

ANNE CAMERON BATT

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Librarian

will give evidence as follows:

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. I hold the following academic qualifications:

Bachelor of Science University of Tasmania 1965
Diploma of Librarianship Tasmanian College of Advanced
Education 1972.

*Postgraduate Diploma of Library and Information Studies
Curtin University of Technology, 1990*

2. My relevant experience is as follows:

1972-1974 Tasmanian College of Advanced Education Library
 - Cataloguer
1975-1976 University of Tasmania Library - Cataloguer
1976-1981 University of Tasmania Library - Biomedical
 Reference Librarian
1981-1982 West Australian Institute of Technology Library
 - Reference Librarian
1983-1986 University of Tasmania Library - Biomedical
 Librarian
1987-date University of Western Australia Library -
 Medical Librarian.



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3. I have been asked what sources were available to an Australian Librarian in the period 1943 to 1959 who had been asked during that period to advise as to information available on the effects of exposure to dust containing asbestos and on the means of controlling dust in handling asbestos.
4. The principles of library science accepted during the relevant period appear, from my reading of library materials available during that period, to be basically the same as those practised today.

This appears, for example, from course notes for the training programme for the public library of N.S.W. by J.W. Metcalfe. (Metcalfe, J.W.. A General Introduction to Library Practice 2nd Ed Sydney, Public Library of NSW, 1943, reprinted 1946 and the revised edition, 1955)

It also appears from the notes for the training programme in Victoria by F.J. Perry (Perry F.J. Advanced Reference Work Melbourne Public Library Training School 1950).

Further it appears from Australian Institute of Librarians exam papers for the years 1944-1949 which I have perused.

5. The notes (Metcalfe p. 304 and Perry 1948 p. 3) refer to a standard text via Mudge I.G Guide to Reference Books 6th Edition Chicago ALA 1936.

I have used subsequent editions in my training and work and Mudge is still today and everyday library tool.

Mudge provides an authoritative guide to reference works in each subject field. Subject fields included in the 6th edition are medicine, hygiene, industrial arts, and chemistry.

Works within these fields include Index Medicus (p.197), U.S. Surgeon General's Office Index Catalogue (p.198), I.L.O. Occupation and Health: Encyclopedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare (p.199) and Industrial Arts Index (p.201).

6. Metcalfe also provides guidance on the library indexes to which reference could have been made. In the special libraries section of these notes, the Industrial Arts Index, Engineering Index and Chemical Abstracts are described.

Perry also refers to the indexes in use at the time.

INDEXES

10. The medical indexes available then were -

- (a) Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus
- (a2) Current list of medical literature
- (b) Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army, 1936
- (b2) Armed Forces Medical Library catalogue 1950-1954, 1955
- (c) Bulletin of Hygiene
- (d) Pneumoconiosis abstracts 1953-1959
- (e) Abstract of the Literature of Industrial Hygiene.

The engineering indexes available then were -

- (a) Industrial Arts Index and Applied Science & Technology Index
- (b) Engineering Index

A chemistry index available then was Chemical Abstracts.

- (a) Medical Indexes

11. Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus

This is a series available on subscription, issued in parts with a bound volume every six months. It was prepared by the American Medical Association. It indexed articles in

7. In A Handbook of Medical Library Practice (1943) the section on bibliography describes the general works Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus (p.389), the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office (p.391) and in the section on public health (p.426-7) the Bulletin of Hygiene, Engineering Index and Industrial Arts Index (p.427). In the section on encyclopaedias the British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice 1936-39 is described in the general section (p.517) and Occupation and Health: Encyclopedia of Hygiene Pathology and Social Welfare in the section on public health and preventive medicine (p.536). Chemical Abstracts appear at p446.
8. Having been guided to these sources by the professional literature the librarian could have checked through the encyclopaedias and dictionaries to obtain a summary of the topic and the terminology in use. In accordance with good library practice various headings in the indexes should have been checked for relevant articles.
9. Metcalfe describes the need to use the collections of more than one library in order to provide a comprehensive search and ultimately to find the documents identified in searching (Metcalfe 1946 p.223-4; Metcalfe 1955 p. 137; Perry 1950 p.4; Handbook of Medical Library Practice p.371). This proposition is consistent with good library practice today.

medical journals, predominantly those in the English language and with a United States bias. It indexed major medical journals world-wide. The articles were indexed under the name of the author and under appropriate subject headings such as pneumoconiosis. It ceased publication in 1956.

