

recordsArchives

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Police records hold great interest for family and social historians. The access restriction on GRG 5/2 Correspondence of the Police Commissioner's Office 1844–1979 is 60 years.
GRG 5/2/1891/753

Accessing our State's records

State Records has been giving public access to records in its custody since 1920. Over time, the range and number of people who use the archives has increased dramatically. It is more important than ever for state and local government to operate a clear and consistent access regime. Karen Horsfall, Manager, Information Policy, profiles our current users and outlines the latest developments in access arrangements.

Who uses our archives?

Access to the collection is available to researchers through the State Records Search Room at Netley. In 2000/01 State Records registered 1549 researchers who made over 4000 visits, and we issued over 10,000 items.

Many different people seek access to the records we hold. Researchers range from government agencies and lawyers, to family historians and students. Family historians are the largest group of users.

What can they see?

Between 1920 and 1973 public access to the records was provided on a basis of commonly understood conventions and memoranda of understanding between the archives and agencies. In 1973 government formalised these arrangements in *Premier and Cabinet Circular No 10 Management Requirements for Public Records*. The principles determined that:

- records 30 years or older be made freely available for public use;
- records less than 30 years old be restricted (except records kept for public reference); and
- records more than 30 years old be restricted if public disclosure would cause embarrassment, distress, material loss or was necessary to protect the interest of the government.

Agencies were required to negotiate with the then Libraries Board to determine a restriction period for records over 30 years. People wishing to use, photograph, copy or publish restricted records needed written permission from the agency. People wishing to publish unrestricted records needed to seek permission from the Libraries Board.

Researcher statistics for January to March 2002

Family Historian	65.57%
Secondary Student	0.66%
Undergraduate student	2.30%
Postgraduate student	2.62%
Total Student	5.57%
Professional Academic/Educator	0.66%
Private Scholar	4.59%
Professional Historian	2.30%
Professional Researcher	2.62%
Author/Journalists	2.30%
Professional Genealogist	0.33%
Government Officer	2.30%
Legal Professional	1.64%
Total Professional	16.72%
Other	12.13%
	100.00%

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Department for Administrative
and Information Services
State Records

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State Records Act 1997

The access arrangements in the 1973 *Principles* were superseded by the *State Records Act 1997*. However, the Act does not refer to any general determination arrangements such as those outlined in the 1973 *Principles*. Instead, under Section 26, agencies are empowered to make determinations in consultation with the Manager of State Records. Those determinations may declare access to a record as:

- unrestricted
- excluded; or
- restricted with conditions.

In addition, Section 20 of the Act requires agencies to advise the Manager where an Act or law restricts the disclosure of the contents of an official record, for example, the *Children's Protection Act 1993*, the *Adoption Act 1988*, and the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*.

To clarify agency responsibilities, in August 1998 the Crown Solicitor of South Australia released *Legal Bulletin Number 21: Public Access to Records in the Custody of State Records*. The Bulletin advised agencies that where restrictions of official records in the custody of State Records were necessary, the responsible agency had a statutory obligation to make a determination in consultation with the Manager of State Records.

In short, agencies controlling records held in State Records custody are responsible for making public access determinations for the records. State Records implements these determinations and ensures they are applied in the Search Room.

Since 1998

Under the *State Records Act 1997*, access to official records in the custody of State Records is open unless action is taken by agencies or the Manager of State Records to limit this.

In practice, State Records has continued to provide public access to records based on *Premier and Cabinet Circular No 10 Management Requirements for Public Records 1973* and arrangements

made with agencies under it. The intention was that this would give agencies time to make access determinations in accordance with the *State Records Act 1997*.

Access Determination Guidelines 2002

Consequently State Records has developed Access Determination Guidelines. These were endorsed by the Whole of Government Information and Records Management Strategy Group and approved by the State Records Council in March 2002.

The guidelines suggest public access determination periods for different types of records. For records that we hold, agencies have been asked to approve the determinations or negotiate exceptions with the Manager of State Records. Many have already approved the suggested determinations and State Records is negotiating with agencies seeking exceptions.

The process of determining access should not be confused with the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*. While some of the reasons for restricting access may mirror the reasons for exemption from granting access under the FOI Act, they are quite separate processes. Access restrictions cannot be used as a point of reference in determining exemption under the *Freedom of Information Act*.

