records. In discussions on electronic records management systems and migration of digital records, the State Records Authority of NSW, Guideline 22, Section 4 of the *Government Recordkeeping Manual*, 'Effectively Manage the Migration of Your Digital Records', is described as providing 'a wealth of information' (p. 160). The book also discusses the audit program and *Assessment and Audit Guideline* established by the Government of South Australia in 2012 and the Records Management Advice Paper (no. 10) *Cloud Computing and Recordkeeping*, released by the Department of Business and Employment of the Northern Territory Government in 2011.

The book has 12 chapters ranging from information governance, creation and capture of records, retention, access and storage, to electronic records, emerging technologies, vital records and disaster preparedness, monitoring and auditing, long-term preservation, and education and training. Each chapter written by Franks is followed by a brief paradigm or perspective presented by another author. I found some of these paradigms or perspectives to be more interesting or relevant than others. The perspective offered by Steve Bailey in 'Realising the Records and Information Management Covenant' was a useful reminder to focus on users as a primary beneficiary of records and information management, rather than seeing users as 'little more than pawns to be moved at will for the benefits of the greater cause' (p. 23). Through the users we can gain the benefits for the organisation, instead of pushing the benefits to the organisation onto the users. Users were also found to be important in 'Records Management in the Cloud' by Mary Beth Herkert, State Archivist for Oregon. Herkert outlines the long journey taken by Oregon State Archives to manage the state's electronic resources, including fines and costs for a state agency ($2.5 million) and a city authority ($1 million) for failing to comply with a written public records request. I, for one, will be interested in the final outcome of the Oregon Innovative Records Management Solution, launched in May 2011. The solution comprises a private government cloud with HP TRIM software-as-a-service (SaaS) with monthly user fees decreasing as patronage by agencies and city authorities grows.

In some chapters Franks refers to different existing products and outlines their recordkeeping functions or implications for recordkeeping (for example, Facebook and Yammer in discussions on social media) which is useful, but at other times I wonder whether it is really necessary to refer to specific vendor products such as SharePoint 2010.

In summary, while I am not convinced that a records and information management professional with years of experience behind them would benefit significantly from this book, I found it helpful and generally interesting.

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Elizabeth Masters and Katie Wood, *Malcolm Fraser: Guide to Archives of Australia's Prime Ministers,* includes biographies by Margaret Simons, Canberra, National Archives of Australia and University of Melbourne Archives 2012. vii + 209 pp with index. ISBN 978 1 920807 91 7. AUD$19.95 at eshop.naa.gov.au or available at guides.naa.gov.au.

Many of the records in this guide are very familiar to me: in March 1983, when I was a junior archivist at the Australian Archives, Susan Healy and I were summoned to Parliament House on the day after the election which put the Fraser government out of office. The Prime Minister's Office was in shock: his speechwriter (later, a Minister for Foreign Affairs) emptied his briefcase of speeches into the boxes I was packing, while commenting on the stupidity of the Australian people who had voted in the Labor Party. At one point, there was a deep growling in the corridor – the former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser had arrived. It took many hours to decant the contents of numerous filing cabinets and of course, many months to complete the arrangement and description of over a hundred series.

Twenty years later, as reported in this guide, Fraser 'designated the University of Melbourne as the official custodian of his personal papers' (p. 2). This necessitated the examination of all the series to determine which records were Commonwealth records (and therefore would properly remain with the National Archives of Australia) and which were personal papers. This is not a task relished by any archivist and as luck would have it I found myself again responsible for prime ministerial records at this time. No doubt there is a distinction between what is done as a private citizen and local member, and what is done with a ministerial hat on, but it is not easy to implement this distinction in practice to determine the custody of records.

This artificial division of a prime minister's papers seems to be the primary reason for the appearance of this guide at this time, documenting the full or partial transfer of over 60 series to the University of Melbourne Archives. This is the sixth guide in the series: prime ministers already covered are Barton, Deakin, Reid, Watson, Fisher, Cook ('Our First Six'), Bruce, Lyons, Curtin and Holt. So the choice of Fraser is otherwise curious – he is still politically active and therefore still creating records – when earlier prime ministers such as Hughes, Chifley, Menzies and Whitlam (to pick some of the more significant incumbents) do not yet have guides to their records.

