

## **Locating Baltic Heritage in Australia**

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The location of materials which connect to and illustrate the arrival in Australia of the first group of Baltic refugees post World War II has been the objective of a ten-year long project. These materials are now around sixty years old, with many remaining in private hands where their conservation and overall future is uncertain.

Others are scattered around the museums and archives of the Australia. This paper shares with other researchers the types of Baltic materials which are available and where those materials in public hands are located.

### **Introduction**

On 30 June 2006, when the last national Census was held in Australia, a total of 10,616 people born in the Baltic States were living in Australia. Of these, 1933 had been born in Estonia, 5610 had been born in Latvia and 3073 had been born in Lithuania (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006).

Some sixty years later, these numbers still reflect the relative sizes of the intakes of Baltic nationals among those who were resettled in Australia under the IRO Mass Scheme for Displaced Persons. This Scheme operated from Europe, mostly Germany, from 1947 to 1951. Smaller numbers were moved from Europe until 1954. The 1947-1954 intake totalled 5,329 Estonians, 19,421 Latvians and 9,906 Lithuanians (Kunz 1988, table 4.1, page 43).

Australian censuses investigate the ancestry of respondents to record details of the now multicultural makeup of the nation. In 2006, 8,232 respondents said that they had Estonian ancestry, 20,058 recorded Latvian ancestry and 13,276 Lithuanian ancestry (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006). The grand total of all responses was around one-quarter larger than the total Australian population at the time, indicating that those who recorded two or more ancestries were at least double-counted.

The total 41,566 Australians with some Baltic ancestry is a tiny proportion (around two in every thousand) of Australia's population but it is a vibrant proportion with a still thriving community life.

People born in the Baltic provinces of the Tsar's empire were migrating to Australia in the nineteenth century and the Estonians, at least, have had a continuous organised community life in Sydney for nearly 100 years. Although the Baltic presence in Australia is lengthy, there were only two thousand people born in the Baltic States resident at the time of the 30 June 1947 census, just five months before the first Baltic Displaced Persons arrived. Clearly, the 34,656 who arrived in the following seven years had a major impact on the life of their communities in Australia.

Given the recent timing of this major movement into Australia, many artefacts and records which are keepsakes from the homeland are still in private hands. How well they are being looked after there is a matter for conjecture. On the other hand, they still reside with the persons and families for whom they hold greatest significance.

I have been privileged to examine some of these materials where they have related to the first ship which brought the Baltic Displaced Persons to Australia. My project includes photographic recording of the materials so that their nature and location can be made known more widely. Photographs have been scanned for similar reasons, with some of the best now having been published (Tündern-Smith 2007). This paper will now focus on the major public sources of material about Australia's Baltic heritage.

An attachment tabulates the Web, e-mail and postal addresses for researchers who believe an institution's holdings may be able to assist them.

## **Ethnic community holdings**

### **Archives**

The Estonian community in Australia has retained its Archives in Sydney, founded in 1952. The other communities returned their official archives to the homeland after 1991.

The Estonian Archives in Australia remain an excellent resource for those in Australia and elsewhere researching the history of this small community in exile. Its holdings are being itemized for inclusion on the Archives Web site. Some highlights of the collection are illustrated already on the Web.

## **RAAM**

The Register of Australian Archives and Manuscripts (RAAM) coordinated by the National Library of Australia (see below) is “a guide to collections of personal papers and non-governmental organizational records held by Australian libraries and archives.” It sees itself as “...[providing] researchers with a convenient, centralized register of locations for primary research material. It does not provide detailed descriptions of the collections themselves; rather, it alerts researchers to the existence of collections and enables them to pursue further enquiries about the material, either on-line or through direct contact with repositories” (National Library of Australia 2007).

A search in RAAM for the keyword “Estonian”, therefore, provides only two results, one of which is for the Estonian Archives in Australia. The second is for the papers of a poet held in the National Library’s Manuscript Collection.

Searching for “Latvian”, on the other hand, returns results for nine collections, held in the National Library, the State Libraries of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia plus the Art Gallery of New South Wales (see below). There are no results for the search term “Lithuanian”.

A notice on the RAAM home page dated 7 October 2009 advises that, “After 12 years of service to the community, RAAM is retiring soon! Information about manuscripts, personal papers and organisational collections can now be searched through the Trove discovery service” (National Library 2009).

Trove is at present a beta version of a comprehensive search service from the National Library, which returns many more results from use of its “Diaries, Letters, Archives...” tab than did RAAM. For example, the keyword “Lithuanian” now returns four results, all held by the National Library itself, compared with no results from RAAM.

