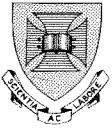
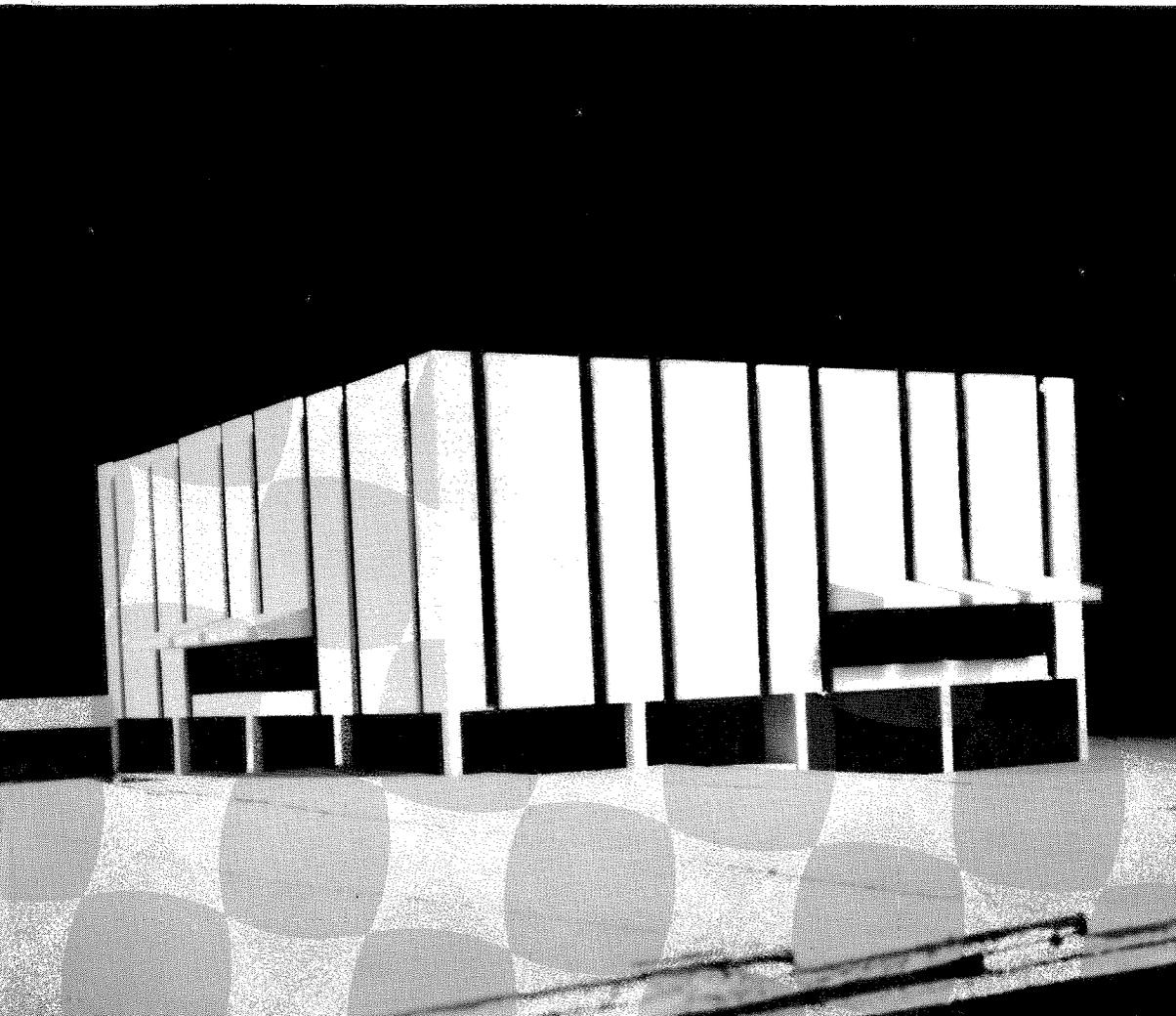


rev  $\leq 871$   
· U6 U6



UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARIAN FOR 1973



James Forsyth Librarian

F.D.O. Fielding, M.A. *Dub.*, A.L.A., F.L.A.A.  
(From June 1965)

Deputy University Librarian

J.L. Cummings, B.A. *Syd.*, M.L.S. *Tor.*, A.L.A.A.  
(From July 1973)

Principal Librarian i/c Acquisitions and Serials

V.W. Prescott, B.A. *Syd.*, A.L.A., A.L.A.A.  
(From June 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Cataloguing

Mary R. McCarthy, B.A., Dip.Phty., A.L.A., A.L.A.A.  
(From December 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Systems and Data Processing

Mrs. J.C. Owen, B.A. *Lond.*, M.L.S. *Pitt.*, M.A., Ph.D., A.L.A.A.  
(Resignation 30.9.73)

Principal Librarian i/c Reference Services

S.J. Routh, B.A., M.S. *Col.*, A.L.A.A.  
(From November 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Medical Libraries

R.J. Boscott, B.Sc., Ph.D. *Birm.*, Ph.C. *Cardiff*, A.R.I.C.  
(From September 1969)

Systems Analyst

W. Cockrell, B.Sc. *Tex.*  
(From 16.4.73)

FRONT COVER: Model of new Biological Sciences Library

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1973

The year 1973 must certainly have been the busiest and most promising in the Library's history. The obvious outward signs were the occupation of Stage I of the Central Library Building and the opening of the Undergraduate Library in the vacated Duhig Building. These developments permitted innovations in library service similar to the simultaneous opening of two new major libraries; these are described below. Improved facilities and new services inevitably stimulated new peaks of demand.

In parallel with these activities detailed planning proceeded on two new libraries for Biological Sciences and Architecture/Music/Planning, to be opened in 1974 or 1975. Longer range planning was also necessary for the period 1976-78, and the University's submission for that triennium gave high priority to several projects which would further improve library facilities.

An unanticipated bonus flowed from the revaluation of the Australian dollar. For the first time in many years the cost of journals was well below our original expectations and it was possible to draft the budget for 1974 without the usual large diversion of new funds into higher continuing subscriptions.

#### **BUILDINGS**

##### *Central Library*

The Central Library, occupied in January, was formally opened by the State Minister for Education, Sir Alan Fletcher, during the Alumni Week-end in May.

Service aspects of the Central Library concept are dealt with under Reader Services. The actual design of the building has, overall, proved very satisfactory. It undoubtedly combines a superb intellectual environment with the flexibility which is essential in a modern library building. All areas work satisfactorily except the Unbound Journals area where we underestimated the space which would be required for this newly-created section. It also quickly became evident that it was not a good idea to place back-files of bound newspapers prominently in a public area, and this section was moved into the stacks at the end of the year.

Pleasure at the new surroundings was slightly soured by the large number of temporary faults which are taking an unconscionable time to remedy. Fifteen months after opening Brisbane rain-storms still mean leaks and rolled-back carpets. The automatic door mechanism continues to wail sporadically from the depths of the building, and manually operated doors stand open for want of the correct spring hinges.

There is a variety of locks which defy the master-key system and a number of fire escape doors lack appropriate furniture and sign-posting. The exterior flood-lighting has never been completed and what exists has ceased to function. All of these are remediable faults and do not detract from the basic suitability of the overall design or from the outstanding quality of the building which has excited admiration from Australian and international visitors.

