



Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, Drawing of
Major de Gillern ... Mar 1924.
CORNSTALK BOOKSHOP

CHAPTER 3

LIBRARIES AND PRINTED RESOURCES

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THE PRINTED RESOURCES for Australian studies, especially books, differ from archival resources in that multiple copies are often available. Since the importance of Australian studies has been recognised, many libraries have made a special effort to acquire Australian books and journals in general, and more specifically those relevant to the research programs of their parent institutions or of particular significance in the locality where the library operates. The uneven bibliographic resources of these libraries is partly due to their historical development, to which reference will be made below. First, however, a brief reference to the history of the book in Australia may be helpful.

Australian publishing has come a long way in the two hundred years since the establishment of British colonial society on these shores. The new surroundings, the encounter with an unknown flora and fauna, the growth of a society different from that of the immigrants' homelands—all combined to encourage a pattern of publishing which concentrated on an examination of Australia itself and of the life and customs of its people. Sir John Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia* includes about 3300 titles printed both locally and overseas, especially in Great Britain, during the first 60 years of European settlement.

Obviously not all books about Australia are published in Australia. A large number of studies, reports of voyages and scholarly surveys of Australia were printed and published in Europe well before the establishment of European settlement and throughout the nineteenth century. The British origins of the greater part of the population ensured a close link with the book world of England, and the consequent nexus between the developing Australian culture and the British tradition fostered British publishers' interest in books about Australia. From the purely practical point of view, it was also of importance to Australian writers to find a larger market than the small Australian population could offer in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Besides, Australian printing houses have remained in the wake rather than the forefront of typographic technology, so that for many decades discerning authors preferred to have their work printed in Europe.

Not only the British but also other nations showed an interest in the nation that emerged on the earth's largest island in a quite extraordinary manner. A small but distinct corpus of literature in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Russian and other languages developed in the nineteenth century and there are a number of bibliographic surveys of the literature related to Australia in those languages. Many of the contributors to the non-English literature were immigrants from

countries other than the United Kingdom; their written records embrace natural history, social criticism and, of course, light literature, often heavily larded with fabulous descriptions of the Australian environment.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The collecting and servicing of books and journals is traditionally the function of libraries. Because libraries in Australia have grown in response to local demands and have been guided by locally felt needs in the services they now offer, we do not have a homogeneous pattern of libraries created according to a preconceived plan. This is not to say that there is no discernible pattern of library services; as the library profession developed, particularly during the past thirty or forty years, professional practices and standards have replaced many home-made, uncorrelated and often idiosyncratic procedures.

The first library open to the public—albeit on conditions that would now be considered quite inadequate—was established in Sydney in 1826. Today there are over 900 municipal libraries, six state libraries and a national library, nineteen university and over 300 college libraries. More than 800 libraries in government departments, both federal and state, and in private business and industry, are catering for the needs of a special clientele. There are, furthermore, many hundreds of libraries in primary and secondary schools.

Their total resources amount now to over 60 million volumes and about 800 000 serial titles though the vast majority of these bear little relation to Australian studies in any obvious sense; furthermore there is a good deal of duplication among libraries' holdings. Some libraries have over a long period specialised in materials specific to Australian studies. In many instances this specialisation has not happened haphazardly. The most important Australian collections are to be found in the National Library and the six state libraries for the simple reason that for the past fifty to a hundred years legal deposit obligations have ensured that the national and state libraries each received at least one copy of every book printed in their jurisdiction. This obligation is set out in different statutory instruments, the earliest of which was approved by the New South Wales parliament in 1879. Similar acts were subsequently passed in all states and by the commonwealth, some as copyright acts, others as library acts or with similar titles. They are amended from time to time as changes in publishing technology and social pressures demand.

Obviously, there were many decades during which the state libraries had to purchase Australian publications unless—as was often the case—the publishers presented copies to them for one reason or another. While we can therefore expect the state libraries to hold books and journals issued after the date when copies had legally to be deposited, there is no guarantee that titles published before that date will be available. Nevertheless, the state libraries have made tremendous efforts during the second half of the twentieth century to fill the gaps in their collections. It is indeed fairly certain that every state library will hold most titles published in or relating to its jurisdiction.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Before discussing the location of bibliographic resources for Australian studies, it will be useful to make brief comment on their bibliographic control—a recognised official list indicating that a specific title exists. Universal access to publications depends initially on their bibliographic control, a field in which Australia has a good record.

Australia has had an official national bibliography longer than any other English-speaking country. The National Library's bibliographic services are detailed in chapter 8, together with references to the annual commercial publication *Australian books in print* and the monthly *Australian bookseller and publisher*.

In addition, many commercial and official publishers issue lists of their own books and serials, a practice followed by two of Australia's largest publishers, the Australian Government Publishing Service (AGPS) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), as well as by several state government departments. A useful survey of this scene was edited by D.H. Borchardt under the title *Australian official publications* (1979).