The Web address for Trove at the time of writing is listed in the attachment, but it can be expected to change very soon. A link to Trove has been placed on the National Library’s home page and can be expected to stay there, even through address changes.

## **Libraries**

It is the Latvians and Lithuanians who have collections of published materials significant

enough to be listed by the Libraries Australia gateway. The value to the researcher of these libraries is not the classics in the mother tongue or the books in translation but the materials written in exile.

The Library at Latvian House in Melbourne has been described as “the biggest library that houses Latvian books outside Latvia, with a grand total of 17,000 volumes. Its goal has been to collect all Latvian publications published outside Latvia as well as all those publications that mention Latvia and the Latvians” (Gross 2000).

Other Baltic community libraries exist, including in the Estonian community, but these follow a public lending library model, with collections focused on literature in the mother tongue.

## **Museums**

The Collections Australia Network (CAN) Web portal is “a joint initiative of the Australian Government and Australian State and Territory Governments in partnership with the Australian cultural sector.” It is “intended to be the public gateway to collecting institutions across Australia including the small to medium regional institutions” (Australia, Cultural Ministers Council 2008a).

The statement of purpose continues, “Only not-for-profit, permanent organisations with publicly accessible collections (or groups representing the interests of such organisations) are eligible to apply for CAN Partner status.” Amongst those who have applied are the Latvian Museum in Adelaide, whose “collection comprises of approx. 600 items. Textiles which include national costumes, rugs and handicrafts, ceramics, jewellery, wood carvings, documents, books, coins, paintings, photographs and oral history” (Australia, Cultural Ministers Council 2008b).

The Lithuanian Museum and Archives are also in Adelaide. Their collection consists of “2000 items, 1500 photographs, 2000 books and journals, 50 paintings” (Australia, Cultural Ministers Council 2008c). The use now of the term “Archives” in the institution’s title suggests that it has started collecting paper records since last visited by the author in 2003. Note that this institution has not submitted a summary of its archival holdings to the National Library’s RAAM Web site (see above).

## **Ethnic community events**

Regular national festivals in the three communities keep the music, dances, arts and crafts brought from the old country alive as well as providing opportunities to display new, creative directions. More information can be found in each of the community's weekly newspapers, *Meie Kodu*, "*Austrālijas Latvietis*", "*Mūsu pastogē*". Festival information also may be found on the Web.

## **Structure of government in Australia**

There are three-tiers of government in Australia: Federal or Commonwealth, State or Territory and Local. Broadly speaking, the division of responsibilities can be compared with *riik*, *maakond* and *linn/vald* in the Estonian system.

There are six states and two major self-governing territories. The other territories are still administered by the federal government. There are 677 local government authorities. As in other countries, all three levels of government sponsor the collection of items of significance to them.

Upon Federation in 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia Government took over a number of functions from the States, such as defence and external relations. Some functions, such as immigration, were added later.

Functions such as education, health and transport stayed with the States although much funding now comes from the Commonwealth. This means that records of individual public schools and hospitals will be found in the State or Territory archives. It is also the place to look for the possible employment records of people who migrated from the Baltic States, if they were employed by a State or Territory government.

## **Federal Government holdings**

The **National Archives of Australia** is a primary resource for anyone researching the life of a particular individual, who migrated to Australia in the twentieth century.

There is a 30-year embargo on the public release of official documents held by the Commonwealth. These means, however, that the migration papers of anyone who moved to Australia before 1979 are now available to the public.

The available papers include selection documents, aliens registration records and citizenship applications for Baltic Displaced Persons who came to Australia after World War II. Earlier selection processes were not so systematic, but citizenship files may be available and contain other papers on the individual. Passenger lists can confirm travel to Australia.

Most of the files are sorted in series based upon the originating agency and the time when they were deposited with the Archives. Locating these files in the Archives holdings is a topic beyond the scope of this paper. However, the Archives' on-line RecordSearch facility offers a variety of ways for searching for those items already in its database. They are only a small fraction of the Archives' 20 million or more items. For further assistance, for instance, on topics not found through RecordSearch, read the Fact Sheets on the Archives Web site or e-mail the Archives.

The National Archives holds the records for all functions received from the States at or since Federation, but normally only since they became Commonwealth responsibilities. In cases such as immigration and citizenship, the National Archives may have been given earlier records by the States but many may be with the relevant State archives still.

Records known as correspondence or policy files can tell the researcher about such topics as life in the Migrant Reception and Training Centres for Displaced Persons after World War II or relations with the Baltic Governments during the First Independence period.

The **National Film and Sound Archive** holds a small number of films and sound recordings relating to Baltic communities in Australia and their homelands. They can be found through an on-line catalog. The best keywords to find some of the materials are "Displaced Persons", especially when the item is about the early post-War arrivals in 1947-1949.

