

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN FOR 1969



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James Forsyth Librarian

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

Deputy University Librarian

S.B. Page, B.A.Syd., A.L.A., A.L.A.A., A.M.I.R.T.
(From March 1966)

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.A., A.L.A.A.
(On leave)

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)

Senior Librarian i/c Special Collections

Marianne M.H.E. Ehrhardt, B.A.Lond., F.L.A.
(From June 1967)

Senior Librarian i/c Thatcher Memorial Library for External Students

Mrs. B.J. Guyatt, B.A., A.L.A.A.
(From September 1965)

FRONT COVER: A tight squeeze in the Architecture Branch Library.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1969

The demands made on the library continued to rise in 1969 in spite of a temporary lull in the upward trend in student enrolments. Contemporary teaching methods encourage increasing use of the library with the consequence that space and books are at a premium throughout the academic year instead of, as formerly, entering a crescendo as the annual examinations approach.

The year just ended has been one of struggling to maintain the best possible level of service while planning major new developments in buildings and procedures to meet the still greater demands which are anticipated in the future. The University's anxiety to meet current needs was illustrated by an increase of almost 10% in overall library expenditure compared with 1968, so that with gift funds and support from Hospital Boards for the two joint University/Hospital Libraries, current expenditure almost reached \$1 million for the first time. Unfortunately the prospects for 1970 are much less encouraging and the remarkable advances made in recent years will not be sustained.

BUILDINGS

Main Library

Study facilities in the Main Library were considerably improved during the year. The laying of carpet on the Fourth and Fifth floors created a completely new environment with a substantial reduction in noise and there was a remarkable switch in student preference in choice of study places. Carpeting of three more floors during Long Vacation 1969-70 has continued the improvement and the \$32,000 which has been spent on carpets has possibly been the greatest single contribution towards improving general study facilities in the University since the Main Library was extended in 1964/65.

Construction of a screen between the entrance and the reading area on the Lower Ground floor has reduced disturbance to readers in that area. Many other less spectacular improvements were also made, often as a result of suggestions placed by students in a Suggestions Box which was established during the year. A few

suggestions have been facetious or impractical and some have been far beyond the library's resources but the majority have been thoughtful and constructive providing a desirable feedback to the library staff. The University Librarian has also consulted the Union Library Liaison Committee as need has arisen.

It is probably fair to say that we have now taken efficient exploitation of the present unsatisfactory main library building as far as it is possible to go. Most suggestions for improvement are defeated by the inflexibility of the structure and the attachment of lighting to the tops of bookstacks. Space for books is rapidly filling up. The need to create a separate section for the proposed Undergraduate Library Collection involved a major rearrangement and created a situation in which there is now no more room to manoeuvre. Seats were at such a premium in Third Term that steps were taken to exclude anyone who was not a member of the university. It is a sad reflection on alternative library facilities in Brisbane that so many "outsiders" felt compelled to use the overcrowded university facilities.

A new Central library complex

Since the Main Library Building is so clearly over-extended the announcement in August that the Australian Universities Commission had accepted the university's request for \$2 million for the first stage of a new central library was a heartening sign of relief to come. Planning proceeded on the basis outlined in my 1968 report which was to construct a new building to house the major portion of central library stock, the reader service areas for reference, public catalogue, new periodicals and rare books, the library staff associated with technical services and administration and a reasonable number of seats for those using books and journals housed in the new library. A very detailed brief was prepared for the project architect, Mr. Robin Gibson, and planning has proceeded in a highly satisfactory co-operative spirit. The present Main Library will be reorganised to house a collection of books and journals appropriate to the needs of most undergraduates, and almost to double the present number of seats for readers. It will also contain the Thatcher Memorial Library for External Students, the books in which will be available for use, but not for loan, to internal students when not required by external students.

It is most important that too optimistic a view should not be taken of the relief which \$2 million offers to a university which is growing so rapidly and where existing library facilities are so inadequate. The great and lasting improvement will be in study places in the central library complex from 889 places to about 1900; the new figure at last begins to approach what is desirable for a university of Queensland's size. On the other hand unless the intake of new books and journals is

grievously affected by the financial difficulties which are anticipated during the 1970/72 triennium Stage II of the new Central Library will be urgently required for occupation as soon as possible after 1975 if a break-down of central library activities is to be avoided.

Equally important is the realisation that Central Library Stage I will have only marginal effects on the branch libraries. Some undergraduates at present using branch libraries may use the proposed undergraduate library but the majority of branch library users require access to the contents of the library concerned. The limited accommodation for books in Central Library Stage I will not offer relief to hard-pressed branch libraries nor are there extensive holdings in branch libraries which could be removed without serious inconvenience to users.

Although Central Library Stage I will not immediately solve all of the university library's problems it represents a major step in this direction. The road to a satisfactory solution will be long and expensive but it must be travelled if the University of Queensland is to maintain satisfactory academic standards.

