

Origins and Development of the University of Melbourne Archives

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This article examines the establishment and development of the University of Melbourne Archives as one of the nation's premier collections. It charts the beginnings and subsequent development of the archive as a major collecting institution of business and, later, labour related materials. The story is revealed to be an authority struggle between various players, in which for a time the university's collecting prevailed.

As many readers will know, the University of Melbourne Archives [UMA] began with the appointment of the University Archivist in July 1960, thus becoming the fourth university based collecting archives in Australia. It was preceded by Sydney University (1954), the Australian National University (now Noel Butlin Archives Centre) [ANU] (1956) and the University of New England (Armidale), with a regional focus. UMA's mission was to attend to the preservation of records of the University itself, but, like ANU, to collect the records of business and business personalities, and both expanded into the complementary field of trade union records. Sydney's position seems to have been ambiguous, DS Macmillan had been appointed University Archivist in 1954, from inception he was involved with the Business Archives Council of Australia and its surveying and collecting activity, but his and the University's custodial role was never formalised.¹ As will be seen

from the outset UMA interpreted business and business related records broadly, so as to include interest groups, peak bodies as well as the professions and professional associations within its scope. It was to continue this inclusiveness later when it came to cover labour archives. ANU and UMA between them have since seen to the collection and preservation of the major archival collections of Australian business and labour records, not without rivalry but largely cooperatively.²

Following overseas precedent, and organised through the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS] (now ANZAAS) and its committees, Australian academics had been interested in the preservation of documentary records for decades. Since the 1920s meetings of Section E, History, repeatedly called for positive action in the provision and preservation of historical research materials both in the form of bibliographical tools and as archives.³

The 1939 Canberra meeting of ANZAAS saw Melbourne dominating at least the published proceedings with the recently appointed Melbourne Professor, RM Crawford delivering his "The Study of History" as its Presidential Address, and the Melbourne lecturer Gwynnydd (Gwyn) James, following his push, speaking on "Recent Advances in Modern Historical Research". James notes increasing emphasis on administrative history, but more importantly the growth in economic and social history, rather than the hagiology of great men, and outside of public records, the part played in Britain by the British Records Association and the Council for the Preservation of Business Archives, in surveying, and ensuring the preservation of business archives, including their collection where necessary.

His call was for the development of programmes to compile comprehensive bibliographies of published holdings and the identification and description of documentary sources on Australian and South Pacific history generally. The latter including the acquisition or duplication by micro photography of material that can not be physically acquired. The possibility of the coming war exacerbating records destruction is deeply in mind.⁴ The role of this academic pressure and of James, librarians and others in the discussions leading up to the initial establishment of a war records committee and eventually in the appointment of an archives officer within the Commonwealth Library is fairly well known.⁵

Crawford and James saw a major threat to historical records at this time in the rush to recycle paper as part of the war effort, making public appeals on the matter that were picked up by the daily press.⁶ At the University of Melbourne itself three copy cameras were purchased in early 1942 and personnel from administration, Geology, Agricultural Science and student

assistants proceeded to microfilm various records deemed vital. Depositing the copies in the National Bank's safety deposit vaults the Registrar noted that they were "...only likely to require access ... in the event of air raids damaging our records".⁷ Something of a stage was set for the university to establish the beginnings of a records programme.

At least from 1942 Crawford was contacting persons found to have early family correspondence about the possibility of access and planned to undertake a number of regional studies in conjunction with SM Wadham, Professor of Agriculture, following the war.⁸ Later, history staff were engaged in surveys of pioneer families seeking details of what records their descendants held, Margaret Kiddle for her *Men of Yesterday* and AG Serle was conducting a more or less formal survey to produce a Register of Historical Records by 1951, and through the fifties he was conducting history courses which had teams of students participating in on site visits to Victorian regional centres.⁹

The coming years saw the tide of war turn and attention returned to the question of post war reconstruction. Along with other advisory committees,¹⁰ in 1943 the ANRC formed a Provisional Committee on Research in the Social Sciences (later Australian Social Science Research Committee), first meeting August-September in Sydney.¹¹ The committee was to adopt a coordinating and advisory role and would offer "... the only existing means by which social scientists can take concerted action on a commonwealth wide scale, by way of published statements of policy or by way of negotiation..."¹²

