

SURVEY

SURVEY OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE COLLECTIONS IN AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES ,
DECEMBER 1983

1. INTRODUCTION

The present survey was sponsored by the East Asian Librarians Group of Australia in December 1983 and a preliminary analysis of the results had been reported to a panel on the Development of East Asian Bibliographical Automation at the 5th National Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, held at the University of Adelaide on 13-19 May 1984. This is the fifth major survey of East Asian language collections in Australia.¹ The last survey was conducted by the National Library of Australia in 1977.² The emphasis of the last survey was placed on bibliographical control. This survey widened its scope to cover the entire range of East Asian library services. Altogether, 17 questions were listed in the questionnaire.

Sixty-two copies of the questionnaire were distributed to all State and university libraries, some of the colleges of advanced education and institutes of technology libraries, important research institute libraries, and selected government department libraries. Of them, 50 had been returned. They included 19 university libraries, 11 college and institute libraries, 5 research institute libraries, 4 government department libraries, one national library, 7 state libraries (including Mitchell Library), one city library, one art gallery library and one school library.

The present report is based on the information supplied by 32 libraries which held more than either 50 volumes of monographs or 15 serial titles. The names of these libraries are listed in the Appendix. There were 11 more libraries than the total of 21 libraries in the last survey. The 11 new participants were the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education Library, Darwin Community Library, Library Board of Western Australia, Macquarie University Library, General Reference Library and Mitchell Library of the State Library of New South Wales, State Library of South Australia, State Library of Tasmania, University of Tasmania Library, and University of Western Australia Library.

A significant number of libraries have begun collecting East Asian materials, but, despite this, the major East Asian collections are still located in the capital cities, particularly in Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne.

2. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS

a) Growth Rate

In the 1977 survey, East Asian materials in the 21 libraries totalled 429,654 volumes of monographs, 9,017 serial titles, and 18,671 reels of microfilm. The present survey recorded 407,358 titles in 615,058 volumes of monographs, 17,141 serial titles (including 10,336 current and 6,805 ceased titles), 25,726 reels of microfilm, and 13,729 sheets of microfiche held in 32 Australian libraries.

The growth rates of East Asian collections between 1977 and 1983 were as follows:

Monographs	43%	or	185,404	volumes
Serials	90%	or	8,124	titles
Microfilm	37%	or	7,055	reels
Microfiche	100%	or	13,729	sheets

In the last survey, no microfiche was recorded. The rate of increase of serials was unusually high due to China issuing a large number of periodicals and newspapers after the downfall of the Gang of Four in 1976. The National Library, the Australian National University Library, and the CSIRO Library each added 3,038 titles, 2,192 titles, and 2,004 titles respectively to their collections.

Seventeen of the 32 libraries surveyed had over 1,000 volumes of East Asian material in their collections; 7 had over 10,000 volumes; and 5 had over 33,000 volumes. The National Library and The Australian National University Library had 208,503 volumes and 177,900 volumes respectively. Their total represented 62.8% of the overall total of East Asian collections in Australian libraries.

Of the monographs, 66.08% or 282,310 titles in 406,447 volumes were Chinese; 31.16% or 115,126 titles in 191,697 volumes were Japanese; 2.26% or 8,845 titles in 13,961 volumes were Korean; 0.31% or 1,077 titles in 2,953 volumes were Manchu, Mongolian and Tibetan. It was also reported that there were 4,030 volumes in Vietnamese in the State Library of South Australia and the State Library of Tasmania.

Thirteen collections held over 500 volumes of Chinese material; 17 had over 500 volumes of Japanese material; and 3 had over 500 volumes of Korean material.

Holdings of East Asian collections in the 32 participating libraries are given in the Appendix.

