district of West Hobart when bushfires engulfed much of southern Tasmania, 1967	C1748, NATURAL DISASTERS/L60771

Tasman Bridge collapse, 1975

The Tasman Bridge was built across the Derwent River between 1960 and 1964 to better manage traffic and shipping. It replaced the old floating pontoon Hobart Bridge, which had been in place since 1943. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, officially opened it in March 1965.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE TASMAN BRIDGE	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Tasmania, Hobart – Derwent Bridge (Floating Bridge) showing span lifted for shipping, 1950	M914, TASMANIA 7756
The Tasman Bridge crossing the Derwent River in Hobart, 1968–78	B941, STATES/ TASMANIA/ HOBART/ BRIDGES/2 digitised
States – Tasmania – Hobart – bridges – the Tasman Bridge, which spans the Derwent River at Hobart, 1978	B941, STATES/ TASMANIA/ HOBART/ BRIDGES/3 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Pontoon Bridge across the Derwent, Hobart replaced by the Tasman Bridge, 1959	A1200, L32624 digitised
Tasman Bridge, 1965	A1500, K12653
View of the city of Hobart across the Tasman Bridge, with Mount Wellington in the background, 1971	A1200, L96129 digitised
Aerial view of the Derwent River and Tasman Bridge, Hobart, Tasmania, 1964	A1200, L48215 digitised
New [Tasman] Bridge, Hobart, Tasmania, 1964	A1200, L48266 digitised
Tasman Bridge links city of Hobart with airport and suburbs on east shore, 1974	A6180, 22/10/74/31
	continued ove

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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE TASMAN BRIDGE (continued)	
Tasman Bridge, Hobart, 1973	A8746, KN25/5/73/1
National Archives, Sydney	
Tasman Bridge opening, Tasmania, 1965	C100, 75/7/331 M

The accident

Late on 5 January 1975, the *Lake Illawarra* collided with the Tasman Bridge. Spans and pylons, bearing massive weight, fell more than 30 metres down into the river. The ship sank and seven of its crew were killed. Four cars could not stop in time, toppled over into the river; five occupants were killed. Nearly three years of social, economic and emotional dislocation occurred before the bridge was repaired and re-opened in October 1977.

Lake Illawarra

The Lake Illawarra was a 7000-ton ANL steel bulk ore carrier. When it collided with the Tasman Bridge, it was carrying 10,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate and heading for the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon. Human error, including late awareness of danger followed by over correction, was compounded by strong tidal currents. The Court of Marine Inquiry found that the captain had not handled the carrier in 'a proper and seamanlike manner' and suspended his master's certificate for six months.

K432, 1975/23
A1209, 1976/553 PART 1
B1501, V1975/8
B1501, V1975/16
P1528, VOLUME 6
P1528, VOLUME 9
C824, 6/0001-01.1 to C824, 6/0001-01.12
C824, 6/0001-02.1 to C824, 6/0001-02.8

Response from Canberra

The army and navy assisted with the emergency response to the collapse, the latter including a clearance diving team, which worked in extremely dangerous conditions for three days. Two days after the disaster, the Premier announced that the federal government had undertaken to grant up to \$13 million to the state government in Tasman Bridge disaster aid. In Canberra, the Prime Minister's Department coordinated the response, while on 25 February the federal Treasurer introduced Supply Bills to finance bridge restoration, agreeing to meet the full cost incurred in repairing the bridge. Parliament passed the *Tasman Bridge Restoration Act 1975* and the *Tasman Bridge Restoration Act (No. 2) 1975*, one embodying a state–Commonwealth agreement to restore the bridge and the second to vary some of its details. Under the agreement, an Interim Tasman Bridge Commission and then the Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission (CA 4913) were formed.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE COMMONWEALTH'S RESPONSE TO THE B	RIDGE COLLAPSE
National Archives, Canberra	
Hobart Bridge disaster and bridge restoration, 1975–78	A1209, 1976/494 PARTS 1-10 and 1976/494 ATTACHMENTS 1-6
Tasman Bridge Restoration Act (No. 2) 1975 – An Act relating to an agreement between Australia and Tasmania relating to a modification of the Tasman Bridge on the Derwent River at Hobart to be carried out concurrently with the restoration of that Bridge, 1975	A1559, 1975/108
Tasman Bridge Restoration Act 1975 – An Act relating to an agreement between Australia and Tasmania relating to the restoration of the Tasman Bridge on the Derwent River at Hobart, 1975	A1559, 1975/37
Tasman Bridge (Financial Assistance) Bill 1975 – without submission, 1975	A5925, 3189/LEG digitised
Tasman Bridge Restoration Bill 1975 – without submission, 1975	A5925, 3415/LEG digitised
Tasman Bridge Restoration Bill (No. 2) 1975 – without submission, 1975	A5925, 3975/LEG digitised
Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission – appointment of Associate Commissioner – without submission	A13075, 6660
Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission – appointments, 1978	A10756, LC2325
Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission – appointment, remuneration Chief/Associate Commissioners, 1975–80	A1209, 1975/436
Tasman Bridge collapse – liability of ANL, 1977–79	A9047, 1980/17
Tasman Bridge (Hobart) repairs – financial arrangements, 1975	PART1 A5931, CL1360
National Archives, Sydney	
Personal papers of Prime Minister EG Whitlam – Bill – Tasman Bridge restoration, 1975	M522, B.21

Repairing the Tasman Bridge

It took five months for the debris to be salvaged or made safe, and for plans and methods to be finalised. The final repair plan saw the wreck left largely undisturbed, with piers abandoned or repaired, strengthened or reconstructed, and joined by a new steel box girder span and another using pre-stressed concrete.

SERIES CREATED BY THE INTERIM TASMAN BRIDGE COMMISSION/JOINT TASM RESTORATION COMMISSION (CA 4913)	MAN BRIDGE
National Archives, Sydney	
Report on alternative reconstruction methods for the Tasman Bridge by Maunsell and Partners Pty Ltd, consulting engineers, 1975–78	C1564
Predesign report and contract documents on widening of Tasman Bridge to five lanes and associated works by Maunsell and Partners Pty Ltd, consulting engineers, 1975–76	C1565
Miscellaneous papers, 1975	C1566
Copies of agenda, minutes and related papers presented at meetings of the Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission, 1975–78	C1567
Tasman Bridge restoration, correspondence files, alpha-numeric series, 1975–82	P1526
Miscellaneous drawings, 1960–75	P1527
Contracts and miscellaneous documents, 1975–78	P1528
Tasman Bridge audiovisual presentations, 1975–77	P1535
Miscellaneous finance records, 1975–81	P1546
Folders of press clippings, chronological series, 1975	P2360

Photographs

The bridge collapse resulted in a range of photographs from dramatic shots of cars teetering on the edge of the gap caused by the collapsed span, with wheels suspended over the side (A6180, 14/1/75/40), to the fanfare of the official opening of the replacement bridge.



The Tasman Bridge, showing the area demolished when the *Lake Illawarra* collided with it, 5 January 1975. NAA: A6180, 14/1/75/40

RECORD SERIES WITH GOOD REPRESENTATION OF THE TASMAN BRIDGE (DAM	MAGED, RESTORED)
National Archives, Melbourne	
Photographs and negatives of Commonwealth building sites and works, departmental activities, single number series, 1930–84	B6295
National Archives, Sydney	
Photographs of Commonwealth buildings and sites in Tasmania, 1945–96	P2813
National Archives, Canberra	
Photographic colour transparencies positives, daily single number series, 1971-	A6135
Photographic negatives and prints, daily single number series, 1971-	A6180

Bowen Bridge

One of the easily overlooked aftermaths of the Tasman Bridge collapse was the construction of a second bridge. This was the Bowen Bridge, located 10 kilometres from Hobart, at Glenorchy. It was built with Commonwealth support and opened in February 1984.

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BOWEN BRIDGE	
National Archives, Canberra	
The Bowen Bridge over the Derwent under construction, 1982	A6180, 21/5/82/4
Construction of the Bowen Bridge, Hobart, 1982	A6135, K28/10/82/117 also K28/10/82/118–142
Progress on the Bowen Bridge, Hobart, 1982	A6180, 29/10/82/22 also 29/10/82/23– 30
Bowen Bridge under construction, 1983	A6135, K18/8/83/11 also K18/8/83/11/12–18
Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Premier Robin Gray open Bowen Bridge, Hobart, 1984	A6180, 26/3/84/15
Aerial photographs of Bowen Bridge, Hobart, Tasmania, 1985	A6135, K22/7/85/7 digitised

Other sources

The Tasman Bridge collapse generated strong academic and popular interest, the results ranging from research studies to websites containing photographs and comments. Considerable relevant material is also held by TAHO.

HSD294

SELECTED SOURCES ON THE TASMAN BRIDGE COLLAPSE HELD BY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart

Series recorded by the Court of Marine Inquiry into *Lake Illawarra* collision (TA241)

Transcript of evidence, 1975	CBE43/1
Copies of transcripts of evidence, 1975	CBE43/10
Documents relating to the inquiry, 1975	CBE43/4
Subject files, 1975	CBE43/5
Miscellaneous papers, 1975	CBE43/6
Copy of the Navigation Act 1912 – and relevant statutory rules and	CBE43/3
regulations, 1975	
Plans of Lake Illawarra	CBE43/8
Plans of Tasman Bridge	CBE43/9
Chart of Port of Hobart	CBE43/7
Report and decision of court	CBE43/2

Series recorded by the Mental Health Services Commission (TA14)

Office of Coordinator in Community Health Services – papers relating to

Tasman Bridge Research Committee, 1975

Includes minutes of meetings of Research Committee, correspondence, background papers and research notes, and two copies of *Aftermath:* the *Tasman Bridge collapse*.

936 ABC Hobart

Remembering Tasmania's History with Chris Wisbey

blogs.abc.net.au/tasmania/remembering-tasmanias-history/

See:

30/8/2012: Tasman Bridge collapse history project #2

18/6/2012: Tasman Bridge memories

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Schulze, Peter, 'The North Mount Lyell disaster: a miscarriage of justice', *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, September 2011, pp. 94–116.

The Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history.

Breswick, John, 'Breseis Dam disaster'

Broxam, Graeme, 'Blythe Star'

Rimon, Wendy, 'Mt Lyell fire' and 'Floods'

Wettenhall, Roger, 'Bushfires 1967'

Wood, Les, 'Tasman Bridge collapse'

4 The environment

Introduction

There always seems to be a Tasmanian environmental issue generating political and media interest. In recent years, the names Gunns Ltd and Wesley Vale come instantly to mind, and in 2012 it was the terms of an intergovernmental agreement for the supply of logs to Malaysian-owned veneer maker Ta Ann that were in the news. As this guide was being compiled, there was also strong media focus on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the United Tasmania Group, described as the world's first Greens party. The 1950s, 1960s and 1970s were indeed significant decades. They saw conservationists become environmentalists and ecologists; when Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* and the Club of Rome's report *Limits of Growth* were galvanising people not otherwise inclined to political action. It was a time also when hydro-industrialisation and the dominance of Tasmania's HEC began to be questioned.

For these specific factors, as much as for broader ones, it is difficult to underestimate the significance of the environmental element of Tasmanian–Commonwealth relations. Because of it, the traditional understanding between premier and prime minister reached a low point, coinciding with a more critical attitude from Canberra to seemingly endless requests to support dams and forest-based industries. This period also coincided with the appearance of machinery of government explicitly focused on the environment. In May 1971, Prime Minister William McMahon added the responsibilities of the environment to the Department of Aborigines and the Arts, and although the functions bracketed with it changed, there has been a federal minister responsible for environmental matters almost continuously ever since.

But for political heat and long-term implications – and indeed the production of Commonwealth records – nothing today or historically can compare with what for convenience we will term Lake Pedder and the Gordon-below-Franklin.

Lake Pedder

There are two Lake Pedders. The first was a beautiful, shallow nine square kilometre lake famous, once it became known and photographed, for its beach-like shores and setting in 'the empty quarter' of south-west Tasmania. It was protected by state gazettal in 1955 of the Lake Pedder National Park. In the late 1960s, it came under threat from the Gordon River Power Development Scheme and, despite intense campaigns locally, nationally and internationally, in 1972 it was flooded. The result was the Huon-Serpentine impoundment, a 'new' much larger and deeper Lake Pedder. In 1979, the turbines of the Gordon power station began to turn. The relationship between Hobart and Canberra over the Lake Pedder issue, which had begun during the final government of Robert Menzies as one of financial support, ended with determined but unsuccessful opposition by the Whitlam government in the early 1970s.



Lake Pedder Action Committee postcard, 1973. NAA: A3533, 73/00141-02

The road

In 1963, the Menzies government supported the construction of an access road between Maydena and the Gordon River area in the south-west wilderness region, in Robson's words, 'to encourage timber interests as well as the HEC'. Officially, the *Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964* provided for up to £2.5 million to assist with the construction of the road. Further assistance was provided under the *Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1967*.

OFI FATER ITEMS RELATING TO SOMMONWEALTH SURPORT TOR ROLL ASS		
SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT FOR ROAD ACCESS TO THE GORDON RIVER		
National Archives, Canberra		
Request by Tasmania for financial assistance for road to Gordon River area, Tasmania – Decision No. 1079, 1963	A5819, VOLUME 23/AGENDUM 917	
Bill – Financial assistance to Tasmania for construction of Gordon River access road, 1963	A432, 1963/1337	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Bill 1964 – Decision No. 87(LEG), 1964	A5827, VOLUME 2/ AGENDUM 73	
An Act to grant financial assistance to the state of Tasmania in connection with the construction of a road in the Gordon River area of that state – <i>Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964</i> , 1964	A1559, 1964/5	
Financial assistance for road to Gordon River area, Tasmania, 1963-67	A4940, C3867	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964, 1966	A432, 1966/3131	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Bill 1967 – Decision No. 76(LEG), 1967	A5842, 94	
Proposed amendments to <i>Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964</i> – Decision No. 624(GA), 1966	A5841, 519	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Bill 1967, 1966-67	A432, 1966/1234	
Proposed amendments to <i>Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964</i> – Submission 519, 1966	A5839, 624/GA	
Construction of access road to Gordon River area, South West Tasmania – Commonwealth assistance, 1963–66	A463, 1963/3401	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Bill 1967 – Submission 94, 1967	A5840, 76/LEG	
Roads aid Tasmania, Gordon River area, South West Tasmania, 1963	A10122, CAB/166	
An Act to grant financial assistance to the state of Tasmania in connection with the construction of a road in the Gordon River area of that state – <i>Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964</i> , 1964	A1559, 1964/5	
Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1967 – An Act to amend the Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964–66, 1967	A1559, 1967/5	

The scheme

Gradually from the mid-1960s, Tasmanian political and HEC thinking developed, favouring a very large hydro scheme on the Gordon River. Various Commonwealth governments were happy to help with funding. In parallel, concerns about the environmental impact strengthened. Then in 1967 Premier Eric Reece announced the Gordon River Power Development Scheme and an intention to seek special federal assistance for it and similar hydro projects. The result was the *Tasmanian Agreement (Hydro-Electric Power Development) Act 1968*, which made available up to \$47 million in bridging finance. The Reece and subsequent Bethune governments in Hobart, and Holt and Gorton governments in Canberra came and went, but nothing stopped work beginning on the dam on the Serpentine River, which flowed into the Gordon via the stunningly beautiful Lake Pedder. Its gates closed on 2 December 1971 and the lake began to disappear, or 'to use the HEC euphemism', as Whitlam suggested in *The Whitlam Government 1972–1975*, 'the lake was already being enlarged'.

Protests in Tasmania and elsewhere fell on deaf ears. Petitions multiplied (some were even sent to the Queen) and new ideas for environmental protest developed, including skywriting. In Canberra in December 1971, in answer to a Question on Notice from Tom Uren to the Prime Minister asking, 'Would he on behalf of all Australians take all possible legal and financial steps to halt this project at its present state of development until the completion of a full inquiry into the Gordon River Scheme?' McMahon said, 'These would be matters for the Tasmanian Government'.

CELECTED ITEMS DELATING TO THE HOLT CODTON AND MOMAHON COVERN	IMENTS AND
SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HOLT, GORTON AND McMAHON GOVERN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT IN TASMANIA	IMEN 15 AND
National Archives, Canberra	
Request from premier of Tasmania for financial assistance for proposed hydro-electric development – Decision No. 108, 1967	A5842, 63 digitised
Hydro-electric power development in Tasmania, 1966–68	A463, 1966/2760
Hydro-electric power development in Tasmania, 1966–67	A463, 1966/2760 ATTACHMENTS
Financing of hydro-electric power development in Tasmania – Decision No. 384, 1967	A5842, 304
Policy regarding assistance to the state of Tasmania with the Gordon River Project, 1967–68	A5628, C1967/368
Commonwealth assistance for hydro-electric development in Tasmania – 1968, 1967–68	A5882, CO145
Tasmania Agreement (Hydro-Electric Power Development) Bill 1968 – without submission, 1968	A5872, 215/LEG
Parliamentary question number 4379 (5 October 1971) – flooding of Lake Pedder, Tasmania – Mr Uren, Dr Solomon	A463, 1971/2886
Mr Richard Friend; petition: preservation of Lake Pedder, 1972	A2880, 2/6/63

Sidelights

The Lake Pedder story is compelling; it seemed to draw to it deep passions and personalities of considerable strength and interest. One, photographer and activist Olegas Truchanas, is featured in Chapter 9. Two others were the remarkable Dr Sergio Giudici, supervising chief engineer for the dam built to exploit the flooded Lake Pedder, and Lake Pedder Action Committee activist Brenda Hean. In a hired Tiger Moth (De Havilland DH82A registered VH-AQL) she and pilot Max Price intended to skywrite 'Save Lake Pedder' over the national capital, but the plane disappeared en route in September 1972, according to some in highly suspicious circumstances.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SERGIO GIUDICI AND BRENDA HEAN	
National Archives, Perth	
Civil Aviation – search and rescue report on VH-AQL Launceston, 1962-77	PP618/1, 73/186
National Archives, Canberra	
Register of civil aircraft – VH-AAA to VH- BZZ, 1937–87	A9123, 1
More than 200 delegates from all over Australia attended the Eleventh Australian Citizenship Convention in Canberra from 9 to 11 February, 1960. Mr Sergio Guidici, Italian born Rhodes Scholar for Tasmania, addresses delegates after having received the 1960 Gertrude Kumm Award for Citizenship	A12111, 1/1960/11/15 digitised
Giudici Evelina Elsa born 17 December 1912; Sergio age 10; nationality Italian; travelled per SS <i>Sudan</i> arriving in Melbourne on 1 March 1948	A12508, 31/2519

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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SERGIO GIUDICI AND BRENDA HEAN (continued)	
Applicant - Giudici, Bruno; nominee - Giudici, Elsa; Giudici, Sergio; nationality Italian, 1946	A261, 1946/1656
Lake Pedder Action – committee – Lake Pedder, 1971–79	A3533, 1973/87 PART 1
Lake Pedder Action – committee – Lake Pedder, 1974–75	A3533, 1973/87 PART 2

Whitlam

Like McMahon before him, Whitlam was inundated with public representations, as the files of his Department of Environment and Conservation, Central Office (CA 1479) and his predecessor's Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts, Central Office (CA 1407) testify. After the December 1972 federal election, Whitlam searched for a workable compromise. Environment and Conservation Minister Dr Moss Cass formed a Committee of Enquiry chaired by Professor John Burton, a natural resource expert, and three others. Whitlam also flew to Tasmania to see the situation for himself. In July, the committee reported, recommending a moratorium on the flooding, but achieved little other than infuriating the Tasmanian ALP Premier Eric Reece.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE LOBBYING OF THE WHITLAM GOVERNME REGARDING LAKE PEDDER	INT AND ITS ACTION
National Archives, Canberra	
Gordon River Power Development Scheme – Committee of Enquiry – (Lake Pedder), 1972–74	A463, 1973/305 digitised
Lake Pedder Enquiry Committee correspondence, 1973 See also three further parts, up to Lake Pedder Enquiry Committee – correspondence, 1973–76	A3533, 1973/200 PART 1 to A3533, 1973/200 PART 4 some digitised
General representations – Lake Pedder, 1972–74 See also seven further parts, up to General representations – Lake Pedder, 1971–75	A3533, 1973/141 PART 1 to A3533, 1973/141 PART 8 most digitised

In 1979, the largest arch dam in the southern hemisphere, featuring its innovative double curvature construction, was finally opened. Lake Pedder did have a significant Whitlam-era postscript. In November 1972, UNESCO had adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, or the World Heritage Convention. After signing (20 signatories were required to bring it into force – Australia, in 1974, was the seventh), parties would then submit to a World Heritage Committee an inventory of natural and other sites of outstanding universal value 'from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty'. Many, including Whitlam, believed that once ratified, the convention would empower the federal government to exercise its jurisdiction over external affairs to preserve sites such as Tasmania's wild south-west. That belief was finally tested before the High Court in 1983, triggered by a further disagreement over another Gordon River dam.



Area of Mount Campbell, Cradle Mountain, Lake Gordon, Lake Pedder, Crater Lake and Dove Lake, 1975. NAA: A6135, K2/6/75/31

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO LAKE PEDDER AND THE McMAHON AND WHITLAM GOVERNMENTS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Aerial view of construction on the Gordon River hydro-electric project – south-west Tasmania, 1971	A1200, L96131 digitised
Gordon River Road in Tasmania showing power station, dam and map on huge sign of the development, 1973	A6180, 3/10/73/14 similar: A6180, 3/10/73/15- 20 A6180, 16/7/74/7
Concrete arch dam being built on Gordon River, Tasmania, 1974	A6135, K16/7/74/15 similar: A6135, K16/7/74/14 A6135, K16/7/74/16 A6135, K16/7/74/17

Gordon-below-Franklin

Before stage one of the Gordon River scheme that flooded Lake Pedder, the beginnings of stage two and the drama which surrounded it were appearing. Under the *State Grants (Nature Conservation) Act 1974*, Tasmania received financial assistance in 1976 for a survey of south-west Tasmanian resources. HEC work camps undertaking preparatory work were discovered by rafters in May 1976, who were veterans of the Lake Pedder campaign and soon after formed the Wilderness Society in Bob Brown's Liffey farmhouse. The society later played a major role in the Franklin dispute.

As the 1970s drew to a close, the damming of the Gordon River below its junction with the Franklin River to enable hydro-electric generation had begun. In 1979, the Tasmanian Government ratified the HEC's plans for the second stage of the Gordon River Power Development Scheme. Such action would flood a vast area of unique temperate rainforest. According to the HEC, it would help guarantee employment, create cheap plentiful power and support industry. More generally, as a lightning rod issue, it drew every conceivable element to it – the rise of Bob Brown, the Wilderness Society and the Greens; it placed both traditional political parties under great stress, as well as the labour movement; exposed divisions between Tasmania and the mainland states; and forced people to choose between states' rights and Australia's international obligations. Before the matter was resolved, governments in Hobart (Lowe's) and Canberra (Fraser's) fell, there was direct political action, drama in the courts, 'spy flights' over Tasmania, and deputations to Canberra and UNESCO in Paris.

Fraser

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE FRASER GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO TASMANIA'S GORDON-BELOW-FRANKLIN PLANS		
National Archives, Canberra		
Development of hydro-electric power in Tasmania, 1970–83	A1209, 1980/1422 PARTS 1-10	
Tasmania – power development, 1982–83	A1209, 1982/901 PART 3	
South-west Tasmania hydro-electricity development – law enforcement issues, 1982–83	A1209, 1982/1337 PART 1 and A1209, 1982/1337 ATTACHMENT 1	
Financial assistance – south-west national park, Tasmania [Submission No. 471 refers], 1976	A10756, LC766	
Future electricity supply in Tasmania – related to Decision No. 19422, 1982	A12930, 2130 digitised	
Proposed hydro-electric developments in south-west Tasmania – related to Decision No. 19422, 1982	A12930, 2131 digitised	
Commonwealth involvement in south-west Tasmania – related to Decision Nos 16803 and 16803 (amended), 1981	A12909, 5088	
South-west Tasmania – consultations with Tasmanian Government – related to Decision No. 19606, 1983	A12909, 5947 digitised	
Financial assistance – south-west national park, Tasmania – Decision No. 1196, 1976	A12909, 471 digitised	
Commonwealth position on south-west Tasmania – related to Decision No. 18746, 1982	A12909, 5693 digitised	
South-west Tasmania – policy considerations – related to Decision No. 18976, 1982	A12909, 5740 digitised	
Commonwealth involvement in south-west Tasmania – hydro-electric development, 1981–82	A10756, LC3507 PART 1	
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 18709 digitised	
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1983	A13075, 19632 digitised	
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19038 digitised	

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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE FRASER GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO TASMANIA'S GORDON-BELOW-FRANKLIN PLANS (continued)	
West Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19335/ AD HOC digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19335/ AD HOC/AMENDED digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1983	A13075, 19558 digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1983	A13075, 19558/ AMENDED digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19448 digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19503 digitised
South-west Tasmania – without submission, 1983	A13075, 19578/C digitised

Prime Minister since late 1975 and re-elected in November 1980, Fraser had been a foundation member of the Australian Conservation Foundation and was widely known as a 'closet greenie'. Both he and the Tasmanian Labor Premier at the time, Lowe, were inclined to seek compromises which balanced development with preserving the environment. The impact of an alternative flooding, Gordon-above-Franklin, was a moderate alternative to the HEC. Around the same time, the federal parliament sought to examine the environmental values of the south-west and appointed a Senate Select Committee on South West Tasmania (CA 4402) in September 1981.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE INTEREST IN SOUTH-WEST TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Papers of the reference – south-west Tasmania, 1981–82	AA1985/283
House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation – report on South-west Tasmania and Hydro-Electric Power Development, 1980–83	A1209, 1980/1400 PART 1

Others, such as the Wilderness Society and the Australian Conservation Foundation, sought their own counsel and wanted no flooding anywhere in the south-west. As a further idea to break the impasse of clashing opinion, in October 1981 the Commonwealth elicited a request from the Tasmanian Government to apply to UNESCO for nomination of much of south-west Tasmania for listing with the World Heritage Committee.

In December 1981, a state referendum offered Tasmanian voters a choice between dams above or below where the Gordon and Franklin rivers met. Most of those who expressed a view supported HEC's preferred site, but many voted informally or simply wrote 'No dams' on the papers. In May 1982, the Liberal Party in Tasmania, led by Robin Gray, defeated the ALP government and work began in earnest. The World Heritage listing idea was now openly opposed. The Commonwealth refused to desist, though it did still have choices: denounce the World Heritage Convention; allow the dam to go ahead and tell the World Heritage Committee that under the Australian federal system it was a matter for Tasmania; or try to stop the dam by offering to fund an alternative power source and acquire the land on which the dam was to be built. The Attorney-General's Department advised that the Commonwealth clearly did have legal responsibilities under the convention.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FRASER AND THE WORLD HERITAGE LISTING OF SOUTH-WEST TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Australian Constitution – external affairs power – relations between Australian Government and Australian states – including papers on Tasmanian representations to the Department of External Affairs, 1979–80	A1838, 1490/5/53/5 PART 8
Australian nominations for World Heritage List, 1980	A1209, 1982/44 PART 2
UNESCO – world heritage – south-west Tasmania nomination – ministerial correspondence, 1982	A1838, 862/11/11/2 PART 1
UNESCO – world heritage – south-west Tasmania nomination – ministerial correspondence, 1982	A1838, 862/11/11/2 PART 2
South-west Tasmania – World Heritage Convention – related to Decision No. 19422, 1982	A12909, 5833 digitised
South-west Tasmania – proposed High Court action – without submission, 1982	A13075, 18070 digitised
Decision No. 19486 – World Heritage Properties Bill 1982 – handling in the House of Representatives – without submission, 1982	A13075, 19486 digitised
World Heritage Properties Protection Bill 1982, 1982–83	A1209, 1983/745 PART 1

The dam became a major national issue. A blockade of the Gordon River by conservationists began in November 1982 and saw more than 1000 people arrested. In December 1982, the World Heritage Committee accepted the nomination but asked that south-west Tasmania be placed on the list of world heritage sites in danger. On 13 January 1983, the Fraser Cabinet decided that the Commonwealth would not attempt to coerce Tasmania over the dam or intervene in state affairs by exercising powers that might be available to it under the Constitution. A week later, an offer of \$500 million was announced to fund a coal-fired power station of equal capacity.

Hawke

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HAWKE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO TASMANIA'S GORDON-BELOW-FRANKLIN PLANS	
National Archives, Canberra	
South-west Tasmania – alternative projects	A1209, 1983/622 PART 10
Development of hydro-electric power in Tasmania, 1983–84	A1209, 1983/768 PARTS 1-4
South-west Tasmania plan of management, 1983	A1209, 1983/1154 PART 1
South-west Tasmania – Interim Financial Agreement, 1983–84	A1209, 1983/1327 PARTS 1-5
South-west Tasmania – economic implications – Decision No. 75/EP, 1983	A13977, 18 digitised
Tasmania – alternative electricity schemes and employment proposals – Decision Nos 151/EP and 184, 1983	A13977, 32 digitised
South-west Tasmania – financial assistance to contractors (lump sum payments in final settlement of claims) – Decision Nos 2456/EP and 2497, 1983	A13977, 506
South-west Tasmania – report on discussions, 10–11 August 1983 – Decision No. 1902, 1983	A13977, 373 digitised
South-west Tasmania – possible Commonwealth initiatives – Decision No. 1881, 1983	A13978, 264 digitised
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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HAWKE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO TASMANIA'S GORDON-BELOW-FRANKLIN PLANS (continued)	
Tasmania – employment generation schemes – Decision No. 75/EP, 1983	A13978, 9 digitised
Tasmania – alternative employment proposals for Gordon-below-Franklin dam workforce – Decision Nos 562/Ad Hoc and 626, 1983	A13978, 101 digitised
South-west Tasmania – some supplementary issues – Decision Nos 1799/Ad Hoc and 1844, 1983	A13978, 253 digitised
Tasmania – hydro-electric options and co-generation – Decision Nos 151/EP and 184, 1983	A13978, 13 digitised
South-west Tasmania – situation report, 25 July 1983 – Decision Nos 1800/Ad Hoc and 1845	A13978, 243 digitised
South-west Tasmania – situation report, end November 1983 – Decision Nos 2635/INF and 2688, 1983	A13978, 318 digitised
Future electricity supply in Tasmania – options and environmental impacts – Decision No. 60, 1983	A13978, 6 digitised
South-west Tasmania – progress report, 10 July 1983 – Decision Nos 944/EP and 1266, 1983	A13978, 164 digitised
Management arrangements, Western Tasmania Wilderness National Park World Heritage Area – without submission, 1983	A13979, 2535
Future management arrangements – Western Tasmania Wilderness National Park World Heritage Area – Decision Nos 2486/INF and 2505, 1983	A13977, 484 digitised

The dam was a significant issue in the 5 March 1983 federal election. The ALP had resolved to oppose the flooding at its 1982 National Conference and Hawke campaigned vigorously on the issue. The ALP failed to win a single seat in Tasmania, in total contrast to the national trend which ended seven years of coalition government and ushered in the first of five successive election victories for Hawke and then Paul Keating. Even so, less than a fortnight after gaining power on 16 March, Cabinet decided that if the Tasmanian Government refused to stop the Gordon River project, the Commonwealth Government would invoke its external affairs power. Demonstrations and arrests continued.

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO PROTESTS AGAINST THE FLOODING OF THE FRANKLIN RIVER	
National Archives, Canberra	
Anti-dam protesters in Hobart, 1983	A6180, 18/2/83/2
Aerial photographs of proposed dam site in south-west Tasmania, 1983	A6180, 3/2/83/25 Also A6180, 3/2/83/26
Anti-dam protesters in Hobart, 1983	A6135, K18/2/83/10 Also K18/2/83/11– 17 K18/2/83/11
Anti-dam protesters in Hobart, 1983	A6180, 18/2/83/3 Also 18/2/83/4 and 18/2/83/7
Tasmanian dam protesters at the dam site, 1983	A6135, K16/2/83/1 Also K16/2/83/3

Politically, determination met intransigence. Then the Hawke government did two things. On 30 March, it used the *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975* to pass the World Heritage (Western Tasmania Wilderness) Regulations. The regulations required that all clearing, excavation and other activities within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage area cease. And during April–May, using its external affairs powers under section 51 of the Australian Constitution, it secured passage of the *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983*. The Act formally adopted the UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972, to which, as noted, Australia had become a signatory in 1974. The government claimed that the Act gave effect to an international treaty to which Australia was a party. None of this had any effect in Tasmania, necessitating a High Court injunction to direct that work stop. (The injunction had cited photographic evidence obtained in early April when Attorney-General Gareth Evans arranged for the RAAF to fly surveillance missions over the dam site, prompting accusations of misuse of the RAAF for domestic political purposes.)

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HAWKE GOVERNMENT'S LEGAL STRATEGY AND HIGH COURT CASE	
National Archives, Canberra	
South-west Tasmania – obtaining photographic evidence by Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, 1983	A432, 1985/5518
Commonwealth versus Tasmania (South-west Tasmania) – Crown privilege, 1983	A1209,1983/787 PART 1
Executive council office - papers relating to Franklin Dam case, 1983	A1209, 1986/965 PART 1
World Heritage Properties Conservation Bill 1983 – Memorandum LEG/2, 1983	A13979, 166/LEG
World Heritage Properties Conservation Bill 1983 – amendments – Memorandum LEG/16,1983	A13979, 305/LEG
World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983 – An Act relating to the protection and conservation of certain property, and for related purposes, 1983	A1559, 1983/5
World Heritage Properties Conservation Bill 1983, 1983–84	A11116, CA155 PART 1
World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983 – correspondence with the states, 1983	A1209, 1983/1098 PART 1
South-west Tasmania – legal strategy for stopping the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam – Decision No. 61, 1983	A13977, 7 digitised
Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks – placing of property on 'List of world heritage in danger' – Decision Nos 563(Ad Hoc) and 627, 1983	A13977, 146 digitised
Future management arrangements – Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks World Heritage Area – Decision Nos 2486/INF and 2505, 1983	A13977, 484 digitised
South-west Tasmania – legal strategy for stopping the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam – Decision No. 61, 1983	A13977, 7
South-west Tasmania – legal matters, 1983 to	A1209, 1983/827 PART 1 to
South-west Tasmania – legal matters, 1983–84	A1209, 1983/827 PART 6

The Tasmanian Government refused to stop work on the dam and the issue went to the High Court on 31 May 1983. *Commonwealth v Tasmania* (1983) quickly became known as the Tasmanian Dam Case, though the Victorian, New South Wales and Queensland governments also opposed the Commonwealth's action. The core issue in the case was the constitutional validity of the World Heritage Act. The division of powers between the Commonwealth Government and the individual state governments is defined mainly by section 51 of the Australian Constitution. As noted, the federal

government had taken a range of actions, which it claimed were authorised under specific sub-sections of section 51. On 1 July 1983, the High Court ruled 4–3 in favour of the Commonwealth on most of the Act's provisions.

Compensation

Cabinet's attention turned to delivering a large compensation package to Tasmania, including two 'compromise' hydro-electric schemes on the King and Henty rivers. In time, funds were also provided for a range of road, rail and tourist development works. They included support for the reconstruction of the old Mount Lyell Abt Railway between Queenstown and Regatta Point into the West Coast Wilderness Railway, and assistance in the management of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. Ideas for the use of outstanding compensation were still being suggested more than a decade later, for example, by Peter Nixon in his 1997 report arising from the Commonwealth–state inquiry into the Tasmanian economy.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOLLOWING THE FAILURE OF THE HIGH COURT CHALLENGE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Conservation and environment – Prime Minister Hawke and Robin Gray sign compensation agreement for dam, 1984	A6180, 10/7/84/4 Also 10/7/84/5–7 digitised
South-west Tasmania – Commonwealth undertaking for damages – Decision Nos 561/Ad Hoc and 625, 1983	A13978, 102

Sidelights

In popular imagination, Bob Brown and Tasmanian environmental activism are almost synonymous. After moving to Tasmania in 1972, Brown was involved in the Lake Pedder protests and was an early member of the United Tasmania Group and Tasmanian Wilderness Society. In the 1970s, he also campaigned for homosexual law reform and against the visit of nuclear-powered ships, famously fasting for a week on Mount Wellington in 1976 when the USS *Enterprise* visited Hobart. In the 1980s, he entered the Tasmanian Assembly and between 1996 and 2012, represented Tasmania in the Senate.

As noted in Chapter 8, the National Archives holds two series of records created by Bob Brown (CP 971) as a Commonwealth person. TAHO also has several series of records created by Brown (NG2029), including material on Lake Pedder (NS1228).

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO BOB BROWN	
National Archives, Sydney	
Bob Brown on the mountain segment, 1976	C475, ARCH 10F/1037
Bob Brown on mining segment, 1980	C475, ARCH 10F/1155
Bob Brown HEC figures segment, 1982	C475, ARCH 10F/1393
Bob Brown on pollies pay segment, 1983	C475, ARCH 10F/1037
Bob Brown news conference segment, 1983	C475, ARCH 10F/1066

References

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Fraser, Malcolm and Simons, Margaret, *Malcolm Fraser: the political memoirs*, The Miegunyah Press, Melbourne, 2010, Chapter 17 'Land and sea'.

'Green shoots grew from a flooded lake', Weekend Australian, 17-18 March 2012, p. 3.

Hawke, Bob, The Hawke Memoirs, William Heinemann Australia, Melbourne, 1994.

Lake Pedder Restoration Committee website, lakepedder.org/index.html.

McMahon, W, 'Answers to Questions upon Notice, Tasmania: electric power generation', (Question No. 4379), parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parllnfo.

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Robson, Lloyd, *A History of Tasmania, Volume II: colony and state from 1856 to the 1980s*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1991, Chapter 28 'Hydro-happy' and Chapter 29 'The battle of the rivers'.

'Sergio Giudici', Butlers Gorge, centraltas.50webs.com/butlersgorge/giudicistxtpg.htm.

The Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history.

Davies, Lynne, 'Lake Pedder'

Lupton, Roger, 'Gordon-below-Franklin Dam'

Whitlam, Gough, The Whitlam Government 1972-1975, Penguin Books, Melbourne, 1985, Chapter 15 'Environment'.

5 Lighthouses

Introduction

Tasmania's lighthouses and similar beacons have an intrinsic interest to a handful of devotees. Their detailed origins are not directly relevant for this guide. As Van Diemen's Land began its journey towards a self-governing colony, in 1858 the Hobart Marine Board was formed. From that year, all ocean lights around the coastline came under its responsibility. An equivalent development, just as significant but of direct relevance here, was the decision of the 'federal fathers' that this colonial responsibility for lighthouses, which Tasmania and its mainland counterparts had exercised, should pass to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Accordingly, section 51(vii) of the Constitution included among the new Commonwealth Parliament's powers one to legislate regarding 'beacons, buoys, and lighthouses'. Understandably, this did not happen immediately, and the *status quo ante* applied for some years, with the Tasmanian Government continuing to pay the keepers and maintain the towers. Then the *Lighthouses Act 1911* was passed, authorising the acquisition of lighthouses and similar 'navigational aid installations'. Sensibly, in 1912, an Australia-wide survey was commissioned, Commander Brevis concluding that Tasmania's facilities were 'well-maintained'. As the legislation mandated, the transferred responsibility took effect in July 1915 and by the early 1920s, effective control had passed to new administrative units within a Lighthouse Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs. Tasmania, with Victoria and New South Wales, was designated the No. 3 Lighthouse District in Melbourne, and a Hobart headquarters established.

National Archives holdings about Tasmanian lighthouses

Members of staff previously employed by Tasmania's Marine Board were given the choice of transferring to Commonwealth employment, and all but one (in poor health and near retirement) did so. The records came too, for reasons to do with business continuity. Nevertheless, it requires a slight counter-intuitiveness to accept that records held by the Commonwealth, which only existed from 1901, might include, for example, meteorological observations recorded at Cape Bruny in 1875.

The National Archives has extensive documentation on Tasmania's lighthouses and similar facilities. In summary, the records relate to policy and high-level matters, administration of the district and later the region that included Tasmania, and specific located facilities. The most succinct idea of what is held can be gained from consulting the National Archives' Fact sheet 122 – Lighthouse records held in Hobart, available at naa.gov.au.

