

University of Adelaide

LIBRARY NEWS**S**



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The Chancellor of The University of Adelaide, the Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, D.B.E., formally re-opened the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room last month. At the ceremony she announced that the University Council had conferred the title of Librarian Emeritus on Ira Raymond, the subject of the first article in this issue of University of Adelaide Library News.

At the same ceremony the inaugural display in the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room was officially opened. Under the title People, Print & Paper, it is the National Library of Australia's major contribution to Australia's Bicentenary. Celebrating two hundred years of Australian books, this travelling exhibition will be on display in the Barr Smith Library until 13 August - I urge you not to miss it. You will gain an insight into some of the underlying themes of the exhibition if you first read the article by its curator, Michael Richards, in this issue.

A relatively recent technological innovation has been the use of compact disks to store and retrieve information. The Barr Smith Library now offers this service to its users and Mick Draper's article tells us what it is all about.

The introduction of compact disks as a source of information in the Library is just one of the matters touched on by Eric Wainwright in a review of his six years as our University Librarian. It was certainly a period of great change: the physical layout of the building was improved, the staff structure was totally re-organised, and progress was made in applying technological solutions to the problem of continuing to provide a high level of Library service with dwindling resources.

It is likely that there will be an article introducing the new University Librarian in the next issue.

The final article in this issue is by Susan Woodburn, University Archivist and Special Collections Librarian, in which she describes the work of Professor H.E. Maude and the formation of his Pacific Islands Library, which forms the basis of the Library's valuable Pacific Collection.

Alan Keig 



Emeritus Librarian, Ira Raymond, The Chancellor, the Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, D.B.E., and Emeritus Professor C.J. Horne, President of the Friends of the State Library, at the launching of the National Library's travelling exhibition People, Print & Paper

Ira Raymond, Librarian Emeritus

by Chris Hone

On Friday 14 April 1989 the Council of the University of Adelaide agreed that the title of Librarian Emeritus should be conferred on Ira Raymond. The Chancellor of the University, the Honourable Dame Roma Mitchell, D.B.E., announced the award at a brief ceremony on the occasion of the official re-opening on 23 May of the Ira Raymond Exhibition Room and the opening of the National Library of Australia's Bicentennial exhibition *People, Print & Paper*.

Ira Raymond, fourth of the five librarians who have so far been appointed to the Barr Smith Library, is the only native-born South Australian. A graduate of the University of Western Australia, he furthered his studies at Columbia University when few Australian librarians aimed at such scholastic achievement, and is one of only a handful to have been admitted to membership of Beta Phi Mu, the international library science scholastic honor society. His distinguished career includes posts at the National Library of Australia, which he joined in 1949 and whence he travelled to New York to become the National Library's Liaison Officer, and incidentally to gain his M.S. in library science.

His return from New York saw him appointed Chief Cataloguer at the National Library, from which vantage point he was able to influence the course of Australian librarianship in a number of ways. His was the inspiration behind, for instance, the establishment of the National Union Catalogue of Monographs, a tool still in daily use and by no means superseded by the electronic wizardry of the Australian Bibliographic Network.

In 1964 he was appointed Librarian at The University of Adelaide, a post he was to retain until his retirement in 1982. The eighteen years of his tenure saw many changes as the Library expanded both physically and in terms of collection size. A bookman who gave high importance to the quality of the collection, he was personally involved in the selection of much material for purchase, and his negotiations with prospective donors and other collectors resulted in several important and valuable

collections coming to the Library. He celebrated the acquisition of the half millionth volume in 1969, and the millionth in 1979, three years before the jubilee of the opening of the original Barr Smith Library building.

Nor were developments in technology neglected. He saw the means of handling book loans move from cumbersome card files to state of the art computer systems. His was the inspiration behind the development of the Library's public access online catalogue at a time when library automation was in its infancy; BIBLION is still acknowledged as probably the best in-house developed online catalogue in the country.

His eighteen years of office also saw changes in other areas. Building plans and extensions were continuous, from taking full occupancy of the first extension to the original 1932 building to the considerable expansion into the library complex area, and finally to the radical move to off-site storage with the establishment of the Joint Store at Flinders University – the first purpose-built building of its type in Australia.

Ira Raymond provided strong professional leadership and nurtured the professional ideals and values of his staff. He had a particularly strong interest in professional education. It is unfortunate that his proudest achievement, the establishment of a postgraduate course in librarianship at the University, fell victim to the first severe reductions in funding at The University of Adelaide. It nevertheless flourished for five years and produced librarians of quality who are tributes to his values and his achievements. One of the graduates of this course is the present Mitchell Librarian at the State Library of New South Wales, Ms. Margy Burn, who began her career in the Barr Smith Library and who was Mortlock Librarian at the State Library of South Australia before moving to Sydney.

Ira Raymond always saw his responsibilities as extending beyond the walls of the Library. Under his leadership the Library offered wide support for the work of other institutions and organisations in the Adelaide region through the use of its collections and services and through access to a wide range of overseas machine-readable databases. The quintessential professional librarian, Ira Raymond always sought the best for his staff and for his Library.

He gained the respect and liking of the whole University community, but particularly of his staff. He is a true bookman and scholar-librarian, and the title of Librarian Emeritus is hardly one which he would have sought. It is, however, eminently appropriate.

People, Print & Paper

celebrating the books of Australia

by Michael Richards

The heart of *People, Print & Paper*, the National Library of Australia's travelling Bicentennial exhibition, is in a book that, paradoxically, is not in the exhibition. Marcel Aourousseau's *Highway into Spain* is not a well-known book, nor is it ostensibly about Australia. It is a long, joyous letter to an intimate friend, with whom Aourousseau (a distinguished Australian geographer, better known in Australia for his Hakluyt Society edition of Leichhardt's letters) walked from Paris to Madrid some time in the 1920s. It is a book I encountered when I was living away from Australia myself, working in a rambling second-hand bookshop in Oxford – the place where I first began to grasp something of the huge diversity, eccentricity and volume of book publishing over more than five hundred years, as well as the lengths to which dedicated book people will go in their pursuit of the desired volume. Aourousseau's evocation of the meaning of landscape, in particular that of an arid land, was a potent reminder of alternatives to the lush green of the South of England which surrounded me. He describes his arrival in Aragon, where, he writes:

I felt, more strongly, I think, than in any other stage of the journey, what I can only call the power of the land, or the spirit of the land. It communicates itself in the same way as pronounced character in persons: we yield ourselves, either to its strength or its charm. This power, or spirit, or charm of country is always a stonger thing, to me, in lean, gaunt, hard country than it is in the leafy, soft, and thronging lands of the earth. But everywhere it is a power, perhaps a soul, of the landscape itself; not of life as we know life, but of the rocks, the earth; of the hills, and their forms and hues and distances; of the air, the light, and the heat and radiance that are part of them. It is a mirage, an aura, an emanation, that penetrates into life, permeates life, affects it most profoundly. A thing stependous, yet, by most, ignored. ¹

