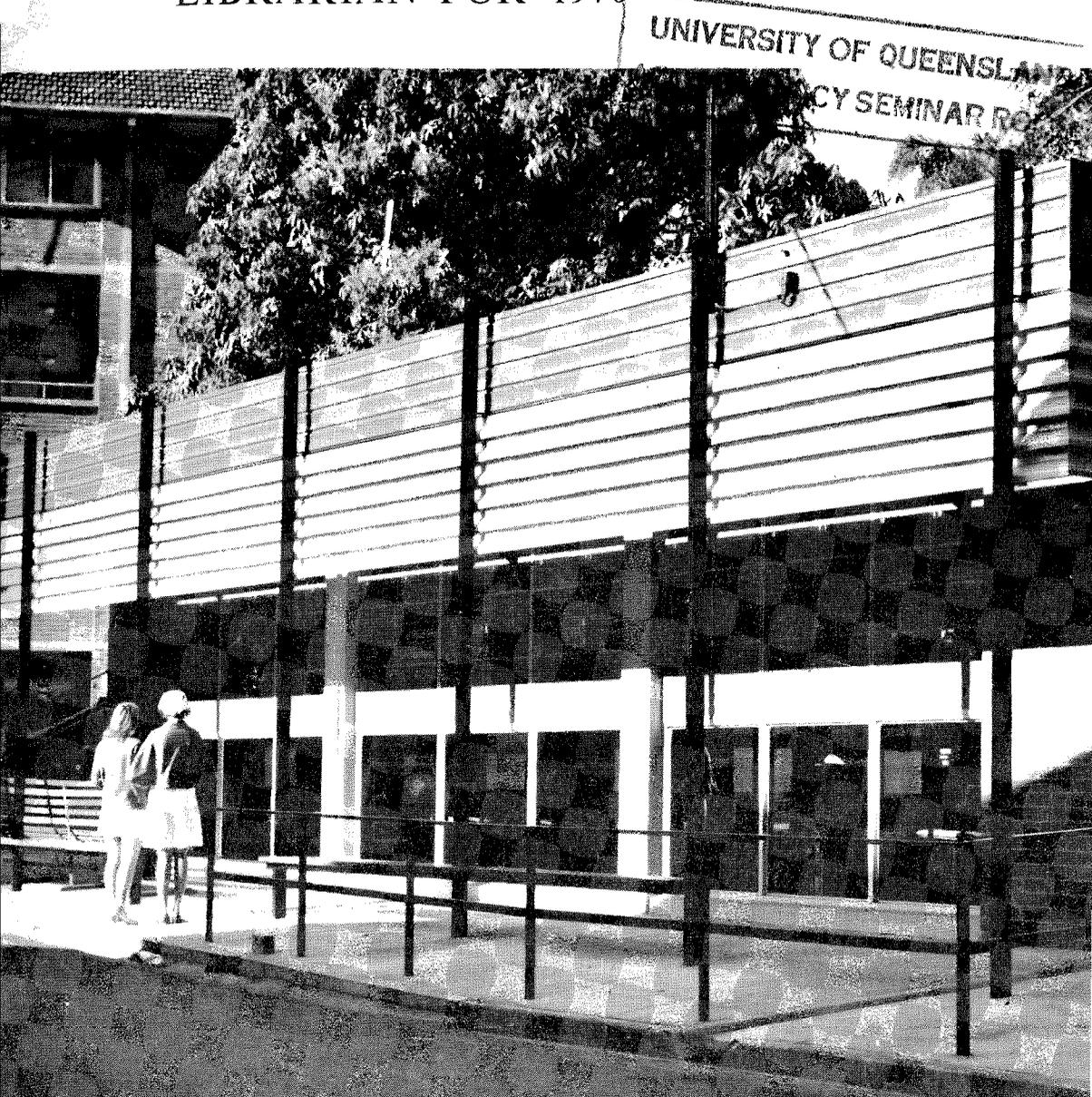


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 UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY
 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY
 LIBRARIAN FOR 1970



James Forsyth Librarian

F.D.O. Fielding, M.A.Dub., A.L.A., F.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.L.S.Pitt., M.A., Ph.D., 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)

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1970

It has been a year of trying to make very tight resources stretch even further. The rise in demand for service from staff and students gathers pace every year. It is rewarding to those who have worked for improved library facilities to see their predictions justified by the obvious appreciation of library users. At the same time great strain is placed on the energies of a hard-working library staff, on the ingenuity of those who must try to cope with the library's popularity, and on the tolerance of library users by the restraints on books, service and space which are inevitable in the present financial climate. All measures of library use show a continuing escalation in demand. It is to be hoped that the proposed new buildings will be supplemented by extra funds to ensure that this essential area of university education can meet its obligations.

BUILDINGS

Central Library

Planning the new Central Library (Stage I) has perhaps been the most rewarding experience of 1970. It would be difficult to pay too high a tribute to the patience, cooperation and fertility of imagination with which the project Architect, Mr. Robin Gibson, has approached the complex needs of modern library planning. The consequent design combines immediate practicability with flexibility and expansibility so that whatever form the library needs of future years may take they are unlikely to be impeded by physical considerations.