Branch Libraries

The only large improvement in branch libraries since my last report has been in the Engineering Library which was at last completed three years after being occupied. It is an interesting comment on the past that this library in an area which became available more or less by accident is the only branch library where the space can be described as sufficient for a reasonable time. It has made a very pleasant branch library which, with a small amount of refurnishing, could become a model for similar development elsewhere.

The improvements mentioned in my last report have satisfactorily alleviated the situation in Geology and Electrical Engineering, but the extensions in Biological Sciences and Music are of a very short-term nature. Of the remaining branch libraries at St. Lucia a few might be regarded as moderately well accommodated with difficulties in sight and several, such as Law, Thatcher, Architecture and Music are quite unsatisfactory. With the long delays over the new Chemistry building the situation in the very heavily used Chemistry Library is close to disastrous and there is no reason to think that the new quarters, when they have been finally built, will offer more than a very temporary improvement.

In this generally gloomy situation the first glimmering of relief appeared in the University's decision after the period of this report to give very high priority to a

new Biological Sciences Library Building in 1973/75. This proposal for a special building to replace five existing branch libraries offers a long term solution which it is hoped will be adopted in relation to other branch libraries.

Medical Branch Libraries

With the conversion of the Library at Princess Alexandra Hospital into a joint university/hospital library in January 1969 there are now three libraries - Central Medical (University), Clinical Sciences (joint) and Princess Alexandra (joint) - serving clinical medicine. There is also a university library at the Brisbane Dental Hospital. Of these only Princess Alexandra, recently extended with A.U.C. funds, has immediate prospects of reasonably adequate accommodation.

No progress has been made at Central Medical or Clinical Sciences in 1969, and major policy decisions concerning future development and substantial capital expenditure are required before progress can be expected. Discussions are in progress but Clinical Sciences, in particular, a very well used and much appreciated library, will gradually decrease in efficiency until more satisfactory accommodation can be constructed.

The Dentistry library is being kept alive by moving part of the stock into an adjoining room. It is expected that neighbouring space will be released for library purposes within the next few years.

ORGANIZATION

Staff

For the third year in succession there were no resignations at Senior or Principal Librarian level. The position of Principal Librarian *i/c.* Medical Libraries was filled by the appointment of Dr. R.J. Boscott and Mrs. J. Guyatt was promoted from Librarian to Senior Librarian in recognition of her work in charge of the Thatcher Library for External Students. Mrs. J.C. Owen, having submitted a thesis for a Ph.D. in English, which has since been approved by the examiners, left in September for a year's Special Leave working for a Master's degree at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh where she will concentrate on the application of computers in libraries. On her departure a new position of Officer *i/c.* Lending Services was created and filled by Mr. D.A. Williams, B.A.

The resignation of six librarians and three Graduate Library Assistants during the year is no more than might be expected although some vacated positions of particular responsibility which took time to fill. The departure of more junior staff was sufficiently rapid to affect the efficiency of several sections of the library. Twenty-two (of 56) Library Assistants resigned, 6 Library Attendants (out of 11), ten typists (out of 12) and the Administrative Officer i/c. Accounts. Replacements were made but often after much time had been spent on repeated advertisement and interview. Several positions had to be filled with temporary or part-time labour. It proved impossible to find typists with the level of Junior examination required by the University and several positions were converted to casual labour on an hourly basis.

The turnover of permanent junior staff and in the several casual part-time positions is so great that the time is not far distant when the library must have a full time Personnel and In-service Training Librarian.

New Conditions of Service were negotiated for all staff below Principal Librarian, and new salary scales related to state public service scales were agreed for Senior Librarians, Librarians and Graduate Library Assistants. Arrangements for graduate staff are now generally competitive with similar positions in other states. The situation with non-graduate staff is much less satisfactory.

In 1965 it was decided that the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia would qualify a non-graduate only for extra increments of the normal clerical salary. With the improvement of salaries in Brisbane Libraries outside the University and an extended range of opportunities the University Library is now being drained of experienced non-graduate Library Assistants. There are several positions where such a person is more useful than an inexperienced Graduate Library Assistant. Within the next few years a new kind of professional librarian will appear with a first degree (or 3 year full-time Diploma) in librarianship.

The time has come for a review of the professional library staff structure to meet these and other developments. It would appear that a new structure should provide for —

1. Experienced graduates with professional qualifications.
2. Graduates with high academic qualifications in particular subject areas, library experience and qualifications (not separately provided at present).

3. Assistant Librarians with professional qualifications only, both experienced librarians with the older type qualifications and the new "first-degree graduates". (Neither group provided for at present).

The number of inexperienced Graduate Library Assistants would decrease, most of their work being taken over by the third group listed above. It would become normal for inexperienced graduates to proceed directly to a full-time post-graduate course in librarianship.

High wastage among untrained library assistants is inevitable; it may be reduced when equal pay removes the present obstacle to appointing male library assistants who may be expected to be less ephemeral.