It can be a dangerous doctrine, this sense of the meaning of the land. Hitler claimed a version of it, although his rhetoric was more to do with the connection between race, blood and land. For related reasons he was also a vegetarian, which I mention to illustrate that the most vile people can hold to notions which others advance for peaceful reasons. Nor do I imply that there is nothing of rigour in the landscape of Britain. Not only

the fells of Cumbria and the high mountains of Wales, but the hedgerows, the abandoned villages and the furrowed fields of Oxfordshire too tell of people and land caught up with each other in the long battle for survival. There was no ease in the fine farming country of southern England for the peasant excluded from the land by the Enclosures, or on the losing side in the poaching wars of more recent years, just as there is none for the defenders of wildlife, wilderness, rights of way and a chemical-free countryside today. Despite these caveats, Arousseau's notion of the power and life of landscape speaks to me as clearly and convincingly as the language Bill Neidjie uses in *Bill Neidjie - Kakadu Man*, which is in the exhibition. Neidjie's and Arousseau's wisdom and understanding is apparent in two thousand or more generations of Aboriginal tradition, if the past of that tradition can be judged by the teachings of the present, and Arousseau was himself the inheritor of European concepts of guarding and taking responsibility for the natural order.³ Such notions are perhaps more easily approached in fiction, such as in the vegetational mood of some of the writing of John Cowper Powys or, in Australia, in a book such as Eve Langley's *The Pea-pickers*, a marvellous evocation of the colours and life of Gippsland. To talk too seriously of a voice in landscape is to invite derision or gentle head shaking, as thoughts of fairies and Findhorn rise in the listener's mind. Increasingly though it is apparent, in the work of more than just a few ecologists and conservationists, that the great challenge for Australia today – the fundamental challenge, as we survey the hideous damage to the land wrought by 200 years of invasion and conquest – is to build ways in which ideas living in myth and story can once again find their place in the everyday practice of survival in the Australian environment.

When I first read Arousseau's words I knew that I had eventually to return to Australia. By the time I got here, nearly seven years after leaving North Queensland for Oxford, I had collected another text which a year later was to resonate with growing meaning as I worked to make a coherent statement about the books of Australia and, in part, their role in making connections between people and land, and between people in the land. D.F. McKenzie, the New Zealand bibliographer and historian, began his inaugural Panizzi lectures for the British Library with a long chant in Maori – an eerie sound in the lecture theatre deep in the British Museum, reached by a long walk through darkened galleries, past shadowy statuary and relics of the cultures of Western Asia. It was, I believe, an address to the spirits of the place, or perhaps an evocation of the lands on the other side of the world from which McKenzie drew inspiration. For, although his stated purpose was a new consideration of what bibliography is and how it ought to relate to other disciplines, along

the way he threw down a challenge which has everything to do with the mission of librarians and historians of culture in Australia, and seemingly little to do with Congreve, Shakespeare, Jonson and their like, his other texts. In considering non-book texts, and the idea of the book as 'a sacred but expressive form, one whose medium gives transparent access to the essential meaning.' McKenzie considers the narrative power of the land – its textual status, in his words.

Where the case for Aboriginal land rights is being most successfully made, against the literally entrenched opposition of those with mining rights, it is by virtue of the stories which the land holds, the codification in landscape of a whole tribal culture. It is the narrative power of the land, its textual status, which now supports a political structure dedicated to the belated preservation of the texts which make up a culture.

If we can but think the question through that way round, think not of books as the only form of textual artefact, but of texts of many different kinds in many different material forms, only some of which are books or documents, then we begin to see a principle at work which has quite staggering social, economic, and political implications.²

This, then, is the intention of the exhibition *People, Print & Paper*, insofar as it is the statement of its curator as well as the product of months of dedicated teamwork by many people within the National Library. It is an address to the spirits of this place, Australia – past, present and future.

It is an evocation of the past, and a reminder that in books (holders of Milton's 'precious life-blood of a master-spirit') we can directly encounter at least the public faces of some of the women and men who have tried to explain and describe Australia in the two hundred years since the white invasion. The history of print culture in this country that their work created encompasses a discovery of landscape that is constantly re-made, as the many different possibilities for mapping and reading the terrain of Australia are explored.

Because printing is a cheap and accessible technology, and because for so long print was the dominant media for communication other than face-to-face, verbal contact, it has been used by many who have been denied power, as a vital part of their struggle for survival. Books have not always been the major component in this – writers such as Ada Cambridge could earn far more from writing for newspapers than from books, and Louisa Lawson's *Dawn* was much more the ground for her

THE SHEPHERD OF DREAMS



**Who lightens the PATHWAY, forever
calling Come. oooooo**

struggle than the few books she published – but books have an immediacy in speaking to later generations which newspapers and journals, not so concerned to make a contained, coherent statement, often lack. Almost nothing is known to me of Mrs W. May Howell, but her book *The diggings and the bush* speaks as an authentic voice of one woman's experience of the gold diggings. Elizabeth Murray's trite silver fork novel *Ella Norman* vividly brings to light her class-conscious horror at Caroline Chisholm's advocacy of Australia as a suitable place for women of gentle birth to emigrate to as well as for the poor. These are rare books: less scarce, and kept alive in subsequent editions ranging from expensive private press books to cheap paperbacks, are such wonderful exuberances of the spirit as Raffaello Carboni's *Eureka Stockade*. 'Great Works!' Carboni cries. It was first published by Carboni himself, a year after the uprising at Eureka and on the very spot of the stockade. Carboni warned:

He who buys this book to lull himself to sleep had better spend his money on grog. He who reads this book to smoke a pipe over it, let him provide himself with plenty of tobacco – he will have to blow hard.

Carboni was one of many authors in the exhibition who produced their books themselves, without the intervention of a third party, a publisher, between author and reader. I wanted to celebrate the achievement of such self-publishers, who have produced some of the most remarkable books of our culture. I doubt if any other library or individual owns two copies of Christian Waller's *The great breath*, for instance – she probably made only about forty copies of this superb collection of linocuts, exploring the seven cycles of world history proposed by theosophy. Both copies are exhibited here, along with one of G.D. Nicol's illuminated manuscripts and a single page from Monica Oppen's forthcoming *Wah-Ha and the lemon yellow crest*, to be published in an edition of ten copies. The point of stressing such rarity is not to boast of exclusive ownership, or to urge it as a direction in book collecting, but to bring to public view, in as many Australian cities as care to borrow the exhibition, books which can only be published in small numbers because their production is so enormously time-consuming and laborious. That the labour is worthwhile is for the viewer, and reader, to judge.

This exhibition is very directly about the Bicentenary, of which it is an officially endorsed part. Although many have tried to narrow the events of 1988 down to a beach party, and other perfectly valid and worthwhile

Opposite: A page from Christine Waller's *The great breath*.

community activities have been trivialised by association with Bicentennial hoop-la, a great number of Australians have seized this opportunity to focus on a realistic understanding of both the last 200 years and the present day.