The plan outlined in my 1969 report has been adhered to. The intention is to move the major part of the bookstock, reader service areas and technical processing areas to the new building and to convert the existing Main Library building to an Undergraduate Library with a shelf capacity of approximately 100,000 volumes, seating for some 1,500 readers and space for the External Studies (Thatcher Memorial) Library, the contents of which will be available to internal students for short-term use. Some doubts have been expressed by people not familiar with the undergraduate library concept about its viability. While it is true that there are few British parallels – although Leeds is building such a library – the undergraduate library has proved its worth at many large American universities and is working

successfully or being developed at most Australian universities. Conversion of the existing building will not be cheap, but this is the price of decisions made in very different circumstances up to thirty-five years ago.

There are many remarkable features in the plans for the new Central Library. The greatest change from recent practice is the decision to remove the control points which have become a feature common to the entrances of libraries and supermarkets, and to control only the entrance to the bookstacks themselves. This has meant a return to the separation of bookstacks from reading areas; the latter, however, will be very different from the monumental refectory style of former generations. Bookstacks and reading areas will be adjacent and on two floors only, separated on each floor by a lending and control area. This arrangement should solve the problems of baggage storage and theft and frequent exit queues, as well as permitting more exact control of the bookstock. It leaves the entrance floor free for reference, display and rare book functions. On the debit side it entails recording books taken for reading in the library as well as those borrowed for use outside the building. Systems analysis is in progress towards an efficient system to manage the recording involved.

I feel obliged to repeat the comment which I made in my 1969 report, that Central Library Stage I is not in itself a permanent solution. It will accommodate the growth of bookstock for some years and it will allow expansion of seating in the Undergraduate and Central libraries to 1,900 seats from 860. If the present lean times pass and book purchases accelerate more space for books will soon be required. It is also probable that our previous experience will be repeated and demand for seating will rise ahead of supply. Commencement of construction of Stage II should not be delayed for more than one triennium.

Branch Library buildings

A major argument against small branch libraries is that they must be included in buildings designed primarily for teaching purposes. Since they inevitably outgrow their initial accommodation scarce resources must be spent in adapting neighbouring teaching space for library use. The results are seldom satisfactory and frequently produce a larger sub-standard area.

The inadequacies of the Law Library were a source of loud complaint early in 1970. The area into which the Law Library was moved only in 1966 was clearly unable to seat a satisfactory proportion of the increased number of law students in 1969. For a time it looked as if 465 Law students could be helped only by dislodging part of the adjacent Thatcher Library, at the price of poorer service to 3,300 External

students. The situation was saved by the installation of a mezzanine which allowed an increase from 94 seats to 192 and space for a few more years' intake of books. Although there is little head-room in places the new arrangements make a considerable improvement. One can, however, express astonishment at the very short-term nature of the planning which permitted this situation to arise. The only proper solution for the Law Library is suitably constructed quarters in the new building planned for the Faculty in the 1976-78 triennium. The Law Library will be a substantial part of the new building which should be designed with the needs of the library in mind.

Patching and pragmatics are evident in several other branch libraries, a process only possible because of the good-will and cooperation which exists between the Teaching Departments concerned and the Library. The Architecture Library moved to larger rooms in December 1970, and the Department of Music gave up an adjoining seminar room to permit expansion of the Music Library. A satisfactory solution to the space problems of both libraries is promised in the joint library planned as part of the proposed Architecture/Music building in 1973-75. There is some doubt that either library can wait so long without bursting out of their present areas.

Short-term expedients are planned also for the Veterinary Science and Bancroft Libraries in 1971. The proposed new building for a Joint Biological Sciences Library in 1973-75 promises a solution to the perennial problem in this area.

The future of the branch libraries in the physical sciences is not clear. Maximum use is now being made of the Physics Library area following removal of a wall, but the relief will be short-lived and further expansion is impossible. That the Chemistry Library functions at all is a tribute to the tolerance of users and to the efforts of the Departmental staff in assisting the library staff. There is good reason to fear that the new Chemistry Library in the long-delayed Chemistry building will be barely adequate from the day of occupation. In the Mathematics Library the growth of stock is encroaching on space for readers.

In this situation I remain convinced that the only permanent solution is a joint library to accommodate the present Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology, Engineering and Electrical Engineering Libraries. Similar joint libraries exist at other universities in Australia and overseas. A considerable improvement in library services would follow as well as a solution to the perennial problems of growth. Such a library would need to be centrally placed for the departments which it was intended to serve. As no suitable vacant site is available it is recommended that a feasibility study should be carried out to assess the suitability of the present Engineering

Administration Building -- which already houses the Engineering Library -- for this purpose, and to investigate the relocation of teaching facilities which might need to be rehoused.

Medical Library Buildings

In 1970 the first building other than the Main Library ever designed for the University of Queensland as a purely library building was opened at Mater Hospital. A joint project of the University and the Hospital the library is successful in design in spite of a temporary shortage of funds for furnishings, and has proved very popular.

