



UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN FOR 1967



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(From March 1966)

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Front cover: Completed Main Library Building

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1967

In 1967 the University Library has reached a plateau; the way ahead is known but the resources which helped us to reach this spot have now been exhausted and no more are available in the immediate future. Although only two of the existing eighteen libraries can be said to be adequately housed in premises which allow for reasonable growth of bookstock, no funds are available to construct new library buildings during the 1967/69 triennium. A very considerable increase in library staff since 1965, from $92\frac{3}{4}$ in 1965 to $119\frac{3}{4}$ in 1967 has permitted the clearance of arrears and the assurance that new books are ordered and catalogued promptly and that the routine processes of issuing, discharging and shelving books are under control. This has been achieved by applying more staff to procedures which have basically been unchanged for many years although such alterations as appeared likely to improve performance without requiring a fundamental transformation have been carried out.

Fundamental transformation requires time to plan and labour to convert; neither have been available. All hands are devoted to keeping the ship afloat. Of the twenty-six extra staff positions since 1965 nineteen have been on the clerical and attendant levels. Planning for the future must be carried out during the present triennium in the hope that the next several triennia will allow renewed progress on buildings and some positions for staff who are not totally absorbed by a constantly increasing demand for library service.

BUILDINGS

Main Library

No new space has become available for the Main Library during 1967 and time has fulfilled the prediction of former reports that the extra space, while very welcome, would be far from adequate. Throughout the academic year there are complaints that readers, both staff and students, cannot find seats. There have been requests from Master's and Honours students for personally

reserved seats, but in a situation of general inadequacy such privileges, common in other universities, have had to be refused. Funds have not been sought from Senate for the "Open Listening Area" which was originally planned, and for which false flooring was constructed on the Fifth Floor, because to establish it would eliminate a number of badly needed reading spaces. The auditorium is in use, however, and it is hoped that appropriate equipment can be installed in 1968 to replace that which has been on loan from the Phonetics Department.

The Main Library shelving appears likely to house additions at the present rate perhaps until 1971. After that date extra shelving space must be found. The addition of the Hayes Collection in 1967 has filled every storage space available in the Main Building. In the "F.W. Robinson Room" which houses the Fryer Library, part of the Hayes Collection and the "Rare Books" sequence, one third of the former seating area will have to be converted to shelving. This loss of seats in our present situation of shortage is most unfortunate.

During 1967 Senate accepted proposals for a new Undergraduate Library which would relieve pressure in the Main Library and provide much needed expansion areas for book-shelves. The Undergraduate Library would eventually house 2,500 readers, some 100,000 volumes of undergraduate level material, the Thatcher Library for External Students, and the Acquisitions and Cataloguing sections of library staff. The Senate submission to the A.U.C. recommends that the first stage should be constructed in the 1970/72 triennium. This stage would provide space for 850 seats and 93,000 volumes, as well as for the Thatcher Library.

The consequences of failure to build even this first stage in 1970/72 would be too appalling for contemplation. Conditions in the Main Library would revert to those of five years ago as the need for book storage would require the gradual closure of the Lower Ground Floor and the First Floor seating area would be encroached on for staff work areas.

I feel compelled to point out that even if the proposed first stage is built as planned, the effect on present library conditions will be only marginal. By the time the first stage is open for business, hopefully in 1971, the present shelves in the

Main Library will be full and new book areas will have to be opened on the Lower Ground floor. Either immediately or over a couple of years 253 seats will be lost as a result. Moreover, if book-grants are more generous in the 1970/72 triennium, as has been requested, more technical services staff will be required. Space for these can be found only by closing the reading area on the First Floor since housing for these departments in the Undergraduate Library has been delayed until a second stage. The closing of the First Floor will mean the loss of a further 96 reader spaces.

It appears probable that within a year or two of the opening of the first stage of the Undergraduate Library with 860 seats, pressure on space in the Main Library will reduce the seating there by 349 to 530. The net gain in seats for the two buildings will be 511, and the relief to the Main Library or to Branch Libraries will be marginal. Continued heavy use of the Main Library for study by Undergraduates may be expected to continue until the next stage of the Undergraduate Library has been built. In these circumstances construction of the second stage of the Undergraduate Library in 1973/75 must have high priority if any substantial improvement in library facilities is to occur. On the other hand it is unlikely that capital grants will be made for more than one new library building in the same triennium, and to construct Undergraduate Library Stage 2 in 1973/75 would almost certainly delay construction of the Biological Sciences Central Library which the Senate has tentatively scheduled for 1973/75. Yet both the present Biological Sciences Library and the present Veterinary Sciences Library are already, in 1968, almost full. Moreover, as discussed in the next section, further buildings for consolidation of other branch libraries are required in later triennia.

If the University is to house collections and provide library facilities suitable for research and teaching in the late twentieth century the conclusion is inescapable that at least one and possibly two major library buildings must be planned for every triennium until the 1980's. The time has passed when libraries can be pushed into odd corners of buildings which are primarily designed for teaching with the corollary that after the first few years the Head of Department and the Librarian spend much time and ingenuity in feeding with space the cancer which the original decision has created. A small number of appropriately designed library buildings is the only permanent solution to this problem.

The future of the Main Library Building. Presuming that the new Undergraduate Library has been built with its full 2,500 seats and housing the Acquisition and Cataloguing operations for the university libraries, what is the future of the Main Library building? On the upper floors no change of function can take place, since the 1000 sq.ft. in the centre of each floor are structurally incapable of holding books. Only the present Acquisitions and Cataloguing areas on the first floor can be used for books, about 5,500 sq.ft. This would hold about two years' intake to the Main Library at current rates.

The Ground Floor cannot be changed, as its functions will not be affected by the Undergraduate Library. Indeed one section of the library which badly needs space is housed on this floor, the "F.W. Robinson Room", housing the University's special collections. Most of this room will have been taken up by shelving, including compactus shelving, in the early 1970's.