The committee's surveys of current course structure and research opportunities implied the intention of establishing a far broader effort in social research, especially in the development of more research oriented teaching programmes. For this the committee strongly recommended the expansion of the teaching of theoretical and practical research methodology across the social sciences. It asked Harold White, Assistant Commonwealth Librarian, for a report on the bibliographical needs of the social sciences in February 1944, giving him the opportunity to emphasise the importance of archives, still neglected:

Our own Government publications and periodicals are freely available in our larger libraries. The other important research group - Archives - is in a less happy position, and the Committee should lose no opportunity for urging on Governments the importance of providing for their housing, care, and administration. For, while archives are administrative records preserved primarily for the use of administrators, they provide one of the most fruitful primary sources for social research. The records of private institutions are also of great importance and should be preserved by them or by libraries, the more important of which will accept them readily....¹³

Clearly White seems to have been losing hope in the Parliamentary Library Committee's efforts to establish Commonwealth Archives under its umbrella, but can add by addendum, before the last sentence quoted, that an Archives Officer had finally been appointed by the National Library. By the 1950s the Commonwealth Library, attempting to fulfil the roles of a Parliamentary Library, National Library, Canberra Public Library and National Archives, was clearly stretched. An inquiry into the Library's role and functions was to begin in 1954 but did not meet until 1956, the delay occasioning Sir John Latham's resignation as chair, the role passing to the Melbourne Vice-Chancellor, GW Paton.¹⁴ From the course of the inquiry it is clear that Binns, Commonwealth Librarian, and White intended the National Library, with the State Libraries, to act also as repositories for the totality of the nation's records including public and private archives. However in this they were ambitious. The 1947 decision to extend the Commonwealth Archives Officer's bailiwick back to 1901 had over-extended not only the Archives Officer's activities, but it had over-extended the library itself, as reported to the Library Committee in 1951:

Since 1949 a new approach to the problems of Government records has greatly increased our Archives work. [Involving] Systematic surveys of all Commonwealth Government records since 1901 ...with a number of objectives. One was the preservation of that part of the record which may be necessary for future administrators or historians, or the public. Another was to release city offices space ...A third was to improve current records management ...

By this time, the accommodation problems of the Library, always acute, had become desperate.¹⁵

While by 1953 "nearly all available [archives] staff had been diverted ... to ... establishing disposal programmes and semi-current repository services to assist Departments in maintaining their records at the most efficient minimum..." Paton's inquiry was to recommend the separation of the library functions, and the archives division from both. The latter to "be put into effect almost immediately".¹⁶

Separation of the archival function from the National Library was argued for by all archivists consulted, including the visiting Schellenberg, citing differences of technique and method, and necessary power relationships with departmental heads, but was deeply opposed by White.¹⁷ In its submission the Commonwealth Archives Committee argued to the contrary, but on the subject of a wider archival role for the library, observed that it

...understands that the collection and administration of private archives is a settled policy of the National Library [including] ...commercial and industrial corporations ...and the trade unions ...Certain important advantages could

accrue from linking the private and national Archives - for example in the matters of staffing, storage, and treatment, and the National Library has ...operated on this assumption. **On the other hand, there appear to be some difficulties in associating the two - eg questions of size, of the differing responsibilities, and of the attitude, present and future, of private industry towards depositing its records with a government authority....**¹⁸

Notwithstanding the eventual loss of the archives division, White was free to look to development of private archives collections within the National Library. In the meantime, the Business Archives Council of Australia had been formed, initially in Sydney in 1954 with a Victorian Branch added in 1956-7. 'BAC's objects were to promote the study of business history, encourage owners to preserve business documents of historical interest, bring qualified historians into touch with sources of information and provide skilled assistance and advice ... in the current use and disposal of business records and to issue publications to further these ends.'¹⁹

Addressing the 1958 BAC Business History Conference held in Melbourne, White promulgates the cause and asserts that:

... Much earnest attention has been given by the principal librarians and their Trustees to the problems of co-operation in the great task of collecting non-governmental manuscript records.... **However if the community develops the sense of history we would hope for, the records available will tend to strain the resources of all the institutions ready to receive them....** [Nevertheless:] the Commonwealth National Library has clarified its objectives in accordance with its position as a national institution.... These are to accept material affecting political, economic, social and cultural developments on a national scale ... including, for example, original records of political figures, parties, and movements and of banking commercial and industrial organisations....²⁰

BAC survey experience had shown that with proper guidance the larger corporations could be persuaded to preserve their own essential records but there was a need to provide the infrastructure for smaller and defunct organisations. In his discussion White mentions that the National Library had been undertaking a survey of Victorian business records on behalf of the BAC, "Co-operation from more than 50 firms so far approached has been without exception generous and the picture is encouraging".²¹ Although much had been lost much of value remained.

The Victorian Branch of the BAC, smaller than the New South Wales Branch, included thirty-one business firms amongst its corporate membership whilst early individual members included interested academics: Professors W Woodruff (Economic History), JA La Nauze (History, formerly of Economic History), Sir Douglas Copland as President (previously Professor of Commerce but then Principal of the Australian Administrative Staff

College),²² other businessmen and interested individuals including Harold White himself, and JV Stout (Secretary of the Victorian Trades Hall Council) and representatives of the University of Melbourne Library.

Representatives of history and economics, and the BAC, on the University of Melbourne Library Committee had interested the Library in the BAC's project, Library Committee recommending "the appointment in the General Library of an Archivist, and ... [seeking] to enter more closely into the work of the Business Archives Council" at its meeting on 4 October 1957.

By 22 July 1958 the question had reached the Staff and Establishments Committee who expressed sympathy with the request for an Archivist whose 'main duties would be to collect and collate as many of the University's records' as it was possible to find at this stage, and who would at first be attached to the Library. Shortage of funds delayed action, but by March 1959 thoughts were turning to the question whether the proposed position should be attached to the Library or to the Administration.²³

The question moved between the Library, Staff and Establishments and the Finance Committees till mid 1960. In February Paton replied to DS Macmillan's (Sydney's University Archivist) request for a progress report on the University's Archives that "The University has approved in principle the appointment of an archivist but, it must await the new triennium of the Universities Commission. We are budgeting for a deficit at the moment. But the keeping of archives is a specialist problem and we must get an Archivist appointed before it is too late..."²⁴

Negotiations continued, with Finance Committee ratifying the proposal to appoint an archivist on 22 April, 'as a charge on the Commonwealth Emergency Grant', only reducing the anticipated salary range from £2500 to £2000, whilst on 2 May Council agreed to accede to the BAC (Victorian Division)'s request that it accept responsibility for housing business records "for use as historical documents, on condition that such records should not be removed without the permission of the University."²⁵ Replying to a note on the pleasing decision to implement the recommendations of his National Library Inquiry, namely the separation of Commonwealth Archives, Paton could advise Macmillan on 12 May that "We have now created the post of University Archivist and he is to be on my staff - not that of the Baillieu Library. The latter is quite happy about this. We are finding temporary space for storage in a building in Royal Parade which has recently been bought (I mean we have bought a building and not Royal Parade!)."²⁶

Frank Strahan, previously a trainee with the Archives Division of the Commonwealth Library, who had been assisting the BAC's Victorian survey, attached to the Economics Department, was appointed University Archivist

from 1 July. He was free to "spend such time as he can spare on seeking out and collecting private records"²⁷ but his main task was the survey and handling of the University's Records. White's description of the initial progress of the BAC survey had exaggerated its success. Of the fifty companies surveyed by post, fourteen had responded and of these

twelve were so uninformative that they were almost useless. It was therefore decided that a representative of the Council had to visit the businesses and do the work on the records. A second survey began on this basis in July 1959, and thirty four businesses were surveyed in the twelve months to June 1960.... [From the results of the survey to date] it was clear that active collecting agencies were urgently needed to work in co-operation with the Council and provide a repository and staff for the storage and treatment of records which the businesses were willing to transfer for preservation....²⁸

An assistant, Susan Priestley, was appointed in August. Apart from the fitting out of temporary accommodation a number of policy matters had to be solved, internally with the division of responsibility between Archives' and the University Library's claims on manuscript materials, externally with other collecting Universities, whilst the state and national libraries retained their claims.