It is apparent to me that glib superficialities, although they abound, are likely to get their exponents into deep trouble. Witness the recent backdown by the Powerhouse management over an attempt to censor the use of the word 'invasion' in describing Australian history. The National Library of Australia, I am proud to say, supported my right as curator of the exhibition and author of the accompanying catalogue to use such language as I thought appropriate. Witness also the forum the Bicentennial has created for Aboriginal activists and their supporters to directly challenge the cause of their oppression: the invasion of 1788 and the unresolved struggle that followed. For me to have said, with principled scorn, that I would not be part of 1988 is (with the greatest possible respect to Patrick White, and others of like mind) to say that I am not part of this society and its problems. Some people are of course so alienated from Australia that a wall of rage must be erected. I respect such views, but do not share them: the content of *People, Print & Paper* is proof, I think, of the strength of humane and democratic traditions in our past. They are traditions worthy of respect, maintained and extended by women and men of courage and grace. For many of these people the books they wrote, printed and sold were their intended memorial: the voices with which they speak across the distances of time and space in this vast land. They are voices which deserve a hearing during the present struggle of many Australians to rebuild a coherent, sustainable culture in the third century of the present age in the history of this land, a sacred land of the spirit.



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1. Arousseau, Marcel *Highway into Spain*. London, Peter Davies, 1930, p. 393.
2. McKenzie, D.F. *Bibliography and the sociology of texts*. London, British Library, 1986, pp. 32-33.
3. See Thomas, Keith *Man and the natural world*. London, Allen Lane, 1983.

This article first appeared in Blast 6/7, 1988.

CD-ROM – a Hi-Fi information service

By Michael R. Draper

They can store pictures, sound, text, and computer code; they can hold as much information as fifteen hundred floppy disks; and their error rate in reading information is 1×10^{-14} .

Compact Disks are widely known for their use in recorded music, but in the last two years CDs have changed the storage and delivery methods of many forms of information. Recordings are mastered on a glass disk by burning 'pits' into the disk surface as it spins, using a short wavelength laser beam and a lens. The pits encode information in a spiral track five kilometres long and each single-sided glass master has approximately two thousand million pits in its surface.

Negative disks called 'stampers' are produced from the master by electroplating or photopolymer replication. Thousands of polycarbonate plastic disks can then be manufactured from these stampers. The recorded surfaces of these disks are covered with aluminium or gold to reflect light, and the disks are then covered with a protective layer of plastic.

Compact disks are read using a laser beam within a disk drive. The variation in reflection from the pits and the unburnt 'lands', produces a digital code that can be read by a computer. The information is then processed by a sound system, or displayed on a small monitor for pictures and text. There is no mechanical contact with the recorded surface and so compact disks are expected to last for at least ten to thirty years.

Because the information on compact disks is in digital form, virtually every word on a disk containing text can be indexed. This allows users many access points to rapidly find specific information. Words can be called up in any sequence or combination and this ability has been put to use in producing works such as encyclopædias, the *Bible*, and journal indexes on compact disks.

Libraries in the United States introduced compact disk versions of journal indexes about two years ago and queues to use them began to form almost immediately. More recently Australian libraries have set up

compact disk workstations where library users can print out lists of references to journal articles on the spot.

The Barr Smith Library began to use text-based compact disks in a modest way in May 1989. Three disk systems were purchased, *Business periodicals index*, *Social sciences index*, and *CData 86*. The first two, published by H. W. Wilson, are familiar to many undergraduate and postgraduate users in their paper format. *Business periodicals index* lists journal articles and book reviews on many aspects of business including accountancy, banking, communications, economics, finance, industrial relations, and management. *Social sciences index* lists articles, symposia, and book reviews in the subject areas of anthropology, community health, geography, law, planning, political science, social work and sociology.

WILSONDISC

In the paper form of these indexes journal articles are found by searching under subject headings or authors' names. The compact disk versions, called WILSONDISC, have a graded series of search modes which allow more access points for users to find references to articles:

The BROWSE mode enables users to search by subject heading in much the same way as the paper version is used.

WILSEARCH mode allows a search using a combination of subject words, author names, title words, and/or journal names.

WILSONLINE and EXPERT modes offer extra features such as searching truncated terms or related terms, and the availability of full Boolean logic.

The compact disk versions of these indexes are able to search the equivalent of many years of the printed versions simultaneously. The disks are updated regularly and contain more recent information than the printed versions.

CData 86 (Supermap)

CData86 contains information from the official 1986 Australian census including details of age, sex, income, and housing of the population. The system is known as 'Supermap' because of its ability to display

distribution maps of the data on the monitor screen, and print them at the workstation. Such maps are useful to geographers, economists, sociologists, town planners, and municipal engineers. The maps are scaled in a range of sizes, from one census collector's district to the whole of Australia. As well as maps *CData86* can also produce the data in table form, either on the monitor screen or from the printer.

Both the *CData86* and the WILSONDISC databases are driven by function keys to assist the novice user. It is not necessary to understand a computer language to use these compact disks; staff at the Information Desk will load and unload the disks, and users are able to start searching the databases immediately by following instructions given on the monitor screen.

Already Barr Smith Library users are discovering the advantages of getting rapidly printed lists of accurately specified journal references, statistical tables, and precisely determined distribution maps, without charge.



Reflections on six years as University Librarian

by Eric Wainwright

It is tempting in a retrospective to apply a historian's viewpoint in trying to draw out coherent themes from what was in fact a somewhat unsteady series of events.

It is even more tempting to take personal credit for events which would almost certainly have happened whoever occupied the University Librarian's chair over the years 1982 to 1988. Nor is there space to do more than reflect on a few of the highlights of the period. While these temptations must be resisted, I like to think that there were three consistent aims behind the Library's major management decisions over recent years.

1. To make access to the Library's collections and services as simple as possible for the Library's users.
2. To increase the efficiency of the Library's operations so as to provide the maximum service with the resources available.
3. To put in place mechanisms which would enable short term decisions to be made within a framework of clear longer term directions for Library development, and to persuade Library staff and others concerned with the Library's progress to plan for change more consciously.

Australian academic libraries in the 1980s have been facing a most difficult task. For a variety of reasons, most particularly the gradual change in educational methods towards more continuous assessment and resource-based learning, involving use of a greater range of library materials, the demands on all university libraries have been increasing steadily. At the same time, the gradual decline in the relative value of the Australian dollar, and a rate of price inflation for printed materials consistently above the CPI, have forced all universities into reductions in the purchasing power of their annual library acquisition budgets. As all universities have also experienced real reductions in their staffing

budgets, their libraries have not been immune to staff reductions, and in most institutions the reductions in library staff have been relatively greater than those for teaching and research staff.

These trends were brought home to me immediately on my arrival as University Librarian Designate in November 1981, when the first major documents I read were the University's budget papers for 1982, and the new industrial agreements (later awards) which were in the process of being brought in for all general staff at the University. While then naive about many aspects of industrial relations, I concluded immediately that the combination of these circumstances would almost certainly result in a significant reduction in the number of Library staff in the years to come – a view that unfortunately was to be confirmed, with a reduction of more than 15% in staff numbers over the years 1981 to 1986. By the time of my arrival, the purchasing power of the acquisitions budget had already fallen by about 30% from the levels of the early 1970s, and there seemed to be every prospect of it falling further over 1982 to 1984. The across-the-board reduction approach of the Executive Committee in response to the University's financial difficulties allowed no exceptions for special cases from areas faced with above-average increases in costs.

These three major concerns – declining staff budgets, declining acquisitions budgets, and rising demand for services – were to dominate my thinking throughout my time as University Librarian. It was clear that dramatic changes would be required, and that they would have to be made more quickly than the Library, and the University, had been accustomed to in the past, if the Library's services were not also to decline across-the-board as resource levels declined.