TABLE 1 SERIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROLS OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

I. National Library of Australia			III. State Libraries and State Government Printers		
Period	Title	Contents	Period	Title	Contents
1937-1960 (except 1941-1944)	<i>Annual catalogue of Australian publications.</i> Canberra, Commonwealth National Library.	Official publications of Commonwealth, state and local governments as received by National Library. Excludes pamphlets of less than 5 pages and single issues of bills, acts and subordinate legislation, Arbitration Court and state industrial awards, and non-book materials.	1968-	<i>New South Wales official publications received in the State Library of New South Wales.</i> Sydney, State Library of New South Wales.	New South Wales official publications as received by the State Library of New South Wales. Excludes single issues of regulations and subordinate legislation, non-book materials, and publications of hospitals, schools and local government agencies. Until 1975 January issue included list of periodicals received.
1961-	<i>Australian national bibliography.</i> Canberra, National Library of Australia. Available on AUSINET as a data base.	Official publications of Commonwealth, state and local governments as received by National Library. Excludes maps and films, subordinate legislation, pamphlets of less than 5 pages unless part of a series, and material published more than 2 years prior to the year of the ANB issue.	1959-1974	<i>New South Wales government publications.</i> Sydney, Government Printing Office.	Official publications sold by the New South Wales Government Printing Office.
1961-	<i>Australian government publications.</i> Canberra, National Library of Australia.	Official publications of Commonwealth and state governments as received by National Library. Excludes single issues of certain parliamentary publications which are later consolidated, bills and acts, single issues or subordinate legislation, Arbitration Court and state industrial awards, non-book materials, publications of government hospitals and educational institutions, and material published more than 2 years prior to the year of the AGP issue. Excluded from quarterly issues are periodicals which appear more frequently than once a year.	1975-	<i>Publications issued.</i> Sydney, Government Printing Office.	
II. Australian Government Publishing Service			1983-	[Northern Territory] <i>Catalogue of publications.</i> Darwin, Northern Territory Government Information Centre.	Official publications available from the Northern Territory Government Information Centre.
October 1965-December 1966	<i>Commonwealth publications, monthly list.</i> Canberra, Commonwealth Government Printing Office.	Commonwealth official publications placed on sale through the Government Printing Office (1965-1969) or the Australian Government Publishing Service (AGPS), including select publications of departments and authorities.	1977-	<i>Queensland government publications.</i> Brisbane, State Library of Queensland.	Publications of all government agencies. Excluded are publications by schools and audio-visual material.
January 1967-April 1976	<i>Australian government publications, monthly list.</i> Canberra, Commonwealth Government Printing Office [to 1968] and AGPS.		1962-March 1979	<i>South Australia.</i> Adelaide, Libraries Board of South Australia.	Includes official publications published in South Australia or of South Australian interest, as received by the State Library of South Australia, irrespective of date of publication.
April 1976-December 1979	<i>Weekly list of government publications.</i> Canberra, AGPS.	All AGPS publications, whether sold by AGPS or not.	1979-	<i>Monthly list of South Australian interest received in the State Library of South Australia.</i>	Includes official publications published in South Australia or of South Australian interest, as received by the State Library of South Australia, irrespective of date of publication.
April 1976-1979	<i>Monthly list of publications placed on sale.</i> Canberra, AGPS.	Commonwealth official publications placed on sale through the AGPS including select publications of departments and authorities.	1959[?]	<i>South Australian government publications.</i> Adelaide, Government Printing Division.	List of publications sold by the South Australian Government Printer.
July 1976-1979	<i>Cumulative list of government publications.</i> Canberra, AGPS.	All AGPS publications, whether sold by AGPS or not.	1972-1976	<i>Tasmanian official publications.</i> Hobart, State Library of Tasmania.	Tasmanian official publications as received by the State Library of Tasmania. Excludes non-book materials and publications of hospitals, schools and local government authorities. Last issue of year includes complete list of serials received.
July 1976-	<i>AGPS catalogue on microfiche.</i> Canberra, AGPS.	AGPS publications, whether sold by AGPS or not, excluding bills, customs tariff proposals, excise tariff proposals, acts and other legislation. Also includes other Commonwealth official publications placed on sale through AGPS.	1976-	<i>Victorian government publications received by the State Library of Victoria.</i> Melbourne, State Library of Victoria.	Official publications of Victorian state and, from 1981, local governments. Excludes publications of schools and hospitals and from 1982 on determinations of the State's industrial tribunals and boards.
1980-February 1985	<i>Monthly catalogue of publications placed on sale.</i>	Commonwealth official publications placed on sale through the AGPS, including select publications of departments and authorities.	1962-July 1978	<i>Publications issued.</i> Melbourne, Government Printing Office.	Publications sold by the Victorian Government Printing Office.
1980-	<i>Commonwealth publications official list.</i>	Weekly list of all AGPS publications, whether sold by AGPS or not. From August 1983, also includes titles that the AGPS did not publish or sell but whose production has been reported to the AGPS by Commonwealth departments and authorities.	August/September 1978-	<i>Monthly list of publications.</i> Melbourne, Government Printing Office.	
1980-	<i>Annual catalogue of Commonwealth publications.</i>	All AGPS publications, whether sold by AGPS or not. From 1983, also includes titles that the AGPS did not publish or sell but whose production has been reported to the AGPS by Commonwealth departments and authorities.	1979-	<i>Annual list of publications.</i> Melbourne, Victorian Government Printing Office.	Publications sold by the Victorian Government Printing Office.
			1973-1978	<i>Official publications of Western Australia.</i> Perth, Parliamentary Library of Western Australia.	Official publications notified to the Western Australian Parliamentary Library. Excludes publications of hospitals, local government agencies, schools and certain autonomous statutory bodies, non-book materials and bills.
			1975-	<i>Quarterly price list and information sheet.</i> Perth, Western Australian Government Printing Office.	Publications sold by the Western Australian Government Printing Office.