In planning Central Library Stage I the allocation of space was affected by the finite area which could be built with the funds available. Library administrative and technical services personnel had to be housed; sufficient bookstack had to be provided to accommodate new accessions until completion of Stage 2; basic reader service functions such as General Reference, Fryer Library and other special collections and the public catalogue had to be provided for. In the area left over there are 389 seats in reading rooms, in individual studies and in the reference and unbound periodical areas. Even taking the 1,500 seats in the Undergraduate Library and 700 in other branch libraries into account, the total is not sufficient for a university approaching an enrolment of 20,000 students and proposing to emphasise post-graduate work. Stage 2 of the Central Library which has high priority in the 1976/78 building programme, would add a further 430 seats as well as sufficient book-stack accommodation to last until the early 1980's.

### *Undergraduate Library Building*

Building alterations to the Duhig Building have been staged over two long vacations. They have involved a completely new lighting system, carpeting of new seating areas, the creation of an additional stair-case, doubling of the toilet accommodation, and complete reorganisation of the service areas. As always the hope that alterations would be completed by First Term proved unfounded, and the building was not fully operational until Second Term. By that time also the Thatcher Library had occupied much improved quarters on the Lower Ground floor.

Considering that the design of the Duhig Building has been castigated over the years by both the present writer and his predecessor, who were continuously frustrated by its intractability, it is a pleasure to report that the latest reorganisation

is successful as far as the five reading floors are concerned. The cruciform design which was an impediment to bookstack lay-out is hospitable to reading areas, breaking up what might otherwise be an inhuman mass of furniture. By contrast the staff areas have run into all of the old difficulties and the peculiar shape of some of the work areas is dictated by the building and not by function. After considerable experimentation the problem of servicing three entrances from one control point was solved to give quick access in all directions from which heavy traffic is expected, Great Court, Social Sciences and Central Library, and the Union. The Undergraduate Librarian Mrs. Joy Guyatt and her staff have attempted by means of posters, notice-boards and the provision of such special facilities as boards for private messages, to create a less formal atmosphere than that appropriate to the Central Library. While the reading rooms in the Central Library were always well patronised during the academic year, this was not at the expense of the Undergraduate Library which appears to have established itself as a major centre of Undergraduate study.

### *Branch Library Buildings*

*St. Lucia.* By the end of the year construction had commenced on the Architecture/Music/Planning building and it is anticipated that much improved joint library facilities for the Faculties of Architecture and Music will be available for the 1975 academic year.

The joint Biological Sciences Library project is much less advanced. The university, as it was entitled to do, drew up an order of priority for the construction of the triennium's new buildings, and the Biological Sciences Library was scheduled last. Unfortunately Quantity Surveyors' estimates suggested that the capital sum available would not buy as large a building as the Australian Universities Commission had stipulated. This difference of opinion was resolved by December 1973 but escalating costs appear to threaten the revised agreement, and further additional costs will result unless quick agreement can be reached with the State Government and Brisbane City Council for immediate closure of Mill Road where the building is to be sited. Meanwhile the present Bancroft, Biological Sciences and Veterinary Science Libraries become daily more inadequate.

Following the departure of the adjacent Thatcher Library, the Law Library extended into the vacated space, greatly increasing the bookstack area and adding 14 seats. During the 1973/74 Long Vacation the staff and entrance area was remodelled and the floor carpeted. These measures greatly improved both the efficiency and atmosphere of the Library and should ease long-standing problems until such time as the much needed new Law Library becomes available in the Law Building anticipated in the 1976/78 triennium.

In the South precinct the Mathematics, Geology and Physics Libraries require extension, and an area adjacent to the Mathematics Library is to be taken over in 1974. It is hoped that the Darnell Art store will be finally removed from the Engineering Library in 1974 since the area which it at present occupies is badly needed for library purposes. A request for funds to close in and soundproof exposed laboratory plumbing in the Chemistry Library was unsuccessful.

*Off-campus.* The situation in the Clinical Sciences Library continued to deteriorate in 1973. Bookshelves are overcrowded and staff work areas are quite inadequate. It is to be hoped that the proposal to construct a new building to house both this library and the Central Medical Library in 1976/78 is accepted by the Australian Universities Commission. Until then little can be done to relieve the situation except to retire older material to store in the Medical School. This is expensive in staff and, since there is little really obsolete material, inconvenient for users. A similar problem in the Central Medical Library is less acute.

It is also prudent to plan expansion of the joint-libraries at Princess Alexandra and Mater Hospitals to avoid a repetition of the Clinical Sciences Library situation.

The present Dentistry Library accommodation should be replaced as soon as opportunity occurs. What may once have been a small and pleasant if rather formal area is now overcrowded and out of harmony with contemporary study environments. The installation of local air-conditioning in 1973 and the proposed carpeting in 1974 will considerably improve the area but no palliative measures can compensate for inadequate size and lack of appropriate staff facilities.

## ORGANISATION

The new Deputy University Librarian, Mr. J.L. Cummings, took up his appointment in July, ten months after the departure to Griffith University of his predecessor, Mr. S.B. Page. During the ten month inter-regnum Mr. S.J. Routh was Acting Deputy Librarian in addition to his normal duties and Miss J. Wilson was Acting Principal Librarian I/C Administration. That the Library continued to run smoothly in spite of the great upheavals of moving to the new Central Library and opening the Undergraduate Library was in considerable measure due to their assistance.

With Mr. Cummings' arrival it was decided to reorganise senior administrative responsibilities so that Mr. Cummings has major responsibility for the Central Library and its services and Miss Wilson for branch libraries. This arrangement

appears to be working well.

In April 1973 Mr. W. Cockrell took up an appointment as Systems Analyst, with the proposed on-line lending project as his first major assignment. His presence softened what was still a considerable loss when Dr. J.C. Owen, Senior Principal Librarian I/C Systems, was appointed Head of the School of Librarianship at Queensland Institute of Technology. Dr. Owen had given outstanding service to the Library over nearly eighteen years. Queensland badly needs a School of Librarianship and Dr. Owen's work in her new position will continue to benefit the University Library if it ensures that there is a continuing supply of qualified librarians.

In September Miss M.R. McCarthy, Senior Principal Librarian I/C Cataloguing left on twelve months of overseas leave. Fortunately the Thatcher Librarian, Miss W. Cooper, was willing to stand in as Acting Head Cataloguer.

The opening of the Central and Undergraduate Libraries, each offering service for 93½ hours per week during the academic year, necessitated a considerable infusion of additional staff. A total of 25 new full-time positions and one half-time was added to the establishment. Twenty-three of these positions were allocated to these new services, in addition to the former Main Library Lending Services staff. Of the 23 all but three were at Library Assistant or Library Attendant level. Events showed that the staff requirements of Central Library Lending Services and the Unbound Serials area had been underestimated and, following a special submission, six additional Library Assistants were appointed during the year.

In 1973 resignations were received from 5 (12½%) graduate professional staff, 6 (33⅓%) Graduate Library Assistants, 40 (45%) Library Assistants, 3 (12%) Library Attendants and 5 (25%) other staff. Since there is also a large number of casual staff with a high turn-over rate, a very considerable amount of time goes into staff appointments and staff training. There is a need to improve in-service training which is at present an additional preoccupation for busy senior staff. During 1973 some progress was made with Audio/Visual training programmes. As long as the present diversity of practices in branch libraries continues training will continue to pose problems. It is anticipated that consolidation into a smaller number of large libraries will facilitate uniformity. However a staff exceeding 200 with a high turn-over rate requires an in-service training librarian. A Branch Librarians Seminar was again held in May 1973; these meetings help to improve staff communication and understanding. Miss Wilson's new co-ordinating role will also help.