The Lower Ground Floor, of just over 10,000 sq.ft., will be released with the construction of the Undergraduate Library. With conventional shelving and no seats, this area could house about 100,000 volumes. With a mezzanine throughout, returning to the dungeon conditions of former days, 200,000 volumes could be housed. On the other hand this is the only area of the Main Building where the "special collections" could be rehoused, and they will require at least 6,000 sq.ft. for books and readers. If this is done then total space for books released by the construction of the Undergraduate Library is -

First floor	5,500 sq.ft.
Ground floor (former F.W. Robinson Room)	4,750 sq.ft.
Lower Ground floor (allowing for relocated Robinson Room)	4,000 sq.ft.
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	14,250 sq.ft.
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A total of 14,250 sq.ft., housing about 171,000 volumes will be available eventually in the 1970's. If present shelving lasts until 1971, all the extra space will be full by 1977 with new accessions alone. In addition the Main Building must find space

for material which can no longer be housed in branch libraries, but should not be discarded. We are at present embarrassed by the fact that all our storage space for such purposes is full of Hayes material.

The inevitable conclusion must be that in time the Main Library Building will cease to be adequate even with the completion of the full Undergraduate Library. The latter will meet most demands for reading places for undergraduates, but will do little to help to house books. It may be argued that books will gradually be superseded by other media. Library planning overseas does not appear to accept this possibility and it is not a gamble which, on previous experience, this University should feel prepared to take. The use of audio/visual aids to supplement books is discussed later in this report.

In the planning of the Undergraduate Library, possible future additions to hold some or all of the remaining Main Library functions must be kept in mind. In the later 1970's it is probable that the present Main Library will become only part of the Research Library, or, more rationally and in the long run probably more economically, a completely new Research Library will be built on to the Undergraduate Library similar to the new Fisher Library in Sydney.

Branch Library Buildings

As with the Main Library no relief is planned for our many overcrowded branch libraries in 1967/69; students and staff particularly in Law, Geology, Architecture and Music must continue to suffer from grossly inadequate library facilities. The only long-term solution to this constantly recurring problem is the construction of a limited number of buildings specifically for library purposes. To continue to fit library space into odd corners of buildings which are primarily designed for teaching is to perpetuate the crises which are a distressing feature of our present organisation. The present makeshift approach with its periodic ad hoc expedients may be more expensive than the controlled duplication of books and journals which would be justified in buildings without internal library facilities.

It was on these grounds that a proposal for "Future planning of Libraries" was submitted to the Library Committee in 1967 recommending that the present thirteen libraries and two unstaffed collections at St. Lucia should be reduced to a Research Library for Humanities and Social Sciences, an Undergraduate Library, a Science Library, a Biological Sciences Library, a Fine Arts/Architecture/Music Library, an Engineering and Geology Library, a Law Library and the Curriculum Laboratory. Senate accepted these recommendations in general with the understanding that the proposals for the Science Library and Engineering/Geology Library required further discussion.

The implementation of these recommendations will take many years. The Biological Sciences Central Library will not be constructed before 1973/75 at the earliest; considering that a number of new buildings recommended for 1970/72 will probably be carried over to 1972/75, the chances of construction of the Central Biological Sciences Library appear remote. By 1976 the positions in the present Biological Sciences Library, Veterinary Sciences Library and Bancroft Library, if it is then serving Microbiology also, will have become quite intolerable.

A communal library for Architecture and Music forms part of Stage I of the Architecture and Music Building which has been recommended to A.U.C. for 1970/72. The present library facilities in these departments are quite unsatisfactory. If funds for this building are forthcoming, the library space of 3,650 sq.ft. will be just adequate to house the books and services in 1972 in reasonable conditions. More space will be required within a few years if the present slum conditions are not to recur. It is essential that Stage I should be planned to permit easy expansion of the library space; if it is possible to plan the library as a separate wing of the building, this should be done. The plans as submitted make no provision for the expansion of library space.

Construction of new facilities for Engineering will not be required for some years, and the proposal for a joint library with Geology may be considered dormant. On the other hand, Geology Library has exhausted its shelving space and the meagre number of seats will soon need to be replaced by shelves. If the proposed expansion of Geology into the old Chemistry Building takes place,

the library must be enlarged to at least 3,500 sq.ft. with provision for further expansion if complete rehousing is not likely during the 1970's.

The proposal for a Science Library is also dormant, partly because there are conflicting views on its desirability and partly because even if it met unanimous support no funds are in sight for several triennia with which to construct it. Nevertheless, one of its suggested components, the Mathematics Library already has space problems and Physics Library will also have problems by 1973 unless further space can be found. New quarters for the Chemistry Library are understood to be included in the Chemistry Building. As I have never been formally consulted by the Architect on the planning of library facilities in the new building, I am not in a position to comment on their adequacy. It remains my opinion that the proper course is to construct a Science Library as an extension of the First Year Science Building.

Conditions in the Law Library are, without question, the worst in any university. The present library has 83 seats which expensive refurnishing may raise to 94. Its storage for books is almost full. If Thatcher Library moves by 1972, a further 3,000 sq.ft. will become available for the Law Library. At least 500 sq. ft. of this will be occupied by books immediately, and growth of book stock is likely to be by 100 sq.ft. per year. The initial extra seating capacity of 100 readers would be progressively reduced by 4 seats per year. Since enrolments of full-time Law students appear likely to double by 1972, the ratio of seats to students following absorption of present Thatcher Library space will be no better than at present. It can only be concluded that location of the Law Library in the existing Main Building cannot be a permanent arrangement.

Medical Library facilities will present an acute problem by 1972. By 1970 it will be necessary to retire books from the Central Medical Library to the storage area in order to permit shelving of new accessions. The Clinical Sciences Library is becoming a useful and well used library, but space here is also limited and withdrawal of books to storage will be necessary in this library too by 1970. Long term planning by the University and Royal Brisbane Hospital should provide for the construction of a

large medical library building to replace these two libraries; this prospect looks unlikely at present.

This survey of branch libraries presents a depressing picture of facilities unworthy of a major university. The situation has arisen from a lack of policy for library development. As new teaching buildings have been constructed an area which has appeared adequate at the time has been set aside for a library; with the inevitable growth of bookstock and the greater emphasis on student library use these facilities have rapidly become inadequate yet, because no provision has been made for expansion, all kinds of temporary stratagems are required in attempting to meet the situation. Modern libraries require appropriately constructed facilities with room for growth. These cannot be achieved in buildings where planning must give emphasis to other purposes. All library areas constructed in future should be constructed as libraries with means of expansion independent of any building with which they are associated.

ORGANISATION

Staff

It is a pleasure to report that the senior staff has remained stable during 1967. There is a gradual turnover at Librarian level, a more rapid one at Graduate Library Assistant level and there is seldom a week without a resignation at Library Clerk, Library Attendant or Clerk-Typist level. This resignation rate takes up time in interviewing, training and supervision, but it appears to be inevitable in an organisation with a high proportion of young female labour. It is my opinion that employment of more male Clerks would reduce the turnover, but the opportunity to prove this waits for the days of equal pay at clerical level.