Further adjustments are also required to the wages of Library Attendants to give greater recognition of the exacting shifts which they work and the value of efficient performance of their duties. Failure to return books accurately and swiftly to the shelves impinges more immediately on library users than most difficulties of a more fundamental nature. In the past the library has drawn applications from men with professional or commercial backgrounds who, by reason of age or some other factor, have been unable to find congenial work. If there are still such people available the present levels of remuneration for Library Attendants no longer attract them.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Acquisitions Department

Funds spent on library materials other than current journals amounted to \$286,000, an increase of \$16,281 on 1969. Of this amount expenditure from funds other than the Senate grant to the library was, at \$81,844, some \$6,000 less than in 1969 in spite of the fact that nearly \$14,000 was spent from the special American Council of Learned Societies grant of \$15,000 (matched by a similar amount from University funds). The fall in expenditure is principally due to a reduction of \$10,500 in purchase of library materials from departmental research funds presumably a reflection of stringency in research expenditure generally.

A steep rise in costs of books is indicated by the decline in the number of purchased new titles which were catalogued in 1969 (12,416 compared to 15,949 in

1968) although the figures are affected by diversion of cataloguers to other work during December 1969. The number of duplicate titles catalogued hardly changed from 1968. Following the spectacular addition of the Hayes Collection in 1968 titles added by donation fell by 11,311 to 6,880.

The decline in new titles purchased is not a healthy sign. The development of new fields of study and the extension of existing fields ought to cause a rise in new material. *Certainly it is lack of funds and not any reduction in publishing which accounts for our comparative decline.*

Even more alarming is continuing escalation in the cost of serial subscriptions which is threatening to devour all funds available for library materials. Allowing for rising costs at 10% \$125,000 was set aside for current subscriptions; actual expenditure exceeded this by \$8,000.

The deterioration in the library's ability to purchase a reasonable proportion of published information is not generally understood and deserves comment.

If the academic work of the university is not to be hindered the library must be in a position to buy not only books immediately relevant to current research and teaching, including several copies of books for which demand is heavy, but also the principal scholarly works in fields of interest, and important works in areas not of immediate concern. While there is some evidence that the number of books published in the United Kingdom and the United States is fairly static this is not the case in countries like Australia or Canada or for developing countries of particular interest to this university such as India. The decline in the number of new titles purchased in 1969 compared with 1968 cannot fail to prejudice academic standards. Unfortunately the outlook for 1970 is bleaker still.

Current serials, in the sense of periodicals, journals of learned societies, annuals, newspapers etc., make up one third of the volumes added to the library. In science, applied science and professional subjects they are, if anything, more important than books, although this fact does not reduce the demand for funds for new books from teaching departments in those subjects. Every year new serials appear covering new fields of specialisation and existing serials subdivide into more specialised units. In 1969 subscriptions were placed for 621 new serial titles and 48 were discontinued; extra subscriptions to titles already received numbered 123. In addition there was a net increase of 542 in serials received by gift or exchange.

The total number of subscriptions in 1969 was 8,493, an increase of 8.3% on

1968. This is not an unreasonable increase in the current information and publication situation for a library serving twelve faculties with resources scattered over 21 libraries and several other locations. Unfortunately it represents an increase in costs, particularly when combined with price rises in existing subscriptions, which the university is apparently unable to meet.

In the past it has been reasonably satisfactory to estimate the annual rise in the cost of existing serial subscriptions at 10%. This is no longer the case as the following examples selected at random illustrate:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Last payment</u>	<u>Previous payment</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Chemical Abstracts	\$1,450	\$1,050	38%
Chemical and Engineering News	\$ 20	\$ 15	33 ¹ / ₃ %
Chemical Engineering Science	£ 40	£ 36	11%
Electrical Engineering in Japan	\$ 122	\$ 107	14%
Electronic Engineering	£5.-.-	£2.15.-	82%
Engineering Economist	\$ 11	\$ 7.50	47%
Engineering Index (Annual cumulation)	\$ 175	\$ 70	150%
Environmental Science and Technology	\$ 10.50	\$ 8.50	24%
Food Technology	\$ 25.00	\$ 17.50	43%
Land	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00	14%
Landscape	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00	33 ¹ / ₃ %
Language	\$ 16.00	\$ 8.00	100%
Journal of Geography	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.10	23%
Journal of Helminthology	£5.-.-	£3.10.-	43%
Journal of Hygiene	£7.-.-	£4.10.-	55%
Journal of Politics	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.50	23%
Journal of Water Pollution Control Federation	\$ 27.50	\$ 19.00	45%

Of course many subscriptions did not increase in 1969, although accounts

being received in 1970 present an even graver picture. The largest increases are in subscriptions which are already high and in the fields of science, applied science and professional studies in which serials are of overwhelming importance.

The outlook for 1970 is grim. The effective increase in the budget for books and periodicals is \$10,200. The anticipated increased cost of serial subscriptions is \$35,000. Consequently there will be a reduction of \$24,800 in expenditure on books. This reduction and the influence of inflation on book prices suggest that there will be a serious drop in new titles added to the library in 1970.

