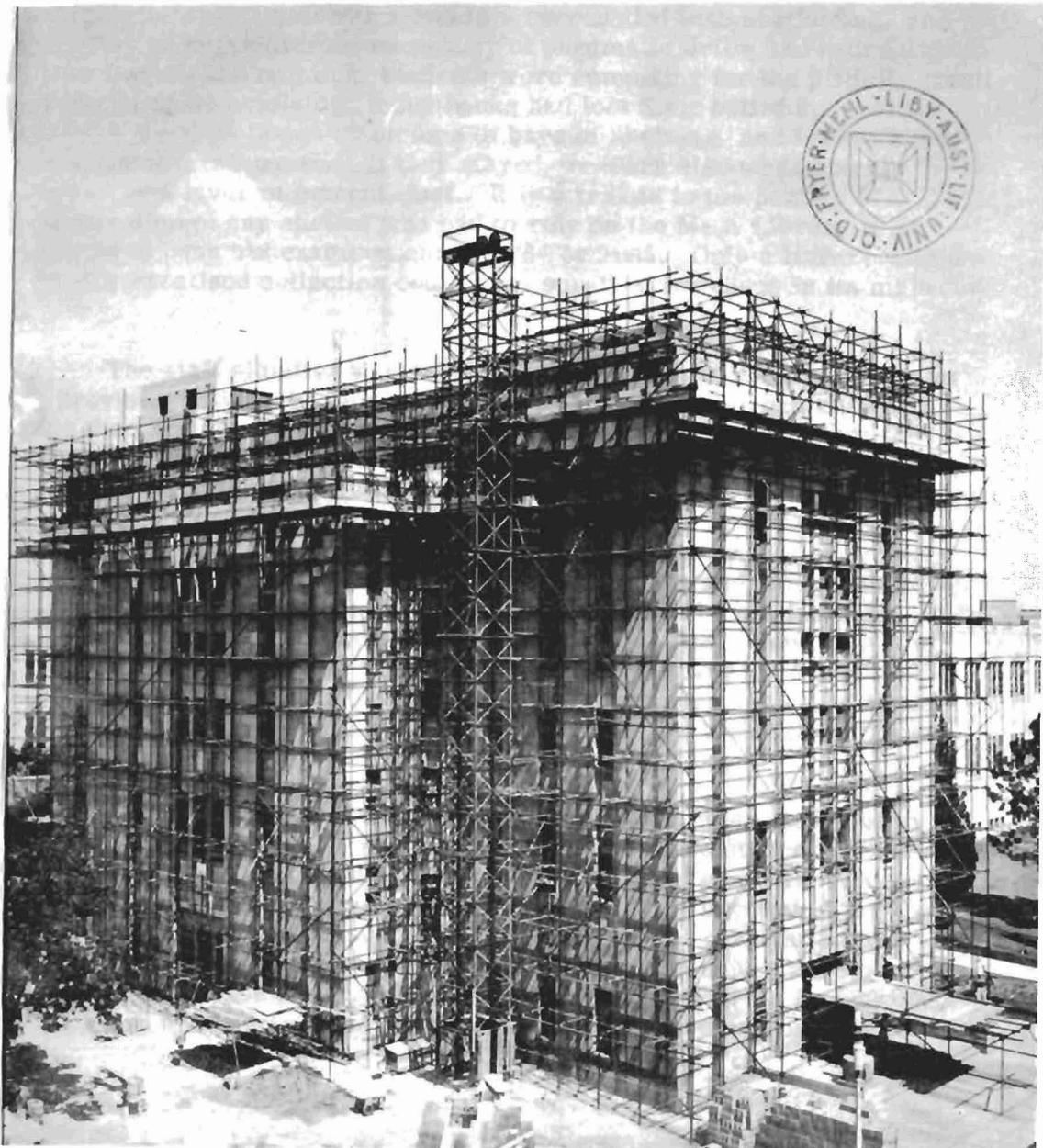


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UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN FOR 1965.



UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1965

To the incoming University Librarian, the Library situation presented, at first sight, a daunting prospect on his arrival in June 1965. The Main Library itself was - and is - surrounded with scaffolding, and there was an earshattering cacophony of pneumatic drills and hydraulic hoists. Inside the building, students were competing for the pitifully small number of seats available, many books had lost their battle for position and were piled on floors or on tops of bays of shelving, and books, heavy monumental furniture and, if they stayed, readers also were quickly covered by a layer of cement-dust. It is a tribute to the powers of concentration of any student who had to rely on the Main Library if he managed to pass his examinations in 1964 or 1965. Only a library with a very decentralised collection could have survived the chaos in its main building.