At Princess Alexandra Hospital a small addition will be added to the library in 1971, and plans have been proposed in consultation with the Hospital authorities which will make possible a considerable expansion which should be adequate for many years.

Problems of congestion are increasing in the Clinical Sciences Library. Proposals have been made to the A.U.C. for the removal of the library in 1973-75 to larger premises on a new floor to be constructed on top of the Clinical Sciences Building.

The Central Medical Library will be able to continue to perform its present function through the provision of extra storage space for less used materials in adjacent rooms in the original Medical School Building. The results are not ideal but will be tolerable until a decision can be made to create a true Central Medical Library for the state of Queensland.

ORGANIZATION

Staff

At the professional level the staff remains rather more stable than might be expected in an organization employing a high proportion of women, including married women. Only three of thirty-three graduate professional librarians resigned. On other levels six (of 22) Graduate Library Assistants resigned as did 23 (of 64) Library Assistants, 4 (of 12) Library Attendants and 4 secretarial and clerical staff (of 17 positions).

Most of the professional and graduate resignations vacate positions which

revert to Library Assistant and since new positions at the higher levels can rarely be afforded, it is seldom necessary to seek candidates with graduate or graduate and professional qualifications. Sufficient staff qualify to become Graduate Library Assistants or Librarians to maintain a fairly steady proportion of experienced qualified staff; nevertheless no library should inbreed to this extent and an occasional infusion of staff with experience in other libraries would be salutary.

A high rate of turn-over of unqualified staff has become normal in recent years. With the addition of innumerable transitory temporary and casual staff, the interviewing and recruiting task absorbs much of the time of the Deputy Librarian Mr. S.B. Page and the Administrative Assistant Librarian Miss J.A. Wilson.

In 1970 Dr. J.C. Owen, who is on leave, completed the degree of Master of Library Science at the University of Pittsburgh with such distinction that she was invited by that University to continue her studies towards a (second) Doctorate. Dr. Owen has been following studies oriented towards the data processing and information retrieval aspects of librarianship, and should be extremely well qualified to develop this side of the library's work when she returns to Queensland in 1972.

The State Public Service increase flowed on to those members of library staff who are not on academic salaries. New rates were agreed for Library Attendants who are not equated with any other group.

During 1970 the Federated Clerks Union attempted to obtain an award covering most university staff other than teaching staff. A meeting of professional and graduate library staff unanimously agreed that they did not wish to be spoken for by the Federated Clerks Union, and these views were made known to the Industrial Registrar, the union and the university administration. It appears likely that an award covering Library Assistants and Library Attendants will eventually be established. Professional and graduate staff are prepared to oppose in the Industrial Court any attempt by the Federated Clerks Union to interfere with their relationship to the university.

The library employs a high proportion of married women, most of whom are experienced and many of whom are well qualified in library work. Several are part-time. Arrangements are made to meet their special requirements for leave during school holidays, to take recreation leave when required to match their husbands' arrangements and to grant leave without pay to accompany husbands overseas for short periods. Making such arrangements adds to the complexities of time-tabling and staffing for an organization which must also cope with shift-work, long hours of

opening and irregular peaks of demand. On balance the extra administrative complications are outweighed by the special abilities and maturity which the employment of married women places at the library's disposal.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

One of the frustrating aspects of a university library is that so little time can be given to its most essential feature, the bookstock. The comparatively small number of qualified and experienced staff have no time to survey the adequacy of the existing provision of books and periodicals in order to advise on purchases which would enrich the subject coverage or fill obvious gaps. It would be impossible for teaching staff, many of whom give generously of their time already in recommending purchases and who have many other preoccupations, to devote sufficient time to act as unpaid stock editors. The task remains undone, and the library collection remains a patchwork where the enquiring reader may find a great wealth of information, or a small amount of obsolete material, or nothing.

The physical condition of the stock also deteriorates. The amount of binding and rebinding is limited by lack of funds. The minor mending jobs which would postpone rebinding or disintegration are seldom done. In part this is because experience and time is needed to decide whether to mend, rebind, replace or discard. It is difficult to train junior staff working under pressure to pick out worn or damaged books for consideration; the costs of shunting books to and from the bindery for minor repairs is high. The solution may be to set up a small mending unit in the library itself.

Acquisitions

The years of modest but welcome increase came to an end in 1970. Extra funds for the year, excluding salaries, amounted to \$17,000. Of this \$7,200 was a book-keeping transfer of the cost of official university publications used for exchange purposes from central university funds to a charge on library funds. The anticipated increase in recurrent periodical subscription charges alone was \$35,000 (and turned out to be \$43,000). All allocations for running costs (binding, maintenance, equipment) were held at 1969 levels despite inflationary price rises, and expenditure on books was reduced by 20% compared with 1969.