It cannot be too strongly affirmed that, in spite of large increases in the library vote in recent years, the amount available has never reached a satisfactory level considering the library's previous poverty and the large and increasing number of subjects in which courses are offered or research carried out. Our expenditure has never reached the level of that at the University of New South Wales and has been far behind that at Monash University or the University of Sydney. Yet this university is alone in a library desert in comparison with the Sydney metropolitan area with three large university libraries and a splendid state library or Melbourne with three university libraries and a state library rich in older material. The task of the University of Queensland library is correspondingly great; it cannot be accomplished in the present situation of financial stringency.

Cataloguing Department

New procedures which were described in my last report have enabled this Department not only to process efficiently all incoming material but to carry out several major special projects which are essential for reasonable bibliographical control of the library's resources.

Two major operations are in progress which are inter-related; these are the separation from the Main Library stock of a collection to be housed in the proposed Undergraduate Library and conversion from the Dewey Classification to Library of Congress Classification. An attempt to obtain an A.R.G.C. grant for research into the use of the computer in generating new catalogues was unsuccessful.

On the other hand remarkable progress has been made in the checking of our catalogue against the printed catalogues of the Library of Congress, and the creation of a "shelf-list" in Library of Congress order so that reclassification can commence for items not recorded in Library of Congress' printed catalogue. The books on the shelves remain in Dewey classification order as before except for the Undergraduate

Collection. We are creating quite quickly a master file which can be used either for computer input, as originally proposed, or for a clerical operation. In the latter a few branch libraries would be converted each Long Vacation leaving the central library collection as long as possible in the hope that by that time we would be ready to mount a computer-based operation. Certainly it now appears unlikely that conversion to the Library of Congress Classification will coincide with occupation of the new Central Library building.

The Undergraduate Collection

In December 1969 a start was made on separating out an Undergraduate Collection and creating a separate catalogue for it. It was decided to use the Library of Congress classification, to adopt a "divided" instead of a "dictionary" catalogue and to replace the typing of subject headings on individual cards by special guide cards. Between 8.12.69 and 31.1.70 a total of 7,000 titles (23,650 individual volumes) were recatalogued and located in the Undergraduate Collection for which space had been cleared by a large-scale shift of books and periodicals. The formidable amount of work involved could not have been accomplished without the enthusiastic support of library staff many of whom were diverted from other duties. This energy and enthusiasm was directed to the most effective purpose by the Principal Librarian i/c. Cataloguing, Miss M. McCarthy.

Selection of books for the Undergraduate Collection is at present a mechanical process rather than an intellectual one. It is assumed that one copy of each edition of a book will remain in the Central Library and that all books in the Undergraduate Collection will be extra copies. On this basis all copies other than the first of books which were part of the Reserve Collection in 1969 have been transferred to the Undergraduate Collection, and the same procedure is followed with extra copies newly purchased for Main Library. During 1970 the Main Library Collection will be checked for multiple copies and extra copies which meet certain criteria will be transferred to the Undergraduate Collection.

While extra copies will make up a considerable proportion of the Undergraduate Collection it is necessary that books should also be selected to round out the collection into a reasonably self-sufficient library at an undergraduate level. A number of duplicate sets of current journals are already housed in the Reserve Collection and these will need to be supplemented by other heavily used titles.

Data Processing

Our only achievement in data processing so far has been the printed catalogue of the Thatcher Library for External Students. Work on the first cumulative supplement was well in hand at the end of 1969 and it was published in January 1970.

Progress with other projects has been delayed by the lack of experienced staff. Dr. J.C. Owen is concentrating on this field during her Special Leave at the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. Elizabeth Arden completed in 1969 the first half of the Postgraduate Diploma in Information Processing. In 1970 Dr. Arden is to work on a system to produce a current catalogue and administrative controls for the Main Library's Reserve Collection. It is clear that our next priority is a computer-based system for controlling loans which will be required when the new Central Library complex comes into use in late 1972.

Reader Services

As long as the University Library is not completely starved of funds it can be safely predicted that use by readers will increase each year, even if there is no increase in enrolments, unless library buildings become so overcrowded that users are driven away. Although seating is inadequate in most of our libraries the point of discouragement has not yet been reached. All statistics show that in 1969 use of the library increased at a more rapid pace than in the previous year.

This phenomenon presents an administrative difficulty for the Library in comparison with other sections of the university. It is possible for Teaching Departments to impose quotas, however unwillingly. It is not possible for the Library to limit the number of books used in the building, nor is it desirable to limit the number borrowed from it, especially when adequate space for readers is not available. Loan records must be maintained, books must be reshelved, reference assistance must be offered when required if the Library is to perform its educational function. There is a limit to the extent to which procedural reorganisation can save staffing costs; indeed many desirable changes are prevented because of the lack of labour which would be required to convert records for new procedures. Reorganisation of staff resources must mean shorter hours of opening, which is not academically desirable, or longer delays in ordering and processing activities with the consequence that books ordered within a reasonable time of need will not be available when required.