The staff situation was not promising; this was not surprising as the previous University Librarian, Mr. Harrison Bryan, had resigned more than two years previously to become University Librarian at the University of Sydney, the Acting Librarian and former Deputy Librarian, Mr. Barry Scott, had just moved to a similar position at the new Macquarie University, and the former Acting Deputy Librarian, Miss B. McDougall, had moved to an appointment at the University of Sydney early in 1965. The attraction of prospects at Sydney and Macquarie to such senior staff as remained was greatly increased by the fact that salaries for professional staff at the University of Queensland were the lowest in Australia. In a situation of Commonwealth-wide, indeed world-wide, shortage of trained library staff, it was not surprising that there had, in recent years, been no appointments of senior staff from outside Queensland.

That it is possible, only some twelve months later, to write with optimism about the future, can be attributed to the assistance which the new University Librarian has received from all quarters. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Fred Schonell, has been both patient in considering the many submissions which have been made to him, and generously co-operative in providing such financial assistance as has been possible. The Chairman of the Library Committee, Professor Gordon Greenwood, has been an unfailing source of sound advice and encouragement, and has

given liberally of his time which has been so much in demand for other interests. General guidance of the administrative procedures of the University has been willingly provided by the Registrar, Mr. C. Connell, and this has smoothed the path for the newcomer.

BUILDINGS

Main Building

The original design of the Main Library was, to say the least, unfortunate. Its shape, general plan, spacing of pillars and size of floors would not be accepted for any university library to be erected in the 1960's. The Senate was faced with a most difficult decision when the growth of bookstock and student numbers made enlargement of facilities essential. Investment in the present building which, if hardly suitable for a library, is not appropriate for much else, and the lack of an alternative site, presumably prompted the decision to add five extra floors to the existing two.

The original design had to be repeated because of the lay-out of supporting pillars, and on two floors a large circle has had to be left in the centre. Here structural reasons have produced a pleasing aesthetic effect at the cost of nearly 2,000 square feet of floor space. During the interregnum, several items originally designed by Mr. Bryan had to be altered because of unexpected structural difficulties, so that there are some installations on the new floors which are not functional for the purposes which they were presumably intended to serve. The shelving would be more appropriate for a closed stack library than for one in which readers have direct access to shelves, and in some areas is dangerously unstable. The lighting in the stacks is also more suitable for a closed access library, while in the reading areas it has had to be supplemented in several places. Instead of an even level of general lighting, a pattern of shadows and dark spaces has resulted which is not pleasant for readers.

By December 1965, the new first, second and third floors had been occupied. This move provided new working areas for the library staff engaged on ordering, acquisition and cataloguing, whose previous quarters beggar description. Unfortunately the general growth of the university and the development of research, both of which are mentioned elsewhere in this report, indicate that space which is just adequate now, and which must have looked palatial when planned five years ago, will not be sufficient in years to come.

When complete, the library will house some 760 readers and 350,000-400,000 volumes. When one considers that the Fisher Library at the University of Sydney will eventually have 3,500 seats, that Melbourne with 950 has asked for extensions equal to one and a half times the size of the extended Queensland building in the next triennium, and that the combined seating resources of Main and Departmental Libraries will give Queensland the lowest ratio of seats to potential readers in mainland Australia in 1966, it is clear that no permanent solution has been found.

Reviewing the present situation, it is clear that the present Main Building has reached its limit. It does not provide adequate space for students, nor does it make any provision for private work areas for academic staff and post-graduate students. The only plausible solution appears to be the construction of a large undergraduate library providing seats for some 2,500 readers, space for about 100,000 books appropriate to undergraduate needs and larger areas for the library's technical processing activities. This will require a building of some 120,000 square feet of simple design. It will then be possible to turn the present Main Library into a Research Library, with a capacity of perhaps 600,000 volumes, and to convert present reader areas into carrels for research workers. Unless technical innovations reduce the need for bulk storage, it may be necessary some time in the future to build a stack tower between the Main Library and the Chemistry Building.

Although space for readers has doubled in 1966, it should be stressed that the need for an Undergraduate Library is urgent. Better provision must inevitably attract increased use, and academic staff have already commented that the new arrangements do not provide suitable areas for scholars doing research as distinct from undergraduates reading for examinations. The result is that scholars remove large quantities of books for indefinite periods to build up personal libraries, thus severely limiting the resources available to other readers.