TABLE 2: LEGAL DEPOSIT LEGISLATION In force in Australia at the end of 1984

AUTHORITY	DATE OF LEGISLATION	MATERIAL INCLUDED	MATERIAL EXCLUDED
AUSTRALIA	Copyright Act 1968	'Library Material' means a book, periodical, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table, being a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work.	Second or later editions which contain no 'additions or alterations in the letterpress or illustrations'.
NEW SOUTH WALES	Copyright Act 1879 & 1952	'Book' means and includes any volume, part or division of a volume, newspaper, pamphlet, libretto, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately published.	Second and subsequent editions which contain no alterations from a previous edition already deposited.
QUEENSLAND	Libraries Act 1949	'Book' ... includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, newspaper, sheet of letterpress, map, plan, chart or table separately published.	Second and subsequent editions unless they contain 'additions or alterations, either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto or ... any book published by or on behalf of the government of the State or any government department'.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Libraries & Institutes Act 1939		Second or subsequent editions unless they contain 'additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints, or other illustrations belonging thereto'.
TASMANIA	Libraries Act 1943	'Book' ... includes any part or division of a book, newspaper, pamphlet, libretto, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart, table, print, gramophone record, film or engraving separately published.	Second and subsequent editions only if there are no 'additions or alterations whether the same are in letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto'.
VICTORIA	Library Council of Victoria Act 1965	'Book' ... includes every volume part or division of a volume newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately published.	Second and subsequent editions only if there are no 'additions or alterations whether the same are in letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto'.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Copyright Act 1895	'Book' means and includes every volume, part or division of a volume, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published.	Second or subsequent editions if there are no 'additions or alterations, whether the same is [sic] in letterpress or in the maps, prints, or other engraving belonging thereto'.

The importance of government documents for an understanding of Australian history cannot be underestimated. It will therefore be helpful to know the appropriate sources for the identification of these documents and to this end table 2, originally published in *Australian official publications*, has been reprinted here in simplified form and with some updating. Users of government publications are urged to acquaint themselves thoroughly with these bibliographical retrieval tools. Obviously the inclusions and exclusions of details are subject to occasional revision and readers are advised to read carefully the introductions and explanations of contents printed in all these reference works before using them.

While the exploitation of printed resources depends on our awareness of their existence—a precondition effectively achieved by bibliographic control—we are not much helped unless we also have guides to their location. Such guides normally take one of two forms: as catalogues of the resources of individual libraries, or as union catalogues or lists of several libraries. Despite extensive automation in the major libraries, with concomitant microform and computer-based files, the catalogues of many individual libraries are still maintained in card form and are not accessible except within the library in question. Only in rare instances, and when that library has a particularly significant collection, do we find printed catalogues of an individual library's holdings, such as that of the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

Union catalogues—catalogues of the holdings of more than one library—may be and often are maintained in card form but are also frequently published in book form or maintained on a machine readable file and accessible via a computer terminal. The principal reason for these alternatives to a card catalogue is to provide access to a union catalogue in more than one location. There are also numerous union lists on specific subjects which, while they may be selective about holdings of individual institutions, bring together in one listing material on a special topic or library materials published in one form, such as periodicals.

Australian libraries have taken two important steps in the quest for bibliographic control and location directories noting which libraries hold particular books. The first is NUCOM (National Union Catalogue of Monographs), produced on continuous rolls of film and therefore usable, with the help of a microfilm reader, anywhere at all. This remarkable directory of the holdings

of over 300 Australian libraries shows the whereabouts of between 2.5 and 3.0 million books. It is a unique endeavour to enhance the resource-sharing program of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographic Services (AACOBS) and is of particular importance for printed materials acquired by Australian libraries before 1975. It must be stressed that this reference tool deals with books (monographs) only.

NUCOM was not intended to be a specific retrieval instrument for the literature relating to Australian studies, but because all the state libraries, the university libraries and several other important institutions have had the records of their holdings microfilmed for inclusion, NUCOM is inevitably the most comprehensive index of Australian publications and of Australiana published outside Australia. A detailed history and broad guide to the contents of NUCOM has been issued by the National Library of Australia.

NUCOM does have limitations. Firstly it is an author catalogue only, although where an author is unknown access is by title. Secondly, the standard of bibliographic citation and the choice of author entry vary according to the quality of cataloguing performed by the contributing libraries. Thirdly, and more importantly, whole categories of publications have been excluded. Among these are Australian government publications—a major component in any resources collection for Australian studies. Finally, a number of libraries ceased sending contributions to NUCOM after 1980.

By the end of this century NUCOM will have been largely superseded by the computer-based technology that has already led to the creation of the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN). Before discussing this new supertool in Australian library services, brief reference must be made to two older union catalogues of serials, known respectively as *Scientific serials in Australian libraries* (SSAL), and *Serials in Australian libraries, social sciences and humanities* (SALSSAH). The former has been produced by the Central Library of the CSIRO, while the latter is a product of the National Library. Their antecedents go back many years—the origins of SSAL are to be found in the *Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals in libraries of Australia* which first appeared in 1930—and have been many times updated, modified and, above all, enlarged.