It is an inevitable fact of life that as long as changing educational methods continue to stimulate library use the Reader Service staff in libraries must increase to meet the demand. Just as it is impossible for a library to remain viable in information resources if it is not supplied annually with additional finance to meet rising costs of books and periodicals, so also it is impossible for a library to cope with the demands of modern university education unless its manpower resources are regularly adjusted to cope with the changing situation. *Consequently the Library has special financial needs distinct from those of other sections of the university.*

MAIN LIBRARY

Lending Services Department

This Department which controls borrowing and administers the Reserve Collection and the reading areas of Main Library took the brunt of increased reader use which apparently arose in part from the introduction of continuous testing procedures in some courses of the Department of English. The increase in borrowing is indicated by the increase to 136,918 loans outside the building from 121,811 in 1968. Another guide to usage is the recorded number of people leaving the library. Not all are purposeful users but the same basis is used in each case and at least trends are indicated.

Our records show an increase of 47,629 to 1,605,397 persons leaving the Main Library in 1969 with a particularly heavy increase in the later months of the year.

An embarrassing consequence of increasing numbers is the need to identify legitimate library users. Student Identification Cards are issued by the university administration to undergraduates only. The problem of identifying post-graduate students and teaching staff will be met in part in 1970 by issuing special embossed identification cards to these groups. The cards can also be used for imprinting the reader's name and address on borrowing cards, reducing some of the tedious labour required by our present loan system.

It has been a matter of concern for some time that books in demand by students are frequently not held in the Reserve Collection. Among the reasons for this situation is lack of sufficient notice to allow time to order books which are to be recommended to students by teaching staff, or (if the books are already in the library) lack of sufficient notice to allow time to recall and transfer the books

concerned to the Reserve Collection. To improve liaison with teaching staff the duties of library staff were rearranged to release a professional librarian to work full-time on the stock of the Reserve Collection. The inevitable result has been not only greater efficiency but also more work because teaching staff are making greater use of the Reserve arrangements.

The growth of Honours and Postgraduate work in the university has brought into existence a large group of students for whom the long-standing practice of permitting only three books and no periodicals to be borrowed is hardly adequate. After considerable discussion and thought this practice has been changed for a trial period. No limit will be placed on the number of books to be borrowed by Post-Graduate and Final Year Honours students in 1970, but the normal fortnightly loan-period with fines for late return will continue to apply. These students will also be permitted to borrow bound volumes of periodicals on an overnight basis. These provisions will also apply to part-time Tutors and Demonstrators.

Reference Department

With the increasing complexity of knowledge, the development of cross-disciplinary studies and the growth of our own library to a forbidding size, guidance for readers becomes ever more important. In 1969 six members of library staff were employed full-time on reference and inter library loan work in the Main Library. The demand for assistance still outstrips the supply indicating the genuine need to be met. Readers whose needs are unable to be met in Branch Libraries are also referred to the Reference Department.

Basic to successful reference work is an ever-expanding resource of reliable and expensive bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services and major reference books. Among the more spectacular acquisitions in 1969 were:-

National union catalog : pre-1956 imprints

Science citation index, 1969+

Mitchell Library. *Dictionary catalog of printed books* (38 v.)

University of California, Berkeley. East Asiatic Library, *Author-title catalog* (13 v.)

New York Public Library. Reference Department. *Dictionary catalog of the music collection* (33 v.)

New York Times index, 1851+

Gt. Brit. Foreign Office. *Index to the correspondence*, 1920-38 (77 v.)

Torrey Botanical Club. *Index to American botanical literature, 1886-1966* (4v.)

Food science and technology abstracts, 1969+.

Most of these titles are self-explanatory, but the first two may require comment. The *National union catalog : pre-1956 imprints* lists the holdings of the Library of Congress together with a considerable though not complete coverage of the holdings of most of the other large scholarly libraries of the U.S.A. Publication is expected to take about ten years, and to total about 610 volumes. The library already has another set listing titles published from 1957 onwards.

The *Science citation index* is an index based on all the references made by authors writing in about 2,000 current scientific and technological periodicals. Each of the bibliographical references cited by these authors is used as a heading, and under it is listed the articles published currently which have referred to it. This sort of arrangement enables scientists who know, say, an important 1967 reference on a topic to go on from that to many current articles on the same or closely related topics, as long as the writers of the current articles have referred to the 1967 article. In other words whereas in most bibliographies one works from a recent work backwards, *Science Citation Index* makes it possible to work forward from a particular article.

The location of a major scientific reference work in the Main Library throws into prominence a difficulty in the present decentralised library system. *Science citation index* is basic to so many different branch libraries that it would be restricting access to confine its use to those who normally use one of the branch libraries. It was therefore decided to place it in the Main Library where it is most easily accessible for the longest hours and to publicise its existence as much as possible.

Positive efforts to educate readers in library use have continued. Voluntary lectures of one hour's duration were offered during First Term; twenty-three lectures were given to a total attendance of 290 students. More specialised lectures were given by the Reference Librarian at the request of teaching staff to particular classes ranging from first year Social Work to Psychology IV.