Applying Access Determinations 2002

We are implementing the determinations that have been made for records held in the collection. Consultancy archivists can also advise agencies on making a determination when transferring records to our custody. The guidelines themselves are on our website: www.archives.sa.gov.au under Publications\Records Management.

A Proposal for Access Determination form may be obtained by contacting the Duty Archivist at State Records on (08) 8343 6800.



Bruce Hammond shows onlookers how to search the Index.

Aboriginal Access Outreach

State Records Aboriginal Access Officers Bruce Hammond and Andrew Wilson took to the road recently in the first of their outreach visits to South Australian regional areas.

Andrew and Bruce demonstrated the Aboriginal Name Index to those attending the Port Augusta presentation by Minister for Administrative Services, Jay Weatherill, of the video *Distant Voices* and book '*A Little Flour and a Few Blankets: An Administrative History of Aboriginal Affairs in South Australia, 1834-2000*.'

The presentation coincided with the State Government's Community Cabinet meeting in Port Augusta and was well attended by local residents, many of whom were able to search for their family name in the Index and take home a print-out of references for future research at State Records.

A display of examples of records from the Government Record Group for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (GRG 52) also received considerable attention.

It's anticipated that similar outreach activities targeting indigenous communities around the State will take place in the next 12 months.

'History Goes Public'

State Records staff were delighted to see so many of the Search Room users presenting their findings at the recent State History Conference in Adelaide. Project Officer Travis Gottschutzke reports on an inspiring two days:

The theme of the History Trust of South Australia's conference this year was 'History Goes Public', with topics ranging from Bradman to Goyder, family history to built heritage, and Woomera to Kangaroo Island as well as a special session devoted to the Department of Veteran Affairs' recent 'War and Public Memory' project with reports from several local communities.

In her opening address, 'The Politics of Public History', History Trust CEO Margaret Anderson explored the growth in public interest in Australian history within recent years. It's an interest that has been expressed in very different ways by our two most recent Prime Ministers. In Anderson's view, no Australian Prime Minister has used the term 'history' as much as Keating. She argued that Keating chose to place himself within the path of history, putting himself forward as a crusader for republicanism, reconciliation and the definition of Australian identity. To do this, Keating deliberately drew on historical events that enlivened these three issues. For example, pointing out the significance of Kakoda to Australian nationhood. Howard, too, has commented on the role of history in defining Australian identity. Anderson claimed recent histories that reassess the traditional view of heroic pioneers and proud moments have drawn criticism from the Prime Minister, whom she said had described some new approaches, for example contact histories from an Aboriginal perspective, as representing a 'black arm band view of history'.

Kate Walsh, Manager of the Trust's Community History Unit, took up similar issues closer to home in 'The Ins and Outs of Community History'. According to Walsh, communities have been enamoured with the settlement/pioneering and progress view of history as opposed to change and difficulty; have preferred caution to telling all; and dwelt on founders rather than latecomers. Such an approach meant that some history would be discarded as dross in favour of the



W.H. Willshire's trial for murder in 1891 was one of the histories told at the conference. Employed as a policeman, Willshire also had aspirations as a writer. He produced fictional accounts of his exploits in the Outback and this 'treatise' on Aboriginal people.

GRG 52/47

more tasteful or popular items. This had its relevance for museums and archives, the repositories for a great deal of Australia's historical past. In essence, how do we make what is 'out' in communities, 'in'?

National Motor Museum curator Julie Baird in her paper 'Can we popularise history without losing integrity?' encapsulated the challenge faced by all those whose work is based on history. Baird not only claimed that history could be popularised, but also showed us how this could be done. Humour, relevance, storytelling and knowledge of the audience are essential ingredients in ensuring integrity is upheld. The grey zone comes with footnoting and referencing. How essential at the end of the day are these practices to getting the message across? Baird explained her aim at the National Motor Museum is to deliver the entrée. In a generation more savvy and critically thinking than previous generations, people will seek the expert, the debate, and the detail if they have been sufficiently tempted by the starter. According to Baird, lying is the sole cause of loss of integrity. With that one proviso, the interpretation of history is an open playing field. It also leaves public history open to a promising, vibrant and dynamic future in South Australia.