The consequences of reduced expenditure and inflationary price rises for books are not likely to be healthy. Having creditably made a great effort to finance

the library as required by a university of 17,000 students and thirteen faculties, the Senate has a tiger by the tail in attempting to preserve, let alone improve, standards. A university dies if it cannot alter its courses or introduce new ones, but the library cannot respond quickly to such changes unless substantial extra funds are made available. Even then it takes several years to build up an adequate stock in some fields. Planning and realistic costing of future academic change and growth are essential if there is to be any pretence of pursuing standards of excellence.

Shortage of funds naturally brought demands from teaching departments for a revision of the basis on which allocations are made, and from the Finance Committee for a review of expensive commitments and of duplication.

With respect to allocations to Teaching Departments, which do not cover recurrent subscriptions to periodicals or multiple copies of books for large classes, it was agreed that the following criteria were the most important:

1. The teaching load of the Department.
2. The number of Higher Degree students.
3. The number of teaching staff.
4. The intensity of use of monographs (as distinct from serials).
5. The amount of relevant current publication.
6. The average cost of relevant books.

Allocations for 1971 have been prepared with these factors in mind. They do not create a precise formula, and to apply them ruthlessly would in some cases be both revolutionary and inequitable. They have been used to create a ranking order to reveal Departments which have previously fared poorly, and those which appear to have been unduly favoured.

Control of duplication must be more stringent in a difficult financial situation. The fragmentation of our library services which is a legacy from the past has certainly caused some duplication when extra copies of books or journals were preferred in a familiar library in preference to visiting another. The problem is to distinguish this "possessive" duplication from instances in which genuine user demand warrants extra copies.

The policy adopted has been to group libraries into zones based on proposed major divisional libraries. Duplication within zones is accepted only when a good case has been made. Duplication between zones is assessed against geographical and other relevant circumstances. The special needs of sections of the university located some distance from the main campus must be taken into account.

A review is being made of existing duplication of journals and of individual expensive titles. Only moderate reductions are anticipated as a consequence of these measures.

As a further economy measure there has been a thorough review of exchange arrangements. Only those exchanges which bring in material useful to our library are being maintained.

Cataloguing

The enthusiasm which Miss McCarthy engenders in her staff continues to produce remarkable results. As well as keeping up-to-date with a continuing large inflow of books and journals, a number of major tasks have been undertaken. The union catalogue in the Main Library was arranged in one long alphabetical sequence of almost 1.5 million cards. It was thought that readers would find it easier to use if the catalogue was divided into an author/title sequence and a subject sequence and arranged by the less complex rules recently issued by the American Library Association. This mammoth task was accomplished over Labour Day weekend by a small group of energetic cataloguers with minimum disturbance to library users.

Re-classification of the Undergraduate collection to the Library of Congress system has proceeded. During the Long Vacation 1970/71 all books in the Anatomy Library and the total contents (3,000 books 500 serial titles) of the Physics Library were reclassified. The programme for these projects is to prepare a complete new catalogue in advance so that the books can be relabelled in a crash programme. In this way there is no period during which there are two sequence of books -- Dewey and Library of Congress -- to confuse library users. It is planned to convert several branch libraries each Long Vacation until the task has been completed. The only library which cannot be reorganized in this way is the Main Library, where two sequences are inevitable for some years.

One major problem relating to cataloguing has defied solution; this is the printing of catalogue cards. Early in 1969 this work was taken over by the University Printery from the University Photographer. This appeared a rational step as the Printery already cut and drilled the cards and is equipped with efficient offset machines. In fact the arrangement has not worked well. Duplicating of catalogue cards is not a rewarding job for a trained printer. The distance of the Printery from the Library hampers personal liaison and it is difficult to reach a sympathetic understanding of each other's problems. The alternative method of card reproduction which is widely used in other libraries is by xerox. Many hours of experimentation in

cooperation with the local agents have failed to solve problems apparently arising from climatic conditions. The search continues for other methods of printing hundreds of thousands of catalogue cards each year.

Data Processing

The achievement of 1970 was the completion of systems to print and up-date catalogues of the Reserve Collection. This is a changing collection in great demand and the new system produces lists by author, course, shelf order and lecturer. Several copies can be printed, and these are greatly appreciated by students who formerly had to rely on a single make-shift card catalogue arranged by author. The system also simplifies the clerical routine associated with adding to and removing books from the Reserve Collection.

A preliminary survey for a computer-based lending system was carried out by two candidates for the post-graduate Diploma in Information Processing, one of whom was a librarian. In 1971 an experienced Systems Analyst is to complete the design for such a system. It is anticipated that there will be considerable initial expense arising from the introduction of such a system, but the continuing labour costs of servicing the present manual system and the errors which become more frequent as files grow are likely to be much more expensive in the long term.

Our first project, "Thatcat", which produces printed supplements to the External Studies catalogue, continues in use. In 1971 it is hoped to rewrite some sections of the programme to adapt it for the Library of Congress classification.

Reader Services

The increasing pressure of reader demand has already been referred to. It is attested by the figures of loans from Main and branch libraries. For those who work in public areas of the Main Library the experience of mass use is overwhelming in the droves of students moving through entrances and exits and in the occupation of seats, floors, stairs and window ledges by readers. Without the extra seating supplied by the carpets many readers would have long since abandoned the library. The crowding which used to be a Third Term phenomenon is now constant throughout the academic year, presumably as a result of changing teaching methods and continuous assessment.