Since 1983 SALSSAH has been expanded to include serials in scientific areas. The result is the *National union catalogue of serials* (NUCOS), which will gradually incorporate the whole of SSAL. The most important aspect of this transformation is that NUCOS has also been transferred into the machine readable data base of the ABN.

ABN is the National Library's most important contribution to Australian bibliographical services since the establishment of the *Australian national bibliography* (ANB) in 1936. Though conceived as an aid to libraries, to reduce the cost of cataloguing books and to support interlibrary loan services through online access to a computer-based data bank housed in the National Library, ABN is in effect a vast union catalogue of (for the present) recent acquisitions by most of the major Australian libraries.

National union catalogues provide answers to two of the most burning questions with which all libraries are faced: to supply clients with their legitimate demands for literature of all kinds, and to make a national acquisition policy possible. In addition, national union catalogues form the basis of a speedy and efficient interlibrary loans service.

As long as union catalogues were dependent on manual exploitation—as long as they were available only in printed form, to be searched by reading columns of citations—access to the data recorded was usually limited to the author or the title approach. The advent of the machine readable bibliographic data bank makes it possible to add, by means of sophisticated programs, other means of access, for instance, approach by subject, by language, by date, by place of publication, and so forth, or a combination of these where required. The ABN catalogue will allow all these possibilities and many more as its technical potential is enhanced.

To the scholar working in a relatively narrow field of Australian studies, the availability of equally narrow subject-based union lists is of considerable benefit. There is no up-to-date list of Australian union lists: A.P. Rooke's *A list of Australian union lists* (1974) is now sadly out of date and cites astonishingly few union lists of specific relevance to Australian studies.

NATIONAL AND STATE LIBRARIES

National and state libraries are the most important resources for Australian studies. Descriptions and historical notes on the National Library of Australia can be found in most textbooks on libraries and librarianship in Australia, and Peter Biskup has recently compiled a short monograph on the history of this national institution under the title *Library models and library myths*. Although the National Library is a relative latecomer in the Australiana field, its prestige and early links with the commonwealth parliament have led to the donation of numerous substantial gifts almost since its foundation. Moreover, the library was able to acquire formed collections which quickly raised its research potential.

Two particularly rich Australiana collections created the nucleus of the National Library's wealth in this field. One was the E.A. Petherick collection of about 10 000 volumes of Australian interest brought together at the end of the nineteenth century by this somewhat eccentric bookseller, collector and bibliographer. The other was the Ferguson collection of about 34 000 volumes which had formed the basis of the famous *Bibliography of Australia* compiled by Sir John Ferguson (see chapter 8).

Other important but less voluminous Australiana collections have been given to the National Library over the years. These include several strong collections of pamphlets on political and constitutional issues, such as the J.B. Holmes collection of over 5000 items on federation, the U.R. Ellis collection on the Australian Country Party, and several collections on socialism in Australia, the Communist party and the Australian Labor Party. In addition the library has received the personal papers of many leading political figures, of governors-general and public bodies involved in politics. Thanks to a judicious acquisitions policy and, since 1911, the continuous accretions due to legal deposit legislation, the National Library has now a research collection for Australian studies of about 100 000 volumes. In accordance with the acts under which it operates, priority has been given to the preservation of Australia's printed record.

The former assistant national librarian, C.A. Burmester, has compiled a helpful *Guide to the collections* in the National Library. This indispensable four-volume survey contains descriptive notes on materials relating to specific persons or topics, a date indicating when the material was added to the library and, where appropriate, references to publications based on the National Library's holdings. Though the descriptions vary in depth, the Australian material is generally well detailed. The fourth volume contains an extensive index.

It is not possible to examine in detail all the major libraries and their contents, but special attention must be paid to the Mitchell Library in Sydney which forms part of the State Library of New South Wales, as it is now known. This state library began as the oldest public library in Australia, having been founded in 1826 as the Australian Subscription Library and Reading Room. The institution's history is well covered by the various editions of the *Australian encyclopaedia* and general histories of Australian libraries. Since its inception, the library has made a special effort to collect and service Australian literature and writing in general.

The New South Wales government enacted legal deposit legislation in 1879, entitling the State Library to receive a copy of every book first published in New South Wales. Various collectors have presented to the library Australian material of many kinds, as well as books and journals on other topics, and by the end of the nineteenth century the library's holdings had grown to over 100 000 volumes. At that time the library was offered the private collection of David Scott Mitchell, a wealthy barrister, consisting of about 61 000 volumes and a large collection of manuscripts, maps and pictures. This collection formed the nucleus of the Mitchell Library. Thanks to an endowment fund also given by Mitchell, the library was able to continue a vigorous acquisitions program and during the past eighty years the original Mitchell gift has been increased more than sevenfold. The only other collection of substantial size given to the state library is the Dixson collection (received in instalments from 1919) which besides its 21 000 volumes includes a large number of pictures and over a thousand volumes of manuscripts.