An understanding of the organisation of information and the most efficient method of gaining access to it is fundamental to any university student both for success at university and success after graduation. At this time when methods of teaching and content of courses are continuously under review it is important that provision should be made for formal instruction to *all* students according to their needs by suitably experienced library staff. Several Australian university libraries

have staff whose major responsibility is reader education. Similar provision is required at this university.

In a review of Faculty structure arrangements were made for the University Librarian or his representative to serve on the Faculty of Arts. The Reference Librarian, Mr. S. Routh, has attended the Faculty and has been a member of the Arts Research Advisory Committee during 1969. Membership of these bodies has already proved to be of considerable value to the library, particularly in relation to its acquisitions programme. The library regularly has early notice of projected new courses in the Faculty, it receives a better overall picture of the research programmes of departments, it is better prepared to make acquisitions for or give bibliographical guidance to some candidates for higher degrees.

Of the twelve other faculties, only Engineering has made similar arrangements which might be expected to increase the ability of the library to play its part in educational activity with maximum efficiency.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

With 40% of its stock in Branch Libraries the University of Queensland has the largest number of books in branch libraries of any Australian university except Sydney which has only fractionally more. In terms of loans from branch libraries Queensland's figures (182,772) in 1969 outstrip all other Australian universities except Monash (190,203) which has only half as many books in its three branch libraries as Queensland has in fifteen. Since Monash loans from the central library are 20% greater than Queensland's one might perhaps suggest superior physical facilities at Monash and the consolidation into only three large branch libraries are a positive encouragement to library use.

During the past five years there has been a continuing attempt to place more experienced library staff in branch libraries. Among the beneficial results has been the provision of specialised services to the staff and students concerned. For instance in the Architecture Library in addition to the normal circulation and reference work the librarian provides individual assistance to students preparing theses, maintains pamphlet, reprint and clipping files, and organises specialist material peculiar to the needs of architecture. Her assistance is frequently sought by individual architects, firms and societies.

These are important services which a good library should provide. In present

conditions service of a similar standard cannot be afforded throughout the university but they provide an example of what a well-staffed library could offer.

It has earlier been mentioned that the inadequacy of other Brisbane libraries has embarrassed the university library to the extent that it was necessary to exclude non-university members from the Main Library in Third Term. It is also relevant to point out the heavy burden which the university library, and particularly its branch libraries, carry in providing inter-library loans to other Brisbane libraries. The heaviest demand is on Central Medical Library (842 loans), Biology (726), Veterinary Science (604), Engineering (456), Bancroft (433) and Geology (432). It is interesting that the heaviest lending was in the fields of biology and medicine and that the heaviest borrowing from other Brisbane libraries was also in these subjects.

On an Australia-wide basis for the second year in succession the University Library lent slightly more books to other libraries than it borrowed, a normal situation for other well established university libraries.

Medical Branch Libraries

In September 1969 the position of Principal Librarian *i/c* Medical Libraries, which had been vacant since its establishment in January 1968, was filled by the appointment of Dr. R.J. Boscott. With a background in teaching and research, particularly in biochemistry, and experience in information science Dr. Boscott is particularly well equipped to develop reference and information services in the medical libraries and to coordinate their activities.

Princess Alexandra Hospital Library which became the second joint university and hospital library in January 1969 has operated smoothly under its Management Committee. With technical services provided by the Main Library and access to the resources of the University Library, P.A.H. Library is in a much better position to meet the needs of its readers. The Book-Selection Sub-Committee actively reviewed the stock during the year in an attempt to provide the best possible coverage within the finance available.

Figures for the Central Medical Library continued to increase in spite of a growing volume of demand in the Clinical Sciences Library less than half a mile away. The spectacular growth in demand at the Clinical Sciences Library poses problems in supplying adequate staff within the funds available and this matter will need review before very long.

OTHER MATTERS

The task of sorting and organising the mass of material received from the late Father Leo Hayes was more-or-less complete by the end of the year. The books, periodicals, manuscripts, cuttings and book-plates are now safely housed and accessible thanks to the generous supporting funds which the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Fred Schonell, made available for the employment of supplementary temporary staff. A brochure describing the Hayes Collection will be published in 1970.

CONCLUSION

When one reviews a year's work one is astonished at what has been accomplished and chastened by the problems which remain. There is no lack of evidence that the University Library provides a service which is appreciated and well-used. The improvements in accommodation which have been made in recent years, however inadequate, have stimulated demand, and more generous book-funds have lifted the expectation of readers as to what will be available. A bonus on improvement factor has been added to the increased needs of rising numbers of both undergraduate and postgraduate students. The University must meet the financial implications of this development if educational facilities of a proper standard are to be maintained.

The prospect is daunting. The demand for seats appears to rise with every improvement. The need for books, and for space to store books appears to be insatiable. There must be an optimum number of reader places which capital development already planned will go far towards satisfying. One must hope that science, in the form of microreproduction and cheap telefacsimile communication will, in time, solve at least the storage problems of libraries. No-one can tell how long that time will be, and for the present the problems of housing a surging quantity of books and periodicals must be faced realistically. This is at last being done in current planning for new library buildings.