The impact of increasing demand is borne by library staff in the Lending

Services and Reference Departments and in the Branch libraries. There was a brief time in the late sixties when it was possible to improve service, and more improvements are needed. It is now necessary to spend most funds for new staff on cheap inexperienced labour in an attempt to hold back the rising tide of routine work.

MAIN LIBRARY

Lending Services

The effect of a 27% increase in loans without a proportionate increase in staff was a decrease in efficiency. Books were recalled later and once returned they took longer to reach the shelves. Our loan procedures are appropriate to a much smaller library and throw an unreasonable responsibility on the reader in preparing loan cards. Under pressure library staff fail to pick up errors and confusion results. The commencement of systems analysis towards new procedures in 1971 will be a major step forward.

Any new system must require positive identification by those wishing to borrow. The university has long outgrown the stage when a Library Assistant can be expected to recognise on sight even the most eminent or most frequently televised university teacher. To relieve this problem for the present plastic library identification cards have been made available to teaching staff.

The appointment of an experienced professional librarian to be responsible for the Reserve Collection bookstock has been very successful. Personal contact with teaching staff has improved communication so that students are now much more likely to find recommended material in the Reserve Collection than was previously the case. The computer-printed lists already mentioned will also greatly improve service. Since seating in the Reserve Collection is at a premium most books from the Reserve Collection are now available for two-hour loans as well as overnight and at week-ends.

It was pleasing to find at the end of the year that few items were missing from the Reserve Collection. Undoubtedly others had been temporarily missing at times during the year. Losses from the rest of the library are not known since taking stock is beyond staff resources and the great expense would not be proportionate to the results.

Reference and Information Department

Of all sections of the library this Department suffers most from our inability

to create new positions for experienced qualified librarians. Reference work should be the most dynamic of the library's activities, going out to meet the reader with offers of personal assistance and group instruction, keeping people informed of new publications and reference tools, aggressively selling the library to the great majority of readers who have little idea of how this expensive resource can be effectively exploited. The library represents the greatest single educational opportunity in the university which can meet many of the currently popular demands for "relevance" and general studies. Lack of staff to promote efficient use of the collection is as tragic as shortage of funds to maintain it.

No figures are kept of reference enquiries which range from easily answered factual questions to long hunts for elusive information or material. Appreciation of the service given is evident from the demand for it and from comments from readers. A more formal activity is the attempt to orient and instruct students through group instruction. In association with Orientation Week guided tours of the Main Library were arranged. There are apparently insuperable organization problems in scheduling tours for some 3,000 new students in such a way that touring groups are small and not treading on each others heels. Only the most elementary environmental information is communicated and there were some fears that students who had toured might have felt that they need not attend the voluntary lectures which offer more positive instruction. Attendance at these lectures dropped from 290 in 1969 to 84 in 1970 (but then picked up remarkably in 1971).

Lectures to particular classes continued to be offered in response to invitations from teaching staff as far as library staff could be made available. These ranged from general lectures to 600 History I students or 200 Anthropology and Sociology I students to much more specialised talks to such groups as Government IV Honours and English IV Honours. At all lectures select lists of reference books were distributed. A much more ambitious effort was the publication of an annotated guide to reference books, *Using the library for study and research in psychology*. This has been very well received and will be revised. A general publication for Arts students is in preparation.

In assisting with reference enquiries, library staff frequently lead readers to references to material not held by this University Library; consequently inter-library loan is closely associated with reference and information work. The number of loans and photocopies obtained (6,645) from other libraries decreased slightly, hopefully as a result of the improvement in our stock of books and periodicals in recent years. The very large increase in loans and photocopies supplied to other libraries (from 7,468 to 10,232) raises some problems.

Part of the increase in service to other libraries is for one institution, James Cook University. It is tragic that a university should have been set up with no establishment grant for the library and so little recurrent support that it must lean so heavily on the good-will of other institutions. The cost of servicing loans to James Cook University, however, is borne by that university to a much greater extent than for loans to other institutions because a member of James Cook University's library staff is stationed permanently in our Main Library to service inter-library loans. Analysis of this arrangement has shown that this is no great inconvenience to the University of Queensland and it is of great value to teaching staff and students at James Cook University.

The cost of servicing inter-library loans is high and university finance is in short supply. An analysis of inter-library loan activity is being carried out in 1971. Results so far show that the library at the University of Queensland carries a heavy burden of service to other libraries in Queensland. For every item borrowed by us from a Brisbane library we lend six; for every item borrowed from a Queensland library outside Brisbane, we lend eighty. Since there are also a number of "outsiders" who visit the university libraries in person it can be seen that the University of Queensland Library plays a very important and often unrecognised part in the intellectual life of the state.

With respect to loans to Australian libraries outside Queensland the tentative conclusion is that our loans are greater than our borrowings, but not by any very large margin. One interesting fact revealed by recent investigations is that if we cannot obtain a loan within Brisbane we seek it from overseas in 20% of cases. This does not necessarily mean that it is not available in Australia; often we know from experience that service from overseas is much faster.