Finally, reflecting the growing interest in lighthouses from historical, heritage, human interest and other angles, there is a large amount of information on the internet. Of the many monographs, journal articles and Commonwealth Parliamentary Papers also available, Kathleen Stanley's book *Guiding Lights: Tasmania's lighthouses and lighthousemen* (St David's Park Publishing, 1991) remains the best single-volume study of the subject, not least as she made good use of relevant Commonwealth records. Although since the late 1990s, none are staffed any longer by onsite keepers, Tasmania's lighthouses have never lost their fascination and relevance to navigation, science, the environment and now tourism, nor indeed to creative literature as Canberra author Karen Viggers has shown with *The Lightkeeper's Wife* (Allen & Unwin, 2011).

Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office holdings about Tasmanian lighthouses

Not all lighthouse records were transferred to the Commonwealth. TAHO holds plans, photographs, films, logbooks, journals, correspondence, letterbooks, tenders, contracts, plans and associated papers relating to repairs and additions to wharves, lighthouses and buildings. It has produced Brief Guide 25, providing a summary statement of what it holds, but also advises that a complete listing can be found by searching TAHO's online catalogue.

Lighthouse service administration

During the 20th century, nine different Commonwealth agencies were responsible for the administration of lighthouses in Tasmania, the last being the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, which began in 1992 an Australia-wide program to 'de-man' lighthouses over the ensuing four years. All have produced record series now held by the National Archives or intended for it, and researchers interested in understanding what happened at a level higher than the operation of actual lighthouses should begin by identifying series created by one of the agencies listed below.

COMMONWEALTH AGENCIES WHICH HAVE MANAGED TASMANIAN-BASED LIGHTHOUSES	
No. 3 Lighthouse District (Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania), Hobart Headquarters, 1915–27	CA 1690
Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, Tasmania, 1927-63	CA 1689
Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, Tasmania, 1963-72	CA 1015
Department of Transport [III], Regional Controller, Tasmania, 1972-82	CA 1688
Department of Transport and Construction, Victoria-Tasmania Region, Transport Division (Tasmania), 1982-83	CA 3766
Department of Transport [IV], Victoria-Tasmanian Region, 1983-85	CA 3804
Department of Transport [IV], Tasmanian Region, 1985-87	CA 4915
Department of Transport and Communications, Tasmanian Region, 1987–90	CA 6763
Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Southern Region, Melbourne, 1991-	CA 7204

Specific lighthouses

Cape Bruny

Cape Bruny lighthouse (CA 2539, 1838–1996) has been referred to variously as the South Bruni, Cape Bruni and Cape Bruny lighthouse. It began as the South Bruni light erected at the south-western end of Bruny Island at the entrance to the D'Entrecasteaux Channel in 1838. In 1915, when its staff became Commonwealth employees, it was operated by AF King (head lighthouse keeper) and assistant lighthouse keepers RJ Johnston and J Creese. Cape Bruny was decommissioned in August 1996 and a new automated light installed.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE BRUNY LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Meteorological observations at Cape Bruny lighthouse, 1875–86	P1192
Lightstation log books, 1882–1965	P783
Journal of weather reports and tasks performed for the lighthouse at Cape Bruny, 1886–1917	P1190
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Cape Bruny, 1918–62	P1116
Monthly returns of weather, watches etc. for the lightstation at Cape Bruny, 1918–62	P1119
Miscellaneous returns for Cape Bruny lighthouse, 1919-62	P1114
Monthly record of fog experienced at Cape Bruny lighthouse, 1919-62	P1117
Monthly records of vessels passing Cape Bruny lighthouse station, 1919-62	P1118

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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE BRUNY LIGHTHOUSE (continued)	
Annual returns of equipment for the lightstation at Cape Bruny, 1922-55	P1115
Wireless log books for the lighthouse at Cape Bruny, 1930-62	P1193
Visitors book for Cape Bruny lighthouse, 1957-67	P1191
Reports – watches kept and duties performed, 1962–	P1603

Cape Forestier

Cape Forestier lighthouse was established at Lemon Rock on the Freycinet Peninsula, and replaced by an automatic light at nearby Cape Tourville in 1971.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CAPE FORESTIER LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouses – Cape Forestier, 1923	A457, V202/1
National Archives, Hobart	
Cape Forestier lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1916–60	P1130, 22/0021 digitised
Cape Forestier lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1916–60	P1130, 32/0064
Cape Forestier lighthouse [Tasmania] - quarterly inspection reports, 1920-21	P1130, 21/0006 digitised
Cape Forestier lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1921	P1130, 21/0007 digitised

Cape Sorell

Though there were earlier lighthouses at 'Hells Gates', increased traffic due to the discovery of silver and lead at Zeehan resulted in the Cape Sorell lighthouse being erected at the entrance to Macquarie Harbour, on the west coast of Tasmania, in 1899 (1899–1971, CA 2545). By 1915, it was operated by head lighthouse keeper C Bennett and assistant lighthouse keepers A Davis and EW Russell. Cape Sorell went automatic in 1971.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CAPE SORELL LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Miscellaneous returns, 1899–1963	P1594
Stores book, 1902-71	P1595
Lightstation log books, 1917–71	P782
Visitors book, 1918–71	P775
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Cape Sorell, 1918–62	P1149
Monthly returns of weather, watches etc. for the lightstation at Cape Sorell, 1919–62	P1152
Monthly records of vessels passing Cape Sorell lighthouse station, 1919-62	P1150
Monthly record of fog experienced at Cape Sorell lighthouse, 1921-62	P1151
Telegram book, 1922-71	P1593
Miscellaneous returns for Cape Sorell lighthouse, 1925-62	P1148

Cape Wickham

Cape Wickham lightstation (CA 8014, 1861–1918) was situated at the northern end of King Island, guarding the western approach into Bass Strait. It began operating in November 1861. The *Lighthouses of Australia Inc.* website explains that, 'It was Australia's largest maritime disaster, the wrecking of the *Cataraqui* with losses of 402 lives in 1845, that eventually led to the establishment of Cape Wickham. An earlier loss of the *Neva* with 225 lives, mainly convict women and children in 1835, had brought no reaction from authorities'. The lightstation was automated in 1918 and de-manned in 1921.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO CAPE WICKHAM LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Currie Harbour and Cape Wickham – monthly account of petrol, 1954–56	MP344/14, NN
National Archives, Hobart	
Lightstation journals, Cape Wickham [King Island, Tasmania], 1861–1918	P2426
Cape Wickham lighthouse, Tasmania, marine radiobeacon network, Western Bass Strait, 1941	P2347, CAPE WICKHAM
Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Tasmania – journal of Cape Wickham lighthouse, 1880–82	P2426, AMSA1880
Full names of the Low Head and Cape Wickham lighthouse keepers, 1913	P437, 1913/1080
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouse Reserve, Cape Wickham, King Island, Tasmania – evidence to prove Commonwealth ownership, 1956–57	A432, 1956/221

Circular Head (Highfield Point)

The Highfield Point lighthouse now sits on farmland just north of Stanley. It replaced the Circular Head lighthouse, which was established in 1924, and later relocated to the wharf area of Stanley and attended once a week by the Harbour Master.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CIRCULAR HEAD (HIGHFIELD POINT) LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Land and property – lighthouses, Emu Bay and Circular Head, 1925–27	A458, H356/7
Highfield Point lightstation – photographs of operations and maintenance, 1970–90	P2812, 8 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
Circular Head lighthouse – maintenance of, 1916–60	P1130, 22/0032 digitised
Circular Head lighthouse – supply of carbide, 1919–23	P1130, 20/0048 digitised

Currie Harbour

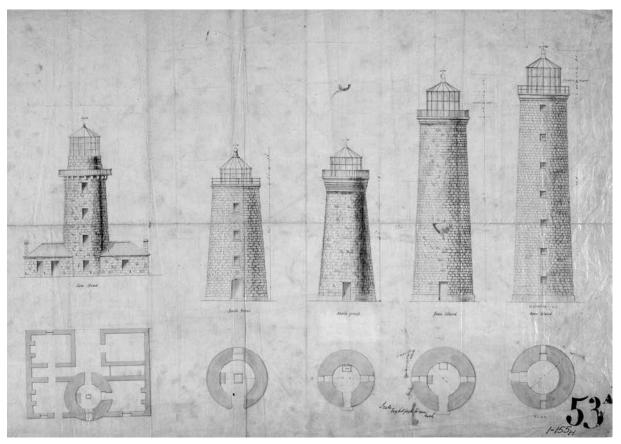
The Currie Harbour lighthouse (CA 2543, 1880–1988) was erected on King Island in Bass Strait, and began operating in 1880 with costs shared between Tasmania and Victoria. With Cape Otway on the Victorian coast to the north it forms the 'eye of the needle' through which shipping has to navigate King Island's coastline, which has claimed at least 60 vessels and more than 800 lives during the past 180 years. In 1915, when the Commonwealth took over, its head lighthouse keeper was J McGuire and assistant lighthouse keeper E Garner. The lighthouse was decommissioned in December 1988 when a new automated light was commissioned.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CURRIE HARBOUR LIGHTHOUSE	
SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CURRIE HARBOUR LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Currie Harbour, 1918–41	P1144
Monthly record of vessels passing Currie Harbour lighthouse station, 1919-37	P1146
Monthly record of fog experienced at Currie Harbour lighthouse, 1919-41	P1145
Lightstation journals and monthly returns, Currie Harbour, 1880-1988	P1147
Annual returns of equipment for the lightstation at Currie Harbour, 1922-34	P1143
National Archives, Melbourne	
Monthly return of weather, watches, etc Currie Harbour, 1941-53	MP344/11
Report of watches kept and duties performed – Currie Harbour, 1944–55	MP433/10
Monthly account of petrol – Currie Harbour, 1944–56	MP344/14

Deal Island

The Deal Island (Kent Group) lighthouse (CA 2542, 1846–1992) was erected in 1846 on the summit of Deal Island in Bass Strait. The cost was shared among the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania, although it remained administratively with the latter. When the Commonwealth took over the lighthouse in 1915, it was run by head lighthouse keeper C Hemsley with assistant lighthouse keepers WHS Furness, LB Johnston and HJ Nas. Their successors operated the lighthouse until it was automated in early 1992.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO DEAL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Monthly records of vessels passing Deal Island lighthouse station, 1919-30	P1172
Monthly returns of weather, watches, etc. for the lightstation, 1919–30	P1171
Monthly record of fog experienced at Deal Island lighthouse, 1920-30	P1173
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Deal Island, 1920-30	P1170
Annual returns of equipment for the lightstation at Deal Island, 1922-34	P1169
Lightstation log books, 1920–92	P1113
National Archives, Melbourne	
Deal Island and Cape Everard, 1941-55	MP344/11, Box 3
Report of watches kept and duties performed – Deal Island from month of January 1944 to work ending 31 December 1945, 1944–45	MP344/10, NN
Deal Island – monthly account of petrol, 1939–56	MP344/14, NN



Drawing and ground floor plans of Low Head, South Bruni, Deal Island, Swan Island and Goose Island lighthouses, c.1848. NAA: A9568, 5/10/1

Derwent Light (Iron Pot)

The Iron Pot was Tasmania's earliest lighthouse, beginning as a wooden structure which began operation at the mouth of the Derwent River in 1832. It was transferred back to Tasmania in the 1920s, but continued to be operated by the Commonwealth as an automated facility, eventually in the 1970s using solar energy.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DERWENT LIGHT (IRON POT) LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouses – Derwent light, 1924–25	A461, F359/1
Stations Hobart Port Huon Wharf transfer of Derwent light proclamation of limits of Port of Hobart, 1924–39	A425, 1939/4133
Derwent lighthouse [Iron Pot lighthouse] – light keepers quarters, 1885	A9568, 5/11/1
Plan of repairs to Derwent light station for Marine Board of Hobart [Iron Pot] [Stamped: Huckson and Hutchison, Hydraulic Engineers, Architects and Appraisers], 1895	A9568, 5/11/5

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SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO DERWENT LIGHT (IRON POT) LIGHTHOUSE (continued)
National Archives, Hobart	
Derwent lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1922	P1130, 22/0015 digitised
Derwent light conversion Tasmania ironwork details, 1920	P2347, 20/365

Eddystone Point

Eddystone Point lighthouse (CA 2544, 1889–1994) on the north-east Tasmanian coast near St Helens operated from 1889. Being in Bass Strait, the Victorian Government paid half the cost of construction, agreeing to make contributions towards its maintenance. It was de-manned in March 1994.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO EDDYSTONE POINT LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Eddystone Point (Tasmania) lightstation log books, 1889–93	P784
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Eddystone Point, 1918–62	P1139
Monthly records of vessels passing Eddystone Point lighthouse station, 1919–62	P1142
Monthly returns of weather, watches, etc. for the lightstation at Eddystone Point, 1919–62	P1140
Monthly record of fog experienced at Eddystone Point lightstation, 1920-62	P1141
Miscellaneous returns for Eddystone Point lighthouse, 1924-62	P1138
Visitors book, 1932–93	P777
National Archives, Melbourne	
Lighthouses and signal stations a) Communications to lighthouses, b) Eddystone Point lighthouse – extension telephone to tower, 1906–18	MP273/1, 1918/11293

Goose Island

The Goose Island lighthouse (CA 2541, 1846–1932), just to the west of Flinders Island, was erected in 1846 by convict labour. Like others in Bass Strait, its operating costs were shared with Victoria. When the Commonwealth took over responsibility for the lighthouse from Tasmania in 1915, its head lighthouse keeper was C Carlson and assistant lighthouse keeper JT Hague. It was one of the first to be converted to an unmanned facility, turning to an automatic light in 1932.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO GOOSE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouses - Goose Island - rescue of lightkeepers, 1922-23	A457, O202/1
Carlson, Carl – head lightkeeper, Goose Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania – declared at Goose Island 4 March 1919, 1919	A387, 94

continued over

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SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO GOOSE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	(continued)
National Archives, Melbourne	
Goose Island - quarterly inspection, 1931-38	B403, L37/86/1
National Archives, Hobart	
Stores book, 1896–1986	P1596
Journal of weather reports and tasks performed at Goose Island lighthouse, 1915–17	P1166
Miscellaneous returns for Goose Island lightstation, 1924-30	P1168
Monthly returns of weather, watches for the lightstation at Goose Island, 1926–30	P1167
Goose Island, Tasmania, external cover for ventilator to Commonwealth Lighthouse Service drawing 16/401, 1969	P2347, GOOSE ISLAND
Arthur Frederick Chilcott – Goose Island lightkeeper – fatality, 1922	P437, 1922/712

Hunter Island and Three Hummock Island

The Commonwealth Lighthouse Service, part of the Department of Shipping and Transport, completed construction of a lighthouse on Three Hummock Island in June 1924. It was destroyed by a bushfire in 1963. An automated lighthouse has operated since 1971. The original lighthouse on Hunter Island was also built in 1924 and replaced in 1983.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO HUNTER ISLAND AND THREE HUMMOCK ISLAN	ND LIGHTHOUSES
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouses - Hunter Island and Three Hummock Island, Tasmania, 1923-24	A461, A359/1 digitised
National Archives, Brisbane	
Three Hummock and Hunter Island – lighting conductor installation, 1939	A10182, CN 15 035
National Archives, Sydney	
Tasmanian surveys and site plans – Three Hummock Island – Australian Tele Communications Commission – Radio Telephone Station – Aerodrome – level grid, 1974–97	P2699, XL277/004
Tasmanian surveys and site plans – Three Hummock Island – Australian Tele Communications Commission – Radio Telephone Station – Aerodrome – contour overlay, 1974–97	P2699, XL277/005
Tasmanian surveys and site plans – Three Hummock Island – Australian Tele Communications Commission – Radio Telephone Station – longitudinal section – access road, 1974–97	P2699, XL277/006
Tasmanian surveys and site plans – Three Hummock Island – Australian Tele Communications Commission – Radio Telephone Station – cross sections – access road, 1974–97	P2699, XL277/007

Low Head

Low Head lighthouse (CA 2538, 1833–1994), at the entrance to the Tamar River, was one of Tasmania's earliest established lighthouses. At the time the Commonwealth assumed control, the head lighthouse keeper was WA Campbell and the assistant lighthouse keepers were JE McCallum and HJ Bell. It was de-manned in July 1994.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO LOW HEAD LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Design for a lighthouse on Low Head at entrance to Tamar River, 1833	A9568, 5/5/1 digitised
Lighthouses – Low Head lighthouse, 1941	A461, AB359/1
Details, Low Head lighthouse [Tamar River], 1888	A9568, 5/5/4 digitised
National Archives, Brisbane	
Low Head – quarters new site plan, 1941	A10182, CN 16 135
National Archives, Sydney	
Architectural drawing – lighthouse station, Low Head, Tasmania – new quarters, showing elevations, sections, ground and block plans and details, 1941	P244, X 36
National Archives, Hobart	
Books containing copies of monthly returns of oil, cotton wick, chimneys, expected at Low Head lighthouse, 1886–1903	P1154
Journals of weather reports and tasks performed for Low Head lightstation, 1886–1916	P1153
Stores book for the lighthouse at Low Head, 1896–1926	P1155
Ledger of equipment, tools and non-consumable stores, 1915-94	P1597
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Low Head, 1918–62	P1157
Monthly returns of weather, watches for the lightstation at Low Head, 1919–62	P1158
Monthly records of vessels passing Low Head lighthouse station, 1919–62	P1159
Monthly record of fog experienced at Low Head lighthouse, 1920-62	P1160
Miscellaneous returns for Low Head lightstation, 1922-62	P1156
Lightstation log books, 1937–91	P786
Architectural drawing – telegraph station, Low Head, Tasmania – showing front and back elevations, plan and sections, 1859	P1715, LOWHEAD1
Low Head lighthouse and pilot station telephone facilities, 1915-16	P234,1331
National Archives, Melbourne	
Low Head – lighthouse station, 1833–1941	B3712, DRAWER 88 FOLDER 9
Low Head lightstation log book – 1 October 1943 to 31 December 1946, 1943–46	P786, LOW HEAD 1943-1946



Maatsuyker Island lighthouse, off southern Tasmania, 1977. NAA: A6135, K1/7/77/6

Maatsuyker Island

In 1891, the Maatsuyker Island lighthouse (CA 2547, 1891–1976) was erected 10 kilometres off the southern-most point of the Tasmanian coast. Its staff, on moving under Commonwealth control in 1915, were head lighthouse keeper EG Roberts and assistant lighthouse keepers GH Oakes and RE Bridger. The lighthouse was one of the last to be closed, in 1998.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO MAATSUYKER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Lightstation log books, 1893–1999	P781
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Maatsuyker Island, 1918–62	P1122
Monthly record of fog experienced at Maatsuyker Island lighthouse, 1919-62	P1124
Monthly record of vessels passing Maatsuyker Island lighthouse station, 1919–62	P1123
Monthly returns of weather, watches for the lightstation at Maatsuyker Island, 1919–62	P1125
Annual returns of equipment for the lightstation at Maatsuyker Island, 1924-53	P1121
Miscellaneous returns for Maatsuyker Island lighthouse, 1939-62	P1120
Ledger of equipment, tools and non-consumable stores, Maatsuyker Island, 1915–91	P2415

Mersey Bluff

The lighthouse at Mersey Bluff, at the mouth of the Mersey River just west of Devonport, was built in 1889. Electricity was connected in 1920, rendering staff unnecessary, and it has been automated ever since.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MERSEY BLUFF LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Lighthouse site, Mersey Bluff, Devonport, Tasmania, 1922	A457, D515/12
Lighthouses – Mersey Bluff, 1923–34	A461, X359/1
Mersey Bluff lightstation – photographs of operations and maintenance, 1950–90	P2812, 17 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
Mersey Bluff lightstation, Marine Board of Hobart, plan, sections and elevations, including details of stairs, 1887	P2347, MERSEY BLUFF [FOLDER 6]
Mersey Bluff lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1921	P1130, 21/0006 digitised
Mersey Bluff lighthouse – quarterly reports for 1920, 1920–22	P1130, 20/0081 digitised
Mersey Bluff lighthouse – maintenance records, 1917–19	P1130, 19/0367 digitised
National Archives, Melbourne	
Mersey Bluff lighthouse property, 1930–36	MP341/1, 1936/5038

Swan Island

The Swan Island lighthouse (CA 2540, 1845–1986) began operating in Bass Strait in 1845, its maintenance costs being partly funded by the Victorian Government. In 1915, at the time the Commonwealth took over responsibility, the head lighthouse keeper was J Johnson and assistant lighthouse keepers GG Freeman and WJ Williams. It was de-manned relatively early, in 1986.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO SWAN ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Stores book, 1897–1986	P1591
Miscellaneous returns, 1902-63	P1590
Swan Island lightstation log books, 1909–86	P778
Ledger of equipment, tools and non-consumable stores, 1915-86	P1592
Monthly returns of weather, watches for the lightstation at Swan Island, 1919–62	P1136
Monthly records of vessels passing Swan Island lighthouse station, 1919-62	P1137
Visitors book, 1919–86	P1588
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Swan Island, 1920-62	P1134
Monthly record of fog experienced at Swan Island lighthouse, 1921-62	P1135
Annual returns of equipment for the lightstation at Swan Island, 1922-62	P1133
Station maintenance book, 1934–86	P1589
Miscellaneous returns for Swan Island lighthouse, 1939-63	P1132

Table Cape

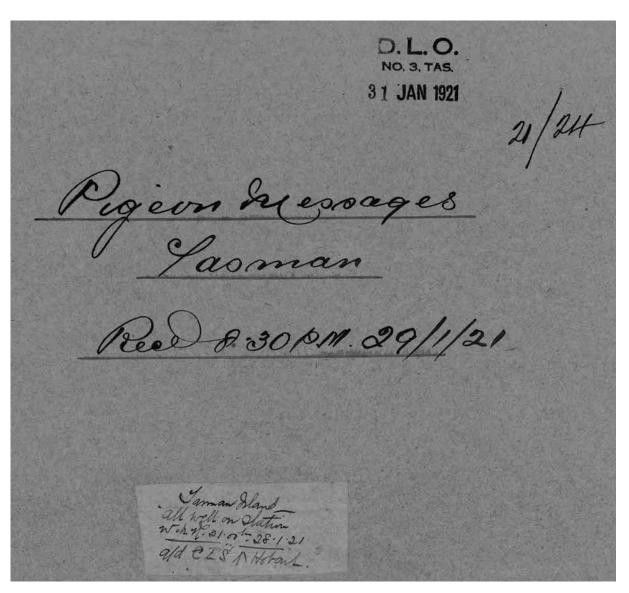
A manned lighthouse operated at Table Cape on the north-west coast near Wynyard between 1888 and 1920. It still operates as an automatic beacon, producing two flashes every 10 seconds and visible up to 32 nautical miles away.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TABLE CAPE LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Table Cape – tower lantern and optical apparatus, Part 1, 1925–30	B406, L19/1
National Archives, Canberra	
Table Cape lighthouse station – plan of tower [signed: R Huckson, Architect], 1887	A9568, 5/14/1
Lighthouse station, Table Cape principal quarters [signed by contractor, John Luck and dated 2 March 1887] [Hobart Marine Board], 1887	A9568, 5/14/2
Lighthouse station, Table Cape – assistant's quarters [signed by contractor, WA Seabrook, and witnessed by R Hutchison, 6 May 1899], 1899	A9568, 5/14/3
Table Cape lighthouse station – red sector, 1888	
National Archives, Hobart	
Table Cape lighthouse – applications for permission for visitors to stay, 1916–60	P1130, 19/0112
Table Cape lighthouse – personnel matters [including leave], 1916–60	P1130, 19/0117 digitised
Table Cape lighthouse – applications – approval for visitors, 1918–19	P1130, 19/0129 digitised
Table Cape lighthouse – payment of salary of keeper, 1919–20	P1130, 19/0219 digitised
Table Cape lighthouse – quarterly reports for 1920, 1920–21	P1130, 20/0082 digitised
Table Cape lighthouse – quarterly inspection reports, 1921	P1130, 21/0005 digitised

Tasman Island

Tasman Island lighthouse (CA 2546, 1906–76), on the Tasman Peninsula south-east of Port Arthur, began operation in 1906, though planned from the mid-1880s. A decade later, it was a Commonwealth agency managed by head lighthouse keeper WM Kirkwood and assistant lighthouse keepers HK Kemp and FA Sellers. It became an unmanned automatic light in 1976.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMAN ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Lighthouse log books, 1906–67	P779
Miscellaneous returns for the lightstation at Tasman Island, 1922-60	P1161
Monthly record of fog experienced at Tasman Island lightstation, 1928-58	P1164
Quarterly returns of stores for the lightstation at Tasman Island, 1931–61	P1162
Monthly returns for weather, watches for the lightstation at Tasman Island, 1931–62	P1163
Monthly records of vessels passing Tasman Island lighthouse station, 1931–62	P1165
Weather reports for Tasman Island and Maatsuyker Island, 1935–38	P1194
Ledger of equipment, tools and non-consumable stores, Tasman Island, 1915–53	P2417



Tasman Island lighthouse 'pigeon messages', 1921. NAA: P1130/2, 21/0023

Photographs and drawings

SELECTED SERIES INCORPORATING PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARCHITECTURAL AND DRAWINGS OF TASMANIAN LIGHTHOUSES	D OTHER
National Archives, Canberra	
Photographs of operations and maintenance of Tasmanian lightstations, alphabetical by name of lightstation, 1935–	P2812
Drawings and plans of lighthouses and of associated buildings and equipment, 1833–1968	A9568
Glass plate copy negatives of Australian coastal lighthouses, 1917-	A6247
National Archives, Hobart	
Drawings - Commonwealth buildings, Tasmania, 1903-32	P1715
Plans and drawings relating to Tasmanian lightstations, alphabetical (by name of lightstation) series, 1887-	P2347
National Archives, Sydney	
Photographs of Commonwealth buildings and sites in Tasmania, 1945–96	P2813

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- Rimon, Wendy, 'Lighthouses', in *The Companion to Tasmanian History*, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/l/lighthouses.htm.
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- Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Brief guide 25 Records relating to lighthouses, Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart, linc.tas.gov.au/tasmaniasheritage/search/guides/brief/bg025.
- Table Cape Lighthouse website, tablecapelight.com.au.

Three Hummock Island website, threehummockisland.com.au/home/home.html.



6 Tasmanian Aboriginal people

Introduction

The historical background against which to best understand the extant Commonwealth record about Tasmanian Aboriginal people is divided by the 1967 referendum. That the documentation is concentrated after that date arises, firstly, from the fact that national responsibility for Aboriginal matters was acquired only from 1967. Secondly, that responsibility was embraced in Canberra only gradually in the final decades of the century. It also reflects an awakening consciousness among the descendants of what has been called the Tasmanian Aboriginal diaspora, the largest group within which began to take shape in the late 1830s on islands near the Aboriginal establishment at Wybalena on Flinders Island and later at Oyster Cove.

Before 1967

The 'founding fathers' defined Indigenous Australians to be not the responsibility of the federal government. There are only two references to Aboriginal people in the body of the Australian Constitution. Parliament was denied power to make laws concerning people of 'the aboriginal race in any State'. Section 51(xxvi) conferred on Parliament the power to make laws with respect to 'the people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws'. The drafters had in mind making laws relating to groups such as Chinese miners and market gardeners, Japanese pearlers and Pacific Islands labourers. That the new nation might acknowledge that it had an obligation to its original inhabitants was not seriously contemplated. As well, section 127 provided: 'In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted'.

The 20th century's first decade saw Truganini's skeleton put on display in the Tasmanian Museum and the removal of 12 skeletons by Dr William Crowther from graves at Oyster Cove, symbolising a perception of a living people turning into scientific curiosities. Shortly after, the Tasmanian Government effectively acknowledged the descendants of Fanny Cochrane Smith and others in Bass Strait locations with the passage of the *Cape Barren Island Reserve Act 1912*. The year before, the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the Northern Territory, issued the Aboriginals Ordinance 1911 and appointed a Chief Protector. What was happening in the island state was decidedly not being recorded in the Commonwealth's record – until the war, that is.

World War I

World War I brought the descendants of the first Tasmanians into the Commonwealth record. Definitive enlistment numbers are not known either before or after a relaxation on racial grounds in October 1917 that 'Half-castes may be enlisted ... provided the examining Medical Officers are satisfied that one of the parents is of European origin'. Between 50 and 60 Tasmanian Aboriginal people are known to have enlisted. In terms of volunteers and other sacrifices, on Cape Barren Island at least, they were, as Lyndall Ryan wrote, 'significantly greater than that of the surrounding settlers'.

WORLD WAR I PERSONNEL DOSSIERS FOR A SELECTION OF TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE		
National Archives, Canberra		
Brown, Claude Eyre; service number – 6477; place of birth – Cape Barren, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (sister) Beeton, Olive Mrs, 1914–20	B2455, BROWN C E digitised	
Fisher, George Godfrey; service number – 374; place of birth – Launceston, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (father) Fisher, John, 1914–20	B2455, FISHER G G digitised	
Hearps, Charles; service number – 207; place of birth – Devonport, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (father) Hearps, Charles, 1914–20	B2455, HEARPS C 207 digitised	
Kennedy, Gilbert Morgan; service number – 7023; place of birth – Hamilton on Forth, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (father) Kennedy, William, 1914–20	B2455, KENNEDY GILBERT MORGAN digitised	
Mansell, Archie Douglas; service number – 5150; place of birth – Cape Barren, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (father) Mansell, John, 1914–20	B2455, MANSELL ARCHIE DOUGLAS digitised	
Maynard, Edward Lewis; service number – 2294; place of birth – Flinders Island, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – (mother) Maynard, D, 1914–20	B2455, MAYNARD EDWARD LEWIS digitised	
Sellers, George Ira; service number – 19646; place of birth – Sheffield, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Scottsdale, Tasmania; next of kin – (father) Sellers, George Thomas, 1914–20	B2455, SELLERS GEORGE IRA digitised	

The interwar years

In Tasmania, with the passage of the *Cape Barren Island Reserve Act 1912*, a common legal contradiction was evident, as Ryan explained: 'On the one hand it asserted that by virtue of their race the Islanders required special government regulation yet on the other hand it refused to recognise their race as Aboriginal. By insisting that they were a "distinct" group of people with a "separate" identity, the act placed the Islanders in legal limbo for the next forty years.' The irony was compounded nationally. The involvement of Tasmanian Aboriginal people in war may have been noted in Commonwealth records, but their actual existence went unacknowledged. In the 1920–21 census of Aboriginal people, for example, the 17 September 1920 circular letter from the Commonwealth Statistician to all states explicitly indicated that it applied to 'All States except Tasmania' (NAA: A9590, 49). The view in Tasmania was no different, summed up by the title of Sir William Crowther's 1933 Halford oration, 'The Passing of the Tasmanian Race'.

Nothing better highlights the Tasmanian Aboriginal people's absence from consideration than the Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities on Aboriginal Welfare conference held in Canberra in April 1937. Here, a uniform policy was agreed, the central plank of which was that, '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'. It was as if in Tasmania the former no longer existed and the latter had already been absorbed.

On the relevant files for the conference there is but a single public objection to the failure to include a Tasmanian representative (NAA: A659, 1942/1/8104) and repeated references in memoranda that Tasmania 'has no aboriginal inhabitants'. Even William Cooper, Secretary of the Australian Aborigines' League, agreed. Writing to Prime Minister Lyons about the conference on 22 July 1936, he began with the eloquent understatement that, 'The aborigines are looking forward with deep concern to the forthcoming conference of Premiers in Adelaide next month as they feel that their destinies are somewhat involved', later to note: 'We have no hope where the States with large aboriginal populations cannot adequately finance their obligations and the States with small aboriginal populations, or none, as in the case of Tasmania, should not be freed from responsibility'.

IS.

26/16551

7th September 1926.

Reverend Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st August, relative to the condition of aboriginals on Cape Barron Island, and to inform you that the matter is not one which comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government.

It is suggested that representations be made to the Tasmanian Government on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

(sed) J. G. McLAREN
. Secretary.

Reverend J.H. Sexton,
Honorary Secretary,
Aborigines Friends' Association,
73 GF8 AFE11 Street,
ADELAIDE.



Reply to letter by JH Sexton, Honorary Secretary, Aborigines' Friends' Association, about conditions on Cape Barren Island after an influenza epidemic, 7 September 1926. NAA: A1, 1926/16551

"Roshyn"
Burnie
19 april 1937 The Lecretary aboriginies Convention Dean Sir at the convention opening on 21 stapril there will be no protector sent to represent the half easte aborigines on Cape Barrow Island We are sorry there has not been one appointed as we have many Sympathisers we will be grateful to know Their interests are being cared for They have been educated and are capable of living more comfortable I useful lives than is possible at present. Considered by Conference
Take up with Tas. Yout.

123/4 Fremain Yours Luly M. E. adams

Letter by Mrs ME Adams objecting to the failure to include a Tasmanian representative at the Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities on Aboriginal Welfare conference, 19 April 1937. NAA: A659, 1942/1/8104

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH AND AUTHORITIES HELD IN CANBERRA IN APRIL 1937	D STATE ABORIGINAL
National Archives, Canberra	
Conference of Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities – Canberra, April 1937, 1933–40	A659, 1942/1/8104 digitised
Aboriginal welfare – initial conference of Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities held at Canberra, 21–23 April 1937, 1937	A52, 572/99429/912 digitised

War records aside, for more than half of the 20th century, Tasmanian Aboriginal people are a fleeting presence in the extant Commonwealth documentation, at best represented as 'half castes' and at worst assumed extinct. The most sympathetic observers agreed, with Clive Turnbull in 1948 and again in reprints in the 1960s and 1970s titling his history *Black War: the extermination of the Tasmanian Aborigines*. Even the most sensitive of novelists, Christopher Koch, in describing the world of six-year-old Frances Cullen in 1950s Hobart in *The Boys in the Island* (1958), referred to a lost race, all wiped out, though there is still a reproachful memory in the island's silence.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, PRE-1967	
National Archives, Sydney	
Fanny Cockrane Smith – songs and war tunes of extinct Tasmanian Aboriginals [date of content is 1890s], format: audiotape; quantity: 1 of 1 tapes; duration: 7 min 44 sec; type: 1/4 inch magnetic; sound status: preservation material, 1933–71	C102, NAT1
National Archives, Canberra	
Print of Tasmanian Aboriginal bust on a Tasmania Insurance Company Limited calendar – registration and exhibit, 1915	A1861, 3382
Care of half-caste children by Church Missionary Society of Australia and Tasmania, Part 2, 1947–51	A431, 1949/496
Aborigines on Cape Barren Island – treatment of, 1926	A1, 1926/16551 digitised

The 1960s

In the 1960s, a groundswell towards reform and action was discernible – in both Tasmania and nationally, in the political sphere and within Indigenous communities. In 1962, the Commonwealth Electoral Act was amended, ensuring that all Aboriginal people could vote. Four years later, emerging leaders such as Charlie Perkins achieved prominence with a Freedom Ride through western New South Wales protesting against discrimination and segregation. In Tasmania, communities centred on the western corner of Cape Barren Island and Invermay in Launceston continued to resist assimilationist pressures that they resettle in the wider community, caught by a variety of attitudes, assumptions and conflicting labels, as Brian Mansell, for example, recalled with such frustration for traveller Tim Bowden. Indeed the decade had opened with a conference of Commonwealth and state ministers held in Canberra on 26 and 27 January 1961 to consider the advancement of the welfare of Indigenous Australians. Tasmania was represented technically by the Chief Secretary, who in turn sent the Director of Social Services, GC Smith. A policy of assimilation was reaffirmed.

In March 1967, the Holt government introduced the Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) Bill to delete the words 'other than the aboriginal race in any State' from section 51(xxvi), and to delete section 127 altogether. Up to that time, section 51 comprised a long list of Parliament's law-making powers, one being to make laws with respect to 'the people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State'. The problem with section 127 is clear from the heading, 'Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population'. When put as referendum questions in May 1967, the changes were supported strongly in

every state and nationally. Accordingly, the prohibition on counting Aboriginal people in the population statistics was removed, and census data from 1971 began to enable the comprehensive calculation of indicators such as infant mortality rates and life expectancy. In addition, with a new section 51(xxvi) which dropped the words 'other than the aboriginal race ...', Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ceased to be mentioned at all in the Constitution.

Despite popular belief, the referendum result did not grant rights or provide any guarantees. It did, however, encourage the Commonwealth to accept wider responsibility and to some degree an expectation that they would. New policies and government machinery emerged, Prime Minister Holt for example, establishing an advisory body called the Council for Aboriginal Affairs, which comprised three eminent non-Indigenous people: Dr HC 'Nugget' Coombs (chair), Australian diplomat Barrie Dexter and anthropologist Professor WEH Stanner. Later, the Office of Aboriginal Affairs was established. Then in July 1968, a Commonwealth-sponsored meeting of federal and state ministers for Aboriginal affairs was convened with a very different set of assumptions to those in 1937. At the same time, an *Aboriginal Enterprises (Assistance) Act 1968* established a fund for the purposes of pursuing a business enterprise. There was also a *States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act 1968* that provided for payments to the states to be used in a manner approved of by the federal minister.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE ABORIGINAL AUTHORITIES HELD IN CANBERRA IN JULY 1968		
National Archives, Canberra		
Council for Aboriginal Affairs – Commonwealth and State Ministers Conference 12 July 1968, 1968	A1209, 1968/8725	
Council for Aboriginal Affairs – Commonwealth–State Ministers Conference, 12 July 1968, 1968–69	A1209, 1971/9265	

Again, the Tasmanian Government had no-one with an appropriate portfolio responsibility to send, but nevertheless its Chief Secretary, Brian Miller, attended. Now there was federal funding for Indigenous housing, and the state government was keen to encourage Islanders to resettle on the Tasmanian mainland. Miller returned to Hobart with \$25,000. It was a pattern which continued through the late 1960s and into the 1970s. Annual figures for state grants under the Aboriginal Housing Program 1968–69 (\$25,000) and 1975–76 (\$223,000) appear in Table 1 of the Interdepartmental Committee on Aboriginal Programs Report, August 1976 (NAA: A12909, 654).

ITEMS RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS/COUNCIL FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS/COUNCIL AND OFFICE OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS, 1967–72 (CA 1396)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Cape Barren Islanders – eligibility for Social Security benefits – unemployment and sickness benefits, 1964–79	A884, A2040
Tasmania – general, 1968	A2354, 1968/147
Tasmania 1968/1969 – aid requests – health, housing, education, 1969–70	A2354, 1968/366
Aboriginal Housing Societies – financed by Commonwealth – all states, 1970–73	A2354, 1970/443
Cape Barren Island projects – capital fund assistance, 1970–73	A2354, 1970/257
Tasmania aid requests 1970/1971 – housing, health, education, employment, 1970–71	A2354, 1970/133
Cape Barren Island - Tasmania and Flinders Islands, 1979-73	A2354, 1969/805 PART 1

Commonwealth machinery – nationally and in Tasmania

Commonwealth acceptance of a leadership role after the 1967 referendum in the national coordination and funding of Indigenous services resulted in May 1971 in the creation of the Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts (CA 1407). This development was further strengthened by the first Whitlam government, through the creation in December 1972 of a separate dedicated agency, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (CA 1476). In April 1973, at yet another meeting of relevant state representatives, an Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council was formed to give some continuity. Negotiations began immediately with each state, with a view to transferring the policy planning and coordination functions to the federal government. All except Queensland agreed. Eventually, in August 1974, a small office of the federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs was established in Hobart to give the new department a nation-wide presence. The state office was established as a new agency rather than as a transferred Tasmanian unit because, as explained, the Tasmanian Government had no existing Aboriginal affairs agency. The National Archives' Hobart Office retains several metres of records generated by the state office of this new federal agency.

