

MONASH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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REPORT

by the

LIBRARIAN

March  
1965

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## 1. INTRODUCTION.

- 1.1. The Library is endeavouring to give the best service it can in the light of financial difficulties of the past and present. There have been errors and delays in the past but these have been mainly attributable to the pressure under which work has had to be done because of shortage of staff. There are still long delays in cataloguing and this is the department that most urgently needs strengthening. Because of the absolute urgency of circulation work and the comparative urgency of acquisitions work, these have had to be given priority and cataloguing has suffered to the extent that there are some 28,000 books awaiting cataloguing and little progress has been made in the vast amount of recataloguing that is required.
- 1.2 The arguments for the necessity of rapidly developing the Monash Library were outlined in the Librarian's report of 26.2.62 (Appendix A). They are still valid and need not be repeated here. What must be reiterated, however, is that the reputation of the University and the quality of its scholarship and research and its ability to attract good academic staff are closely related, in various degrees in various Faculties, to the quality of its Library. That this is becoming recognized is perhaps indicated by the fact that the Library Committee has provided in the estimates for the next triennium for an average expenditure of £300,000 on books and £300,000 on salaries. It is also indicated by the fact that the Council has suggested that the Library should be given priority in any savings that may be available for distribution. It is also implied in the following extract from a letter from the Vice-Chancellor published in the Age of 12th February 1965.
- 1.3 "Our main difficulty is getting books. When Sir Keith Hancock opened our Hargrave Library he said ' I know to my cost, and through my colleagues, that there are not enough books in Australia in University libraries, or for that matter in public libraries. Australia is a rich country which is choosing to be poor in books. That is an inglorious choice. I think it is also a dangerous choice.'
- By contrast, the newly established Ruhr University, at Bochum, has been given a sum of over £A2 million for buying the initial stock of books and will have some 200,000 volumes on its shelves by the time it opens."
- 1.4 It is hoped that the future of the Library will be brighter than its past.
- 1.5 The fact is that the state of the Library is not good. There has never been sufficient money available for it to become so.
- 1.6 After the first few lean years it was hoped that the situation would be retrieved in the 1964-66 triennium but this did not happen and the outlook for 1966 is even more gloomy than it is for 1965. Unless further funds can somehow be found there will be no increase in Library staff whatever in 1966 and the book vote will be reduced from £150,000 to £130,000. After allowing for commitments to periodicals, standing orders, binding, etc., and for a special commitment to the Faculty of Law, this would result in an average allocation of £1,400 for each of 40 Departments or budgetary units.

## 2. THE BOOK COLLECTION

- 2.1 (a) The Library contains some 170,000 volumes plus some 17,000 volumes of various miscellaneous donations, etc., not all of which will be taken into stock. The collection is analyzed in various degrees of detail in the tables contained in Appendix B.

- (b) The fact is that no Australian university library is adequate by the standards of Europe or America, particularly in view of the fact that our scholars are so far away from such great collections as the British museum, the Library of Congress, the Bibliotheque National, Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale etc. Latest comparative figures for Australia are for 1963 and show the following position:

<u>University</u>	<u>Volumes in Library</u>
Australian National	311,000
University of Sydney	832,000
University of New South Wales	275,000
University of New England	163,000
University of Queensland	319,000
University of South Australia	330,000
University of Tasmania	155,000
Monash University	106,000
University of Western Australia	234,000

- (d) These pitifully small figures for Australian libraries should be compared with those given in Appendix C for some libraries in the United States, and the United Kingdom.

In considering the United Kingdom figures the importance of the geographical proximity of the many great research libraries is obvious - it is, by Australian standards, not far from any point in the United Kingdom to the Bodleian, the British Museum, or Cambridge. Yet, in such a different geographical situation, the total holdings of all the Australian universities combined amount to as many volumes as are contained in only one English library - the Library of Cambridge University. And, of course, the number of titles duplicated in the various Australian universities is very considerable so that, in effect, if one put all the volumes of all the university libraries of Australia under one roof one would find oneself in a library containing, to hazard a guess, less than half the titles contained in one single university library in the United Kingdom. This is a quantitative statement only and takes no notice of the relative quality of the two hypothetical collections.

- (e) In the United States there are at least 37 university libraries with over 1,000,000 volumes and a further 48 with over 500,000 volumes. (These figures are based on the 1962 figures given in Appendix C extrapolated on the estimated rate of acquisition in these libraries). The 37 libraries of over a million volumes include Berkeley (3 million), Yale (5 million), Illinois (4 million), Harvard (7.5 million), Michigan (3.3 million), Cornell (2.7 million). These figures speak for themselves.