Enid Netting, from the National Archives, also dealt with the popularity issue in her paper, 'Is a picture worth a thousand

words?' She said the challenge for the National Archives was to overcome the belief long held by many that archives are dusty, old and irrelevant. National Archives embarked on a marketing strategy which included giving away postcards, coasters—and even model lighthouses—to advertise an exhibition which had been successful in creating interest and engaging the public. Strategies like these could help to ensure the longevity of the National Archives and are an example for other institutions that are repositories for South Australia's history.

Several points raised during the conference were drawn together in one of the final papers. Dr Robert Foster and Dr Amanda Nettlebeck presented 'Writing William Willshire', a summation of their research into the life and times of Mounted Constable Willshire. In the 1880s, Willshire was placed in charge of a detachment of Native Police. Ten years later, he was arrested and tried for the murder of two Aboriginal people. William Willshire is not the sort of historical figure that students of traditional Australian history would have encountered in their texts. In her opening address, Margaret Anderson spoke of the challenges facing historians and historical institutions revisiting 'cherished assumptions' about the past. Evident in Foster and Nettlebeck's history was a challenge to those assumptions, in particular in reassessing the role of the Native Police and Willshire's supporters. In choosing him as a subject, Foster and Nettlebeck were also taking on the challenge outlined in Kate Walsh's paper. William Willshire is an example of an 'out' being made 'in'. This is 'warts and all' history.

Throughout the weekend, it became clear that those of us who deal with public history do so in a context that can be controversial, frustrating, difficult, issue-laden, complex and challenging.

Papers from the conference are available from the History Trust website www.history.sa.gov.au

The next State History Conference will be held in Renmark in May 2003 with the theme 'History, Community and Environment'. The location in a town on the embattled River Murray should make for an interesting and engaging event.

Ooldea, Boxing Day, 1941

part two

In the previous issue, the first part of this article by Cameron Raynes told of the death of an Aboriginal man at Ooldea. The story continues with an account of the state of play between the Aboriginal community and protectorate authorities shortly before the incident.

Penhall and Professor Cleland visited Ooldea in June 1940, and discussed the situation there with Inspector Parsonage, A. Wyld, the Superintendent of the newly established Port Augusta mission, and Mrs Cooke and Mrs Johnstone of the Aborigines Protection Board. Cleland concluded:

The danger was recognised of making Ooldea too attractive a centre as such might attract natives from the Interior. On the other hand it was recognised that detribalised natives in their district should receive such supplementary rations as may be necessary for bodily nutrition¹.

The notion that Aboriginal people at Ooldea could survive on 'supplementary rations' was tied to the belief that their traditional economy was still intact. However, Aboriginal people faced station management hostile to their welfare and a landscape that, with the introduction of domesticated animals, had changed dramatically, and for the worse. Lindsay Gordon Riches, the Member for Newcastle in the Assembly, had earlier spoken out about the conditions at Ooldea:

The natives are given a few grains of wheat as their rations, and are expected to grind that wheat into a meal and eat it. The natives are kept down to this small allowance because it is thought that they will hunt for game, but if you travel in the country in which they are allowed to live ... you will have to go hundreds of miles before meeting any game. The aborigines are hungry for meat, and they attend the camps of fettlers along the railway line².

Penhall appears to have been uninterested in such considerations and continued to make conditions for Aboriginal people at Ooldea less than 'attractive'.

Despite this, there is evidence of goodwill towards non-Aboriginal people by Aboriginal people in the region. In February 1941, *The Transcontinental* of Port Augusta reported that on a recent

Saturday night an Aboriginal ceremony involving eighty or ninety Aboriginal people had been staged for the benefit of the residents of Rawlinna. The report noted:

The natives have intimated their intention of travelling approximately 410 miles to Ooldea where they will stage a corroboree to assist Australia to help win the war³.

The anthropologists, R.M. and C.H. Berndt, carried out fieldwork at and around Ooldea between June and December 1941. They made their camp in a depression in the sandhills adjacent to the Mission Station, which was in turn surrounded by steep red sandhills at the site of the soak, some four miles north of the railway siding. The Mission consisted of a residence for Green, ration shed, school, teacher's residence and school-children's dormitory. Amongst the Aboriginal people there, the Berndts found a measure of discontent with the fact that whilst they were provided with scant rations and little in the way of material resources, 'white man got plenty'⁴.