The following tables indicate the holdings of East Asian materials in Australian libraries as at 31 December 1983 and the results of the two surveys mentioned above, i.e. 1977 and 1983:

Holdings of East Asian Language Collections in Australian Libraries
(As at 31 December 1983)

	<u>Monographs</u>				<u>Serial titles*</u>			
	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Microfilm</u> (reels)	<u>Microfiche</u> (sheets)	<u>Current</u>	<u>Ceased</u>	<u>Microfilm</u> (reels)	<u>Microfiche</u> (sheets)
Chinese	282,310	406,447	8,470	2,101	4,352	4,196	6,887	1,209
Japanese	115,126	191,697	3,951	300	5,271	1,815	5,924	3,322
Korean	8,845	13,961	-	-	704	788	444	-
Manchu	151	731	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolian	128	329	-	-	5	-	-	-
Tibetan	798	1,893	50	6,797	4	6	-	-
Others (Vietnamese 4,030)								
TOTAL	407,358	615,058	12,471	9,198	10,336	6,805	13,255	4,531
						13,729		
				25,726				

* Throughout this survey, the category serials includes newspapers.

Holdings of East Asian Language Collections in Australian Libraries
in 1977 and 1983

	Monographs				Serial titles			
	Titles	Volumes	Microforms		Current	Ceased	Microforms	
			Reels	Sheets			Reels	Sheets
Chinese								
1977	-	274,498	-	-	1,339	2,618	-	-
1983	282,310	406,447	8,470	2,101	4,352	4,196	6,887	1,209
Japanese								
1977	-	141,232	-	-	3,283	1,185	-	-
1983	115,126	191,697	3,951	300	5,271	1,815	5,924	3,322
Korean								
1977	-	12,182	-	-	464	122	-	-
1983	8,845	13,961	-	-	704	788	444	-
Manchu								
1977	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	151	731	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolian								
1977	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	128	329	-	-	5	-	-	-
Tibetan								
1977	-	1,119	-	-	-	6	-	-
1983	798	1,893	50	6,797	4	6	-	-
TOTAL								
1977	-	429,654	-	18,671	9,017		-	-
1983	407,358	615,058	12,471	9,198	5,086	3,931	-	-
					10,336	6,805	13,255	4,531
					17,141			
				25,726				
				reels				
					13,729			
					sheets			

In the last survey, libraries were asked to report numbers of books disregarding monographs and serials. The present survey requested the libraries to indicate separately numbers of titles and volumes of monographs and numbers of serial titles. However, I am afraid that many reporting libraries did not draw a sharp dividing line between monographs and serial volumes in their calculations.

b) Strength of the Collections

Question 3 of the survey asked the participating libraries using "Very good", "Good", "Fair" and "Poor" to specify the strengths and weaknesses of 19 subject areas in their collections. A total of 27 libraries responded. However, some of the respondents, such as the Darwin Community College Library which has a very small collection, expressed their inability to answer all the 19 subject areas. Some small collections developed special areas, like the CSIRO Library on agriculture, chemistry and biological science; the Patents Office Library on patents; the Mitchell Library on Australiana; and the Art Gallery of New South Wales on fine arts.

With the exception of those in the National Library, the Australian National University, University of Sydney and University of Melbourne, all other East Asian collections were generally poor.

Most small collections in universities, colleges, institutes and other organizations held mainly materials on language and literature, history, bibliography and general reference, and some state and public libraries held only novels. As nearly all small collections so reported and the 4 major collections claimed that their materials were rich in the abovementioned areas, the coverage of such areas can be labelled "very good".

The East Asian collections in the National Library and The Australian National University Library complement each other and are very well developed. In addition to the already good collections of their East Asian serials, both, in recent years, acquired a large number of newly published Chinese serials covering the humanities and social sciences, and science and technology. The serial collections in the CSIRO Library, in both the Chinese and Japanese languages, were also strong.

Though many libraries said that they had very weak areas in economics, fine arts, geography, philosophy, politics and government, religion, and sociology, the strong holdings of these areas in the National Library balance the weakness and lift all of them to the level of "good". Materials on agriculture, except in the CSIRO Library, and materials on medicine and law, except in the National Library, were rated as "Fair". However, materials on environment, music, science and technology, and library science were really "poor".

Strengthening the "Fair" and "Poor" areas should be considered by all participating libraries, particularly those who are more immediately concerned with the development of East Asian collections in Australia.