It is a matter for concern that the proportion of graduate and professional staff is falling. Whereas in 1970 40% of Library staff had a degree or professional qualification or both, in 1973 the proportion was only 31%. (Some comparative figures are University of Sydney 57%, New South Wales 42%, Monash 37%). To some extent this reflects the policy of paying for qualifications so that the number of qualified staff is affected favourably when staff complete qualifications and adversely when positions revert to Library Assistant after resignations. However it also reflects the pressure to spread the funds available over a number of areas where demand is producing strain; since 1970 34 new non-professional positions have been added and only 8 graduate or professional. While this is inevitable in a period of expansion of facilities it suggests that there should later be a period during which the professional staff is increased. There is a case for a larger number of established professional positions (at present 25) to reduce the frequency with which resignations cause reversion to Library Assistant.

The conditions of service of Principal Librarians are anomalous. For Senior Librarians downwards salaries and conditions of service are based on State Public Service provisions. The University Librarian and Deputy University Librarian have academic style appointments. Principal Librarians have salaries equivalent to Lecturer or Senior Lecturer, but they have neither academic conditions of service on such matters as Accouchement Leave or Study Leave, nor Public Service conditions in the matter of holiday loadings. This situation should be rectified.

## **TECHNICAL SERVICES**

Budgetting was complicated in 1973 by the changes in the international value of the \$A. It always requires nice judgement to assess the level of commitment which will ensure an intake of material to match the funds available since unspent (but committed) funds are not carried forward. Upwards valuation of the \$A. kept moving the winning post and there were such additional hurdles as postal strikes and the boycott on French mail. Nevertheless after years of stringency, the more expansive atmosphere created by improved purchasing power and the Special Equipment Grant was a refreshing change.

The immediate problems now are in running expenses. The increased postal charges in the 1973 federal budget will add considerably to maintenance costs, particularly to costs of servicing external students. Costs of all consumables are rising with inflation. In 1974 and 1975 funds must be set aside for the on-line lending project at a time when Central and Undergraduate Library developments in particular have created new levels of demand and expectation among library users, with obvious increases in consumption of stationery and other routine materials.

Staff needs are becoming more sophisticated; there is an increasing number of interstate professional conferences and seminars, and qualified staff must be assisted to attend some of these if they are to be equipped to perform at a high level in the rapidly changing world of information retrieval and control. It can be expected that recurrent expenditure for maintenance and other support purposes will in future become an even more significant portion of total library costs; expenditure for running costs and binding in 1973 amounted to \$179,836.

*Acquisitions.* A 13½% increase in expenditure, the fall in the proportion of expenditure required for periodicals, and the greater purchasing power of the \$A. meant greatly increased work for the Acquisitions Department. Actual orders placed rose from 26,000 to 36,000 and work has become more complicated now that we are purchasing audio-tapes, film-strips, films etc. in addition to printed material. Arrears inevitably accumulated because all available additional staff were needed for reader-service work in the new Central and Undergraduate Libraries; it is clear that the work-load has passed the limit of what can reasonably be expected of the staff presently available in this section.

In accordance with a recommendation in my last Report the Library Committee agreed that the commitment year should be divorced from the financial year. Funds set aside to cover the needs of each teaching department must now be 85% committed by June 30th and totally committed by September 30th. This allows a minimum of three months for goods to arrive before the financial year closes. An advance on allocations for the following year is made available on October 1st.

The need for early commitment is again confirmed by a sample survey of the time elapsing between order and receipt.

#### Time elapsed between ordering and receipt

| Source                 | No. of orders | Shortest time (days) | Longest time (days) | Average time (1973 average)                   |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Major British supplier | 283           | 55                   | 304                 | 118 (100)                                     |
| Other British          | 59            | 69                   | 248                 | 142   |
| Major U.S. supplier    | 155           | 73                   | 356                 | 149 (125)                                     |
| Other U.S.             | 37            | 18 (Airmail)         | 216                 | 91  |
| France                 | 50            | 210                  | 338                 | 258 (Affected by mail ban over nuclear tests) |

### Time elapsed between ordering and receipt (contd.)

| Source                    | No. of orders | Shortest time (days) | Longest time (days) | Average time (1973 average) |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Germany                   | 107           | 68                   | 328                 | 123                         |
| India                     | 16            | 74                   | 302                 | 152                         |
| Japan                     | 60            | 35                   | 162                 | 92                          |
| Other countries           | 40            | 40                   | 330                 | 115                         |
| Major Australian supplier | 191           | 4                    | 268                 | 86 (70)                     |
| Other Australian          | 142           | 6                    | 356                 | 71 (72)                     |

Only 11% of orders were received in less than 50 days.

Most publications are purchased from the country of origin. In many cases they are not available for purchase in Australia and the prices of those which could be bought "off the shelf" are usually from 50% to 100% more than the price charged by overseas suppliers.

The failure of many teaching departments to commit the funds available in their library allocation remains a problem. Sometimes a department which has asked for additional funds fails to use them. In other cases there is a deluge of recommendations for purchase late in the year, which is much harder to process than an even flow. Some departments sub-divide their allocations between subject areas or between members of staff, and individuals come looking for additional funds while the failure of others to recommend purchases ties up funds already allocated to the department. Such log-jams cannot be broken until the dead-lines in June and September mentioned above.

In an effort to overcome this problem negotiations are proceeding with a small group of departments for a trial "On approval" system. Under this system a detailed profile of a department's interests is constructed and selected suppliers send automatically new publications which appear to fit the profile. Those which are not approved after examination are returned to the supplier. Since such returns are to overseas suppliers it is important that the profile be accurate enough to limit rejections to a minimum. We have operated such a scheme for Australian and Russian publications for some years. It saves labour costs and brings new publications to the Library much faster than traditional procedures.

*Serials.* The new arrangements for unbound serials in the Central Library.

involving the staffing of a service desk seven days per week, consumed more labour than was anticipated. Settling into the new building, increasingly erratic mail deliveries and the continuing increase in serials received brought crisis in the form of delays and arrears. The lengthening delivery time for overseas mail, apparently due to containerisation, has increased the problem of unreceived issues. More than 5,000 claims for missing issues were sent, and 1,500 letters concerning other problems. The total number of serials received will pass 20,000 in 1974.

Publication of the *Union list of Serials* was completed and a supplement was in preparation at the end of the year. This has proved of tremendous assistance throughout the University Library and saved a multitude of phone calls. The list is prepared manually since cost studies suggested that creation of machine-readable files for this purpose alone is uneconomic. The situation is being kept under review.

*Cataloguing.* Increased purchases inevitably mean more books to be catalogued. This is not reflected in the statistics because cataloguing of new books was stopped in November in order to reclassify the Biological Sciences Library. Now the monographs in all the major components of the new Biological Sciences Library are classified by Library of Congress. Reclassification of the Central Library is proceeding. By the end of 1973 the situation was:—

Totally reclassified — Undergraduate, Physics, Mathematics, Bancroft, Biological Sciences, Veterinary Science, Dentistry.

Partially reclassified — Central, Thatcher, Geology.

Not reclassified as yet — Engineering, Chemistry, Law, Architecture, Music, Central Medical, Clinical Sciences, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Mater Hospital.

In several of the reclassified libraries the reclassification of serials is still proceeding. Late in 1973 at a meeting with branch librarians it was agreed that new acquisitions for all libraries would be classified by Library of Congress in 1974.