Soon after appointment the Archivist visited Sydney and Canberra to inspect current facilities and liaise with counterparts. The methods in use at Sydney University for both university and business records; the State Archives, Public Library of New South Wales; the Mitchell Library; various company archives (especially the banks); and ANU were examined. Commonwealth Archives methods were known but the archivist conferred with Ian Maclean and his deputy Stewart Broadhead, then somewhat busy with the separation from the National Library.²⁹ At ANU there were preliminary discussions with Noel Butlin and Bruce Shields (ANU Archivist). Butlin suggested that he could arrange a conference, at which Melbourne and ANU could possibly short-list companies of particular interest to each. A united front on that basis would out-manoeuvre White and the National Library.³⁰

At Melbourne itself, La Nauze felt that there were distinctions between private papers and manuscripts and more official 'organisational' records and, more generally, looked to archives being housed within the Library for ease of referencing bibliographical sources. The Archivist differed on the level of the distinction between kinds of archives, and more importantly on dangers in 'gearing' Archives to the Library's development:

... in order to take the records which will be available, the expansion of the Archives would have to be rapid. I pointed this out and Mr Lodewycks [University Librarian] added the rider that whereas he had thought in

terms of a floor of the proposed Northern Library Annexe being given over to Archives, he is now worried about the restrictions this would place on his own space...⁵¹

That the Archives could be housed within the Library remained under consideration for some time, as Lodewycks later recalled:

... I also indicated the development of a four-level medical branch library building to the south with the provision of several additional levels above it to house the university's archives. Although I never regarded the organization and administration of archives as library functions, there would have been advantages to the users of both archive and library materials in having the repositories for both in neighbouring locations. However, when the medical library was built, the ground on which it was stood was regarded as being within the domain of the faculty of medicine and accommodation for a community facility such as archives could not be entertained as part of it...⁵²

In October the Archivist reported to the Vice-Chancellor on progress to date: surveying and collating university records, business records received and under consideration, and intended field work, noting that a seminar conference on Labour History and other matters was arranged for early November and he was to attend this following a survey of Younghusband Ltd's Albury Branch Office *en route*.⁵³ The Canberra conference saw the foundation of an Australian Society for the Study of Labour History, and provided the background for discussions between ANU and Melbourne that evening as prefigured in July. The meeting came to tentative agreement that they would both "choose 100 firms each from a prepared list and thereby begin rationalizing the collecting of Victorian business records". There was also in principle agreement that "Unions could be approached on the same basis of rationalization as the firms."⁵⁴

A meeting of the Archives Committee, formed to advise the Vice-Chancellor on the Archives, in December ratified the agreement with ANU and noted the Archivist's report on work to date: Forty businesses had been visited since appointment of the archivist, whilst some twenty one collections were now held. There were promises of transfers from six further firms, including North Broken Hill Ltd, and a number of further possibilities. Strong efforts were in train to obtain material from the *Argus* (later to prove fruitless, its records had been destroyed). Archives was by then in need of additional space.⁵⁵ By May 1961 discussions with Shields on the division of spheres of influence were proceeding well although there remained some duplication of interest⁵⁶ and work had begun on fitting out more permanent premises for Archives in two adjoining houses in Story Street Parkville.⁵⁷

Meanwhile White's rejoinder to the universities had been organised in the form of a Conference on Source Material for Australian Studies held in Canberra on 12 July. A proposal to produce a compilation *Guide to*

Collections was generally agreed, another including the acceptance “as a general principle that the National and State libraries are the appropriate permanent repositories of source material originating in their respective spheres” was not. Accepting the balance of the Conference’s proposals, with the minor exception of substituting ‘in the interests of scholarship generally’ for ‘in the national interest’, the Archives Committee did not accept the offending clause.³⁸ Throughout its discussions the board was not opposed to the State Library’s claims, as La Nauze and Serle had previously noted,

“We confess that we are not entirely confident of the prospects of LaTrobe. Much will depend on whether adequate staffing is made for the cataloguing, indexing and calendaring, and for the build-up of the collection by vigorous [sic] search.”³⁹