The publication in 1968-69 of the *Mitchell Library dictionary catalog of printed books* makes it possible to identify a very large portion of this unique collection of books and other records. In

addition, the *Catalogue of manuscripts of Australasia and the Pacific in the Mitchell Library, Sydney*, issued in two volumes in 1967 and 1969, lists the major part of the Mitchell manuscript collection. The library also maintains numerous typescript subject guides to its holding.

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Dictionary Catalog of Printed Books—Mitchell Library

<p>AUSTRALIA 200.1 211.1</p> <p>MAGLI, EUGENIO</p> <p>De Viaggio in Australia. Bologna, Stabilimento Poligrafico Riuniti, 1922.</p> <p>Illus. pp.127.</p> <p>[For other eds. see note entry.]</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 200.1 211.1</p> <p>MARSHALL, ARCHIBALD</p> <p>Sunny Australia: Impressions of the country and people ... with an Introduction by ... Sir George Reid ... Lond., Hodder & Stoughton, 1911.</p> <p>Illus. pp.xii,272.</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 210.4 M</p> <p>MONTIARIAN, A. G.</p> <p>Europa abent: de geschiedenis van een ontdekkingsreis. Amsterdam, Bollenart & Co. 1947.</p> <p>Ill. pp.260, cm.22</p> <p>[1st pub. 1941.]</p> <p>Rep. of route forms front end-paper.</p> <p>The Europa was in Melbourne, Newcastle and Port Pirie, in 1907.</p>
<p>Australia 980.1 M</p> <p>Maiphe, P.</p> <p>Annuaire de l'Australie [1913]</p>	<p>Australia 910 M</p> <p>Martindale, Rex & Co.</p> <p>Acting, Argentine, Australia. 1926</p>	<p>Australia 910 M</p> <p>Wells, S.R.</p> <p>'New lands' their resources and prospective advantages. 1900.</p>
<p>AUSTRALIA 915 M</p> <p>MASON, ALIS</p> <p>Asia and Australasia: [with bibl.] Lond., Macmillan, 1940.</p> <p>Ill. maps, pp.248, cm.18.</p> <p>[The Complete Geog. Ser.]</p> <p>[A school text-book for children over 11, it quotes freely from travellers accounts.]</p>	<p>Australia 980 M</p> <p>Martindale, Rex & Co.</p> <p>The River runs. 1929</p>	<p>Australia 915 M</p> <p>Maiphe, P.</p> <p>Abend videra die in der foth. Australien 3.1. map. 1915</p>
<p>AUSTRALIA 200 211.1</p> <p>MARSH, ALFRED</p> <p>Im Land der sozialen Wunder: eine Studienfahrt durch Japan und die Südpaz. Berlin, E.S. Mittler, 1917.</p> <p>Illus. map, ports. pp.xii,312.</p>	<p>Australia 980.1 M</p> <p>Morton, B.</p> <p>Queensland 1927</p> <p>[Base]</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 200.1 211.1</p> <p>MONTFORT, ESTHER S. M.</p> <p>The Young traveller in Australia. Lond., Picaea House, 1941.</p> <p>Illus. maps, pp.160.</p> <p>[Young traveller ser.]</p> <p>[For other eds. see note entry.]</p>
<p>AUSTRALIA 200 211.1</p> <p>MARSH, ALFRED</p> <p>Der Soziale Welt: Studienfahrt eines Nationalismus durch Australien. Vierte veränderte Auflage des Buches Im Land der sozialen Wunder. Berlin, E.S. Mittler, 1916.</p> <p>Illus. map, ports. pp.xii,178.</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 200 211.1</p> <p>MASTEN-SARG, JEROME</p> <p>A Yank discovers Australia: by Masten-Sarg. Ill. by H. Doonan. 3rd., Curran and Sons, [1945?]</p> <p>pp.76, cm.21.</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 200.2 211.1</p> <p>MORRIS, MIRA</p> <p>1944 Australian landscape: [reproductions in colour of notes by Australian artists with letterpress.] Written by M. Morris. Ed. by S. Ure-Smith. Syd., John Sands, 1944.</p> <p>Ill. pp.30, cm.24.</p>
<p>Australia 980 M</p> <p>Maiphe, P.</p> <p>Australien und Malaya. 1915</p>	<p>Australia 980 M</p> <p>Maiphe, P.</p> <p>Life on the Pacific fifty years ago. Ill. map. 1930</p>	<p>AUSTRALIA 200.1 211.1</p> <p>NOTE, JERHINE</p> <p>1944 Australia: by J. Note. Ill. by N. Rapp. Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1944.</p> <p>pp.14, 44, cm.20.</p> <p>[Book on Australia for American children.]</p>
<p>AUSTRALIA 200 211.1</p> <p>MARSHALL, ALAN</p> <p>These are my people, by A. Marshall. [Illus. by W. B. Mackenzie.] Melb., Cheshire, 1944.</p> <p>Map on endpaper, pp.202.</p> <p>[An account of travel in western and north-western Victoria and the people met. Part I inserted.]</p> <p>Typescript with ms. corrections at B1172.</p> <p>ANOTHER COPY 962/243</p> <p>[For other eds. see note entry.]</p>	<p>Australia 910 M</p> <p>Macwell, W.</p> <p>With the Ophe round the Empire, 1901. Map. 1902</p>	<p>Australia 4476 M</p> <p>Maiphe, P.</p> <p>Wien in Australien Ill. 1941</p>

Sample page (reduced) from the Mitchell Library's Dictionary catalogue of printed books, showing entries under the subject heading 'Australia'.