There is no shortage of good candidates for positions at Graduate Library Assistant level or even Librarian level. The position at Librarian level is likely to improve with the development of Schools of Librarianship in at least one College of Advanced Education in each state. It is quite probable that a Diploma requiring three years of full-time study, or equivalent part-time study, will be offered at the Queensland Institute of Technology, Brisbane.

There remains a shortage of librarians with specialist qualifications. Librarians with qualifications or experience in science, medicine, and law are in short supply, while the need for such specialists for reference and book selection work becomes more pressing every day. With the growth of the University library, a specialist in systems analysis is also required. To obtain such specialist staff the University may be compelled to sponsor promising staff for courses of training or internships elsewhere.

The general rise in academic salaries "flowed on" to equivalent grades of library staff in 1967. The Senate's recognition that the library staff merited equal treatment is appreciated. No change has occurred in the actual structure of library salaries. It is still not possible to recognise merit and special responsibility below Principal Librarian. It is proposed to pursue this matter further during 1968.

Once more the equation of salaries of library staff with academic salary scales is under attack from the Australian Universities Commission and the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee. This is in marked contrast to the view of the Committee on libraries of the British University Grants Committee which recommended in its Report (H.M.S.O. 1967) "Salary scales of graduate members of library staff with comparable qualifications should in all universities be equated with those of academic staff" (p.163). As the only major university in Australia which does not pay senior lecturer level salaries at the level immediately below Deputy Librarian, the University of Queensland cannot afford to discourage its present senior library staff by a further erosion of their conditions of service. On the contrary every possible measure should be taken to promote the recruitment of specialist library staff of high quality.

Later sections of this report suggest that the time has come for a radical overhaul of library procedures in the light of new developments and of the prospect of better service through use of data processing. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that such radical changes will require an infusion of senior staff with time to plan and supervise and of junior staff to change a vast quantity of records to machine-readable form. Present staff are entirely preoccupied with meeting current demand for services, a demand which

is growing steeply both in content and in hours of service; staff resources for this purpose must also be increased to keep pace with demand.

There is no slack in the present staff provision from which to meet even the emergencies of sickness without slowing down the essential work of processing departments. I have not been prepared to close libraries when sickness occurs and staff on the "emergency roster" may find themselves working for several evenings as well as from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the week for which they are "on call".

Technical Services

Acquisitions Department

The revised procedures adopted in 1966 bore fruit in 1967 and it is a pleasure to report that there are no longer arrears in the ordering of books, nor in accessioning nor in passing of accounts. With the appointment of a Senior Accounts Clerk, the library's financial records are no longer maintained by untrained teenage clerks. Instead of the dunning of the library by book-sellers for non-payment, the library is able to claim credits which were previously overlooked by our suppliers. A start has been made on placing bequest funds on a basis which ensures that money becomes available from interest on investments each year.

Expenditure on books from library funds rose by \$9,000 in 1967; expenditure from other funds rose by a remarkable \$31,000. The serials expenditure rose sharply from \$81,121 to \$104,147, which was \$14,000 more than the expected increase. The consistent large annual increase in periodical prices should be pointed out. The 1968 budget gives the library an increase of \$26,414 to spend on books and periodicals; all but \$414 of this has had to be set aside for expected expenditure on periodicals. In other words \$414 is available to cover increased costs of books over the 1967 expenditure of \$166,061. It is quite clear that less books will be bought in 1968 than in 1967.

It may be said that duplication should be reduced, particularly that caused by our excessive number of branch libraries and collections. I would be the last to deny that consolidation of

libraries is required or that some duplication appears to occur because academic staff would like complete coverage of their interests in the library which is most convenient to them. Nevertheless much of the duplication costs very little; for instance of 14 copies of the Official Yearbook of Australia received in 1966, six were gift copies and the remainder cost only \$16. Given the scattered nature of clinical and pre-medical departments in this University, it is unlikely that any of the sets of Biochemical Journal, costing \$37.60 each in 1966, could have been spared from Bancroft (2 sets to meet demand), Veterinary Science, Central Medical Library, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Child Health (Gift). (Details are taken from a survey begun in 1966 and never completed because "free time" has not been available to do so.)

Ours is a large university. If work to post-graduate level is to continue to be carried out in all our many faculties and professional schools, then it has to be recognised that provision of library resources is expensive. Queensland's expenditure of \$A270,000 on books and periodicals cannot compare with the \$1 million Canadian (\$A833,200) spent by the University of British Columbia. British University library expenditure is not comparable because few British Universities have our range of professional schools and none is so isolated from alternative library resources. The conclusion is inescapable that this university is attempting to foster post-graduate study without any real conception of the cost of adequate library resources.

Overseas experience also suggests that our present method of book-selection and allocation of the library budget is archaic. Although British Universities are not in general liberally provided with library funds, there is increasing emphasis on employment of specialist library staff to initiate most of the book-selection. This policy is endorsed by the British U.G.C. Committee on libraries "University libraries should train staff to become specialists in a wide variety of the subject fields within each institution and, with the full co-operation of academic staff, these specialists should be given maximum responsibility for selection (para.250)" (Report p.159). A little of this work is now done at the request of particular departments; large-scale adoption would depend not only on the co-operation of academic departments but on availability of more qualified library staff.

In America, where funds are more liberal, most universities base their selection on the supply of current books by booksellers on a sale or return basis. Selection is carried out by library staff with co-operation of academic staff. The advantages of this system are systematic coverage, prompt availability of books, examination of books themselves instead of sales-promotion material or long-delayed reviews, and considerable saving in clerical labour. At this University a small scheme of this nature is in use for medical books.

Our present system of book allocations dates back to the days when each department was given a small amount of money to purchase books. The present system is more sophisticated but the allocations are not based on any rational formula. Budgetary systems like those used in Queensland were specifically mentioned by the University Grants Committee on Libraries - "We are persuaded also that a strict allocation by department of all or most of the library's money available for book purchases, is not necessarily in the best interests of the library as a whole and that, with adequate book funds- such allocations would not be necessary" (Report Para. 235). The whole procedure needs review as part of a general reconsideration of library policy.