Searches using the terms "Estonia", "Latvia" or "Lithuania" in the on-line catalog of the **National Library of Australia** reveal thousands of items. They are found in both the National Library and other libraries at the national, state/territory and municipal level as well as private libraries which contribute to the **Libraries Australia** Web database.

The National Library, the National Archives and the Film and Sound Archive have started long-term consideration of digitization of their holdings. In the meantime, the National Library's on-line catalog has adopted the use of links where Google Books has digitized the whole or part of an item.

The National Library and libraries around Australia have been co-operating already in the

digitization of Australian newspapers. **Australian Newspapers Online** now covers the period 1803 to 1954. Particular issues or particular dates may be searched but the search engine also can look for terms nominated by the user. Users are asked to help the project by correcting the scanning of articles where they find errors.

**Picture Australia** is another on-line service co-ordinated by the National Library. Many archives, libraries and museums around Australia have posted good scans of their pictures—artwork, line drawings and photographs—on-line with links enabling the researcher to examine or purchase copies. The service has been so successful that members of the public now are invited to offer photographs using the Flickr photo-sharing Web site. The several Web addresses for Picture Australia are in the attachment.

Even before the **National Museum of Australia** was opened to the public in 2001, two decades had been spent in developing its collections. Its early councils included specialists in migration to Australia, so this has always been one of its strengths.

The collection contains material about Baltic migrants and their lives before and after arrival in Australia. The Museum's on-line database includes only about 10 per cent of the 250,000 objects in its collection. Searching at the time of writing for the terms "Estonian", "Latvian" and "Lithuanian" produced a total of 48 results, most of them for "Latvian".

The **Australian National Maritime Museum** was established in Australia's oldest port of entry, Sydney. Up until the 1950s, nearly all of Australia's migrants came by sea. It follows that migration is one of this museum's strengths but there are many other maritime themes also.

The Museum's Vaughan Evans Library is an excellent resource for published material on the ships which have carried Baltic migrants around the world.

Without the work of Elena Govor (see below), Australia's war records and its national military museum would not be thought of as having much Baltic content. However, Govor has shown that one thousand or more men then described as "Russians" enlisted in the Australian Army during the First World War (Govor 2005). Of these, 98 were born in what is modern Estonia or their family names indicate Estonian ancestry. The number with Latvian connections was 111 and the number with Lithuanian connections was 13.

Using the search engine on the Web site of the **Australian War Memorial** produces a few items related to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, including some relics of those discussed in by Govor.

However, control of the official files on which the records of the war veterans are held rests with the National Archives of Australia, an institution discussed above. Using the National Archives' RecordSearch engine can produce records relating to each of the individuals identified by Govor and possibly others whose place of birth has been recorded as Russia.

As an example of what is possible, a search for the keyword "Lithuania" and the time period 1910-30 produced 31 files, while a search for Russia and the same time period produced 1008 files. It is possible to refine a large result like 1008 to produce a smaller number of more focused results. And searching for Estonia before 1930 should include the older spelling "Esthonia".

Another relevant Web site is that for the **World War Two Nominal Roll** maintained by the Australian Government's Department of Veteran's Affairs. A search here for Latvia as the Place (of birth, of enlistment, or residential locality at enlistment) produced 29 results. By 1939 or the 1940s, a few of those enlisting may well have been born in Australia from parents born in the land, which had become Latvia.

Lists of service in later wars can be searched on-line too, with the caveat that people in the military become more and more likely to be Australian-born of Baltic heritage. The **Korean War list** produced two Estonian-born servicemen. At this time the **Vietnam War list** does not allow searching by place.

The book by **Elena Gover** on the Russians enlisted in the First Australian Infantry Force was called "Russian Anzacs" although, strictly speaking, the term "Anzac" is reserved for the members of the Australian and New Zealand military who fought on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey in 1915. More detailed work is being done on the "Russian Anzacs", including through a guest book on her sites. The guest book receives messages from those who are related to soldiers of "Russian" descent identified by Govor, giving her the opportunity to gather more information than that provided by the official records.

Govor's work on the history of the involvement in Australia and the Pacific of Russians, defined as former Russian nationals or subjects or people of various ethnic backgrounds born in the Russian Empire, continues. Outlines and links can be found on Govor's personal Web sites. Anyone interested in Baltic settlement in Australia between 1788 and 1918 should contact Govor about the database of early Russian immigrants in Australia which she is building.

## **New South Wales (NSW) State Government**

As the first site of European settlement in Australia, New South Wales has a written history dating back to before 1788, if discussions about opening a penal colony there are included.