The non-Aboriginal settlement at Ooldea consisted of just a few houses and some twenty to thirty people, employed mainly by the Commonwealth Railways. The Berndts noted that the residents of this small community were prohibited from employing Aboriginal people⁵. They found also a general hostility towards Aboriginal culture at Ooldea⁶ and argued that the Aboriginal people there were in the second stage of Professor Elkin's schema of culture contact, with this stage being characterised by depression and disillusionment⁷.

In March 1941, the ganger in charge of the Commonwealth Railways camp at Ooldea, some four miles from the Ooldea mission, complained that Aboriginal people there were damaging railway property and

interfering with main line switches: 'a most serious matter'. The ganger's report opened:

I desire to draw to your notice, firstly, what a nuisance the Blacks and their dogs are to men living in tents, stealing and damaging food and property. That what is left is not fit for use after. They demand food and water and get cheeky with the women, help themselves to water tanks with dirty billy cans which we have to use after, while we are at work and through the day.

Hang around the house where there are little children, meaning the flies. Carry sore eyes, running sores and bad colds and other diseases⁸.

Mounted Constable Grovermann, in charge of patrolling Ooldea, was given a copy of this rather odd report. In April 1941, he discussed the matters with Harrie Green, and reported that little support could be expected from him: 'he has given me the impression that in his opinion the natives are more or less entitled to be at the siding, as well as travel on trains as they please'⁹.

Following his report, Commonwealth Railways cautioned their fettlers that under instructions contained in Rule 19A of the General Rules governing their conduct, they were 'not to encourage aboriginals to trespass on railway premises and ... not sell, barter, exchange, give or otherwise make available either directly or indirectly any food, clothing, or money to any aboriginal native of Australia or half-caste of that race'¹⁰. Inspector Parsonage recommended to the Aborigines Protection Board that they 'shift the Mission Station and the aboriginals away from the railway line'¹¹.

On Thursday, May 22, 1941, Grovermann proceeded to Wynbring Siding and visited Mrs Daisy Bates' camp, following complaints by the owner of Mulgathing Station, McLachlan, that there were Aboriginal people and dogs amongst his sheep at Malbooma, and large numbers of Aboriginal people at her camp, some four hundred yards south of the Wynbring Siding. Grovermann reported that Bates claimed there were about thirty Aboriginal people at her camp.

I then informed her that the natives were becoming a nuisance on the trains and that a number had arrived at Tarcoola from her camp.

She stated that she was unaware of any of them leaving the camp, but that she would talk to them on their return and tell them not to be naughty children¹².

Towards the end of May, 1941, Penhall informed Harrie Green of the complaints made by Commonwealth railway personnel against the Aboriginal people of Ooldea. In his response to Penhall, Green argued that the complaints emanating from the Ooldea ganger should be understood in the context of the ganger being 'biased and antagonistic towards the Aborigines'¹³. He also criticised the Commonwealth Railways directive to their employees to have no contact with Aboriginal people:

We have tried to teach them to be honest selfrespecting citizens who will work for their own living, and which they have tried to do, But I regret to say that with all the revised and new policy for the better treatment of the natives expressed by the commonwealth Government recently [sic] more restrictions than ever are being placed upon them by order of the Commonwealth railways dept. So that they cannot come to the line to these hardworking railway-men and chop a bit of wood for a meal or to legitimately sell to, converse with, or buy, from any railway employee, in or out of working hours. Nor are they allowed to give a native even a drink of water at any time. Is this Just, Human or right?

All this is in effect denying them the right to live as is upheld by our democratic way of life and government, and I think something should be done to correct this state of affairs.

Talking of freedom and a free country, it is hypocrisy [sic] to treat the natives in this manner.

If treated better and more like Human beings by the railway authorities they would respond in a like manner.

Despite this plea, Penhall advised Inspector Parsonage, in June 1941, that the Aborigines Protection Board had decided to request the South Australian Police Department to 'send the natives now at Wynbring back to Ooldea'¹⁴, pending moves to secure a pastoral holding with permanent water away from the railway line. This communication was forwarded to Grovermann for his attention.