3. ACQUISITIONS

a) Acquisitions Policy

Question 4 of the questionnaire asked the participating libraries to indicate collecting levels in relation to 19 subject areas, 6 East Asian languages, and 8 types of publications. Their answers to the subject areas corresponded to the results of those mentioned in the previous section. The top level of collecting covered language and literature, bibliography, and general reference and history. Fine arts, geography, economics, politics and government, philosophy and religion were collected at medium level. Those considered to be at the low level were agriculture, technology, science, education, law, sociology and medicine. Only a few libraries were interested in collecting materials on environment, music and library science.

Several libraries reported that they had not purchased any material since 1977 and their acquisitions were only supplied by exchange or donation. The former were the CSIRO Library and the Patents Office Library, while the latter included the State Library of New South Wales, the State Library of Victoria, Penrith City Library, and the Sydney Japanese School Library.

Nearly all responding libraries reported collecting both Chinese and Japanese materials except that the University of Tasmania Library, Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education Library, Swinburne Institute of Technology Library, and Sydney Japanese School took only those in the Japanese language. Eleven libraries were acquiring Korean materials. Three libraries - the National Library, the Mitchell Library, and the Victoria College Library - showed interest in Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan materials, while The Australian National University Library paid attention only to Mongolian and Tibetan materials. The University of Queensland Library and the University of Newcastle Library each had a special allocation for Tibetan materials. Collecting of Vietnamese materials were reported in the State Library of South Australia and the State Library of Tasmania.

As to types of publications, all libraries said that they were acquiring monographs. However, the Library Board of Western Australia, Penrith City Library, Mitchell Library, State Library of Tasmania, University of Tasmania and the University of Western Australia had not yet subscribed to any serial in an East Asian language. Only 4 libraries reported collecting manuscripts, 6 libraries audio-visual materials, and 8 libraries microforms. The National Library, The Australian National University Library, and the CSIRO Library were the reservoirs of East Asian language serials.

Judging from the figures received, exchange relations with libraries in East Asian countries were less active than expected. Most active libraries in this regard were the CSIRO Library and the National Library. Each of them had more than 300 exchange partners in the following countries:

	<u>China</u>		<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>		<u>S'pore</u>
	<u>M'land</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>			<u>Republic</u>	<u>DPR</u>	
CSIRO	71	66	26	416	48	48	40
NATIONAL LIBRARY	52	38	21	101	48	2	64

DPR = Democratic People's Republic

b) Annual Book Budget

The following table is calculated from the responses of 20 participating libraries to Question 5 of the survey:

Average Annual Book Budget for East Asian Materials between December 1981 and December 1983 (AUD)

	<u>Monographs</u>	<u>Serials</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Chinese	136,198	40,533	176,731
Japanese	108,216	83,616	191,832
Korean	9,984	10,916	20,900
Mongolian			
Tibetan	1,000	-	1,000
Vietnamese	3,000		3,000
TOTAL	258,398	135,065	393,463
			+ 24,360*
			<u>417,823</u>

* This figure calculated from book vote for both Chinese and Japanese materials reported by the Darwin Community College Library, University of Adelaide Library, University of Queensland Library and University of Sydney Library.

The other 12 libraries indicated having neither separate budget nor allocations. The CSIRO Library mentioned that it received East Asian materials by exchange only. The Macquarie University Library and the Murdoch University Library listed only estimates for Chinese materials, while the Patents Office Library, Swinburne Institute of Technology Library, and Sydney Japanese School Library indicated that their estimates were for Japanese materials only. The University of Newcastle Library and the State Library of Tasmania allocated special funds for Tibetan and Vietnamese materials respectively.