Published records and manuscripts are held in the **State Library of New South Wales**, also known as the Mitchell Library. Official records are held by the **State Records Authority of New South Wales**.

The primacy of the State of New South Wales means that its first museum, founded in 1827, is called the **Australian Museum**. As its collections focus on the natural environment and anthropology, it is not a likely place in which to find items referring to Australia's Baltic heritage.

A modern museum, but located in an old building with a history of its own, is the **Powerhouse Museum**. In its focus on technology and society, the Powerhouse collects material on migrant communities in New South Wales.

It houses the New South Wales Government's **NSW Migration Heritage Centre**, which sees itself as "an innovative virtual heritage centre similar to an on-line immigration museum. This model makes us readily accessible and helps us deliver services locally. Our website is the primary means by which we present our heritage research - through exhibitions featuring community collections, family belongings and people's memories, viewed on personal computers in homes, schools and libraries" (Petersen 2005).

The Powerhouse hosted for some 18 months in 2006-2007 an exhibition developed with the Estonian Archives in Australia and called, "Our New Home—Meie Uus Kodu—Estonian-Australian Stories" (although the stories were not Australia-wide, but confined to New South Wales settlers). This is still available on-line as one of the Migration Centre's virtual exhibitions.

The **NSW Department of Lands** can assist those interested in land ownership records. Their map sales function will be of particular value.

## **Other States and Territories**

The island of Tasmania was the next State in which European settlement occurred, starting from 1803. In Queensland, European settlement started in 1824 and in Western Australia, the year was 1826.

The colony of South Australia was the next to be proclaimed and settled, in 1834-36. In Victoria, ongoing European settlement had started about the same time although this State did not separate from NSW until 1851.

Like New South Wales, the other States have developed their own **Archives, State Libraries** and **State Museums**. Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia also have their own Maritime or Migration Museums. In each case, the materials in these institutions may date to before the first settlement in the State.

Individuals can be traced also through the police and court records held by the State Archives, including probate records relating to the disposal of their estates. The State Archives might also hold employment records, if they worked at some time for the State Government.

Tasmania was the first State to become the home of non-British migrants after World War Two because the State's Hydro-Electric Commission was expanding its activities with the intention of attracting more heavy industry to the island. Regardless of their previous training or work experience, the younger men in particular could be sent to construction or factory work also. Those further interested in the Baltic presence in Tasmania should consult next the work of Ramunas Tarvydas (Tarvydas 1998).

Victoria became the home of the first, largest and longest running Migrant Reception and Training Centre. The former Army camp at Bonegilla was used to house post-World-War-Two Baltic and other non-British immigrants until jobs could be arranged for them. Those with less than excellent English-language skills attended classes during the wait (Tündern-Smith 2007). The **State Library of Victoria** holds material which refers to this settlement in Australia, particularly in its photographic collection. This material is most easily accessed through the Picture Australia site discussed above.

Migrant reception and training centres were also set up by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia as those States had ports which could handle large passenger ships. Their Governments were demanding workers for the post-War reconstruction and further development of their primary and secondary industries. Queensland wanted workers too and continued to operate its own State migrant

hostels for them until the 1980s. In the case of Tasmania, “the Hydro” and other employers were expected to arrange initial accommodation.

Once Displaced Persons had made the long trip from Europe, they tended to settle in the State or Territory where they were first sent for employment. Exceptions include those who left Tasmania for the mainland because they were looking for larger ethnic communities in which to socialize, or those who moved after marrying someone from the camp or the ship who had been sent to another place of initial employment.

When researching lives of individuals in Australia, it is important to note that the States and Territories, not the Commonwealth, register births, deaths and marriages. The best Web portal for exploring these records further is Cora Num’s **Web sites for Genealogists** (see attachment). It is often possible to buy on-line death certificates, which will state not only time, place and cause of death but the spouse and children’s names and ages and the deceased’s occupation or former occupation.

It should be noted that the Northern Territory received self-government only in 1978 and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in 1989. The Northern Territory Archives follows a thirty-year rule while the ACT Archives uses a twenty-year rule. In both cases, their first records are being released only now. Earlier records are held by the National Archives of Australia.

In both territories, libraries services and museums might also be able to help the researcher as they are collecting earlier material from before self-government to inform their own residents.

In all States and Territories, a Department of Lands function can help researchers looking for details of individual who have owned property or with the purchase of maps.

### **Local Government**

The third tier of government in Australia sometimes devotes significant resources to the preservation of history which is of not just local significance but of national and international significance too.