In November, Green complained to Penhall that the rations received by the mission were often late:

Thus although the last issue was a week late, it was gone in a week and I was counting on the next issue coming on time this week, but again they will have to starve for a week & live on the rabbits they can get¹⁵.

Penhall was dismissive in his response, arguing that Aboriginal people from the western coast of South Australia and from Western Australia would remain at Ooldea 'as long as you feed them':

Coast natives receive rations at coastal depots, and then travel to Ooldea for further issues. I cannot provide rations at Ooldea for natives from other centres. Please give them sufficient rations for the journey home and advise them that they will not get any more rations no matter how long they stay. If the natives from West Australia are able to buy flour as you state, they should not be given any rations¹⁶.

TO BE CONTINUED ...

References

- ¹ Cleland, memo re visit to Port Augusta, 14/6/40, GRG 52/1/1940/9.
- ² South Australian Parliamentary Debates, 18th August 1937, p.354.
- ³ *The Transcontinental*, February 7, 1941.
- ⁴ *Oceania*, June 1942, XII(4):323.
- ⁵ *Oceania*, June 1942, XII(4):316.
- ⁶ *Oceania*, September 1942, XIII(1):57.
- ⁷ *Oceania*, September 1942, XIII(1):63.
- ⁸ See P.J. Hannaberry, Engineer of Way and Works, Commonwealth Railways, to Inspector of Police, Port Augusta, 25th March, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ⁹ Grovermann to Inspector Parsonage, 20th April, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ¹⁰ Inspector Parsonage to Grovermann, 30th April, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ¹¹ Inspector Parsonage to Commissioner of Police, for the information of the Aborigines Protection Board, 11th May, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ¹² Grovermann to Inspector Parsonage, 26th May, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ¹³ Green to Penhall, 29th May 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44
- ¹⁴ Penhall to Inspector Parsonage, 14th June 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/44.
- ¹⁵ Green to Penhall, 28th November, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/25.
- ¹⁶ Penhall to Green, 3rd December, 1941, GRG 52/1/1941/25.

The archives feature is designed to highlight the range of records we hold and the different histories they can help us tell.

Managing Records Through Administrative Change

Changes to the structure of the public sector in South Australia are a fact of life. They can occur as a result of elections, cabinet re-shuffles or when the government takes on a new function or withdraws from responsibility for an old one.

State Records archivist Matthew Gordon-Clark has some tips for agencies in this situation to ensure official records are retained through the change process and are able to be traced:

Changes to the structure of the public sector can have the following impacts:

- the transfer of responsibility for functions or policies between agencies
- the transfer of staff and financial resources between agencies
- the transfer between agencies of records documenting the function or policies that are being transferred.

When a function or policy is transferred it is important that the transfer of records relating to that policy or function is conducted in an orderly manner. If this does not happen, there is a significant risk that records may be misplaced or accidentally destroyed. The receiving agency now responsible for the function will not be able to find them promptly if at all.

To help records managers within the South Australian public sector, State Records have prepared the guideline *Managing Records Through Administrative Change*.

The guideline is divided into two parts. Part A provides advice to records managers that are losing an agency function, and Part B provides advice to records managers that are gaining an agency function. In brief, the steps are as follows:

Part A For those losing an agency function

1. Identify the official records to be transferred between the agencies
2. Identify any control records that apply to the official records in Step 1
3. Identify the scope of the official records to be transferred

RECORDSArchives • November 2002



Traffic congestion in Rundle Street West (now Rundle Mall) 1948.

GRS 273/1/631

State Records Council Update

Tuesday 21 May 2002—
Council Meeting

The State Records Council endorsed the *Adequate Records Management Improvement Matrix and Implementation Plan*. The two guidelines complement *Adequate Records Management: Meeting the Standard*. The three documents together outline a new records management regime for state and local government in South Australia. Council approved the following Records Disposal Schedules (RDS):

1. RDS 2001/42 Department of Treasury—Motor Accident Commission (and former State Government Insurance Commission) which relates to Compulsory Third Party (CTP) claim files produced as part of the claims management process of the Motor Accident Commission and former State Government Insurance Commission (SGIC). This schedule is complemented by RDS 1999/24 and covers records dating from c.1973 onwards. It supersedes the section covering compulsory third party insurance in the RDS developed by SGIC and approved by the Libraries Board on 28 June 1994.