Though the state libraries of Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia have strong holdings of printed books, journals, newspapers and official records relating to their own jurisdiction, none has resources that can support Australian studies on a basis comparable to that of the National Library or the Mitchell Library.

In Queensland, the John Oxley Memorial Library—named after the explorer and Australia's first surveyor-general—specialises in Australian and particularly Queensland material. The total holdings amount to about 46 000 printed volumes, pamphlets and journals, and efforts are constantly made to collect all Queensland authors. The cosmopolitan nature of the state's population has prompted the State Library to gather works on the several nationalities from which these people have descended.

The Australiana collection of the State Library of South Australia is to be housed in a recently refurbished wing, the Mortlock Library. Its strength is obviously the South Australian content—about 8000 books, over 12 000 pamphlets, and some 15 000 ephemeral publications which include political leaflets and theatre notices. There are about 2000 periodical titles going back to the beginning of the colony's existence. As the geographic area known as the Northern Territory was administered until 1911 by the government of South Australia, records and other printed material on that region can be found here. There is also a virtually complete file of South Australian maps and the extensive Bradman collection on cricket.

The State Library of Tasmania has a comprehensive collection of about 75 000 items on Tasmania, and two smaller collections of books and other library materials have been given to the library in recent years. One is the Crowther collection containing 15 000 items on Tasmania and Australia; many of these are offprints and copies from journals and they include material on the Pacific. The owner was a notable Tasmanian medical practitioner and the collection includes some medical history. The other gift collection is the Allport library of about 4000 items of Tasmanian, Australian and Pacific interest.

The La Trobe Library of the State Library of Victoria, named after the colony's first governor, was envisaged as the Victorian counterpart to the Mitchell Library in Sydney. It is indeed a fine collection of about 120 000 volumes of Australian and particularly Victorian interest. Its collections form a useful resource for Australian studies in general and are unquestionably the strongest for Victorian material. The J.K. Moir library, acquired in the early 1950s, became the basis of an extensive section on Australian literature. The library also has valuable manuscript and pictorial holdings and an important collection of theatre programs.

The State Library of Western Australia maintains its West Australiana collections in the Battye Library of West Australian History. Though on a much smaller scale—only about 30 000 volumes—the Battye Library has strong resources in the pre-1900 Australiana field and since the 1980s emphasis has been placed on building up the research potential for Australian studies, including an excellent collection of twentieth-century ephemera, such as tourist brochures and sports programs.

Since the establishment of self-government in the Northern Territory, library services there have been developed on a pattern similar to that offered by the other state libraries. The head office of the Northern Territory Library Services is in Darwin. The northern Australian collection consisted in 1985 of about 10 000 items and is being built up systematically by the



Australasian vol 1, no 3 (new series), 21 Apr 1866 and no 4270, 8 Nov 1930.
 The *Australasian* began publication in Melbourne in 1864 and is the longest running Australian weekly. In the 1860s its masthead depicted the range of the paper's interests, from livestock and sport to commerce and industry. By the 1930s colour had been added and symbols of progress had been updated to include an aeroplane, an electric train and a diesel-powered tractor. In April 1946 it became the *Australasian* post, retaining its tabloid form but abandoning most of its news items and editorial material.

ANU ARCHIVES OF BUSINESS AND LABOUR

acquisition of relevant older books as well as by an aggressive collection policy for current imprints. Complete runs of most Northern Territory newspapers are held in microform.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The only other group of large research libraries in this country is that constituted by the nineteen universities whose collections support Australian studies, which now form an increasingly large section of the academic curriculum offered to students at all levels. There exist, in addition, significant collections of recent Australian materials—post-1950—in some of the large colleges of advanced education, and in the major institutes of technology, of which every state has at least one. During the past five or six decades academic dissertations in the social sciences, humanities and natural sciences have been based increasingly on the Australian environment, both human and physical. Most of the successful theses in these fields contribute another step, however small, to our knowledge of Australian history, social conditions and our natural surroundings.

Today many libraries serving educational institutions acquire Australian books as part of their general acquisitions policy related to the disciplines taught. Thus, books on Australian social issues are added to the library's holdings because there are courses on politics, migration, marketing and women, and not because the library wants to collect Australiana. The only exception to this is the library of the University of Sydney which receives New South Wales publications under legal deposit regulations. Apart from this, however, the situation is well summed up in the words of one of Australia's university librarians: 'University Library does not receive books under legal deposit. It buys Australian books relevant to its academic interests ... Selected duplicate copies are acquired for the Australiana collection'. This type of acquisitions policy applies to all academic libraries and it is therefore obvious that these institutions can now be relied upon to hold a large proportion of current Australian publications. To a lesser degree, this is also the situation in the main colleges of advanced education.

Some universities are collecting Australiana in depth either because of a special interest among the teaching and research staff, or because the library has been given a formed collection in a specific field and, in order to retain or enhance its value, continues to purchase in the same field. The Dixson Library of the University of New England—so named after the same Sir William Dixson who complemented the Mitchell collection of the State Library of New South Wales with his magnificent gift and who also provided handsomely for this university—is one of Australia's newer university libraries, which has capitalised on its isolated position by developing special regional strengths in its New England collection of about 800 monographs and 50 serial titles. It also contains the fine Campbell Howard collection of unpublished Australian plays.