One of the most helpful cases for Baltic researchers is **Albury City Council** in southern New South Wales, working in conjunction with the **Wodonga Rural City Council** over the border in Victoria. The Bonegilla Army Camp, converted into the Bonegilla Migrant

Reception and Training Centre in 1947, is within the boundaries of the Wodonga local government area. A jointly operated museum, previously housed in a historic hotel building close to the border between the municipalities, has been moved into the new **Albury Library Museum**, operated by the Albury Council.

The Museum has been collecting articles associated with the Bonegilla camp over many years. International access to them is unfortunately limited. The photographic collection, for example, is not being shared on the Picture Australia Web site yet. Demand from potential users may be one of the best ways to encourage greater accessibility.

The **Queen Victoria Museum** in Tasmania's second city, operated by the **Launceston City Council**, is another example of such a collection. Its oral histories include an interview with a Launceston woman who worked in the Displaced Persons camps of Germany after World War Two and who later married one of the Latvian men from the first ship in 1947.

Since many of the Baltic men were sent to work in port cities, which specialized in heavy industry, such as Port Pirie in South Australia, Geelong in Victoria or Wollongong and Newcastle in New South Wales, the researcher may need to look at these local government area's archives and museum holdings for their data.

Currently, 661 of Australia's 677 local government authorities or "councils" can be found on the Internet. The **Australian Local Government Association's** Web site provides the links (Australian Local Government Association 2009).

### **Voluntary Organizations**

Mainstream voluntary organizations can hold surprises too, like the ten years of indexing of death notices in the Latvian-Australian newspaper held by the **Heraldry and Genealogy Society (HAGSOC)** in the Australian Capital Territory. Those who now run this organization no longer remember how the card index came into their possession. As a resource of international value for those researching Latvians in Australia, it should be moved to a more suitable collection.

The **Society of Australian Genealogists** is Australia's oldest family history organization having started in 1932. Its records can be useful to the Baltic researcher, particularly those looking for people who lived in New South Wales.

The **Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations** can put the researcher in touch with other groups with local interests and collections through the Membership link on its Web site.

Baltic researchers may find value in contacting local history organizations for the regions in which their subjects lived. The State and Territory level organizations are affiliated with the **Federation of Australian Historical Societies** and can be accessed through the FAHS Web site. The links to the State and Territory level organisations then can be used to find details of the smaller affiliated societies.

## Conclusion

Ten years of searching for evidence of the lives in Australia of a specific group of 839 people of Baltic nationality, the first group to reach Australia after World War Two, has shown that evidence of their lives can be scattered widely. Other researchers wishing to track the lives in Australia of specific people or the activities of communities may need to cast a net as widely as the many sources mentioned above and listed in the attachment.

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## Locating Baltic Heritage in Australia

Ann Tündern-Smith

Estonian Archives in Australia

Community	Institution Name	URL	Address	E-mail or Web contact form
<b>ESTONIAN</b>	Estonian Archives in Australia	<a href="http://archives.eesti.org.au/">http://archives.eesti.org.au/</a>	PO Box 492 Darlinghurst, NSW AUSTRALIA 1300	<a href="mailto:archives@eesti.org.au">archives@eesti.org.au</a>
	Estonian Festival ( <i>Eesti Päevad</i> )	<a href="http://festival.eesti.org.au/">http://festival.eesti.org.au/</a>		
<b>LATVIAN</b>	Latvian Library at Latvian House, Melbourne	Search for <Latvian> at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/libraries">http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/libraries</a>	3 Dickens Street Elwood, VIC AUSTRALIA 3184	
	Latvian Museum	<a href="http://www.collectionsaustralia.net/org/1309/about/">http://www.collectionsaustralia.net/org/1309/about/</a>	34 Rose Terrace, Wayville, SA AUSTRALIA 5023	<a href="mailto:marlex1@bigpond.com">marlex1@bigpond.com</a> (Mara Kolomitsev)
	Latvian festivals and general activities in Australia	<a href="http://latviansonline.com/kolonijas/">http://latviansonline.com/kolonijas/</a>		
<b>LITHUANIAN</b>	Melbourne Lithuanian Community Library	<a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/libraries?action=OrgDetails&amp;id=8456">http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/libraries?action=OrgDetails&amp;id=8456</a>	44-50 Errol Street North Melbourne, VIC AUSTRALIA 3051	<a href="mailto:litua@mail.com">litua@mail.com</a> (Eva Aras)