A committee, of which the University Librarian is a member, has been set up by the Commonwealth government to study the availability of scientific and technical information in Australia. An interesting if not unexpected revelation of our recent investigations is that a good deal more than half of the references which we seek overseas are outside the fields of science, technology and medicine.

In the reform of Faculty Board structures which has recently taken place the library has been given representation on most Faculty Boards. The University Librarian appoints as his representative the librarian who is most closely associated with the work of the Faculty concerned, and it is anticipated that the library will in future be able to respond more expeditiously to changes in course structures.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

No other Australian university has as high a proportion of its books in branch libraries as Queensland, and in 1970 no university approached Queensland in the number of loans from branch libraries. All of the factors which are causing stress in the Main Library are active in most branch libraries.

Perhaps the most distressed branch library in 1970 was the Thatcher Memorial Library for External students. A 30% increase in students has an enormous impact on a library in which the library staff must carry out on behalf of students many activities which internal students can perform for themselves. Inevitably domestic work had to be postponed until relief could be provided in the Long Vacation. In 1971 it seems inevitable that the high standards set in recent years by the Senior Librarian, Mrs. J. Guyatt, will decline.

Problems of theft are increasing in branch libraries. Physics Library is one in which much thought was devoted to this problem in 1970. Various steps can be taken to channel readers leaving the library past the control desk, but the corollary is that this desk must be staffed continuously; this would either require extra unskilled staff, which is not available, or divert experienced staff from other essential duties. Physics is a classic example of the impossibility of applying an efficient division of labour in a small branch library.

A positive achievement of 1970 was the cataloguing and arrangement of the great quantity of maps held in the Geology Library. Some of these are acquired through the Department, others arrive through the Main Library. There has never been a specialist map librarian in the University Library; fortunately it was possible to make available a part-time Librarian, Mrs. M. Brennan, who designed a programme and carried it out to the great satisfaction of staff and students in Geology. In another typical example of the harmony which exists in relationships between the library and teaching staff, several members of the Geology Department gave a lot of time to arranging the reprint collection into bindable units according to subject, often supplementing the collection from their own private files.

Music Library is a small branch which has grown remarkably in recent years. It houses books, scores and sheet music purchased through the library, and recordings purchased through the Department. Books and serials are catalogued in Main Library, but scores and recordings are catalogued by the qualified librarian in charge of the Music Library, Mrs. M. O'Mara. Cooperation with teaching staff in building up the collection is extremely close, and the Department of Music and the University Library joined forces to permit Mrs. O'Mara to attend the first national

seminar on Music Librarianship at Adelaide in May 1970.

Medical Branch Libraries

The opening of the joint Hospital-University Library at Mater Misericordiae Hospital in April 1970 completed the plan initiated in 1966 for a coordinated group of joint libraries at teaching hospitals financed equally by the University and the Hospital concerned. The success of the joint libraries has been demonstrated in active use by Hospital and University staff and students. As far as funds permit the university's Central Medical Library acts as a resource of supplementary material, as well as serving teaching departments in the old Medical School building.

The current high rate of inflation in costs and salaries has caused a few financial problems in a system in which a budget must be agreed from year to year between two independent institutions, the University and a Hospital Board, especially when the financial years of the two bodies do not coincide. Reasonable estimates must also be made of the cost of services provided by the University Library.

At the Clinical Sciences Library in 1970 unforeseen salary movements forced a sharp reduction in book expenditure, the only flexible item in the budget. It is now obvious that estimates must be prepared annually. They will be placed before each Management Committee late in the year. If accepted, the University Library will budget for any increase to be paid into the Trust Fund in the following January. The Hospital Board will make up its payment in July. Any difference will be met by adjustment in the following year.

During 1970 Dr. R.J. Boscott has been developing a dynamic information service in the medical area. This is based on a more positive approach to the distribution of information than has been common in university libraries – though it is accepted practice in many industrial research libraries. Incoming literature is scanned to alert university and hospital staff to new material relevant to their particular specialisation. Displays and special bibliographies are used to interest readers in topical information. Assistance is offered with literature searching. Appropriate enquiries are framed for submission to the computer based Medlars (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) in Canberra at the rate of about twelve enquiries per month. The growth in volume and complexity of the literature is such that this kind of dynamic information service is essential if much relevant literature is not to be missed by those who will benefit from it. When suitable staff can be appointed it will be extended to other sections of the library.

OTHER MATTERS

A most pleasing event of 1970 was the restoration of contact with a family to which the University of Queensland owed much in its early days. The late Mr. Justice J.L. Woolcock was one of the small group who campaigned for a university in Brisbane at a time when there was little enthusiasm for such a venture. It was in the then Mr. Woolcock's chambers that the meeting was held in 1893 at which it was decided to arrange a public meeting to promote the Queensland University Extension. It is recorded that Mr. Woolcock hoped "it may form a nucleus of a Queensland University, and perhaps in time of a public consulting library". In the following years Mr. Woolcock was prominent in the campaign for a separate university, and he served on the first Senate, 1910-1916.