The Building

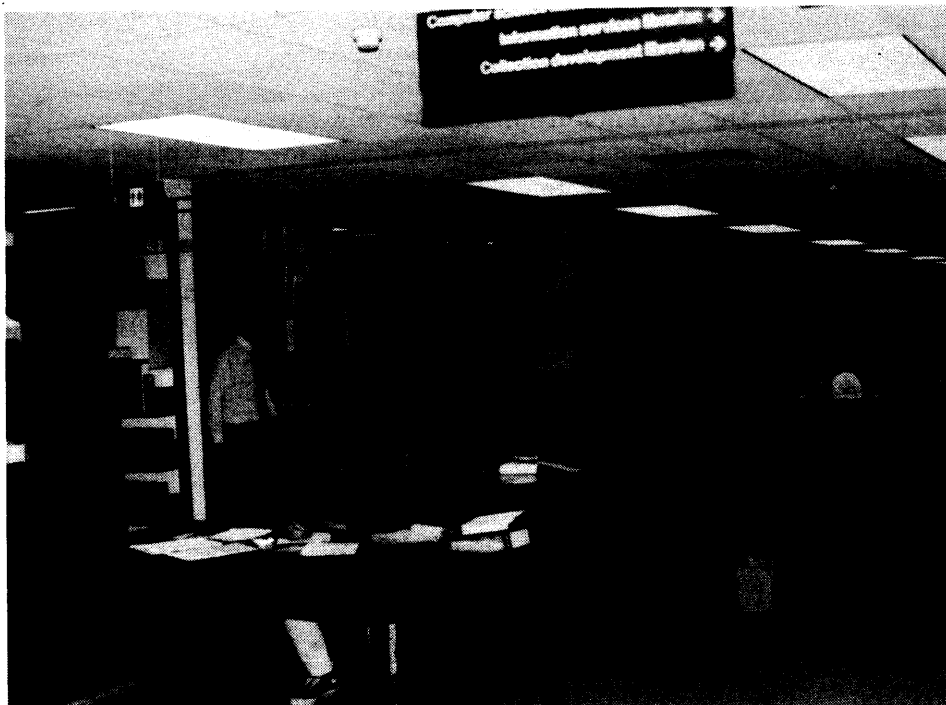
One approach that seemed promising was to attempt to make the Library building easier to use. This had several potential benefits. In 1981 the main Library – a building constructed in four stages over fifty years – was difficult to use and expensive to staff. Better use of the floor space would allow the costs of moving materials to storage, and their later retrieval costs, to be minimised. Better self-direction by users would not only result in them obtaining needed materials and services more conveniently, but would reduce the load of directional enquiries on staff. Improved layout of processing workflows would allow staff to become more productive. A simpler layout of the collections would permit staff efficiencies in processing and reshelving volumes, and improved access by users to a wider range of materials.



'One approach that seemed promising was to make the Library building easier to use.'

Reallocation of space for the collections could allow a greater visibility of newly acquired materials: new books, and current issues of journals and newspapers. A redistribution of seating spaces would allow users a range of seating of different types, minimising noise disruption and enabling them to be assured of appropriate seating near to the collections they use, and would also reduce the labour involved in transporting items for reshelving. A reduction in the number of widely scattered service desks would allow more efficient use of staff, and a clearer location of sources of assistance for readers. Regrouping of user services, as far as possible on the entry floor, would reduce disruptive traffic flow through reading areas, improve reader access, and again allow more efficient use of staff.

All in all, a major building remodelling, together with careful thought given to the detailed planning of each area of the building, seemed capable of allowing the Library to maintain and improve services even at



*'A redistribution of seating would allow users
a range of seating of different types...'*

a time of staff reductions, while providing direct improvements in the speed and convenience of access for readers. Creation of improved and more visible exhibition space would also allow the Library to bring to the attention of users more of the resources available, particularly those not shelved in the main sequences.

It was unfortunate that the achievement of all these objectives was to take over five years, and is still not quite completed at the time of writing. Without capital works funding from the Tertiary Education Commission, the works involved had to be spread over several years, while funds had to be raised from a variety of sources, including the lease of an area of the Library building for commercial activity. The result was some considerable disruption for Library users, and even more for Library staff, who had to face working through noise, dust and the concerns of asbestos removal, throughout a long period in which the benefits of the exercise were not immediately apparent. Indeed, it is fair

to say that many in the University could not see the benefits of the changes until 1988, when the reorganisation of the collections was completed, and most building work ceased.

Nevertheless, all the evidence from the use of services, and the subjective comments of users, suggest that the investment for the future which the building and service changes embodied has been a success, and that it will enable the University to provide a range of excellent Library services in the future, at considerably lower cost than would have been the case otherwise. That the works were completed at all is a tribute to the tenacity of Dr Doug Hardy (chairman of the Grounds, Buildings and Accommodation Sub-Committee) and to the support of the Library Committee and in particular its chairman, Dr Gerald Laurence.

Technological advances

In parallel with the building remodelling, the Library engaged in a major series of technological advances in its processing operations from 1982 to 1988. At the end of 1981, following some years of development, the Library had in place a successful automated loans system, CIRCON, based on punched cards, and an experimental online catalogue, BIBLION. The success of the experimental system led the University in 1982 to provide the first significant grant to the Library for automation, and with the acquisition of a VAX11/780 computer, the Library had in operation by the end of 1982 a small scale operational online catalogue. The major challenge was to develop the retrieval capacities of this online catalogue and more particularly, to convert the data in the card catalogues (some 650 000 records) into machine-readable form, so that the new system could be used to full effect.

This massive task was scheduled for completion in 1988, and was undertaken simultaneously with a number of other tasks, including the creation of machine-readable records for about 200 000 volumes moved into remote storage, because of lack of space in the main building, and the bar-coding of volumes for a new version of the loans system which was to speed up considerably the loan and return of books from the time of its introduction in 1985. From 1985 onwards, the Library was also able to offer some academic departments direct access to the catalogue through the University's developing communications network.

By 1987 the University had, in BIBLION and CIRCON, probably the most successful in-house development of a library automated system in any Australian university library. However, by this time it had become clear



'...the Library has much to be proud of in its development of BIBLION and CIRCON...'

that with increasing development, the complexity of the system was becoming beyond the capacity of the Library's small systems team to maintain and to develop further the needed facilities at an economic cost. While this matter was not resolved by mid-1988, it seems inevitable that the Library will have to move to the adoption of one of the various commercial automated library packages now available, which provide the whole range of functions needed by the Library. Nevertheless, the Library has much to be proud of in its development of BIBLION and CIRCON, which has allowed a considerable improvement in access to the collections by readers at a time of significant reductions in Library staff numbers.

Together with the developments in in-house automation, the Library was also able gradually to extend the range of its information retrieval services, through access to remote systems such as AUSINET, MEDLINE, and DIALOG.