A further problem which has not yet been faced by the library, partly because it has not been faced by teaching departments, is the extent to which audio-visual facilities have a place in university education. Philosophically since the library is a centre of information, the form in which the information is held should not matter; the message is more important than the medium. On the other hand it would be foolish for the library to divert scarce funds to develop facilities for listening to tapes or viewing film-strips or video-tapes until there is some evidence

that these are relevant to methods of teaching within the university. It will then be the library's function to offer such services as may be required by students for independent study in their own time.

In conclusion I must acknowledge the sympathy and support which the University Library has continued to receive from Senate, teaching departments and the University administration. The Chairman of the Library Committee, Professor Gordon Greenwood has continued to be a reliable and wise counsellor in times of trouble. At a time when the rest of Australia appears to be entitled to a 9 - 5 day, Monday to Friday, the University Library staff have worked hard and long to provide a service for up to 93 hours per week. Without their cooperation and dedication the library service, which is taken for granted by so many readers, could not exist.

F.D.O. Fielding,
University Librarian.

June, 1970.

DONATIONS IN 1969

Of all kinds of material commonly given to the University Library, it is probable that the Australian publications are most consistently worthwhile. Obviously the library will have already acquired a great many of the standard titles in this field, but a multitude of small items from private collections are steadily helping to enrich the resources on which the research worker in Australian history, politics, literature, and so on, must rely.

The most notable donation in this field during the year may well have come from Dr. L.W. Gall. Dr. Gall gave the library more than 300 general volumes from the family library ranging from *Arcadian adventures with the idle rich* to the *Letters of Queen Victoria*. There were also several boxes of the private papers of his father William James Gall, who held many important positions in the Queensland Public Service including that of Under Secretary of the Home Department from 1913 to 1934. These will be of particular interest to students of Queensland history.

Mr. Paul Tripcony of Lota has also given the library a considerable amount of material from his collection of Australiana. His gifts include a large number of Australian Communist Party and other radical political pamphlets which would have been collected by very few libraries in Australia, and provide a rich resource for students of Australian history and politics.

In the field of Australian literature, Mrs. M.L. Stephensen, mother of the late P.R. ("Inky") Stephensen, donated many volumes from the Mandrake, Fanfrolico, and Endeavour presses, letters from Stephensen to his family discussing his association with Fanfrolico and Jack Lindsay in London, and many newspaper clippings and other memorabilia associated with his career. The library has also been fortunate in receiving a long typescript from Lord Roberthall detailing his own knowledge of Stephensen from 1918 to 1932 and discussing published accounts of that period.

A great many other private individuals made donations of books to the library. A few names must represent many more: Mr. F.R. Smith and Miss A.E. Smith gave a collection of vocal scores from the estates of the late Misses A.M. Banks and C.J. Banks to the Music Library; Mrs. N. Aagaard gave a set of the *British essayists* and other early volumes; there were over a hundred volumes from Mr. J.R.D. Norman, principally on international relations and contemporary history; J.B. and Frank Charlton donated a run of *Jobson's investment digest*, 1921-38;

Miss M.E. Olsen donated a collection of legal works. (In the last field also the Sugar Board handed on an extra set of Queensland statutes).

During the year, the Alumni Association of the University donated to the Fryer Memorial Library the cost of an advance subscription to a copy of the Cook *Florilegium*, which is to reproduce in a limited edition the paintings and drawings made by the artists who sailed with Cook. During the year it was also decided to devote the income from a fund established in memory of the late Mary Alexis Macmillan, to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Fryer Library.

Many other university people made donations; Mrs. E.B. Freeman, Professor C.A. Hughes (a set of *Columbia University Forum*) and many other members of the academic staff, the Law Graduates of 1967. The heirs of the late Sir Fred Schonell also gave the library well over a hundred volumes: a good number of these were University of Queensland Press publications which were added to an archival set of University publications. The University of Queensland Press continued to deposit its current publications in the library.

In previous years this report has mentioned the continuing donations of embassies to the library. Again the United States Information Service and U.S. consultates made several donations during the year, as did the representatives of other governments, such as Cambodia and Switzerland.

Previous reports may not have paid sufficient attention to many other donors to the library who are "interested parties" even more obviously than embassies. Such donations are not accepted automatically or uncritically, but the library does in fact benefit considerably each year from donations from firms who produce technical pamphlets on their products, councils or companies who have sponsored histories, theorists with a new theology or even cosmology, political adversaries, proud or humble authors. Such material often in time becomes important primary source material for historians and other interpreters of our culture and society.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS 1967 - 69

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
1. Potential Users			
Full-time teaching staff, lecturer and above	616	599	604
Other eligible full-time staff (to 1968 other full-time teaching and research staff)	822	455	474
External undergraduates	2,522	2,641	2,692
Part-time undergraduates	4,526	4,401	4,310
Full-time undergraduates	6,622	6,396	6,440
Post-graduate students	1,368	1,288	1,277
Total potential users	<u>16,476</u>	<u>15,780</u>	<u>15,797</u>
2. Library staff (as at 30.6.69)			
Graduate professional staff	33 ⁽¹⁾	26¾	20¾
Non-graduates with professional qualifications	3½	5½	3½
Graduates without professional qualifications	21	22½	22½
Library Assistants	56	50	61)
Typing and clerical staff	12½ ⁽²⁾	14	-)
Library Attendants	11	10	9
Part-time casual staff in EFT	1½	-	-
Total	<u>141½</u>	<u>128¾</u>	<u>119¾</u>

(1) Includes 1½ temporary staff on Hayes Collection project.