SERIES RECORDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS, STATE OFFICE, TASMANIA, 1974–90 (CA 1850)	
National Archives, Hobart	
Correspondence files, single year series 1970, 1974-	P1578
Correspondence files two number series with year prefix, 1974	P1579
Correspondence files, annual single number series with alpha prefix, 1974-90	P1580
Correspondence files, multiple number series, 1974–90	P1582
Correspondence files, top numbered files in subject order, 1974–90	P2474
Cape Barren Islanders Community Direct Grants – housing, 1973–75	1974/1-6 Part 1 (P1579/4, box 1)
Flinders Island Community Association – Fishing and Processing Co. Pty Ltd, 1977–82	8/80 – FLS Part 9 (P1579/4, box 2)
Tasmanian Aboriginal Council – departmental policy – structure and function of organisation, 1977–79	1977/3-5 (P1579/4, box 3)
Conferences general – Department of Aboriginal Affairs [includes Crowther Collection], 1984	A82/076 Part 2 (P1580/23, box 1)
Tasmanian Aboriginal Child Care – general – Constitution, 1980	A82/059 (P1580/23, box 2)
Trefoil Island Aboriginal Corporation, 1979–80	A82/232 (P1580/23, box 3)
Organisations – general – Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre – Maxwell River caves, 1986	A86/129 Part 1 (P1580/23, box 4)
Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, Aboriginal Legal Service, Michael Mansell, Libya, 1987	A87/346 (P1580/23, box 5)
Housing – Flinders Island, 26 August 1975 – 21 March 1978, 1975–78	5-2-7 (P1582/3, box 1)
Flinders Island Aboriginal Association Wybalenna Cultural Festival	G5/92 (P2474/1, box 2)
Department of Aboriginal Affairs Wayee Radio – radio show/cultural activities	T88/89-108 (P24744/2, box 1)

In March 1980, an amalgamation of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Development Commission formed the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. Equivalent changes happened at the state level. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs, State Office, Tasmania became the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, State Office, Tasmania (CA 7152). The National Archives' Hobart Office retains records generated by these state offices.

SELECTED SERIES RECORDED BY THE ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, REGIONAL OFFICE, VICTORIA/TASMANIA, 1980–85 (CA 4515)	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Correspondence files, annual single number series, 1981	B4509
Correspondence files, annual single number series with LC [Loans Commission] prefix, 1975–80	B4512
Correspondence files, single number series, 1980–90	B6055
Correspondence files, multiple number series, 1982-84	B6056

SELECTED SERIES RECORDED BY THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMISSION, STATE OFFICE, VICTORIA/TASMANIA, 1990–2005 (CA 7416)	
National Archives, Melbourne	
General correspondence files, annual single number series, 1990-	B6059
Correspondence files, annual single number series with E prefix, 1990-92	B6061
Correspondence files, annual single number series with M prefix, 1990-92	B6062
Correspondence files, annual single number series with W prefix, 1990-93	B6063

SELECTED SERIES RECORDED BY THE ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISS HOBART, 1982–90 (CA 4920)	SION, AREA OFFICE,
National Archives, Hobart	
Aboriginal Development Commission project files, multiple number system with alpha/word prefix, 1982–90	P2476

SELECTED SERIES RECORDED BY THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMISSION, STATE OFFICE, TASMANIA, 1990–2001 (CA 7152)	
National Archives, Hobart	
Correspondence files, single year series 1970, 1974-	P1578
Correspondence files two number series with year prefix, 1974-	P1579
Correspondence and program files, multiple number with alpha prefix series, 1990–92	P2480

The 1970s and 1980s

As Commonwealth funds began to flow for Aboriginal housing for communities on mainland Tasmania and Cape Barren Island, and the Tasmanian Government took steps to encourage the latter to resettle, a renewed activism was evident. In late 1968, Charlie Perkins, a leading Indigenous Commonwealth Government official, criticised Tasmania for lack of consultation. Advertising by the Tasmanian Government in April 1970 for a 'resettlement officer' to be based in Launceston was strongly opposed, then within a year changed to a 'community development officer' located on Cape Barren Island. In August 1971, ABSCOL, an Aboriginal scholarship scheme formed by the national student organisation with strong support from the University of Tasmania, ran a conference in Launceston, which strengthened a sense of identity and destiny.

This and similar initiatives took organisational form in Hobart in November 1972 around a Commonwealth-funded Aboriginal Information Centre, later called the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre (TAC). While it was 'by far the most prominent and professional body' to represent Tasmanian Aboriginal people, as Henry Reynolds noted, there were numerous regional sporting and cultural bodies and the TAC was 'often opposed by the regional organisations'.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ABORIGINAL INFORMATION CENTRE/TAS ABORIGINAL CENTRE	SMANIAN
National Archives, Canberra	
Establishment of an Aboriginal Information Centre, 1971-89	A431, 1974/955
Correspondence and exhibits - Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, 1981-82	A12884, 44
Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre Incorporated – general representations, 1982–91	A463, 1987/G281
Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre Incorporated – general representations, 1983	A463, 1987/G281 ATTACHMENT 1
National Archives, Melbourne	
Aboriginal Information Service - Tasmania - demand for grant, 1975	B4523, [138]

The TAC in the 1970s and following decades became one of the most prominent and influential Aboriginal organisations in Australia. Naturally, the question of land rights was part of its objectives, but in 1975 it took up a campaign to settle unfinished business – the inappropriate treatment of Truganini's remains. They had been on display in the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery from 1904 to 1947, and remained there in a vault. Led by its secretary, Roy Nicholls, the TAC focused on the year 1976, the centenary of Truganini's death, as a fitting time for the cremation of her remains. The museum's trustees resisted, but the Tasmanian Government of Premier Doug Lowe insisted, and ceremonial scattering of her ashes in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel duly happened on 30 April.

The ceremony encouraged Tasmanians to accept and recognise the ongoing existence and rights of Tasmanian Aboriginal people, and resonated culturally within the national psyche too. For its 1980 Boyer Lectures, the ABC broadcast a series of five talks by Emeritus Professor Bernard Smith under the general title 'The Spectre of Truganini'.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TRUGANINI	
National Archives, Canberra	
Truganini's remains – Tasmania, 1970–76	A2354, 1970/197
National Archives, Brisbane	
Photographic negative – stamps display, Australian women: Constance Stone (1858–1902), Catherine Spence (1825–1910), Truganini (1812–76), Edith Cowan (1861–1932), Louisa Lawson (1848–1920), Henry Handel Richardson (1870–1946) – 28 July 1975, 1975	J2364, 5157/16 digitised
National Archives, Sydney	
Bernard Smith and Truganini (with Robyn Ravlich) [includes 6 photographs, 6 negatives and 7 transparencies], 1980	C1849, 35
Boyer Lectures - The Spectre of Truganini, Bernard Smith [Part 1], 1980	C1849, 34 PART 1
Boyer Lectures - The Spectre of Truganini, Bernard Smith [Part 2], 1980	C1849, 34 PART 2
Boyer Lectures – Bernard Smith – The Spectre of Truganini, 1980 (also tapes 2–5)	C100, 81/7/110.1 M- C100, 81/7/110.5 M
Lateline [no 495] - Truganini and Tasmanian Australian Aboriginals, 1963-80	C100, 76/10/1101 M

Truganini's spirit respected, the new activists pursued other ancestors' remains in the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery's Crowther collection and in overseas museums, and also campaigned for the identification and protection of archaeological sites. Efforts in Tasmania were noted by the Commonwealth, with the Parliament and government having independently become aware of the need to protect the national estate and sites of religious, historic and cultural significance to Indigenous people. Eventually, there was national legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL SITES	
National Archives, Canberra	
Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies – conservation of the Mount Cameron West Aboriginal site in Tasmania, 1963–64	A3211, 1963/5483
Conservation of Mount Cameron West – Aboriginal site in Tasmania, 1963–64	A463, 1964/307
Aboriginal rock engravings at Mersey Bluff, Tasmania, 1973	A3382, 1973/292
Inquiry into the Environmental Conditions of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders and the Preservation of their Sacred Sites – correspondence with nongovernment organisations – Aboriginal Information Service (Tasmania), 1973–75	A13154, ATS 173
Rock carvings, Mersey Bluff, Tasmania, 1975	A8739, A8/4/75/4
Rock paintings, Tasmania, 1976	A6180, 5/4/76/13
Evidence of ancient Aboriginal race found in Tasmania, 1981	A6180, 2/2/81/35
Aboriginal man at demonstration against the public use of burial grounds on Flinders Island in Bass Strait, 1984	A6135, K5/10/84/75 digitised
Rock painting found in north west Tasmania, 1986	A6180, 1/4/86/1

In the 1970s and 1980s, the TAC became, according to Lyndall Ryan, 'one of the most prominent and influential Aboriginal organisations in Australia'. It was fortunate to have a cadre of strong leaders including Rosalind Langford, Greg Lehman, Jim Everett and Heather Sculthorpe. However, the best known, Michael Mansell, was in a category of his own. Mansell was born in Launceston in 1951 to a third-generation Islander family and joined the TAC Launceston branch in 1973. By 1976 he was state secretary and exhibiting what journalists like to call 'a flair for controversy'. He created a media sensation when he made an unscheduled presentation of artefacts to Queen Elizabeth II when she arrived for a reception at the Wrest Point Hotel Casino in May 1977. Later, travels to Libya, visits to overseas museums seeking the return of Aboriginal remains, promotion of an Australian Aboriginal nation and in 1990 an Australian Provisional Government, reinforced his profile and cause. Inevitably, he came under the notice of ASIO.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MICHAEL MANSELL	
National Archives, Canberra	
National Aboriginal Government – application for post office box, 1979	A1209, 1980/744 PART 1
Mansell, Michael, Volume 1, 1982-83	A6119, 5505
National Archives, Perth	
Resource information database sheets (Broome) – police – M Mansell, 'Police/Aboriginal relations: a Tasmanian perspective', 1984	D4152, 829

In the early 1980s, Mansell and others in the TAC began determined campaigning for land rights. They formed an Aboriginal Land Council and concentrated initially on the ownership of Oyster Cove, a former Aboriginal station, and the return of the remains of Oyster Cove ancestors held in the Crowther collection at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. This period coincided with the governments of Bob Hawke, whose Minister for Aboriginal Affairs for more than two governments (1983–87) was Clyde Holding.

SERIES RECORDED BY CLYDE HOLDING (CP 434)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Subject files maintained by Mr Clyde Holding as Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, 1980–87	M2142
Binders of transcripts of press conferences and speeches by Mr Holding as Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, 1983–87	M2159
Folders of press cuttings maintained by Mr Holding as Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, 1986–87	M2161
Folders of 'correspondence pinks' relating to the portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs, 1986–87	M2165
Folders of papers maintained by the Hon Allan Clyde Holding relating to the Aboriginal Affairs portfolio, 1983–87	M3555

Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

In response to a growing public concern that Aboriginal deaths in custody were too common and poorly explained, the Hawke government announced in August 1987 the formation of a Royal Commission. It was established to investigate the causes of deaths of Aboriginal people while held in state and territory gaols. The Commission examined all deaths in custody in each state and territory that occurred between 1 January 1980 and 31 May 1989, and the actions taken in respect of each death. The Commission's terms of reference enabled it to take account of social, cultural and legal factors which may have had a bearing on the deaths under investigation.

The National Archives has produced Fact sheet 112 – Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, and an extensive research guide on the large number of relevant Commonwealth records in its custody. Both publications explain the conditions under which the public may gain access to the records generated and accumulated by the Royal Commission. Privacy and cultural considerations mean that certain personal information, though well inside the open access period, remains covered by strict conditions of access.

The Royal Commission investigated 99 cases, including that of Glenn Clark who died at the Glenorchy Watch-house on 27 March 1986. The Hon JH Wooten conducted hearings, interviewed witnesses and reported his findings to the Governor of Tasmania and the Governor-General in September 1990. Wooten's individual death report details the circumstances of Clark's suicide. By setting the event in a much wider context, he tells the story of Tasmania's Aboriginal people during much of the 20th century, elaborating on it in his *Regional Report of Inquiry in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania*.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY	
National Archives, Sydney	
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: Volume 2 – T/1/5A – prison file – prior convictions 1978–84; T/1/5B – probation and parole service, 1981–84	D4091, 2
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: Volume 3 – T/1/6 – mental health services file 1967–89; T/1/8 – Ombudsmans file 1987, 1967–89	D4091, 3
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: T/1/7 – Volume 4 – Attorney-General file, 1965–89	D4091, 4
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: T/1/10 – Volume 5 – community services file 1962–79; T/1/12 – education file 1962–89, 1962–89	D4091, 5

continued over

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY (continued)	
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: Volume 10 – T/1/18 – 1981; T/1/19 – coroners file 1989; T/1/20 – a) copy of letter to Mr G Foulds 30/5/1989 b) gazettes and circulars; T/1/21 – affidavit of service 1989, 1981–89	D4091, 14
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: general exhibit 25 'Tasmania police standing orders and reference manuals', 1982	D4091, 18
Tasmanian case files - T/1 - Glenn Allan Clark: confidential statements, 1983-39	D4091, 19
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: personal letters of the deceased, 1983–87	D4091, 20
Tasmanian case files – T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark: Volume 1 – T/1/1 – initial information 12/7/1988; T/1/2 – opening hearing Hobart 12/7/1988; T/1/3 – inquest and depositions and exhibits 1986; T/1/4A – police file re inquest 1986; T/1/4B – police file re prior convictions 1979–85, 1979–88	D4091, 1
Miscellaneous underlying issues records – New South Wales – copy of general exhibit G31 – coronial practices in Tasmania and copy of <i>Coroners Act 1957</i> , 1957–89	D4106, 107
Report of the Inquiry into the Death of Glenn Allan Clark, 1990	D4156, 18
Final case reports, Report of the Inquiry into the Death of: T/1 – Glenn Allan Clark – 'Outline of evidence and issues raised during hearings', 1989	D4156, 11



First house being built by the Cape Barren Housing Project, 1980. NAA: A8598, AK20/5/80/52

Photos and audio records

From 1967, the Commonwealth's Indigenous, broadcast and publicity agencies created audiovisual records relevant to Tasmanian Aboriginal people. Some allude to the near destruction of Tasmania's first people, though most document the life of their descendants in various formal and informal poses.

SELECTED AUDIOVISUAL ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE		
National Archives, Sydney		
The Tasmanian Aborigine, 1972–80	C100, 75/10/466.1M–.3M	
Songs and war chants of extinct Tasmanian Aborigines, 1977	C100, 07/7/1978 M	
Songs of Tasmanian Aborigines, 1977	C100, 76/5/1147 M	
National Archives, Canberra		
Bust of William Lanney, last Tasmanian male Aboriginal, Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania, 1980	A6135, K21/5/80/12	
Tasmanian Aboriginals receive radio training at 2CC, 1980	A6135, K29/7/80/1	
Aboriginal protest in Hobart against the bicentennial celebrations – Tasmania, 1988	A6135, K5/2/88/48	
Cape Barren Island, looking towards Flinders Island in the Bass Strait, 1987	A6180, 10/8/87/13	
Ms S Bowdler researches Tasmanian Aboriginals with bone artefacts, 1975	A6180, 15/8/75/76	
Tasmania museum records past Aboriginal settlement, 1980	A6180, 15/4/80/20	
Tasmanian Aboriginals receive radio training at 2CC, 1980	A6180, 29/7/80/14	
Cape Barren Island, Tasmania, 1975	A8739, A9/4/75/2	
Great Dog Island, Tasmania – mutton birding, 1975	A8739, A10/4/75/2	
Aerial of Cape Barren Island Settlement, Tasmania, 1980	A8598, AK22/5/80/78	
First house being built by Cape Barren Island Housing Project, Tasmania, 1980	A8598, AK20/5/80/52 digitised	
Brick making, Cape Barren Island, Tasmania, 1980	A8598, AK22/5/80/83 digitised	
Mrs A Mansell and Karen Brown, Cape Barren Island Tasmania, 1980	A8598, AK22/5/80/2 digitised	
Eric and Ruth Maynard plucking mutton birds, Great Dog Island, Tasmania, 1980	A8598, AK22/5/80/3 digitised	

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7 Finding Tasmanians

Introduction

This guide does not pretend to be a manual explaining how to do family history. The National Archives has published a substantial publication for this purpose *Finding Families: the guide to the National Archives of Australia for genealogists* (1998), along with a specialist section of its website. There are also organisations like the Tasmanian Family History Society (tasfhs.org), which will help with advice about sources and methods, and LINC Tasmania (linc.tas.gov.au).

Before presenting sample record series and items within which to find Tasmanians, several cautionary comments need to be made.

Rarely does historical information present itself neatly prepared inside particular archival records. Finding family history details in an archive is not as simple as checking for a name in a phone book. Names have variant spellings, immigrants may have arrived on the mainland before arriving in Tasmania, and a soldier may have ended up in the wrong file because he lied about personal details. Turning to the records themselves, the title of a file begun on a particular matter, which then grows in complexity, could become less and less accurate as a summary of the file contents. Also, recordkeeping categories are never perfectly formulated nor always meticulously and consistently applied.

A moment's thought should confirm this. As 'Tasmania' appears in the title of innumerable files, we might ask what it means, in fact, to say someone is a Tasmanian. Does the label include people who moved to Tasmania, for example, the writer Peter Timms, poet Clive Sansom, swimmer Shane Gould or former premier the late Jim Bacon? In reverse, does the category include the untold numbers who were raised in, then left, Tasmania such as the Premier of Queensland Campbell Newman? Some have done both of course, Montgomery of Alamein being one of the most famous.

A related area requiring care concerns names which are correct but misleading. During research for example, I discovered files on the steamer SS *Tasmania* and a business called the Hobart Manufacturing Company. Neither proved to be relevant.

As a last point, remember that not every occurrence of a name will be in a nominal roll, index or title of a personnel case file. Sometimes relevant information can be found in the most unlikely places and, as Germaine Greer's story of tracking down her father in various Tasmanian archives illustrates, not always where logic or common sense suggest it should be. Sometimes too your search will be in the bureaucratic equivalent of the Deep Web, inside a file or volume, which only great patience and lateral thinking will coax to the surface. Yet balancing the endless frustrations, there can be rewards too. Just a passing use of a name, like the witness to a lease document, can happily confirm a person's existence and suggest further leads (see, for example, witnesses' names in Rays Estate Tasmania Lease to J Jillett, 1926–32, NAA: A1419, A1931/5787). And who would expect to find the record of a birth in lighthouse records (Statutory Declarations, chronological series, 1921–42, NAA: P2187)?

Roles and government

The National Archives' collection just might have some information on the person you are interested in. To state the possibility any stronger would be dishonest. The plain truth is that information about individuals in archives, at least in government archives, tends to be concentrated around specific areas of public life and administration. Famous English historian VH Galbraith once quipped that, 'In so far as a man could keep clear of the king, his history escapes the records'. The observation relates to a century long passed, but it rings true even today. For example, there tends to be more information about a soldier who was killed in action – and the information tends to be kept longer – than one who survived a war unscathed or was never in the front line. And usually, there is more information about a soldier who was court martialled, or achieved many promotions, or received an award for bravery.

Another important point to make about people and government bureaucracies is that usually it helps to know what different roles the person played in life: what 'hats' they wore. 'Soldier' or even 'member of the Australian Defence Force' are examples of a role. In her much praised article for *Archives and Manuscripts*, 'Evidence of me ...', Professor Sue McKemmish talked about the link between a person's roles and the resulting documents:

Spouse, lover, long-time companion, partner, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, godparent, friend, employee, taxpayer, flatmate, customer, ancestor, descendant ... all these words place individuals in relation to others and in society. Such relationships carry with them socially conditioned ways of behaving and interacting that extend also to recordkeeping behaviour.

The advantage in asking yourself who your person was and what they did, is that if this was of interest to government, files will tend to match or align with this information. For example, to recognise that one of your grandparents was a woman and a Quaker will not be as advantageous in seeking Commonwealth records as discovering that she was an immigrant and a communist. Thus, if someone immigrated to Tasmania, they might well be recorded in the 229 metres of files created by the Tasmanian Branch of the Department of Immigration, which is listed in the National Archives' finding aid system as P3, 'Personal case files, annual single number series with T (Tasmania) prefix, 1951–'. And if someone was active in the Launceston Branch of the Communist Party of Australia, they might well have come to the attention of the Tasmanian Branch of ASIO (CA 1560).

This chapter summarises the main series which include information about individual Tasmanians in particular roles in relation to the Commonwealth Government. They are presented in four broad categories, directly or indirectly reflecting some of the major functions of government:

- government employees, agents, contractors
- servants of the Crown
- recipients of government services
- subjects of regulation, control and monitoring.

Government employees, agents and contractors

Artists, performers and writers (ABC)

If your person of interest was artistic, perhaps they had a relationship with the Tasmanian Branch of the ABC (CA 1586). Information relating to performers is included in artists' files dating from 1937 (P183), which contain correspondence with artists hired by the Tasmanian Branch, publicity material and details of programs. Black and white and colour photographs of personalities dating from 1964 are held in alphabetical sequence. Radio play scripts, in alpha-numerical arrangement by the title of the play and dated 1935–83 (P892), may provide additional information about the writers. There are scripts written under contract for the ABC by the late Clive Sansom, an English-born poet who moved to Tasmania in 1950, dated 1950–73 (P2418).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO ARTISTS, PERFORMERS AND WRITEF	RS AND THE ABC, TASMANIA
National Archives, Sydney	
Artists' files, 1937	P183
Still photographs, black and white/colour (personalities), 1964-	P319
Radio play scripts, 1935–83	P892
Radio scripts, 1950–73	P2418
Orchestra members files, 1939-55	TA1975/284

Agents (Customs and PMG)

Often it was more economical for the Commonwealth to contract agents to deliver services than to use its own employees. A few examples survive, and they list names of agents of possible interest. There is, for instance, a licence book of individual and corporate Customs agents; a warrant book for the Sub-Collector of Customs in Ulverstone recording shipping information for the harbours of Leven, Forth and Penguin; a register of allowances paid to money order agents with alphabetical entries by post office in six-monthly sections, which provides the name of the postmaster, details of transactions and remarks; and registers of mail contractors and contracts in Tasmania.

SELECTED SERIES LISTING INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE CUSTOMS AGENTS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Registers of mail contractors and mail contracts, Tasmania, 1871–1947	P2610
Warrant book for Sub-Collector of Customs, Ulverstone, 1879-91	P2374
Register of allowances paid to money order agents, Tasmania, 1879–92	P2575
Licence book (butt copy) of individual and corporate Customs' agents, 1961-	P2374

Public servants in a Tasmanian office of a Commonwealth agency

If you think your target person worked for the Commonwealth Government, consider lists such as the Permanent Staff List and seniority lists compiled by the Public Service Board and other agencies such as Treasury. Other Public Service Board records held by the National Archives include the original register of Permanent Staff Lists 1902–48 (A802) and index 1905–46 (A803). The register comprises 207 large volumes, the first seven providing a list of people employed in 1902, including permanent, exempt and temporary officers, with remarks on particular people. For the years following 1902, the register comprises the previous year's printed staff list with handwritten annotations.

A useful Department of Treasury series, best referred to in conjunction with the original staff lists, is a register of pensions, compensation, gratuities and so on paid to former state officers transferred to the Commonwealth public service 1901–52 (A2901). Entries are by department, then state, and include name, office, cause of retirement, period of service and sometimes date of death. Related files, where they exist, may be traced in the department's correspondence series 1901–76 (A571).

SELECTED SERIES LISTING OR NAMING COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS, IN TASMANIA	INCLUDING THOSE
National Archives, Canberra	
Registers of permanent staff lists and establishment classifications, 1892–1948	A802
Index to permanent public service staff lists and establishment classifications, 1904–47	A803
Register of pensions compensation, gratuities, etc. [paid to former state officers transferring to the Commonwealth Public Service on or after Federation], 1901–52	A2901
Correspondence files, annual single number series, 1901–78	A571

Locally, records of the Public Service Inspector, Tasmania include staff history cards 1903–58 (P732, P734). The series are alphabetically arranged and show details of appointment, classification and service. Similar information can be found in a notational register 1914–74 (P611) and appointment cards 1950–61 (P733).

SELECTED SERIES LISTING OR NAMING COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Notational register annual alphabetical series (PSB102/103), 1941-74	P611
Staff history cards ('personal cards'), 1949-58	P732
Staff history cards, third division, 1903-49	P734
National Archives, Sydney	
Appointment cards, alphabetical series, 1950-61	P733

Finally, there are records documenting Commonwealth public servants accused of disloyalty. The files of A387, opened between 1917 and 1919 by the Special Intelligence Bureau (Central Office) Melbourne (CA 746), comprise statements made by alleged 'enemy subjects' in 1917–19 employed by the Commonwealth public service. They record the personal histories of suspects within the public service, often of German parentage and in many cases naturalised citizens.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS LISTING OR NAMING 'DISLOYAL' COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Depositions of enemy subjects in the Public Service, 1917–19	A387
Carlson, Carl – head lightkeeper, Goose Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania – declared at Goose Island 4 March 1919, 1919	A387, 94
Harris, Ella V – typist, Taxation Department, Hobart, Tasmania – declared at Hobart 12 March 1919, 1919	A387, 224

Public servants (lighthouse keepers)

Records about Tasmania's lighthouses are surveyed in some detail in Chapter 5. The point being stressed in this chapter is that, if you think your person of interest might have worked at one of Tasmania's lighthouses, there is good documentation available. The Commonwealth inherited many lighthouses in 1915, all staffed by one to three men, many with families living on site. Their core record was the logbook covering daily events at the lighthouse, and the name of the keeper on duty.

SELECTED SERIES OF LOGBOOKS RELATING TO TASMANIAN LIGHTHOUSE	s
National Archives, Hobart	
Cape Sorrell, 1917–65	P782
Currie Harbour (King Island), 1861–1918	P2426
Deal Island (Kent Group), 1944-66	P1113
Eddystone Point, 1889–1967	P784
Goose Island, 1915–17	P1166
Low Head, 1937-70	P786
Maatsuyker Island, 1893–1964	P781
South Bruny, Cape Bruny, 1881–1965	P783
Swan Island, 1909–62	P778
Tasman Island, 1906-67	P779

There are other name-rich records held for the Hobart headquarters of No. 3 Lighthouse District and the Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation, Tasmania including correspondence from 1918 (P1129–30, P748), files and papers relating to particular lighthouses 1919–62 (P1131) and personal history cards from 1920 (P861).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO LIGHTHOUSES, INCLUDING DETAILS OF TASMANIANS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Correspondence files, annual single number series with T [Tasmania] prefix, 1928–78	P748
Personal history cards (PSB Forms 53, 54, and 55), lexicographical series, 1920–93	P861
Correspondence files, annual single number series II, 1922-61	P1129
Correspondence files, annual single number series I, 1916-62	P1130
Files and papers relating to particular Tasmanian lighthouses, lexicographical series, 1919–62	P1131

Public servants (PMG)

The administration of a postal system was probably the most direct and visible representation of the Commonwealth Government outside the capital cities. All towns of any size and most city suburbs had a post office building, some of architectural note, and they were something of an indicator of the community's wealth and identity. A notable feature was the number of postmistresses in country areas. Post office records can yield good documentation about individuals, such as staff and agents, and context through office files containing petitions from residents, letters of complaint, character references and recommendations supporting applications for senior positions, sketch maps and occasional photographs.

Information on staffing at post offices (as well as myriad other things) is to be found firstly in the main correspondence series (P234) for the PMG, State Administration, Tasmania and its colonial predecessor. Further sets of correspondence files (P950, P236) concerned the administration of the GPO Hobart, local post offices and mail services throughout Tasmania, and telecommunications and engineering matters, but with personnel issues too.

Records of undoubted direct family history interest begin with the register of officers in the Tasmanian Electric Telegraph Department, which dates from 1852 and records in alphabetical groupings by officers' names the office, date of first and present appointments, salary and remarks (P2573). But there are also postal staff, salary and remuneration registers (P2568), volumes of personal registers (P1541), an index listing names of staff and the relevant folio numbers for those included in the registers (P1542), an alphabetical listing of Tasmanian postmasters and postmistresses (P2157), alphabetical name index cards (P2201), staff cards (P2216), a summary of officers who were 60 years of age and over 1934–66 (P2249), 'S' staff prefix correspondence files (P951), and resignation cards (P229).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO STAFFING AND THE WIDER CONTEXT IN TASMA	ANIAN POST OFFICES
National Archives, Hobart	
File registration cards, annual single number series with S [staff] prefix, 1921–58	P229
Postmaster-General's Department – Tasmania – correspondence files, 1883–1956	P234
Correspondence files, 1956–75	P236
Correspondence files, 1912–22	P950
Correspondence files, annual single number series with S [staff] prefix, 1921–56	P951

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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO STAFFING AND THE WIDER CONTEXT IN TASMA	NIAN DOST OFFICES
(continued)	MIAN POST OFFICES
Personnel register book, postal staff, Tasmania, 1860-1913	P1541
Personnel register index, postal staff, Tasmania, 1860–1913	P1542
Alphabetical listing of Tasmanian postmasters and mistresses, 1899–1912	P2157
Name index cards, 1941–63	P2201
Post Office staff cards, 1944–73	P2216
Summary of officers 60 years of age and over, 1934-66	P2249
Register of officers in the service of the Electric Telegraph Department, Tasmania, 1852–94	P2573
Registers of monthly allowances of various categories of postal, telegraph and telephone offices in Tasmania, 1908–40	P2576
Registers of monthly allowances of various categories of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Tasmania, 1908–40	P2576
National Archives, Sydney	
Salary and remuneration registers, Post Office Department/(from 1901) Postmaster-General's Department, Tasmania, 1878–1949	P2568
Correspondence files, 1956–75	P236

Public servants (Customs)

Trade and Customs was the second largest of the original Commonwealth departments. Its responsibilities included, in addition to the collection of customs excise and primage duties, quarantine and immigration control. A large series of correspondence files, dating from 1910 (P437) for the Tasmanian office of the department, includes a number of items which may confirm a particular person worked for it and provide context to that work.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO STAFF EMPLOYED BY TRADE AND CUSTOMS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Permanent staff list, 1913	P437, 1913/148
H James – employee with the Expeditionary Forces – premiums due, 1915	P437, 1915/147
Sympathy letter to Mr AE Skeels from customs staff, 1919	P437, 1919/1613
Permanent staff list 1921 – include increments and return of changes, 1920–21	P437, 1920/422
Personnel file - Mr A Stuart, Examining Officer, Launceston, 1920	P437, 1920/830
Staff lists for Trade and Customs, Lighthouses and Navigation branches in Tasmania, 1924	P437, 1924/2475

Servants of the Crown

Ministers of the Crown in a Commonwealth Government

Tasmanians who served as ministers in Commonwealth governments from 1901 to 2000 are listed in Appendix D. Chapter 8 on 'Commonwealth persons' is also relevant.

Members of armed services

Even confined to Tasmania, the Commonwealth record regarding defence and war includes details about huge numbers of individuals and the context of their experience in the armed services. As ever, the challenge is to find the individual in the record. Caveats stressed in this guide must be repeated. Again,

there is extensive advice already prepared; National Archives fact sheets include advice on Navy service records (no. 30), RAAF service records (no. 32), military records held in Hobart (no. 36), Boer War records (no. 67), Army service records (no. 136) and World War I and World War II service records (no. 177). The National Archives has also prepared research guides of relevance to varying degrees, the most useful being Craig Wilcox's *The Boer War: Australians and the War in South Africa 1899–1902.* A selection of the most likely useful series (held in the National Archives' Hobart, Melbourne and Sydney offices) is provided in Appendix E.

The Australian War Memorial (awm.gov.au) is a very important source of information about Tasmanians and matters military, not least because of its large and rich series of records about those who were killed or died as a result of war, and its war diaries of army units and formations and their navy and air force equivalents. The Department of Veterans' Affairs (dva.gov.au) is another source. TAHO has excellent sources which complement those of the National Archives, with convenient summaries as brief guides, accessible at linc.tas.gov.au (e.g. Brief guide 31 – Records relating to defence and Brief guide 32 – Regiments of the British army serving in Tasmania, 1803–1870).

National servicemen

If you think your person of interest may have been called up for national service, it is important to understand there were two schemes, the first operating between 1951 and 1959, and the second between 1965 and 1972. During the latter scheme, which operated during the Vietnam War, a number of Tasmanians refused to register, actions which were also caught in the Commonwealth's records.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN NATIONAL SERVICEMEN	
National Archives, Sydney	
National Service registrants' files, 1965-73	P42
Personal case files (National Service), 1962-	P1446
National Archives, Hobart	
Court hearing registers for hearings of National Service registrants, 1966–73	P129
National Service trainee pay ledger cards, 1954–60	P870

Recipients of government services

Benefit recipients

The Commonwealth made provision for those in need quite early, legislating for invalid and old age pensions in 1908, mothers in 1912, returned servicemen and women in 1920, and families with children in 1927. Of the resultant routine transactional recordkeeping, there is little trace to excite the family historian.

Nevertheless, some records exist, partly of national coverage (including Tasmania) and partly specific to Tasmania. From the former category, there is a pensioners' register (MP29/27) covering pensioners in all states and incorporating a name index, a folio per pensioner, and details such as the reason for payment of the pension, rate, dates of commencement and cessation, and a statement of all payments. Locally generated records include district registers of pension claims created at Bothwell, Ringarooma and Kingborough (P2102) under the auspices of the Registrar of Pensions (Tasmania) (CA 7222, 1909–37), booklets of copies of maternity allowance certificates issued by the Commonwealth Registrar of Births (P1634), and a register of invalid and old age pensions, superannuation fund and Section 84 payments (P2565). Finally, some files exist documenting pensions received by British subjects living in Tasmania.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN BENEFIT RECIPIENTS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Treasury pensioners' register, 1859–1901	MP29/27
National Archives, Sydney	
District registers of pension claims, 1909–37	P2102
Maternity allowance certificates, 1912–49	P1634
Register of invalid and old-age pensions, superannuation fund and Section 84 payments, 1931–37	P2565
Correspondence and case files, imperial pensions and war gratuities (World War I), 1877–1937	P773
National Archives, Hobart	
Imperial pensions cards, 1919–35	P2603
Registers and ledgers of imperial pensions and war gratuity bonds, World War I, 1909–30	P2604

PMG clients

Records of the PMG, Tasmania are a gift that keeps on giving. From them have come rich series of information about its own personnel, but also the recipients of its services. Over the years, these have included information about the telephone, radio licences, private letterboxes, mail bags, code addresses and telephone directory listings. The National Archives has, for example, registers of annual rentals for various services provided by the PMG in Tasmania (P2600) and a register of telephone connections, subscribers' numbers and account details for the Launceston Exchange 1903–12 (P2566). Clients of more recent technology can be tracked via alphabetical index cards to radio licences in Tasmania (P729), radio licensee index cards (P730), and correspondence files concerning applications for radio telephone service links between outlying districts in Tasmania, radio base stations, operating various forms of radio apparatus and privately operated land mobile radio telephone services (P726, P1309).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE PMG, TASMANIA'S CUSTOMERS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Registers of annual rentals for various services provided by the Postmaster- General's Department, Tasmania, 1899–1913	P2600
Register of telephone connections, subscribers' numbers and account details, Launceston Exchange, 1903–12	P2566
National Archives, Sydney	
Correspondence files, 1963–93	P276
Name index cards to licensees, 1954–93	P729
Service records index cards, 1955–93	P730
Correspondence files, 1946–93	P1309

Vocational guidance clients

Vocational guidance was introduced into Australia during World War II. By the mid-1950s, it was used for aptitude testing for certain training, career selection by young people, and in difficult employment and rehabilitation cases.

If your person of interest received vocational guidance, it is worth noting that a small number of employment service vocational guidance cards were retained for Tasmanian clients created by the Tasmanian Branch of the Department of Labour and National Service (CA 1581, 1956–72). Details on the cards include the client plus family and physical information. They also show tests, dates of testing, employment history and to whom the client was referred.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Employment service vocational guidance assessment cards, 1960-97	P125

Ex-servicemen and women

Hospital and medical services and direct payments aside, the two main benefits Australia's returned servicemen and women have received over the past century could be summarised as homes and land. Official documentation was inevitably involved and of great value to the questing family historian pushing beyond births, deaths and marriages.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO PAYMENTS TO TASMANIAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN	
National Archives, Sydney	
War gratuity bond ledger cards, World War I, 1919-24	P647
Application for war gratuities and allotment files, World War I, 1914-63	P1868 digitised

Records relating to war service land settlement in Tasmania are limited to post-1945. They are held by the National Archives in Canberra. War Service Land Settlement Division correspondence includes reference to particular soldier-settlers. Correspondence from the central administration of the War Service Homes Commission includes some individual applications referred from the states. Name index cards relating to War Service Homes matters in the Crown Solicitor's property correspondence files are also potentially of interest to those searching for information about a particular person.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO WAR SERVICE LAND FOR TASMANIAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Name index cards to War Service Homes matters in correspondence files, [property] series, 1919–38	A498
Rays Estate Tasmania Lease to J Jillett, 1926–32	A1419, A1931/5787 digitised
Grove Estate number 3 Tasmania purchase file, 1919-31	A1419, A1931/5188
Correspondence files, single number series with L [loans] prefix, 1945–84	A2664
War Service Land Settlement – Tasmania – rental valuations – Flinders Island, 1969–74	A2665, S3797 PART 2
War Service Land Settlement – King Island – report of Committee of Enquiry on Farm Finances, 1964–65	A2665, S3798 PART 1
War Service Land Settlement – Tasmania – proposal – land settlement – (Orchard – Kettering) – RJ and KB Im, and GJ Calvert, 1958–74	A2665, S3662
War Service Land Settlement – Tasmania – land settlement – Montague Swamp, 1950–57	A2665, S3662
War Service Land Settlement – Tasmania – proposal – land settlement – Montague Swamp – Togari, 1971–79	A2665, S2467
Correspondence files, P [property] series, 1904–28	A3280

Again, there is limited documentation for World War I service homes matters, restricted to application files with related name index cards and register. Equally limited – but invaluable for some family historians – are nine property files from the Department of Home and Territories, and subsequent agencies, related to the acquisition of property as war service homes in Tasmania between 1919 and 1952 on behalf of the War Service Homes Commission, Tasmania. In some instances they also refer to the disposal of property no longer required.

For World War II ex-servicemen, there are files for applicants building their own homes under the War Service Homes building scheme which contain papers such as the undertaking of the applicant to construct the building, surveys, tenders, cost estimates, reports, correspondence, contracts, plans and specifications contracts. Other building files and registers from the 1960s consist of the Department of Construction sub-files, which contain specifications, correspondence and accounts. There are also loan account cards, which provide personal and financial details, and estate files, arranged alphabetically by location.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO WAR SERVICE HOMES FOR TASMANIAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN	
National Archives, Hobart	
War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1919–87	P149
War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1941-87	P150
Property files, War Services Homes, 1919–52	P1326
National Archives, Sydney	
Numerical J Register for War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1919-83	P149
Name index cards ('old war cards') for War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1919–46	P153
Numerical registers for War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1941-75	P155
Building files for War Service Homes applicants, single number series with J2 prefix (first series), 1941–63	P154
Building files, single number series with B prefix for War/Defence Service Homes applications, 1963–89	P162
Loan account cards, audit sheets and posting media, 1941-73	P163
Loan account cards, audit sheets and posting media, 1941-1973	P2330

Subjects of regulation, licensing, control and monitoring

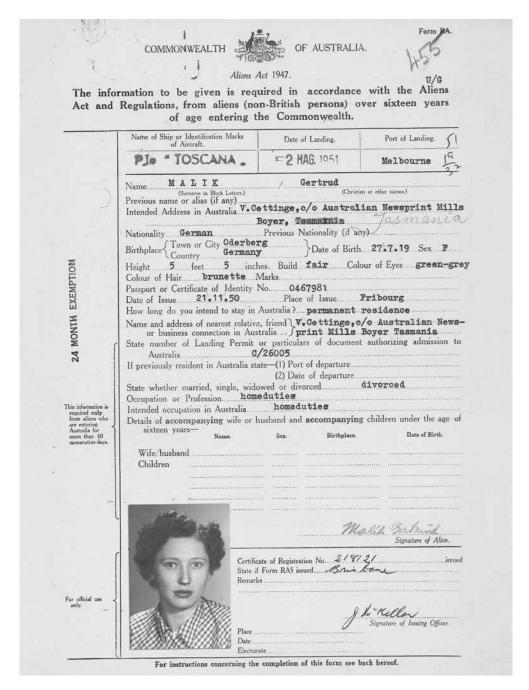
Aliens

To many of us today, 'aliens' sounds a strange word, more relevent to science fiction than an archival guide. A dictionary definition of alien is anyone born in, or belonging, to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalisation and is not entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

In Australia a century ago, it meant someone of non-British descent, typically a person of Chinese or Japanese origin or people collectively referred to as 'Asiatics'. As well as exclusion from the rights of citizenship, it meant for them certain social and occupational restrictions which varied from state to state. As noted under 'Travellers' (p. 108), it could mean special permission was needed to leave and re-enter Australia. During the two world wars especially, aliens (particularly enemy subjects) were required to report regularly at police stations; restricted in their places of residence; mostly prohibited from owning property such as motor cars, cameras or radios; and frequently interned in camps. Even some naturalised people of enemy origin were interned. After World War II, the term fell out of use, though the *Aliens Act 1947* remained in force for decades.