They were however committed to retaining material in Melbourne, as Paton had responded:

... With regard to the National Library and La Trobe, I would make no promises.... If we try to negotiate with White in the abstract, we will lose everything. If La Trobe works well, we can transfer what, if anything, seems appropriate. But it may be nearly as confused as the National Library is! At the moment it would be a tragedy to send more to Canberra. We want archives in an area where there are likely to be a number of students....⁴⁰

By February 1962 the Archivist could report that they were installed in its new premises, though further refurbishment was required, surveying and collecting continued, Alan Birch (prominent in the NSW BAC) having noted that the collection had ‘outstripped Sydney’s’, and there was a need for increased establishment.⁴¹ In May Council approved the appointment of a Temporary Archives Assistant, Barbara McKenzie for one year.⁴² There was a prospect that the personal papers of Essington Lewis might be deposited at Archives and in June the new premises were officially opened.

Early in 1963 Susan Priestley left and was replaced by Cecily Close. Archives’ establishment was to stay at this level for some years, with the occasional additional assistant. A Trust fund had granted money for the purchase of a microfilm camera for copying materials received on loan.⁴³ In March that year the Archivist reported to Council on developments to date and noted the listing of collections by function, using a multiple running number system, which he had adapted from Australian and overseas practice, the practice of microfilming materials which were provided on loan for this purpose rather than for permanent deposit and the planned use of oral history projects to document relevant activities where the written record had not survived. An attachment to the report lists seventy three collections on deposit with a further seven to come.⁴⁴

At the outset Strahan had advised Paton that, "Once the Archives are established and results are seen, I have it in mind to search among the Captains of Industry for endowments to support the University's work on Archives."⁴⁵ His vehicle for this had been the BAC with its annual dinners following a distinguished speaker, as well as other speaking engagements.⁴⁶ Through these years and during a sabbatical trip to Britain in the latter half of 1965 prolonged discussions were held with Lord Baillieu as to the possible deposit of his personal papers at Archives and to enlist his support for a custom-built Business Archives Centre at the University.⁴⁷ Hopes for this disappeared with his death, but strong links had been established with companies with which he was associated including the Collins House-based mining companies whose collections have become a particular strength within Archives' holdings.

In 1970 the Archives moved from the Vice-Chancellor's office to become a separate administrative department with an Archives Board of Management. It continued to operate much in the vein described for these early years until in 1973 Professor GN Blainey, Woodruff's successor to the Chair of Economic History, made money available for a survey of trade union records. It became evident from that survey that a number of trade unions were reluctant to allow their records to travel to Canberra and some were at risk. With the prospects of additional storage and continued funding UMA was from then able to take on Labour records.⁴⁸

Interest in a company history together with ongoing re-organisation of the CRA group (prominent within the Collins House group) led to a project over 1977 to 1980 to arrange, sort and list the personal papers of Sir Maurice Mawby, long time Chairman of the Zinc Corporation Ltd (later CRA Ltd) under the supervision of UMA and a part time Assistant Archivist, Tim Duncan, in conjunction with CRA personnel. That project and a number of associated records surveys of other group records led to an Archives Agreement between the Company and UMA in 1984 which has seen progressive transfer of archival records, often on the closure of particular operations but also consequential on company re-organisations, and the funding of a full time equivalent staff member by the company over the intervening years with continuation of the project.⁴⁹

Further premises were obtained as ancillary storage until 1976-7 when Archives obtained a major repository in Leicester Street Carlton and adjacent offices in nearby Barry Street which relocated to a more modern office and repository building also in Barry Street in 1983.⁵⁰ In 1986 UMA was given a more formal basis with a statute making it a Division within the University Library.