2. RDS 2002/04 Department for Administrative and Information Services—Fleet SA (and former agencies) which relates to tender and contract records for vehicle and service

4. List the official records to be transferred
5. Provide the new agency/ies with details of your agency's official records in storage
6. Provide the new agency/ies with copies of relevant disposal schedules
7. Contact the new agency/ies and make arrangements for the transfer of official records
8. Transfer official records no longer required to storage
9. Update control records

Part B For those gaining an agency function

1. Contact the transferring agency and work through Steps 1–4 in Part A
2. Make arrangements for any current official records that are required to be transferred
3. Receive and store official records from the transferring agency
4. Maintain official records received from the transferring agency in their original form
5. Seek information from the transferring agency concerning their official records in storage
6. Dispose of official records received in accordance with approved disposal schedules
7. Update control records

The guideline describes these steps in detail, listing a series of key processes to be followed together with a checklist for easy reference.

State Records encourages agencies within the South Australian public sector to make use of the guideline when dealing with changes to their structure and responsibilities. Go to the State Records website at www.archives.sa.gov.au to view the guideline.

State Records Council Update continued...

acquisition and vehicle crash management. It covers records dating from 1984 onwards. This RDS does not supersede any previous schedules.

3. RDS 2000/23 Department for Administrative and Information Services—Contract Services Branch (and former agencies) which deals with records relating to research and technical matters in relation to the development of specifications; due diligence; probity; acquisition planning and strategy; the management of the procurement and contract processes; and the monitoring of supply and review of adequacy of arrangements. It covers records from 1979 onwards. Pre 1979 records are held in the custody of State Records as GRG 15 and have been deemed as permanent in accordance with a disposal determination approved by the State Records Council of 9 November 1999. RDS 2000/23 supersedes the following RDSs approved by the Libraries Board i.e. numbers 191, 1130, 1246, and 1268–1276.

4. RDS 2002/02 City of Port Adelaide Enfield (and predecessor agencies i.e. District Council of Enfield and Municipality of Enfield) which covers a small series of correspondence files from December 1941 to December 1951 of the Council's predecessors. Other correspondence of the Council is covered by General Disposal Schedule 20 for Local Government Authorities. This schedule does not supersede any other schedules.

Tuesday 11 June 2002—
Council Meeting

A number of records management guidelines were submitted to the State Records Council for endorsement. These are *The State Records Act 1997: An Introduction; Resentencing of Records: Guide and Checklist for Agencies; Developing a Thesaurus: A Guideline for Agencies;* and *Managing Records Through Administrative Change.*

Council approved an extension of the existing effective date range for the General Disposal Schedule 19. This schedule covers certain series of records already in State Records' custody, and identified as unsentenced. Council approved the following schedules:

1. RDS 2001/39 Department of Industry and Trade which covers general correspondence files of the Department of Industry and Trade. The correspondence files cover the functions and related activities of policy advice, infrastructure facilitation, investment attraction, enterprise improvement, industry development, trade development, Marketing SA, and regional development. The RDS covers records dating from c.1995 onwards. This schedule does not supersede any other schedules but does complement RDS 2000/06.

2. RDS 2002/01 Department of Human Services—Family and Youth Services—Community Residential Care and Secure Care (and predecessor agencies) which applies to various operational records either in the custody of State Records or still with the agency. Such records relate to licensing of foster care agencies, case management, client services, programs, reporting, security operations, tendering, strategic management, and workforce management. RDS 2002/01 covers records dating from c.1947 onwards. This schedule does not supersede any schedules but does complement Family and Community Services RDS 1462 and RDS 2000/17.

Tuesday 9 July 2002—
Council Meeting

Council endorsed the *Temporary Records Storage and Management Standard and Guidelines*. These documents will provide the policy framework for recent changes to the way temporary value records are managed in South Australia.