Unlike many large libraries, the University Library has no arrears of current cataloguing in spite of the additional work involved in reclassification. This has been achieved although the staff available for technical services is not as large as in many comparable libraries. Some impression of the work accomplished in 1973 is given by the following figures:—

|                                       |    |         |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------|
| New monograph titles catalogued       | -- | 14,657  |
| Duplicate monograph titles catalogued | -- | 6,328   |
| Monograph titles recatalogued         | —  | 36,342  |
| New serial titles catalogued          | —  | 810     |
| Serial titles recatalogued            | —  | 3,477   |
| Catalogue cards produced and filed    | —  | 623,000 |
| Volumes processed                     | —  | 102,000 |

*Systems.* The ongoing project is for an on-line lending control system. Surveys supplementing the original feasibility study confirmed that the project was viable and a specification was prepared for implementation of Phase I, the Undergraduate Library. By the end of the year tenders were being received and it is hoped to have Phase I operating in 1975. Extension to other major libraries will follow. The system is designed to accommodate all of the University Libraries.

Time and motion studies led to recommendations for the improvement of manual lending procedures.

In connection with the Union List of Serials, initial studies were made of the use of data processing techniques in serials management. No positive proposals were formulated and for the immediate future all energies will be absorbed by the development of the lending control system.

While there are many library routines and records which appear suited to machine operation, close investigation reveals a bewildering complexity and formidable memory requirements. We are watching developments in Australia and overseas with interest; the possibility of economic use of automation is considered whenever overload or weaknesses appear in existing procedures.

## READER SERVICES

Present approaches to university education place increasing importance on individual study. This in itself means greater demands for library service for more students. In addition for undergraduate students there appears to be a move away from limitation to a small number of recommended books to a wider approach, emphasis on current information in journal articles and encouragement to seek information wherever it may be found through the use of catalogues, abstracts and indexes.

A modern library service must be organised and financed to meet these needs. Not only are more junior staff needed to cope with the volume of loan transactions

and re-shelving, but professional staff should be available to consult with teaching staff, to ensure that material likely to be wanted is available and in sufficient quantity, and to offer both formal instruction in library use and personal assistance to individuals. Our new buildings and services are oriented to meet these needs but a substantial infusion of well-qualified staff is also necessary. The need to have sufficient junior staff to operate the basic routines of the new libraries made it impossible to employ an adequate complement of professional staff in 1973.

### *Central Library service concepts*

The Central Library has three principal functions. It is the nerve centre of the whole library system through the central catalogue and reference services. It is the repository of research material relating to the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Economics and Education or of a universal cross-disciplinary nature. Finally it is the administrative centre of the University Library. It does not supply multiple copies related to courses, and while it does not exclude any student, it is expected that most undergraduates will find most of their requirements and appropriate service in the Undergraduate Library or appropriate branch library.

The work of the Reference Department has changed in level rather than in kind from that of the former undifferentiated Main Library. Relieved of the many directional and course-related enquiries, reference staff should be able to spend more time working with advanced undergraduate and post-graduate students and others engaged in research. A very specialised aspect of this work is in the Special Collections area (Robinson Room) including the Fryer Library.

The closed access unbound periodicals area was established in an attempt to prevent the disappearance of recent issues which occurred when they were placed on the open shelves in the former Main Library. Although there are still cases of frustration when items cannot be located, greater control has undoubtedly been achieved. On the other hand there have been complaints that the new arrangement discourages use of current issues – other than the latest while on display – since they must be requested individually. This whole matter is further complicated because the space allocated for storage is too small and the consequent overcrowding causes items to be mislaid and prevents even restricted public access. Space – but not money – is available to expand the storage area, but no solution to the dilemma of improved control versus user convenience has yet been found.

The decision to separate stack and reading areas by a lending control was basic to the open design of the building. It has created quieter reading rooms, reduced movement and queuing and created a completely different atmosphere from

the busy department store bustle of the former library. It has given much greater control of the collection: whereas formerly items not on the shelf or in the loan file had to be assumed to be among the several thousand in use at tables, there should now be a record for any item not on the shelf so that it can be reserved on enquiry. The key to this arrangement is that each item removed from the stack area requires a loan record. When the arrangement was originally planned it was hoped that borrowing could be quick and painless using a computer-based system. On present indications this convenience will not materialise in Central Library until 1976, and the existing tedious form-filling must continue until then.

One result of the delay in computerisation is a demand for seats in the stack area to avoid completing loan cards for brief consultations. Wall-benches and pull-out shelves are available for stand-up consultation. Provision of stools at the wall-benches will increase the number of books off the shelf without a record of location. Because of the new arrangement material in the stacks which was formerly not available for loan is now issued on "restricted loan". It seemed unreasonable to insist that restricted loans be returned by closing time provided that they were returned first thing (9 a.m.) next morning. This has brought complaints of discrimination from evening students who cannot meet the 9 a.m. requirement.

In general, however, staff and users appear to have adapted to the new arrangements and level of use has massively exceeded expectations.

*Reference Department.* An additional burden was thrown on this Department in 1973 in guiding users in an unfamiliar building, and assisting with problems caused by initial arrears in Lending Services and continuing arrears in Acquisitions and Serials. The reclassification process also makes material in process hard to find. Its intentionally prominent location makes Reference the correct place for enquiries and complaints. On the other hand publication of the *Union List of Serials* removed one major category of enquiry.

Staff time available for reference service and reader education was also diminished by the substantial involvement of the Reference Librarian in the acquisition programme established with the A.U.C. grant of \$150,000 over 1973/75 for the purchase of back runs of periodicals and similar reference sets (see p. 28-29). The Reference Department, by its administration of the inter-library loan system, liaison with branch libraries, contact with staff and students, and general observation of the use of the library collection, is well placed to assist in the development of the collection in this way, but for it to do so involves a deliberate decision that the long-term benefits of such development more than compensate an immediate diminution in direct reference service and reader education.

Although not as many first year students were reached through voluntary lectures and lectures in formal class time as in 1972, there were still large groups introduced to the library in classes for Europe to 1815 and Anthropology I, and reference staff lectured to a number of more advanced classes in education, history psychology, microeconomics, and social work. Staff from the Reference Department were also invited to lecture to a few groups outside those whose library services come primarily from the Central and Undergraduate Libraries: 1st year Engineering and Architecture and Physiotherapy. Unfortunately it proved impossible to repeat the half-day seminars for new tutors described in the last annual report.

Last year I also described the supplementation of lectures on library use by publications and slide-type presentations. Publications in 1973 were diversified by breaking an earlier comprehensive booklet into smaller pamphlets describing the use of the catalogue, periodicals, and so on, and this innovation seems to have been quite successful.

Reference staff members also participated in lectures on library use to staff members from the Queensland Agricultural College and to members of the Library Association of Australia and the School Library Association of Queensland.

Inter-library loans and photocopies requested by this library from others remained fairly much the same (1973, 6228; 1972, 6306): this may be a tribute to the steady development of its collection. However, the inter-library loan burden placed on this library by other Queensland libraries continues to grow: there were 7,635 loans to Brisbane libraries and a further 7,134 to other Australian libraries. Recent annual reports have discussed this problem at length.

The problem of students of other tertiary institutions using the university libraries as a reading hall has at least been much reduced in the new Central Library by its architectural design, with controlled access to the bookstacks.

The acquisition of microfilms has accelerated very sharply as a result of the special grant from the A.U.C. for back runs of periodicals and similar material. In addition to this the Department of English ordered many microfilms from research grants. As a result of this influx, whose speed could not have been predicted even in mid-1972, our holdings of microfilm reels have advanced from 13529 in 1971 through 14241 in 1972 to 17432 at the end of 1973. The very great majority of these are kept in the Central Library, and are serviced by Reference staff.