Specifically regarding Tasmania, there are aliens' registration files 1942–65 (P1094, P1182, P1184) and aliens' registration cards 1950–67 (P1183) from the Department of Immigration, Tasmania. Applications for registration made by Chinese people in 1916–21 (A396) are from the Special Intelligence Bureau's Hobart office. Also held are 6 Military District Intelligence Section records of aliens 1914–19 (A401). These may include name, place of origin, occupation, address, whether interned and other useful remarks.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN 'ALIENS'	
National Archives, Hobart	
Personal case files for non-British migrants who have left Australia, 1948-65	P1094
Alien registration papers - Chinese, Tasmania, 1916-21	A396
Records of aliens, 1914–19	A401



Gertrud Malik's application for registration as an alien, 1951. NAA: P1184, MALIK G

Immigrants

For a family historian, having an immigrant forebear can be very fortunate, for reasons similar to finding one was distantly related to a convict. Success in locating the name of someone who came to Tasmania as an immigrant depends firstly on understanding that not all immigrants were documented in the same way. For example, an assisted British migrant did not appear to the bureaucratic gaze the same way as an enemy internee. A convenient summary of the administrative and policy background and the National Archives' key series is provided in Fact sheet 227 – Immigration records, available at naa.gov.au.

Briefly, in the 20th century there were major inflows of migrants into Australia before World War I, during the 1920s, between 1949 and 1951, and again between 1969 and 1971. The first deliberate effort to encourage immigration was the Joint Commonwealth and States Immigration Scheme for British Assisted Migrants, 1921–37. The second was the settlement of refugees and displaced persons from Europe in 1947–54 (most of the 170,000 arriving in 1949–50). The third, for British migrants, incorporated two programs beginning in March 1947, assisted and unassisted, with nearly 500,000 having arrived by 1955.

The first Commonwealth immigration legislation was the *Immigration Restriction Act 1901*, and until World War II, policy and laws were primarily concerned with the regulation and restriction of non-British immigration. From 1901 to 1945, Commonwealth immigration records are mainly from prime ministers, external affairs, home and territories, home affairs and interior departments.

Records from 1901 to 1945 in the National Archives are almost wholly concerned with non-British immigrants. With the establishment of the Department of Immigration in 1945 in Canberra (and its state branches from 1946), the volume of records about individuals increased dramatically. Case files and migrant selection documents, particularly after 1945, are among the most detailed genealogical sources available. Passenger lists provide the major source for tracing British migrants. For non-British migrants there are different forms of certificates used for entry and re-entry to Australia, including case files and passenger lists. Migrant accommodation records are another source after 1945. Other sources associated with passenger records include ships' official logs, shipping and aircraft movement files, quarantine records and ships' nominal rolls. Nominal rolls are usually associated with migrant selection documents.

Broadly speaking, details of the best series to locate people coming to Tasmania (and to Tasmania via the mainland), are divided between two administrative functions recording passenger movements and processing the immigrant/prospective immigrant's applications and arrival. Note too that TAHO has a series of records concerning immigration to Tasmania, including child migrants (see Brief guide 5), and non-British subjects' applications for certificates of denization and naturalisation for the period 1835–1905 (see Brief guide 10, linc.tas.gov.au).

Passenger arrivals and departures

Passenger records document the movement of people into and out of Australia. The master of each passenger ship and aircraft was required to provide authorities with a list of passengers disembarking and embarking at each port.

The Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for passenger arrivals and departures in 1923, so holdings mostly date from 1924. Earlier records include arrivals into Fremantle from 1898 and microfilm copies of some earlier lists of passenger arrivals for ports dating back to the 1850s.

To repeat the point, not all of Tasmania's immigrants came directly to Tasmania, but arrived via mainland ports, cities and various rural centres. For an overview of what the National Archives holds locally, see Fact sheet 184 – Passenger records held in Hobart (naa.gov.au).

The information found in passenger records varies considerably, but from 1924 standard details include name, place and date of embarkation, occupation or profession, sex, age, marital status, country of last permanent residence, nationality and country of intended future residence. Details of the ship (or aircraft) are also given, including name, port of registry, shipping line, master's name, and date and place of arrival.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO PASSENGERS COMING TO AUSTR TO TASMANIA	ALIA, INCLUDING
National Archives, Canberra	
Ships' passenger lists – inwards, 1924–64	A907
Incoming passenger list for <i>Hobsons Bay</i> , arriving Launceston 11 January 1925, 1925	A907, 1925/1/109
Incoming passenger list for Bessa, arriving Burnie 4 January 1927, 1927	A907, 1927/1/132
Incoming passenger list for Cumulus, arriving Hobart 30 January 1953, 1953	A907, 1953/1/103
Ships' passenger lists – outwards, 1924–64	A906
Aircraft passenger lists – inwards, 1935–48	A1230
Inwards passenger manifests – aircraft, 1951–	A1231
Aircraft passenger lists, outwards, 1935-48	A1229
Outwards passenger manifests – aircraft, 1948–	A1232

PASSENGER CARDS DOCUMENTING THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN AND OUT OF TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Passenger cards (aircraft), 1948–51	SP140/1
Microfilm copy of CRS A2769 – incoming and outgoing passenger cards (controlled by microfilm reel number and card micro-number), 1965–	A8140

For arrivals into Tasmania, the records of the Collector of Customs, Hobart, Sub-Collector of Customs, Devonport and Department of Immigration, Tasmania Branch are an excellent source.

PASSENGER LISTS DOCUMENTING THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN AND OUT OF TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Passenger lists and crew lists (inward) - Port of Hobart, 1903-51	P2005
Passenger lists and crew lists (outward) - Port of Hobart, 1903-51	P2004
Register of passenger lists for overseas ships calling in at Tasmanian ports, 1924-63	P1203
Register of passenger lists for interstate ships calling in at Tasmanian ports, 1924-63	P1201
Register of passenger lists for overseas ships departing from Tasmanian ports, 1924–63	P1074
Passenger lists, inward/outward, Burnie, 1939-48	P2031
Register of passenger lists for interstate ships arriving at the Port of Devonport, 1924–58	P1202
Registers of ships arriving at the Port of Devonport, 1927-50	P1240
Registers of ships arriving at the Port of Launceston, 1866-1910	P588
Registers of ships leaving the Port of Launceston ('ships clearances'), 1930-61	P1075

PASSENGER CARDS DOCUMENTING THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN AND OUT OF TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Incoming passenger cards, 1948–68	P1185 digitised

Processing immigrants

Files of considerable variety, quantity and richness are potentially available to pursue for Tasmanian immigrants, depending on whether they were assisted immigrants, refugees, British or non-British. Relevant series noted below were compiled primarily by the Tasmanian Branch of the Department of Immigration, but also its predecessor and successor agencies. As for the detail available, files of registration papers for non-British migrants 1939–66 (P1184), provide surnames, arranged alphabetically within nationality groupings, then for each migrant nationality, marital status, distinguishing features, date of birth, passport number and details, and photographs. Alphabetical registration cards for non-British migrants and visitors 1948–71 (P1183) provide information on nationality, date and place of birth, sex, marital status, occupation, height, hair and eye colour, names of father and mother, intended Australian address and signature, as well as some photographs.

MIGRANT SELECTION DOCUMENTS AND CASE FILES FOR TASMANIAN IMMIGRANTS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Personal case files, with T [Tasmania] prefix, 1906-	P3
British selection documents, 1959-71	P8
Nominal index cards for personal case files, with T [Tasmania prefix], 1948-	P13
National Archives, Sydney	
Personal case files for non-British migrants who are deceased, 1941-71	P1182 digitised
Registration cards for non-British migrants/visitors, 1948-71	P1183
Nominal index cards for personal case files, with T [Tasmania] prefix, 1939-c.1966	P1184 digitised

Travellers (passport, visa, re-entry)

Might the person you are researching have applied to leave and re-enter Australia, or to visit Australia? Entry and exit documentation, such as passports and visas, was one of the important responsibilities of the new Commonwealth Government, with state arrangements applying until legislation was passed (*Emigration Act 1910* and *Passports Act 1920*).

Again, coverage of surviving documentation is not comprehensive, but may reward your patience. Name index cards for ordinary passports issued from 1948 (P1334) show name, file number and date. However, no related passport application files before 1958 exist.

If your subject of interest was once called a 'foreign national' residing in Australia (for example, someone of Chinese origin) and wanted to leave and return to Australia, a whole separate set of rules and records applied involving Certificates of Exemption and Certificates of Exemption from the Dictation Test. From the Collector of Customs, Hobart and Department of Immigration, Tasmanian Branch, for example, there are immigration permit butts issued to foreign nationals at Launceston and Burnie outposts 1908–18 (P526) and restricted immigration forms 1901–23 (P527). These record the name and nationality of the person, number of the certificate and date of issue. Later records, long after the dictation test was abolished, include a register of applications for resident status 1965–71 (P1947), a folder containing forms showing each applicant's name, date and place of birth, nationality, address, employment, details of spouse and parents, document type and date.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN REQUESTS TO LEAVE AND RE-EI	NTER AUSTRALIA
National Archives, Hobart	
Immigration permit butts issued to foreign nationals at Launceston and Burnie outports, 1908–18	P526
Restricted immigrant forms (forms issued to immigrants prohibited from entering Tasmania), 1909–23	P527
Register of applications for resident status, 1965–92	P1947
National Archives, Sydney	
Name index for ordinary passports issued (index cards), 1948-73	P1334

Citizens

The process of seeking and being granted membership of a society is almost as basic as registering a birth, death or marriage (and of course they are often connected). Being able to prove one's citizenship is also vital in terms of rights and entitlements. While citizenship automatically accrues to those who were 'native born', that is born in a particular country (and can prove it), those who were born elsewhere very often seek naturalisation. All such processes generate records, no less so in Tasmania. Here, the year 1904 is critical. Each state had exercised the power of naturalisation, that is admitting aliens to the position and rights of citizenship, until 1904, when via the *Naturalization Act 1903* the Commonwealth implemented its exclusive power to decide who was, or would be allowed to become, an Australian citizen. Sometimes citizenship was applied retrospectively, as was the case for certain Tasmanian Chinese naturalisations between 1883 and 1903.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO NATURALISATION AND CITIZENSHIP IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Cancelled certificates of naturalisation, Tasmania, 1883–1903	A804
National Archives, Hobart	
Numerical register of certificates of naturalisation, 1951-88	P1948

Land owners and lessees

The Commonwealth owned and controlled vast areas of land – Crown land – and inevitably records of transactions connected with its acquisition and management, such as leases, licences, permits and valuations, can be invaluable to family historians.

Most relevant documentation was generated in Tasmania, except for subject index cards to Tasmanian lands compiled by the Lands and Survey Branch within the Central Office of the Department of Home Affairs. From Tasmania, extant records include, for example, files for Commonwealth acquisition and leasing of Tasmanian land. Lease documents relating to agreements entered into by the Commonwealth Government for Tasmanian properties cover matters such as rights of way, drainage easements, accommodation of premises, rifle ranges and licences to graze cattle. Copies of Executive Council minutes relating to property in Tasmania record recommendations either to acquire or dispose of property. Each minute has an attached drawing detailing the property in question with, in some instances, a copy of the title certificate.

Such records, inevitably requiring names to be stated, are obvious. In addition, the National Archives has valuation field books from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation arranged in alphabetical order by county, and containing valuations and reports of properties along with some information about individual owners. Something of a one-off, there is also a series of collectors' field books, plus land settlement, agricultural and pastoral statistics relating to Table Cape Municipality. The books contain details for each holding visited, name and address of the occupier, land tenure, area occupied, livestock and hands employed. Equally unexpected is a schedule which gives details of all the holdings involved in the parcel of land at

Dowsing's Point, Hobart, acquired by the Commonwealth in 1939. The schedule, with a map and copy of the *Gazette* notice in the front, is indexed alphabetically by the landholder's name, and entries give the landholder's name and any special conditions of ownership, details of the holding, area of holding, claim, valuation, offer and settlement.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO COMMONWEALTH LAND TRANSACTIONS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Acquisition of land files, 1901-82	P121
Acquisition of land files, 1901-97	P123
Lease documents, 1838-1955	P1925
Executive Council minutes relating to property matters in Tasmania, 1942-59	P1927
Valuation field books, 1923-64	P2134
National Archives, Sydney	
Lease documents, single number series with alphabetical prefix, 1956-	P1924
Collectors' field books, land settlement and agricultural and pastoral statistics, chronological series, 1914–22	P2549
National Archives, Canberra	
Schedule - Hobart (Dowsing's Point) Tasmania, 1939-50	A4857
Subject index cards, Tasmanian Lands, 1911-50	A2141

Electors

A parliamentary democracy means elections, and thus electoral rolls: as a minimum, long lists of names and addresses specific to a particular area. The National Archives holds the correspondence files created and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Office, Tasmania on the compilation of the rolls for Tasmania's federal electorates, and many other administrative and housekeeping matters, from the creation of the agency in 1903 up until the 1950s.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO FEDERAL ELECTORATES IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Correspondence files, 1902–62	P2261
Electoral maps for Tasmania, 1901-	P2254
Official rolls of electors, Division of Bass, 1906-	P736
Official electoral rolls, Division of Braddon, 1955-	P172
Official rolls of electors, Division of Denison, 1955-	P676
Official rolls of electors, Division of Franklin, 1953-	P677
Official rolls of electors, Division of Wilmot, 1903–84	P737
Divisional electoral rolls, Division of Bass, 1906-	P969
Divisional electoral rolls, Division of Braddon, 1906-	P173
Divisional electoral rolls, Division of Denison, 1955-	P1437
Printed electoral rolls for the Division of Franklin, 1953-	P1104
Divisional electoral rolls, Division of Lyons, 1903-, 1965-	P968

Intellectual property owners

With Federation, registration of intellectual property was one of many colonial functions passed to the Commonwealth, becoming a reality in 1905. Its agencies acquired files from Tasmania's Colonial Secretary's Office and the General Register Office via agencies such as the Collector of Customs and Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Sub-Office, Tasmania. The National Archives now holds records which are of undoubted importance to understanding the inventive, artistic and unusual aspects of particular individual Tasmanians.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO REGISTRATION OF TASMANIAN DESIGNS, AND INVENTIONS	, TRADEMARKS, WORKS
National Archives, Canberra	
Register of Tasmanian patents, 1858–1911	A1095
Register of proprietors to Tasmanian letters patent, 1859–94	A1097
Name index to applicants for Tasmanian letters patent, 1858-1904	A1096
Subject index to Tasmanian applications for letters patent, 1858–1904	A1100
Specifications of inventions for Tasmanian letters patent, 1858-1904	A1565
Register of Tasmanian trade marks, 1869–1906	A1098
Classification index to Tasmanian trade marks, 1869-1906	A1099
Alphabetical index to proprietors of Tasmanian trade marks, 1869-1906	A1101
Duplicate register of Tasmanian trade marks, 1869–1906	A1321
Classified representations of designs, 1913–18	A1792

Bankrupts

Might the person you are researching have found themselves in serious financial straits? Arising from the creation of the Registrar in Bankruptcy, Tasmania District (CA 928), the National Archives has in custody a range of series associated with entities and individuals being declared bankrupt. They include bankrupt estate and sequestration files, trustees' registration and appointment case files, indexes of bankrupts, minutes of proceedings before the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Court of Tasmania, bonds between the Registrar of Bankruptcy and insurance companies for trustees of bankrupt estates, and declarations under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* of inability to pay debts. Records include a registrar's trust account register, a register of applications for order of discharge granted to trustees and old estates, and a register of bankruptcy notices.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO BANKRUPTS IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Bankrupt estate files, 1954-	P54
Sequestration files, 1928–	P87
Trustees registration and appointment case files, 1928–29	P2469
Indices of bankrupts, 1928–56	P1532
Registrar's trust account register, 1929-82	P2438
Register of 'Record of application for order of discharge granted', 1943-56	P2432
Register of trustees and old estates, 1935-68	P2434
Register of bankruptcy notices, 1929–96	P2437

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SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO BANKRUPTS IN TASMANIA (continued)	
National Archives, Hobart	
Minutes of proceedings before the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Court in Tasmania, 1929–59	P1925
Bonds between Registrar of Bankruptcy and insurance companies for trustees of bankrupt estates, 1928–29	P2491
Declarations under the Bankruptcy Act of inability to pay debts, 1928-41	P2499

Aviation personnel

Those who believe their person of interest was associated with aviation should consider the flight and ground crew records produced by the Victorian/Tasmanian Regional Office of the Department of Civil Aviation (CA 2525, 1950–73) and its successors. They include flight crew history and licence files of Victorian and Tasmanian personnel from 1949 (B826).

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN AVIATION PERSONNEL	
National Archives, Sydney	
Flight crew history files, 1930-	B826

Maritime personnel

Separate from records like passenger lists, shipping by its very nature generates extensive documentation, including information of great interest to family history. The National Archives has summarised relevant resources in Fact sheet 37 – Maritime records held in Hobart, available at naa.gov.au.

Many series, such as those documenting shipping registration and movement, identify individuals in particular roles. Others are more naturally name rich, such as owners, importers, deserters and crew.

A further category of series, while not specifically incorporating sets of names, provides context to names caught in the documentation of particular events or actions, such as wrecks.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN MARITIME PERSONNEL AND EVENTS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Passenger lists and crew lists (inward) - Port of Hobart, 1903-51	P2005
Passenger lists and crew lists (outward) – Port of Hobart, 1903–51	P2004
Certificates of discharges – (butt copy), 1922–82	P780
Register of release terminations of service – merchant seamen, alphabetical series, 1922–72	P1195
Register of substitutes replacement seamen for ships sailing in Tasmanian waters, alphabetical series, 1924–74	P1199
Roll of ship owners and roll of importers, Port of Launceston, alphabetical series, 1901	P2032
Register of [seamen] deserters, single volume, 1924-84	P2562
Deserters' register, 1964–79	P1960
Register of wrecks and disasters within the jurisdiction of the Port of Launceston, chronological series, 1895–1976	P552
Register of casualties mishaps affecting ships in Tasmanian waters, single number series, 1923–29	P1198
Register of shipping wrecks and disasters, state of Tasmania, chronological series, 1894–1925	P2339

Tradesmen, ships' engineers and second mates

Easily overlooked in genealogical research is that to pursue a 'trade or calling' can itself generate records of certification and competency. For a number of trades in Tasmania, this kind of checking was done by the local Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration (CA 1581, 1946–72). The National Archives holds files, in alphabetical sequence by year, for applications for registration under the *Tradesmen's Rights Regulations Act 1946* which were granted in 1946–74 or refused. There are also alphabetical index cards, dated 1946–87, to application files under this Act for local trades such as boilermakers, electricians, engineers and blacksmiths.

The Collector of Customs, Hobart policed occupational standards for merchant shipping. The National Archives has Certificates of Competency 1880–1925 (P2099) issued under the *Merchant Ships Officers Examination Act 1874* to masters of foreign-going and home-trading ships, engineers, and first and second mates. The certificates are arranged in alphabetical order within annual groupings. There are also two extant registers of these certificates, 1874–1923, in which are recorded certificate number, date issued, name, grade, address and fee paid. The rear section of the register contains butt copies of the certificates issued.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO CERTIFICATION FOR TRADES AND PROFESSIONS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Registers of certificates of competency, 1874–1923	P2100
Index cards to local trades files (blacksmiths), 1947-87	P345
National Archives, Sydney	
Certificates of competency, 1890–1925	P2099 digitised
Index cards to local trade files (boilermakers), 1947-87	P341
Index cards to local trades files (electrical), 1947-87	P342
Index cards to local trades files (engineering), 1947–87	P343
Local trades files (refused applications), 1946–74	P347
Local trades files (granted applications), 1952–74	P348

Internees, enemy aliens and prisoners of wars (World War I and II)

Tasmania was well away from the main source of camps for internees and prisoners of war, but some potentially valuable documentation exists. Again, for those with a forebear falling into such categories, the documentary gain can be considerable even if, as with the treatment of Gustav Weindorfer, the rejoicing is bitter-sweet. In the case of World War II Italian prisoners of war in Tasmania, the ironies are largely happy ones.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PEOPLE INTERNED IN TASMANIA DURING WORLD WAR I	
National Archives, Canberra	
Military Commandant Tasmania – list of enemy aliens naturalised in Tasmania since the outbreak of war, 1919	A1, 1919/414 digitised
Gustav Weindorfer – naturalisation, 1905	A1, 1905/5594 digitised

continued over

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PEOPLE INTERNED IN TASMANIA DURING WO	RLD WAR I (continued)
National Archives, Hobart	
Weindorfer, Gustav [district register W3/29/70], 1914–18	A406, WEINDORFER digitised
6 Military District – record of prisoners of war, 1914–16	A405
This includes name, age, address, nationality, place of origin, date of internment, previous military rank and a physical description of persons held at Claremont (Hobart) and the Quarantine Station, Bruny Island.	

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PEOPLE INTERNED IN TASMANIA DURING WO	RLD WAR II
National Archives, Adelaide	
Tasmania – nominal roll of disposition of internees immediately on release from Loveday internment camps, 1943	D1920, 2
National Archives, Hobart	
Internment of enemy aliens Tasmania, 1941-45	A376, T216
Aliens control prohibited possessions – lists Austrian, German and Italian nationals registered in Tasmania as enemy aliens, 1939–45	A376, T212
National Archives, Canberra	
Tambone, Pasquale (Army) PWI 58949 – Born: 7 August 1917, Cerignola (Foggia) – Captured: 3 January 1941, Bardia Libya – Previously interned: 20 February 1941, Ramgarh, India – Arrived Australia: Not known – Interned: Brighton Internment Camp Tasmania – Departed: Otranto, 10 January 1947, for Naples Italy, 1944–47	A7919, 99092
National Archives, Perth	
Civil Alien Corps – aliens transferred to Butlers Gorge, Tasmania [includes lists of names], 1943–45	K1192, 35

Members/officials of an organisation of interest to security agencies

If your person of interest was a member – or better still, an official – of an organisation suspected of being a potential risk to national security, then series recorded by several Commonwealth monitoring agencies may be worth checking. The best known agency is ASIO, the Commonwealth agency responsible for collecting and evaluating security intelligence (that is, intelligence relevant to Australia's domestic security). Established in 1949, it inherited files from various predecessors, such as the Commonwealth Investigation Service and the wartime Security Service.

Most ASIO records held by the National Archives relate to the investigation and surveillance of individuals, groups and organisations. Most of the records held are files, but film, photographic material and sound recordings are also held. The National Archives does not hold all ASIO files on individuals, organisations and literary groups; only those which have been made available following applications for access under the *Archives Act 1983*. All ASIO records are photocopied before they are released for public access. The copies are made available once any sensitive information has been exempted from release under the Archives Act.

The Archives has several fact sheets outlining the steps to be taken when seeking ASIO material, and in pursuing additions to files if you think the information seems incomplete, incorrect, out of date or misleading. These are Fact sheet 52 – Exempt information in ASIO records, Fact sheet 53 – Personal information in ASIO records, and Fact sheet 69 – ASIO files on writers and literary groups (naa.gov.au).

Apart from the Communist Party of Australia, there is an interesting list of other Tasmanian organisations, trade unions, communities and campaigns which ASIO kept an eye on, as the selection opposite indicates.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN ORGANISATIONS AND COMMUNITIES MONITORED	
BY ASIO IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	10100 1051
The People's Bookshop (Hobart Tasmania) Part 1, 1953	A6122, 1351
Yugoslav community in Tasmania, 1941–71	A6122, 178
Croatian Club – Tasmania, 1954–55	A6122, 307
Waterside Workers' Federation – Tasmania – Volume 1, 1948–54	A6122, 321
Building Workers' Industrial Union – Tasmania, 1948–54	A6122, 324
Federated Ironworkers' Association – Tasmania, 1948–54	A6122, 336
Australian Building and Construction Employees' and Builders Labourers' Federation – Tasmania, 1948–50	A6122, 345
Australian Book Society, Tasmania, 1952–61	A6122, 1239
Australian Waterside Workers' Federation (Tasmania) – Volume 1, 1954–57	A6122, 1387
Australian Waterside Workers' Federation (Tasmania) – Volume 2, 1957–59	A6122, 1388
Australian Waterside Workers' Federation (Tasmania) – Volume 3, 1958–61	A6122, 1389
Australian Waterside Workers' Federation (Tasmania) – Volume 4, 1961–62	A6122, 1390
Associations individual – Vietnam Peace Campaign – Tasmania, 1965–66	A6122, 1677
Employee organisations – Australian Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union – Tasmania, 1957–65	A6122, 1691
Vietnam moratorium campaign, Tasmania, Volume 1, 1971–72	A6122, 2304
Vietnam moratorium campaign, Tasmania 1973, Volume 1, 1973	A6122, 2305
Tasmanian association for international cooperation and disarmament (aka peace committee for international cooperation and disarmament), Volume 1, 1964–75	A6122, 2306
Vietnam moratorium campaign, Tasmania, Volume 1, 1970	A6122, 2307
Vietnam moratorium campaign, Tasmania, Volume 2, 1970	A6122, 2308
Tasmanian Vietnam moratorium campaign, September 1970, Whip 16 Volume 2, 1970–71	A6122, 2331
Tasmanian Vietnam moratorium campaign, September 1970 Whip 16 Volume 1, 1970	A6122, 2332
Tasmanian Vietnam moratorium campaign, 30 April 1971, Whip 23 Volume 1, 1970–71	A6122, 2343
Campaign against nuclear power, Tasmania, 1975–76	A6122, 2365

Members/officials of the Communist Party of Australia

If your person of interest was a member or an official of the Communist Party of Australia (CPA), then series recorded by several Commonwealth monitoring agencies may be worth checking. The CPA had a Tasmanian State Committee in Hobart and branches in the north. It was monitored by ASIO from 1949 which generated a large amount of paper and audiovisual documentation, as well as inheriting files from various predecessors such as the Commonwealth Investigation Service. A number of CPA officials were the subject of individual dossiers, which are discussed here.

A number of the files listed here are yet to be checked for public viewing, while some which have already been vetted can only be viewed as copies. This is because, hardly surprisingly, some information in the originals, such as the names of ASIO operatives and informants, has been withheld. Writer Mark Aarons cites a former ASIO deputy director-general as stating that, by the 1960s, there was at least one officer in every CPA branch. More detail about access is provided in Fact sheet 52 – Exempt information in ASIO records, available at naa.gov.au.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ASIO AND CPA IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Communist Party of Australia – participation in state elections – Tasmania, 1955–56	A6122, 387
Communist Party of Australia – industrial policy and organisation – Tasmania, 1950–52	A6122, 351
Communist Party of Australia – activity and interest in Italian community – Tasmania, 1953	A6122, 381
Communist Party of Australia – participation in federal election 1954 – Tasmania, 1954	A6122, 527
Communist Party of Australia in federal elections 1956 – Tasmania, 1955	A6122, 434
Communist Party of Australia – participation in Senate elections – Tasmania, 1953	A6122, 428
Communist Party of Australia – participation in federal elections – Tasmania, 1949–51	A6122, 425
Communist Party of Australia - Trade Union Committee - Tasmania, 1949	A6122, 558
Communist Party of Australia - Tasmania State Committee Volume 1, 1952-55	A6122, 547
Communist Party of Australia - State Committee Tasmania - Volume 2, 1949	A6122, 548
Communist Party of Australia - recruitment and membership, Tasmania, 1954	A6122, 523
Communist Party of Australia - plans for operations - Tasmania, 1949-57	A6122, 854
Communist Party of Australia - Central Branch - Hobart, 1949-57	A6122, 855
Communist Party of Australia - Tasmania Launceston Branch, 1949-54	A6122, 872
Communist Party of Australia - Tasmania - Beauty Point Branch, 1949-56	A6122, 874
Communist Party of Australia - Tasmania - finance, 1949-56	A6122, 895
Communist Party of Australia (Tasmania) – aggregate meetings, 1949–56	A6122, 908
Communist Party of Australia – publications – Tasmania, 1953–54	A6122, 993
Communist Party of Australia – Tasmania, illegal apparatus – 1949–56	A6122, 1028
Communist Party of Australia – Tasmania, schools – 1949–56	A6122, 1035
Communist Party of Australia – conferences, Tasmania – Volume 1, 1951–59	A6122, 932
Communist Party of Australia – conferences, Tasmania – Volume 2, 1961–70	A6122, 2060
Communist Party of Australia - conferences, Tasmania - Volume 3, 1969-70	A6122, 2061
Communist Party of Australia - Tasmania - illegal apparatus, 1949-56	A6122, 1094
Communist Party of Australia – list of premises searched, Tasmania, 1950	A6122, 1130
Communist publication Tasmania – <i>People's Voice</i> , 1953–55	A6122, 1042
Communist Party of Australia – organisation, status – Tasmania, 1949–57	A6122, 1155
Communist Party of Australia – <i>Hobart News</i> , 1949–57	A6122, 1171
Communist Party of Australia – recruitment and membership, Tasmania, 1954	A6122, 523
Communist Party of Australia – Trade Union Committee – Tasmania, 1949	A6122, 558
Communist Party of Australia – Tasmania Launceston Rail Branch, 1949	A6122, 623
Communist Party of Australia – Tasmania, illegal apparatus, printing presses, location and equipment, 1953–54	A6122, 1052
Communist Party of Australia – illegal apparatus – Tasmania – hideouts and safe houses, 1950–54	A6122, 2462
Tasmania – public meetings, 1949–56	A6122, 873

Persons of interest

Was your person of interest also of interest to ASIO, Tasmania (CA 1560, 1949–87) or a similar agency, such as the Commonwealth Investigation Service, Tasmania (CA 915, 1947–60)? Some estimates put the number of files which the best known of Australia's security agencies created at half a million. There is no definitive total of how many files are about Tasmanians. ASIO's files about people are indexed by name and date of birth – the address of the subject of the file and location of the office creating the file are not included with the metadata. In other words, you have to ask about a specific Tasmanian by name, building the list one by one. If you are in luck, the results could be fascinating and rewarding, though probably no-one will match Mark Aarons' bounty – more than 200 files accumulated over five decades on four generations of his family, who had all been members of the CPA. Remember there may be photographs and film footage too. For completeness, one or two of the ASIO files on Tasmanians known to be available and listed below, repeat details noted elsewhere in this guide.

SELECTED COMMONWEALTH INVESTIGATION SERVICE AND ASIO FILES RELATING TO SECURITY MONITORING OF TASMANIANS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Altman, Dennis Patkin, 1961–73	A6119, 3692 digitised
Altman, Dennis Patrick, 1971–72	A9626, 222
Mansell, Michael - Volume 1, 1982-83	A6119, 5505
Alcorso, Claudio, 1948–55	A6119, 173
Cundall, Peter Joseph, Volume 1, 1960-67	A6119, 4245 digitised
Cundall, Peter Joseph, Volume 2, 1966–69	A6119, 4246 digitised
Cundall, Peter Joseph, Volume 3, 1969–76	A6119, 4247 digitised
Bacon, James Alexander, Volume 1, 1954–70	A6119, 3843 A6119, 5171 digitised
See also six further volumes, ending with Bacon, James Alexander, Volume 7, 1980–81	A6119, 3583
Koch, Christopher John Birnie, Volume 1, 1955–68	A6119, 1982 A6119, 4732
Bound, Max Alan, Volume 1, 1950-55	A6119, 84 A6119, 3030
National Archives, Hobart	
Wicke, Frank Hans – Nazi/Japanese subversion – Jehovah's Witnesses, 1940–84	P1436, T1940/477
Gangemi, Domenico, Italian national, 1941	P1436, T1940/133
Ford, Henry Keith, 1959–72	P1436, T1959/10131
Barratt, Kathleen Alice, 1959-60	P1436, T1960/9579

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Historic Houses Trust, *Persons of Interest: the ASIO files*, Historic Houses Trust, Sydney, hht.net.au/whats_on/past_exhibitions/jpm/persons_of_interest_the_asio_files.

McKemmish, Sue, 'Evidence of me ...', Archives and Manuscripts, vol. 24, no. 1, May 1996, pp. 28-46.

The Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/index.htm.

Bound, Max, 'Communist Australia'

Jones, Peter, 'Cold War period'

McFarlane, lan, 'Italian prisoners-of-war'

8 Tasmanian Commonwealth persons

Introduction

Practically from its establishment, the National Archives has been interested in the records of significant individuals closely connected with the Commonwealth Government and administration. The Archives calls these people 'Commonwealth persons', and identifies them by a unique CP-prefixed number. This interest, extending beyond the strict boundaries of the National Archives' core business of Commonwealth records, was validated when it finally gained statutory existence and authority under the *Archives Act 1983*. In addition to prime ministers, ministers and significant parliamentarians, the National Archives has also taken an interest in senior government officials, federal judges and heads of statutory authorities and similar entities.

Rather than papers relating purely to a person's political party, electorate business, family, and their years before and after public life, it was their personal and semi-official papers which were especially valued. These can complement and add context to related series of Commonwealth records in support of public research. Usually, an access policy which parallels official rules is negotiated with the creator (or an appropriate representative).

Over the course of the 20th century, 20 Tasmanian members of the House of Representatives and 14 senators have been members of Cabinet (see Appendix D). A number, including King O'Malley (1858?–1953), Sir Edward Braddon (1829–1904) and Lance Barnard (1919–97), have become household names. Equally, there have been other renowned Tasmanian federal parliamentarians of national importance, such as former independent Senator Brian Harradine and former Australian Greens leader Senator Bob Brown. Joe and Enid Lyons, however, were undoubtedly the most famous. Joe Lyons (1879–1939) was Prime Minister between 1932 and 1939, as well as a former Tasmanian Premier. His wife Dame Enid (1897–1981) was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives and the first female member of federal Cabinet.

Relevance

The caveats about relevance stated at the beginning of this guide must again be emphasised. To be selective, assumptions were made about what could be of possible interest to researchers. In a sense, with individuals representing a Tasmanian federal electorate or the entire state as a senator, *all* of their activities, regardless of the particular subject matter, and therefore the resultant documentation, are of relevance. Researchers are strongly advised to investigate all of the record series created by the individuals listed in this chapter, and to request details of, and access to, items even when not yet listed at item level or examined with the depositor's access conditions in mind for public use.

What have been flagged here are suggestions and leads intended to stimulate interest and encourage further inquiry. The descriptions are in two parts: the first relating to Joe and Enid Lyons, given the extent of holdings and their significance; and the second comprises some of the more than 60 people registered as Commonwealth persons with a connection to Tasmania.

Other collections

Before proceeding, in case some readers are not aware of Australia's political papers landscape, I should mention that the National Archives is not the only institution to hold the kinds of papers it has collected by and about Commonwealth persons. In particular, the National Library of Australia began seeking the correspondence, diaries, photographs and similar material of nationally significant individuals long before the National Archives was established and, paying due regard to the policies of other archives and the requirements of the *Archives Act 1983*, it still does.

The papers of former Governor of Tasmania Sir James Plimsoll (1928–87) provide a case in point. As the National Library's Plimsoll guide explains, Sir James bequeathed his papers to the Library, but following intervention by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the executors learnt that some of the papers were Commonwealth records while others were records of the Tasmanian Government. Consequently, the papers were transferred to the National Archives for detailed examination. As a result, nearly 150 boxes went to the National Library, four boxes to TAHO and the remainder retained by the National Archives.

Among the National Library's many thousands of accessions of personal papers are a number of prominent Tasmanians or people with a strong Tasmanian link. The names (followed by the manuscript control number) include JB Brigden (MS 8308), Sir Douglas Copland (MS 3800), LF Giblin (MS 366), Brian Harradine (MS Acc05/115), Joe Lyons (MS 4851), Dame Enid Lyons (MS 4852), Jocelyn Newman (MS Acc04/176), Jocelyn and Kevin Newman (MS Acc04/204), King O'Malley (MS 460), Sir James Plimsoll (MS 8048) and Sir Roland Wilson (MS 1155). In most cases, there is a guide to these collections and it is accessible online.

Finally, the Australian War Memorial should not be overlooked – its archival collections have much more than unit records and personal details of those on the Roll of Honour. It has, for instance, several accessions of papers of Sir John Gellibrand (1872–1945), the great World War I Tasmanian general (3DRL/1473; 3DRL/5037; 3DRL/6541; 3DRL/6405; 3DRL/7446), and photographs and other items relating to Launceston-born Lieutenant Colonel Sir Harry Murray, VC (see awm.gov.au).

Joe and Enid Lyons

The National Archives has extensive documentation about Joe and Enid Lyons, including some record series accumulated by them and much more recorded by government agencies supporting their various political and executive roles. Those created by Joe Lyons include official records, letters and diaries. Records about him include photographs, memorabilia, oral histories, films and other audiovisual materials. They relate to his role as Tasmanian Premier (1923–28), a federal minister (1929–37), and Prime Minister (1932–39). There are also portraits and photographs (1927–73), and material concerning his death and memorials (1939–71). There is also considerable information in records of, or about, Enid Lyons. It covers her role as a prime minister's wife, communication with her husband, condolences following his death, travel, broadcasts, memberships as a backbencher and Vice President of the Executive Council.

Both Joe and Enid Lyons accumulated personal records and were registered by the National Archives as 'Commonwealth persons'. Details of some of the resultant material follow. A comprehensive conspectus of what the National Archives has by and about the Lyons is provided in Susan Marsden's *Joseph Lyons:* guide to archives of Australia's prime ministers (2002), also online at naa.gov.au.

Joe Lyons (CP 254)

Joseph Aloysius Lyons (1879–1939) was a school teacher, Tasmanian Premier in the 1920s and Australian Prime Minister in the 1930s. Behind these brief facts was a truly remarkable life. Politically, Lyons was unique as Australia's only Tasmanian Prime Minister; the first to win three consecutive elections; the second only to resign from one party (the ALP) to form and lead another (the United Australia Party); the first prime minister to have at least one parent born in Australia; the first to die in office; and the only one to be married to a politically active spouse whose renown grew remarkably following his death. Long underrated by historians and biographers, he is the subject of a full-length study by Anne Henderson titled *Joseph Lyons: the people's prime minister* (2011).

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY JOE LYONS (INCLUDING PARTICULAR CONCENTRATIONS OF ITEMS ON TASMANIA)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Correspondence between the Prime Minister (Joseph Aloysius Lyons) and Resident Minister in London (Stanley Melbourne Bruce) on the conversion of London Loans, 1932–33	A11874
Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Leader of the Opposition and as Prime Minister, 1919–39	CP103/19
Letter from His Majesty King George VI concerning the presentation of an oil painting of the 1937 Coronation, 1938	CP144/1
General correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Prime Minister, 1938–39	CP167/1
Subject files of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Prime Minister, 1931–39	CP167/2
Comprises 25 items on such matters as the Devonport Fire Brigade (item 13), 7BU Burnie Broadcasting Service (item 6), Coles Bay (Tasmania), Red Granite Company, and Deloraine Tourist and Improvement Association (item 25), and visit of federal Cabinet to Tasmania, February 1939 (item 8).	
Representations relating to employment, 1931–39	CP167/3
Cables between the Prime Minister (Joseph Aloysius Lyons), Dr Earle Page and others, 1935–38	CP290/5
Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Postmaster-General, 1931–56	CP30/1
Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Leader of the United Australia Party and the federal Opposition, 1922–56	CP30/2
Comprises 10 items covering, for example, the <i>Penny Post</i> (Hobart newspaper) and Tasmanian savings banks (item 4); and the 1931 Premiers' Conference (item 9).	
Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Prime Minister, 1920-56	CP30/3
Photocopies of correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Acting Treasurer, Leader of the United Australia Party and as Prime Minister, 1923–39	M2270

Enid Lyons (CP 928)

The marriage of Enid Burnell (1897–1981) to Joe Lyons in 1915 began a remarkable partnership which produced 12 children, and a formidable and high-profile political team in an era when modern communications were in their infancy. Her own political involvements, begun in the 1920s as the first premier's wife to engage directly in a public political career, flourished in widowhood. In 1943, she became the first woman elected to the House of Representatives, and the first female member of Cabinet when appointed by the new Menzies government as Vice President of the Executive Council in 1949. Her involvements following resignation from Parliament in 1951 were equally notable, officially acknowledged when an earlier honour (DBE, 1937) was added to with the title Dame of the Order of Australia a year before her death in 1981.