It is appropriate to contest here a view which is sometimes advanced (Report of the Committee on the future of tertiary education in Australia to the Australian Universities Commission, Vol. 3, 1965, p. 83) that it would be better to set up departmental reading rooms for undergraduates. This is frequently joined to a suggestion that, since many students appear to be using only their own notes, library provision for mass undergraduate reading is in some way unjustified. One can only marvel that such

arguments are put forward in a university either on economic or educational grounds. If multiple copies of student texts are to be located in reading rooms in teaching departments, they will soon disappear unless such rooms are supervised. The University Library is open - as a result of student demand - seven days each week and $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day on five of those days. The cost of equivalent staff provision in departmental reading rooms would be enormous. Nor could it be said that the provision of space for such reading rooms would be any cheaper than providing it in a non-monumental library building. On educational grounds it would appear contrary to all theory about the purpose of a university to isolate the student among a few books, giving him the impression that acquaintance with a few text-books is all that he requires. Most students are studying more than one subject, and the centralisation of his resources is thus of advantage to him. In a library he can have quick access to reference books for clarification, and to the sources quoted in his reading. He will have an assurance of a reasonable peace and quiet without interruption, and, human nature being what it is, he will have the opportunity to work near other students in whom he may have an emotional interest. A well selected library of moderate size can claim more educational results than many courses of study.

Departmental Buildings

Of the thirty-eight other places in which books are housed in this university, none are known to have been rehoused during 1965. Preparations were in train to rehouse the Thatcher (External Studies) Library and the Law Library, in the Main Building, and the Physics annexe, in which the Physics Library will be rehoused, was under construction. The Engineering Headquarters Library remained unfinished for lack of funds, although a special grant made it possible to lay the floor and complete the plastering late in 1965 but not to install electric lights. It is most unfortunate that in so many cases the library has to be placed in space left over when other needs have been supplied; in some cases, the rooms provided are of such a shape as to defy a proper floor lay-out. In the cases of Thatcher and Law, money was available only to provide some shelving and in Engineering not even for that. It has been necessary to plan to furnish these libraries with old and unattractive furniture which has been discarded from the Main Library.

If the present pattern of departmental libraries is to continue, and this point is discussed further later in this report, new library quarters

are urgently required for the Architecture, Chemistry and Geology Libraries, in addition to the proposed new Agriculture-Entomology-Veterinary Sciences Library. If the suggested Undergraduate Library is built, the External Studies books could be housed in it, and made available to internal students for reading in the library only. This would free the present Thatcher space for a much needed addition to the Law Library.

ORGANISATION

For two months before the arrival of the new University Librarian a Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor investigated "Library salaries and related matters". The Committee consisted of Professor K.G. Hamilton, the Deputy Registrar Dr. S.A. Rayner, and the Acting Librarian, Mr. B. Scott, the latter leaving before the report had been completed. This report has been of considerable assistance in providing a general description of the situation at the time, and in making a large number of recommendations, many of which have been subsequently implemented.

Staff

No library can function satisfactorily without a staff trained to perform the necessary work. Library salaries in the University of Queensland had dropped so far below those paid in other Australian universities that in certain cases positions entailing exactly the same work carried salaries in Victorian universities which were double those paid in Queensland. Comparison on all graduate levels was to this university's detriment. There was, therefore, every incentive to staff in Queensland to move elsewhere.

Immediately following the new University Librarian's arrival, the Vice-Chancellor recommended to the Senate a new salary scale which was, in the main, that recommended by the "Hamilton-Rayner" Committee. This brought the salary structure into line with those paid at that time in the University of Sydney and several other universities, although not up to those paid in the three Victorian universities, or under the new salary structure introduced in Western Australia in 1965.

In fact only one fully qualified librarian left Queensland in the remainder of 1965, although two promising Graduate Library Assistants also moved interstate. It proved possible to fill two positions with fully

qualified librarians who wished to return to Queensland, but in other cases it has been necessary to appoint graduates with partial library qualifications. Response to advertisements for senior positions has not been encouraging, except that it was possible to select an experienced Australian librarian residing overseas, Mr. S. B. Page, as Deputy Librarian, to take up duty early in 1966.

Throughout Australia, libraries have difficulty in finding suitably qualified staff. In addition to the creation of new universities and the expansion of old ones, there has been an increase in special and public libraries. This phenomenon is apparent in all other states except Queensland, which is notoriously backward in library matters. This to some extent explains why Queensland alone of the Australian states has no organised courses for librarianship. New South Wales has a post-graduate school, and universities in two other states are understood to be planning similar developments. Full-time courses are also available at the Sydney Technical College and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and part-time courses at the Public Library of South Australia and at the Perth Technical College. In Brisbane only four of the seventeen papers of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia are offered at the Technical College.

Development of the Institute of Technology may eventually offer a solution to the training problem, but some immediate measures are required to train librarians within the university, since they cannot be attracted from other states. The present situation is that several promising Queensland graduates have moved to Sydney to take advantage of training facilities there.