*Collection building.* The last annual report announced a Special Equipment Grant from the A.U.C. to be spent over 1973/75 to acquire backruns of periodicals and comparable substantial retrospective purchases. The library grew slowly in its early years: it reached 100,000 volumes only in 1951, and 250,000 in 1961. This means it has not had long runs of many academic periodicals important for research now being pursued in this university. Individual articles can be obtained on inter-library loan, but once a scholar has to rely substantially on inter-library loans his progress must be halting. Further, libraries will not lend extended runs of source materials, especially for the length of time a post-graduate student often needs them.

During the latter part of 1972 the Reference Librarian compiled lists of desiderata based on annual submissions from academic departments, analysis of inter-library loan requests, and where necessary interviews with academic staff members and branch librarians.

These desiderata lists were particularly concerned with the needs of post-graduate students writing theses, inasmuch as they can be predicted over a long term. In very many instances these needs will coincide with those of academic staff, but it was thought that post-graduate students have a little less opportunity to travel, and more pressure to finish a piece of research in a set time, than members of academic staff.

The assurance that money was available over a triennium was particularly welcome. The comparatively few purchases of this kind made in the past were usually made in circumstances where money did not become available until late in a budgetary period, and where delivery still had to be within that budgetary period. The triennial period gives much greater scope for searching for rare sets.

Sets acquired so far have been catalogued and listed in accessions lists in the normal way. The list in Appendix A is meant only to give a fair sample of the major titles so far purchased.

*Fryer Memorial Library of Australian Literature.* Location of the Special Collections area immediately inside the Main Entrance with good display facilities places the Fryer Library with its unique collection in the public eye for present staff and students and visitors. It has been a pleasure to welcome alumni and other benefactors to surroundings worthy of this valuable accumulation of printed and manuscript material.

The collection continues to grow steadily. The past year has seen the addition of 14 special collections of papers, as well as 57 smaller donations of manuscripts, photographs and other non-book material. The Alumni Association continues to carry out field work for us, which is most rewarding and much appreciated.

The most important book acquisitions have been the presentation of rare Australian inscribed books, by Miss Goodin, and of Captain Cook's *Florilegium*, by the Alumni Association. The English Association has made a generous financial contribution which is being used to buy books for the history of book collectors, bibliophiles and bibliography.

The major manuscripts acquisitions, in size as well as importance, are the private and professional papers of the late Ernestine Hill, Emeritus Professor Dorothy Hill and Senator William Morrow; and a varied collection of papers, photographs, sketches and press clippings relating to the Boyd family. The Presbyterian Church of Queensland has deposited a large collection of its historical records, and Mr. Eric Brier has presented us with the papers of his father, the late Percy Brier, which disclose much of the earlier musical life of Brisbane. Mrs. Tuxworth continues to send us material relating to the Northern Territory, and Mrs. Margaret Lawrie has given us important manuscripts and drawings from the Torres Strait Islands.

The Ernestine Hill collection includes correspondence, notebooks, journals, drafts of unpublished works, and a large collection of photographs taken during her many outback trips. Professor Dorothy Hill's papers record a long working life, giving the background research for her many published works, departmental papers, and records of the many professional societies on whose executive councils she has served. These include the Australian Academy of Science, of which she was a foundation member, the Royal Society of Queensland, Geological Society of Queensland, Marine Research Institute, Great Barrier Reef Council.

Senator William Morrow's papers record his early work for the Australian Railways Union, and various Labor Party Committees, in Queensland and later in Tasmania. The greater part deals with the international peace conferences he attended, in Europe and Japan, and international efforts towards world peace and the banning of atomic warfare. There are many publications, pamphlets, photographs and press clippings relating to this work. He has also a number of political cartoons and verses produced during election campaigns.

Other interesting acquisitions include manuscripts and correspondence from Xavier Herbert, Donald Friend, Douglas Annand, Percy Trezise and Dick Roughsey; and two more manuscript journals of nineteenth century sea voyages from England to Queensland.

We should also record yet another gift from our good friend Walter Stone, of 25 items published by his Wentworth Press; and copies of a considerable correspondence between himself and Morris Miller, concerning the publication of *Biblionews* and *Southerly*.

The flow of material threatens to overwhelm the small staff available. Several alumni give their time generously to help, but this is another area in which additional professional staff is also needed.

There is a particular problem of preservation. In recent years it has been realised that the containers in which manuscripts in particular are stored are often acidic and harmful to the contents. This and other problems of preservation and restoration require specialist technical knowledge and ability. While the problem of commercial supply of suitable folders and boxes is soluble, it may also become necessary to employ a technician skilled in restoring damaged or deteriorating materials.

*Lending Services (Central Library)*. This section got away to a bad start in 1973. It was some months before the specially-designed service counter arrived, longer before the turnstiles came and longer still before the latter could be made functional. Experience showed that the quantity of loans and the staff required to service them had been considerably underestimated. Consequently at times the discharging of returned books was several days in arrears, overdue notices were not sent, reservations were not quickly serviced and requests for searches for missing items were not fully satisfied.

In June an emergency allocation of five additional staff was obtained and the arrangements began to work as originally envisaged.

### *Undergraduate Library*

While other large Australian universities have separate undergraduate collections, the Undergraduate Library at St. Lucia is unique in Australia (there are several American parallels) in being a separate branch library housed in a building distinct from the Main Library.

Much thought and discussion preceded the opening of the Undergraduate Library and concepts are still evolving. Essentially it is seen as having a collection of limited size to meet the needs of undergraduate courses in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Economics and Education. Multiple copies of particular books will be purchased whenever justified, but the collection will be weeded annually of unused material in order to preserve control over its size and ensure that it is a live collection. Equality prevails in terms of loans, everyone from Professor to first-year undergraduate having identical privileges.

A major problem for large university libraries is ensuring that the material is available when students want it and in sufficient quantity. The key to this is liaison between librarians and teaching staff, to ensure that teachers know what is available or can be made available, and equally important what is not and cannot, and that librarians know what is going to be in demand, when and in what quantity. The solution attempted in the Undergraduate Library is to appoint professionally-qualified Readers' Advisers, each responsible for liaison with particular teaching departments. Their responsibility is to go out of the library to consult with teaching staff, to order material in the subjects for which they are responsible, to offer both formal and informal reader education and to staff the Readers' Advisers desk. Within the limits of available staff this arrangement appears to be satisfactory. Certainly it is a great improvement on the former Open Reserve arrangement.

Problems of definition have appeared. The original intention as already indicated was that the Undergraduate Library would serve the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Economics, and Education. However interdisciplinary teaching is a fact of life. Should the Undergraduate Library or the Biological Sciences Library serve medical students studying medical sociology, and physiotherapy students taking subjects taught by Physical Education? The developing solution is that the allocation of responsibility between libraries is based on subject and department and not on the Faculty in which a student is enrolled.

Problems of theft quickly appeared. Since the Undergraduate Library was a new departure, it was known that all books were present when it opened at the beginning of First Term. A sample check in Second Vacation showed that 12½% of stock could not be found on the shelves or in the loan file. Intensive searching might have reduced the missing element to 10% or even 7½%. Nevertheless it was far too high and arrangements were made to install an electronic theft detection system for a trial period in 1974.

While the figures are not strictly comparable because the Undergraduate

Library loan period is one week against the previous two weeks, the fact that Undergraduate Library loans in 1973 at 179,612 were 83% of loans from the undifferentiated Main Library in 1972 indicates the very high level of use. There is every indication that 1974 figures will be substantially higher.