Endnotes:

1. Correspondence with Tim Robinson. WF Connell, and others, *Australia's First, A History of the University of Sydney*, 1995, pp 342-343.
2. Although some aspects will be apparent in this story, I make no attempt to discuss the simultaneity of their establishment, nor that of Australian Archives as a separate entity.
3. AAAS/ANZAAS, *Proceedings*, throughout, eg. 1926, 1937, 1938, 1939.
4. James refers to "relevant records in London and in Paris (and maybe in Lisbon, Madrid, and the Hague)" as well as records in general. With much being lost despite the efforts of "the Spanish government and its opponents to preserve treasures and antiquities and the threat of even greater destruction in the near future".
5. Sketched in Michael Piggott's introductory chapter "Beginnings" to Sue McKemmish and Michael Piggott, eds., *The Records Continuum*, Melbourne 1994.
6. UMA, University Cuttings Books, see *Herald, Argus, Sun*, 30 and 31 October 1940.
7. Selected accounts (Loan, Provident and Investment Funds), Public Examination, Student Records, selected recent minute books. UMA, Registrar's Correspondence Series, UM312, 1942/19. The indexes remain, the film dispatched to the University Safety Office in July 1986.
8. UMA, Crawford Collection, outward and inward correspondence, RM Crawford to RM Murray, General Manager, Mount Lyell Railway and Mining Company Ltd., 27 August 1942. AW Dennis to RD Wright, 5 August 1942.
9. *Ibid*, Grazier's Association of Victoria to Margaret Kiddle, 24 October 1951. UMA Serle papers, esp. History Department Expedition, circa 1956.
10. In this period the respective ANRC committees saw to the establishment of the first national journals "in physical, biological and applied sciences... [but overall failed to realise] the influence expected of a fully effective national body...." The ANRC's role in the natural sciences was soon to devolve to the more elitist Academy of Science. DP Mellor, *The Role of Science and Industry*, Canberra 1958, pp 681f.
11. UMA, RD Wright papers, Social Science Research Committee, circular from AP Elkin, 8 October 1943. Apart from the academics represented it is interesting that the committee included AA Conlon and J Kerr then respectively director and deputy director of the Land Headquarters Directorate of Research and Civil Affairs, while many of the academic members were associated with the Directorate. Conlon was involved in the planning of ANU following the war but remains rather enigmatic. It may be worth noting that the Directorate included in its establishment a designated archivist, Ida Leeson, Mitchell Librarian, and, in 1944, one Lieutenant Ian Maclean.
12. UMA, Wright papers, *op cil*, RM Crawford, Note on Committee's Functions, 12 June 1945.

13. Ibid, HL White, *Bibliographical Aspects of Research in the Social Sciences*, 1 June 1944, p 3. Clearly enough he was re-enunciating James' 1939 call but also announcing a concerted project.
14. Sir George Whitecross Paton, a Rhodes Scholar and barrister, had lectured at LSE before obtaining the Chair of Jurisprudence at Melbourne in 1931. He was Dean of Law, 1943-1951 and Vice-Chancellor thereafter.
15. UMA, Paton papers, National Library Inquiry Committee, Report no. 248, A brief outline of its history, government and administration, functions and resources, p 3.
16. UMA, Paton papers, *op cit*, HL White, *The Development of the Commonwealth Archives Programme*, 1956, p 4.
17. UMA, Paton papers, *op cit*, MS notes of discussion with Schellenberg, nd.
18. UMA, Paton papers, *op cit*, Report by the Commonwealth Archives Committee on the Future Control of the Commonwealth Archives System, Appendix A. My emphasis.
19. Cecily Close and Mark Richmond, *Introduction to The University of Melbourne Archives*, Background Paper for the Archives Review, 1995. Citing Business Archives Council of Australia (Victorian Branch), *First Annual Report*, September 1958.
20. HL White, "Preserving the Past is Good Business", in *Business Archives Council of Australia, Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 5. My emphasis.
21. Ibid, p 10.
22. Sir Douglas Copland's role in all these matters needs further investigation. Founding Chair of Commerce at Melbourne from 1924, Copland became a leading economic advisor to both Australian and New Zealand governments throughout the Depression and Second World War. Narrowly rebuffed in appointment as Vice-Chancellor in 1938 he had accepted secondment to Canberra, first as Commonwealth prices commissioner (1939-1945) and economic consultant to the prime minister (1941-1945). In 1946-47 he had moved to Foreign Affairs as Australian Minister to China but involved in various international matters. From May 1948 he was Founding Vice-Chancellor of ANU, overseeing its establishment. In 1956 he had accepted a post as Principal at the newly founded Australian Administrative Staff College, established by prominent businessmen to provide live-in courses on business administration and management. *ADB*, vol. 13.
23. Cecily Close and Mark Richmond, *op cit*, pp 3-4. Over the period the University Library remained chronically under funded, especially in view of the University's other building needs as sadly related in KA Lodewycks, *The Funding of Wisdom*, Melbourne 1982, pp 157ff. Lodewycks had come from the Commonwealth War Museum and was no stranger to archival management.
24. UMA, Registrar's Correspondence, Series UM 312, *Archivist*, 1960/100. GW Paton to DS Macmillan, 4 April 1960. Macmillan was preparing a report to a British Archives Council on Australian developments.