The guide follows the format of the previous guides: authoritative biographical essays on Malcolm and Tamie Fraser by Dr Margaret Simons introduce listings of records held by the National Archives of Australia (NAA), the University of Melbourne Archives (UMA) and other collections. The guide is necessarily a summary of holdings: not all series recorded by Fraser held by the NAA are listed, for instance, and many that are have only one or two items (sometimes out of hundreds) listed.

The joint guide provided a missed opportunity to reconstruct the split collection 'on paper'. The annotation 'partially transferred to UMA custody' is included on series held by the NAA, but there is no easy way to locate those records in the UMA listings. While the 'UMA has sought to retain the original number of the item where the material was transferred from the National Archives' (p. 5), there is no link made between the series numbers of the two institutions in the guide. Almost all the UMA series are titled 'Malcolm Fraser Collection' (though they have more descriptive titles and cross-reference the NAA's series number on the UMA website), so to understand the original order you have to read the UMA series description and then find an NAA series title which appears to fit. Perhaps the authors assumed that researchers using the guide would not care about context (and they may be right in that assumption) but shouldn't archivists at least try to educate researchers about what they are missing out on?

A guide such as this gives fascinating insights into other collections: for example, the Museum of Australian Democracy's oral history recordings with Fraser staffers complement the National Library of Australia's recordings with politicians and senior public servants. It is interesting to note that Fraser's records as a student at Oxford are

restricted by Magdalen College in his lifetime. You can however access his notes, essays and examination papers which are held by UMA, as well as hundreds of metres of Cabinet records, classified departmental files and private correspondence including Sir John Kerr's 'private and confidential papers relating to the 1975 constitutional crisis' held by the NAA.

The guide is also available online as either a PDF document or, more usefully, in navigable HTML format with hyperlinks to the NAA series and item descriptions in RecordSearch and to any digitised content available. The guide does not indicate what is digitised – you only find out by using the hyperlinks which cover the NAA's own holdings: for the other institutions (including my own), the only links provided are to their websites via Appendix 5.

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Australian War Memorial, ANZAC Voices, Canberra, November 2013 - November 2014.

Let's start with three questions. When did you last visit an exhibition in an archives; last see an exhibition strongly and self-consciously based on archival documents; and last read an exhibitions review in this journal timely and tantalising enough to get you to see it?

Many I suspect would score badly and care even less. In my experience archives, regardless of scale, struggle to present quality exhibitions. Having adequate funds for professional design is uncommon and integration with related programs, events and social media is often perfunctory. Presumed to be non-core business, exhibitions can be a soft target in tough budget environments, and even with resourcing for expert assistance, it is typically drawn from the museum and gallery sectors.

What then of *ANZAC Voices*, the temporary World War I exhibition currently open while the Australian War Memorial's (AWM) vast galleries are being redeveloped for the forthcoming centenary? It is such a refreshing contrast, reminding us, as did *Hand-written: Ten Centuries of Manuscripts From Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, hosted by the National Library in 2011–12, that it can be done well. So archival documents lead the way: official and personal; letters and diaries; maps and photos; menus and trench serials. For once, objects, art works and dioramas play support roles. But there is more to the exhibition's success than simple content preference.

Firstly, the key people who developed it, all from the AWM's Research Centre, present their summary of Australia in World War I from the personal perspective. While their text panels, tables of statistics and large reproduced maps give the strategic context, the exhibition storyline is carried by the words of individuals in varying locations and situations – soldiers of varying ranks at the front, mothers at home – describing what they saw and how they felt. This viewpoint, for servicemen at least, was pioneered in the 1920s by the war correspondent and official historian CEW Bean, and again from the 1970s by scholars such as Bill Gammage. It remains highly effective given a culture fostering the belief that we all have stories to tell and everyone is interested in them.