### *Audio-visual services*

Lack of space and the existence of other priorities had until 1973 prevented any action to meet the growing demand for information in forms other than the printed word on paper or film. It was known that several teaching departments had collections of tapes, records or films, and that the university was planning better co-ordination of production facilities. There were obvious educational and management reasons for extending library coverage into the audio-visual area.

Because little was known about the nature and extent of demand it was proposed to begin modestly by allocating some 3,000 sq. ft. in the Undergraduate Library to an office area and to carrels equipped with power points, and to appoint an Audio-Visual Officer. The proposal was set within the concept that the Undergraduate Library served principally Arts, Commerce and Economics and Education; it was intended that advice and service would be offered to Departments in other Faculties only on request.

We were fortunate in being able to appoint Mrs. Marjorie Roe as Audio-Visual Officer; extensive experience in this area such as she possesses is a scarce commodity. By the end of 1973 she had built up a basic collection of equipment and some tapes and filmstrips and a few films were on the shelves. Demand was building up and an unexpectedly large proportion of this was from departments in the Faculty of Science.

From the start procedures for audio-visual material were incorporated into existing procedures for printed material. The intention is that information in audio-visual form will not be something different and peculiar; access will be through the same catalogue using the same methods as for books. Similarly Mrs. Roe became one of the Readers' Advisers in the Undergraduate Library and her colleagues were expected to be equally conversant with printed and audio-visual resources.

Although it post-dates the period of this annual report it is relevant to indicate that events have proved these developments all too successful. The demand on the Audio-Visual Officer's time for consulting, advising, selecting and processing is such that she needs to be released from day-to-day supervision of the Under-

graduate Library activity. Policies to meet this situation and the great surge in demand which has occurred in 1974 will appear in my next report.

## BRANCH LIBRARIES

It has been pointed out in previous reports that by comparison with all other Australian universities, and excluding the Undergraduate Library, Queensland has the greatest proportion of stock and staff in branch libraries. There are historical and geographical reasons for this situation and there is no compelling reason to alter it provided that the branch libraries are educationally and administratively viable and housed in satisfactory buildings. The aim is to offer long opening hours, a high level of reference service, printed and audio-visual resources and adequate security and control. All of these should be achieved in the Biological Sciences Library to be constructed in 1974/75, and the Law Library and the Medical Library proposed for 1976/78. The new Architecture/Music/Planning Library, while much smaller than the others, will approach a viable size more closely than present arrangements. The future organisation of libraries serving Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics remains in doubt. Arising out of discussions concerning the University's submission for funds in 1976/78 the Planning Committee set up a Sub-Committee to study future developments in this area and to recommend policy for the future. This Sub-Committee met towards the end of the year.

The imminence of the Biological Sciences Library stimulated a review of policy on the distribution of reference material. Much general science reference material has until now been held in the Central Library for lack of a large science library. It is proposed to move this material to the Biological Sciences Library and to allocate sufficient reference staff to ensure that advice and assistance are available. It will become the principal science reference library.

The Report of the National Library's *Scientific and Technical Information Services Enquiry Committee*, on which the University Librarian was one of the two librarian members, was published in 1973. It recommended the development of a central collection of scientific and technical information with responsibilities similar to those of the former British National Lending Library for Science and Technology (now part of the British Lending Library). *STISEC* also recommended active development of computer based retrieval systems through a national network based on the data banks now available in several subject fields. The first of these, MEDLARS, has been available from the National Library for some time and is extensively used through the University's medical libraries. The Medical Librarian, Dr. R.J. Boscott, acts as liaison with Medlars.

Special responsibility for liaison with national retrieval systems in the science area has been allocated to Dr. Elizabeth Arden who will be a member of staff of the new Biological Sciences Library.

A service in biological sciences and related areas, BIOSIS, is to become available in 1974 from the National Library. CSIRO is developing or running services in Chemistry (CAS Tapes), Physics (INSPEC) and possibly Engineering (COMPENDEX). Approaches to CSIRO have not so far revealed if and when such services will be offered more widely. It can be anticipated that use of these services will generate more requests for a wider range of items both from the university community and from the many Queensland libraries which lean heavily on the university for inter-library loans.

*Architecture Library.* This library continues to serve the Faculty of Architecture as well as an increasing number of staff and students from other Faculties seeking inter-disciplinary material, and individual practising Architects and firms. Co-operation with the Department of Architecture is particularly close and this will be continued in the new joint-library where the Architecture Librarian will remain responsible for liaison with the Faculty as will the Music Librarian with the Faculty of Music. In 1973 disturbing evidence of theft led to the installation of turnstiles in the Architecture Library. Fines for late return have also been introduced.

*Bancroft Library.* This library continues to be heavily used and the improved facilities in the new Biological Sciences Library will be most welcome.

*Biological Sciences Library.* All shelving space is now full and seats are in great demand. In spite of these cramped arrangements demand continues to rise and additional staff have been allocated. Opening hours have also been extended.

*Chemistry Library.* The effects of many years in cramped quarters in the old Chemistry Building are being actively eliminated in this library. As funds allow obsolete furniture is being replaced. Journal holdings are being reviewed and gaps filled. Long outstanding loans are being reviewed and rationalised. Catalogue records are being brought into line with current stock, missing books replaced and outdated material reviewed and withdrawn.

*Engineering Library.* Use of the Engineering Library continues to increase and there is some evidence that the loss-rate may be comparable with that found in the Undergraduate Library. Unfortunately the size of the library would hardly

warrant the capital cost of electronic theft control.

Growth of the collection has reached the point at which it is imperative that the space "temporarily" occupied for some years by the Darnell store should be vacated. If this does not happen it will be necessary to remove seats to accommodate shelving late in 1974.

*Geology Library.* The major problems in this library are physical. Lack of space would be remedied by a proposal to house the map collection in an adjacent area. The library space itself consists of what were formerly three rooms and complete redecoration and refurbishing is required to obliterate the makeshift and tired atmosphere.

*Law Library.* Reference has already been made to the extension and improvement of the Law Library in 1973. Use continued to increase and additional staff was supplied to assist with the tremendous load of reshelving.

*Mathematics Library.* This library finally reached the point at which either seats must be replaced by shelving or additional space found. Arrangements were made to expand into an adjacent room in 1974.

*Physics Library.* This library is rapidly approaching the time when it will be necessary to rehouse some stock elsewhere. The logical place would be in Engineering Library if the Darnell store can be removed. In the past two years shelving has displaced ten reader seats or 25% of those available.

*Thatcher Memorial Library for External Students.* After years of cramped overcrowding this library is at last satisfactorily housed. The load of requests continued to be beyond the capacity of the staff available and help was supplied not only from elsewhere in the University Library but also from the Department of External Studies which has always responded sympathetically whatever its own difficulties. Direct loan to internal students is now limited to meeting exceptional cases through the Undergraduate Library.

Service to external students should be improved in 1974 with the completion of the External Studies Centre at Toowoomba. This will include the Ringrose Library which was formerly housed at Toowoomba Municipal Library; the University is indebted to the Toowoomba Council and its Librarian, Mr. Peter Miller, for accommodating and servicing it for many years. A proposal for a new Ringrose Library in the Mt. Isa Municipal Library has been approved to commence in 1974.