The annual allocations for East Asian materials between 1981 and 1983 in the National Library and The Australian National University Library contributed more than 70% of the total annual budget for East Asian materials in the 32 responding libraries. This provides

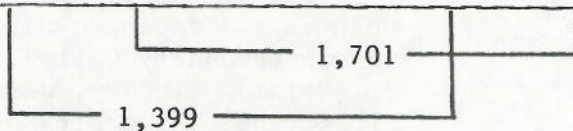
an explanation of why the East Asian collections were so well developed in Canberra.

c) Annual Additions

According to the figures supplied by 21 libraries in Question 2, 33,072 volumes of monographs, 1,113 serial titles, 1,399 reels of microfilm, and 1,701 sheets of microfiche in East Asian languages were received annually between 1981 and 1983. In addition to the above, two libraries received also 2,010 volumes of Vietnamese materials. About 90% of the annual additions were acquired by the National Library, The Australian National University Library, the University of Melbourne Library, and the University of Sydney Library. The following table shows the average annual additions between 1981 and 1983:

Average Annual Additions between 1981 and 1983

	<u>Monographs</u>				<u>New Serial Titles</u>		
	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Mfm</u> (reels)	<u>M'fiche</u> (sheets)	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Mfm</u> (reels)	<u>M'fiche</u> (sheets)
Chinese	13,204	22,681	350	233	686	263	338
Japanese	6,804	9,117	585	-	353	150	1,130
Korean	755	981	-	-	65	51	-
Manchu	10	35	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolian	16	22	-	-	5	-	-
Tibetan	86	236	-	-	4	-	-
Others	(Vietnamese 2,000 volumes)						
TOTAL	20,875	33,072	935	233	1,113	464	1,468



4. STATE OF CONTROL OF EAST ASIAN COLLECTIONS

a) Automation Plan

The participating libraries were asked in Question 10 of this survey to report about their plans for automation. From their responses, the area of cataloguing witnessed a dramatic change and an era of automation in the East Asian collections is in sight. Twenty-four of the 28 libraries reported that they had plans or intentions to automate their catalogue records. Among the 32 libraries, 19 have become members of the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN).

Since September 1983, the Library of Congress has made available wholly romanized records on MARC for Chinese, Japanese and Korean

monographs. The National Library began, in early 1985, inputting catalogue records in romanized form for East Asian language materials onto ABN.³ Such developments, no doubt, will benefit not only the 19 ABN members, but also all the other 23 libraries. I am sure that changes from manual to on-line cataloguing in many libraries are now in progress.

According to the survey, besides the 19 ABN member libraries, the University of Queensland Library has adopted the in-house system; the University of Tasmania Library has used the URICA system; and The Australian National University Library is considering developing its own system.

b) Preparation of Catalogue Entries

Almost all libraries which answered Questions 8 and 9 reported doing original cataloguing. A few small collections mentioned that their cataloguing followed no particular system, but kept a simple record for their own purposes.

Twenty-three libraries indicated using the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules II and 21 libraries were using the Library of Congress Subject Headings. No other cataloguing rules and subject headings were reported. The situation of the classification scheme presented a different picture. The four older and major East Asian collections in The Australian National University, the National Library, the University of Melbourne, and the University of Sydney were uniformly adopting the Harvard-Yenching Classifications Scheme for Chinese and Japanese Books. The Dewey Decimal Classification was used in 12 'younger' collections, including Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, CSIRO, La Trobe University, Monash University, Murdoch University, State Library of New South Wales, Swinburne Institute of Technology, University of Adelaide, University of New South Wales, University of Newcastle, University of Western Australia, and Victoria College. Six collections, including those in the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Canberra College of Advanced Education, Griffith University, Macquarie University, University of Queensland, and University of Tasmania chose the Library of Congress Classification. Only some branch libraries of the CSIRO Library preferred the Universal Decimal Classification.

The following catalogues of East Asian language materials for the use of readers were mentioned: the on-line catalogue was available in the Darwin Community College, Monash University, University of Adelaide, University of Melbourne, University of Tasmania, and University of Queensland. The Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, CSIRO, State Library of New South Wales, Swinburne Institute of Technology, Victoria College, and the University of New South Wales all had the microfiche catalogue.