Serials

Records of serial holdings are gradually being revised and corrected. The daily task of accessioning more than 14,000 titles is under control. As with the rest of the library no new services are being offered and time has not permitted consideration of methods which may be more accurate and economical.

A service which would be appreciated by many library users would be the issue of lists of journals taken, either total lists or those taken in particular libraries or groups of libraries. Such lists would be easy to generate if the requisite data was available on magnetic tape. Much useful information about costs, which can now only be guessed at, could be obtained from machine-readable records.

Several overseas libraries are now using data processing methods to record incoming issues of periodicals, to issue claims

to suppliers, to print lists of journal holdings and to indicate when particular volumes are ready for binding. Such a comprehensive system is not yet a practical proposition for this library, but plans should be made for the future. On the other hand the preparation of lists appears possible with outlay only for a programmer and card-puncher. It is hoped to examine this possibility in 1968.

Cataloguing Department

This department continues to function satisfactorily as far as the cataloguing of new books is concerned. It contributed a great deal in time and effort towards the absorption of the "Hayes Collection" into the library during the Long Vacation; this was an operation of considerable magnitude.

Problems are appearing in regard to catalogue card reproduction, which runs at about 12,000 cards per week. The University Photography Department have carried out this work for the past three years using a multilith machine. Labour and machine problems are making this method unsatisfactory and alternative methods of producing catalogue cards are being sought.

Developments overseas will influence the future of cataloguing. This library has for many years, like most other academic libraries, leaned heavily on cataloguing data provided by the Library of Congress in Washington. In the past, data for about 50% of our acquisitions has appeared in the Library of Congress catalogues. In the last couple of years the U.S. federal government has made extra funds available to the Library of Congress so that it may purchase all books published throughout the world and catalogue these to provide data for American (and consequently Australian) research libraries. At the same time the cataloguing data is being made available in machine-readable form.

Among the elements of cataloguing data provided by Library of Congress is classification numbers. Nearly every entry carries Library of Congress Classification information and a much smaller proportion carry Dewey Classification numbers. Most major university libraries in America now use the Library of Congress classification, many having converted from Dewey. There is evidence that

this movement of research libraries away from Dewey is affecting the up-dating of Dewey. For instance the Law schedules are not to be revised because few American law libraries use Dewey.

Queensland uses the Dewey Classification. In view of the likely availability of Library of Congress information for the vast majority of our purchases and the doubt about the future of the Dewey classification, it is appropriate to consider whether this library should not abandon Dewey and adopt the Library of Congress classification. It is not suggested that the arrangement of books on shelves by Library of Congress numbers will be philosophically more acceptable to academic staff than the present Dewey arrangement. No system is likely to gain universal approval, and conversion should be considered purely from the point of view of future costs.

Any change of this nature should be adopted sooner rather than later since every day the number of books arranged under the old system grows. The preservation of existing books in a Dewey arrangement while future additions are arranged by Library of Congress would inconvenience library users to an extent which would be intolerable. The only solution would be a reclassification of all existing books. This would be an enormous undertaking requiring a large emergency labour force; the longer it is left the greater the conversion task will be.

There are other reasons why reclassification should be considered now. Growth of library borrowing has brought our present circulation system to the state where radical alteration is required. Control of circulation records is an activity which has been very successfully transferred to computers in America. Adoption of such a system means the equipment of books with a machine-readable book-card. This will mean the handling of every book in the library and could well be carried out as part of a general reclassification programme which also requires the handling of each book.

There is another reason why a decision should be made about reclassification. It appears probable that the new Undergraduate Library will open in 1970 or 1971. All stock transferred to that Library will have to be recatalogued, and many books will have to be bought especially for it. Clearly if a vital change of system

is to occur it should take place in time to be implemented in cataloguing the new Undergraduate Library.

These operations will require systematic planning by experienced staff. In particular the availability of Library of Congress cataloguing data in machine-readable form must be taken into account. Any conversion to be tolerable must be completed within a couple of years; indefinite preservation of two systems would be unacceptable to library users. A considerable force of clerical workers will be required during the period of conversion. Such a crash programme will be costly, but in the long run there may be no other way in which the library can continue to function efficiently.

Thatcher Catalogue. For many years the Thatcher Library has sold a printed catalogue and annual supplements to external students. This has involved long clerical labour in typing masters for printing, and the same information along with new material has to be retyped whenever the catalogue is cumulated. Clearly if the information was held on magnetic tape and updated by new additions and deletions, it could be printed out as required without the detailed reorganisation, retyping and proof-reading which is now necessary. It is hoped to start work on this project in 1968.

Reader Services

Main Library

Circulation Department. This department which controls the borrowing of books, their reshelving after loan or use in the library, the Reserve Collection and general supervision of the reading rooms began to get above water in 1967 with the appointment of two extra clerks and another attendant, bringing the total staff engaged on these duties to twenty-four. Although the increase in loan transactions over 1966 was only 10,000 (to 117,559), very heavy use of the Reserve Collection and reading rooms kept the staff at full stretch. No other section of the University offers an evening and weekend service comparable to that in the Main Library; the long hours of opening necessitate the use of a three-shift system and for much of the time only seven people are on duty. At peak periods users of the library exceed 10,000 per day.

Attendants and senior male clerks had to be asked to work overtime in Third Term when hours of opening were extended from 10 p.m. to midnight. Regular overtime of two hours at the end of the working day proved too demanding and an extra attendant was employed on a part-time basis towards the end of term.

The extended hours were greeted enthusiastically by students and on a great many nights every seat in the library was occupied. Midnight closing in Third Term is likely to become a regular feature of library life. It also was evident that staffing the library with three men only after 10 p.m. was not adequate even though no borrowing or reference assistance was offered. There is, regrettably, a small minority of students who have no respect for the rights of other students and apparently no sense of responsibility. Three men, one of whom must remain permanently at the Exit, are not sufficient in a seven-floor building to deal with noisy groups and the occasional inebriate. Regrettably the Circulation records at the Circulation Desk on the Ground Floor - where the entrance was closed at 10 p.m. - stimulated destructive impulses and were tampered with by some students. In future years the Circulation Desk on the Ground Floor must be staffed and a further attendant should be available, bringing the minimum staff on duty in the Main Library at night to five men.