It cannot be emphasised too frequently that provision of library service to external students is complex and expensive. Library staff must do the location and fetching which an *internal* student does for himself, and processing and mailing costs are high. Our experience shows that costs can only be controlled by setting up a separate collection exclusively for external use; it is quite impossible to offer a postal service for courses other than those for which the collection is specifically stocked. Any increase in external students or extension into post-graduate courses with wider reading needs than undergraduate levels will involve much higher library costs than similar expansion of internal programmes. Particularly high costs are associated with service to Papua-New Guinea with the necessity of air-mail charges and uncertain delivery periods. It was estimated that the increased postal charges proposed in the federal government's budget in 1973 would increase postal charges in Thatcher by 27% to 35%, approximately \$1,500. In fact it is desirable that air-mail be used in Queensland wherever air service is available. Unfortunately the estimated cost of this – \$20,000 – will not be available in the 1974 budget.

It was reluctantly decided to abandon the printed catalogue produced in recent years from punched cards by the computer. Surveys suggested that it was not extensively used and costs were high. Listings provided by teaching staff are the major source of student requests. Thatcher requires another professional member of staff to improve response to subject requests or to those where the nominated item is not available.

*Veterinary Science Library.* Like the Biological Sciences Library, the Veterinary Science Library has exhausted available shelving. Relief will be found when the collection is incorporated into the Biological Sciences Library in the new building.

*Medical Libraries.* The network of medical and hospital libraries continues to function well. Difficulties due to inadequate space, particularly in the Clinical Sciences Library, have already been mentioned.

It is hoped that the proposed new combined library at Herston will allow proposals for a state medical library service to be put into practice. In the United States it has been found effective for the National Library of Medicine to support regional medical libraries housed at medical schools. These regional libraries act as a resource for hospital and other medical libraries in the region, providing reference service and materials, access to computer-based retrieval systems, in-service training of staff for libraries too small to employ a professional librarian and

generally improving the quality of medical library service. There is reason to believe that development along these lines would be viewed sympathetically by the State authorities, with whom there is already close co-operation in the two joint hospital libraries. With the developing interest of the federal government in health and hospital services and the activities of the National Library in developing its own capacity to supply back-up services in science, technology and medicine, it appears that the time is nearly ripe to initiate discussions between the interested parties.

## CONCLUSION

Although there are inevitably occasions when library users are frustrated because material is not available or cannot be found, the University Library appears to be offering services relevant to its users' needs since they are constantly asking for more. The physical constraints imposed by inadequate buildings have been or soon should be substantially reduced. While no university library ever has sufficient books, especially when courses and the number of students taking them change unpredictably, purchasing power has improved remarkably in recent years.

The major problem remains an inadequacy in staff. I have referred already to the pressures which compel the use of money granted for new staff to establish junior positions because material must be issued, discharged, sorted and reshelfed. The operations of the library become daily more complex. They extend beyond books and journals to maps, recordings, slides, tapes, films. More time is needed to organise, to liaise, to assist and to develop. Time and thought is being given to automation and this is being introduced for routine clerical work, but progress is slow and expensive. Automation as yet offers no solutions to the problem of interpreting the library to teaching staff and to students: to teaching staff to ensure that the library is understood and integrated into teaching, to students to encourage them to use and use efficiently the very large capital and recurrent funds invested in the library. Without professional staff for these purposes much potential use of the library is lost. Given sufficient professional staff, librarians could work much more closely with teaching departments to the benefit of both.

Finally I must again express my thanks to the many university teachers and administrators who continue to receive sympathetically the continuous stream of requests for funds or for approval of strange proposals generated by the library. Without their help and advice the University Librarian's task would be impossible. Equally I must again acknowledge the strong support received from the staff of the Library, particularly the senior staff who generate the ideas, implement the decisions and absorb almost all the stress and complaints. Without their dedication the whole complex library structure would long ago have collapsed.

May, 1974

F.D.O. Fielding,  
University Librarian.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS 1971-1973

|  | <u>1973</u>  | <u>1972</u>  | <u>1971</u>  |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1. Potential users</b>                    |              |              |              |
| Full-time teaching staff, Lecturer and above | 726          | 687          | 699          |
| * Other eligible full-time staff             | 717          | 495          | 577          |
| External Undergraduates                      | 3257         | 3125         | 3425         |
| Part-time Undergraduates                     | 4294         | 4462         | 4578         |
| Full-time Undergraduates                     | 7474         | 7402         | 7441         |
| Post-graduate students                       | 2268         | 1849         | 1791         |
|  | <u>18736</u> | <u>18020</u> | <u>18511</u> |

\* Variations due in part to change in definition if eligible. Includes Research Staff, Professional Staff, Classified Administrative Staff.

|  |             |             |            |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>2. Library staff</b>                        |             |             |            |
| Graduate Professional staff                    | 40          | 41¼         | 35¾        |
| Non-Graduates with professional qualifications | 5           | 2           | 2          |
| Graduates without professional qualifications  | 17½         | 20½         | 21         |
| Library Assistants                             | 90          | 71          | 70½        |
| Typing and clerical                            | 18¾         | 16½         | 16¾        |
| Library Attendants                             | 26          | 16          | 13         |
| Casual equivalent                              | 3½          | 2           | 2          |
|  | <u>200¾</u> | <u>169¼</u> | <u>161</u> |

*Distribution of Library Staff*

|                                    |     |    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Administration                     | 7¼  | 7¼ | 7¼  |
| Technical services                 | 63¾ | 60 | 61¾ |
| Reader services (Main Library)     | 43  | 50 | 46½ |
| Reader services (Branch Libraries) | 87  | 50 | 43½ |

|   | <u>1973</u> | <u>1972</u>    | <u>1971</u>             |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>3. Services</b>  |             |                |                         |
| Lending outside building:   |             |                |                         |
| * Main Library  | 178,940     | 215,852        | 205,969                 |
| Lending outside building:   |             |                |                         |
| * Branch Libraries  | 371,044     | 191,805        | 207,885                 |
| Items lent to libraries<br>outside University                       | 14,769      | 13,395         | 11,560                  |
| Items borrowed from libraries<br>outside University                 | 6,228       | 6,306          | 7,198                   |
| Hours of opening per week<br>(Main Library) during academic<br>year | 93½         | 93½            | 93½<br>(3rd term)       |
|   |             | (88½ 1st term) | (88½ 1st & 2nd<br>term) |

\* Reflects inclusion of Undergraduate Library among Branch Libraries-

#### 4. Acquisitions

|   |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Books:  |         |         |         |
| New titles by purchase                            | 12,792  | 17,032  | 11,378  |
| New titles by gift                                | 1,865   | 2,171   | 1,022   |
| Total volumes added (Books)                       | 33,901  | 42,801  | 26,207  |
| Serials:  |         |         |         |
| Total number of serials<br>received               | 19,428  | 18,803  | 18,462  |
| Number of non-duplicate<br>serial titles received | 15,904  | 15,466  | 15,251  |
| Total bound volumes added<br>(serials)            | 20,192  | 15,367  | 13,928  |
| Total bound volumes in<br>University library      | 799,926 | 745,965 | 687,944 |
| Microfilm added (reels)                           |         |         |         |
| Monographs  | 283     | 139     | 201     |
| Serials   | 2,908   | 573     | 119     |
| Total microfilm reels held                        | 17,432  | 14,241  | 13,844  |