All libraries, with the exception of the Darwin Community Library, maintained some form of card catalogue. The majority of them, according to the survey, had the author/title catalogue and the subject catalogue. Those keeping both author/title and subject catalogues were The Australian National University Library, CSIRO Library, National Library, University of Sydney Library, University of Newcastle Library, Griffith University Library, and Macquarie

University Library. The only library which separated the title, author and subject catalogues was the Murdoch University Library. The State Library of New South Wales, including the Mitchell Library, had a dictionary catalogue.

The classified catalogue was found in the Griffith University, Monash University and University of Western Australia libraries. The University of Melbourne Library closed its author and subject catalogues after adopting the CAVAL system, but retained its title card file.

Only 8 libraries - The Australian National University Library, Canberra College of Advanced Education Library, Griffith University Library, Monash University Library, National Library, University of Adelaide Library, University of New South Wales Library, and University of Sydney Library - reported that they had a separate serial catalogue.

Two union catalogues of East Asian language materials have been maintained in the National Library since 1956. The Union List of East Asian Serials (ULEAS) is still in card form. However, the Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs (UCEAM) has been published twice (1978, 1982) on microfilm. Both could be phased out in future when all East Asian collections take part in the ABN system. According to the answers to Question 11 of the survey, 16 libraries, including all major collections, had contributed their entries to the union lists mentioned above.

c) Annual Cataloguing Activities

The 1977 survey found that about 30% of the total holdings of East Asian materials (or 128,000 volumes) in 21 Australian libraries were not fully catalogued. The situation of the uncatalogued materials in 1983, according to the responses to Question 7 of the present survey, had made no improvement. About 184,000 volumes of uncatalogued materials were recorded. Most of these uncatalogued materials were in the larger collections. The cataloguing work in the National Library lagged behind those in the other collections. About half of its East Asian collection had only had preliminary records. The University of Sydney Library reported about 40% of its East Asian collection being uncatalogued; 27% of those in the University of Melbourne, and 25% in The Australian National University Library had not yet been catalogued.

The average annual additions mentioned in Section 3 of this report were 20,875 titles in 33,072 volumes. According to the figures provided by the participating libraries, the average number of monographs annually catalogued between 1981 and 1983 was 10,642 titles. In other words, nearly half of the annual acquisitions were unable to be catalogued. The following table shows the average annual cataloguing activities for East Asian collections between 1981 and 1983:

Average Annual Cataloguing Activities for East Asian Collections between
December 1981 and December 1983

A. Monographs (Titles)

	<u>Fully catalogued</u>	<u>Preliminary records</u>
Chinese	4,659	8,924
Japanese	5,562	1,556
Korean	386	137
Manchu		10
Mongolian		6
Tibetan	35	40
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TOTAL	10,642	10,673
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B. Serials (Titles)

	<u>Fully catalogued</u>	<u>Preliminary records</u>
Chinese	536	255
Japanese	208	23
Korean	-	49
Manchu	-	-
Mongolian	-	5
Tibetan	-	4
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TOTAL	744	336
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5. USER SERVICES

a) Types of Readers Served

There were 25 libraries which responded to Question 13 of this survey. Thirteen were university libraries, 5 college and institute libraries, 2 state libraries, and one each of the following types of library: national library, city library, government office library, research organization library, and art gallery library. As each group assumed a special responsibility, readers they served were also different.

All university, college, and institute libraries reported that 70% to 100% of their clients were students and members of the teaching staff. In some university libraries, 30-40% of their readers were teaching staff members. Undergraduate students in some college and institute libraries were their main customers, about 60-90% of the total. However, The Australian National University Library, University of Sydney Library, and Griffith University Library indicated that their graduate students constituted 30-55% of their total users.

In state libraries, as well as in the Penrith City Library, their readers were almost exclusively from the general public.

At the CSIRO Library, there was an entirely different picture where clients were mainly research institutes (45%) and universities and colleges. The Art Gallery of New South Wales again had another type of users. 50% of its users were professionals and 38% were universities and colleges.