The effects of the growth of student numbers and a consequent more impersonal feeling about the library were illustrated by an apparent rise in mutilation of books and periodicals. Mutilation may not be discovered unless it is specifically drawn to the library's attention and the statement that it is increasing is based on subjective impressions arising from increasing complaints by students. Another disturbing illustration of student attitudes is the practice of covering notices in the library with written or drawn obscenities. Perhaps it would be old-fashioned in the 1960's to take exception to the content of these graffiti, but they certainly throw an unnecessary burden on library staff in the regular creation of new notices and floor-plans. Much of this work is at present carried out tediously on a hand-printing press for want of alternative facilities. It is hoped that a showcard machine may be purchased for this purpose in due course.

Another perennial problem is security of student brief-cases. When the library was extended the bag-racks were brought inside the

library entrances in the hope that limited supervision would discourage theft. In fact the problem has not been solved. The cost of providing coin-operated lockers is prohibitive, even if there was any assurance that students would use them; there is no space for a staffed cloakroom, nor is it likely that the number of students who stream out of the library at lecture times would have the patience to wait for bags at a check-point. Many libraries overseas permit readers to bring brief-cases into the library and inspect them stringently as readers leave the library. This inspection could be performed satisfactorily only by male attendants who had no other duties. To cover the two entrances to the Main Library for the period for which it is open would require a minimum of six men.

Late in the year a coin-operated copying machine was installed in the Main Library. This has proved extremely popular and there appears to be sufficient demand to justify a second machine when one can be obtained.

The number of borrowing transactions has grown by 10,000 per year since 1965 and shows no sign of levelling off. The present system is a makeshift adaptation of one designed for a much smaller library. A great deal of time is spent on filing, checking and dispatching notices, and these procedures become more time-consuming as the files grow. Computer-based systems have been developed overseas which eliminate all manual filing and automatically print out overdue and fine notices. They also provide statistics about the use of particular books or the habits of particular groups of readers which cannot be obtained from manual systems. From such statistics more reliable information can be obtained as a basis of library planning.

As a prerequisite to the operation of such a system, every library user must carry a machine-readable Identity Card. For students this would be a more sophisticated version of the present student card; non-students do not carry any identification at present although the Main Library attempts to persuade all non-student users to register; the University has become too large, and the number and turnover of library staff too great for even the most eminent professor to be recognised on sight by every member of the library staff.

Every book borrowed from the library would need to be equipped with a machine-readable book-card. This could be done by providing book-cards for all new acquisitions and over a period of twelve to eighteen months creating book-cards for all books returned from loan. Routines would be available to cope with any books which had not been caught by this operation. On the other hand if a total reclassification is undertaken as suggested earlier in this report machine-readable book-cards could be generated as part of that operation.

A computer-based circulation system could not function unless it was "on-line" or had assured daily access to a computer for batch-processing. All labour invested in the new system would be wasted unless guaranteed access was assured.

Reference Department

This department assists readers to use our library, to locate information or references, and to obtain books and journals from other libraries. Most of its work is on a personal basis and its success cannot be recorded by statistics but is shown by an increase in demand.

No extra positions could be established for the Reference Staff in 1967 because of the needs of other sections of the library where staff inadequacy shows in tangible form. In fact by mid-year the demand for service was overwhelming and the newly-arrived Senior Librarian, Miss Ehrhardt, had to be diverted to reference from other duties. As mentioned in my last report it is impossible to give a satisfactory reference service in a large library of seven floors open for 82½ hours per week with only four people whose duties also include inter-library loan work for the whole university with libraries outside Brisbane. If we are to run a library rather than a self-service bookstore, the number of professional staff available for reference work must be considerably increased.

An important part of a student's education is instruction in the sources of information and library techniques. Talks dealing with these topics as related to their particular fields were given by the Reference Librarian, Mr. S.J. Routh, to students in Psychology IIIA, Speech Therapy I, Australian History, German IV,

British History, Comparative Education and the Certificate of Education (overseas teachers group); in each case these talks were specifically requested by the academic staff responsible for the courses. Others could have been given if more Reference staff had been available.

A quite remarkable increase of 50% in loans from libraries outside the University, from 4,626 in 1966 to 6,978 in 1967, appears to reflect both an increase in research in the University and perhaps greater awareness of the existence of relevant information arising from the advice given by the Reference Department. Very prompt replies are obtained from the National Library Telex service concerning the location of books in other libraries, and the consequent reduction in inter-library loan delays has possibly encouraged readers to make increased use of this service.

One can speculate on reasons for a similar 50% increase in loans to other libraries in 1967. The new universities with their small libraries are making heavy demands on longer established collections. The emphasis on research inside and outside the universities is stimulating the demand for information. Whatever the reasons the increase in work must inevitably mean more staff to carry it out. There can be no question of the obligation of a university to ensure that sufficient staff are available for prompt servicing of inter-library loan requests. To quote again from the U.G.C. Committee on Libraries "If delay in meeting a request is caused by shortage of staff in any particular library, then, assuming that that library is not subjected to quite excessive and unreasonable loan demands, it is the responsibility of the university, whose library it is, to provide the staff, as it provides technicians, research assistants and secretaries for heads of departments." (Report para.110, p.36).

Branch Libraries

The shortage of space in most branch libraries has already been mentioned. The 40% increase in loans indicated in Appendix I of this report is only partly accounted for by more efficient methods of collecting statistics. It also shows that increases in demand for service are not confined to the Main Library.

A very difficult administrative problem is posed by the demand for increased hours of service in more and more branch libraries. In many cases hours are extended by rescheduling the hours of full-time staff in the branch libraries concerned. Since this means that there will be fewer periods when both staff members will be present in a library with a staff of two, the time which they can devote to work other than reader service is reduced; the amount of work to be done grows every year and we have reached the limit in most libraries for rescheduling of full-time staff.

Casual staff was taken on for the following purposes:

Central Medical Library (from April) Hours of opening were extended to 6 p.m. (formerly 5 p.m.) on weekdays and the library was opened on Saturday mornings from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Biological Sciences Library. Hours of opening were extended by three hours (to 10 p.m.) on four nights per week during Third Term.

Mathematics Library. Hours of opening were extended to 10 p.m. on two evenings per week in Third Term.

Law Library. Following representations by Law students the library remained open until midnight on four nights per week for most of Third Term. A part-time male attendant was temporarily employed for this purpose.

Most casual staff perform little more than guard duty in branch libraries. They cost as much per hour as equivalent full-time clerical staff and it would seem reasonable, when there is more work than present staff can manage, to employ staff who can do this work and who have some knowledge of the library rather than casuals who do very little. Good casual staff are difficult to find and students resign when the need is greatest because of pressure of study and the approach of examinations.