Staff structure

The senior library positions immediately below Deputy University Librarian have been those in charge respectively of Cataloguing, Acquisitions, Serials and Reader Services. It was decided to divide Reader Services into Circulation and Reference, and the new position was being advertised as the year closed. Mr. S. Routh left in September for a year's study leave in New York, and it was decided to place Serials and Acquisitions together as one section, releasing the former Serials Librarian, Mrs. J. Owen, to take charge of Reference Services during Mr. Routh's absence. As the Circulation vacancy had not been filled, she was, in fact, controlling both sections at the end of 1965.

It has been clear that a complete administrative re-organisation is required. In addition to four senior staff for the control of Cataloguing, Serials and Acquisitions, Circulation, and Reference, at least three more senior staff are required. One would supervise Departmental Libraries at St. Lucia, of which there will be in 1966 fourteen staffed by library staff, and two unstaffed; to these would be added one staffed library and three unstaffed libraries at George Street. There have been several complaints from students concerning service at departmental libraries, and they have in the past been only under the nominal control of the University Librarian.

The medical libraries also require active stimulation and control from a senior member of library staff. There are at present two staffed libraries - Central Medical Library and Dentistry - and no fewer than eight unstaffed collections. As 1965 closed, it was evident that a new situation was being created by the inclusion of a library area in the new Clinical Sciences Building and the availability of A.U.C. funds for libraries in teaching hospitals. Brisbane is the only Australian capital city which lacks a large medical library, and if the legacy of the past has made it impossible to remedy this state of affairs, the appointment of an experienced and energetic librarian to co-ordinate the services available would be a step in the right direction.

Library training is the third area of responsibility to which a senior appointment is required. It has already been mentioned that advertisements at the improved salary scales have not attracted candidates from interstate, and that hardly any training in librarianship is available in Brisbane. In a situation where the small number of qualified staff available are fully extended in keeping up with the library's work, it is not reasonable to expect trained library staff to devote their own time to preparing lectures and marking assignments. A librarian in charge of Library Training could organise in-service training, prepare lectures for some papers of the Registration examination and organise a tutorial system with other members of library staff for other papers.

Graduate Library Assistants and Library Clerks have not been difficult to find. Several valuable recruits have been found among married women who have had to quit State employment. Unfortunately the very rapid turnover in staff makes maintenance of standards very difficult. During 1965 there were 7 resignations among 23 Graduate Library Assistants, and 16 resignations among 47 Library Clerks. Replacement

of experienced Library Clerks in Departmental Libraries has become a most difficult problem; nine libraries are staffed only with Library Clerks and the replacement pool of Library Clerks with experience has been exhausted. In this respect a greater willingness by the university to employ older women could be most helpful.

A more stable element has been introduced to the staff by the replacement of part-time student assistants by male Library Attendants. Four men were appointed late in 1965 to undertake shelving, exit and general janitorial duties. This has proved a most satisfactory arrangement. The men concerned have taken an interest and pride in their work which has considerably improved the efficiency of library "housekeeping".

The staff structure resulting from the "Hamilton-Rayner" Report recognises three kinds of staff. (i) those possessing a degree and library qualifications, (ii) those possessing a degree only, and (iii) those with only matriculation or no educational qualifications. Omitted is any recognition of staff possessing a library qualification only, although the Report did recommend a special increment on the basic (Library Clerk) scale for holders of a recognised library qualification - and this was introduced after the close of 1965. This situation ignores the fact that there are activities in the library for which training in library techniques and routines is particularly suited, and that intelligent and mature people possessing such training could be profitably employed for such activities. This situation requires further examination.

Technical processes

In 1962, the last year of Mr. Bryan's term of office, the Library Budget for books and periodicals was £56,877; in 1965 it was £104,386. These figures indicate a great increase in the work of the ordering and cataloguing departments. It is a tribute to the sound foundations on which procedures were based that the organisation which Mr. Bryan left was able to cope with such an increase.

Acquisitions

Miss J. Knox was Acting Librarian in charge of Acquisitions during 1965, and only exceptional devotion to duty in the most cramped and overcrowded quarters prevented her staff from sinking under the flood of orders, parcels and invoices. This section of the Library is well behind

in all its functions and it is clear that a complete overhaul of the ordering and accounting procedures is now overdue to meet the further expansion to come, with as much use of data processing methods as possible.