Council noted minor changes to Class 3 of the South Australian Totalizator Agency Board's (SATAB) Transfer of Ownership and Custody Schedule (TOCS) 2001/02. TOCS 2001/02 was originally approved by the State Records Council on 9 April 2002. Council approved the following schedules:

1. RDS 2002/05 Aboriginal Housing Authority which has been developed to provide comprehensive disposal coverage for all records of clients positively identified as Aboriginal. It covers records created by the Aboriginal Housing Authority (AHA) itself, and those created by the Aboriginal Housing Unit of the

South Australian Housing Trust (SAHT) and transferred to the AHA. It covers records dating from c.1973 onwards. This schedule does not supersede any other schedules but does complement the SAHT RDS 2000/31.

2. RDS 2001/27 Department of Human Services—Aboriginal Services Division which applies to records relating to Aboriginal employment, the Aboriginal Health Partnership Framework, Aboriginal standards, and Aboriginal support. It covers records dating from c.1972 onwards. This schedule does not supersede any other schedules.

3. RDS 2002/07 Department of Human Services—Family and Youth Services—Youth and Juvenile Justice Service which will cover records relating to alternative care, child protection, juvenile justice services, youth services, community relations, equipment and stores, strategic management, and workforce management, dating from c.1975 onwards. This schedule does not supersede any other schedules but does complement Family and Community Services RDS 1462 and RDS 2000/17.



Making telecommunication components at Philips factory in Hendon 1960s.

GRG 132/2/177

Congratulations

Congratulations to Terry Ryan who was recently appointed Director, State Records. Terry joined us 18 months ago as Change Manager, and has been acting as Manager since Michael Hodder returned to New Zealand last September.

New Regime for Temporary Records

Our new arrangements for temporary records management and storage are now in place.

State Records has approved a list of providers who can offer storage, retrieval and destruction services for temporary records to the specified standards. There are four approved providers: AUSDOC Information Management; Pickfords Records and Information Managers; Total Archive Management; and Recall Total Information Management. Agencies may enter into service contracts with any of these companies to provide future temporary records storage and related services.

All agencies please note that the storage, retrieval and destruction services for all temporary records previously held at State Records prior to 30 June 2002 are now available from AUSDOC Information Management.

Guidelines explaining the new arrangements for temporary records are now available on the State Records website www.archives.sa.gov.au and Temporary Records Awareness sessions are available on request. Contact Tanya Djakovic (08) 8343 6821 or e-mail djakovic.tanya@saugov.sa.gov.au for further information, or to register interest in attending a session.



Explosives stored in a rail wagon at Dry Creek station near Cavan 1930s.

GRG 105/75/49



State developers. Carrying water pipes on the Nullarbor 1920s.

GRG 35/342/GN7984

Camel Power

Camels, their handlers, and the role they've played in South Australia's history is the theme of a State Records display to mark the Year of the Outback.

Soon after European settlement, camels were found to be better suited to the climate than other imported animals, such as horses, and were used for many tasks including the building of railways and telegraph lines, exploration, and transporting wool for export. They were also used by the Police Force in the Far North. Their handlers, while commonly referred to as Afghans, were just as likely to come from India or Pakistan.

Graduate Trainee, Sarah Phillips, has been researching documents and photographs and making some interesting discoveries. 'The camel's career got off to a bit of a rocky start,' says Sarah. 'South Australian pastoralist John Horrocks imported one of the first camels into Australia in 1846 to use exploring the Gawler Ranges. Travelling in the bush one day, the camel set off Horrocks' gun, shooting him, and he subsequently died. True story!'

The display, including images from Lands Department glass negatives, will be on display in November at the Netley Search Room.

Have you received your FREE Records Management CD-ROM?

State Records has produced a CD-ROM entitled 'Records Management: What does it mean for you? A strategic approach'. This CD-ROM is a valuable tool which outlines the records management responsibilities of government agencies. Information is provided on legislative requirements and standards. It also includes useful tips and advice to ensure records are managed in accordance with the *State Records Act 1997*.

The CD-ROM is interactive, easy to use, and an ideal training guide for state and local government employees.

Each state and local government agency is entitled to receive *one free CD-ROM*, and additional copies can also be purchased at a cost of \$20.00, GST incl. Non-government clients can also purchase the CD-ROM at a cost of \$40.00, GST incl. *\$2.60 is added for postage and handling per CD-ROM.*

To order your free copy, download the order form from our State Records website at www.archives.sa.gov.au under What's New or call Rebecca McCarthy on 8343 6809. Please send a cheque or money order with the form.

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