On the other hand there is a limit to the number of evenings/weekends which full-time staff can be expected to work as a regular routine. For regular evening and weekend work a minimum of three full-time staff is required in each library, and many branch libraries are too small to warrant such a staff. The Law

Library was brought to this level by the addition of a full-time clerk early in 1967.

A further difficulty arises from emergencies caused by sickness. Libraries which readers expect to be open cannot reasonably be closed at short notice. Library staff who have already completed a full day's work have to be persuaded to cancel their evening plans to meet such emergencies. With the large numbers of libraries which are open such "emergencies" have become daily occurrences.

It is sometimes suggested that keys should be more widely distributed to permit access by senior students. Such suggestions have been resisted; losses, temporary or otherwise, from supervised libraries are sufficiently troublesome, and the high incidence of mutilation does not suggest that "honour" systems can function in a large institution.

The only long-term solution to this problem is the creation of a smaller number of large libraries. The general need for buildings at the University of Queensland suggests that this solution may take many years to implement.

Medical Libraries

The Clinical Sciences Library came into existence early in 1967 under the control of an experienced Library Clerk. Money was found from general library funds for a small purchase of initial stock, and existing subscriptions to journals for the departmental collections in Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Psychological Medicine were transferred to the new library. During the year several back-sets of journals and some books were also transferred from these departmental collections.

Negotiations were successfully concluded with the North Brisbane Hospitals Board for the creation of a joint hospital and university library based on the Clinical Sciences Library. Financial support will be provided equally by the University and the Board. The new arrangement came into effect in January, 1968.

At the end of the year negotiations were still in progress for similar arrangements at Princess Alexandra Hospital and Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Successful conclusion of these negotiations will create a situation where there are four principal medical libraries and several small collections - notably in Child Health and Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy. Negotiations should be opened to arrange a similar joint agreement for Child Health with the Children's Hospital.

It is unfortunate that there must continue to be two major overlapping medical libraries in the Herston area. It would be much more satisfactory both administratively and for most library users if these could be amalgamated into one large library which could be planned as the major medical library in Queensland. It is highly probable that support could be obtained from the Queensland Branch of the A.M.A. and that its library could become part of such a major library if good service could be offered to A.M.A. members. Such a pattern exists in Perth and Adelaide. In the United States the federal government has allocated funds to several university medical libraries to act as regional medical library centres; such a plan would be eminently sensible for Queensland.

There are many obstacles to be overcome before a major medical library could be created as the state medical library centre for Queensland. Neither of the existing libraries is physically large enough to house such a collection, nor are any plans known for a suitable building. Sites in the hospital grounds at Herston are in short supply. The fragmentation of university medical departments between the Clinical Sciences Building and the Medical School is likely to continue. Existing arrangements are far from ideal but they probably represent as much as can be achieved with the existing situation. Future arrangements for medical libraries should be given careful consideration in any long-term planning for the future of the Faculty of Medicine, and the wide needs of the medical profession outside the university should not be overlooked in such planning.

Venerable Archdeacon Edward Leo Hayes Collection

In October 1967 the largest collection ever added to the library was received, the collection of the late Venerable Archdeacon Edward Leo Hayes, P.P., M.A., F.R.G.S. This magnificent enrichment of the library's resources is described in more detail in Appendix I. Here it is proposed only to record the logistics of what was, for the library, a massive operation.

Every room of the Presbytery at Oakey was filled with books and other collected material, and there were 80 large crates of the collection which had been undisturbed under a school for eighteen years. In total some 25 tons of material was packed and transported to Brisbane to be unloaded at the library.

It is difficult to convey the magnitude of the task which faced the University Library with the arrival of this vast collection. All available space in working and storage areas of the library was filled with Hayes material until the beginning of the Long Vacation when it was possible to take over two floors of reading area to enable sorting operations to commence. With a grant of \$20,000 to assist in processing the collection, orders were placed for shelving and other equipment, and supplies were bought for a cataloguing operation which, for the books and periodicals alone, was almost the equal of a full year's normal intake. Additional temporary staff were engaged, and at the end of the year 50 people were working on the collection. The sorting of books into alphabetical order was achieved at a rate of 10,000 a day, and it was expected that by the end of the Long Vacation most of the monographs would be catalogued. Cataloguing of periodicals, and identification and indexing of manuscripts will be next in priority, but it will probably be several years before all of the material is catalogued.

The Trust Deed making the transfer requires that all the material, with the exception of items which are appropriate to a museum or other collection elsewhere in the University, be housed in one collection in the library. With present accommodation difficulties in the Main Library, it is not possible to realise this, and it will present a problem for some years to come; but it is hoped to store at least the major part of the book and manuscript

collection in the F.W. Robinson Room, along with the Fryer Memorial Library of Australian Literature.

At the time of writing (July 1968) Hayes material still fills most of the Main Library's storage space and recording of its contents will be continued as space and staff permit. Acquisition of collections such as this is the stuff of which great libraries are made and scholars for years to come will be grateful to the many friends of the library, and in particular Sir Fred Schonell and Mr. Cecil Hadgraft who helped to ensure that the library was enriched in this way.

The Future

The University Library works at several levels - for students, for research workers (who may be students), and for the community.

For students the library appears to be reasonably adequate, certainly in the early years, except for the inadequate number of seats. Copies of some books may be insufficient and there are inevitable failures when the library receives insufficient notice of books or journals which will be in demand. In a large organisation there are also occasions when individuals have cause for complaint, and the library is no exception. Nevertheless the biggest need for undergraduates is rapid progress on the Undergraduate Library.

There may also be a need to consider the library's position in relation to information in non-book forms, such as recordings, loop-films or video-tapes. These developments seem to have had little effect as yet on university teaching in Queensland, but it would be reasonable to expect them to become widely used for many purposes to which they are more suited than the printed word. Some libraries overseas have gone so far as to house television studios and other audio-visual production aids. Even if this was desirable the University of Queensland Library will be fully extended in finding staff and space to perform more traditional functions adequately for many years. At the same time the traditional library functions should be extended to the storage and making available of such audio-visual material as may be required for independent study

as distinct from classroom use. The place of the library as an audio-visual centre should be recognised in any planning for the use of new information media on the campus, and suitable facilities should be planned into new library buildings.