There is cause for disquiet about the basis on which purchases for the library are recommended. Clearly much demand must come from academic staff, and their advice must be sought on many occasions. Nevertheless the present method of allocating fixed sums to particular departments has several weaknesses. In the first place there is no rational or logical basis on which the amount can be decided; the literature of librarianship relates several attempts to find such a formula, without success. The sum so allocated is further subdivided in many departments among the academic staff members concerned, by which time the individual amounts are very small. The result both on a university level and on a departmental level can be that important, but expensive works may not be bought, whereas less expensive but more ephemeral works will. On a University level this situation is remedied, to some extent, by the general funds available to the University Librarian. On a departmental level, and particularly where related departments have separate departmental libraries, the less expensive work may be duplicated and the more expensive ignored, or only partially purchased. The existing organisation both of staff and of departmental libraries, prevents the systematic building up of the collection by trained librarians advised by committees of interested staff; a series of such committees in, for instance, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences and Engineering, and Medical Sciences would produce more systematic collection-building. This practice has been adopted overseas, most recently at the University of Leeds. It might be mentioned here that the present organisation of university accounts which requires invoices to be passed by December 31st, unnecessarily complicates library accounting. It is frequently impossible to estimate the cost of books, particularly second-hand books, and delivery periods are long and uncertain. In consequence it is always necessary to over-commit the library vote. A periodicals invoice which could be for as much as £10,000 can arrive either in December or not appear until February. In this way some recurrent subscriptions may have to be paid twice in some years, and not at all in others. It is not uncommon in other universities for the library's book-fund balance (which merely represents invoices not received or books in process of shipment) to be carried forward into the following year until exhausted; there would appear to be no intrinsic reason why this should not be possible in this university. In fact in 1965 invoices received exceeded funds available by £10,000.

Serials

This part of the library's activities is a great consumer of labour. It is now recording some 100,000 parts of serials annually, and there are many problems unique to this type of material. Of all routines this one seems to demand mechanisation, and it is hoped to embark on this soon. Following the transfer of Mrs. J. Owen to Reference Services, the Serials Department was placed, as yet only nominally, under the general control of the Librarian in charge of Acquisitions.

Binding is also prepared for the university bindery in the Serials Department. A remarkable improvement in output at the bindery took place following re-organisation in mid-1965. The combination of improved equipment and better organisation in the bindery, and more careful selection of material for binding by the library may well solve what has been a problem of long standing.

Cataloguing

Of all library activities, cataloguing is possibly the least understood by non-librarians, who are impatient of the time taken for the apparently simple task of recording under author, and "cataloguing" by which they usually mean classification.

Queensland maintains a union dictionary catalogue in the Main Library, and individual dictionary catalogues in thirty-eight other places in which books are kept. New cards are made whenever extra copies or new editions of a book are added to the Library. The maintenance of consistency in this number of catalogues is a necessary but costly task, which may be eased by the cheap production of book catalogues by computer in a few years' time. One glaring weakness of the present system is the complete divorce of cataloguers of books from their users, but this problem appears almost insoluble.

It was decided to adopt the revised 17th edition of the Dewey classification in its entirety. Although this means that books on the same subject may be placed at different numbers unless time can be found to re-catalogue the earlier books, this seemed preferable to remaining incarcerated in an obsolescent system. It is an unfortunate fact of life that users of the library have a marked aversion to using the catalogue which is the principal guide to the subject content of the library, and

instead attempt to gain from a shelf classification a service which it is unable to give.

Late in 1965 a Multilith machine was purchased jointly with the University Photographer, and catalogue cards are now produced by lithography instead of by xerox copying. It is anticipated that this will produce better cards more cheaply.

No Librarian who is concerned about the use made of his Library can be happy that either the present dictionary catalogue or the Dewey classification meet the needs of library users. Automation may strengthen the system, but more fundamental innovations are required.

It is fitting here to pay tribute to the work of Miss Shirley Gunn who became Librarian in charge of Cataloguing in March 1965 and who organised her department with efficiency and abundant good humour, while at the same time fighting a courageous battle against enveloping illness, a battle which has since been tragically lost.

Reader Services

This term covers circulation and reference activities in the Main Library, and Inter-Library loan activities throughout the University.

Of all its activities, reader services was nearest to breaking point in 1965. The 56,000 volumes lent from the Main Library in 1963 grew to 107,000 in 1965, and these figures do not include books lent from the "Closed Reserve" for use only in the Library. Combined with the continuance of the extended hours of opening - five days per week till 10 p.m. and two till 5 p.m., the pressure of work was too great for the staff available, which had to be regularly supplemented by relief staff from other library departments, whose work suffered as a consequence. Lack of space for staff, insufficient counter-space and tightly packed bookshelves helped to create a situation in which there were constant complaints that books could not be found, and that readers were being pilloried for books which had been returned. Appointment of male attendants eased the situation as far as shelving was concerned, but it was evident that the only permanent solution was to separate Circulation Staff from Reference Staff, and to increase both sufficiently to make them completely independent of relief from other departments, except in emergency. This was planned for 1966.

The borrowing system was itself unsatisfactory. As the books themselves are not equipped with any borrowing cards, all records have to be generated by borrowers. This is annoying to the borrower and a constant source of error. A nominal borrowing period of two weeks was allowed to stretch to six before notices were sent or penalties imposed. Lack of sufficient staff meant that the correction of loan records was always in arrears, and any checking of shelves for disputed items was frustrated by the backlog of shelving and the difficulties of placing books in correct order on overcrowded shelves. There was no system for permitting a student to request that a book be held for him when it next returned to the Library. Availability of periodical issues for immediate loan to teaching staff meant that many of these disappeared on indefinite loan immediately following their arrival.