The collection

To have a Library which is convenient to use, and efficient in the operation of its services, is not enough. The most efficient system in the world cannot meet the needs of staff and students if the Library does not contain the knowledge and information they require for research and for learning. A great disappointment of the years from 1982 to 1988 was the inability of the University to provide the funds available for library acquisitions at the rate needed to maintain the in-flow of books and journals. That the same thing was happening simultaneously in all other Australian academic libraries was of no comfort. The difficulties derived directly from the long-term decline in the value of the Australian dollar against the currencies of the major book supplying countries, but the result – that by 1987, the intake of books had fallen to the level of the 1950s – could hardly be regarded as a hopeful development in a University priding itself on its past research record.

It is unlikely that the Library will adequately meet the research needs of the University in the 1990s, at the present purchasing power of its acquisitions budget, unless the University significantly reduces the range of its research activities. Nevertheless, in spite of these reductions, the Library's reorganisation of its collections and improved reserve collection and lending services has almost certainly improved the availability of books for undergraduate students, and there is reason to believe that undergraduate requirements are currently being met as well as or better than ever.

The staff

The major changes in the Library's operations in the 1980s required a significant development of Library staff expertise to operate the growing range of automated systems, from card-operated copying machines to information retrieval involving CD-ROM players; from online cataloguing through the Australian Bibliographic Network to the operation of loans involving bar-code labels. This required a significant investment in staff training, and changes in organisational structure to enable the maximum return from the reduced staff budget. A major change was the introduction of numbers of library technicians to take over a range of tasks of supervision and processing operations previously undertaken by professionals. Fortunately, the reorganisation of staff undertaken in 1978, which resulted in the creation of Subject Librarians, provided users throughout this period with a cadre of strong professional expertise which could identify with, and meet the needs of, the

University's academic departments. I am convinced that the extra costs of this form of organisation, compared with the functional division of librarians more common in other Australian academic libraries, is more than compensated for by the higher level of service offered to teaching staff and researchers. Indeed, I would go further and suggest that such an organisation is necessary for effective library service in the 1990s, as the means of direct access to information become more distributed throughout the University.



'The major changes in the Library's operations in the 1980s required a significant development of Library staff expertise to operate the growing range of automated systems.'

The future

So what of the future? By 1990, the Library should have automated all its basic processing functions, and will provide the University with an online catalogue of converted records covering all the titles in the Library, accessible from virtually every academic department, and probably from many computers in the homes of staff and students. Nevertheless, there will be a major challenge for the University in determining what its Library is to become in the 1990s. The problem with maintaining the value of the acquisitions budget will remain. The pressure to reduce the number of Library staff will continue. An increasing range of the information required by students, and even more by academic staff, will be available only in machine-readable form, on remote databases, and on optical and magnetic disks.

An academic library is not a storehouse of books it is a machine to link the potential user of knowledge to the sources in which that knowledge is recorded. At one time that knowledge was contained in a vast array of printed and audio visual formats, from microforms to video cassettes, and an increasing range of machine-readable databases from floppy diskettes to huge-capacity optical devices, held both locally and remotely.

The key to success of the 'library' in the next ten years, will be how well the University integrates the various technologies and professional expertise developing in the University to form an information access service which meets the needs of students and staff in their own academic endeavours. For example, an understanding of twentieth century history and politics will be limited without access to visual sources such as film and television recordings. Research in chemistry will be totally inadequate without effective use of a range of chemical databases. Medical teaching will employ expert systems and databases to assist diagnosis, and automated indices to drug information. Architectural students will require optical disk recordings of a vast range of visual information.

The increasing complexity of the information channels will mean the University will need a library and information service that can guide students and staff through the maze of systems and databases available. It will require the University to develop a 'user-friendly' front-end to the local area network, so that users can access for themselves a wide range of information through workstations situated in their own offices, at home, in the Library buildings, and in other stations throughout the University.

As they always have, user expectations of the Library will continue to rise. The current catalogue will not be regarded as adequate. Improved subject access will be demanded, and an extension of the 'catalogue' to include access to journal articles, conference papers, and even chapters in books seems likely, by linking the Library's holdings to the records that are presently compiled by producers of indices and abstract services. A wide range of numerical and other non-bibliographical databases will no doubt also be needed.

The achievement of these and other objectives will require academic staff, librarians, computer specialists, and educational technology specialists to work together much more closely than has been traditional in this University. Fortunately, while changes in attitude may sometimes be needed, and professional territoriality is unknown, the University, and the Library, has first-class staff capable of developing the systems needed in the 1990s. In leaving the Library and the University, I wish them both well for the future – it will be an exciting time for all those involved. Thank you for enabling me to be part of the developments over the past six-and-a-half years.





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The Pacific Collection

of The University of Adelaide

by Susan Woodburn

H.E. Maude, Colonial Administrator and Historian

The Pacific Collection of the Barr Smith Library at the University of Adelaide has been created from the rich and comprehensive personal library of the Pacific administrator and historian, Henry Evans Maude. Professor Maude was a member of the British Colonial Service in the Pacific from 1929 to 1955. He developed through his early reading a passion for the South Seas and this was reinforced by the Pacific Islands course that formed part of his studies in anthropology at Cambridge. As a result he specifically requested appointment to the remote Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in his application for admission to the Colonial Service.

His first independent posting was as Acting District Officer, Southern Gilbert Islands, based at Beru, where in addition to an active administration role he pursued the anthropological interests initiated at Cambridge. These first investigations were undertaken in association with his wife Honor, who also began in the Gilberts her own detailed study of the string figures of the Pacific region.¹ Subsequently the anthropological focus was modified by a growing recognition of the complexity of island societies and the process of culture change – ‘a study which is essentially dynamic in character and therefore dependent on documentation as well as on field observation’² – leading Maude into a historical emphasis and a readiness to draw upon and exchange information with a wide range of disciplines.

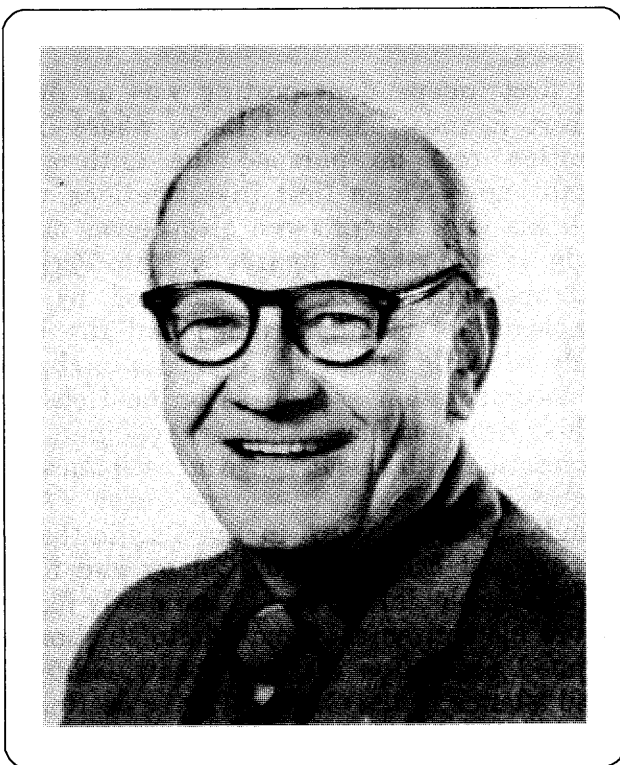
Maude spent 26 years in the Pacific (based for nearly 20 years in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and for a further six years seconded from the Colonial Service to the newly formed South Pacific Commission) before his retirement from administration in 1955. During this time he claimed possession of the Phoenix Group, a cluster of eight equatorial coral islands in the Central Pacific destined to be the last new territory of the British Empire (1937), undertook a scheme for the resettlement of Gilbert islanders on the three southern Phoenix Islands of Gardner, Hull and Sydney (1937-38), reorganised the constitution, legal code and system of government of Pitcairn Island (1940), reported to Queen Salote of Tonga on the reorganisation of her Civil Service (1941), negotiated the

purchase of Rabi Island on behalf of the Banabans of Ocean Island (1942), carried out special war-time duties in the Cook and Line Island and on Pitcairn (1942-44) and was Acting Secretary and Assistant High Commissioner of the Western Pacific High Commission (1944-45).