Long-established institutions like the universities of Sydney and Melbourne have attracted considerable gifts of books, journals and manuscripts from their alumni and others. For example, the University of Sydney has in its rare books and special collections about 25 000 items of Australian interest and has incorporated in its holdings such extensive collections as those by Cross, Berckelman and Stone on Australian literature, the Chaplin collection on Norman Lindsay and the Aboriginal material collected by Professor Elkin. The University of Melbourne maintains over 65 000 volumes of Australian interest in separate collections—these include several special collections formed by Ian F. McLaren (about 50 000 volumes) and 5000 volumes of early Australian literature collected by C. Goode and others.

Another of the older academic institutions, the University of Queensland, established in 1911, has now the second largest library in Australia and claims that its Australian material is its greatest strength. Its Fryer Memorial Library houses most of the university's Australiana material, including over 50 000 monographs and 3000 periodical volumes. The wealth of the university's bibliographic resources relevant to Australian studies has been described in Zerner's *Australian studies, University of Queensland* and the Fryer Memorial Library's holdings of publications by and on political organisations in Queensland have been listed by Guyatt and George.

The preceding accounts of Australia's state and academic libraries are intended merely to exemplify, in a general manner, the fundamental fact that while the state libraries can be relied

upon to have good to excellent collections of printed documents on the geographic area of their jurisdiction, only one or two would be able to support research on other areas of the country. The teaching institutions, on the other hand, are generally better able to support research into current Australian issues, though some are also building up research materials for historical studies. Australian serials holdings in general are being improved, and most university libraries have taken steps to develop good holdings in Australian government publications.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The most important local source of information for the ordinary citizen not attached to an educational institution is the municipal public library, of which Australia has about 800 or one for every 17 500 people. Their holdings differ considerably according to their age, the financial priorities of the municipality that supports them, and the goals of the committees that are responsible for them. However, all receive aid in some form through a system of direct and indirect grants from state coffers through state library councils or similarly styled statutory agencies. The system of such assistance differs from state to state: some have adopted a highly centralised library support system, while others have opted for a combination of direct and indirect subsidy. In this context it is of minor importance how municipal libraries are supported as long as they enjoy some state funding. The level of support provided by the states is not uniform because there are as yet no nationally accepted levels of library funding in terms of municipal rating powers.

In their endeavour to cater for the needs of users, the municipal public libraries offer, generally speaking, three different but complementary services, broadly related to the economic, social and cultural needs of the citizens and, for obvious reasons, geared to meet the needs of the local residents of the municipality. These three services are: a general information service related to the various community activities and services available within the municipality; a wide range of books and journals; and a referral and interlibrary loan service which supplements the other two services. A closer look at what has been established as a standard and widely adopted practice will help to show what people can reasonably expect from their municipal public library.

It will be obvious, from what has been said above, that there is no uniformity of service patterns in the Australian public library system. Nevertheless, professional pressures are helping to establish minimal standards in all aspects of public librarianship. The public library should provide a focal point where citizens can find answers to their questions on day-to-day economic and social survival, where someone will help to identify local, state and federal authorities whom they should contact to find out about their personal or family problems, their legal entitlements in matters of social security, or their rights in a complex system of the administration of justice. During the past decade this public information service has been fully recognised as part of a librarian's tasks.

The traditional role of the library—or, at least, as it is perceived by the population at large—is to provide a wide range of reading materials, both as books and in the form of journals. This type of library service has not yet been seriously challenged or displaced by any alternative form of data-bearing media.

We already have efficient information systems based on computerised data banks. Many of these are in the hands of industrial and commercial concerns and will supply answers to questions about, for example, the stock exchange, racing results or elections. They are also used, as is AUSINET—a computer-based library oriented network which provides access to many bibliographic data banks—to help libraries in their endeavours to meet the needs of readers when the literature required is not immediately at hand.

The system of lending library materials between libraries, usually upon the request of a client, is well established in Australia. Known as the interlibrary loan system, it places the major part of Australia's printed library resources at the disposal of library clients. There are some obvious restrictions enforced to protect rare, bulky or easily damaged material but photocopying services help to overcome some of these obstacles. Interlibrary loan is greatly aided by NUCOM,

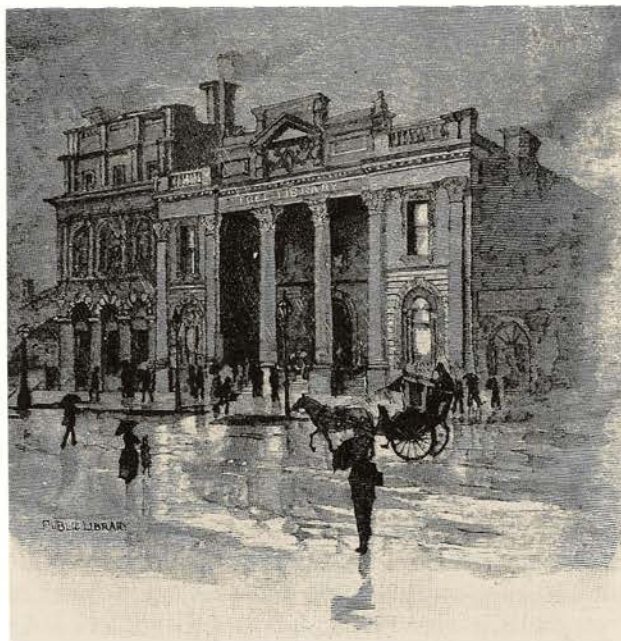
NUCOS and ABN. It is currently more useful when the author of the desired work is known than when enquirers ask for titles on a certain subject.