Current List of Medical Literature

This provided a monthly list of the contents of medical journals. It was arranged by the title of the journal with author and subject indexes. Cumulated indexes were provided every six months.

12. Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army, 1936

This is a publication in book form of the Library's catalogue for the period 1919-1936. It lists both books and journal articles under author and subject headings. It indexes both English and foreign language publications.

13. Bulletin of Hygiene

This was produced by the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London, and started in 1926. The bulletin was

issued monthly. It covered both English and foreign language articles. A substantial extract was provided for each article so that the content of foreign language articles was readily available.

14. Pneumoconiosis Abstracts Vols. 1-3, 1956-59

This is a collection of all the abstracts of papers on pneumoconiosis appearing in the Bulletin of Hygiene from 1926 until 1955.

15. Abstract of the Literature of Industrial Hygiene

This was produced as a regular supplement to the Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. The journal was published from 1919 to 1949 by the Harvard University School of Public Health. It changed its name to Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine from 1950. (It later still became the American Medical Association's Archives of Industrial Health.) The abstract abstracted articles in both English and foreign languages on relevant subjects in other journals.

(b) Engineering Indexes

16. Industrial Arts Index

This was produced in New York by a private publisher, H W Wilson & Co. It was issued monthly with annual bound volumes starting in 1913. It indexed articles in major English language journals dealing with subjects relevant to industry, science and technology. It later became Applied Science and Technology Index.

17. Engineering Index

~~This was produced in New York and started in 1906. It is~~
produced by Engineering Index Inc. It indexes engineering journals in English and foreign languages and covers mechanical engineering, mining and metallurgy.

(c) Chemical Index

18. Chemical Abstracts

This has been published by the American Chemical Society since 1907 and was issued fortnightly. It provides a comprehensive world coverage of the literature of chemistry and related subjects. It is the essential bibliography for the literature of chemistry.

(d) Extracts from Indexes

19. In the following appendices are copies of extracts from the indexes in which are marked references to relevant literature:

Appendix 1	Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus and Current List of Medical Literature
2	Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army, 1936 and Armed Forces Library catalogue 1950-54
3	Bulletin of Hygiene
4	Abstract of the Literature of Industrial Hygiene
5	Industrial Arts Index
6	Engineering Index
7	Chemical Abstracts

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20. The extracts are by no means comprehensive in that I have not endeavoured to cover all relevant literature in each index. Most of the extracts I have made relate to the decade 1945-1958.

OTHER SOURCES

21. Apart from recourse to indexes the librarian would consult encyclopedias and dictionaries.
22. The only medical encyclopedia available in Australia in the relevant period was The British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice. An extract from the first edition 1937 and an extract from the second edition volume ten issued in 1950 and reprinted in 1955 is attached as Appendix 8.
23. Industrial health and safety was covered by the encyclopedia produced by the International Labour Organization in 1930: Occupation and Health: Encyclopedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare. A supplement issued in 1938 specifically covered the problems with asbestos. This encyclopedia was available in Sydney and Melbourne but the set in Adelaide was incomplete.

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AVAILABILITY OF SOURCES(a) Catalogues of Libraries Holdings

24. In order to determine in what libraries the indexes, the journals and texts identified in the indexes were held, the librarian could have consulted publications listing the holdings of subscribing libraries or could have contacted major libraries. There were a number of such catalogues prior to and during the relevant period.

25. One such Catalogue was the Catalogue of the Scientific and Technical Periodicals in Australian Libraries compiled by E R Pitt published in 1930. The Supplements to Pitt first edition were issued in 1934 and 1937. Libraries contributed cards indicating their holding of journal titles to a card file maintained by the CSIRO in Melbourne. As Pitt's catalogue became out of date libraries could ascertain the location of titles by consulting the CSIRO library. Eventually a new edition of Pitt's catalogue was published by the CSIRO in book form in 1951 entitled Union Catalogue of the Scientific and Technical Periodicals in the Libraries of Australia. The 1951 edition of Pitt's catalogue contained library holdings of journals for periodicals first published prior to 1st January 1946. Library holding for new titles published after 1946 were listed separately in a supplement published in 1954.