	Adelaide Lithuanian Museum and Archives	<a href="http://www.collectionsaustralia.net/org/286/about/">http://www.collectionsaustralia.net/org/286/about/</a>	6-8 Lithuanian House, Eastry Street, Norwood, SA AUSTRALIA 5067	
	Australian Lithuanian Community	<a href="http://www.austlb.org/">http://www.austlb.org/</a>	Federal Executive PO Box 404 Burwood, NSW AUSTRALIA 2165	<a href="http://www.austlb.org/component/option,com_contact/task,view/contact_id,9/Itemid,26/lang,en/">http://www.austlb.org/component/option,com_contact/task,view/contact_id,9/Itemid,26/lang,en/</a>
	Lithuanian activities in Australia, especially in Sydney.	<a href="http://www.slic.org.au/">http://www.slic.org.au/</a>		<a href="mailto:info@slic.org.au">info@slic.org.au</a>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	National Archives of Australia	<a href="http://naa.gov.au/">http://naa.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 7425 Canberra BC, ACT AUSTRALIA 2610	<a href="mailto:ref@naa.gov.au">ref@naa.gov.au</a>
	National Film and Sound Archive	<a href="http://www.nfsa.gov.au/">http://www.nfsa.gov.au/</a>	GPO Box 2002 Canberra, ACT AUSTRALIA 2601	<a href="mailto:access@nfsa.gov.au">access@nfsa.gov.au</a>
	National Library of Australia	<a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/">http://www.nla.gov.au/</a>	Parkes Place Parkes, ACT AUSTRALIA 2600	On-line enquiry form at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/">http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/</a>

	Register of Australian Archives and Manuscripts (RAAM)		care of National Library of Australia	On-line enquiry form at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/">http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/</a>
	Trove	<a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/">http://trove.nla.gov.au/</a>	care of National Library of Australia	Feedback form at <a href="http://librariesaustraliaref.nla.gov.au/ref100.aspx?key=TROVE&amp;qnudftb04=http%3A%2F%2Ftrove.nla.gov.au%2F">http://librariesaustraliaref.nla.gov.au/ref100.aspx?key=TROVE&amp;qnudftb04=http%3A%2F%2Ftrove.nla.gov.au%2F</a>
	Libraries Australia	<a href="http://librariesaustralia.nla.gov.au/apps/kss">http://librariesaustralia.nla.gov.au/apps/kss</a>	care of National Library of Australia	On-line enquiry form at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/">http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/</a>
	Australian Newspapers Online	<a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/npapers/">http://www.nla.gov.au/npapers/</a> or through the National Library of Australia's home page.	care of National Library of Australia	On-line enquiry form at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/">http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/</a>
	Picture Australia	<a href="http://pictureaustralia.gov.au">http://pictureaustralia.gov.au</a> or <a href="http://pictureaustralia.org.au">http://pictureaustralia.org.au</a> or through National Library of Australia's home page.	care of National Library of Australia	On-line enquiry form at <a href="http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/">http://www.nla.gov.au/contact/</a>
	Australian National Maritime Museum	<a href="http://www.anmm.gov.au/site/page.cfm">http://www.anmm.gov.au/site/page.cfm</a>	GPO Box 5131 Sydney, NSW AUSTRALIA 2001	<a href="mailto:info@anmm.gov.au">info@anmm.gov.au</a>
	Australian War Memorial	<a href="http://www.awm.gov.au/research/">http://www.awm.gov.au/research/</a>	GPO Box 345 Canberra, ACT AUSTRALIA 2601	<a href="http://awm.altarama.com/ref100.aspx?key=Ref1&amp;ref=120">http://awm.altarama.com/ref100.aspx?key=Ref1&amp;ref=120</a>
	World War Two Nominal Roll	<a href="http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/">http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/</a>		
	Korean War nominal roll	<a href="http://www.koreanroll.gov.au/links.aspx">http://www.koreanroll.gov.au/links.aspx</a>		

	Elena Govor	<a href="http://elena.id.au">http://elena.id.au</a> and <a href="http://rspas.anu.edu.au/people/personal/govoe_pah.php">http://rspas.anu.edu.au/people/personal/govoe_pah.php</a> and <a href="http://www.russiananzacs.narod.ru">www.russiananzacs.narod.ru</a> and <a href="http://russiananzacs.elena.id.au/">http://russiananzacs.elena.id.au/</a>	Pacific and Asian History Division, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, AUSTRALIA, 0200	<a href="mailto:elena.govor@anu.edu.au">elena.govor@anu.edu.au</a>
	Cora Num's Web Sites for Genealogists	<a href="http://coraweb.com.au/">http://coraweb.com.au/</a>		<a href="mailto:cora@coraweb.com.au">cora@coraweb.com.au</a>
<b>New South Wales State Government</b>	State Records Authority of New South Wales	<a href="http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/">http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 516, Kingswood, NSW AUSTRALIA 2747	<a href="mailto:info@records.nsw.gov.au">info@records.nsw.gov.au</a>
	State Library of New South Wales	<a href="http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/">http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/</a>	State Library of New South Wales Macquarie Street Sydney, NSW AUSTRALIA 2000	<a href="mailto:library@sl.nsw.gov.au">library@sl.nsw.gov.au</a>
	Powerhouse Museum	<a href="http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/">http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/</a>	PO Box K346 Haymarket Sydney, NSW AUSTRALIA 1238	<a href="http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/contact/collection_enquiry_form.asp">http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/contact/collection_enquiry_form.asp</a>
	NSW Migration Heritage Centre	<a href="http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/">http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/</a>	PO Box K346 Haymarket, NSW AUSTRALIA 1238	<a href="mailto:info@migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au">info@migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au</a>