|  | <u>1973</u>        | <u>1972</u>        | <u>1971</u>        |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>4. Acquisitions (contd.)</b>  |                    |                    |                    |
| * Phono records held   | 1 171              | —                  | —                  |
| * Audio reels and cassettes held   | 1,838              | —                  | —                  |
| Video tapes held   | 10                 | —                  | —                  |
| Slide sets held  | 74                 | —                  | —                  |
| Film reels held  | 16                 | —                  | —                  |
| * Includes Thatcher Library.   |                    |                    |                    |
| <b>5. Expenditure</b>  |                    |                    |                    |
| Books from Library vote  | \$247,439          | \$201,231          | \$182,263          |
| Books and Serials from other funds (Research, Donations, etc., Equipment, Hospital Boards)   | 127,634            | 87,000             | 80,789             |
| Serials from Library vote  | 212,971            | 238,242            | 192,813            |
| A/V materials  | 4,696              | —                  | —                  |
| Binding  | 85,188             | 66,671             | 64,798             |
| Maintenance and Equipment  | 103,697            | 76,609             | 90,056             |
|  | <hr/>              | <hr/>              | <hr/>              |
| Total expenditure, except salaries, from all sources   | 781,625            | 670,553            | 610,719            |
| Salaries, Payroll Tax etc.   | 1,065,341          | 806,066            | 636,562            |
|  | <hr/>              | <hr/>              | <hr/>              |
| <b>TOTAL expenditure on University Library</b>   | <b>\$1,846,966</b> | <b>\$1,476,619</b> | <b>\$1,247,281</b> |
| Expenditure from Library Vote as % of recurrent University Expenditure from recurrent grant. | 6.4%               | 6.32%              | 5.96%              |
| Expenditure from all funds as a % of total University Expenditure                            | 5.9%               | 5.58%              | 5.29%              |

## STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

|  | <u>Approximate size<br/>in bound volumes<br/>in bound volumes</u> |           | <u>Serials<br/>currently<br/>received</u> |         | <u>Loans within<br/>University</u> |           | <u>Loans to<br/>Libraries out-<br/>side University</u> |         |
|--|---|-----------|---|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|---------|
|  | (1973)  | (1972)    | (1973)                                    | (1972)  | (1973)                             | (1972)    | (1973)   | (1972)  |
| Central Library                          | 410,533   | (435,646) | 9,402                                     | (9,096) | 178,940                            | (215,852) | 8,251  | (7,683) |
| <u>Branch Libraries</u>                  |   |           |   |         |                                    |           |  |         |
| Undergraduate<br>Library                 | 54,783  | —         | 176                                       | —       | 179,612                            | —         | —  | —       |
| Architecture                             | 8,135   | (7,472)   | 295                                       | (283)   | 7,597                              | (10,701)  | 273  | (272)   |
| Bancroft                                 | 14,352  | (12,700)  | 427                                       | (408)   | 13,923                             | (7,527)   | 640  | (521)   |
| Biology                                  | 34,797  | (33,086)  | 1,395                                     | (1,352) | 19,254                             | (22,375)  | 957  | (998)   |
| Central Medical                          | 18,078  | (16,938)  | 785                                       | (848)   | 11,771                             | (13,125)  | 1,013  | (804)   |
| Chemistry                                | 12,451  | (11,508)  | 324                                       | (296)   | 5,217                              | (3,739)   | 201  | (27)    |
| Clinical<br>Sciences                     | 8,204   | (7,700)   | 335                                       | (317)   | 17,746                             | (18,384)  | 752  | (563)   |
| Dentistry                                | 6,992   | (6,727)   | 222                                       | (215)   | 4,668                              | (4,590)   | 5  | —       |
| Engineering (incl.<br>Electrical Engin.) | 37,672  | (35,435)  | 1,578                                     | (1,575) | 27,284                             | (23,775)  | 753  | (813)   |
| Geology                                  | 17,956  | (17,194)  | 1,009                                     | (1,005) | 4,401                              | (3,822)   | 473  | (507)   |
| Law                                      | 28,313  | (26,253)  | 456                                       | (445)   | 2,867                              | (2,668)   | 16   | (31)    |
| Mater                                    | 3,326   | (2,935)   | 176                                       | (167)   | 5,860                              | (4,580)   | 89   | (80)    |
| Mathematics                              | 14,169  | (12,259)  | 309                                       | (303)   | 8,044                              | (7,323)   | 77   | (83)    |
| Music                                    | 11,696  | (10,644)  | 203                                       | (195)   | 5,657                              | (4,271)   | 22   | (6)     |
| Physics                                  | 12,247  | (11,493)  | 516                                       | (501)   | 12,169                             | (11,634)  | 141  | (88)    |
| Princess Alex.<br>Hospital               | 4,410   | (4,233)   | 184                                       | (180)   | 4,639                              | (4,769)   | 101  | (119)   |
| T.M.L.                                   | 68,282  | (62,214)  | 340                                       | (334)   | 30,216                             | (29,977)  | —  | —       |
| Veterinary<br>Science                    | 14,664  | (14,201)  | 874                                       | (884)   | 10,119                             | (11,651)  | 1,005  | (711)   |

## SPECIAL EQUIPMENT GRANT

Where no comment is added, it can be assumed that where titles are continuing publications the library either has or is trying to obtain more recent issues.  
(m) = microfilm or microfiche.

### ACADEMIC JOURNALS AND REFERENCE SETS

- Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R. Doklady (English translation). *Earth sciences section*. 1959-69.
- American Veterinary Medical Association. *Journal*, 1897-1938 (m).  
*Art bulletin*, 1913-66.
- Burlington magazine*, 1903-48  
A monthly devoted to fine arts.
- Chromosoma*, 1939-58.
- Classical philology*, 1906-59 (m).
- Encyclopedia of physics*.
- Entomological news*, 1889-1933.
- Journal of psychology*, 1942-71
- Nihon rekishi*, 1946-68.  
A journal of Japanese history.
- Operational research quarterly*, 1953-65.
- Rekishi chiri*, 1899-1965  
A journal of history and geography.
- Revue musicale*, 1920-65.
- Science citation index*, 1964-68.
- Tsvetnye metally*, (English translation) 1960-66  
The Soviet journal of non-ferrous metals.
- Zeitschrift für Zellforschung und mikroskopische Anatomie*, 1968-72,  
*Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii*, 1953-70.

### PRIMARY SOURCES

*Denkmaler deutscher Tonkunst*, 1892-1931

*Japan statistical yearbook*, 1950-65.

*Krasnyi arkhiv; istoricheskii zhurnal*, 1922-44

Historical source journal for Imperial Russia and the U.S.S.R.

*Law times*, 1845-1965.

*New York Times*, 1946-64 (m)

*Nihon shiseki kyokai sosho*, 1915-35

Source material for political history from the Bakumatsu to the Meiji periods.

*Pechat' i revoliutsiia*, 1921-30.

Press and revolution: a journal of literature, art, criticism, and bibliography.

*Pioneer* (Lucknow and Allahabad), 1933-48 (m)

This is all of this Indian newspaper that is held, although *Pioneer mail and Indian weekly news*, 1911-31 (m) has been ordered in 1974.

*Severnaia pcela* (St. Petersburg), 1925-63 (m)

*Statesman*, formerly *The friend of India*, 1878-89, 1915-41 (m).

This library also holds 1964+ of this Calcutta newspaper, the gaps are unlikely to be filled in the near future.

*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1948-66 (m)

The library holds a microfilm set of this from 1831, but at present relies on the State Library of Queensland for current issues.

*Theatre arts*, 1916-34.

*Times (London)*, 1785-1859, 1876-87 (m)

This library already holds 1860-75 and 1967+ on microfilm, and will complete the holdings as finance becomes available.

Kraus reprint series of German expressionist magazines

Indian provincial legislative debates for Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, United Provinces, to 1947.

These debates are not held for the period after Independence.