- (f) The meagre library resources of Australia would be more useful to the country if there could be a greater degree of cooperation and rationalization in the acquisition of material throughout the Commonwealth. Librarians have been working towards this for decades and some progress has been made. In the end, however, this is not really a matter for librarians but for the Vice-Chancellors and the governing bodies of the universities for little progress can be made until there is rationalization of research programmes in the Australian universities at a Commonwealth level.

3 THE BOOK VOTE

- '3.1 (a) At a very early stage the Budget Committee appointed by the Professorial Board came to the conclusion that the Librarian's estimate of £150,000 per annum as the appropriate rate of growth for Monash Library was too low and that the figure should be increased to £200,000 a year on books and journals. Had this been done expenditure to the end of 1965 would have been £1,200,000. In fact it will be only half that (£631,000) unless further funds can be found. Because the Library was not granted anything like the £200,000 in the early years, the figure of £300,000 a year was included in the estimates to the A.U.C. for the 1964-66 triennium. In fact, however, the position has developed very differently. The Library's income for expenditure on books, periodicals and binding has been a fluctuating one:

1960/61			£135,000
1962	Basic	50,000	
	Supplement	20,000	70,000
1963			116,000
1964	Basic	150,000	
	Trans. to staff budget (net)	3,000	
		<hr/>	
		147,000	
	ex V.C.'s contingencies	<u>3,500</u>	150,500

4 LIBRARY STAFF

- 4.1 (a) The financial provision for staff is even more seriously inadequate than that for books. It is almost universally accepted that any amount voted for books in a university library should be matched by at least an equal vote for staff. For various reasons at Monash the Librarian budgeted in the earliest years for a lower staff ratio but he did so on the assumption that his estimates of the staff required under conditions at the time would be accepted and not cut, as they were in the crucial year 1962 and have been ever since. In fact the position has been roughly as follows:

	<u>Books</u>		<u>Salaries.</u>
	£		£
To Dec. 1961	135,000		30,000
1962	70,000		38,000
1963	116,000		46,000
1964	150,000		87,000
1965	160,000		124,000

- (b) On the accepted ratio of £1 for staff for each £1 spent on books, the Library should have a staff of at least 120 in 1965 (and it should be larger because of the vast amount of arrears of work). In fact it will have a staff of only 84.
- (c) A list of the present members of the Library staff is attached to this report ( Appendix D)

- (d) The Library has never recovered from the slashing of the Librarian's estimate of an increase in staff of 30 necessary in 1962 to "nil". It is true that when the implications of this were pointed out to the Professorial Board members of the Board volunteered to sacrifice certain teaching appointments in order to enable the Library to continue functioning at all and as a result the Library staff could be increased to 29 instead of the 59 which the Librarian considered necessary. In his report at the time the Librarian described this situation as "ludicrous if it were not so tragic."
- (e) The tragic implications of this cut in the estimates for salaries was certainly proved by events. It led to chaotic conditions in the Library. Although the salaries budget increased from £46,000 in 1963 to £87,000 in 1964, this increase was barely sufficient to meet the growth in current demands and did little to alleviate the arrears. It was only by the transfer of £3,000 from the already meagre book vote to salaries and a further allocation of £8,000 from General University Funds, that the staff could be built up to 78 by the end of 1964. The extra staff thus obtained has improved the position considerably but it will be some time before the full impact will be apparent as it takes time to recruit and train staff.
- (f) The real anxiety about Library Staff, however, relates to the future, rather than the past, for the tragedy of 1962 is to be repeated in 1966, as the Library is to receive no increase in staff whatever in 1966 despite the great increase in student numbers (4461 estimated in 1965 to 6109 estimated in 1966) and the creation of new teaching departments which will greatly increase the demands made on the Library. Some features of university growth related to the Library are set out below:

(g)

	Library Staff	Teaching Staff	Post-Graduate and Res.Students	Undergraduate Students.
1961	20	49	10	347
1962	29	121	41	757
1963	34	214	82	1508
1964	78	348	170	2804
1965	85	452	273	4188
1966	85	569	434	5675

It will be noted that between 1961 and 1966, enrolments of post-graduate students have been increased by a factor of 43.4, undergraduate enrolments by a factor of 16.3, teaching staff by a factor of 11.6, and library staff by a factor of 4.25. It is the post-graduate students who make the heaviest demands on the Library.

## 5 BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

### 5.1 Main Library:

(a) The first stage of the Main Library was occupied at the end of 1963. After a full year of use the planning of the building can, with the exception of a few very minor faults, be considered to have been successful. The carpet, in spite of a wet winter with practically no made paths, and a consequent stream of mud, and in spite of two local floods, is showing practically no sign of wear, and in terms of comfort, quietness and low maintenance costs, is more than justifying its extra capital cost.

(b) Seating provided is at present 860, with space available for another 120 seats. During 1964, peak seating load was 613. It seems likely that provision will be adequate during 1965, except for occasional peak periods, that the extra seats will be required for 1966, and that seating will be inadequate to the point of desperation in 1967.