Types of readers visiting the East Asian collection in the National Library were a mixed bag. The percentages are as follows:

Universities and colleges	40%
Secondary schools	4%
Government departments	14%
Research Institutes	10%
Professional people	8%
Foreign missions	2%
Business firms	6%
General public	<u>16%</u>
TOTAL	100%

b) Subject Areas of East Asian materials requested by Users

A total of 19 subject areas were listed in Question 12 of this survey. 26 libraries answered this question. The findings follow a similar pattern to those described in Section 2 part b) and Section 3 part a).

Subject areas which had been frequently requested were language and literature, history, bibliography and general reference, politics and government, and philosophy. The following subject areas: fine arts, economics, religion, sociology, education, law, science,

technology, geography and medicine were sometimes requested. In many small collections, subject areas like agriculture, environment, music, and library science had never been requested.

Special subject areas in some libraries were heavily used. The CSIRO Library put agriculture and science as its most frequently requested subjects. The National Library also added fine arts, geography, law, religion, science and technology to its list of most used subjects. In the Swinburne Institute of Technology Library, the science and technology areas were often demanded by its students and teaching staff.

c) Types of Materials Used

Question 14 of this survey referred to the types of materials used. Except that a few larger collections acquired general books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, maps, manuscripts, microforms and audio-visual materials, most libraries reported that they collected only general books, periodicals and newspapers. Some libraries even had no periodicals or newspapers.

Materials often asked for in all libraries were general books, periodicals and newspapers. The National Library and The Australian National University Library informed that microforms in their libraries were also in great demand. Audio-visual materials became very popular in the State Library of South Australia and Swinburne Institute of Technology. At the Patents Office Library, patents were most wanted.

6. STAFF AND PUBLICATIONS

a) Staff

Many libraries claimed in Question 15 of this survey that they had no specialist librarians working in their East Asian collections. Some libraries said that they had only one part-time staff member who had also either to do some other library work, or to work in other sections of the library. In a few university and college libraries, academic staff were called in when required. At other libraries, language experts on the staff were summoned to assist. The Art Gallery of New South Wales had a voluntary helper dealing with East Asian materials.

Generally speaking, all of the 32 East Asian collections were very much understaffed. Most libraries had only one or two staff members. Even the National Library and The Australian National University each had only 11 persons on their staff. Though the two libraries handled most readers' enquiries and inter-library loans relating to East Asian materials and procured more than half of the total East Asian acquisitions annually, the sizes of their staff were unreasonably small. This could be one of the reasons why their East Asian collections had a high percentage of uncatalogued materials.

In regard to language expertise of staff, according to the answers given to Question 16 of this survey, 30 were Chinese specialists; 18 Japanese; and 3 Korean, but no expert in Manchu, Mongolian, or

Tibetan was mentioned.

The following two tables show the numbers of staff members and numbers of language specialists working in the East Asian collections in December 1983:

Numbers of staff working in the East Asian Language Collections (as at 31 December 1983)

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u> (full time equivalent)
Librarians	14 1/5	8 1/5
Library Officers	3	4
Library Technicians	-	1
Clerks	7	6 2/3
Clerical Assistants	4	2
Typists	-	1
Filers	-	2/5
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TOTAL	28 1/5	23 4/15
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Numbers of language specialists working in the East Asian Collections (as at 31 December 1983)

Areas:

Chinese	30
Japanese	18
Korean	3
Manchu	-
Mongolian	-
Tibetan	7/15
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TOTAL	51 7/15
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b) Publications

In accordance with the reports on Question 17 of the survey, only the National Library, The Australian National University Library and the University of Melbourne Library published catalogues on East Asian monographs and serials. The following is a list of them:

The National Library :

Korean serials in the National Library of Australia
(on microfiche), 1978.

Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs 2nd edition
(on microfilm), 1982.

Area Studies Current Awareness Bulletin

Chinese Language Materials, Nos. 1-12
(May 1981-Dec 1983)

Japanese Language Materials, Nos. 1-12
(May 1981-Dec 1983)

Korean Language Materials, Nos. 1-16
(May 1981-June 1983)

The Australian National University Library :

East-Asian Books Received 1974-1982

The University of Melbourne Library :

Chinese and Japanese Serials in the East Asian
Collection in the University of Melbourne
Library. January 1984.