As Deputy Secretary-General and later Executive Officer for Social Development of the South Pacific Commission, from 1949-55, he also reported on behalf of the New Zealand Government on the development of a cooperative movement in the Cook Islands (1951) and, on behalf of the Condominium of the New Hebrides, on the development of a cooperative movement in the New Hebrides (1953).

In 1957 Maude was appointed Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Pacific History, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, and continued in that Department (as a Professorial fellow from 1963), active and productive in his own research and inspiring others to enthusiasm for Pacific studies, until his retirement in 1970.

Maude's administration and his official reports throughout his career in the Colonial Service were informed by his firm belief in the right of the islanders to participation in determining the laws by which they were governed, to quality and relevance in education and economic policies, and to land and other regulations in harmony with local custom and tradition as well as with British principles of justice and economic logic. In his application for a position on the staff of the South Pacific Regional Commission in 1948 Maude stated that he was 'not primarily actuated by financial or



Professor H. E. Maude

“career” considerations but by a genuine life-long interest in the area which the Commission covers and in the issues with which the Commission will be dealing’.³

While he was to be disillusioned with the scope of his role as Deputy Secretary-General and by the dominance of metropolitan interests in the Commission he was able as Member for Social Development on the Research Council to promote projects that would assist in establishing the foundations for ultimate independence for the island territories, notably education for women, agricultural and trading cooperatives, community development experiments, and investigation of teaching methods and facilities in the islands.

In 1950 Maude was instrumental in founding the South Pacific Literature Bureau to provide the secular reading material needed by the island peoples to supplement the religious works which had hitherto been their main literary fare, and the following year he initiated the publication in the *South Pacific Commission. Quarterly Bulletin* from October 1951, of a quarterly reading list of ‘books and articles relating to the social development field in the South Pacific, which have come to the notice of the staff of the section’. The *Quarterly Bulletin* also issued from October 1954 lists of manuscripts located and microfilmed by the Commission, another of Maude’s initiatives.⁴ Maude’s own subsequent historical publications reflect this broad acquaintance with the literature and his continuing respect for indigenous sources and belief that ‘the need for a more island-oriented historiography would seem urgent if our work is to stand the test of time and not be rejected as imperialistic rationalization by the people of the independent nations that are coming into being in the new Pacific.’⁵

The Maude Library

The Library accumulated by Professor Maude during his long administrative and academic career reflects his interest in all aspects of the culture and history of the Pacific, with particular emphasis on the central Pacific where he spent most of his administrative career. It is essentially, as Maude himself noted, a working library, accumulated in response to his wide administrative and research interests, rather than the library of a bibliophile.⁶

Something of the scope of the collection is indicated by the subject headings according to which the library was originally organised by Professor Maude (see page 28), ranging from reference works, works

**Original Arrangement
of the
Maude Pacific Islands Library**

Geographical Headings

Islands - general

South-East Asian Islands
Australian Off-shore Islands

Pacific Islands - general
Isolated Pacific Islands

Polynesia - general
Hawaii
Samoa
Tonga
Cook Islands
Tahiti
Marquesas Islands
Tuamotu Islands
Pitcairn Island
Easter Island
New Zealand

Melanesia - general
Fiji
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Solomon Islands
New Guinea

Micronesia - general
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Nauru

Subject Headings

Bibliography
Reference Books
Pacific History
Biography
Exploration and Discovery
Maritime History
Whaling
Labour Trade
Missions
Missionary Biography
Politics and Administration
World War II
Modern Pacific
Voyages - modern
Demography
Linguistics
Technical

**Pacific Fiction,
Educational
and Vernacular Works**

Anthologies
Literary Works
Poetry
Pacific Fiction
Children's Works

Educational
Vernacular Works

Other headings

Serials

Pamphlets

Maps

on exploration, anthropology, missions and missionaries, history, politics and administration, voyages, literary and vernacular works, to publications on particular islands and island groups, covering the entire Pacific from the Mariana Islands to the Tuamotus and representing two hundred years of writing on the Pacific.

Combined with the existing Barr Smith Library collection of voyages of exploration and scientific investigation in the Pacific, and supplemented by subsequent purchases and donations, including material received through the mediation and upon the advice of Professor Maude, and by the extensive collection of personal papers of Professor and Mrs Maude deposited with the University Archives in 1985-86, the Pacific Collection now constitutes a uniquely rich resource for research on the history, culture, social anthropology, politics, geography, exploration, literature and colonial administration of the Pacific.

The library of Professor Maude was purchased by the Barr Smith Library in 1972 and was received in four major consignments between May 1972 and April 1973, Professor and Mrs Maude undertaking to catalogue and classify each title sent. Further items were received from the Maudes to September 1986, including new books purchased by them to 1984, and the Library continues to receive issues of journals for which Professor Maude has a continuing subscription.

The library, as now substantially received, comprises some 3 600 monograph titles, more than 120 journal titles (of which a third are extensive runs) and over 900 pamphlet publications. Because Professor Maude began collecting at a time when interest in the remote Pacific was limited, and continued to collect intensively in the wide-ranging areas of his particular research interests, the collection includes many items of present rarity. This is notable particularly in the case of the pamphlet and journal publications, regarded at the time as of ephemeral or purely local interest and not actively collected by libraries, or lost or scattered during the changes occasioned by the war in the Pacific and the demise of the various colonial administrations; but also applies to some early published books, especially vernacular works and those from local presses, and to the early nineteenth century 'beachcomber books' by Europeans shipwrecked upon or deserters to the Pacific islands. Maude himself has written of the importance of the latter as

a vivid and I submit largely authentic picture of what ordinary daily life must have been like in these Pacific island societies at the dawn of European contact.⁷

There are sixteen of these beachcomber books in the Pacific Collection,

some in original editions and others as modern reprints, among them the original (1818) two-volume edition of *An account of the natives of the Tonga Islands* by John Martin from the experiences of William Mariner, and the second (1850) edition of *Shipwreck and adventures of John P. Twyning among the South Sea Islanders*. Other works of particular rarity and/or research significance include Horatio Hale's *United States exploring expedition 1838-42... ethnography and philology* (1846); James Wilson's *A missionary voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean, 1796-1798, in the ship Duff* (1799) and the scarce 1821 Dublin edition of *The History of Prince Lee Boo*.