<b>Queensland State Government</b>	Queensland State Archives	<a href="http://www.archives.qld.gov.au/">http://www.archives.qld.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 1397 Sunnybank Hills, Q AUSTRALIA 4109	<a href="mailto:info@archives.qld.gov.au">info@archives.qld.gov.au</a>
	State Library of Queensland	<a href="http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/">http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 3488 South Brisbane, Q AUSTRALIA 4101	<a href="http://wrms.slq.qld.gov.au/callsubmit/TPWebCallEntry.asp">http://wrms.slq.qld.gov.au/callsubmit/TPWebCallEntry.asp</a>
	Queensland Museum	<a href="http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/">http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/</a>	Inquiry Centre Queensland Museum P.O. Box 3300 South Brisbane, Q AUSTRALIA 4101	<a href="mailto:inquirycentre@qm.qld.gov.au">inquirycentre@qm.qld.gov.au</a>
<b>South Australian State Government</b>	State Records of South Australia	<a href="http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/">http://www.archives.sa.gov.au/</a>	GPO Box 2343 Adelaide, SA AUSTRALIA 5001	<a href="mailto:srsaPublicAccess@sa.gov.au">srsaPublicAccess@sa.gov.au</a>
	State Library of South Australia	<a href="http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm">http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm</a>	GPO Box 419 Adelaide, SA AUSTRALIA 5001	<a href="mailto:info@slsa.sa.gov.au">info@slsa.sa.gov.au</a>
	South Australian Museum	<a href="http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/page/default.asp?site=1">http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/page/default.asp?site=1</a>	North Terrace Adelaide, SA AUSTRALIA 5000	
	Migration Museum South Australia	<a href="http://www.history.sa.gov.au/migration/migration.htm">http://www.history.sa.gov.au/migration/migration.htm</a>	82 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, SA AUSTRALIA 5000	<a href="mailto:migration@history.sa.gov.au">migration@history.sa.gov.au</a>

<b>Tasmanian State Government</b>	Archives Office of Tasmania	<a href="http://www.archives.tas.gov.au/">http://www.archives.tas.gov.au/</a>	91 Murray St Hobart, TAS AUSTRALIA 7000	<a href="mailto:taho@education.tas.gov.au">taho@education.tas.gov.au</a>
	State Library of Tasmania	<a href="http://www.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/">http://www.statelibrary.tas.gov.au/</a>	State Library of Tasmania 91 Murray Street Hobart, TAS AUSTRALIA 7000	<a href="mailto:state.library@education.tas.gov.au">state.library@education.tas.gov.au</a>
	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	<a href="http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/">http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/</a>	GPO Box 1164 Hobart, TAS AUSTRALIA 7001	<a href="http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=103">http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=103</a>
<b>Victorian State Government</b>	Public Records Office Victoria	<a href="http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/">http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 2100 North Melbourne, VIC AUSTRALIA 3051	<a href="mailto:ask.prov@prov.vic.gov.au">ask.prov@prov.vic.gov.au</a>
	State Library of Victoria	<a href="http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/">http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/</a>	328 Swanston Street Melbourne, VIC AUSTRALIA 3000	<a href="http://askslv.altarama.com/ref100.aspx?key=RefShort&amp;ref=120">http://askslv.altarama.com/ref100.aspx?key=RefShort&amp;ref=120</a>
	Museum Victoria	<a href="http://museumvictoria.com.au/">http://museumvictoria.com.au/</a>	Melbourne Museum PO Box 666 Melbourne, VIC AUSTRALIA 3001	<a href="http://museumvictoria.com.au/staff-mailer/?SM=the+Discovery+Centre&amp;AI=from+MM+onsite+page">http://museumvictoria.com.au/staff-mailer/?SM=the+Discovery+Centre&amp;AI=from+MM+onsite+page</a>
	Victorian Immigration Museum	<a href="http://museumvictoria.com.au/immigrationmuseum/">http://museumvictoria.com.au/immigrationmuseum/</a>	Immigration Museum PO Box 666 Melbourne, VIC Australia 3001	<a href="http://museumvictoria.com.au/staff-mailer/?SM=the+Discovery+Centre&amp;AI=from+MM+onsite+page">http://museumvictoria.com.au/staff-mailer/?SM=the+Discovery+Centre&amp;AI=from+MM+onsite+page</a>
<b>Western Australian State Government</b>	State Records Office of Western Australia	<a href="http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/">http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/</a>	State Records Office Perth Cultural Centre Perth, WA AUSTRALIA 6000	<a href="mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au">sro@sro.wa.gov.au</a>