Adaptation of the loan system was planned for 1966 which would permit imposition of fines on students immediately a book became overdue, and prompt dispatch of overdue notices. Extension of loan is to be permitted unless another reader has "reserved" the book. A system of reservation is to be introduced which will supply books in response to student requests; it will also assist library staff to gauge demand.

Staff loans remain a problem. Periodicals will not be lent until they have been displayed for a fortnight and subsequent loans will be fortnightly, except in special circumstances. By the re-institution of a record of staff loans under name, the Library will attempt to reclaim all books before staff depart on study leave or for other employment. The general problem of very large numbers of books on loan for long periods, sometimes for several years, remains unsolved. While the Main Library fails to provide private study rooms it would be an unwarranted obstruction of research to attempt to deprive staff of books or to impose tedious renewal procedures for books which, in many cases, are not in immediate demand even though the demand is often more real than the individual scholar will concede. Nevertheless the general usefulness of a library is reduced by the denudation of its shelves for long periods and it is difficult to discriminate between genuine research, which it is the library's responsibility to assist as generously as possible, and the occasional irresponsible person who corners all the books which his students should have, or who sets up an illicit borrowing system for a few students duplicating the borrowing activities of the library.

The "frozen" reserve of books in demand has continued to operate. It is a system which is expensive in staff time and time-consuming for the students. In the extended library, most of the "reserve" books will be on open access in an undergraduate reading room with special exit controls. Unfortunately the 250 seats available will not nearly meet the probable demand. A windfall of £3,000 in November brought the total funds available for multiple copies in 1965 to £15,000. In spite of this expenditure, saturation of demand is not in sight.

Reference services have suffered from sharing the same counter and appearing to be performed by the same people as borrowing control. In 1966 the Reference Desk will be quite distinct from both borrowing and "frozen reserve" activities, and will have its own staff of trained librarians. The tradition that the young library clerk at the issue counter is a "Librarian" dies hard, and is perpetuated particularly in many departmental libraries staffed only by Library Clerks. The notion that an intelligent person trained in bibliography and sources can supplement their knowledge and perform some types of research more efficiently is treated with amused tolerance by many academics. Fortunately the growing demand from other academics and from students will, in time, prove the case. In 1966 it is planned to build up the Reference Section of the library both by purchase and by re-location of useful material which is at present scattered through the collection. When the Reference Librarian, Mr. Spencer Routh, returns from overseas, a start will be made on the provision of systematic courses to train students to use the library.

Departmental Libraries

The administrative organisation of libraries at Queensland University resembles a confederation of independent units rather than a unitary system. Although the University Librarian is consulted by Heads of Teaching Departments, and budgeting, acquisition and cataloguing are centralised, the procedures in the departmental libraries are extremely varied and must be most confusing to potential users from other parts of the University. Only a quite remarkable degree of co-operation from his professorial colleagues permits the University Librarian to administer the departmental libraries in fact as well as in theory.

The "Hamilton-Rayner" Committee expressed the view that "in our opinion the process of decentralisation has gone too far and should be reversed". In principle the writer agrees with this view. The present

decentralisation encourages duplication which has long gone unchecked; it is possible to staff many libraries only with Library Clerks, the most junior level of Library Staff, who is then "the Librarian" who will be asked to carry out functions for which she is not trained; alternatively many useful services are not provided. Students whose books are housed in departmental libraries do not have access to them on all evenings and at week-ends, and there is no guard against unrecorded loans by staff and senior students who may have keys; a book on unrecorded loan is a book temporarily, and sometimes permanently, lost. Readers from other sections of the University often feel intruders in such libraries, and the scatter of books and journals and bibliographies makes checking of sources tedious for the many readers whose demands are not met by one particular collection. In addition, most readers whose interests are not catered for by the Main Library do not receive Reference Service of the kind which is being developed there.

Tradition and the lay-out of the campus make re-organisation difficult. For instance, separate libraries already exist for Physiology and Biochemistry, for Botany and Zoology, and for Anatomy. It is impossible to include Dentistry conveniently in any of these existing libraries when it moves to St. Lucia.

No reasonable person would advocate centralisation on a campus such as this one. The most that could be hoped for would be that future planning would place related departments together and allow for joint-libraries between neighbouring departments. Some progress can be made by an alternative approach, the provision of a large Undergraduate Library which would remove pressure on seating in departments and meet the demand for access to books during extended hours. Some of the pressure from departments which do not have separate libraries could be met by permitting a very limited number of books to be purchased from library funds to be indefinitely housed in departments.