(2) Includes ½ temporary typist on Hayes Collection project.

<i>Distribution of library staff</i>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Administration	6	4	3
Acquisitions	13	12½	12½
Cataloguing	31	31	28
Serials	10	10	12
Services to readers. Main Library	40 $\frac{2}{3}$	34¾	31¾
Services to readers. Branch Libraries	39 ⁽¹⁾	36½	32½
Temporary staff on Hayes Collection project	2	-	-

(1) Includes 1½ EFT casual part-time labour.

3. Services

Lending outside building: Main Library	136,918	121,811	117,559
Lending outside building: Branch Libraries	182,772	160,438	148,972
Items lent to libraries outside university	7,468	6,888	6,104
Items borrowed from libraries outside university	7,053	6,291	6,978
Hours of opening per week during academic year. Main Library	87½	87½	82½
	(92½ in Third Term)		

4. Acquisitions

Books. New titles by purchase	12,416	}	34,140	17,005
New titles by gift	2,164			
Total volumes added (books)	31,813		47,680	38,447
Serials. Total number of serials received	17,029		15,791	14,596
Number of non-duplicate serial titles received	14,112		13,074	12,076
Total bound volumes added (serials)	15,894		13,179	12,073

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total bound volumes in university library	606,051 ⁽¹⁾	551,610	490,751

(1) Includes 6,803 volumes in microform.

5. Expenditure

Books from Library Vote	\$204,156	\$182,069	\$166,061
Books and serials from other funds (Research, Donation etc.)	\$81,844	\$87,650	\$61,633
Serials from Library Vote	\$133,754	\$103,823	\$104,147
Binding	\$45,303	\$51,738	\$39,279
Maintenance and Equipment	<u>\$62,064</u>	<u>\$57,646</u>	<u>\$48,178</u>
Total expenditure from all sources (except salaries)	\$527,121	\$482,926	\$419,298
Salaries, payroll tax etc.	<u>\$472,042</u>	<u>\$390,355</u>	<u>\$335,294</u>
Total expenditure on University Library	<u>\$999,163</u>	<u>\$873,281</u>	<u>\$754,592</u>
Expenditure from Library Vote as a % of university expenditure from recurrent grant	6.4%	5.1%	5.7%
Expenditure from all funds as a % of university expenditure from all non-capital sources	5.7%	5.2%	-

STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

	<u>Approximate size in bound volumes</u>		<u>Serials currently received</u>		<u>Loans within University</u>		<u>Loans to Libraries out- side University</u>	
	1969	(1968)	1969	(1968)	1969	(1968)	1969	(1968)
Main Library	344,121	(328,300)	8,283	(7,532)	136,918	(121,811)	3,136	(2,517)
Architecture	5,639	(5,380)	252	(203)	8,816	(6,406)	113	(54)
Bancroft (Bio- chemistry/ Physiology)	8,786	(8,260)	322	(306)	7,510	(6,489)	433	(595)
Biological Sciences	27,098	(25,103)	1,262	(1,225)	22,228	(21,768)	726	(605)
Central Medical Library	14,112	(12,896)	688	(676)	13,861	(11,588)	842	(1,037)
Chemistry	9,342	(8,738)	263	(247*)	15,528	(11,588)	235	(335)
Clinical Sciences	5,865	(5,161)	279	(264)	11,239	(10,835)	305	(369)
Dentistry	6,209	(5,844*)	186	(182*)	3,554	(3,970)	2	(21)
Education Methods	9,134	(8,380)	308	(266)	5,778	(6,435)	37	(29)
Engineering (incl. Electrical Eng.)	28,707	(25,271*)	1,282	(1,133*)	25,422	(19,680)	522	(606)
Geology	13,937	(11,421)	894	(874)	3,754	(4,380)	432	(195)
Law	20,731	(19,454)	398	(373)	1,385	(1,662)	-	(-)
Mathematics	9,893	(8,766)	271	(250*)	7,051	(5,750)	39	(44)
Music	7,556	(6,757)	137	(91)	2,889	(2,338)	10	(-)
Physics	8,612	(8,064)	517	(509)	7,379	(7,054)	-	(44)
Princess Alexandra Hospital	3,257		99		3,421		29	
Thatcher Memorial Library for Exter- nal Students	51,545	(49,481)	315	(318)	25,025	(27,438)	-	(-)
Veterinary Science	11,137	(10,442)	781	(751)	16,897	(14,820)	604	(428)

Collections not staffed by library staff are excluded from these figures.

* Corrected from previous Annual Report.