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In the preface to the 1951 edition of Pitt's catalogue the editor indicates the criteria on which certain library holdings were omitted.

The catalogue whilst comprehensive was therefore not exhaustive.

26. Union list of periodicals, a list of periodicals received in libraries of the metropolitan area: Perth Library Board of WA and the Libraries Association of Australia (WA Branch) 1956. This list indicates the journals available in libraries in Perth at that time.

27. Some library catalogues were also available in book form such as the Library Catalogue - 1950 for the BMA library in Sydney. This catalogue contains many of the works listed in the bibliographies.

28. In lieu of lending the original or typing the article photoprints or photostats could be obtained from a few major libraries (see Metcalfe 1944 p.305; Metcalfe 1955 p. 137; Pitt 1951 Preface p x) within Australia.

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29. Items identified in the search of the literature which were not available in Australia could have been obtained from Britain or the USA. Union lists existed for these countries and the librarian could request assistance directly from the British Library, the Library of Congress or the National Library of Medicine (previously Surgeon-General's Library). Material was also available from overseas on microfilm or photostat at this time (see Handbook of Medical Library Practice p.245; Metcalfe 1944 p.305; Metcalfe 1955 p. 137; Pitt 1951 Preface p x).

(b) Availability of Indexes

30. I obtained library holdings of indexes according to the Pitt's catalogue 1930 and 1951. I obtained library holdings of encyclopedias in the National Union Catalogue of Monographs, a card catalogue of books held by contributing libraries and maintained at the National Library of Australia. In addition I have contacted the State and University Libraries in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide to confirm they did hold the indexes in the relevant period.

The holdings are set out in appendix 9A.

The encyclopedia holdings are set out in Appendix 9B.

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31. A Librarian working in Sydney and Melbourne in the period 1943 - 1959 should have been able to compile a reasonably extensive bibliography using as a minimum the indexes recommended in the texts and the resources of the University and State Libraries.

Prior to 1957 there was no medical school in WA and many medical students from WA trained in Adelaide. During the period 1943 - 1959 a Librarian working in Adelaide should also have been able to compile a reasonably extensive bibliography using as a minimum the resources of the University and State Libraries.

In Perth during the relevant period a Librarian using the resources of the University, State, British Medical Association and Public Health Libraries would have been able to compile a bibliography which was virtually as comprehensive as those which could have been prepared in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide.

(c) Availability of Journals, Texts and other materials

32. Specifically I have been asked to advise on the availability in Australia during the period 1943 - 31 Dec '59 on the following materials listed in exhibit 51 (reproduced in exhibit 10A) and the list which is hereto as appendix 10B.

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33. I have consulted Union Catalogue of the Scientific and Technical Periodicals in the Libraries of Australia compiled by E.R. Pitt 2nd Ed. CSIRO, 1951 and its appendix for journals published since 1. 1951 to the present time between 1946 and 1954. I have also consulted Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries 1976 and Serials in Australian Libraries: Social Sciences and Humanities 1973 for publications after 1954 and non-scientific publications which were excluded from Pitt's catalogues. For journals dated 1955 and after I have also checked the Union List of Periodicals Perth 1956.
34. To find the availability of books I have consulted the National Union Catalogue of Monographs, a card catalogue of books held by contributing libraries and maintained at the National library of Australia. I consulted the microfilm version covering the period to 1974.
35. Appendix 11A and 11B identify the libraries in which the relevant materials were held.
36. In addition to library holdings journals were available for private subscription.

Members of the British Medical Association in Australia received the British Medical Journal as part of their membership.

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In 1935 and 1940 there were approximately 5,500 registered doctors listed in the Medical Directory of Australia and by 1948 there were approximately 8,000. In each of those years the majority of those listed indicated membership of the British Medical Association.

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