The University has grown beyond the stage where its needs at St. Lucia could be conveniently met from one central library. It has not yet reached the level of expenditure where it can afford to have joint-libraries such as Physical and Engineering Sciences, or Biological Sciences and at the same time duplicate much used books and journals in individual teaching departments. The latter is the ideal solution, which no Australian university has reached. It is to be hoped that the Committee on Departmental Libraries which the Vice-Chancellor set up in late 1965 will make useful recommendations concerning future library development.

Some progress was predictable at the end of 1965. The Law Library, the largest collection of books not staffed by Library Staff, was to pass under library control in 1966 following a liberal proposal by the Dean of Law, Professor Sykes. There was hope that the medical clinical departments would agree to pool their existing separate collections in a Clinical Sciences Library, and a proposed Veterinary Sciences - Agriculture - Entomology Library would rationalise an existing situation even if it did not reduce the total number of separate libraries.

The Future

The most cursory reading of this report will reveal that much remains to be done in bookstock, staff and buildings.

Small expenditure (see Table 1) on books in the first fifty years of the University's existence has left the libraries deficient in important works, and lacking many back-runs of periodicals. The collection has been selected in such a way that in many areas coverage is patchy and unbalanced. It must be recognised that expenditure for undergraduate needs consumes much less than half of library funds, and that the remainder is for expensive books and periodicals many of which are useful for indefinite periods.

Allied to the need to make up for previous penury is the demand created by the changed nature of the University. In 1960 there were 407 full-time academic staff; in 1965 there was provision for 805; in 1960 there were 8,700 students, in 1965 there were 13,117. Post-graduate students almost doubled from 1961 to 1965 - from 423 students to 792. The appointments during 1965 of the first Professors of Japanese, Russian, Music and Government foreshadow new demands on the Library.

Shortage of trained library staff has already been mentioned. In a situation of general shortage the bringing up of senior salaries to the lower levels paid elsewhere in Australia does not automatically remedy the situation, particularly when there are indications of an upward move from these levels among our new peers. Because of the reluctance of experienced staff to leave other states for Queensland, there is a need for this University to pay as good senior salaries as are available elsewhere. Only by appointing experienced senior staff can a start be made on generating more junior qualified staff locally.

In addition to "commissioned officers" the library must have sufficient clerical staff to keep abreast of current work until such time as revised procedures and some degree of automation relieve the load. A situation where books are not reshelved, overdue books are not recalled, recommended books are not ordered for up to three months, incoming books are not unpacked for some weeks and invoices are not passed for payment with reasonable expedition requires drastic action. To these existing deficiencies will be added demands created by the addition of five new floors to the Main Library which will require supervision, a 100% increase in seating space and thus in books used within the library which require reshelving, and the unfortunate but essential opening of a second entrance and exit which will need to be staffed. There is also a constant pressure to provide staff to keep departmental libraries open for longer hours.

The situation regarding buildings has already been outlined above. It is to be hoped that there are no illusions that the costly additions to the Main Library are more than a partial remedy for existing deficiencies. The situation in the Chemistry and Geology Libraries in particular is similar to that in the Main Library before the extensions came into service.

Much remains to be done to bring existing services up to standard. It is clear that, with no immediate relief from a second university in sight, demands created by increased student numbers and new or extended fields of teaching and research will continue to grow. The extent to which the University Libraries will satisfy these demands will depend as much on the continued support of the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor and the academic staff as on the efforts of the University Librarian and his colleagues.

F. D. O. FIELDING
University Librarian

June, 1966.

TABLE IUniversity of Queensland Library Budget for
Books and periodicals 1950-1965

1950	£ 7,600
1951	£ 10,160
1952	£ 12,800
1953	£ 13,620
1954	£ 19,800
1955	£ 18,200
1956	£ 19,860
1957	£ 21,540
1958	£ 30,074
1959	£ 43,127
1960	£ 48,305
1961	£ 49,546
1962	£ 56,877
1963	£ 68,297
1964	£ 92,812
1965	£104,386

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY STATISTICS

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Full-time teaching staff, Lecturer and above	549)		
Other full-time teaching and research staff	362)	625	629
External undergraduates	2,570	2,488	2,497
Full-time undergraduates	5,478	5,383	4,748
Part-time undergraduates	4,097	4,157	3,913
Post-graduate students	<u>692</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>784</u>
Total potential readers	14,028	13,253	12,571
 <u>Library Staff</u>			
Professional (As defined by L. A. A. that is possessing a library qualification.)	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sub-professional (Graduates without library qualification)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Clerical	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Male Library Attendants	4	2	2
		(Student Assistants)	
	<u>92$\frac{3}{4}$</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>70$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
 <u>Distribution of Library Staff</u>			
Administration	3	3	3
Acquisitions	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cataloguing	26	23	17
Serials	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Services to readers - Main Library	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13
Services to readers - Departmental Libraries	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	22