For research the library offers a much less satisfactory service. Most of the deficiencies are caused by lack of finance to purchase current material or make good the deficiencies of the past, and inability to employ sufficient experienced staff who are capable of more than routine duties. This situation will continue as long as the University undertakes to carry out post-graduate work over a large range of subjects with totally inadequate resources.

To the community the library contributes directly by lending books and journals to other libraries and, on occasion, by permitting people from outside the University to use the libraries and sometimes to borrow from them. Such service is strictly limited by the obvious prior claim of members of the University to books and service, a claim which present resources cannot always satisfy. It has been argued, particularly in the United States, that universities financed from state funds have some obligation to the community. These arguments appear relevant also in Australia, where in many fields, such as medicine, dentistry, engineering, music, architecture, the University Library represents the biggest information resource in the state. Acceptance of some responsibility towards professional groups, as suggested above for medicine, could lead to supplementation of library funds from sources beyond the vicissitudes of state and federal politics.

Conclusion

It remains for me to thank the many people who have helped to keep the library viable in 1967. Many sections of this report suggest that there are grave deficiencies and much work to be done. It would be an injustice to fail to acknowledge that the Senate has listened sympathetically to accounts of present inadequacy and proposals for future action and has given such financial assistance as could be offered considering the other demands being made on inadequate resources. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Fred Schonell, has continued to take a personal interest in the library, and in particular has given much time to the Hayes Collection. Heads of

Academic Departments, while making no secret of their frustration with the library's weaknesses, have accepted that these arise from lack of funds and not from any malevolence of those who administer the library. I must also thank Professor Gordon Greenwood, Chairman of the Library Committee, who has always been willing to offer advice and encouragement, and to champion the library's needs in the corridors of power.

Finally I must thank the Deputy University Librarian, Mr. S.B. Page, who ran the organisation so efficiently during my absence on study leave, and the other members of the library staff who supported him with loyalty and hard work.

Given the financial resources, the University of Queensland has the basis for a library which could supply the needs of teaching and research and enrich the commercial, economic, social and cultural life of the community in general.

APPENDIX IVENERABLE ARCHDEACON EDWARD LEO HAYES COLLECTION

The University Library achieved a landmark in its history in 1967 with the acquisition of the books, manuscripts, and other materials collected by the Venerable Archdeacon Edward Leo Hayes, P.P., M.A., F.R.G.S., over a period of some seventy years. The collection probably numbers more than 100,000 items.

Leo Hayes, as he preferred to be known, was born in 1889. From 1918 until his death he was a priest in country parishes in Southern Queensland.

Despite a very active life in parish and community affairs, Father Hayes was a man of many interests, which are shown in his collections. With very limited financial resources but a multitude of friends, he assembled what was probably the largest private collection of books in Queensland, and, with other materials, one of the largest in Australia.

Although he had many years ago decided that the collection would remain in Queensland, to be available to scholars in this State, he postponed making a decision because he hoped eventually to sort, arrange, and enjoy the collection. During his last illness, in hospital in Toowoomba, the moment came when he realised that this would be impossible, and he signed the documents for its transfer to the University.

So that suitable recognition could be made during Father Hayes' lifetime, the collection was immediately transferred to the University Library. All 25 tons of material were moved in a few days; an official handing-over ceremony was held at the University, and the Vice-Chancellor visited Father Hayes in hospital to accept the gift on behalf of the University. Father Hayes died a few weeks later, in November 1967.

It is impossible to give a brief description of the Hayes Collection. In addition to books and manuscripts, it includes collections and accumulations, some of them large, of press cuttings, legal documents, photographs and postcards, stamps, coins

and other currency, maps, bookplates, aboriginal weapons and artifacts (transferred to the Anthropology Museum), rock and mineral specimens (housed in the Geology Museum), guns and cattle bells.

Books, pamphlets and periodicals in the collection number about 25,000. About two thirds of them are Australiana - published in Australia, written by Australians, or having some connection with Australia in their subject matter. The following are some of the areas in which the book section of the collection is strongest:

Voyages of Exploration and Travel

Father Hayes seems to have been fascinated by accounts of early travellers. The collection includes journals and other eye-witness accounts of the voyages of Cook, La Perouse, Bligh, Flinders, Darwin, Amundsen and Ross, among many; it extends beyond these better-known journals to such books as Marcoy's *Journey Across South America*, Stedman's *Voyage to Surinam*, Valentia's *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon ...*, and Duquesne's *A New Voyage to the East Indies in the Years 1690 and 1691*. Many of these are in first editions or very early editions.

Australian History

In addition to accounts of the discoverers and explorers, the collection includes a wealth of other historical writing, especially in political, legal and military history. For the student of local history there is much scarce material in the pamphlets issued for opening ceremonies, centenaries, and other commemorative occasions of churches and schools.

Australian Literature

Most Australian writers of fiction, essays, poetry and literary criticism are represented, many by first editions or by only editions long unobtainable. If there appears to be a concentration on minor authors, it is because these are more numerous in Australian literary history than the better-known names. Some works in the collection have handwritten annotations by their authors,

among them books by Mary Gilmore and Mrs. Aeneas Gunn. Among the rarities is a copy of Henry Kendall's *Songs from the Mountains*, in which the poem "The song of Ninian Melville", which was removed by the publishers under threat of legal action, has been reinserted in Kendall's own handwriting.

Religion

As might be expected, there is an extensive range of books, many of them old, on theological subjects and on church history. The latter includes useful material on the Presbyterian, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist churches, among others. There is an interesting group of early New Testaments in Pacific Islands languages, and a collection of German missionary pamphlets.

Australian Flora and Fauna

Here again Father Hayes' personal interests are shown in a useful collection of books on Australian animals, birds, insects and plant life, especially nineteenth-century taxonomic works. Examples are Mathews' *Birds of Australia* in twelve volumes and supplement (one of the most valuable items in the collection in a monetary sense); Von Mueller's series, *Iconography of Australian Salsolaceous Plants*, and his *Eucalyptographia*; Manson Bailey's *Queensland Flora*; and Harvey's *Phycologia Australica*.

Periodicals

In the collection there are several thousand different periodicals and other serial publications. Many of them are represented by single issues, sometimes as examples of long defunct local newspapers and literary magazines, sometimes first issues (for example, *The Guardian*, 1713, and the *Illustrated Australian Magazine*, 1850), and often because they report some significant event (for example, several newspapers, including miniature editions, reporting the death of Queen Victoria). There are also numerous large sets of periodicals, including *Annual Register*, 1758-1806, *All the Year Round* (edited for a time by Dickens), 1858-1886, *South Australian Naturalist*, 1919-1942, Pugh's *Queensland Almanac*, 1866-1927, and, with occasional breaks, *The Bulletin*, 1880-1967.