7. CONCLUSION

After studying the results of the survey, any one can draw a conclusion that Australia has built up a sizeable collection in East Asian languages. But compared with the East Asian collections in the United States, with a total of 7,926,960 monographic volumes in 1980⁴, Australia's total East Asian collection of 615,058 monographic volumes is still small. Even the largest collection in East Asian languages in the National Library is only able to match a collection of a moderate size in the University of Hawaii.⁵ The Library of Congress and the Harvard-Yenching Library each held 1,169,161 volumes and 571,190 volumes in East Asian languages in 1980 respectively.⁶

Between 1977 and 1983, East Asian collections had grown very well in Canberra and, to a lesser extent, in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide. But in Perth, Hobart and Darwin, growth was slow. However, we are very happy to see that state libraries are showing an increasing interest in East Asian material. This tendency is very healthy and has followed the right direction. If state governments are able to allocate sufficient funds enabling state libraries to build up their East Asian collections, this will be not only good for local researchers, professional

people, government officers and the general public, but also good for the university staff and students.

Considering the size of each State and the distance between capital cities in Australia, a centre of East Asian materials in each state library, established to meet local needs, is justified. The National Library's East Asian collection should also be further expanded for the purpose of becoming the last resort and the centre of inter-library loans to cater for those engaging in serious research and advanced studies. The reason why the regional centre should be located in the state library is that university libraries, as they are today, provide services only for their own needs. They will find it difficult to accept other responsibilities.

The areas of weakness in the East Asian collections identified by this survey, and mentioned in previous sections, are as follows: agriculture, education, law, science, technology, music, environment, and library science. The National Library, state libraries, and university libraries should make every effort to strengthen them.

Australia is inevitably going to have closer relations with nations in the Pacific and Asian regions whether in trade or in cultural and political matters. Such development has already begun and will accelerate its pace at an unexpected speed. We must prepare an adequate East Asian collection in advance in order to cope with sudden demands. Dr Stephen FitzGerald, Chairman of the Asian Studies Council, warned recently that understanding and forging close ties with Asia was no longer a matter of self-interest but a matter of survival. If Australia did not forge these links, he said, it would be economically and militarily surrounded and would become a "Second-rate citizen" of Asia.⁷ His warning is timely. All government authorities, the National Library, state and university libraries should take notice of it.

Sing-wu Wang.

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3. Wang, S.W., "Automation of East Asian Catalogue Records in Australian Libraries" in East Asian Librarians Group of Australia Newsletter, No. 9. April 1986, pp.1-5.
4. Kuo, Thomas C., Cheng, James K.M., and Fukuda, Naomi, "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, 1979/80" in AAS Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin, No. 70/71, February/June 1983, p.68.
5. Ibid., p.74.
6. Ibid.
7. Scott, Keith, "FitzGerald Sees our Future, and It Is Asia" in The Canberra Times, 11 January 1987, pp.1-2.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES WITH EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS

Australian National University Library
Art Gallery of New South Wales Library
Canberra College of Advanced Education Library
Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education Library
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) :
 Central Library
Darwin Community College Library
Griffith University Library
La Trobe University Library
Library Board of Western Australia
Macquarie University Library
Monash University Library
Murdoch University Library
National Library of Australia
Patents Office Library
Penrith City Library
State Library of New South Wales
 General Reference Library
 Mitchell Library
State Library of South Australia
State Library of Tasmania
State Library of Victoria
Swinburne Institute of Technology Library
Sydney Japanese School Library
University of Adelaide Library
University of Melbourne Library
University of New South Wales Library
University of Newcastle Library
University of Queensland Library
University of Sydney Library
University of Tasmania Library
University of Western Australia Library
Victoria College Library
Western Australian Institute of Technology Library

APPENDIX 11
Part A
HOLDINGS OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS IN AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES : MONOGRAPHS, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983