Enid Lyons, 1934. NAA: A1861, 6590

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY ENID LYONS (INCLUDING PARTICULAR CONCENTRATIONS OF ITEMS ON TASMANIA)

National Archives, Canberra

Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Leader of the Opposition and as CP103/19 Prime Minister, 1919–39

Comprises 114 items of Joseph and Enid Lyons' correspondence, for example, the Grocers' Association of Tasmania and H Jones & Company (Hobart) (item 80, 1931), effect of the Textile Award on Tasmanian mills (item 88, 1932–34), Farmers' Union (Scottsdale Branch, Tasmania) and Rossarden telephone facilities (Tasmania) (item 89, 1933–34), Tamar Valley Cooperative Company, Tasmanian National Federation, Bass Strait shipping service and Tasmanian tourist traffic (item 99, 1933–34), Theatre Royal Talkies (Hobart) (item 83, 1931–32), Bass Strait ferry service and Burnie Athletic Carnival (item 12, 1933–34).

Correspondence of Joseph Aloysius Lyons as Prime Minister, 1920–56

CP30/3

Comprises 96 items of Joe and Enid Lyons' correspondence relating to Dalebrook Sports Club (Deloraine), Derwent Bridge (Tasmania) postal facilities (item 18, 1930–34), appointment of D Feirclough as Program Manager at 7ZL (Hobart) broadcasting station (item 25, 1934), Hobart Rotary Club 'Spend for Employment' campaign (item 35, 1932–33), Kelsall & Kemp (Tasmania) Ltd (item 43, 1933) and FWK Wise, regarding Wireless Listeners' League of Tasmania (item 84, 1931–32).

Other Tasmanian Commonwealth persons

Lance Barnard (CP 94)

The Hon Lance Herbert Barnard (1919–97), son of former federal politician HC Barnard, was a former soldier and school teacher who represented the Tasmanian electorate of Bass from 1954 until he resigned in mid-1975. From late 1972, he served as Deputy Prime Minister to Gough Whitlam and shared all portfolios with him during the first Whitlam Ministry (5–19 December 1972). He subsequently retained those of Supply, Air, Army and Navy until late 1973, and Defence until mid-1975.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY LANCE BARNARD (INCLUDING PARTICULAR CONCENTRATIONS OF ITEMS ON TASMANIA)	
National Archives, Canberra	
Inward correspondence schedules and Defence portfolio correspondence, 1972–75	AA1982/639
General correspondence files, 1973–74	M304
Comprises 46 items of correspondence with ministers, public servants, service associations, trade unions and business interests, as well as with people in the electorate of Bass.	
Publications maintained by Lance Barnard, 1966–75	M3407
Folders of papers maintained by Lance Barnard, 1969-74	M3410
Ministerial records maintained by Lance Barnard, 1972-77	M3412

Eric Bessell (CP 109)

Eric James Bessell (1923–79), a former pastoralist soldier and Liberal Party official, was briefly a Senator for Tasmania in 1974–75.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY ERIC BESSELL	
National Archives, Canberra	
Publications and papers used by Senator EJ Bessell, 1974–75	AA1976/107
Newspaper cuttings (I) – general interest, 1974–76	M210
Newspaper cuttings (II) – political interest, 1974–76	M211
Publications - miscellaneous, 1974-	M212
General correspondence files, alphabetical series, 1974-	M214

Robert 'Bob' Brown (CP 971)

Robert James 'Bob' Brown (1944–) moved to Tasmania in 1972 to practise medicine. Later, he became an environmental activist, member of the Tasmanian Assembly and, from 1996 to 2012, Senator for Tasmania and Parliamentary Leader of the Australian Greens.

SERIES OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL RECORDED BY ROBERT 'BOB' BROWN	
National Archives, Sydney	
Audio recordings of interviews and press conferences given by Bob Brown and other public and political figures, 1995–2005	M4499
Video recordings maintained by the staff of Senator Bob Brown, 1976–2005	M4500
Comprises 203 items, a portion of which has been examined and listed, including sound recording <i>All Television</i> news – forest protest in Tasmania; date of recording: 8 November 1997, date of transmission: 8 November 1997 (item 14).	

Charles Frost (CP 331)

The Hon Charles William Frost (1882–1964) was an orchardist and Huon Valley identity. He was elected to federal Parliament as Member for Franklin (Tasmania) at a by-election on 14 December 1929, defeated at the 1931 general election and re-elected at the 1934 election. He was a minister in the wartime Curtin and Forde governments, but was defeated in the election of September 1946.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY CHARLES FROST	
National Archives, Canberra	
Folders of Repatriation Portfolio correspondence, 1942-46	M1450
Folders of electorate correspondence, 1941–43	M1451
Folders of electorate correspondence, 1943–46	M1452
Folders of subject files and correspondence relating to War Service Homes, 1933–46	M1453
Folders of information relating to Cabinet Sub-Committee on Housing, 1943-45	M1454

Raymond Groom (CP 376)

The Hon Raymond John Groom (1944–) was elected to Commonwealth Parliament in 1975 as Member for Braddon, representing the Liberal Party, which he held until his resignation from federal politics in 1984. He held ministerial positions in the government of Malcolm Fraser, served on parliamentary committees and was a member of various parliamentary delegations. A second career in state politics (1986–2001) followed, the high point as Premier (1992–96).

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY RAYMOND GROOM	
National Archives, Canberra	
General Braddon electorate correspondence, 1975–81	M241
General correspondence relating to ministerial responsibilities of Hon RJ Groom, 1976–78	M242
Ministry documents, intra-department papers and correspondence with states relating to ministerial responsibilities of Hon RJ Groom, 1977–80	M243

Herbert Hays (CP 274)

The Hon Herbert Hays (1869–1960) was a Tasmanian Senator (1922–47) and a member of the Joint Committee on Rural Industries (1941–43).

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY HERBERT HAYS

National Archives, Canberra

Papers of Senator Herbert Hays, 1942

CP71/19

Comprises copies of various evidence, memoranda and statements arising from the Joint Committee on Rural Industries' work, which involved travel to major cities and country towns collecting oral evidence from primary producers, representatives of major rural industry associations and corporations, and government officers in state and federal departments.

Norman Henty (CP 215)

The Hon Sir Norman Henry Denham Henty (1913–78) was a member of the pioneering Henty family, an administrator, businessman and long-serving Tasmanian Senator. He held ministerial portfolios in the Menzies and Holt governments.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY HORMAN HENTY

National Archives, Canberra

Papers of Senator NHD Henty, 1950-57

CP665/1

Comprises correspondence, reports, statements, news cuttings, cables, etc. relating to trade agreements, tariff concessions, exemptions from duty and subsidies on various commodities.

William Michael Hodgman (CP 155)

The Hon Michael Hodgman (1938–2013) was a Tasmanian state and federal politician and one of five generations of Hodgmans involved in Tasmanian politics. The only one of his family to sit in state and federal parliaments, he was the Liberal Party's federal Member for Denison between 1975 and 1987, and held several portfolios in the fourth Fraser Ministry (1980–83), and also served on several parliamentary committees and delegations.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY MICHAEL	HODGMAN
National Archives, Canberra	
Personal and electoral correspondence, office records, parliamentary papers, media material, printed publications and reports, 1968–81	M1568
Alphabetical index cards to electorate file, 1975-	M223
Electorate files, 1975-	M224
Folders of papers maintained by the Hon William Michael Hodgman, 1980-82	M3546

Raymond Hutchinson (CP 482)

Dr Raymond Charles Hutchinson (b.1909) was a government biochemist and food scientist associated with the development of ration packs during World War II. He was the first Director of the Army (later Armed Forces) Food Science Establishment at Scottsdale, Tasmania.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY RAYMOND HUTCHINSON	
National Archives, Canberra	
Autobiography of Dr Raymond Charles Hutchinson, single volume, 1988-89	M2387
Personal papers and ephemera of Dr RC Hutchinson, single volume, 1979–90	M2424

John Israel (CP 700)

John William Israel (1850–1926) worked with the audit branch of the Launceston and Western Railway Company and the Tasmanian state administration in the Audit Department, Hobart. On 1 December 1901, he became the first Commonwealth Auditor-General, serving well beyond retirement age and leaving shortly before his death in 1926.

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY JOHN ISRAEL	
National Archives, Canberra	
Personal correspondence of Auditor-General JW Israel, 1910-26	A11327

Walter Massy-Greene (CP 170)

The Hon Sir Walter Massy-Greene (1874–1952) was a politician and entrepreneur with several, if disparate, Tasmanian links. In his late teens he worked as a farm and sawmill labourer in northern Tasmania. He was later a member of the Board of Trade (1918–23), and held the portfolios of Trade and Customs (1919–21) under Prime Minister Hughes, and several appointments in early Lyons governments. He was the first Chairman of Associated Pulp and Paper Mills, Burnie, Tasmania (1936–52).

SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY WALTER MASSY-GREENE			
National Archives, Canberra			
Papers of Hon W Massy-Greene, 1918–23	CP703/6		
Comprises 57 items including, for instance, papers on Tasmanian certificator agricultural products (item 6, 1922).	ates		

Richard Morse (CP 67)

Major Richard Victor Morse (1885–1925) was a military engineer who worked in the early 1920s with the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Department.

SELECTED SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY	Y RICHARD MORSE
National Archives, Canberra	
Folders of press clippings, photographs, diagrams, maps and articles relating to World War I and various civil engineering projects, 1877–1925	AA1978/450
Aerial photographs of trenches – France – World War I, 1916–18	M433
Aerial photographs of particular World War I battles and areas under bombardment, 1916–18	M434
Folders of Army correspondence and other material associated with Morse's period of service with the AIF, 1914–20	M435
World War I press clippings, single number series, 1916–c.1918	M5103
Specifications, plans, articles, notes, photographs and engineering matters, single number series, 1877–c.1925	M5104
Photographs, single number series, 1916–c.1923	M5105
Diagrams prepared by the Electrical Engineers Office of the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways Department, single number series, 1908–c.1920	M5110
Correspondence and other private papers, 1904–33	M96

Jocelyn Newman (CP 949)

The Hon Jocelyn Margaret Newman (1937–), a barrister and solicitor who held executive positions with various Tasmanian associations, was a Senator for Tasmania between 1986 and 2002. She held a number of ministries under various governments of Prime Minister Howard, and was a member of several parliamentary committees.

SELECTED SERIES OF PAPERS RECORDED BY JOCELYN NEWMAN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Papers maintained by Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman in relation to Tasmania, 1986–2001	M4341
Portfolio papers maintained by Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman as Minister for Social Security, 1996–98	M4332
Photographs collected and maintained by Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman, 1986–2001	M4329
Diaries and notebooks maintained by Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman, 1986–2001	M4328
Portfolio papers maintained by Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman as Minister for Family and Community Services, 1998–2001	M4333

Kevin Newman (CP 230)

The Hon Kevin Eugene Newman (1933–99), a former professional soldier, represented the Tasmanian seat of Bass in the House of Representatives between 1975 and 1984. He held a number of ministerial positions under Prime Minister Fraser, and during the same period chaired serveral councils and led various delegations.

SELECTED SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY	Y KEVIN NEWMAN
National Archives, Canberra	
Non-portfolio correspondence, 1980–82	M1302
Photographs collected and maintained by the Hon Kevin Newman, 1972–97	M4310
Includes photographs taken during a trip to South-West National Park, Tasmania, as Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development (item 2, 1977), and portrait photographs of the Hon Kevin Newman (item 3, 1975–97).	
Tasmanian radio broadcasts, 1976–80	M4317
Includes transcripts and ministerial speech notes of electorate broadcasts on Tasmanian radio (items 1–3, 1976–77, 1978–79, 1980).	
Personal correspondence, 1977–82	TA1983/62
Media releases, national and local, 1977–81	TA1983/65
National Development Portfolio papers relating to Tasmania and other matters, c.1977-c.1979	TA1984/225
Electoral Office papers relating to Court of Disputed Returns, 1980 federal election, 1980–83	TA1983/69

Raymond Sherry (CP 112)

Raymond Henry Sherry (1924-89) was Member for Franklin, Tasmania, between 1969 and 1975.

SELECTED SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RE	CORDED BY RAYMOND SHERRY
National Archives, Canberra	
Miscellaneous files and papers, 1967-	TA1976/34
General correspondence files (parliamentary), 1967-	M208

Michael Tate (CP 439)

Rev Fr the Hon Michael Carter Tate (1945–) had an academic legal background before a political career as an ALP Senator for Tasmania from 1977 until his resignation in 1993. He was a minister in some of the Hawke and Keating governments; a member of delegations, conventions and official overseas visits; and served on several Senate committees (including the Senate Select Committee on Passenger Fares and Services to and from Tasmania, 1980–81).

SELECTED SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY	MICHAEL TATE
National Archives, Canberra	
Folders of miscellaneous correspondence, subject papers and other material generally relating to Senator Tate's parliamentary activities, 1967–87	M3364
Papers on war crimes maintained by Senator the Hon Michael Tate as Minister for Justice, 1987–88	M3466

Reginald Wright (CP 157)

The Hon Sir Reginald Charles Wright (1905–90) was a barrister and solicitor and for 28 years a Senator for Tasmania. He served extensively on various parliamentary committees, was a minister in the Gorton and McMahon governments, though in the late 1970s resigned from the Liberal Party on a matter of principle. In 1978 he retired from the Senate as an Independent.

SELECTED SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RECORDED BY REGINALD WRIGHT

National Archives, Canberra

Correspondence on parliamentary matters and other papers, 1962-75

AA1978/734

Comprises 59 boxes, including information on Tasmanian television licences – Blue Poles, 1962–73 (Box 4).

References

Henderson, Anne, Joseph Lyons: the people's prime minister, NewSouth, Sydney, 2011.

Henderson, Anne, Enid Lyons: leading lady to a nation, Pluto Press Australia, Melbourne, 2008.

Langmore, Diane, Prime Ministers' Wives, McPhee Gribble, Melbourne, 1992.

Marsden, Susan, *Joseph Lyons: guide to archives of Australia's prime ministers*, National Archives of Australia, Canberra, 2002, naa.gov.au/naaresources/publications/research_guides/pdf/Joseph_Lyons/Joseph_Lyons.pdf.

National Library of Australia, 'Manuscripts', National Library of Australia, Canberra, nla.gov.au/what-we-collect/manuscripts.

National Library of Australia, 'Papers of Sir James Plimsoll', National Library of Australia, Canberra, nla.gov.au/ms/findaids/8048.html.



9 From Alcorso to Zeehan

Introduction

Commonwealth records were originally drawn up, to adopt the phrasing of the great English archival theorist Sir Hilary Jenkinson, 'for purposes almost infinitely varying – the administrative or executive control of every species of human undertaking'. The uses of archives to posterity in providing information on a range of subjects, he added, were 'totally different but equally wide'. This observation is certainly true of the National Archives' collection. It includes source material on a remarkable range of subjects, people, events, institutions and other historical themes about, and relating to, Tasmania.

To illustrate the potential for additional topics and to complement the preceding larger themes, this final chapter offers samples of shorter treatments around which researchers could readily weave stories, advance theories and fill gaps in Tasmanian history.



Claudio Alcorso and family

In his autobiography *The Wind You Say* (Angus & Robertson, 1993) Claudio Alcorso described himself paradoxically as 'a perplexed, fortunate man'. By any measure, he was generous and forgiving, though he saved his strongest feelings for 'the ignorance, incompetence and prejudice of our Intelligence Service'. The archives show why. An Italian-born immigrant, he moved to Tasmania from Sydney in the late 1940s following internment (with his brother Orlando) as an 'enemy alien' during World War II. He quickly succeeded as a textile merchant, processing and printing silks and cottons, then from the 1950s established vineyards at Moorilla Estate. For a time he was also a person of interest to ASIO. He was a generous supporter of the arts, Aboriginal land rights and environmental causes, a renown enhanced by the Alcorso Foundation and Moorilla's integration with the Museum of Old and New Art.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CLAUDIO AND ORLANDO ALCORSO AND FAMILY	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Prisoner of war/internee; Alcorso, Claude; year of birth – 1913; nationality – Italian, 1939–45	MP1103/2, PWN9221 digitised
Prisoner of war/internee; Alcorso, Orlando; year of birth – 1916; nationality – Italian, 1939–45	MP1103/2, PWN9222 digitised
National Archives, Adelaide	
Alcorso, Claude – nationality: Italian; place of birth: Rome, Italy; arrived: Sydney, 21 February 1939. Also known as Alcorso Claudio Piperno, 1939–43	D4028, ALCORSO CLAUDE digitised
National Archives, Sydney	
Orlando Piperno Alcorso, 1940-47	ST1233/1, N34660
National Archives, Canberra	
America – issuance of visas to Claude and Orlando Alcorso, 1945	A1066, IC45/66/9
Naturalisation - Alcorso, Claudio P - born 5 October 1913 - Italian, 1946-47	A435, 1946/4/2161

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CLAUDIO AND ORLANDO ALCORSO AND FAMILY (continued)	
Alcorso, Claudio Piperno; born 5 October 1913; nationality Italian; travelled per Strathallan arriving in Sydney on 24 February 1939, 1939	A12508, 31/72
Alcorso, Orlando P; born 9 July 1916; nationality Italian; travelled per <i>Strathallan</i> arriving in Sydney on 21 February 1939, 1939	A12508, 31/73
Alcorso, Orlando Piperno - born 9 July 1916 - Italian, 1945-46	A435, 1946/4/2374
Alcorso, Amilcare P; born 17 March 1986; nationality German; Alcorso (aka Piperno) Niny age 48; Orlando age 23; Claudio age 26, 1938	A997, 1938/10
Mr Orlando Alcorso, Silk and Textile Printers, Hobart – export of printed woollens, 1947	A1539, 1947/W/1012
Consular representatives in Australia – Italy; establishment of Vice Consulate at Hobart – Mr Claudio Alcorso, 1953–62	A1838, 1515/1/36/13
German-born Kasper Spiegel, 30, assistant purchasing officer, inspects a sign announcing Alcorso Village to workers at Silk and Textile Printers Limited, Derwent Park, Hobart, Tasmania. The Australian–Italian–British Silk and Textile Printers Limited began a housing and immigration scheme to parallel industrial expansion in its operations at Derwent Park, 1958	A12111, 1/1958/16/284
Personal papers of Prime Minister Chifley – correspondence S, Part 2, includes representations from C Alcorso (Silk and Textile Printers Ltd, Tasmania), 1946–48	M1455, 330 digitised
Alcorso, Claudio, 1948-55	A6119, 173

Not surprisingly, TAHO also holds primary source material on Alcorso. There are more than a dozen record series, a selection of which is listed below.

Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office, Hobart	
Claudio Alcorso and family, 1913–2000	NG2242
See http://search.archives.tas.gov.au/default.aspx?detail=1&type=A&id=NG02242	
Internment records, 1938–90	NS2998
Diary of Claudio Alcorso, 1957–58	NS3009
Correspondence and associated papers relating to Claudio Alcorso's interest in Sullivan's Cove, 1977–97	NS3012
Manuscript, The Wind You Say, 1985-2001	NS3004

Roald Amundsen

In a centenary appraisal, Professor Chris Turney wrote, '1912 heralded the dawn of a new age in our understanding of the natural world'. Not least, he explained, because a Norwegian polar explorer, Roald Amundsen (1872–1928), led an expedition to the South Pole in late 1911, ahead of the British expedition led by Robert Scott, and documented it before returning to personally vouch for the fact. Amundsen entered the Commonwealth record because in March 1912, with the help of Frank Bowden, Manager of the Telegraph Branch at the Hobart GPO, he sent an encoded telegram announcing his success to the King of Norway, his brother, and the *Daily Chronicle* after the *Fram* sailed into Hobart. (There was a re-enactment on 11 March 2012 of the telegram sending on the steps of the GPO in the presence of the Norwegian Ambassador, with Frank played by his grandson Tim Bowden.) Of the original brush-with-fame itself, no record has survived, but Bowden (and his son Eric) nevertheless provide a further illustration of the collection's ability to surprise and delight.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ROALD AMUNDSEN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Captain Amundsen – registration and exhibit [Antarctic], 1912	A1861, 2569
Roald Amundsen's party which reached the South Pole – registration and exhibit [Antarctic], 1912	A1861, 2566
The ship's company – Roald Amundsen's expedition – registration and exhibit [Antarctic], 1912	A1861, 2565
Oscar Wisting and dog 'Oberst', from Roald Amundsen's expedition – registration and exhibit [Antarctic], 1912	A1861, 2567
Japan – luncheon to [honour] Captain Amundsen in Tokyo, 1927	A11804, 1927/222
National Archives, Hobart	
Captain Roald Amundsen – slides of Antarctic views, 1912	P437, 1912/631
National Archives, Melbourne	
The Barque <i>Fram</i> taking in stiffening at Number 4 Crane, Newcastle, 23 November 1911	R32, SUNDRY 2/65 digitised

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO FRANK BOWDEN	
National Archives, Hobart	
Inland correspondence – notification that Mr Bowden is to act in the capacity of Manager of the Postal Department, 1902	P234, 1902/3/78
Memo re Mr Bowden performing duties – Manager, Telephone and Telegraph Branch, 1902	P234, 3924/02
Internal correspondence and memoranda – correspondence re whether Mr FP Bowden, Postal Department officer, is entitled to act as Choirmaster at Holy Trinity Church, Hobart, 1906	P234, 1906/1/224
Correspondence re question as to whether FP Bowden should be allowed to act as Choirmaster at a church and accept remuneration, 1906	P234, 4694
National Archives, Canberra	
Bowden, Eric James Germain; service number: lieut; place of birth – Hobart, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania; next of kin – Bowden, Frank Prosser, 1914–20	B2455, BOWDEN E J G digitised
Appointment of Frank Prosser Bowden to the position of acting Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Tasmania, 1919–20	A406, E1920/822

В

Bass Strait

Tasmania's sense of separateness from the mainland strengthened with Federation. Culturally, militarily and politically, *overseas* gradually came to mean not London but Melbourne (the site of federal Parliament for nearly three decades) and, to a degree, Sydney. Despite the strong ties of many with Victoria and the emergence of the telegraph, radio and air travel, ocean-going vessels were required to defeat this vast expanse of often dangerous water when it came to haulage, mail and transport. Freight costs became a constant reminder of Tasmania's disadvantage, and until regular reliable air services, it was not unheard of for a Tasmanian premier to be so late into Melbourne because of bad weather as to miss a meeting by half a day. Even in 2012, in Henry Reynolds' judgement, 'Bass Strait still matters. The coincidence of the state boundary with the encompassing shoreline reinforces the sense of separateness. The Strait is much mightier than the Murray or any other of the state boundaries'.

In the late 19th century, services developed providing sea transport between Launceston and Melbourne. Ships of substantial tonnage, such as *Pateena, Rotomahana* and *Loongana,* became familiar names, as did the *Nairana* in the 1920s and, from 1935, the *Taroona*. As for Hobart to Sydney, Tasmanians caught the *Zealandia*. After World War II, large roll-on vessels like the *Princess of Tasmania* and a second *Rotomahana* began operating, then larger still the *Empress of Australia* and the *Australian Trader*. By the end of the century, ferries with bow and stern doors were in use, such as the *Spirit of Tasmania*.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO BASS STRAIT FERRIES	
National Archives, Hobart	
Pateena – declaration of ownership on behalf of a body corporate, 1884	P560, BUNDLE 3 1884 SET/PATEENA
Pateena – certificate of survey, 1883	P560, BUNDLE 2 1883 SET/PATEENA
Victoria – Tasmania mail service – steam ships Loongana and Rotomahana – articles of agreement, 1908–10	P234, 1908/5712
Outgoing passenger list; transire outwards; shipmaster's certificate; A A certificate – <i>Rotomahana</i> to Sydney, departed Hobart 9 October 1911, 1911	P2004, ROTOMAHANA 9 OCT 1911
National Archives, Canberra	
Transport – sea – New Bass Strait ferries, Tasmania, 1985	A6135, K15/3/85/1
TSS Loongana – seaworthiness, 1930	CP46/2, 57
Shipping disputes - SS Nairana dispute, 1927	A458, AA502/2
Tasmanian Shipping Services – subsidy of <i>Taroona</i> , 1950	A4639, 58
Australian Coastal Shipping Commission – sale of liquor on Bass Strait ferries – Princess of Tasmania, 1959	A432, 1959/3171
The <i>Princess of Tasmania</i> at her berth at Devonport, Tasmania. A 'roll-on roll-off' vessel, the freight vehicle on the right is typical of the commercial transport units which, in addition to motor cars, it was designed to carry, 1959	A1200, L33499 digitised
National Archives, Melbourne	
Grounding of SS Nairana in River Tamar, 1924–25	B323, N1925/456
SS Nairana – grounding, River Tamar, Tasmania, 1942	MP150/1, 674/205/1702
Tasmanian mail contract – disablement of the <i>Taroona</i> in May 1936, 1936–37	MP33/1, TAS1937/16
Wilcox Mofflin Ltd, Launceston – shipment of skins per <i>Taroona</i> for transhipment to – 'City of Elwood', 1940	B13, 1940/51954
SS Zealandia - Sydney-Hobart Shipping Service, 1940	MP138/1, 603/234/208

C

Child migration

As Jill Cassidy explained in the *Companion to Tasmanian History*, child migration formed part of Tasmania's post-World War I migration story, including specialist programs like the Farm Boy Learners Scheme. None was particularly successful compared with the post-World War II schemes. Approximately 300 child migrants were sent from the United Kingdom to Tasmania between 1949 and 1976. There is disagreement about which Tasmanian institutions received child migrants – some sought approval but were unsuccessful, or were approved but in fact never did receive children. Nevertheless, it is certain some were in the care of the Salesians' St John Bosco Boys' Town in Glenorchy; Hagley Farm School near Launceston, which operated under the Fairbridge scheme; Fairbridge Society's Tresca House in Exeter; and Church of England's Clarendon Children's Home in Kingston.

Child migrants were sponsored by the Commonwealth but nominated by voluntary organisations that needed government approval to care for them on arrival. Some children were also sent to the care of private individuals. Federal and state financial incentives in the form of capital grants were offered to encourage institutions to participate. So while largely a matter of state, religious and private institution involvement, child migration to Tasmania is also documented in the Commonwealth record.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CHILD MIGRATION	
National Archives, Canberra	
Premier of Tasmania – proposals child migration, 1944	A436, 1945/5/37
St John Bosco Boys Town - Glenorchy - Tasmania, 1948-58	A445, 133/2/29 digitised
St John Bosco Boys Town, Glenorchy, Tasmania – governmental assistance toward costs of building operations for accommodation of British child migrants, 1948–53	A432, 1953/21
The first five children to Tresca – Guy, 11; Ian Godden, 7; Donald Rolston, 7; Paul Godden, 8 and Mark Godden, 5 – a Fairbridge Society farm school near Launceston. In 1958, the society took over and modernised Tresca, in addition to farms schools for British migrant children at Molong, New South Wales, and at Pinjarra, Western Australia, 1958.	A12111, 1/1958/8/2 digitised
See also A12111, 1/1958/8/3 - A12111, 1/1958/8/12	A659, 1940/1/6451
Overseas Children's Scheme – nominations forwarded to London from Tasmania, 1940	A659, 1944/1/3283
Overseas Children's Scheme – record of children and custodians (Tasmania), 1940–44	
St Joseph's Orphanage, Collins Street, Hobart, 1976	P2813, 26
National Archives, Hobart	
Architectural drawing [back-to-front copy print] – St Joseph's Orphanage, Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania – showing ground floor plans and footing details, 1955	P1715, T5503-1 (I)

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO CHILD MIGRATION (continued)	
Children – organisations – St John Bosco, Glenorchy, 1948–75	P7, T232/2/6 digitised
Children – organisations, Fairbridge Society, 1964–78	P7, T232/2/2
Children – organisations, Hagley Farm School, 1948–56	P7, T232/2/4
Children – organisations, Clarendon, Kingston, 1948–72	P7, T232/2/1
Children – organisations, Roland, Sheffield, 1950–51	P7, T232/2/5
Children – organisations, payments in respect of migrant children, 1970	P7, T232/2/8
Children – organisations – St Joseph's, 1949–54	P7, T232/2/7

Peter Cundall

Now in his eighties Peter Cundall (1927–) is a very well-known Tasmanian horticulturalist and conservationist (retired), who migrated to Australia from the United Kingdom in the early 1950s via enlistment in the Australian Army. He is involved in environmental activism, stood as a senator for the Communist Party of Australia in 1961, and for many years was the host of the ABC TV series *Gardening Australia*.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO PETER CUNDALL	
National Archives, Hobart	
Cundall, Peter Joseph, 1974	P3, T1974/0585
National Archives, Canberra	
Cundall, Peter Joseph, Volumes 1–3, 1960–76	A6119, 4245–4247 digitised
Cundall, Peter, 1964	A9626, 209

Communication with the mainland

The availability, efficiency and cost of communicating with the mainland remained a feature of Commonwealth–Tasmanian relations until World War II.

With Federation, posts and telegraphs became a national responsibility, practically coinciding with the arrival of modern communication. As Alison Alexander put it, virtually everyone in Tasmania could now send a telegram, though they were expensive and usually kept for important occasions, such as births and deaths. The year 1903 saw the linking of Hobart and Launceston by telephone and the 50th anniversary of the telegraph in Tasmania. A decade later, mail had begun to be moved by automobile, and a wireless station was operating in Hobart. But whether via the post, telegram or radio, communication within Tasmania was one thing; contact with the mainland was another. Agitation by Tasmania's parliamentary representatives to secure improvements led to an inquiry by a Joint Committee of Public Accounts (CA 3200) and a report (*Communications between Tasmania and the Mainland*) tabled in November 1927. Things improved in the 1930s; Anne Henderson wrote, 'Communications – over the air, in the air and by land and sea – were on a roll'. There were advances in the interstate radio network, creation of a regular air link with the mainland, and in 1936, the opening of a Bass Strait phone cable enabling interstate calls.

After the war, broadcast communications quickly came to mean television, which was an Australian reality by 1956, and those with large aerials living on Tasmania's north coast could watch Melbourne programs. By April 1960, Hobart had its own stations (TVT–6, then ABT–2) and in 1962 Northern Television began exercising a licence from Launceston as TNT9. The ABC followed a year later with ABNT–3.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIA'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE MAINLAND	
National Archives, Sydney	
Programs shown on ABT - Channel 2 (television layouts), 1960-78	P1213, vol 1 (1960) to vol 20 (1978)
National Archives, Canberra	
Submarine cables to be laid between Victoria and Tasmania, 1908-09	A1, 1909/4968
Communications between Tasmania and the mainland – evidence, 1924–27	A12835, 1
Report/statements and evidence, 1924-27	A12835, 2
Inquiry correspondence, 1924–27	A12835, 3
Communications between Tasmania and mainland – report by Transport Committee, Development and Migration Committee, 1929	A458, AH212/16
Telephone services Tasmania – mainland service, 1923–42	A461, S388/1/5
Communications between Tasmania and the mainland – evidence, 1924–27	A12835, 1
Shipping – Tasmania and mainland inquiry by Sir William Clarkson, Postmaster- General's Department and Navigation Branch, 1929–33	A461, B418/2/6
Mail services - Tasmania, 1931-43	A461, E388/1/2
Students looking at a television studio camera, Mount Wellington, Hobart, Tasmania, 1959	A1200, L30755 digitised
National Archives, Melbourne	
Tasmania–Victoria mail service contract – one plan of the Melbourne and Tasmanian Rail Service, 1899–1906	MP33/1, TAS1919/177 PART 1
Radion – Victoria – Tasmania report by Mr Heketh on proposed establishment of system of wireless telegraphy between Victoria and Tasmania, 1901–05	MP341/1, 1902/2998
Tenders for laying of cable between Victoria and Tasmania, 1908	MP341/1, 1908/2705
Communication between Tasmania and the mainland, 1920-55	MP341/1, 1925/4191
Visit to King Island and Tasmania – laying of mainland–Tasmania cable, 1935	MP341/1, 1935/10316
Mail service between Melbourne and Tasmania, 1923-24	MP33/1, TAS1924/656
Burnie as mail distribution centre – plan of Melbourne and Tasmanian mail service, 1912–29	MP33/1, TAS1929/245
Tasmania-Victorian mail service, 1931-32	MP33/1, TAS1932/162
Tasmanian mail contract - disablement of the Taroona in May 1936, 1936-37	MP33/1, TAS1937/16
Mainland Tasmania submarine cable telephone service – opening of, 1936	MP341/1, 1936/2996
Agreement between Commonwealth of Australia and Holymans Airways Pty Ltd – Melbourne & Hobart, includes Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd sales specification for AWA 75 watt aircraft transmitter and receiver and marconi visual beacon receiver, 1934	MP183/1, 93
TNT – Launceston Tasmania – Northern Television Ltd – program – complaints and criticisms, 1966–77	MP1897/1, TNT/20

D

Dutch immigrants in Tasmania

From the late 1940s, migrants from the Netherlands began to establish Tasmania's largest non-English community. Numbers increased following the Netherlands Australia Migration Agreement of 1951. As a result, wrote Lloyd Robson, 'Sleepy settlements in the state were suddenly galvanized by the presence of Dutch and other nationalities who seemed utter strangers to the local customs and rate of transactions'. By 1961, 9 per cent of the population were overseas born, a contrast with 17 per cent for the rest of the country. That year, Dutch migrants represented the largest of the non-English speaking groups, at 27 per cent, well ahead of German, Polish and Italian migrants. They took quickly to the building industry and associated trades, the Australian Building Corporation at Kingston south of Hobart sponsoring and employing numerous Dutch immigrants. It was fitting then that Queen Beatrix should unveil a statute to Abel Tasman in Salamanca Place in 1988.



Eddie, John and Ineke Hoogenhout, Catharina Besselink, and Nieske and Jan Hoogenhout outside the family's bakery on Main Street in Sheffield, Tasmania, 1970. NAA: A12111, 1/1970/16/319

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE DUTCH COMMUNITY IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Implementation of Netherlands Australia Migration Agreement, part 1, 1950-51	A446, 1962/65331
Implementation of Netherlands Australia Migration Agreement, part 2, 1951	A446, 1962/65332
Dutch language newspapers – published for the Netherlands Tasmanian Association – <i>Abel Tasman</i> , 1952–55	A1533, 1955/1703
Three Dutch migrants working together in a packing shed in the Huon Valley – Mrs Marie Commissaris, 26, from Oostzyde Str Zaandam, her sister Mrs Corrie Pitt, 23 and Mrs Tina Smith, 30 from Haarlem, 1958. Apple growers in Tasmania that year harvested their best crop since World War II. They expected it to total 5.73 million cases, of which some 5 million should be suitable for export, mostly to Europe and the British Isles. Export income was expected to be about £7 million.	A12111, 1/1958/16/185 digitised
Toolroom fitter Hendrick Bakker, 30, at work in the Repco plant, 1958. He came from Edam, Holland. The Repco Bearing Company Pty Ltd employs 40 migrants among its 270 workers at Launceston, Tasmania. The plant turns out 17,000 automotive bearings a day to satisfy an ever-growing demand from Australia's motor car industry, itself a major employer of migrant labour. The Launceston factory was opened nine years ago and is now the major Australian producer of motor car bearings, making them in 800 different sizes.	A12111, 1/1958/16/31 digitised
A primary school at Kingston, Tasmania built by Dutch voluntary workers, 1969	A1200, L81575
Visit of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands – Hobart, 1988	A8746, KN1/12/88/79 digitised

E

Electrolytic Zinc Works

At the start of World War I, Australia urgently needed to find a source of zinc for munitions other than the previous supplier, Germany. It did have ore from Broken Hill but needed electricity for processing. Coincidentally, from 1916 Tasmania had cheap electricity available from the new government-owned Waddamana hydro-power station. And so four Collins House Group companies formed the Electrolytic Zinc Company and established zinc works at Risdon on the Derwent River. Here, the company poured its waste for the next 50 years, yet in other ways the owners were ahead of the times. Managed by Herbert Gepp (1877–1954) during its formative decade, the company flourished throughout most of the 20th century, prices inevitably fluctuating but resulting by the mid-1960s in the world's second-largest producer of zinc with a workforce of 2800. Its employees shared the fortunes, and for a time were treated unusually well in terms of conditions, amenities, consultation and accommodation at a 'company village' called Lutana. By its last mention in the records, dated 1984, the company had been taken over by North Broken Hill.



New acid plant at Risdon, Tasmania, 1948. Photographer: Wolfgang Sievers. NAA: B4498, 119E8

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ELECTROLYTIC ZINC WORKS	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Unloading zinc concentrates from MV <i>Zincmaster</i> , Risdon, Hobart, Tasmania, 1945–86	B4498, 163E10
New acid plant at Risdon, Tasmania, which will bring its capacity for the production of sulphuric acid to 170,000 tons a year; angular views of plant at conversion heat exchanger section, Electrolytic Zinc Works, 1945–86	B4498, 119E8 digitised
Loading zinc for export – Risdon, Tasmania, 1964–80	B942, DOCKS & SHIPPING [6]
Aerial – Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia Ltd – Risdon Works, Hobart Tasmania, 1968–78	B941, SILVER, LEAD, ZINC/PLANT/ AERIAL/2

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE ELECTROLYTIC ZINC WORKS	
National Archives, Hobart	
Lutana postal and telephone facilities, 1920–26	P234, 3454
Waddamana–Risdon hydro transmission line, 1921–23	P234, 4776
Zinc oxide – manufacture of pigments by Electrolytic Zinc Company, Risdon, Hobart, 1924–26	P437, 1925/2681
Naval oil fuel installation – fuel stock of furnace and diesel oil, facilities, includes plans of Domain Navy and Risdon Electrolytic Zinc Company oil storage tanks, 1936–51	P1218, T13/5
National Archives, Canberra	
Sulphate of ammonia – manufacture at Risdon, Tasmania, 1948	P1539, 1948/W/485
Zinc being stacked on the wharf at the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Risdon, Tasmania. Australia is one of the world's largest producers of zinc, which is also a major mineral export, 1948	A1200, L10966 digitised
Proposed assistance to Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia Ltd – disposal of waste products at Risdon Works, Tasmania (Pegara Storage Project), 1971–72	A7192, 72/15
Electrolytic Zinc Works, north of Hobart, 1983	A6135, K18/2/83/5
Environmental protection and pollution – pollution of the marine environment – disposal of jarosite waste – monitoring program related to the disposal of jarosite, dumping at sea – Electrolytic Zinc Company Ltd, 1982–84	A8520, WE5/4/1 PART 1



40th infantry battalion, Australian Imperial Force

Most Tasmanians who rushed to enlist when war was declared in August 1914 joined the 12th infantry battalion, constituting half its number when it sailed with South and Western Australians to Egypt and Gallipoli in April 1915. But in the annals of Australian military history, few infantry battalions are as heavily identified with one state as the 40th with Tasmania. Lobbying ensured an all-Tasmanian battalion was part of the new 3rd Division formed in 1916. The battalion was engaged on the Western Front from late 1916. Its last battle honour was St Quentin Canal where fighting ended in October 1918. Two sergeants, Lewis McGee and Percy Statton, were awarded the Victoria Cross.

The battalion in various guises enjoyed links with related units in the 1920s and 1930s, and with the 2/40th during World War II.