Mission and French publications include the many significant studies published by the Société des Océanistes, early vocabularies, grammars and histories of individual islands, many of them by local administrators, extensive works of mission biography, and fictional works, among which is a complete set of the South Sea novels of Louis Becke and works by Robert Louis Stevenson and Beatrice Grimshaw.

The journal collection, too, features items of rarity, including the *Samoan Reporter* for 1845-62 and various issues of the *Fugitive Papers (Te Karere)* for 1899-1900. Among the twentieth century journals of major importance in the collection are *Pacific Islands Monthly* from 1930 – one of the few complete sets known – *Kaotan te Ota, Oceania* and *Journal of the Polynesian Society* (also from 1930) and *Mankind* from 1931, the monthly *South Seas Trader* (subsequently *South Seas Review*) for 1937-39, *Pan-Pacific* 1937-41, and the scholarly *Bulletin* and *Journal* of the Société des Études Océaniques and *Annual Reports* and *Memoirs* of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Together with the more recently established *Hawaiian Historical Review*, *Pambu*, and *Journal of Pacific History* (which Maude founded and edited jointly from 1966 with Professor J. W. Davidson) the research journals contain most of the pioneering work on Pacific history and anthropology, while the local newspapers are a source of much contemporary information not elsewhere retained or readily available.

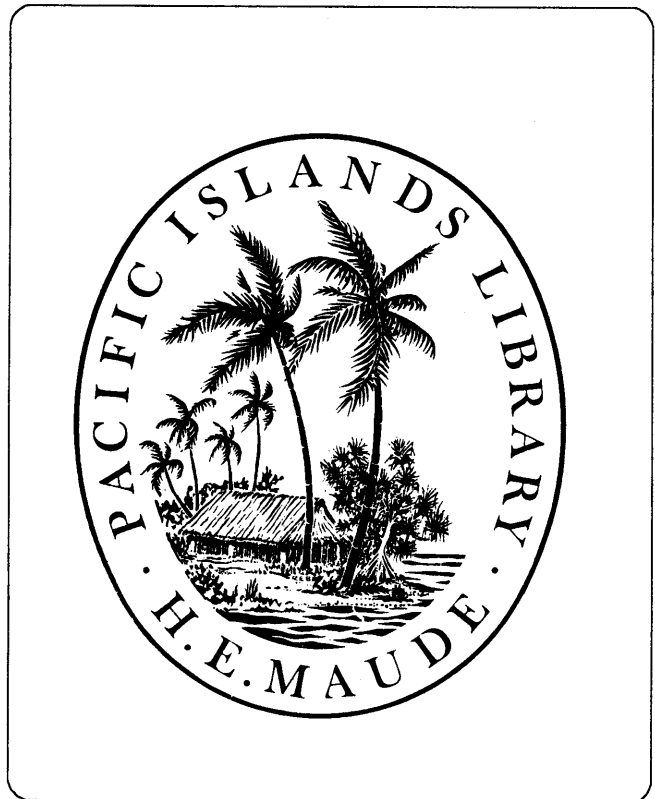
The 900 plus items described as pamphlets in the Maude library cover an extraordinarily wide-ranging area in a variety of formats, including publications by government and small local presses, reprints and processed material. A random sample reveals *Effect of Goats on Great Island, Three Kings* (1948), *Maori Language Teaching in Maori Schools* (1951), *The Economic Development of Papua and New Guinea* (1962), *The Indians in Fiji* (1944), *Our Daily Bread and Fifty Recipes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English* (undated), *Publications Index* of the South Pacific Commission Literature Bureau (1960), *Stick Charts from the Marshall*

Islands (1965) and *Nauru and Ocean Island (their phosphate deposits and workings)* (1921). While many of the items appeared originally in a journal or official reports, their collection together in this way, readily accessible by individual author, is unique.

Additions to the Maude Library

In its agreement to purchase the Maude Library the Barr Smith Library undertook to maintain and supplement the collection by annual purchases to total not less than \$1000, and to maintain subscriptions to all journals for which complete or substantially complete sets were received as part of the library. Initially the emphasis in new purchases was on material relating to New Guinea and New Caledonia – areas in which Professor Maude had indicated gaps in his own collection⁸ – followed by additional purchases of microfilm from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, which was particularly appropriate in view of Maude's role in establishing the Bureau. Currently the fund is expended in across-the-board purchases of a growing body of Pacific literature, including many works written by Pacific islanders and published locally.

The Pacific Collection has also been enriched by a purchase in 1981 of the collection of Dr. Barrie MacDonald on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, a collection covering the period 1893-1980 and including most published legislation, local regulations, 'parliamentary' proceedings, annual, departmental and census



Maude's bookplate

reports, statistics, civil service lists, *Colony Information Notes* (subsequently *Atoll Pioneer*) for 1969-79 and the *Tuvalu Newsletter* for 1976-80. The purchase was negotiated with the assistance of Professor Maude, as was a donation of copies of *Pitcairn Miscellany* for 1966-81 by T. R. Cowell, the last officer of the British Colonial Service in charge of affairs on Pitcairn Island prior to the transfer of responsibility to the New Zealand government, and Robert Langdon's 1974 deposit from the library of the former Department of Territories, which included many official publications relating to New Guinea.

Arrangement of the Library

As originally received from Professor Maude the library was arranged by geographical and subject headings, with separate groupings of serials, pamphlets and maps (see page 28). All items were accompanied by catalogue cards prepared by the Maudes, with author headings and a note on the group to which the item belonged. For some years the library has been shelved as it was received, with additional access by means of a single alphabetical author catalogue created from copies of the original catalogue cards and with direct controlled access to the collection on the shelves. As the library is progressively professionally catalogued to enable wider access, both locally and through the Australian Bibliographical Network, to researchers throughout Australia, the catalogue cards are being retained in their geographical and subject groupings to facilitate browsing in the collection as it was originally created and maintained.

The Maude Papers

Between 1985 and 1986 Professor and Mrs Maude donated to the Archives of the University of Adelaide their extensive personal papers relating to the Pacific. The papers were meticulously arranged and listed by Professor and Mrs Maude and have been retained as received, with only additional explanatory notes about each series and a general index to the contents of each series or file. They occupy nearly four shelf metres and comprise a large correspondence, drafts of publications, notes and copies of source materials collected for particular research projects, and official reports, memoranda and regulations, principally covering the period 1925 to 1984 with some documentary sources and background papers of earlier date. Access to the Papers is by application and is readily

available to scholars, although some of the correspondence series are closed until the year 2010, except with the written authorisation of Professor and/or Mrs Maude.

Principal headings

There is a 22-page typescript list and index to the Maude Papers. They are described at series and file level, and the list and index serve to guide researchers to relevant groups of papers rather than to individual documents. The principal series headings, as determined by Professor Maude, are:

A. Pitcairn Island

Papers relating to administrative visits by H.E. Maude. 1940-41 and 1944, with extensive background papers 1904-5.

B. The Holland Papers

Papers of F.G.L. Holland, principally concerning the war-time occupation of Tarawa and post-war administration of Rabi Island. 1931-49.

C. Publications : *Slavers in Paradise*

Correspondence, notes, drafts and copies of source documents for H.E. Maude's *Slavers in Paradise* (A.N.U., Canberra, 1981). 1970-81 and source material of earlier date.