What sort of books can we reasonably expect to find in a municipal public library? Leaving aside the question of the library's size and financial resources, most public libraries try to provide the literature which a reasonable cross-section of their clients wants. In the absence of clearly expressed wishes by the reading public, librarians will try to assess the community needs on the basis of appropriate investigations.

Broadly speaking, five categories of books and journals will be provided in most public libraries: reading matter to support the economic, business and industrial interest of the community; books and journals to support leisure and hobby activities such as arts, crafts and sport; general reading material—novels and entertainment magazines like *Punch* and the *New Yorker*; books to support the teaching programs of the schools and of adult education; and books to cater for the reading needs of children. In addition, to support the work of the library's reference staff and to meet the needs of citizens pursuing more scholarly enquiries, public libraries maintain a reference collection of dictionaries, encyclopaedias, atlases, bibliographies and literature guides, periodical indexes and subject abstracting services.

Some of Australia's public libraries have been in existence for a long time. The City of Sydney Public Library was established in 1877 and the forerunner of the Melbourne City Public Library was set up in 1880. Municipalities outside the metropolitan areas became aware early of the need for public libraries on the British pattern and some, like those of Newcastle in New South Wales and Ballarat in Victoria, are more than a century old. All have developed in a period when the public library also served as haven for local archives and for the published records of local history.

Whatever their selection policy may be now, many of these older libraries have collected assiduously and preserved with care the documents and records related to the history of their own district. Such collections often include old newspapers and serial publications emanating from local societies and institutes. Though legal deposit legislation has brought much of this material into the state libraries, scores of printers and publishers in provincial towns and rural



The free library at Geelong A. Garran (ed), Picturesque atlas of Australasia, Sydney 1886-88.

ANDERSON COLLECTION

districts have, for one reason or another, failed to comply with that legislation—and besides, some states have introduced it rather late in the day.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Almost one thousand special libraries serve a particular clientele with narrow interests in a field of theoretical or applied knowledge. For instance, there are libraries attached to the law courts for the exclusive use of the legal profession; there are libraries in government departments such as the federal Department of Foreign Affairs, or state departments of agriculture; there are libraries in large business enterprises such as BHP or ICI.

In the context of this examination of resources for Australian studies, most of these special libraries play a minor role, the obvious exception being those in federal or state government departments. In addition there are substantial and important collections in such organisations as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) without which research into many aspects of Australian studies would be impossible. The libraries of both these organisations, though established primarily to serve the research needs of their staff, are open to the public genuinely in search of data and their rich holdings of serials can be exploited through interlibrary loans.

One other government-sponsored special library that deserves mention is the parliamentary library. Although parliamentary libraries vary in size and quality of services, they all contain materials of singular importance for the states whose legislature they serve, in particular the records of parliamentary activities: parliamentary papers, votes and proceedings, reports from government departments and other offices of the executive government. The parliamentary libraries in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia also enjoy the benefits of being legal deposit libraries for publications printed in their respective states.

During the past fifteen or twenty years these parliamentary libraries have been completely reorganised; their stock of 'gentlemen's reading' and the heavy leather-covered furniture of the nineteenth-century club have been relegated into the background and replaced by modern, functional library furniture and video display units connected with computer-based data banks in Australia and overseas. The efforts at modernisation have, generally speaking, not affected the archival records and holdings of the parliamentary libraries, and those interested in the evolution of government at federal and state levels will find there excellent collection of raw materials. Access to the parliamentary libraries is restricted to bona fide researchers.

Most of the private special libraries set up to support an industrial or commercial undertaking, or to provide an information service for a professional group such as a legal firm, are not open to the public and cannot be seriously considered as contributors to resources for Australian studies. Nevertheless, they should not be discounted altogether because some have collected a substantial quantity of reports and unpublished documents, access to which may be obtained on request. Examples of this type of library can be found among firms concerned with environmental planning and civil engineering projects, but it must be borne in mind that these firms consider their library resources as part of the equipment needed to produce income. They therefore take an understandably proprietary view of their collection. Indeed many of them will restrict access to outsiders for fear of industrial espionage.

The resources of all types of libraries are constantly growing, not only through planned acquisitions but also through unexpected gifts. Most of the state and academic research libraries will and do accept gifts of library materials, be they individual items or whole collections. It was not uncommon in the past to make special provisions to accommodate such gifts in separate rooms named after a donor; however, most institutions now integrate their Australiana holdings with their library collection unless rarity and market price dictate the need for special treatment.

For the user this means that the bibliographic retrieval of references for Australian studies—and by implication the identification of individual books on the library's shelves—has to depend on the library's author, title and subject catalogues. The subject approach in particular should be of help to the serious but as yet uninitiated student, an approach that forms the basis of the bibliographies that follow in sections III–X of this volume.