	State Library of Western Australia	<a href="http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/">http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/</a>	State Library of Western Australia 25 Francis Street Perth WA AUSTRALIA 6000	<a href="mailto:info@slwa.wa.gov.au">info@slwa.wa.gov.au</a>
	West Australian Museum	<a href="http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/">http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/</a>	Locked Bag 49, Welshpool DC, WA AUSTRALIA 6986	<a href="mailto:reception@museum.wa.gov.au">reception@museum.wa.gov.au</a>
	Western Australian Maritime Museum	<a href="http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime">www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime</a>	Locked Bag 49, Welshpool DC, WA AUSTRALIA 6986	<a href="mailto:freorcpt@museum.wa.gov.au">freorcpt@museum.wa.gov.au</a>
<b>Australian Capital Territory Government</b>	Archives ACT	<a href="http://www.archives.act.gov.au/">http://www.archives.act.gov.au/</a>	Territory Records Office GPO Box 158 Canberra ACT AUSTRALIA 2601	<a href="mailto:archives@act.gov.au">archives@act.gov.au</a>
	ACT Heritage Library	<a href="http://www.library.act.gov.au/find/history">http://www.library.act.gov.au/find/history</a>	GPO Box 158, Canberra City ACT 2601	<a href="http://www.library.act.gov.au/mylibrary/askus/actpl_information_request_form">http://www.library.act.gov.au/mylibrary/askus/actpl_information_request_form</a> or <a href="mailto:library.customerinfo@act.gov.au">library.customerinfo@act.gov.au</a>

	Canberra Museums and Galleries	<a href="http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/">http://www.museumsandgalleries.act.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 939 Civic Square, ACT AUSTRALIA 2608	<a href="mailto:cmag@act.gov.au">cmag@act.gov.au</a>
<b>Northern Territory Government</b>	Northern Territory Archives Service	<a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/ntas/">http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/ntas/</a>	GPO Box 874 Darwin, NT AUSTRALIA 0801	<a href="mailto:nt.archives@nt.gov.au">nt.archives@nt.gov.au</a>
	Northern Territory Library	<a href="http://www.ntl.nt.gov.au/">http://www.ntl.nt.gov.au/</a>	GPO Box 42 Darwin, NT AUSTRALIA 0801	<a href="mailto:ntl.info@nt.gov.au">ntl.info@nt.gov.au</a>

	Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory	<a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/index.html">http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/index.html</a>	GPO Box 4646 Darwin, NT AUSTRALIA 0801	<a href="mailto:museum.magnt@nt.gov.au">museum.magnt@nt.gov.au</a>
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	Australian Local Government Association: Councils on the Web	<a href="http://www.alga.asn.au/links/obc.php">http://www.alga.asn.au/links/obc.php</a>	8 Geils Court Deakin, ACT AUSTRALIA 2600	<a href="mailto:laura.ford@alga.asn.au">laura.ford@alga.asn.au</a>
	Albury LibraryMuseum	<a href="http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/www/html/101-librarymuseum.asp">http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/www/html/101-librarymuseum.asp</a>	PO Box 323 Albury, NSW AUSTRALIA 2640	<a href="mailto:librarymuseum@alburycity.nsw.gov.au">librarymuseum@alburycity.nsw.gov.au</a>
	Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery	<a href="http://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au/">http://www.qvmag.tas.gov.au/</a>	PO Box 403 Launceston, TAS AUSTRALIA 7250	<a href="mailto:enquiries@qvmag.tas.gov.au">enquiries@qvmag.tas.gov.au</a>
<b>VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS</b>	Heraldry and Genealogy Society of the ACT	<a href="http://www.hagsoc.org.au/">http://www.hagsoc.org.au/</a>	GPO Box 585 Canberra, ACT AUSTRALIA 2601	<a href="mailto:hagsoc@hagsoc.org.au">hagsoc@hagsoc.org.au</a>
	Federation of Australian Historical Societies	<a href="http://www.history.org.au/">http://www.history.org.au/</a>	GPO Box 1440 Canberra, ACT AUSTRALIA 2601	<a href="mailto:fahs@jedav.net">fahs@jedav.net</a>

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