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Services</u>			
Lending: From Main Library	106,932	77,910	55,553
From Departments	112,357	99,533	78,660
From "Frozen Reserve"	3,507	4,930	-
Books borrowed from outside the University	4,704	4,872	2,441
Books lent to other libraries	3,731	3,419	932
Hours of opening	82½	82½ (3rd term only)	70½
<u>Accessions</u> (includes bound volumes of periodicals)			
By purchase	35,624	35,978	25,524
By gift	2,863	4,414	3,760
New titles added (books only)	10,393	9,558	8,369
New periodical subscriptions	714	Not known	Not known
Total number of bound volumes in Library	398,793	359,896	318,908
Total number of periodical titles received, by purchase or gift	13,922	12,343	12,587
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Books from Library Vote	£78,884	£58,917	£44,520
*Books from other funds	9,754	16,238	3,868
Serials from Library Vote	35,082	33,895	23,777
Cost of binding	11,398	9,877	11,986
Maintenance and Equipment	<u>11,681</u>	<u>14,514</u>	<u>11,138</u>
*Total (except salaries)	£142,799	133,941	95,573
Salaries and payroll tax	<u>116,843</u>	<u>85,960</u>	<u>70,698</u>
	<u>£259,633</u>	<u>219,631</u>	<u>166,271</u>
% of University recurrent expenditure	5%	4.7%	4.9%

* Not included in Totals.

APPENDIXDONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1965

The Library received donations of books and periodicals from people in all walks of life, and from other universities, commercial firms, private individuals and government departments. All gifts are most welcome, but it is possible only to mention a few particular items here. Some outstanding gifts were:

A set of History Today from Miss A. L. Forster.

A set of Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists from Messrs. C.W. Sitler and G. Goff of Exoil, N.L., Brisbane.

Seventh Day Adventist Bible Commentary from the Seventh Day Adventist Conference.

Lord Lytton's Novels (27 vols) from Commander C.P. Hearle.

Collection of Austrian books from the Austrian Embassy, Canberra.

Thanks are also due in particular to Professor A.C. Cawley now of Leeds University, Mr. N.K. Harvey of Auchenflower, Mrs. E. Dinning of Hill End, the Director of Jacaranda Press, and the Clayfield School of Arts. The list of benefactors from within the University is also very long; while gifts from university staff are not unusual in universities, it is gratifying to receive recognition of the library's needs in this way.

Quite outstanding among the additions to the Library was a collection of books from the Brisbane School of Arts. This contained many rare and valuable items including:

The Great Discoverers

RALEIGH, Sir Walter	History of the world. 1617. The history of the world in five books. 1687.
MOORE, John Hamilton	Voyages and travels. 1785.
McCLINTOCK, Francis Leopold	The voyage of the 'Fox' in the Arctic seas - the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. 1859.
HAWKESWORTH, John	An account of the voyages undertaken by Byron, Carteret, Wallis & Cook. 1773.
FLINDERS, Matthew	A voyage to Terra Australis .. in .. The Investigation. 1814.

- LEICHHARDT, Ludwig Journal of an overland expedition in Australia from Moreton Bay to Port Essington. 1847.
- LANDSBOROUGH, W. Journal of Landsborough's expedition from Carpentaria in search of Burke and Wills. 1862.
- KING, Phillip P. Narrative of a survey of the coasts of Australia. 1827.
- PHILLIP, Arthur The voyage of governor Phillip to Botany Bay. 1789.
- GREY, George Journals of two expeditions in Western Australia. 1841.

Contributions to Australian Scientific History

- KREFT, Gerard The snakes of Australia. 1869.
- GOULD, John Handbook to the Birds of Australia. 1865.
- DIGGLES, Silvester Companion to Gould's Handbook - of the birds of Australia. 1877.
- BAILEY, Frederick
Manson Plants reputed poisonous and injurious to stock. 1887.
- DAINTREE, Richard Queensland, Australia. c.1872.
- FITZGERALD, R.D. Australian orchids. 1882.
- MUELLER, Frederick
von, Baron. Select extra-tropical plants. 1881.
- ROTH, Walter E. Ethnological studies among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines. 1897.
- SPENCER, Baldwin &
GILLEN, F.J. The northern tribes of Central Australia. 1904.
- WOODS, J. D. et al The native tribes of South Australia. 1879.

Valuable Periodicals

The EDINBURGH revue or critical journal. From vol. 27 1816 various to vol. 120 1864.

- CHATTERTON, Thomas Poems supposed to have been written by Thomas Rowley and others. 1778.