SELECTED ITEMS AND SERIES RELATING TO THE 40TH INFANTRY BATTALION	I, WORLD WAR I
National Archives, Hobart	
40th Battalion Rifle Club – Tasmania – formation, 1927	P617, 411/4/37
Trooping of Colours – 40th Battalion AIF (Derwent Regiment), 1932–37	P617, 427/2/29
Opening of new training centres and reorganisation 40th Battalion, 1938-39	P617, 507/2/37
Statton, Percy Clyde (Sergeant) - Fitzgerald, Tasmania, 1920-34	P2603, STATTON P C digitised
National Archives, Melbourne	
40th Battalion to be raised in 6 Military District, 1916	B539, AIF264/1/152
Whole of 40th Battalion to be raised in Tasmania, 1916	B539, AIF369/1/152

SELECTED ITEMS AND SERIES RELATING TO THE 40TH INFANTRY BATTALION, (continued)	WORLD WAR I
National Archives, Sydney	
McGee, Lewis [Victoria Cross Recipient], Sergeant – regimental number 456, 40th Battalion [application for war gratuity], 1916–21	P1868, MCGEE L 13293 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Statton, Percy Clyde; service number – 506; place of birth – Beaconsfield, Tasmania; place of enlistment – Claremont, Tasmania: next of kin – (wife) Statton, Elsie May, 1914–20	B2455, STATTON PERCY CLYDE digitised
Statton, Percy Clyde; service number – T560: date of birth – 21 October 1890; place of birth – Beaconsfield, Tasmania; place of enlistment – unknown; next of kin – Statton, Grace, 1939–48	B884, T560 digitised
Australian War Memorial	
AIF war diary: 40th Infantry Battalion – from February 1916 (AWM4, 23/57/1) to April 1919 (AWM4, 23/57/38)	AWM 4
40th Infantry Battalion AIF – nominal roll – arrivals/departures, 1916–18	AWM 9, 27/1
40th Infantry Battalion AIF – nominal roll, 1918–19	AWM 9, 27/2
[Medical] RMO's reports – 40th Australian Infantry Battalion, May–September 1918, 1918	AWM 25, 481/88
Routine orders – 40th Infantry Battalion, AIF, May, October-December 1916, 1916	AWM 25, 707/9 PART 400
Field returns – 40th Australian Infantry Battalion, August 1917 – February 1918, 1917–18	AWM 25, 861/9 PART 287
Exhibit – regimental flag of 40th Battalion, AIF, 1921–25	AWM 93, 7/4/101
Unit histories – 40th Battalion, 1920–31	AWM 93, 67
Re graves of 3566 Private RT Wilkins, 40th Battalion and 4698 Driver EA Sutcliffe, 2 Field Squadron Engineers – Tasmania, 1936	AWM 62, 82/1/568



'Giblin's platoon'

Opening his 2011 Giblin lecture at the University of Tasmania, Dr Ken Henry noted that the lecture series 'commemorates a truly outstanding Australian – indeed a truly outstanding Tasmanian', explaining that 'Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin (1872–1951) and three of his colleagues (James Brigden, Douglas Copland and Roland Wilson) formed a personal and intellectual bond at the University of Tasmania between 1919 and 1924'. This was 'Giblin's platoon', a group that 'was pivotal in the shaping of economic thought and policymaking in Australia'. They had many things in common, from the University of Tasmania to *The Australian Tariff: an economic enquiry* (1929), which three of them co-authored. It was Giblin's platoon that Robson had in mind when he quipped that economists become one of Tasmania's leading exports.

LF Giblin was a Hobart-born soldier, statistician and economist who, in the 1920s, advised the Tasmanian and Commonwealth governments, co-authored reports and helped devise a more logical approach to calculating and remedying Tasmania's comparative disadvantage under federation.

Sir Douglas Berry Copland (1894–1971) was a New Zealand-born academic, economist, administrator and diplomat whose seven years in Tasmania (1917–24) coincided with the first stage of his distinguished career as a teacher, economist and government adviser. He was a lecturer, then professor of economics

at the University of Tasmania and director of tutorial classes for the Tasmanian Branch of the Workers' Educational Association.

Sir Roland Wilson (1904–96) was a Tasmanian-born economist, statistician and administrator (and amateur engineer and inventor). Although for much of his career he served on the mainland (15 years as Secretary of the Treasury and substantial terms as Chairman of Qantas and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation), he studied commerce at the University of Tasmania, lectured there in the early 1930s, and worked for some years with the Commonwealth Statistician's Branch in Hobart before promotion to Canberra.

Jim Brigden (1887–1950) was a soldier, economist, administrator and diplomat whose links with Tasmania recall Copland's. He lectured for the Workers' Educational Association at Queenstown (1921), authored *The Economics of Lyell* (1922), lectured in employment relations at the University of Tasmania (1923), then replaced Copland as its professor of economics (1924–30). With Giblin in 1925 he joined the committee appointed to inquire into Tasmanian disabilities under federation.

The 'platoon' inevitably has a substantial presence in the Commonwealth record, as illustrated below, but as noted in Chapter 8 all four are also represented in the manuscript collection of the National Library of Australia.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO 'GIBLIN'S PLATOON'	
National Archives, Melbourne	
Resignation of Lieutenant LF Giblin as Area Officer, 1913	MP84/1, 1728/1/19
Booklet and papers relating to James Bristock Brigden (early Secretary and Permanent Head Department and Munitions), 1940–51	MP956/2, 108
Professor LF Giblin – letter to Minister for the Army requesting release of UK internees, 1941	MP508/1, 255/744/45 digitised
National Archives, Sydney	
Statistics for the state of Tasmania, annual series, 1930-67	P1676
National Archives, Canberra	
Giblin, Lyndhurst Falkiner; Service number: Major; place of birth – Hobart, Tasmania; place of enlistment – N/A; next of kin – Giblin AV, 1914–20	B2455, GIBLIN L F digitised
Brigden, James Bristock; Service number: 3193; place of birth – Maldon, Victoria; place of enlistment – Melbourne, Victoria: next of kin – Brigden James, 1914–20	B2455, BRIGDEN J B digitised
Monetary policy and its application to Australia by DB Copland, 1926	A5954, 829/14
Printed copy of minutes of evidence taken at Launceston on Saturday 3 September 1927 and annotated by witness James Bristock Brigden, 1927	A11636, 2/108
Roland Wilson, 1931	A1606, AJ25/1 digitised
Appointment of Commonwealth Statistician - Roland Wilson, 1935	A571, 1935/1890 digitised
Professor LF Giblin and LG Melville - correspondence, 1939	M2806, 554
British Commonwealth Relations Conference 1945 – Australian Paper Number 3 – The Australian Balance of Payments by Professor LF Giblin, 1944	A4311, 174/24 digitised
Work of LF Giblin for Commonwealth Treasury 1939–47, 1952	A571, 1939/4816 digitised
Brigden, James Bristock – personal, 1946	A3300, 356 digitised

H

Hobart collection

The 'Hobart collection' is shorthand for the 1.3 to 1.4 kilometres of Commonwealth records managed by the National Archives' Hobart Office. It comprises the surviving kernel of a holding more than 20 times that size developed since the National Archives established a presence in Hobart in 1974. Its work produced highly prized records of undoubted archival – as well as temporary – value which, over the past decade, shrank due to the winnowing consequences of repository moves, re-evaluation, transfer of consignments to the National Archives' Sydney repository and, in the case of its railway component, transfer out of Commonwealth ownership.

Of these factors, re-evaluation was deliberately instigated to reduce the total by requiring solid justification for archival and local retention. The National Archives applied a methodology developed in 2000 called CROLS (core records of local significance) to material still in Hobart in 2010. The process looked for records of high significance to Tasmania, records attracting or likely to attract future high researcher use, records of intrinsic or iconic value, and records championed by stakeholders. As a result, the most important series in the Hobart collection now include those listed opposite.



Hobart trolley bus, 1947. Photographer: Max Dupain. NAA: A1200, L9532

SELECTED SIGNIFICANT SERIES CREATED BY TASMANIAN-BASED COMMONW AND FOR WHICH ALL OR SOME CONSIGNMENTS ARE HELD BY THE NATIONAL	
Antarctica (for related material at the Australian Antarctic Division, see Append	dix F)
Files containing Antarctic station reports with station log books interspersed, 1947–	P1556
Files containing Antarctic voyage reports with voyage leader log books interspersed, 1947–	P1557
Exploration maps and charts collected by Captain John King Davis, 1901–59	P2819
Correspondence files, 1950-	B1387
Buildings and land	
Drawings - Commonwealth buildings, Tasmania, 1903-32	P1715
Valuation field books, 1923-64	P2134
Land acquisition registers, 1951–88	P2721
Customs	
Correspondence files, 1909–	P437
Passenger lists and crew lists (outward) - Port of Hobart, 1903-51	P2004
Passenger lists and crew lists (inward) - Port of Hobart, 1903-51	P2005
Defence	
Correspondence files, 1906–54	P617
Correspondence files, 1972–88	P625
Army pay files, 1939–50	P804
Citizens Military Forces enlistees files, 1940-49	P806
Application for war gratuities and allotment files, World War I, 1914-63	P1868
Immigration	
Personal case files, 1906-	P3
British selection documents, 1959–71	P8
Nominal index cards for personal case files, 1948-	P13
Registration cards for non-British migrants/visitors, 1948–71	P1183
Registration papers for non-British migrants, 1939-66	P1184
Incoming passenger cards, 1948–68	P1185
Applications for Australian citizenship, 1980-	P2682
Maritime (for records of specific lighthouses, see Chapter 5)	
Registers of British shipping, 1846–	P559
Ships' registration papers for the Port of Launceston, 1875-1947	P560
Ships' registration papers for the Port of Hobart, 1873-1956	P1087
Correspondence files, 1915–62	P1130
Files and papers relating to particular Tasmanian lighthouses, lexicographical series, 1919–62	P1131
Record of annual survey of Commonwealth registered trading and commercial vessels [Docking Book], Tasmania, 1923–67	P2808

SELECTED SIGNIFICANT SERIES CREATED BY TASMANIAN-BASED COMMONWE AND FOR WHICH ALL OR SOME CONSIGNMENTS ARE HELD BY THE NATIONAL (continued)	
Meteorology	
Field books, meteorological observatory, Hobart, 1883-	P401
Historical, climatic and scientific notes, reports and associated data compiled by meteorological observers, Hobart, 1941–	P2391
Registers of meteorological observations, Tasmanian lightstations, 1881–89	P2651
Climate data, Tasmanian stations, 1882–1963	P2810
Postmaster-General	
Postmaster-General's Department – Tasmania – correspondence files, 1883–1956	P234
Scientific research	
Cruise plans and summaries of fisheries and oceanographic research voyages, alphabetical series, 1959–84	P2329
Original cruise documentation for the research vessel Franklin, 1985-	P2355
Cruise logs and diaries maintained by merchant seamen on Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research cruises, 1938–62	P2508

Hursey case

Like the Orr affair beginning to play out around the same time in the 1950s, the Hursey case created a sensation, though the divisions it exposed were industrial and ideological. The Hurseys, father Frank and son Dennis, objected to paying a levy to the Waterside Workers' Union. It retaliated by withdrawing their tickets, effectively denying them the right to work. There were picket lines, deep factional divisions within both the union movement and the ALP and two court cases. The Hurseys, represented by Tasmanian Liberal Senator Reginald Wright, won in the Supreme Court (1958), then lost in the High Court (1959). In effect, the legality of the union's action in imposing levies and expelling members like the Hurseys was upheld.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HURSEY CASE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Frank J and Dennis V Hursey – Waterside Workers' Federation dispute – Department of Labour and National Service correspondence, 1957–59	P945, 1957/100
Frank J and Dennis V Hursey – Waterside Workers' Federation dispute – Department of Labour and National Service correspondence 1959, 1958–59	P945, 1959/42
Waterside Workers' Federation – Hursey dispute [Hobart waterfront], Commonwealth Investigation Service case file, 1958–58	P1436, T1958/9172 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Dismissal of two waterside workers in Hobart (the Hursey case), 1958-59	A463, 1958/958
Parliamentary question regarding reporting of Hursey case, 1958	A463, 1958/2868
The Hobart Branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia – Lowergan, John; Morriston, James; Sheppard, Charles Edward; Brown, William Percy; Bull, Tasman Ivan and others versus Hursey, Francis John; Hursey, Dennis Victor Alexander, 1958	A10145, 1958/11 PART 1 to PART 4 one part digitised

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE HURSEY CASE (continued)	
The Hobart Branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia; Lowergan, John; Morriston, James; Sheppard, Charles Edward; Brown, William Percy; Bull, Tasman Ivan and others versus Hursey, Francis John; Hursey, Dennis Victor Alexander – [Transcript Volume 1], 1958	A10145, 1958/11 TRANSCRIPT 1
Ten further volumes of transcripts also held.	
Waterside Workers' Federation – Tasmania – including dispute involving stevedores Francis John Hursey and Dennis Victor Hursey, 1953–58	A1533, 1953/793 PART 1
National Archives, Melbourne	
FJ and DV Hursey – refusal to pay political levy and subsequent action by Waterside Workers' Federation – includes five photographs, 1957–58	B142, SC58/22
FJ and DV Hursey – Hobart waterside workers proposal to pay a political levy and subsequent action by the Waterside Workers' Federation, 1958–59	MP607/1, 1958/2150

I

Influenza

In 1919, as if there had not been enough suffering, the world confronted the Spanish influenza pandemic. No-one really knew how to combat it apart from isolation. The Tasmanian authorities thus attempted to quarantine the island. Ignorance and action both created alarm. Cotton masks were deployed, which Robson and Roe said, 'were about as useful as using barbed-wire fences to keep out mosquitoes'. A third of the population was affected; 170 people died.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE 1919 SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Tasmanian Lighthouse Service – instructions regarding influenza epidemic, 1918–20	P1130, 19/0223 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Influenza Tasmania – troops, 1919	A2, 1919/1657 digitised
Influenza epidemic Tasmania – declaration of infected area, 1919	A2, 1919/2959
Influenza – quarantine restrictions, Tasmania – shipping, 1919	CP103/11, 406
Influenza epidemic -Tasmania permits to leave state - ports of entry and exit, 1919	CP103/11, 416
Influenza – quarantine – shipping between Queensland and Tasmania, 1919	CP103/11, 422
Influenza – shortage of wheat in Tasmania and increase in freight, 1919	CP103/11, 431
Medical – influenza – Tasmania – claims by staff nurses, 1921	A457, 501/36

I

Jam

Tasmania was world famous for its jam. By the 1870s, the processing of fruit for jams and preserves sourced initially from the New Norfolk, Huonville and Dover districts was flourishing, and markets in Melbourne and Sydney – even before the Boer War created interest throughout the Empire – stimulated investment and attracted entrepreneurs. The best known initially was the Kentish immigrant George Peacock, and later his nephew WD Peacock and one of his employees Henry Jones.

SELECTED RECORD ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN JAM	
National Archives, Hobart	
Manufacture of jam in Tasmanian factories, 1922	P437, 1922/646
Request for quantity of strawberry jam consumed in Tasmania annually, 1922	P437, 1922/795
Sugar for use in the manufacturing of jam for export, 1922	P437, 1922/2300
Henry Jones and Company – hardwood case material for export of jam etc., 1923–24	P437, 1924/2450
Henry Jones and Company, Hobart – request to export jam in 36 pound tins, 1925	P437, 1925/795
Jam Makers Wages Board Tasmania, 1942–44	MP574/1, 419/3/211
National Archives, Sydney	
Trade mark number 9854 – William Davidson Peacock and Francis William Lord, trading as WD Peacock and Company – manufacturers, Hobart, Tasmania – a rectangular label with two large panels and two small panels and the word 'Mione', 1904	SP1006/14, 20
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmanian letters patent – invention for new machinery and apparatus for the manufacture and mode of preparing tin jam preserving pots – specification by Thomas Joseph Wimbush, 1862	A1565, 22
Tasmanian letters patent – improved jam and preserve tins – specification by George Peacock, 1874	A1565, 98
Tasmanian letters patent – the better and more economically covering closing and hermetically sealing jam tins used in the manufacture and preservation of jams – specification by Alfred Sawyer, 1884	A1565, 336
Application for trade mark titled IXL – in respect of jams, preserves, fruits and sauces by H Jones and Company, 1893	A11802, 519
Application for trade mark titled H Jones and Company IXL in respect of substances used as food or as ingredients for food – by H Jones and Company, 1900–01	A11708, 3042
Application for trade mark titled International Exhibition, NSW, MDCCLXXIX, First Degree of Merit – Tasmanian Coat of Arms in respect of jam by Sarah Hickman, 1896	A1565, 1379

K

Ketches

The ketch, a particular type of two-masted sailing vessel, is emblematic of the small craft which traded along Tasmania's river systems and coasts between the 1830s and mid-20th century. Many were in fact auxiliary ketches, meaning they had engines to complement their sail and often weighed more than 30 tons. The oldest surviving of these is the *May Queen*. According to *The Companion to Tasmanian History*, it was built in 1867 at Franklin on the Huon River by Alexander Lawson for William Thorpe. Then in 1873, it was purchased by Hobart timber merchant Henry Chesterman, and remained in the hands of his firm and business partners for more than a century. In 1975, the vessel was donated to the Tasmanian Government by H Jones and Company and subsequently by Premier Eric Reece to the Marine Board of Hobart for preservation. Today, it is managed by the May Queen Trust.



John Elliott (second from left) and Premier Eric Reece (third from left) on board the *May Queen*, 1974. NAA: 6180, 24/5/74/28

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE KETCH MAY QUEEN	
National Archives, Hobart	
May Queen – certificate of survey, 1915	P1087, 1915 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen – declaration by representative of deceased owner, 1915	P1087, 1915 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen – bill of sale, 1873	P1087, 1915 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen - mortgage, 1879	P1087, 1915 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen – declaration of ownership on behalf of a body corporate, 1920	P1087, 1920 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen - declaration of ownership by individual, 1924	P1087, 1924 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
May Queen – declaration of ownership on behalf of a body corporate, 1940	P1087, 1940 BUNDLE/MAY QUEEN
National Archives, Canberra	
May Queen, Hobart, 1971	A1200, L95360 digitised
T Tuttle, skipper, in wheelhouse of ketch, <i>May Queen</i> , which is 106 years old, 1973	A6180, 6/2/73/5 digitised
106-year-old ketch still trading – May Queen, Tasmania, 1973	A6180, 6/2/73/6 digitised
Old timber ketch May Queen to be restored in Tasmania, 1974	A6180, 24/5/74/28 digitised
Australian ketch, 106 years old and still trading, 1973	A6135, K6/2/73/6 & K6/2/73/7 digitised

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN KETCHES OTHER THAN THE MAY QUEEN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Small sailing vessels carry timber to Hobart – trading ketch Speedwell unloading on the Hobart waterfront, 1948	A1200, L11266 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
Application to purchase ketch <i>Tasman</i> , 1920	P437, 1920/829
Tasmanian Lighthouse Service – jettison of cargo in bad weather by ketch Mariner, 1920–21	P1130, 20/0020 digitised
Ketch <i>Doris</i> – certificate of registry cancelled, 1913	P437, 1913/2305
Explosives shipped on the ketch Southern Cross, 1913	P437, 1913/2011

L

Lavender

From humble beginnings at Lilydale in 1921, Tasmania's Bridestowe Estate, Nabowla, is today one of the world's largest producers of lavender oil. The Denny family recognised the conditions were suitable – specifically there was an absence of any other lavender which could have cross pollinated and corrupted their pure imported seed – and the 1920s opportune. They prospered spectacularly, and though their story has a Canberra parallel concerning tariffs, their successors now also produce oil-based products and attract considerable tourist interest.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TASMANIAN LAVENDER	
National Archives, Hobart	
Stills – permission to operate oil distillation plant given to Australian Shale Oil Corporation, Lilydale and to Mr CK Denny for perfume distillation, 1925	P437, 1925/67
National Archives, Canberra	
Oils – miscellaneous – lavender Bridestowe, Lilydale, Tasmania – commercial venture and hydrogenation of shale or coal – patent Hill and Eastaugh, 1917–27	A8510, 68/46/5
Lavender oil, 1933-34	B8, 644
Tariff Board inquiry and report file concerning lavender oil, 1934	B1, 644
Lavender oil industry, Tasmania – representations for tariff protection and assistance, 1948–50	A462, 568/11
Lavender oil, 1949	A1732, 1097
Tariff Board inquiry and report file concerning lavender oil, 1949-50	B1, 1097
Lavender oil, 1949	B8, 1097
Tariff Board inquiry and report file concerning lavender oil, 1950	B1, 1141
Bridestowe lavender farm near Lilydale in northern Tasmania, 1980	A6135, K25/2/80/75 digitised
Lavender farm, Tasmania, 1980	A8746, KN25/2/80/77
National Archives, Melbourne	
Lavender farm – harvesting, 1945–86	B4498, 7G6 digitised
Largest commercial lavender farm outside Europe, Nabowla in the north-east of Tasmania, 1945–86	B4498, 7G7 digitised

M

Macquarie Island

Macquarie Island is located in the sub-Antarctic waters half-way between Hobart and Antarctica. From Federation in 1901, it has been part of the state of Tasmania. It was leased to Joseph Hatch (1837–1928) between 1902 and 1920 for his oil industry based on harvesting penguins. Everything changed in 1911, when Douglas (later Sir Douglas) Mawson established a base on Macquarie Island to undertake geomagnetic observations, map the island, and use it as a stepping-off point for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition. A radio relay station on Wireless Hill was also built that could communicate with both Mawson's main expedition group at Commonwealth Bay and Australia. Between 1911 and 1914, George Ainsworth, Harold Power and Arthur Tulloch recorded the meteorological observations begun by Mawson's group for the Commonwealth Meteorological Service. Their role ceased when the relief ship

Endeavour and all crew and passengers were lost in 1914. A further Antarctic link occurred when the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Trans-Antarctic Expedition on Aurora visited the island in 1915.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO THE AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTICA EXPEDITION BASE, MACQUARIE ISLAND	
National Archives, Canberra	
Territories - Macquarie Island, 1914-47	A461, B412/1/1 PART 1 digitised
Mawson Antarctic Expedition – George F Ainsworth, leader of the Macquarie Island party and geologist on Macquarie Island; coloured lantern slide, 1912	M584, 8 digitised
Mawson Antarctic Expedition – Harold Hamilton, biologist, Macquarie Island party; coloured lantern slide, 1912	M584, 9 digitised
Mawson Antarctic Expedition – stone sealer's hut, Macquarie Island, 1911	M584, 16 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
Transire outwards; shipping and migration return; A A certificate [crew list on back]; exports for drawback – <i>Toroa</i> to Antarctic regions [Macquarie Island] departed Hobart 7 December 1911, 1911	P2004, TOROA 7 DEC 1911

N

National Theatre and Fine Arts Society

The National Theatre and Fine Arts Society was formed in Hobart in 1950. It planned to offer a venue for theatre, ballet and music, and more generally to foster the fine arts by making them accessible beyond Hobart. It quickly formed an agreement with Yvonne Banvard, an actress who had moved to Hobart from Sydney that year. For a time, her company, Fifi Banvard Productions, was based at the theatre and built on a growing public interest in live theatre. Both the society and Banvard interacted with the ABC.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE NATIONAL THEATRE AND FINE ARTS SOCIETY	
National Archives, Sydney	
National Theatre and Fine Arts Society – Tasmania, 1950–56	SP724/1, 9/10/3 PART 1 digitised
National Theatre and Fine Arts Society – Tasmania, 1957–61	SP724/1, 9/10/3 PART 2
National Theatre and Fine Arts Society, Tasmania, 1951–66	SP1687/1, R27/7/5 PART 1 digitised
Yvonne Banvard, 1956	SP613/1, 7/5/38 digitised
Yvonne Banvard (Fifi) – actress, 1953–57	SP1011/2, 148 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Inquiry into the National Estate – National Theatre and Fine Arts Society of Tasmania – request for funds, 1973	A3956, 1973/376



Optical Annexe, University of Tasmania

During World War II, the Ministry of Munitions established Annexe 9/101 within the University of Tasmania's Physics Laboratory led by Eric Waterworth (1905–90). The annexe was best known for the production of optical instruments associated with weapons such as gun sights and telescopes.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE WATERWORTH OPTICAL ANNEXE, UNIVER	RSITY OF TASMANIA
National Archives, Melbourne	
Waterworth Optical Annexe, Hobart – employment of females and Women's Employment Board decisions, 1942–43	MP1007/7, 249/301/3
Meeting to discuss the future of the Hobart Optical Annexe, 1947	MP150/ 437/201/1044
Technical Advisory Committee on Optical Munitions – technical reports etc.; contains Report on the Manufacture of Graticules at the Works of EN Waterworth; Installation, Modification and Operation of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Vacuum Plant for 'Blooming' Optical Surfaces; aerial photographs taken with a 48-inch lens designed and produced by the University of Tasmania; and other reports, graphs and slides, 1935–56	MP1472/4, BOX 5/4
National Archives, Hobart	
Optical Annexe – Hobart – inspection of RAAF camera prisms, 1940–45	P2571, 13F-18 digitised
Additional files at 13F- to 13F-22, 13F-25 and 13F-26	
Minutes of Board of Area Management Tasmania for the Manufacture of Munitions, 1941–45	P2571, 17 digitised
National Archives, Canberra	
Optical munition workers at the University of Tasmania, 1944	A663, O130/3/1005

Sydney Sparkes Orr

Orr, wrote Henry Reynolds, 'was an unlikely figure to be swept up in a political and legal maelstrom of international significance'. Then again, the Orr case, wrote Michael Roe, 'was hideous'. While Professor of Philosophy at the University of Tasmania in the 1950s, Orr was directly embroiled in a series of controversies concerning university administration and his conduct towards a female student. While unemployed following dismissal in the 1960s, he was also embroiled in many ensuing civil, religious and academic inquiries and appeals.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SYDNEY SPARKES ORR	
National Archives, Sydney	
Sydney Sparkes Orr: 1960, 1959-60	J2729, S1298
National Archives, Canberra	
Orr, Sydney Sparkes versus Kemp, Reginald Edward Garrington, 1931–72	A10145, 1962/3
Orr, Sydney Sparkes versus Isles, Keith Sidney, 1965	A10071, 1965/55
Orr, Sydney Sparkes versus Isles, Keith Sidney – appeal book, 1965	A10071, 1965/55 APPEAL BOOK
Orr, Sydney Sparkes versus the University of Tasmania, 1956	A10145, 1956/7 PARTS 1 & 2

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO SYDNEY SPARKES ORR (continued)	
Orr, Sydney Sparkes versus the University of Tasmania – Transcript Volumes 1 to 10, 1956	A10145, 1956/7 PARTS 3 to 7
Orr, Sydney Sparkes, 1956–57	A1533, 1956/3736 digitised
Personal papers of Prime Minister Menzies – correspondence, statements and other papers re defence, economy, Sydney Sparkes Orr case, Walton-Sears Ltd, Rt Hon RA Butler, HM Loveday, 1950–57	M2576, 120 digitised
University of Tasmania – provision of finance for ex-gratia payment to SS Orr, 1964	A463, 1964/451

P

Post offices

The Commonwealth took over an existing postal organisation in 1901. We know from *Classification of the Commonwealth Public Service* (1904) that there were more than 50 post offices in Tasmania at the time, most run by postmistresses. The number quickly expanded with new technology and settlements stimulated by mining; by the mid-1920s, there were several hundred. Like the general store and local pub, the post office measured the rise and fall of a community's economic health. As the 20th century closed, most had been privatised, evolving into a new version of the general store. In 1997, Tasmania had 34 post offices and just over 150 licensed offices.

Because the Commonwealth inherited records of the state postal and telegraph system and itself built new post offices, a substantial collection has accumulated, with strengths in visual, architectural and 19th-century material.

SELECTED SERIES INCLUDING COVERAGE OF TASMANIAN POST OFFICES IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Drawings - Commonwealth buildings, Tasmania, 1903-32	P1715
Postmaster-General's Department – Tasmania – correspondence files, 1883–1956	P234
National Archives, Sydney	
Plans and drawings, 1911–59	P244
Large format plans, 1974–97	P2699
Photographs of Commonwealth buildings and sites in Tasmania, 1945–96	P2813
National Archives, Melbourne	
Photographs and negatives of Commonwealth building sites and Works departmental activities, 1957–84	B6295
Master set of post office photographs, 1901-	B5919
National Archives, Canberra	
Correspondence files, 1927–56	A6074
Applications for literary and dramatic copyright (with exhibits), 1907-69	A1336



Queenstown Post Office

By the time Australia federated in 1901, 20 years of intense mining for gold and copper had made the remote west coast settlement of Queenstown the third largest city in Tasmania, the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company rich, and the surrounding landscape ugly. Over the following century, development of the city and district fluctuated, hydro power and improved road access contributing until tourism, in recent decades, and a revival of the Abt railway ensured Queenstown's survival and continued prosperity.

The extant Commonwealth record as it relates to Queenstown concentrates on the post office. The National Archives holds almost 50 relevant files, dating from its time as part of the Tasmanian Posts and Telegraphs. Like the larger series P234, the files are full of riches.

Queenstown was rebuilt when fire wiped out the initial mining settlement (called Penghana) in 1896. Its new timber post office, however, was quickly replaced with an imposing two-storey brick masonry structure by Commonwealth authorities in 1902. No sooner had it opened, than the postmaster was arrested. Why was neatly summarised by the Hobart *Mercury* of 1 March 1902. Under the heading 'Queenstown bank robbery. Two arrests', the article began: 'An immense sensation was caused at Queenstown this evening when it became known that Charles W. Leeming, postmaster, and Norman Brownrigg, teller at the local branch of the Bank of Australasia, had been arrested on a charge of stealing the sum of £5,448 from the above-named bank on January 21'. They confessed, explaining they had lost heavily on share speculation. Leeming was sentenced to five years in prison and Brownrigg four.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO QUEENSTOWN POST OFFICE	
National Archives, Hobart	
Architectural drawing – Post and Telegraph Office, Queenstown, Tasmania – alterations and additions, showing plans and elevations, 1898	P1715, 4345 1
Correspondence re robbery of Queenstown Post Office, 1902–19	P234, 1902/3/50 PART 1 to P234, 1902/3/50 PART 7
Correspondence re repairs to the post office at Queenstown, 1902-03	P234, 1902/3/20
Queenstown Post Office – staffing changes and proposed new mail room, 1909–10	P234, 1909/2763
Architectural drawing – Post Office, Hobart, Tasmania – block plan of portion of GPO property, 1932	P1715, 8697
Queenstown Post and Telegraph Office site plan, 1948	P1715, BBT 13 A
National Archives, Sydney	
Queenstown Post Office, 1983	P2813, 14

SELECTED ITEMS AND SERIES RELATING TO QUEENSTOWN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Photographic colour transparencies positives, 1971-	A6135
Includes many photos of Queenstown and surrounding area, smelting works etc.	
Report on the Tasmanian Government's proposals for maintaining employment or income stability in Queenstown – Decision No. 1878 (EC), 1976	A12909, 850 digitised

R

Railways

Both the operating and higher-level corporate history of Tasmanian railways is convoluted, and the related custodial and legal story of the records no less so. Up to the end of the 20th century, if we ignore its initial private-sector origins, there were in essence four main entities. These were Tasmanian Government Railways 1872–1939; Railways Branch of the Transport Commission, Tasmania 1939–78; Australian National Railways Commission, Tasmanian Region 1978–92; and Tasrail Pty Ltd 1997–.

In October 2009, the Tasmanian Government resumed control of the railway system. Accordingly in October 2010, the National Archives issued a records authority approving the transfer of significant Tasmanian railway records from the Commonwealth to Tasmania. These records included maps and plans relating to the earliest times of Tasmanian railways, as well as records necessary for the continued running of the system. The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government and the Tasmanian Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources worked with archivists from both jurisdictions to develop a records authority and arrange physical transfer of the records to TAHO.

This transfer of former Commonwealth records to Tasmania was based on the 'records follow function' principle. This is rarely applied blindly or with 100 per cent rigour, and in negotiations the need to protect continuing interests and liabilities is a standard ground for retention of some records by the transferring party. The series retained by the Commonwealth, held in the National Archives' Sydney and Adelaide offices, are as follows.

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN RAILWAYS, OR WHICH INCLUDE	RELEVANT ITEMS
Tasmanian Government Railways, 1920–39 (CA 4941)	
Transport Commission, Tasmania, Railway Branch, 1967-78 (CA 4942)	
Australian National Railways Commission, Tasmanian Region (known as AN Tasra (CA 3933)	ail), 1978–90
National Archives, Sydney	
Staff history cards, Tasmanian Government Railways/AN Tasrail, 1946–90	P2051 (TC, AN)
Records relating to Tasmanian railways collected from the past General Manager's Office, Invermay, January 1991, 1948–c.1976	P2097 (TC)
Launceston to Deloraine railway specifications and other miscellaneous documents, 1859–64	P2119 (TC)
Correspondence and other papers of AF Maddock, Assistant General Manager AN Tasrail, 1976–84	P2120 (TC, AN)
Survey books [field, level and stadia], including field and track clearance notebooks, 1930–97	P2281 (TGR,TC, AN)
Register and index to survey books [field, level and stadia], 1950-80	P2282 (TC, AN)
Civil engineering reports, tender documentation, specifications and surveys relating to Tasmanian railways, 1965–97	P2378 (TC, AN)
National Archives, Adelaide	
Correspondence files, single number series and drawings, 1911-83	B300
Recorded by Engineer-in-Chief and from April 1915, Acting Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, 1913–17 (CA 2106); Commonwealth Railways Commissioner, 1917–75 (CA 265); and Australian National Railways Commission Head Office (also known as Australian National), South Australia, 1978 (CA 2105).	

SELECTED SERIES RELATING TO TASMANIAN RAILWAYS, OR WHICH INCLUDE RELEVANT ITEMS (continued)

Correspondence files (Chief Mechanical Engineer), South Australian Railways, D1743 annual single number series, 1901–

Recorded by South Australian Railway Workshops, Islington [South Australia], 1901–78 (CA 6558); and Australian National Railways Commission, Islington Workshops [South Australia], 1978– (CA 5926).

Proceedings – Railways Commissioners' conferences, officers' conferences and D1730 special conferences, chronological series, 1898–93

Recorded by South Australian Railways Commissioner, 1898–75 (CA 3970); and Australian National Railways Commission Head Office (also known as Australian National), South Australia, 1978 (CA 2105)

Following the transfer of the railway function from the Commonwealth to the Tasmanian Government in 2010, some 3257 shelf metres of Tasmanian railway records were transferred from the National Archives to TAHO. Approximately 90 series, which are now owned by the Tasmanian Government and held by TAHO, are listed in Appendix C. Series about railway matters for which some consignments are held by the Commonwealth and some by Tasmania are as follows.

SERIES WITH CONSIGNMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES (SYDNEY OR HO	BART) AND TAHO
CA 4941 - Tasmanian Government Railways, 1920-39 [TGR]	
CA 4942 - Transport Commission, Tasmania, Railway Branch, 1967-78 [TC]	
CA 3933 – Australian National Railways Commission, Tasmanian Region (known a	as AN Tasrail),
1978–90 [AN]	
Correspondence files, Operations Branch, 1967–91	P1994 (TC, AN)
Papers relating to Tasmanian railways collected from the Civil Engineer's Office, Invermay, 1920–90	P2036 (TGR,TC, AN)
Train control records for single line working – including staff and ticket system, Tasmania, 1901–83	P2076 (TGR,TC, AN)
Correspondence files, 1892–97	P2092 (TC, AN)
Correspondence files – Resident Engineer until c.1939 then Chief Civil Engineer's Office, 1873–c.1969	P2093 (TGR,TC)
Correspondence files, Civil Engineering Branch, 1936–90	P2094 (AN)
Correspondence files, Mechanical Engineering Branch, 1944–86	P2096 (AN)
Miscellaneous Tasmanian railway instructions/publications, 1929–90	P2122 (TGR,TC, AN)
Correspondence files, Hobart Railway Station, 1946–85	P2181 (TC, AN)
Correspondence files, Hobart Railway Station, 1952-85	P2206 (TC, AN)
Train control graphs, 1965–97	P2334 (TC, AN)
Civil engineering reports, tender documentation, specifications and surveys relating to Tasmanian railways, 1965–97	P2378 (TC, AN)
Papers relating to Tasmanian railway bridges collected from the Bridge Inspector's Office, Invermay workshops, 1962–92	P2421 (TC, AN)
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Standard Instructions, 1947–97	P2601 (TC, AN)
Rolling stock reports and asset management records for Tasmanian Government Railways and Australian National Railways Commission, 1873–1992	P2831 (TGR,TC, AN)

Record Library, ABC Tasmania

Writing of the 1960s, Lloyd Robson observed that Tasmania 'retained its British character more than most areas of Australia', while Alison Alexander, commenting on the influence of post-war immigrants, described Tasmania at the time as having a 'somewhat inward-looking culture'. Typically in such commentary, the usual suspects of food, customs and coffee are mentioned. How would one proceed to comprehensively investigate this host culture? There are memoirs and newspapers, of course, but what else? A part of the answer is radio. The 1940s and 1950s in Alexander's view were 'the golden years of radio'. By 1952, there were two ABC and nine commercial stations. What music did they play? Some 150 recordings, all 78 rpm, have survived from the ABC Radio Library, and potentially can tell us a great deal.

SELECTED SOUND RECORDINGS (78RPM) FROM THE ABC TASMANIAN RECORTASMANIA	D LIBRARY, ABC
National Archives, Sydney	
Audiovisual preservation copies of commercial and ABC processed 78rpm recordings from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1936–50	C5670
Commercial and ABC processed 78rpm recordings from the ABC Tasmanian Record Library, 1936–50	C1967
'A reiver's neck verse' (P Grainger); 'The jolly sailor' (P Grainger); Max Worthley, accompanied by Jessica Dix; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1950	C1967, R1311
'Sweet Georgia Brown'; 'Freight train'; Graeme Bell and Skiffle Gang, Vic Sabrino; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1950	C1967, O6299
'Three old Australian ballads' (Margaret Sutherland and Lloyd Vick) (words collected by Vance Palmer); 'The ballad of Jack Lefroy', 'The banks of the Condamine', 'The overlander'; Max Worthley, accompanied by Jessica Dix; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1955	C1967, RR251
Searchlight Tattoo 1956, White City Stadium – Lady Madeline Sinclair, Aspen Bank, Ada Crawford, Dovecote Park, Leaving Port Askaig, Scotland The Brave (all traditional); massed pipe and drum band, Pipe Major JS Roe and massed bands under direction of Wing Commander AE Simms; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1950	C1967, A431
Old Panama (Alford); Voice of the Guns (Alford); RAAF Central Band, Sq Leader LH Hicks; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1950	C1967, A421
Thekla's Song (Alfred Hill); Rest You Now and Sleep (Alfred Hill); ABC Adelaide Chorus and Singers, conductor Norman Chinner, accompanied by Gwen Paul; sound recording from the ABC Tasmanian record library, 1955–56	C1967, BB242

S

Ship wrecks

Tasmania is unusual among the Australian states in that it is an island (itself with subsidiary islands, some quite large). This separateness has had significant consequences. Beginning with the process of the state's isolation via rising sea levels 10,000 years ago, the impact on the survival and development of Tasmania's Indigenous people, flora and fauna is remarkable. When combined with Tasmania's location vis-a-vis natural shipping routes and the Antarctic, one might argue its geographical destiny has shaped its traditions, society, culture and industries to a marked degree. Accordingly, shipping and associated activities and their infrastructure frameworks have impacted on navigation, lighthouses, provisioning, regulation, ship building, chandlery and harbour administration. Also related are the functions of customs, transport and communications.

One dramatic, and at times tragic, element of maritime Tasmania is ship wrecks. These disasters have involved an entire arm of Commonwealth officialdom investigations by courts of marine inquiry into mishaps at sea. Today's notions of historical accountability aside, the researcher is the beneficiary in having available not only the court proceedings, but details such as the lost or damaged vessel's name, its port of registry, official number, description, tonnage, master's name, name and address of the owner, port sailed from, port bound, cargo, number if any of lives lost, nature of the disaster and particulars/place of mishap.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO WRECKS IN TASMANIAN WATERS AND RELATED INQUIRIES	
National Archives, Hobart	
Wrecks - return for vessels wrecked off the Tasmanian coast 1914, 1914-15	P437, 1915/18
Wrecks – ketch Gladys, information requested on vessel Reindeer, 1922–23	P437, 1922/18
Wrecks, records and returns, 1916	P437, 1916/18
Notice of Executive approval for appointment of A Stuart, Examining Officer, Launceston, to act as Registrar, Court of Marine Inquiry at Port of Launceston, 1924	P437, 1924/830
Minute book, Court of Marine Inquiry, 1927-75	P1599
Register of shipping wrecks and disasters, state of Tasmania, chronological series, 1894–25	P2339
Transcripts - Courts of Marine Enquiry, 1969-	P769

Stories

'Just a story', Marilyn reassures Anderson in one of the most compelling scenes of Stephen Poliakoff's brilliant television drama *Shooting the Past* (TalkBack Productions, 1999). Then, step by step, she reveals a spellbinding tale using photographs she and her staff – led by Oswald – located during weeks of searching, using intuition and vast collection knowledge.