D. Honor Maude Papers

Correspondence, notes, photographs and illustrations and draft text of four publications by Honor Maude on String Figures of Nauru Island, Solomon Islands String Figures, String Figures of the Tuamotus, and String Figures from New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. 1950-84.

E. Phoenix Islands Settlement Scheme

Papers relating to the establishment and progress of the Scheme. 1936-40.

F. Papers on the Banaban Action v. the Crown

Records of the proceedings of the two Court actions brought by the Banaban Council of Elders, and correspondence of H.E. Maude about the case, together with copies of contemporary reports, correspondence and notes compiled by H.E. Maude with reference to the action, 1975-76, with background papers 1913, 1931-32, 1947-48.

G. Correspondence and papers on specific subjects (1932-76.)

Covers aspects of Maude's service in the British Colonial Service, South Pacific Commission and at the Australian National University, including both papers relating to his appointments and reports and correspondence on projects and research associated with those appointments.

H. Correspondence with particular persons (1957-84.)

Correspondents are J.W. Davidson, E.A. Stackpole, Ida Leeson, G.K. Roth, P.M. Jones, Ian Diamond, Margaret Titcomb, David Lewis, Lester Gaynor and P.D. MacDonald. The letters principally discuss research projects and sources; the correspondence with MacDonald also contains extensive comment on aspects of colonial administration in the Pacific and on colleagues. *Restricted*

I. Publications (1958-81.)

Correspondence, notes, drafts, etc. concerning articles and publications by H.E. Maude. Also copies of various unpublished lectures and seminars and correspondence about publications proposed, but not completed, including *The Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Pacific Islands* and *Europeans in the Pacific Islands*.

J. General correspondence (1925-69.)

Principally with service colleagues, scholars and researchers. The correspondence to 1952 includes copies of reports and memoranda and provides an extraordinarily rich source of information and comment upon contemporary central Pacific affairs. Subsequent correspondence is largely with research students and scholars and with libraries and archival institutions regarding sources for research, and includes papers on the establishment of the *Journal of Pacific History*, the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau and the Pacific History Series. Correspondence for 1940-69 *Restricted*

The papers constitute both a record of the personal commitment of the Maudes to the recording and preservation of the history and culture of the Pacific region and a resource for the further study of the Pacific and writing about it from the correspondence, notes, reports and publications of a practising administrator, contemporary observer and historian. They have a clear value to researchers working on specific areas or periods or topics, as primary sources in themselves and as a collection of documents meticulously assembled (as in the source materials gathered for *Slavers in Paradise*). They are also a reflection of the processes of

scholarly research and communication; they provide a rich source, as Maude himself has noted with reference to the general correspondence,

(to) enable anyone in years to come to write a book of the 'Life and Times' genre, since the correspondence covers in detail the life of an administrator in the islands during the last decades of the now defunct colonial empire and, when that was breaking up, with service in charge of the social development of the Pacific Islands for the regional organisation which paved the way for the full independence of the former dependent territories.⁹

There is in the Papers considerable material which relates directly to the administrative and research career of Professor Maude, commencing with his general correspondence from 1925, continued by the correspondence and papers on specific subjects, including his Colonial service, appointment with the South Pacific Commission and Fellowship at the Australian National University. The papers also include material relating to the research and publications of Maude and Mrs Maude, and their correspondence with colleagues and scholars up to 1969. Within these papers, and as separate series, there are many documents which also have continuing relevance to research on particular events, people and places, notably Pitcairn Island, the Banabans of Ocean Island and the settlement of the Phoenix Islands; or to particular aspects of local culture, such as the notes on string figures by Honor Maude.

There is also the collection of the papers of F.G.L. Holland, Headmaster and Superintendent/Director of Education in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony from 1920-46, which includes his correspondence on anthropological matters, original documents relating to the war-time occupation of Tarawa and to the resettlement of the Banabans of Ocean Island on Rabi Island, and correspondence and notes on Gilbertese, Tuvaluan and Tongan orthography.

Further papers are yet to be received from Professor Maude on completion of his own research or after his death. These comprise extensive copies of notes on source material obtained during visits to the specialist collections on the Pacific Islands in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, the United States and the United Kingdom. They are filed chronologically by subject in 106 hard-cover binders with the subjects indexed on cards, and constitute the material on which many of Maude's publications have been based; most of it has never been used, however, and it is hoped that it will provide the motivation and basic data for research theses, articles and essays by scholars and students to come.

Professor Maude, now over 80, wrote in 1986 that his last task was to prepare and index

the Grimble, Simmons and Maude Collections of manuscript material on the culture and oral traditions of the Gilbertese (or I-Kiribati) people, consisting of field notes or transcriptions in about 150 files or notebooks, all collected in the islands before 1940 and written in English or Gilbertese, or a mixture of both. An absolutely unique quarry for a bi-lingual anthropological or ethnohistorical research worker.¹⁰

Recently he was able to announce that *Tungaru Traditions*, a collection of Arthur Grimble's unpublished work, and two collections of Gilbertese traditional stories and oral history traditions (*Traditional Stories from the North Gilberts* and *History of the Gilbertese People according to the traditions of the Karongoa n Uea Clan*) will be published this year, together with a further publication on *String Figures from Pukapuka* by Honor Maude.¹¹

The Pacific Collection is a rich collection indeed, and a fitting monument to a life's work and commitment by Professor and Mrs Maude.



References

1. Langdon, Robert "Harry Maude: shy proconsul, dedicated Pacific historian." In *The Changing Pacific: Essays in Honour of H.E. Maude*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1978.
2. Maude, H.E. *Of Islands and Men: Studies in Pacific History*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1968, p.xvii.
3. "Application for position on the staff of the South Pacific Regional Commission", undated [1948] in Maude Papers, Series G (1).4.
4. *South Pacific Commission. Quarterly Bulletin* October 1951 and June/October 1954.
[The quarterly reading lists were discontinued after no. 22, April 1958]
5. *Of Islands and Men*, *op.cit.* p.xix.
6. Letter of H.E. Maude to the Librarian, University of Adelaide, 14 July 1971.
7. "Beachcombers and Castaways" in H.E. Maude *Of Islands and Men*, *op.cit.*, p.168.
8. Letter of H.E. Maude to Librarian, University of Adelaide, 26 March 1983. He indicated Hawaii as an area in which he had not collected comprehensively, but no attempt has been made to collect retrospectively on Hawaii.
9. Notes by Professor Maude accompanying papers received as Series J., 15 March 1986.
10. Letter of H.E. Maude to the Archivist, University of Adelaide, 28 July 1986.
11. Letter of H.E. Maude to the Archivist, University of Adelaide, 27 May 1989.

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Our cover

The cheeky cockatoo is a woodcut by Sir Lionel Lindsay which was used on the cover of Desiderata a literary journal issued in Adelaide by F.W. Preece and printed by The Hassell Press from 1929 to 1939. The editor of Desiderata, Peter Lindsay, used the same design for his bookplate, which is on display in the foyer of the Library as part of the People, Print & Paper exhibition. Also on display is a copy of Desiderata and the original woodcut block from which Peter Lindsay's bookplate was printed.