25. Ibid, Notes of Committee and Council Resolutions. The BAC and their field worker had obtained Lodewycks' agreement to temporarily house some BAC acquired records in advance of the establishment of the Archives.
26. Ibid, GW Paton to DS Macmillan, 12 May 1960.
27. Ibid, GW Paton to La Nauze, 21 July 1960.
28. Frank Strahan, University of Melbourne Archives 28/6/60, pp 6-7.
29. UMA, Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, F Strahan, Report to the Vice-Chancellor, 9 August 1960. Discussion with Maclean covered the inadvisability of commercial laminators and the advisability of the establishment of an Australian Association of Archivists.
30. Ibid, pp 5-7.
31. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, F Strahan, Report to the Vice-Chancellor, 26 August 1960, on Library discussions p 2.
32. KA Lodewycks, *The Funding of Wisdom*, Spectrum Publications (Melbourne), 1982, p 161.
33. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, FS to GW Paton, 24 October 1960. He was to be accompanied by Mark Richmond, one of two history tutors providing occasional transport and processing assistance as the need arose.
34. Ibid, Report to the Vice-Chancellor, 11/11/60. ANU was represented by Noel Butlin, Doctors Gollan and Rawson and the University Archivist, Bruce Shields, Melbourne by F Strahan and Dr Sinclair.
35. Ibid, Minutes and Report to Archives Committee, Meeting No. 1, 8 December 1960.
36. Ibid, FS to GW Paton, 11 May 1961. There remained a number of duplications between the two's preferred lists, it was hoped that "we shall finalize the matter at a session in Dr Sinclair's room tomorrow afternoon".
37. Ibid, note re works, 27 July 1961.
38. UMA, Vice-Chancellor's file 39, Archives, Archives Committee Minutes, 1961 No. 1. Thanking Grenfell Price for copies of various replies received to February 1962, Paton noted that "I am afraid that there are many divergent views", GW Paton to A Grenfell Price, 19 April 1962. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, 1962/102.
39. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, 1962/80, AG Serle and JA La Nauze to GW Paton 15 July 1960
40. Ibid, GW Paton to La Nauze, 21 July 1960. In the continuing exchange with La Nauze and WA Sinclair, Paton who was also Vice-Chair of the Trustees of the Public Library stated: "...The Trustees need no convincing - our trouble is to get the appropriate allocation of Treasury Funds. People who live in a University have no idea of the frustrations faced by a Public Library." Ibid, 3 August 1960.
41. UMA, Archives Correspondence, FS to GW Paton, 19 February 1962.

42. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, RA Cumming, Accountant, to FS, 11 June 1962. She had been engaged on a casual basis with special funds from February on a number of projects. The position later becoming continuing.
43. UMA, Archives Correspondence, Vice-Chancellor, copy of letter Chairman of Trustees to GW Paton, 27 February 1963. FS, Archives Report, 4 March 1963.
44. Ibid
45. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, FS Report to the Vice-Chancellor, 26 August 1960.
46. Cecily Close and Mark Richmond, *op cit*. FS, Archives Report, *op cit*.
47. Registrar's Correspondence, *op cit*, CL Baillieu, Comments on letters exchanged with F Strahan, October 1965.
48. Ibid, p 8
49. UMA, Archives correspondence, Box 40, Reports to CRA.
50. Cecily Close and Mark Richmond, *op cit*, p 7.