Between 2005 and 2010, the National Archives did something similar; it gave life to names in documents through a series of stories called 'Find of the month' published on its website. One was titled 'Dear Joe: letters to a prime minister'. It concerned a Tasmanian named George Lobban, a returned soldier down on his luck, looking for help from an old friend who just happened to be Prime Minister Joe Lyons. Lobban had been in a car accident and his war pension had been replaced by a smaller invalid pension. Unable to work, he had fallen into arrears on his war service home payments. As well as the letters, he is mentioned in other Commonwealth records which evidence Lobban's efforts as a composer, writer and newspaper manager.

Stories can start in the most unlikely way, in the most unlikely of places. Nicholas Shakespeare opened *In Tasmania* (Vintage Books, 2007) with a friend telephoning him from England saying 'Did you know you had a double in Tasmania?'. The story ended 400 pages later. Another story might begin with the cold words:

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 20th March, wherein you request assistance from this Department on account of desertion of your husband, I regret having to inform you that whilst your position is viewed with utmost sympathy, yet the functions and regulations of the Department are such that assistance under such circumstances cannot be provided.

So wrote the Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation, Hobart in March 1922 to a mother with three children, Mrs Emily Spurr of East Wynyard. The official copy of that letter, secure on the official file (NAA: P130, R1035) with another 42 folios, records 'just a story'. But a story as affecting as Marilyn's mentioned above. There are thousands and thousands more in the National Archives' collection. With some, just the file title can set you wondering ... and they are your files.

SELECTED ITEMS TO ILLUSTRATE 'YOUR STORY, OUR HISTORY'	
National Archives, Canberra	
Visit of overseas archivist - Tasmania arrangements, 1953-54	A783, RG2/2/6 TAS
False passports former SS officers – Tasmania, 1957	A1533, 1957/1005
Little girl walking towards camera against rural background – central Tasmania, 1968	A1200, L71047
Cricket match, Australian 11 versus Tasmania at Hobart - leave to attend, 1926	A1, 1926/4593 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
1970-71 Voyage 4 - Nella Dan - Rescue of I Holmes from Gotley Glacier, Heard Island 21 February 1971 - report by EL Macklin Expedition Leader, 1971	P1557, 172/2 digitised
Request – samples of adulterated tanning extract imported into Launceston, 1910	P437, 1910/149
Appeal for free duty on import of new camera replacing secondhand camera sent for repairs, JW Beattie, 1915	P437, 1915/851
Tasmanian lighthouses – personnel matters including the wreck of the ketch Alice, 1926–41	P1130, 27/0039
Launceston – payment for stabling and feeding departmental horse, 1927–37	P234, 1934/1682
Social Club 40th Battalion – proceedings of Regimental Court of Inquiry into theft of money and stores, $1931-32$	P617, 420/2/120
Bring Out a Briton - Hobart Rangers Soccer Club, 1959-60	P3, T1959/1589
Drift bottle from Heard Island found on west coast of Tasmania, 1949	P1556, HEARD ISLAND 1949
National Archives, Melbourne	
Forwarding a nominal list of recovered deserters and volunteers who will take passage in SS <i>Loongana</i> to join HMS Minotaur at Hobart, 1914	MP472/1, 5/14/7353
National Archives, Sydney	
Spurr, Thomas Henry [WWI repatriation case file], 1917-53	P130, R1035 digitised

Т

Thylacines

The thylacine was a carnivorous mammal with a distinctive striped back. It was also known as the Tasmanian tiger or Tasmanian wolf. It once flourished on the mainland and Papua New Guinea, and in Tasmania until considered a pest by European Tasmanians. Because of private and state bounties, feral dogs, humans, disease and other factors, thylacines had all but disappeared by the 1920s. The last wild tiger was captured and held in the Beaumaris Zoo, 'a decrepit creature with fierce, sad eyes', Moira Watson recalled (*Razzle Dazzle*, 1990), until it died on 7 September 1936. The date became National Threatened Species Day, while the zoo closed a year later due to financial problems. Today the thylacine's name or image, seemingly without embarrassment or irony, is featured on coats of arms, postage stamps, beer labels, cricket team logos, submarine badges and number plates. It enters the Commonwealth record primarily due to the work of Customs and official photographers.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE THYLACINE	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmanian tiger (thylacine) in captivity in Tasmania, 1922	A1861, 7750 PHOTO
Photograph of a Tasmanian tiger (thylacine) in captivity, 1930	A6180, 21/8/78/15 digitised
Tasmanian tiger – trappers' hut in thylacine (Tasmanian tiger) country, in grim and mountainous part of south-west of Tasmania, 1935	A1200, L35619
National Archives, Hobart	
Export permits, Tasmania – rabbit skins, native birds and animals (including Beaumaris Zoo, Hobart), possum skins (including ringtails), blue winged parakeets, platypus skins, Tasmanian [wolf] tiger [thylacine] and cat skins, 1925–26	P437, 1925/252 digitised
Export of native Australian animals and birds – including thylacine [Tasmanian tiger], 1925	P437, 1925/2689 digitised
Export of Tasmanian fauna – includes Tasmanian tiger [thylacine], Beaumaris Zoo, possum and wallaby skins etc., 1926	P437, 1926/252 digitised
Valuation field books [Tasmania rural]: county; Somerset, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Parish; Sligo etc.: holding – Swanston: name of owner – Sawford Brothers: area – 8758 acres: date of valuation – 1929: registered number; 1555 [Reference to past thylacine stock losses], 1929–31	P2134, SWANSTON digitised
National Archives, Sydney	
New stamp issue – Australian animals (thylacine), 1981	C3960, 282

Tourism

Summarising her 2006 short essay on Tasmanian tourism, Marian Walker wrote, 'Over one hundred years after the establishment of the Tasmanian Tourist Association [in 1893], Tourism Tasmania is still selling a refracted version of images developed in the nineteenth century: Tasmania's scenic wonders (wilderness), fertility (food and wine) and English appeal (history)'. Now, thinking of David Walsh's Museum of Old and New Art, we might add culture. Whatever the complete list, it is the result of combined private and colonial then state government initiative.

By contrast, the Commonwealth's encouragement of, and assistance to, Tasmanian tourism has been indirect, beginning in 1929 with an annual grant to the Australian National Travel Association. Nearly four decades passed before an official national agency was established with explicit responsibility to encourage people overseas to visit Australia, including Tasmania. From the 1930s too, there was a growing awareness within the Commonwealth that many government policies shaping things like transport, the environment and economic development also affected tourism. Even so, most of the extant record is visual, primarily promotional posters and photographs.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO TOURISM IN TASMANIA	
National Archives, Sydney	
Australian travel posters – the River Derwent, Tasmania, designed by James Northfield, 1932	M948, 12 digitised
Tasmania Tourists Segment; format: motion picture film; quantity: 1 of 1 reels; duration: 4 min 18 sec; type: b&w 16mm positive print, mute; status: preservation material, 1966	C475, ARCH 09F/2581
Australian travel posters – Tasmania, designed by John Vickery, 1933	M948, 26 digitised
Tasmania, grave stones and church at Richmond, 1969	C2359, 943
National Archives, Canberra	
Tourism - Penny Royal Mill tourist complex, Tasmania, 1980	A6180, 20/3/80/5
Tourism – Cradle Mountain National Park, Tasmania, 1991	A6135, K11/2/91/1 digitised
National Archives, Melbourne	
Australia's first casino at Wrest Point Hotel in Hobart; a 19th-century coastal gun in an old fort stands on the opposite bank of the River Derwent, 1945–86	B4498, 151F4
Farmlands near Deloraine, 1950	M914, TASMANIA 5950
Derwent River estuary and Storm Bay from Mount Nelson lookout, 1958	M914, TASMANIA 6818

Olegas Truchanas

Olegas Truchanas was a Lithuanian post-war immigrant who arrived in Tasmania in the late 1940s. His parents, Eduard and Tatjana Truchanas, also immigrated to Australia. Various day jobs (including working for 'the Hydro') belied his hobby interests, photography and bushwalking. These deepened during the following decades. He became actively involved in the environmental campaigns against Huon pine logging and the flooding of Lake Pedder, and gradually produced breathtaking wilderness photos. He was a founding member (from 1968) of the Tasmanian Conservation Trust and in 1971 was elected a councillor of the Australian Conservation Foundation.



Olegas Truchanas, 1949. NAA: A11925, 1105

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO OLEGAS TRUCHANAS	
National Archives, Canberra	
Migrant selection documents for displaced persons who travelled to Australia per <i>Nea Hellas</i> departing Naples 24 January 1949 – Truchanas, Olegas born 22 September 1923, 1948–49	A11925, 1105 digitised
National Archives, Hobart	
Truchanas, Olegas, 1953-79	P3, T1970/1767
National Archives, Sydney	
A Big Country – Spirit of Olegas, 1978	C5279, NAA10373

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO OLEGAS TRUCHANAS' PARENTS	
National Archives, Sydney	
Truchaniene, Tatjana (Lithuanian), arrived Adelaide per <i>Oxfordshire</i> , 25 May 1949, 1949	P1185, TRUCHANIENE digitised
Truchanas, Eduardas (Lithuanian), arrived Adelaide per <i>Oxfordshire</i> , 25 May 1949, 1949	P1185, TRUCHANAS digitised
Truchanas, Eduardas, born 1 September 1887 – nationality Lithuanian, 1949–59	P1183,12/219 TRUCHANAS
Truchanas, Eduardas and Tatjana – application for naturalisation, arrived Adelaide per SS <i>Oxfordshire</i> , 25 May 1949, 1956–57	P2836, TRUCHANAS E
National Archives, Canberra	
Kantvilas, Aleksandras, born 9 January 1920; Kantviliene, Nina, born 24 February 1921; Truchanas, Eduardas, born 1 September 1887; Truchaniene, Tatjana, born 23 January 1900, 1949	A11956, 77–80
Application for naturalisation - Truchanas, Tatjana, born 23 January 1900, 1956	A446, 1956/55644
Bonegilla name index cards, migrants registration – Troia, Nunzio to Tudroszen, Jan, 1947–66	A2571, 283
National Archives, Adelaide	
Truchaniene, Tatjana – nationality: Lithuanian; arrived: Adelaide per <i>Oxfordshire</i> 25 May 1949, 1949–51	D4881, TRUCHANIENE TATJANA
Truchanas, Eduardas – nationality: Lithuanian; arrived Adelaide per <i>Oxfordshire</i> 25 May 1949, 1948–51	D4881, TRUCHANAS EDUARDAS



University of Tasmania

The University of Tasmania self-describes as 'an international university working out of Tasmania'. Although it was established by an Act of the Tasmanian Parliament in 1890 and has always been a state concern, from the 1940s it – and every other Australian higher education institution – has been on the Commonwealth's radar. Many other factors also place the university in scope. Significantly, it has already been mentioned in this chapter.

The university first appears in the National Archives' holdings via those remarkable omnibus series P234 (PMG, Tasmania) and P437, but its sources begin to concentrate with the creation of the Universities Commission (CA 274), which operated between 1942 and 1946. Initially intended to support manpower needs of the war effort by providing financial assistance to students in tertiary institutions, the Commission was broadened in 1945. A network of offices was established within the five main universities, and a branch officer was located in Hobart to handle applications for assistance under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, working in close cooperation with the universities. Because beginnings are always important, the sampling below is restricted to the Universities Commission between 1942 and 1946 (specifically its main correspondence files series A1875) and its successor established in 1945, the Commonwealth Office of Education, Central Office (specifically one of its main correspondence files series A1361).

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA	
National Archives, Hobart	
Slot telephone at University of Tasmania (Hobart), 1917–18	P234, 3902
Scientific equipment for Physics Department, University of Tasmania – request by Professor Alexander Leicester McAulay for tariff exemption, 1923–25	P437, 1924/2515
Distillation Act 1901 – applications for test still licence, Electrolytic Zinc Company, University of Tasmania, 1926	P437, 1926/67
National Archives, Canberra	
University of Tasmania reservation – numbers, 1942–45	A1875, 6/02(2)
Undergraduates' correspondence courses, Tasmania, 1944-45	A1875, 18/14C(3)6
National Union of Australian University Students, Tasmania, 1943–45	A1875, 16/02
University selections for Tasmania, 1943-44	A1875, 6/02(5)
Manpower – service releases – University of Tasmania, 1943–46	A1875, 6/06(3)
Facilities – buildings University of Tasmania – physics – biology and chemistry buildings, 1944–45	A1361, 19/7/2 PART 1
Facilities – running costs – University of Tasmania – policy, 1946–50	A1361, 19/37/2 PART 1
Professions – engineering – Tasmania, 1946–50	A1361, 11/7/7 PART 1
Facilities – research grants – University of Tasmania, 1950–51	A1361, 19/27/7 PART 1



Visitors

To an outsider, two of the most striking features of the Tasmanian historical and cultural landscape are the attention noteworthy visitors are accorded, and the attention Tasmanian commentators pay, to literary references to their home state. Peter Conrad's observation that physical separateness means that Tasmania has always been self-aware partially explains this. There is no definitive list of renowned visitors, any more than there is of famous ex-Tasmanians, but visiting royalty inevitably self-selects and is bound to generate official documentation. Below is a sample of relevant files and other items on royal visits, as well as Noël Coward and actress Merle Oberon, who famously visited Hobart in 1978 and was herself, some have argued, a Tasmanian.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO ROYAL VISITS TO TASMANIA	
National Archives, Canberra	
Royal visit to Tasmania – Deputy Commonwealth Organiser's file, 1920	A165, T20/78
Royal visit of HRH, Edward, Prince of Wales to Australia – set number 1 – Tasmania, 1920	A9291, 8
Governor-General, His Royal Highness – The Duke of Kent program – day of arrival – Tasmania, 1939	A461, Z7/1/7
Royal visit 1970 – The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh – visit to Tasmania – program, 1969–70	A1209, 1975/3095
Royal visit 1949 – Tasmanian accommodation at Connorville Cressy, 1948–49	A461, C396/2/4
Royal visit 1949 – Tasmania – arrangements in Tasmania, 1948–49	A461, A396/2/4
Royal visit 1949 – Tasmania press committee, 1948	A461, P396/4/1
Royal visit 1952 – Tasmania program, 1951–52	A5525, RV/1/7/A
Royal visit 1952 – public relations Tasmania press committee, 1951–52	A5525, RV/2/G
National Archives, Melbourne	
Royal visit Tasmania, 1934	MP124/6, 462/204/446
National Archives, Sydney	
Royal visit files, 1945–58	P186

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO MERLE OBERON	
National Archives, Sydney	
Of Love and Desire - theatrical film cuts - censored excerpts, c.1964	C40, [1124]
National Archives, Melbourne	
Personalities – theatre – Merle Oberon – scenes from some of her movies including <i>Wuthering Heights</i> , 1963–70	B950, PERSONALITIES THEATRE digitised

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO NOËL COWARD'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, INCL TASMANIA, 1940 (continued)	UDING
National Archives, Sydney	
Noel Coward – All Australia Session broadcast numbers 1–8, 1940–41	SP300/2, COWARD/1
National Archives, Canberra	
Visit to Australia by Mr Noel Coward – Hobart and Tasmania, 1940	SP112/1, 353/2/31I
Visit of Noel Coward, 1940	SP112/1, 353/2/31J
Visit to Australia by Mr Noel Coward, 1940	SP112/1, 353/2/31B
Visit of Mr Noel Coward – original files to Mr McKenna, 1940–41	SP112/1, 353/2/31 digitised



War service homes

When World War I began, many thought it would be over by Christmas 1914. The Commonwealth Government planned for its eventual end by establishing a Repatriation Commission in 1917 and a year later, passed the *War Service Homes Act 1918* to provide mortgages and rent assistance to returned servicemen. The Act was proclaimed on 6 March 1919, state offices such as the War Service Homes Commission, Tasmania (CA 1591) were set up, and arrangements with banks established. In 1920, the State Agricultural Bank, Macquarie Street, Hobart was appointed as the lending institution in Tasmania. The scheme ran into difficulties almost immediately, leading to a parliamentary inquiry, and to investigate joinery being supplied to the War Service Homes Commission, a Royal Commission. In 1924, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works (CA 707) also investigated claims by the Hobart-based Co-operative Estates Ltd against the commission, that it had been crippled financially because agreements to build houses in New South Wales had not been honoured.

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE WAR SERVICE HOMES COMM (CA 1591)	MISSION, TASMANIA
National Archives, Hobart	
War/Defence Service Homes application files, 1919–87	P149
Correspondence policy files, 1933–63	P139
Name index cards for correspondence files, 1933-c.1959	P2824
National Archives, Sydney	
Selected items relating to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts War Service Homes Inquiry (CA 3200)	P153
Name index cards ('old war cards') for War/Defence Service Homes application files, J series, 1919–46	P155
National Archives, Canberra	
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – Committee's arrangements, 1921	CP253/20, 41
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – complaints re homes, 1921	CP253/20, 42
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – miscellaneous correspondence, 1921	CP253/20, 43
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – Commonwealth Bank, 1921	CP253/20, 44

SELECTED SERIES AND ITEMS RELATING TO THE WAR SERVICE HOMES CO. (CA 1591) (continued)	MMISSION, TASMANIA
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – land purchases, 1921	CP253/20, 45
War Service Homes Inquiry – Tasmania – returns supplied, 1921	CP253/20, 46
War Service Homes Inquiry – public Hobart 11, 12 and 14 July 1921, 1921	CP253/20, 63
War Service Homes Inquiry – public Launceston 18 July 1921, 1921	CP253/20, 64
War Service Homes Inquiry – Public Launceston 18 July 1921, 1921	CP253/20, 64

SELECTED ITEMS AND SERIES RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE ESTATES LTD, HOBART		
National Archives, Canberra		
Repatriation – War Service Homes – Cooperative Estates Company, 1919–24	A458, E394/4	
Proposal of Cooperative Estates Ltd relating to War Service Homes, 1920	A2487, 1920/1458	
Cooperative Estates Ltd Hobart – inquiry into transactions of War Service Homes Department and Cooperative Estates Ltd Hobart – re concrete houses, 1923–24	A11960, 1924/23	
Proceedings in relation to transactions between Cooperative Estates Ltd of Hobart and War Service Homes Commissioner, 1924–30	A12832	



'xemen

None of the three indispensable references for this guide – Henry Reynolds' *A History of Tasmania*, the second volume of Lloyd Robson's *A History of Tasmania* and the University of Tasmania's *Companion to Tasmanian History* – has an index entry for the letter 'X'. A fourth, by Robson and updated by Michael Roe (*A Short History of Tasmania*), states that, 'Wood-chopping was the sport that reflected Tasmania more than anything else'. So my compromise, 'xemen' (axemen), allows coverage of one of the few things – in world terms – for which Tasmania is truly distinctive, that is, its axemen. Appropriately too, noone has identified conclusively the 'x' factor which explains this phenomenon.

The sport is one of the few which developed from a work skill, and in Tasmania's case, one that links to the very beginnings of forestry industries. The competitive sport began in Tasmania's Mountain Ash forests with rules developed in the 1880s. The state has the world's greatest axeman, David Foster, and the Australian Axeman's Hall of Fame. Most of the relevant National Archives' materials are photographs commissioned by the Australian News and Information Bureau.

As an aside, it is worth noting that an xylarium is a collection of wood specimens. Tasmanian wood samples are held in major Australian collections. From forests to railways – records documenting Tasmania's rich biodiversity and the identification of different species may add to future research.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WOOD CHOPPING AND AXEMEN	
National Archives, Canberra	
Tasmanian letters patent – an improved axe head and handle therefor and for other analogous implements – Robert Henry Carter, 1901	A1565, 3149
Requests for Royal favours – Southern Tasmanian Axemen's Association, 1903–04	A2880, 27/7/10

continued over

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO WOOD CHOPPING AND AXEMEN (continued)	
Australian tree felling champion for two years, Ray Youd, 24, of Deloraine, Tasmania, in action during the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne, 1956	A1200, L22045 digitised
Champion Tasmanian axemen, Doug Youd and Ron Sherriff proudly wear their Australian blazers on their return from New Zealand, where they won all events during a five-day tour, 1966	A1200, L53781 digitised
Two of Australia's champion axemen, Doug Youd and Clayton Stewart, both from Tasmania, enter <i>Place des Nations</i> , during Expo '67, Montreal, 1967	AA1982/206, 21 digitised
Memorials – monument to axemen of the last century, Ulverstone, Tasmania, 1971	A1200, L53781 digitised



Yachting

The historic standing of the Sydney to Hobart yacht race alone guarantees Tasmania's place in the annals of Australian yachting. The site of its finish, Constitution Dock, was an irresistible location and moment for photographers from the Department of Information (CA 34) and its successor, the Australian News and Information Bureau (CA 219). Though the Sydney to Hobart has been held since 1945, the state has long enjoyed a strong sailing culture. If we include its predecessor, there has been a Royal Hobart Regatta since 1838 and a Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania since 1880. Their activities and other recreational sailing have been recorded by official cameramen, and for a variety of administrative reasons, noted by the Commonwealth's Tasmanian bureaucracy more generally.

SELECT PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO TASMANIAN YACHTING THEMES	
National Archives, Canberra	
Some of the fleet that competed in the 1959 Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race at Constitution Dock in Hobart, 1960	A1200, L33960 digitised
The 42-foot Sydney sloop <i>Janzoon</i> and the 52-foot Sydney ketch <i>Archina</i> sailing up the Derwent River near the finish of the Sydney–Hobart Yacht Race, 1961	A1200, L33961 digitised
Yachts tied up at Constitution Dock after the finish of the Sydney–Hobart Yacht Race, won by the 38-foot cutter Anitra on handicap (corrected time, 3 days, 55 minutes and 37 seconds), 1958	A1200, L24878 digitised
Yacht racing on the Derwent Estuary at Hobart, 1959	A1200, L30046 digitised
Regatta Day on the Derwent featuring trading ketches in the role of racing craft – on the right spectators board a small river steamer, 1957	A1200, L22012 digitised

SELECT COMMONWEALTH DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO TASMANIAN YACHT	ING THEMES
Tasmanian letters patent – an invention for swinging centre boards for sailing vessels, ships, yachts, boats etc. – specification by John Drysdale, 1898	A1565, 2296
Requests for Royal favours - Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, 1907-20	A2880, 27/7/1
The Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania – shortage of beer, 1945	A1539, 1945/W/3997
Control of Liquor Order – provision of liquor supplies at function to be organised by the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania at Hobart, 1943	A1539, 1943/W/469

Z

Zeehan/Mount Zeehan

There are many hundreds of files and other items about Zeehan in the National Archives' collection. They include its mining and railway history, source of enlistments from World War I onwards, disasters, and Australian News and Information Bureau photographs.

SELECTED ITEMS RELATING TO ZEEHAN/MOUNT ZEEHAN	
National Archives, Hobart	
Sunday opening of Zeehan Post Office, 1918–19	P234, 5689
Architectural drawing - Post Office, Zeehan, Tasmania - site plan, 1950	P1715, BBT 1110 A
Zeehan Strahan Line – schedule for sale of buildings at Zeehan – location drawing, 1961	P2213, J/29
National Archives, Melbourne	
Protest from Women's Political League, Zeehan, against present system of promotion in Defence forces, 1911	MP84/1, 1952/1/33
Beven, William Francis; age – 21; born – Zeehan, 1916	M1486/1, BEVEN/ WILLIAM FRANCIS
Ronald J Howard, Zeehan – Tasmania – request for release of tractor and winch, 1945	B6588, M2541
Zeehan - Gaiety theatre, 1975	B583, 99/1975
National Archives, Canberra	
Lindsay Cyril: service number – QX27091: date of birth – 12 October 1910: place of birth – Zeehan, Tasmania: place of enlistment – Ayr, Queensland: next of kin – Lindsay Lillian, 1940–47	B883, QX27091
A locomotive on the Emu Bay railway, one of the two privately owned railways in Tasmania. The service on this line operates from Burnie to Zeehan, a distance of 88 miles, 1960	A1200, L34584 digitised
Walford, Charles William: service number – 061413: date of birth – 18 January 1946: place of birth – Zeehan, Tasmania: conflict – Vietnam, 1963–92	A12372, R/61413/P
Mount Zeehan on Tasmania's west coast, 1980	A6135, K4/1/80/23 digitised
Zeehan bushfire relief - Decision without submission, 1981	A13078, 15824

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Appendix A

Timeline – key events in 20th-century Tasmania

1900	Tasmanian troops leave for Second Boer War
	Macquarie Island becomes part of Tasmania
1901	Administrator Sir John Dodds reads proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia from Tasmanian Supreme Court steps
	Visit by Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York
	First elections for federal Parliament
	Zeehan conference leads to formation of Tasmanian Workers Political League
1902	Last Tasmanian troops return from the Boer War
1903	Hobart-Launceston telephone line opens
1905	Wireless telegraphy experiments between Hobart and Tasman Island and between state and mainland
	General Post Office building opens in Hobart
1906	Tasman Island lighthouse first lit
1910	Great Lake hydro-electric project starts
1911	Mawson's ship Aurora docks in Hobart on the way to Antarctica
1912	Mount Lyell fire traps miners underground, 42 die
	Norwegian Roald Amundsen, first man to reach the South Pole, arrives in Hobart on return from Antarctic expedition
1914	First Tasmanian troops leave to fight in World War I
	State government buys hydro-electric company
1916	First all-Tasmanian battalion (the 40th) leaves for World War I
	Opening of Great Lake hydro scheme's first stage, Waddamana power station
1917	Electrolytic Zinc Company established at Risdon
1919	Worldwide Spanish influenza epidemic reaches Tasmania
1920	Visit by Prince of Wales
1923	Severe flooding in Hobart
	Labor's Joe Lyons becomes Tasmanian Premier
1924	Federal voting becomes compulsory
1927	Visit by Duke and Duchess of York
1929	Floods, mainly in Northern Tasmania, take 22 lives; dam burst damages Derby township and tin mines
	Legislation creates HEC
1932	Ivan and Victor Holyman start air service between Launceston and Flinders Island
	Joe Lyons becomes Prime Minister
1933	Commonwealth Grants Commission appointed to inquire into affairs of claimant states, including Tasmania
1934	Holyman Airways launches Launceston-Melbourne service; within months, company plane <i>Miss Hobart</i> disappears over Bass Strait with loss of 12 people

1936	SS Paringa sinks in Bass Strait while towing tanker, 31 die
	Last known Tasmanian tiger dies at Hobart's Beaumaris Zoo
	First commercial flights use federal aerodrome at Cambridge
	Submarine telephone cable service begins between Tasmania and Victoria via King Island
1939	World War II begins
	Death in office of Prime Minister Joe Lyons
1940	Tasmanian soldiers leave for North African campaign
	German naval raiders <i>Pinguin</i> and <i>Atlantis</i> lay mines off Hobart and other parts of Australia; Hobart closed to shipping because of mine threat; Bass Strait closed after mine sinks British steamer <i>Cambridge</i>
1941	Tasmanian soldiers leave for Malaya with the 8th Division
1943	Floating-arch pontoon Hobart Bridge opens
	Enid Lyons (later Dame Enid), widow of former Prime Minister Joe Lyons, elected first female member of the House of Representatives, winning seat of Darwin
1946	Australian National Airways plane crashes at Seven Mile Beach, killing 25
1947	War-affected migrants begin arriving from Europe to work for HEC
	Major flooding in south of state
	The census records 13 individuals resident in Tasmania who were born in The Netherlands
1948	Antarctic research station established on Macquarie Island
1949	Tasmanian politician Dame Enid Lyons, widow of Joe Lyons, becomes first woman to reach federal Ministry rank, as Executive Council Vice-President
	Government buys Theatre Royal
1951	Brighton army camp gets first intake of national service trainees
	Italian and German migrants arrive to work under contract for HEC
1954	Queen Elizabeth II becomes first reigning monarch to visit the state; as part of 150th anniversary celebrations, she unveils monument to pioneer British settlers
	Hobart Rivulet area damaged as severe floods affect southern and eastern Tasmania
1955	Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the University of Tasmania after request by Professor Sydney Orr
	Proclamation of Lake Pedder National Park
	First ingot poured at Bell Bay aluminium refinery
	Federal conference in Hobart brings ALP party split over industrial groups to a head, leading to formation of ALP (Anti-Communist), later the Democratic Labor Party
1956	University of Tasmania Council dismisses Professor Sydney Orr, alleging improper conduct by him with female a student; Orr launches unsuccessful court action against university for wrongful dismissal
1958	Hobart waterside workers block two ALP (Anti-Communist) members, father Frank Hursey and son Dennis, from working, in dispute over their objection to paying union levy that would partly go to ALP
1959	Princess of Tasmania becomes first roll-on/roll-off passenger ferry on Bass Strait run
	High Court verdict in Hursey case upholds unions' right to levy members for political purposes, and expel those who refuse to pay
1960	Severe floods in Derwent valley and Hobart, with business basements under water and houses washed away

	Television stations ABT-2 (ABC) and TVT-6 start programs from Mount Wellington
	transmitters
1964	Tasman Bridge opens for traffic; old pontoon bridge towed away
1965	Ferry Empress of Australia makes first Sydney-Hobart voyage
1966	First Tasmanians leave for the Vietnam War under national service scheme
1967	Black Tuesday bushfires claim 62 lives – 53 in Hobart area – and destroy more than 1300 homes
	Tasmania joins other states in approving full constitutional rights for Aboriginal people
	HEC tables plans in State Parliament to dam Lake Pedder in south-west
1969	Worst floods in 40 years hit Launceston
1971	First state Aboriginal conference held in Launceston
1972	Conservationists lose battle to prevent flooding of Lake Pedder in south-west for hydro-electric scheme
	Ferry Princess of Tasmania makes last Tasmanian voyage
	Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre opens in Hobart
1973	Coastal freighter <i>Blythe Star</i> sinks with loss of three men; seven survivors spend eight days adrift in boat before coming ashore on Forestier Peninsula
1975	Freighter MV Lake Illawarra crashes into Tasman Bridge, causing 12 deaths and bringing down part of bridge; temporary Bailey Bridge put across Derwent
1976	Members of Aboriginal community ritually cremate Truganini's remains
	Tasmanian Wilderness Society formed
	Freight Equalisation Scheme subsidises sea cargo to and from the state
1977	Repaired Tasman Bridge reopens to traffic
	Royal visit, during which Aboriginal activist Michael Mansell presents the Queen with land rights claim
1978	Australian National Railways takes over Tasmanian rail system; Tasman Limited ceases operations, ending regular passenger train services in the state
	HEC proposes power scheme involving Gordon, Franklin and King rivers
1979	Government expands south-west conservation area to more than one-fifth of the state's total area
1980	Australian Antarctic Division headquarters completed at Kingston
1981	Plebiscite on preferred new hydro-power development scheme shows 47 per cent of voters favour Gordon-below-Franklin development, 8 per cent prefer Gordon-above-Olga, with 45 per cent casting informal votes, including writing 'no dams'
	Bushfires destroy 40 Zeehan homes
1982	Proclamation of Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area; conservationists blockade Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric dam work
1983	Federal regulations block Franklin dam construction; High Court rules in favour of federal sovereignty, ending the proposed Gordon-below-Franklin scheme
	Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council established
	Visit by the Prince and Princess of Wales
1985	Four-day cremation ceremony at Oyster Cove, south of Hobart, for Aboriginal remains recovered from museums
	CSIRO Marine Laboratories open in Hobart
	Last voyage by ferry Empress of Australia before replacement by Abel Tasman

1986	Discovery of Aboriginal rock paintings in south-west believed to be 20,000 years old
1987	High Court decision bans logging in Lemonthyme, southern forests
1992	Aboriginal people occupy Risdon Cove in protest over land claims
1993	Spirit of Tasmania replaces Abel Tasman on Bass Strait ferry service
1994	End to 80 years of dam building as state's last power station, Tribute, opens near Tullah
1996	Port Arthur massacre
	Former federal Liberal minister Peter Nixon heads Commonwealth-state inquiry into Tasmanian economy
1997	Nixon report recommendations include single chamber state Parliament with 27 members, government asset sales
1998	Commonwealth Government sells Hobart and Launceston airports

Appendix B

Tasmanian-based Commonwealth agencies

(Sub-heading time periods indicate the decade in which an agency was established, not its entire lifespan.)

Pre-1900

Lighthouse, Low Head [Tasmania], 1833-1994 (CA 2538)

Lighthouse, South Bruni/Cape Bruny [Tasmania], 1838-1996 (CA 2539)

Lighthouse, Swan Island [Tasmania], 1845–1986 (CA 2540)

Lighthouse, Deal Island [Kent Group, Tasmania], 1846-1992 (CA 2542)

Lighthouse, Goose Island [Tasmania], 1846-1932 (CA 2541)

Private Observatory, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania, 1855-82 (CA 2074)

Marine Board of Hobart (also known as the Hobart Town, Marine Board), 1857- (CA 2846)

Lighthouse, Cape Wickham [King Island, Tasmania], 1861–1918 (CA 8014)

General Post Office, Hobart (also known as Post Office Department, by 1867–1901; Postmaster-General's Department, State Administration, Tasmania, 1901–75, 1832–1975 (CA 1033)

Tasmanian Government Railways, 1872–1939 (CA 4941)

Currie Harbour Lightstation [King Island, Tasmania], 1880-1988 (CA 2543)

Meteorological Department, 1882-1908 (CA 2063)

General Register Office/Office of Government Statistician and General Registrar (Registrar-General)/
(Statistical and General Registry Department to 1907, then Statistical and Registration
Department), 1882–1924 (CA 1216)

Lighthouse, Eddystone Point [Tasmania], 1889–1994 (CA 2544)

Lighthouse, Maatsuyker Island [Tasmania], 1891- by 1976 (CA 2547)

Lighthouse, Cape Sorell [Tasmania], 1899–1971 (CA 2545)

1900-09

Sub-Collector of Customs, Burnie [Tasmania], 1900-2009 (CA 817)

Sub-Collector of Customs, Devonport [Tasmania], by 1900-93 (CA 818)

Commonwealth Military Forces, District Headquarters, Tasmania, 1901–11 (CA 1571)

Commonwealth Electoral Office, Tasmania, 1903–73 (CA 969)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Wilmot, Tasmania, 1903-84 (CA 1624)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Denison, Tasmania, 1903-(CA 1897)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Franklin, Tasmania, 1903- (CA 1898)

High Court of Australia, Office of the Registry, Hobart [Tasmania], 1903– (CA 1563)

Sub-Collector of Customs, Launceston, (from 1985, Australian Customs Service,

Launceston [Tasmania]), 1904-2009 (CA 819)

Industrial Registry, District Registry, Tasmania, 1905–2009 (CA 895)

Trade Marks and Designs Sub-Office, Tasmania, circa 1906–92 (CA 901)

Lighthouse, Tasman Island [Tasmania], circa 1906-76 (CA 2546)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Darwin, Tasmania, 1906–55 (CA 1716)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Bass, Tasmania, 1906– (CA 1718)

Meteorological Branch/Bureau, Tasmania, 1908-55 (CA 1558)

Registrar of Pensions, 1909-circa 1937 (CA 7222)

1910-19

District Naval Office, Tasmania, 1911-42 (CA 1547)

Headquarters, 6 Military District [I], Commonwealth Military Forces, 1911–21 (CA 1572)

Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax/Land Tax Branch, Tasmania, 1911-16

[also (2) Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, (by 1914) Deputy Commissioner of

Pensions and Maternity Allowances], 1922-16 (CA 1635)

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Tasmania, 1912–74 (CA 1095)

No. 3 Lighthouse District (Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania), Hobart Headquarters, 1915–27 (CA 1690)

Australian Government Analytical Laboratories, Regional Laboratory, Tasmania, circa 1915 – by 1998 (CA 3849)

Registrar of Inscribed Stock, Hobart Registry, 1915- (CA 4938)

Australian Taxation Office, Area Office, Hobart, 1916- (CA 1636)

Coal Board, Tasmania, 1917-24 (CA 3415)

Special Intelligence Bureau, Tasmania, 1917-19 (CA 749)

Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Tasmania, 1918–20 (CA 1593)

Repatriation State Board [I], Tasmania, 1918-1920 (CA 1590)

Deputy Comptroller of Repatriation, Tasmania, 1918–20 (CA 1593)

Sub-Treasury, Tasmania 1919– by 1926; by 1943–76 (Office of the Australian Treasury, Hobart from 1974), 1919–76 (CA 1006)

Investigation Branch, Tasmania, 1919-46 (CA 906)

War Service Homes Commission, Tasmania, 1919–47 (CA 1591)

1920-29

Repatriation State Board [II], Tasmania, 1920-85 (CA 1594)

Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, Tasmania, 1920-76 (CA 878)

Repatriation State Board [II], Tasmania, 1920-85 (CA 1594)

(1) 6 District Base, Australian Military Forces [also (2) Contract Board, Tasmania, by 1927–39], 1921–39 (CA 1573)

Repatriation General Hospital, Hobart, 1921–92 (CA 1592)

Deputy Director of Navigation and (from 1922) Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office, Tasmania, 1921–27 (CA 1691)

Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR], State Committee, Tasmania, 1926–49 (CA 7516)

State Advisory Dairy Board, Tasmania, 1926–36 (CA 3398)

State Advisory Fruit Board, Tasmania, 1926–36 (CA 3401)

Deputy Director of Lighthouses and Navigation Tasmania, and Superintendent Mercantile Marine Office, Hobart, 1927– circa 1963 (CA 1689)

Bankruptcy Branch, Tasmania - Registrar in Bankruptcy, 1928-77 (CA 928)

1930-39

Launceston Airport, 1930-88 (CA 8569)

Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory, Launceston [Tasmania], 1933–85 (CA 3439)

Insolvency and Trustee Service, Australia, Official Receiver, Tasmania, 1934- (CA 936)

Department of Health, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1937-87 (CA 1039)

National Insurance Commission, Tasmanian Branch, 1938-47 (CA 1848)

Transport Commission, Tasmania, Railway Branch, 1939-78 (CA 4942)

1) Department of Supply and Development [I], State Office, Tasmania [also (2) District Contract Board, Tasmania, 1939–42], 1939–42 (CA 1702)

Australian Wheat Board, Tasmanian State Office, 1939-91 (CA 4592)

District Headquarters, 6 Military District [II], Australian Military Forces, 1939-42 (CA 1574)

RAAF Recruiting Office, Hobart, 1939–91 (CA 6926)

1940-49

Security Service, Tasmania, 1941-45 (CA 748)

Commonwealth Pathology Laboratory, Hobart, 1941-87 (CA 3446)

Tobacco Distribution Committee, Tasmania, 1942-47 (CA 3459)

Legal Service Bureau, Hobart, 1942-73 (CA 942)

Naval Staff Office, HMAS *Cerberus* VI/ (from 1 Aug 1940) HMAS *Derwent*/ (from 1 Mar 1942) HMAS *Huon* [II], Tasmania, 1942–94 (CA 1548)

Stevedoring Industry Commission, State Committee, Hobart, 1942–49 (CA 1585)

Tasmanian War Industries Committee, 1942-43 (CA 476)

Headquarters, Tasmanian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces, 1942–46 (CA 1575)

Tax Agents Board, Tasmania, 1943- (CA 3427)

Department of Labour and National Service, Branch Office/Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1943–72 (CA 1581)

Department of Commerce and Agriculture, State Branch, Tasmania, 1943-56 (CA 1553)

State Broadcasting Advisory Committee, Tasmania, 1943-50 (CA 3656)

Deputy Commissioner Old-Age Pensions, Invalid Pensions and Maternity Allowances, Tasmania, 1943–47 (CA 1634)

Food Services Branch, Industrial Welfare Division Area No. 2 (Victoria/Tasmania Region), Department of Labour and National Service, 1944–52 (CA 4221)

Deputy Director of Reconstruction, Tasmania, 1945-50 (CA 3469)

Local Trades Committee, Tasmania, 1946- (CA 3644)

Commonwealth Investigation Service, Tasmania, 1946-60 (CA 915)

District Headquarters, 6 Military District [III], Australian Military Forces, 1946-51 (CA 1576)

Department of Immigration, Tasmanian Branch, 1946-74 (CA 960)

Department of Munitions, State Controller of Munitions, Tasmania, 1947-48 (CA 1704)