Mr. Woolcock had a large and well-stocked private library which was extensively used by early members of the university staff during the many years when the university's library was meagre.

Mr. Justice Woolcock died in 1929 and it was by mere chance that the Library was put in contact with his widow, Mrs. Ida Woolcock. She generously agreed to permit the University Library to make a selection from the family library and 1,000 books are now housed as a special collection in memory of her late husband. Mrs. Woolcock has also kindly given access to correspondence and other private family documents. In this way a tradition of family help to the University long preceding its foundation has been continued.

Special collections which include the Fryer, Hayes and Woolcock collections continue to grow. We are not a Harvard or a Yale which can expect to house large quantities of early printed books or manuscripts. With the help of our many friends and alumni and the enthusiastic evangelism of several members of the library and teaching staff we receive gifts of documents and other records relating to the history of the university or of Queensland or to Australian literature. Older books are accepted if they are of continuing interest; since most of our normal purchases are of recent publications, this small stream of older material supplements our resources in those areas, such as the humanities, where older publications retain importance.

CONCLUSION

Administering a modern university library resembles the labour of Sisyphus. Progress in one area such as book-purchasing power, seating or information service merely promotes a demand for more from staff and students. Improvements

become accepted as normal and the new level becomes a platform from which the library is asked for more. The librarian in his turn must compete for a larger share of total university funds; these are unfortunately less than adequate even to maintain existing standards.

Unrelieved pessimism would be unwarranted. If the improvement of the library's stock has temporarily halted there is positive progress towards the solution of what has been the most intractable problem, the supply of suitable and adequate buildings. Much remains to be done, but the outlook has changed dramatically with the planning of Central Library Stage I and the promise of a joint Biological Sciences Library.

Finally a tribute must be paid to the loyalty and dedication of the library staff, and particularly to the nucleus of senior staff who plan, organise and supervise. This enthusiasm sets the tone of the whole organisation and ensures that it survives financial stringency, crowded conditions, shortage of staff and the many day-to-day problems which these circumstances bring in their wake.

F.D.O. Fielding,
University Librarian.

DONATIONS IN 1970

The acquisition of the Woolcock collection has already been mentioned in this report. Apart from this collection, the most substantial donation of books was that from the collection of the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Fred Schonell. This amounted to almost 1,000 titles, and, as might be imagined, was particularly strong in specialized works in remedial education and related fields. Other donations from library collections once hard used in teaching and research in this university included books given by Dr. D.O. Jones, Mr. C. Schindler and Mrs. T. Thatcher.

Many members of the university's academic staff gave books or sets of journals to the library or the money to buy them: Dr. O.A. Jones, Mr. J.D. Jago, Mr. C. Hadgraft, Miss K. Campbell-Brown were among the large number of staff who helped in this way.

It is seldom that the library receives donations of older books from Europe, but in 1970 there were several exceptions. Mr. Simon Lalor gave us three seventeenth century Spanish books, dealing with the history of Spain and Spanish America. Miss H.J.H. Henchman bequeathed a 70 volume set of the complete works of Voltaire published in 1820-26, in memory of her father William Henchman. A donation of books from the library of the late Dr. James Duhig included many very useful titles in the field of French literature. Mr. H.W.A. Lohe provided a set of the famous nineteenth century German grammar by Jacob Grimm.

As a result of appeals for books to support the new course in Fine Arts and their Place in the Renaissance we received donations of art books from the French and Netherlands embassies and the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, Mr. Ronald Selby Cartledge donated a 36 volume set of Japanese works on the history of art.

The embassies generally have a long record of assistance to the library. As well as the volumes just mentioned, the *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* was given by the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and the U.S. Consulate and Information Service and the British High Commission continued to supply us with a wide variety of titles, from Richard Hofstadter's *The paranoid style in American politics* to *Britain's invisible exports*.

There were several donations of literary manuscripts to the Fryer Memorial Library by Rodney Hall, Martin Haley, and others. Dr. R. Jordan gave a collection of Brisbane theatre programmes. A more unusual group of manuscripts were included in a gift of veterinary science material of the late Dr. R.B. Kelley; they

included various reports to F.A.O. and other governmental bodies and a substantial collection of photographs of cattle.

The library is enjoying an increasing number of monetary donations, and Mt. Isa Mines in particular have been generous benefactors over many years. Mr. C.J. Virgo has regularly supported the purchase of books for the Architecture Library. In 1970 the library purchased its first volumes from two new funds, a bequest by Caroline Victoria Rowe to buy books in the humanities in memory of Herbert James Priest, and a fund to purchase books for the Fryer Memorial Library in memory of Mary Alexis Macmillan one of the earliest graduates and residents of the Women's College.