NAME OF LIBRARY	Chinese		Japanese		Korean		Manchu		Mongolian		Tibetan		TOTAL MONOGRAPHS		TOTAL REELS
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
Australian National Univ.	85,000	130,000	33,000	43,000	2,200	3,000	60	100	100	300	700	1,500	121,060	177,900	6,151
Art Gallery of N.S.W.	94	150	67	269	7	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	448	-
Canberra College of Advanced Education	810	810+	670	670+	3	3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	1,483+	-
CSIRO Library	200	200	129	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	129	-
Darwin Community College	20	20	600	600	25	25	-	-	1	1	-	-	825	825	-
Griffith University	6,171	12,597	2,841	4,599	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,024	17,220	955
La Trobe University	182	1,310	7	16	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	195	1,332	1
Library Board of W.A.	120	141	550	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670	891	-
Macquarie University	2,000	3,500	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,010	3,510	22
Monash University	350	1,000	6,500	12,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,850	13,600	68
Murdoch University	900	3,500	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	3,575	-
National Library	92,108	134,022	42,098	63,844	5,421	9,633	89	629	19	20	62	355	139,797	208,503	3,847
Patents Office	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
Perth City Library	42	42	90	90	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	134	-
State Library of N.S.W. - General Reference	120	161	77	210	17	37	1	1	6	6	6	8	227	423	-
State Library of N.S.W. - Mitchell Library	25	25	50	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	76	76	-
State Library of S.A.	1,980	3,050	300	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,280	3,450	-
State Library of Tasmania	100	100	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-
State Library of Victoria	150*	300*	150*	550*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300*	850*	-
Swirnburn Institute	-	-	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	3,000	-
Sydney Japanese School	-	-	5,880	5,880+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,880	5,880+	-
University of Adelaide	2,600	4,800	1,050	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,650	7,200	600
University of Melbourne	28,580	43,977	5,570	7,429	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,151	51,407	254
University of N.S.W.	160	180	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	205	-
University of Newcastle	60	80	1,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	1,580	2,100	-
University of Queensland	3,000*	8,000*	5,100*	25,300*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100*	33,300*	570
University of Sydney	57,000	57,944	4,500	15,294	1,150	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,650	74,438	-
University of Tasmania	-	-	564	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	729	-
University of W.A.	4	4	1,165	1,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1,172	1,172	-
Victoria College	534	534+	18	18+	4	4+	1	1+	1	1+	4	4+	562	562+	-
W.A. Institute of Technology	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-
	282,310	406,447	115,126	191,697	8,845	13,961	151	731	128	329	798	1,893	407,358	615,058	12,471

APPENDIX 11
PART B

HOLDINGS OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS IN

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES : SERIALS, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983

NAME OF LIBRARY	Chinese		Japanese		Korean		Manchu		Mongolian		Tibetan		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	Current	Ceased	HOLD
Australian National University	1,200	2,300	240	168	20	60	-	-	5	-	4	6	1,469	2,534	
Art Gallery of N.S.W.	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	
Canberra College of Advanced Education	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capricornia Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CSIRO Library	483	-	1,463	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	
Darwin Community College	1	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	3	
Griffith University	133	5	61	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
La Trobe University	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	93	
Library Board of W.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	
Macquarie University	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monash University	2	-	82	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	
Murdoch University	10	15	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	18	
National Library	1,991	1,417	2,992	1,228	482	726	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,465	3,371	
Patents Office	3	-	36	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	
Pearth City Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Library of N.S.W. - General Reference Library	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Library of N.S.W. - Mitchell Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Library of S.A.	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
State Library of Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	
State Library of Victoria	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swinburn Institute	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Sydney Japanese School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	
University of Adelaide	78	45	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
University of Melbourne	251	296	23	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	54	
University of N.S.W.	4	6	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	383	
University of Newcastle	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	
University of Queensland	15*	25	200*	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
University of Sydney	130	76	107	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	215*	166	
University of Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	104	
University of W.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Victoria College 2	9	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	
W.A. Institute of Technology	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
	4,352	4,196	5,271	1,815	704	788	-	-	5	-	4	6	10,336	6,805	17,