War Service Homes Division, Tasmania, 1947-64 (CA 1625)

RAAF Headquarters Tasmanian Squadron, Air Training Corps, Hobart, 1947- (CA 1060)

Director of Social Services, Tasmania, 1947-72 (CA 846)

Qantas Airways Limited, State Office, Tasmania, 1948-93 (CA 1556)

CSIRO, Tasmanian Regional Laboratory, 1948–92 (CA 4907)

Services Canteens Trust Fund, Regional Committee, Tasmania, 1948-86 (CA 4930)

12th Field Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers [RAE], Tasmania, 1948–87 (CA 4940)

Controller of Works, Tasmania, 1948–78 (CA 1589)

Symphony Australia, Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra, 1948- (CA 8082)

Department of Social Services, Regional Office, Launceston [Tasmania], 1948-72 (CA 2152)

CSIRO State Committee, Tasmania, 1949-86 (CA 7598)

ASIO Tasmania, 1949-87 (CA 1560)

1950-59

Department of Civil Aviation, Victoria-Tasmania Region, 1950-73 (CA 2525)

RAAF Tasmanian University Squadron, 1950–73 (CA 1127)

Commonwealth Office of Education, State Office, Hobart, 1951-67 (CA 596)

Command Headquarters, Tasmania Command, Australian Military Forces, 1951-73 (CA 1577)

44th Transport Squadron, Royal Australian Corps of Transport, 1952–98 (CA 4939)

Bureau of Meteorology, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1955- (CA 1557)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Bass, Tasmania, 1955– (CA 1717)

Hobart Airport, 1956-1988 (CA 4595)

Department of Primary Industry [I], State Branch, Tasmania, 1956-74 (CA 1552)

Deputy Crown Solicitor's Office, Tasmania, 1956-84 (CA 888)

Commonwealth Hostels Limited, State Administration, Tasmania, 1957– (CA 1632)

CRS Australia, Southern Regional Unit [Tasmania], circa 1959 (CA 7421)

1960-69

Reserve Bank of Australia, Hobart Office, 1960-98 (CA 4922)

Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Tasmania, State Administration, 1960– (CA 4943)

Commonwealth Police Force [II], District Office, Tasmania, 1960-75 (CA 954)

Department of Trade [I], State Branch, Tasmania, 1961-63 (CA 1550)

Export Payments Insurance Corporation, Victorian/Tasmanian Office, 1961-75 (CA 2637)

RAAF Support Unit, Hobart [Tasmania], 1963-92 (CA 2704)

Department of Shipping and Transport, Regional Controller, Tasmania, circa 1963–72 (CA 1015)

Department of Trade and Industry, State Branch, Tasmania, 1963–72 (CA 1549)

Forestry and Timber Bureau Forestry Research Institute, Tasmania, 1964–78 (CA 1554)

Department of Housing, State Office, Tasmania, Hobart, 1964-73 (CA 1626)

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, State Office, Tasmania, 1965-82 (CA 1564)

Department of Education and Science, State Office, Hobart, 1966–72 (CA 1545)

Department of Social Services, Regional Office, Burnie [Tasmania], 1966-72 (CA 2153)

Office of the Commissioner of Trade Practices, Hobart, 1967–74 (CA 1562)

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation State Office, Tasmania, Hobart, 1967-97 (CA 1630)

Commonwealth Electoral Officer [II], Tasmania, 1968–73 (CA 3061)

Qantas Airways Limited, Branch Office, Tasmania, 1968- (CA 1555)

1970-79

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, State Office, Tasmania, 1971-87 (CA 1544)

Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) Scottsdale, 1971 (CA 6154)

Department of Education [I], Branch Office, Tasmania, 1972-83 (CA 1546)

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation State Office, Northern Tasmania, Launceston, 1972–82 (CA 1631)

Department of Housing, Regional Office, Launceston [Tasmania], 1972-73 (CA 1628)

Department of Labour, Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1972–74 (CA 1582)

Department of Overseas Trade, Regional Office, Tasmania (also Secondary Industry, Manufacturing Industry and Industry and Commerce Regional Office Tasmania), 1972–77 (CA 1551)

Department of Transport [III], Regional Controller, Tasmania, 1972-82 (CA 1688)

Department of Social Security, State Headquarters, Tasmania (also known as Director of Social Services, Tasmania), 1972–98 (CA 2391)

Department of Social Security, Regional Office, Devonport [Tasmania], 1973-97 (CA 3384)

Australian Information Service, Editorial Office, Tasmania/(from 1986) Promotion Australia, Editorial Office, Tasmania/(from 1987) Australian Overseas Information Service, 1973–circa 1987 (CA 4935)

Department of Transport [III], Air Transport Group, Victoria-Tasmania Region, 1973-77 (CA 2523)

Hobart Hearing Centre [Tasmania], 1973- (CA 1565)

District Support Unit (DSU), Hobart, Australian Army, 1973–92 (CA 4946)

Department of Housing and Construction [I], Regional Office (Housing), Tasmania, Hobart, 1973–75 (CA 1627)

Department of Housing and Construction [I], Regional Office (Housing), Launceston (Tasmania), 1973–75 (CA 1629)

Trade Practices Commission [I], State Office, Tasmania, 1974-77 (CA 2373)

Tasmanian Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, 1974- (CA 4195)

Health Insurance Commission, State Office, Tasmania, 1974-2005 (CA 1949)

Labor Group, Department of Labor and Immigration, Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1974–75 (CA 1859)

Department of Social Security, Regional Office, Bellerive [Tasmania], 1974-97 (CA 3383)

Department of Social Security, Regional Office, Glenorchy [Tasmania], 1974-97 (CA 3385)

Department of Social Security, Regional Office, Queenstown [Tasmania], 1974-97 (CA 3386)

Immigration Group, Department of Labor and Immigration, Tasmania, 1974-75 (CA 1839)

Department of Aboriginal Affairs, State Office, Tasmania, 1974–90 (CA 1850)

Government Infoshop, Hobart, 1974-2003 (CA 4933)

Commonwealth Archives Office, Tasmanian Branch, 1974- (CA 1722)

Australian Archives, Tasmanian Office, 1974–98 (CA 1728)

Commonwealth Schools Commission, State Office, Tasmania, 1974-87 (CA 3550)

Department of Agriculture, State Branch, Tasmania, 1974-75 (CA 1838)

Commonwealth Police Force [III], District Office, Tasmania, 1975-79 (CA 3123)

CRS Australia, Northern Regional Unit [Tasmania], circa 1975 (CA 7424)

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs [I], Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1975–87 (CA 2048)

Instant Print and Copy Centre, Hobart, 1975–97 (CA 4934)

Defence Service Homes Corporation, State Office, Tasmania, 1975-89 (CA 2062)

Department of Primary Industry [II], State Branch, Tasmania, 1975–87 (CA 2065)

Department of Administrative Services [II], Regional Office, Tasmania, 1975-84 (CA 3047)

Department of Defence [III], Defence Regional Office, Tasmania, circa 1975-92 (CA 7038)

Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [I], Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1975–78 (CA 1966)

Interim Tasman Bridge Commission/(from 1975) Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission, 1975–79 (CA 4913)

Radio Frequency Management Division, State Office, Tasmania (a) Postal and Telecommunications Department (to 1980) (b) Department of Communications, 1975–87 (CA 2337)

Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, State Office, Tasmania, 1975–78 (CA 2379)

Australian Trade Union Training Authority, State Centre, Tasmania, 1975–94 (CA 6156)

Australian Postal Corporation, Tasmania, Divisional Manager South, 1975 (CA 4924)

Australian Postal Corporation, Tasmania, Mail Centre, Hobart, 1975 (CA 4925)

Australian Postal Corporation, Tasmania, Divisional Manager, North, 1975 (CA 4926)

Australian Postal Corporation, Mail Centre, Launceston [Tasmania], 1975 (CA 4927

Australian Postal Corporation, General Post Office, Hobart), 1975 (CA 4928)

Office of the Australian Development Assistance Agency, Tasmania, 1975-77 (CA 1948)

Social Security Appeals Tribunal, Tasmania, 1975- (CA 7356)

Department of Finance, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1976-96 (CA 2245)

Family Court of Australia, Tasmania Registry, Hobart Branch, 1976- (CA 2535)

Family Court of Australia, Tasmania Registry, Launceston Branch, 1976-96 (CA 2536)

Department of Productivity, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1976-80 (CA 3508)

Department of Veterans' Affairs, Branch Office, Tasmania, 1976 (CA 2372)

Narcotics Bureau, Tasmania, 1977-80 (CA 3837)

Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, Tasmania, 1977–94 (CA 3606)

Trade Practices Commission [II], State Office, Tasmania, 1977–95 (CA 4917)

Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Tasmanian Branch/(from 1 Oct 1992) Australian Broadcasting Authority, State Office, Tasmania, 1977-by 1993 (CA 4923)

Federal Court of Australia, Tasmanian District Registry, 1977– (CA 4909)

Department of Transport [III], Victoria-Tasmania Region, 1977-82 (CA 2524)

Commonwealth Loans Officer, Hobart, 1977–87 (CA 4937)

Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1978–82 (CA 2759)

Department of Housing and Construction [II], Tasmania Division, Victoria-Tasmania Region, 1978–82 (CA 2973)

Industrial Relations Bureau, State Office, Tasmania, 1978-83 (CA 3046)

Industrial Relations Bureau, District Office, Burnie [Tasmania], 1978-83 (CA 3043)

Department of Industrial Relations, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1978-82 (CA 3052)

Office of the Public Service Board, Tasmania, 1978–87 (CA 2650)

Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, Tasmania, 1979–96 (CA 4932)

Repatriation Review Tribunal, Tasmania, 1979-85 (CA 4146)

1980-89

CRS Australia, North Western Regional Unit [Tasmania], by 1980 (CA 7425)

Department of Science and Technology, Regional Office Tasmania/(from 1981) Productivity

Development Division, Science and Technology Programs, Tasmania/(from 1982) State Office,
Tasmania, 1980–84 (CA 3567)

Australian Bicentennial Authority, Tasmania Council, 1980-89 (CA 4120)

Hobart Workshops Platoon, Australian Army, 1980–88 (CA 4944)

CSIRO, Division of Oceanography, 1981-97 (CA 7795)

CSIRO, Division of Fisheries Research, 1981-88 (CA 8065)

Senate Select Committee on South West Tasmania, 1981-82 (CA 4402)

Department of Transport and Construction, Victoria–Tasmania Region, Tasmanian Division, 1982–83 (CA 3767)

Department of Administrative Services [III], Corporate Services Group/(from July 1992) Department of Employment and Industrial Relations [II], Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1982–87 (CA 3847)

Department of Transport and Construction, Victoria–Tasmania Region, Transport Division [Tasmania], 1982–83 (CA 3766)

Vietnam Veterans' Counselling Service, Tasmania, 1982– (CA 4919)

Department of Housing and Construction [III], Victoria-Tasmania Region [Tasmanian Office], 1983-87 (CA 3859)

Education and Youth Affairs, Branch Office, Tasmania, 1983-84 (CA 3883)

Department of Housing and Construction [III], Victoria-Tasmania Region, 1983-87 (CA 3531)

Department of Transport [IV], Victoria-Tasmania Region, Hobart Office, 1983-85 (CA 3804)

Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, State Administration (Technology), Tasmania/ (from 1985) State Office, Tasmania, 1984–93 (CA 4929)

Office of the Commissioner for Employees Compensation, Tasmanian Branch Office, 1984–(CA 4145)

Department of Local Government and Administrative Services, Management Services Branch, Tasmania, 1984–87 (CA 4213)

Divisional Returning Officer, Division of Lyons, Tasmania, 1984– (CA 4906)

National Media Liaison Service, Hobart, 1984–96 (CA 4936)

CSIRO, Marine Laboratories, Hobart, 1984-97 (CA 4911)

Department of Education [II], Tasmanian Office, 1984-87 (CA 4901)

Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, State Administration (Technology), Tasmania/ (from 1985) State Office, Tasmania, 1984–93 (CA 4929)

Veterans' Review Board, Tasmania, 1985- (CA 4219)

Department of Transport [IV], Tasmania Region, 1985-87 (CA 4915)

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, Tasmania, 1985–99 (CA 6771)

Australian Bicentennial Authority, Tasmania Council, 1985–91 (CA 8076)

Australian Trade Commission, State Office, Tasmania, 1986 (CA 6157)

Merit Protection and Review Agency, Regional Office, Tasmania, circa 1986-95 (CA 4931)

Regional Development Unit, Tasmania, 1987-96 (CA 8323)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, State Office, Tasmania, 1987- (CA 7027)

Department of Industrial Relations [II], Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1987–97 (CA 6810)

Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1987-91 (CA 6938)

Department of Transport and Communications, Tasmanian Region, 1987-93 (CA 6763)

Transport and Storage Group, Tasmania, 1987-circa 1991 (CA 6987)

Department of Employment, Education and Training, State Office, Tasmania [Education Division], 1987–94 (CA 6787)

Department of Employment, Education and Training, State Office, Tasmania [Employment and Training], 1987–94 (CA 6159)

Construction Group, Victorian/Tasmanian Region, Regional Office, Tasmania/(from 1988)

Australian Construction Services, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1987–90 (CA 6814)

Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs, Regional Administration, Tasmania, 1987–93 (CA 6984)

Australian Valuation Office, Tasmanian Branch, 1987 (CA 6977)

Support Services, Tasmania, 1987-93 (CA 6796)

Department of Community Services and Health, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1987-91 (CA 6160)

Competitive Tendering and Contracting Unit, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1987–98 (CA 7081)

Civil Aviation Authority, Hobart Airport [Tasmania], 1988–95 (CA 7098)

CSIRO, Division of Fisheries, 1988-97 (CA 7794)

Commission for the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation of Commonwealth Employees (Comcare Australia), State Office, Tasmania, 1988– (CA 6912)

Logistic Support Force Workshop, 1988–98 (CA 4947)

Joint Logistics Unit (Victoria) - Hobart, 1988- (CA 6967)

International Operations Branch, Department of Social Security, Hobart, 1988–97 (CA 6921)

Office of Multicultural Affairs, Regional Office, Tasmania, circa 1988-95 (CA 7511)

Federal Airports Corporation, Hobart International Airport, Tasmania, 1988–98 (CA 6795)

Federal Airports Corporation, Launceston Airport [Tasmania], 1988–98 (CA 7124)

Civil Aviation Authority Centre for Air Traffic Services, Launceston [Tasmania], circa 1989–95 (CA 7504)

1990-99

Health Services Australia Limited, Tasmania, 1990- (CA 1738)

State Manager, Department of Finance and Administration, Tasmania, 1990- (CA 7386)

Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, State Office, Tasmania, 1991–93 (CA 7308)

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service, Specialist Unit, Tasmania, circa 1991-circa 1996 (CA 4910)

Comcar and Fleet, Regional Office, Tasmania, by 1991-circa 1992 (CA 7493)

Distribution and Removals Services, Regional Office, Tasmania, by 1991–92 (CA 7494)

Interiors Australia, State Office, Tasmania, 1991–97 (CA 7569)

DAS Distribution, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1992-97 (CA 8048)

Defence Corporate Support Centre, Tasmania (DCSC-T), 1992- (CA 7576)

Comcar, Regional Office, Tasmania, circa 1992- (CA 7495)

Fleet Services, Regional Office Tasmania, circa 1992-97 (CA 7496)

Domestic Property Group, Department of Finance and Administration, Tasmanian, 1992–98 (CA 8488)

Joint Movement Control Office, Tasmania, 1992- (CA 7577)

Senior Air Force Officer, Tasmania (SAFOT), Support Cell, Hobart, 1992– (CA 7575)

Removals Australia, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1992- (CA 8047)

Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services, State Office, Tasmania, 1993 (CA 7754)

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs [II], Regional Office, Tasmania, 1993–96 (CA 7751)

Department of Human Services and Health, State Office, Tasmania, 1993-96 (CA 7865)

Department of Industry, Technology and Regional Development, State Office, Tasmania, 1993–94 (CA 7753)

Department of the Arts and Administrative Services, Support Services, Tasmania, 1993–94 (CA 7847)

Department of Transport [V], Regional Office, Tasmania, 1993–96 (CA 7889)

Spectrum Management Agency, Area Office, Hobart, 1993-97 (CA 7800)

Department of Housing and Regional Development, State Office, Tasmania, 1994–96 (CA 7946)

Department of Industry, Science and Technology, State Office, Tasmania, 1994-96 (CA 7927)

Department of Employment, Education and Training, Area Office, Tasmania, 1994–96 (CA 7988)

Industrial Relations Court of Australia, Tasmania District Registry, 1994–97 (CA 8122)

Senior Naval Officer, Navy Headquarters, Tasmania, 1994- (CA 7948)

Support Services, Department of Finance and Administration, Tasmania, 1994–98 (CA 7882)

Student Assistance Centre, Tasmania, 1994–97 (CA 8059)

CRS Australia, Bellerive, [Tasmania], circa 1995– (CA 8582)

Public Service and Merit Protection Commission, Tasmania, 1995–99 (CA 8231)

Department of Health and Family Services, State Office, Tasmania, 1996–98 (CA 8264)

Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs [I], State Office, Tasmania, 1996–2001 (CA 8256)

Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Area Office, Tasmania, 1996–97 (CA 8360)

Office Department of Transport and Regional Development, Regional Office, Tasmania [Alternative title – Bass Strait Equalisation Section], 1996– (CA 8273)

Works Australia, State Office, Tasmania, 1996–97 (CA 8347)

Department of Industry, Science and Tourism, State Office, Tasmania, 1996–98 (CA 8272)

Department of Transport and Regional Development, Regional Office, Tasmania, 1996–97 (CA 8273)

CSIRO, Division of Marine Research, 1997-2005 (CA 8408)

Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency, Student Services, Tasmania, 1997- (CA 8493)

Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency, Regional Office, Bellerive [Tasmania], 1997–(CA 8465), Burnie, (CA 8475), Devonport (CA 8476), Glenorchy (CA 8464), Hobart, (CA 8467), Launceston (CA 8671), Queenstown (CA 8477)

Department of Workplace Relations and Small Business, Southern Region, Hobart Office, 1997–98 (CA 8484)

Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Tasmania State Office, 1997–98 (CA 8508)

Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency, Area Office, Tasmania, 1997- (CA 8447)

Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency, International Services, Hobart, Tasmania, 1997 – (CA 8466)

Medibank Private Limited, State Office, Tasmania, 1997- (CA 8538)

Tasmanian Assistance Team, Department of Workplace Relations and Small Business, 1997–98 (CA 8518)

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, Tasmania State Office, 1998–2001 (CA 8653)

Department of Industry, Science and Resources, State Office, Tasmania, 1998–2001 (CA 8666)

Department of Health and Aged Care, Tasmania State Office, 1998–2001 (CA 8655)

Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business, Tasmanian Regional Office, 1998–2001 (CA 8656)

Department of Family and Community Services, Tasmanian State Office, 1998–2006 (CA 8670)

Intellectual Property Australia, Tasmania, 1998– (CA 8563)

National Archives of Australia, Hobart Office, 1998– (CA 8562)

Tasmanian Assistance Team, Department of Transport and Regional Services, 1998– (CA 8644)

Senior Naval Officer, Navy HQ Tasmania, 1998– (CA 8682)

Appendix C

Tasmanian railways

The following record series on Tasmanian railways were transferred to the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office (TAHO) in 2012.

SERIES OF FORMER COMMONWEALTH RECORDS RELATING TO TASMANIAN RATAHO	AILWAYS HELD BY
CA 4941 – Tasmanian Government Railways, 1920–39 [TGR] CA 4942 – Transport Commission, Tasmania, Railway Branch, 1967–78 [TC] CA 3933 – Australian National Railways Commission, Tasmanian Region (known a 1978–90 [AN]	as AN Tasrail),
Correspondence files, annual single number series, 1917-62	P1200 (TGR, TC)
'Old' drawings, railway mechanical, alpha numerical series, 1886-1946	P1275 (TGR, TC)
Register of old drawings, railway mechanical, 1886–1946	P1276 (TGR, TC)
Register of new drawings, railway mechanical, 1947-97	P1277 (TC)
Control cards of new drawings, railway mechanical, 1946–97	P1278 (TC, AN)
New Drawings, railway mechanical, 1935–97	P1279 (TGR, TC, AN)
Construction drawings for diesel/diesel electric locomotives, alphabetical by class of locomotive, 1946–97	P1284 (TC, AN)
Indexes to construction drawings for diesel/diesel electric locomotives in P1284, alphabetical by class of locomotive, 1950–97	P1285 (TC, AN)
Drawings, DP class railcars, railway mechanical, 1946–48	P1289 (TC)
Index of drawings, DP class railcars, railway mechanical, 1946-48	P1290 (TC)
Drawings, T class steam locomotives, railway mechanical, 1908–47	P1292 (TGR, TC)
Construction drawings for steam locomotives and self propelled rail cars, alphabetical by class of locomotive/rail car, 1872–1960	P1297 (TGR, TC)
Index of B & W photographic negatives, 35 & 120 mm, railways general, 1947–77	P1299 (TC)
Publicity photographs, Tasmanian Government Railways, multiple number series, 1947–77	P1300 (TC)
Register of photographic colour slides, railway mechanical, 1960-77	P1301 (TC)
Register of Drawing Office folders, railway mechanical, single volume, 1936–83	P1304 (TGR, TC, AN)
Boiler records, railway mechanical, 1900–56	P1305 (TGR, TC)
Control index cards of old drawings, railway mechanical, 1886–1946	P1306 (TGR, TC)
Civil engineering drawings of Tasmanian railways and works, 1860-1946	P1330 (TGR, TC)
Contract plans, Tasmanian Government Railways, bound volumes, 1883-1975	P1331 (TGR, TC)
Architectural drawings, railway civil, 1930-97	P1332 (TGR, TC, AN)
Roll plan index for CRS P1330, civil engineering drawings of Tasmanian railways and works, 1889–1940	P1333 (TGR, TC)
Register of colour negatives, railway mechanical, single volume, 1960-1970	P2001 (TC)
Asset registers, 1978–86	P2003 (AN)
Index to plans (railway civil – buildings, bridges, station yards etc.), single volume, 1934–54	P2011 (TGR, TC)

SERIES OF FORMER COMMONWEALTH RECORDS RELATING TO TASMANIAN RATAHO	AILWAYS HELD BY
Cottage files, Civil Engineering Branch, numerical series with C prefix, 1968–82	P2114 (TC, AN)
Photographs of permanent way and rail operations, Tasmanian Government Railways/AN Tasrail, 1906–97	P2121 (TGR, TC, AN)
Staff [history] record, Mechanical Engineering Branch, lexicographical series, 1915–55	P2125 (TGR, TC)
Contracts, licences, agreements, leases, briefs etc: cancelled or superseded; Tasmanian Government Railways/then AN Tasrail; lexicographical by name of other party, 1905–90	P2129 (TGR, TC, AN)
Correspondence registers, Chief Engineer's Office, chronological series, 1969–81	P2136 (TC, AN)
Staff record, Traffic Branch, Tasmanian Government Railways, nominal order, 1920–59	P2137 (TGR, TC)
Derailment card index, Tasmanian Government Railways/from 1978 AN Tasrail, by position on rail line, 1952–66	P2138 (TC)
Record of examinations, Tasmanian Government Railways, Traffic Branch, nominal order, 1918–47	P2139 (TGR, TC)
Duty statements, Tasmanian Government Railways/from 1978 AN Tasrail, chronological series, 1957–97	P2140 (TC, AN)
Personnel [Branch] files, Tasmanian Government Railways/Transport Commission, Railway Branch, annual single number series, 1939–63	P2146 (TC, AN)
Index of Individual Level Crossings files, single volume, 1952–89	P2147 (TC, AN)
Civil engineering construction drawings, alpha numeric series, 1946–97	P2213 (TC, AN)
Railway Service Classification List, (staff List), Tasmanian Government Gazette, chronological series, 1900–78	P2215 (TGR, TC)
Tasmanian railways weekly, fortnightly and staff notices, 1937–97	P2225 (TGR, TC, AN)
Index to Tasmanian railways weekly, fortnightly and staff notices, 1937-97	P2237 (TGR, TC, AN)
Operational files, Operations Branch, covering derailments, collisions and other accidents, 1986–97	P2247 (AN)
Train control logs, 1969–97	P2255 (TC, AN)
Telegraph train register book for train lines, chronological series, 1917–19	P2269 (TGR)
Index to CRS P1332, architectural drawings, railway civil, alpha numerical series, 1930–92	P2294 (TGR, TC, AN)
Index cards for P2213, civil engineering drawings, alpha numeric series, 1946–97	P2300 (TC, AN)
Derailment register, Tasmanian Government Railways/(from 1939) Transport Commission, Railway Branch/(from 1978) Australian National Railway Commission, Tasmanian Region, chronological series, 1950–97	P2309 (TC, AN)
Locomotive, rail car, wagon and carriage outline diagrams, alpha numerical series, 1875–1997	P2316 (TGR, TC, AN)
Holiday record, Rolling Stock Branch, alphabetical series, 1899-1956	P2323 (TGR, TC)
Assets register (stores and equipment book), by volume, 1892-1997	P2324 (TGR, TC, AN)
Record of goods damaged or missing, chronological series, 1872–1989	P2327 (TGR, TC, AN)

SERIES OF FORMER COMMONWEALTH RECORDS RELATING TO TASMANIAN RATAHO	AILWAYS HELD BY
Technical articles relating to civil and mechanical railway engineering, alphabetical series by subject, 1950–74	P2328 (TC)
Volumes of memoranda issued by Chief Traffic Manager and District Superintendent, Traffic Branch, 1939–70	P2335 (TC)
Australian and New Zealand Railway Officers Conference Minutes and notes of subsequent Tasmanian Government Railways action, Minute number order, 1951–73	P2338 (TC)
Index booklets to property files, Civil Engineering Branch, alphabetical series, 1969–90	P2341 (TC, AN)
Cottage and station folders, numerical series, 1950–78	P2370 (TC)
Registers of service history of Tasmanian railway rolling stock, locomotives, self propelled rail cars, camp wagons and containers, 1930–89	P2376 (TGR, TC, AN)
Survey/sketch books of Tasmanian railway station yards and sidings, numerical series, 1935–38	P2377 (TGR)
Pattern cards for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, multiple number series with alpha prefix and infix, 1939–78	P2422 (TC)
Specifications, railway mechanical, single number series, 1925–97	P2423 (TGR, TC, AN)
Drawing Office folders, railway mechanical, single number series, 1936–92	P2424 (TGR, TC, AN)
Files and photographs relating to requests for information about Tasmanian Government Railways/after 1978 AN Tasrail history and operations, single number order, 1920–97	P2527 (TGR, TC, AN)
Alteration forms, single number, 1944–97	P2559 (TC, AN)
Register of files for P1200, correspondence files, annual single number series, 1917–62	P2581 (TGR, TC)
Subject index to incoming correspondence, chronological series, 1917–62	P2582 (TGR, TC)
Production Office job register, alphabetical series, 1960-79	P2589 (TC, AN)
Tests, Launceston Railway Workshops, volumes, 1919-65	P2590 (TGR, TC)
Locomotive Foremans' Log Books, chronological series, 1978-97	P2605 (TC, AN)
Engine maintenance records, numerical by engine number, 1950–97	P2616 (TC, AN)
Civil engineering construction drawings, District Engineer South, location order series, 1950–60	P2638 (TC)
Subject index cards for P1200, alphabetical series, 1917–62	P2679 (TGR, TC)
Ron K Aubrey Collection, alphabetical series, 1960-80	P2778 (TC, AN)
Copied civil and mechanical engineering drawings from other states and rail operators, single number with alphabetical prefix, 1950–96	P2826 (TC, AN)
Clearance, curve and gradient, cant and other measurements of the Tasmanian railways permanent way, 1872–1997	P2829 (TGR, TC, AN)
Surveyors' diagrams and correspondence regarding identification of lots at closure and disposal of parts of the Tasmanian Railway system, 1896–1966	P2832 (TGR, TC)
Tasmanian Government Railway – Strahan to Zeehan Railway – Zeehan Station Yard plan showing proposed alterations, 1898–1902	P1330, 11774
Indenture between the Government of Tasmania and the Emu Bay Railway Company Limited – regarding the working of the railway from Burnie to Flowerdale in Tasmania, the railway from Launceston to Burnie in Tasmania, and the use of the Railway Station yard at Zeehan, Tasmania – 19 February 1915	P2129, 1915

Appendix D

Tasmanians in federal Cabinet, 1901–2000



James Guy, Joe Lyons and Charles Culley, elected as Members of the House of Representatives,1929. NAA: A3560, 6110

Members of the House of Representatives

Atkinson, Llewellyn (NAT) Jensen, JA (ALP) Barnard, HC (ALP) Kerr, Duncan (ALP) Barnard, Lance (ALP) Lyons, Enid (LIB) Braddon, ENC (FT) Lyons, Joe (ALP/UAP) Culley, CE (ALP) Newman, KE (LIB) Frost, CW (ALP) O'Malley, K (ALP) Fysh, PO (FT) Smith, W (LIB) Groom, Raymond (LIB) Smith, WHC (ALP) Guy, James Alan (ALP/UAP/LIB) Spence, WG (ALP/NAT) Hodgman, W Michael (LIB) Townley, Athol Gordon (LIB)

Senators

Clemons, JS (LIB)

Earle, John (NAT)

Grimes, DJ (ALP)

Henty, NHD (LIB)

Keating, JH (LIB)

McKenna, NE (ALP)

Marriott, JE (LIB)

Massy-Greene, W (NAT)

Newman, J (LIB)

Ogden, JE (ALP/NAT)

Tate, MC (ALP)

Turnbull, Reg JD (LIB)

Wriedt, KS (ALP)

Wright, Reg C (LIB)

Appendix E

Military records

SELECTED SERIES RELATING IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO TASMANIANS IN COMI	MONWEALTH AND
EARLIER UNITS	MONWEALIH AND
National Archives, Hobart	
Nominal roll of the Launceston Artillery, 1860–1906	P1919
Company Roll Books, Australian Field Artillery Units, Launceston, chronological series, 1905–40	P2446
Register of Officers' service records (Tasmania), including Index, alphabetical series, 1877–1922	P1916
Nominal roll of 16th Battery, Australian Field Artillery and predecessor units (Launceston), 1893–1939	P1920
Register of Volunteers, Southern Tasmanian Artillery Corps, Defence Force of Tasmania, chronological series, 1899–1903	P2449
Muster roll of the 12th Australian Infantry Regiment, 1878–1912	P1921
Records of service, officers of 12th Australian Infantry Regiment, 1878–1921	P1918
Enrolment list of 1st Troop, B Company, Ulverstone, chronological series, 1892–1901	P2462
Establishment and Musketry returns, B Company, Ulverstone, chronological series, 1902	P2463
Officers' record of service, 6 Military District, 1894–1944	P1968
Nominal roll book, Municipality of Evandale, 1906–12	P1631
Australian Regular Army Emergency Reserve (RAER) personnel discharge files, alphabetical series, 1965–75	P1779
Registration forms and military service histories of cadet trainees under the Compulsory Universal Training Scheme of 1909, Launceston Units, alphabetical series by quota year, 1919–29	P2471
Name index and record (AAB12) 16th Field Battery, Australian Field Artillery, 1929–39	P1951
Australian Military Forces (AIF & CMF) enlistments (Tasmania) WWII, alphabetical series, 1939–60	P1505
Roll book of the Army Reserve, Municipality of Oatlands, chronological series, 1941	P2453
Company roll books, District Support Unit (DSU) Hobart, chronological series, 1965–82	P1743
Compulsory trainees muster roll and drill record, 1910-20	P1552
Transfer records (forms 6, ANB 7 and RANR 7), 1917–30	P1553
Royal Australian Navy (RAN) recruiting register, Hobart District, numerical series, 1920–40	P1549
Compulsory trainees, record of service, 1921–27	P1554
Royal Australian Naval Reserve (RANR) service records (forms RANR 2, 3, 5 and 6), alphabetical series, 1922–89	P1555
Recruit cards (form AR8A), numerical series, 1926–45	P1551

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Wartime Enlistment/Demobilisation Books, chronological series, 1936-58	P1348
Cards of recruits and unsuccessful applicants (form AR8), alphabetical series, 1939–46	P1550
RAN Discharge/Demobilisation Cards, alphabetical series, 1945–47	P1349
Army pay files, other states' enlistment, single number series with alphabetical prefixes, 1939–49	P805
Register of Enlistments, Tasmania Command, numerical series, 1947-63	P1547
Pay and attendance records, 12th Field Squadron, chronological series, 1961–87	P1106
Royal Australian Naval Reserve Parade and Pay Register sheets, (RANR 19), alphabetical series, 1922–66	P2353
Register of commissions issued, 6 Military District, chronological series, 1913–22	P2442
Records of service of officers, 12th Battalion and 12th/50th Battalion, numerical series 1914–40	P2441
Transfer Certificates (CM Form 02), chronological series, 1916–25	P2465
State War Council, recruiting appeal returns, chronological series, 1916-17	P2544
Name index cards for correspondence files, (1) multiple number series 1912–23 (2) multiple number series 1924–51, 1912–51	P352
Naval district orders, Tasmania, chronological series, 1921–42	P1548
Correspondence files, multiple number series [I], 1906–54	P617
Name index cards for correspondence files, (1) multiple number series 1912–1923 (2) multiple number series 1924–51, 1912–51	P352
Register of issue of Badges and King's Certificate of Discharge, numerical series, 1920–26	P2450
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Routine Orders, Australian Military Forces, Tasmania, chronological series, 1923–39	P2447
Correspondence files, Australian Field Artillery, Launceston, annual single number series, 1902–40	P2448
Correspondence files, multiple number series [I], 1906–54 Tas	P617
Name index cards for correspondence files, (1) multiple number series 1912–23 (2) multiple number series 1924–51, 1912–51 Tas	P352
Registration and index cards to personnel history files, Military, (Series P1096), alphabetical series, 1964–73 Tas	P1364
RAN Discharge/Demobilisation Cards, alphabetical series, 1945–47 Tas	P1349
Unit History of No. 6 Cadet Wing Headquarters Air Training Corp, RAAF Headquarters Tasmanian Squadron Air Training Corps and RAAF Support Unit, Hobart, 1941 to 1991, chronological series, 1941–91	P2304
National Archives, Sydney	
Personnel history files, soldiers, alpha-numerical series, 1913-64	P351
Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) personnel files, alphabetical series, 1940-46	P1733
Nominal roll, 1st Battalion/(from Sep 1972) 12th Battalion, The Royal Tasmanian Regiment, single item, 1951–74	P2557

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Army pay files, single number series with TX or TFX prefix, 1939–50	P804
Army pay files, single number series with numerical (6) prefix, 1939-60	P875
Army pay files, single number series with alphabetical and numerical (F6) prefixes, 1944–61	P803
Citizens Military Forces enlistees files, single number series with T (Tasmania) or M prefix, 1940–49	P806
Medical documents, RAAF (Royal Australian Air Force), numerical series, 1939–45	P1784
National Archives, Canberra	
First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914–20, 1914–	B2455
Second Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1939–47, 1914–	B883
Citizen's Military Forces Personnel Dossiers, 1939-47, 1914-	B884
National Archives, Melbourne	
Boer War dossiers, lexicographical series, 1901-84	B4418
PMF (Permanent Military Forces) and Army Militia Personnel dossiers, 1901–73, 1884–1973	B4717
Applications to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force, 1914–58	MT1486/1

Appendix F

Antarctica records

Records of the Australian Antarctic Division located in Hobart

Multimedia section

The multimedia collections include:

- more than 137,500 colour transparencies covering the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE) period 1947 to 2000
- more than 70,000 b & w negatives covering ANARE period 1947 to 1990
- 1647 Betacam, MiniDV tapes and DVDs of film vision covering the period 1947 to 2010; 2011 to 2012 is held digitally
- digital database of 158,850 images covering 1947 to the present of more than 621 locations in Antarctica. This database is currently available via the intranet only
- a small historical collection of original photographic prints, the core of which is the John King Davis Collection.

Requests can be made via antarctica.gov.au/feedback?recipient=25824.

Australian Antarctic Division Library

The Library collections include:

- John Bechervaise diaries
- ANARE Jubilee oral transcripts
- RAAF Antarctic logs 1954–63
- Scientific reports: HMS Challenger
- Scientific reports: HMS Discovery
- Ship log books (Wyatt Earp and Aurora Australis)
- Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14: scientific reports.

Microfiche copies (of originals in the National Archives' collection) of station logs and reports, and field reports are held for Casey (1969–74); Davis (1957–70); Heard Island (1947–63); Macquarie Island (1948–70); Mawson (1954–66); and Wilkes (1956–68).

Station logs and reports, and field reports are stored in the Library in either electronic or hard copy for Heard Island (1971–); Macquarie Island (1974–); Davis (1971–); Casey (1971–); and Mawson (1967–).

The Library is open to researchers by appointment only: antarctica.gov.au/about-us/library.

Appendix G

Addresses of archives and libraries

National Archives of Australia

National Reference Service

All reference inquiries Tel: 1300 886 881

(0. 1000 000 001

(Overseas callers: + 61 2 6212 3900)

Fax: 1300 886 882

(Overseas callers: + 61 2 6212 3999)

PO Box 7425

Canberra BC ACT 2610

Website: naa.gov.au

Reading rooms

Before planning a visit, check the National Archives website for the latest information about reading rooms. National Archives reading rooms are closed on public holidays.

Hobart

91 Murray Street Hobart TAS 7000

GPO Box 309 Hobart TAS 7001

Tel: (03) 6233 9046 Fax: (03) 6233 7902

Canberra

Queen Victoria Terrace Parkes ACT 2600

PO Box 7425

Canberra BC ACT 2610

Tel: (02) 6212 3900 Fax: (02) 6212 3999

Sydney

120 Miller Road Chester Hill NSW 2162

Locked Bag 4

Chester Hill NSW 2162

Tel: (02) 9645 0110 Fax: (02) 9645 0108

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

Brisbane

16 Corporate Drive Cannon Hill QLD 4170

PO Box 552

Cannon Hill QLD 4170

Tel: (07) 3249 4226

Fax: (07) 3399 6589

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

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

Darwin

Kelsey Crescent Millner NT 0810

PO Box 24

Nightcliff NT 0814

Tel: (08) 8999 6890 Fax: (08) 8985 0399

Other institutions holding material relevant to Tasmania

Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office

91 Murray Street Hobart TAS 7000

Reference inquiries: (03) 6233 7526 Tasmanian inquiries: (03) 6233 7488

Fax: (03) 6233 7902

National Library of Australia

Parkes Place Canberra ACT 2600 Tel: (02) 6262 1111

Fax: (02) 6257 1703 Website: nla.gov.au

Australian War Memorial

Treloar Crescent Campbell ACT 2612

GPO Box 345, Canberra ACT 2601

Tel: (02) 6243 4315 Fax: (02) 6243 4545 Email: info@awm.gov.au

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Clements, Graham, 'Lavender'

Davies, Lynn, 'Lake Pedder'

Dickens, Greg, 'Mining'

Felmingham, Bruce, 'Economy'

Henning, Peter, 'Second World War'

Hibberd, Rachel, 'Thylacine'

Jensen, Ellen, 'Royal visits'

Jones, Peter, 'Cold War period'

Julian, Roberta, 'Dutch community'

Lehman, Greg, 'The Palawa voice'

Lupton, Roger, 'Gordon-below-Franklin Dam'

McCulloch, Marie, 'Woodchopping'

Petrow, Stefan, 'The state'

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About the book

Michael Piggott identifies some broad enduring themes from more than a century of interaction between Hobart and Canberra. This guide offers a sample of the vast resource of files, photos and other material available through the National Archives' website and its reading rooms. Where especially relevant, the guide also points to the collections of other archives such as the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office. It includes additional information to help researchers including those undertaking family history, academic and other scholarly investigations, local histories or compiling heritage material.

The guide includes an A–Z section of micro stories. They show that more Tasmanian stories can be found using Commonwealth records that have been overlooked for too long or previously unknown.

About the author

Michael Piggott has worked at the National Library of Australia, Australian War Memorial, National Archives of Australia and University of Melbourne. He has postgraduate qualifications in librarianship, archives and history. As an archives consultant and independent scholar, he was awarded a fellowship with the Australian Prime Ministers Centre in 2008 and in 2011–12 was an associate of the National Museum of Australia's Centre for Historical Research.

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