To all of our many benefactors our thanks are due. Their support has placed the University Library in a position in which its income from gift funds, while modest, is comparable with the highest in any Australian university.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS 1968 - 1970

1. Potential users	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Full-time teaching staff, Lecturer and above	642	616	599
Other eligible full-time staff	758	822	455 (Teaching and research staff only)
External undergraduates	3,281	2,522	2,641
Part-time undergraduates	4,504	4,526	4,401
Full-time undergraduates	6,926	6,622	6,396
Post-graduate students	1,662	1,368	1,288
Total potential users	<u>17,773</u>	<u>16,476</u>	<u>15,780</u>
2. Library staff			
Graduate professional staff	33½	33	26¾
Non-graduates with professional qualifications	4	3½	5½
Graduates without professional qualifications	25½	21	22½
Library Assistants	64½	56	50
Typing and clerical staff	16¾	15⅔	14
Library Attendants	12	11	10
Part-time casual staff not included above	-	1½	-
Total	<u>156¾</u>	<u>141⅔</u>	<u>128¾</u>

<i>Distribution of library staff</i>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Administration	5¾	6	4
Acquisitions	13	13	12½
Cataloguing	37¼	31	31
Serials	11	10	10
Data processing	2	-	-
Services to readers, Main Library	40¾	40 ² / ₃	34¾
Services to readers, Branch Libraries	46½	39	36½
Temporary staff on Hayes Collection	-	2	-

3. Services

Lending outside building: Main Library	173,354	136,918	121,811
Lending outside building: Branch Libraries	201,831	182,772	160,438
Items lent to libraries outside university	10,232	7,468	6,888
Items borrowed from libraries outside university	6,645	7,053	6,291
Hours of opening per week during academic year	88½ (93½ in Third Term)	87½ (92½)	87½ (92½)

4. Acquisitions

Books:			
New titles by purchase	16,652	12,416	} 34,140
New titles by gift	2,077	2,164	
Total volumes added (books)	35,136	31,813	47,680
Serials:			
Total number of serials received	17,964	17,029	15,791

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of non-duplicate serial titles received	14,907	14,112	13,074
Total bound volumes added (serials)	12,521	15,894	13,179
Total bound volumes in university library	647,809	599,248	551,640
Microfilms added (reels)			
Monographs	149	Not counted	Not counted
Serials	6,572	” ”	” ”
Total microfilm reels held	13,524	6,803	” ”

5. Expenditure

Books from Library Vote	\$186,400	\$204,156	\$182,069
Books and serials from other funds (Research, Donation etc.)	\$99,008	\$81,844	\$87,650
Serials from Library Vote	\$176,423	\$133,754	\$103,823
Binding	\$52,153	\$45,303	\$51,738
Maintenance and Equipment	\$63,735	\$62,064	\$57,646
Total expenditure from all sources (excluding salaries)	<u>\$577,719</u>	<u>\$527,121</u>	<u>\$482,926</u>
Salaries, payroll tax etc.	\$554,961	\$472,042	\$390,355
Total expenditure on University Library	<u>\$1,132,680</u>	<u>\$999,163</u>	<u>\$873,281</u>
Expenditure from Library Vote as % of University expenditure from recurrent grant	6.2%	6.4%	5.1%
Expenditure from all funds as a % of University expenditure from all non-capital sources	5.29%	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>	
	1970	(1969)	1970	(1969)	1970	(1969)	1970	(1969)
Main Library	362,095	(344,121)	8,530	(8,283)	173,354	(136,918)	5,051	(3,136)
Architecture	6,571	(5,639)	273	(252)	8,604	(8,816)	122	(113)
Bancroft	9,312	(8,786)	326	(322)	7,799	(7,510)	649	(433)
Biology	29,307	(27,098)	1,290	(1,262)	23,060	(22,228)	805	(726)
Central Medical Library	15,115	(14,112)	709	(688)	14,749	(13,861)	565	(842)
Chemistry	10,328	(9,342)	272	(263)	7,115	(15,528)	310	(235)
Clinical Sciences	6,606	(5,865)	303	(279)	13,983	(11,239)	494	(305)
Dentistry	6,352	(6,209)	201	(186)	3,316	(3,554)	-	(2)
Education Methods	10,650	(9,134)	334	(308)	11,805	(5,778)	20	(37)
Engineering (incl. Electrical Eng.)	31,042	(28,707)	1,403	(1,282)	24,970	(25,422)	935	(522)
Geology	15,128	(13,937)	958	(894)	4,239	(3,754)	462	(432)
Law	22,948	(20,731)	413	(398)	3,278	(1,385)	1	-
Mater	1,956	-	122	-	1,442	-	9	-
Mathematics	10,853	(9,893)	278	(271)	8,000	(7,051)	119	(39)
Music	8,282	(7,556)	172	(137)	3,896	(2,889)	11	(10)
Physics	9,692	(8,612)	511	(517)	8,086	(7,379)	99	-
Princess Alexandra Hospital	3,618	(3,257)	166	(99)	5,058	(3,421)	39	(29)
Thatcher Memorial Library for External Students	54,478	(51,545)	319	(315)	31,057	(25,025)	-	-
Veterinary Science	12,041	(11,137)	817	(781)	20,880	(16,897)	541	(604)