The Manuscript Collection

The very large collection of letters and other handwritten items is again very diverse, and much of it has yet to be identified and catalogued. There are fairly large accumulations of papers - literary manuscripts, radio scripts, lectures, notes, letters, and other personal documents of the following: Dame Mary Gilmore, who was a personal friend of Father Hayes; the critic and editor A.G. Stevens; the author Paul Drano; J. Howlett Ross (1857-1963), a prominent voice production lecturer and author of several books on Australian literature; and Professor F.W.S. Cumbrae-Stewart, Registrar and Librarian of this university 1911-1926, and later its first Professor of Law.

Among other literary manuscripts are poems by Chris Brennan, James McAuley, and Sir Henry Parkes; one of six handwritten copies which made up the first edition of John Le Gay Brereton's *Sea and Sky*; and Steele Rudd's *Panegyric on Henry Lawson*.

There are several interesting manuscripts of historical and bibliographical importance including a memoir of Sir Francis Forbes, the first Chief Justice of N.S.W., written by his widow in 1865, and a biography of the noted priest and scientist, J.E. Tenison-Woods, written by a nun from his dictation during his last illness in 1887-1888.

Famous names represented in the many thousands of letters include Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, Holman Hunt, Sir Robert Peel, Prince Wilhelm of Prussia (1834), and J.F. Archibald. There are letters or official documents bearing the signatures of John Dunmore Lang, King O'Malley, Sir George Gipps, J.B. Chifley, Sir Robert Menzies, and many other Australian governors and politicians. Autograph albums include signatures of Shackleton and Kipling, and an original drawing by Norman Lindsay.

It is anticipated that a catalogue of the collection will be produced when recording has been completed. The present summary should give some indication of the quality of our new collection.

APPENDIX IIDONATIONS IN 1967

Donations of manuscripts and similar materials came from the family of the late W. Forgan Smith and from Mr. N.F. Nelson. The Forgan Smith papers consisted largely of press cuttings, documenting from 1927 to 1943 his career as a Minister of the Crown, Premier of Queensland, and Chancellor of the University of Queensland. Mr. N.F. Nelson was formerly Director of the Department of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland, and the papers presented comprised a detailed record of that department's activities.

The largest monetary donation consisted of a further \$500 from Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., to go towards branch library collections in the subject areas of mining engineering, metallurgical engineering, geology, and chemical engineering. This donation has been received annually in recent years.

Sir Ellis Murphy, formerly Acting Professor of Medicine in this university, donated a very valuable collection of sets of periodicals in the fields of general medicine and cardiology. Valuable sets of periodicals and books, most notably in the field of entomology, were given by Mr. Robert Veitch, a former Assistant Under Secretary of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock.

Many governments, institutions, and other organizations gave material either published by them or appropriate to their areas of interest. Thus the Japanese collection received notable additions from the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations) and the National Parliamentary Library, Tokyo, and the U.S. Information Service continued its donations in the fields of American literature and American studies generally. The University of Queensland Press regularly deposits its publications. Other organizations offering benefactions include the Queensland Branch of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, Tattersall's Club, and the Newman Society.

The staff of the Department of Geology donated a set of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* to the Geology Branch Library.

So many individuals have given books that it is almost invidious to mention names: among staff members and former staff members, Professor R.P. Cummings, Professor J.K. Gifford, Professor F.J. Olsen, and Dr. W. Mather; among others, Mr. J.P. Callaghan, Miss J. Loveday, Mr. C. Loxton, Hon. G.F.R. Nicklin (a set of Hansard), Mrs. O.E.L. Rout, Mrs. M.L. Stephenson, and Mr. Walter Stone, must stand as representative of many others.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY STATISTICS

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Full-time teaching staff, Lecturer and above	604	*576	549
Other full-time teaching and research staff	474	*436	362
External undergraduates	2,692	*2,570	*2,546
Full-time undergraduates	6,440	6,100	*5,619
Part-time undergraduates	4,310	4,450	*3,969
Post-graduate students	1,277	*1,064	*983
Total potential readers	<u>15,797</u>	<u>*15,196</u>	<u>14,028</u>

(* Figure corrected since last report)

Library Staff

Fully qualified (degree and library qualification)	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$)	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Professionally qualified (library qualification only)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$)	
Graduate Library Assistants (degree only, no library qualification)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clerical	61	55	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Male Library Attendants	9	8	4
	<u>119$\frac{3}{4}$</u>	<u>113$\frac{3}{4}$</u>	<u>92$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Distribution of Library Staff

Administration	3	3	3
Acquisitions	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cataloguing	28	28	26

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Serials	12	11	12½
Services to readers, Main Library	31¾	28¾	17½
Services to readers, Branch Libraries	32½	31½	26½
<i>Services</i>			
Lending: From Main Library	117,559	107,598	106,932
From Branches	148,972	108,968	112,357
Books borrowed from outside the University	6,978	4,626	4,704
Books lent to other libraries	6,104	3,995	3,731
Hours of opening per week (Main Library)	82½ (92½ in Third Term)	82½	82½
<i>Accessions</i> (includes bound volumes of periodicals)			
By purchase	44,935	37,329	35,624
By gift	5,585	3,692	2,863
New titles added (books only)	17,005	13,153	10,393
Total number of bound volumes in Library	490,751	440,231	398,793
Total number of periodical titles received (by purchase or gift)	14,596	*13,377	13,922
	(* Records revised in 1966)		
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Books from Library Vote	\$166,061	\$156,925	\$157,768
*Books from other funds (Research, donations etc.)	\$ 61,633	\$ 30,386	\$ 19,508

* Not included in Totals.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Serials from Library Vote	\$104,147	\$ 81,121	\$ 70,164
Cost of binding	\$ 39,279	\$ 35,413	\$ 22,796
Maintenance and Equipment	\$ 48,178	\$ 43,041	\$ 23,362
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (except salaries) from Library Vote	\$357,665	\$316,500	\$274,090
Salaries and payroll tax	\$335,294	\$281,925	\$233,686
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure from Library Vote	\$692,959	\$598,425	\$507,776
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure from Library Vote as a % of total University recurrent expenditure	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%