(c) An unknown factor which may raise difficulties when seating becomes inadequate, is the usage by Melbourne University students. It is not considered that this creates problems at present, as heavy usage has only been noticeable during term vacations. It is believed that Monash students are adding to the pressure on the Baillieu Library and it may be expected that as their difficulties increase, more overflow from Baillieu will affect the situation at Monash.

### 5.2 Hargrave Library:

The Hargrave Library, with 460 seats, has housed the Law Library as well during 1964. It seems likely that seating will be strained during 1965 and certainly inadequate for the needs of Science, Engineering and Law in 1966. It appears that extra seating will be required to cope with the Science-Engineering demand alone for 1967.

### 5.3 Bio-Medical Library:

(a) The Bio-Medical Library was wretchedly inadequate in 1964, and it was planned that it should temporarily expand into laboratory space scheduled for completion at the beginning of 1965. This space is not yet available, and even expansion into a small room offered by the Anatomy Department has been frustrated by delays in completion of the building. It now appears that the laboratory space will be available for a few months during 1965 as study space only.

(b) The contract has been let for Stage I of the Bio-Medical Library building, and it is hoped that this will be available for use by the end of 1965. The money available has proved quite inadequate, and seating space will be less than is necessary even for 1966. An application to the B.U.C. for bridging finance has been rejected, so the position of the Biomedical Library at least until Stage II is available, probably in 1968, will remain very serious indeed.

### 5.4 Alfred Hospital Library:

The Alfred Hospital Library has, for the time, adequate shelving space, but seating adequacy is reduced by the demands of residents from Melbourne University, to whom access cannot reasonably be denied. The Queen Victoria Hospital Library, tiny as it is, is believed to be adequate for its present requirements.

### 5.5 Furniture:

Library reading tables have been designed to provide for the greatest possible comfort and privacy, and at the same time to be as economical as possible in floor space. They have proved most satisfactory, and have already been copied in at least two other libraries.

6. DATA PROCESSING

- (a) Many of the technical processes in libraries involve the simple manipulation and reproduction of fairly large groups of information, and so are susceptible to the techniques of computer data processing. Once the information itself is available in manipulable form, simple forms of information retrieval become possible.
- (b) With the view, therefore, of reducing the amount of pure clerical work in the cataloguing area and thus freeing staff for more creative work, and with the object of recording all new cataloguing information in machine-readable form, a study was undertaken in 1964 of the possibility of creating catalogue records by the use of the computer. If this step proved feasible and economic, further applications to other branches of the library administration seemed possible. A request was made for a pair of tape-punch typewriters as input-output devices, and for the necessary time on the Administration computer.
- (c) With the possibility of use of the Computer Centre's CDC 3200 in mind, the Library Committee requested Mr. Douglas Campbell, Lecturer in Data Processing in the Faculty of Economics, to undertake a feasibility study of the question. On the basis of material assembled by the Library, Mr. Campbell has carried out a considerable amount of statistical work on the size of the problem, work which will have value within the Library's operations. His enquiry, not yet complete, has ranged wider than the project initially proposed, and could even give a lead to the libraries of Australia in the application of data processing to library techniques.



7 ACCESSIONS.

7.1 Stock and Ordering: The report on "The Book Collection in February 1965" (Appendix B) records the volumes of books and periodicals that have been acquired since the beginnings of the Library in 1960. (Appendix E) represents an endeavour to interpret those figures in estimated financial terms. The number of current subscriptions to journals is about 3,600. It is estimated that the Library has placed at least 50,000 unsuccessful orders, and rejected about the same number of recommendations for books and other items already in stock or on order.

7.2 Expenditure.

Since the beginning of the Library in 1960, £551,000 has been spent on books and journals.

Until September, 1962, by which time £183,000 had been spent on books and £10,000 on periodical subscriptions, expenditure was not recorded by originating Department or Faculty. Since that time the Library has spent a further £358,000. Of the total expenditure of £551,000, in round figures £70,500 has been spent on current periodicals, £16,000 on binding, £183,000 on orders placed before accounts were divided in September, 1962, £22,500 from General Library funds, and £259,000 on orders attributable to Departments etc. as set out in the following table.

Expenditure from September 1962 to end February 1965.

Anthropology	£ 4,119
Australiana	3,226
Botany	355
Chemistry	13,197
Classics	280
Economics	5,096
Education	2,034
Engineering	13,277
English	12,217
French	21,690
Geography	5,401
German	19,658
History	30,030
Indonesian	5,059
Law	25,175
Linguistics	2,368
Mathematics	12,138
Medicine	44,421
Philosophy	4,698
Psychology	232
Physics	8,442
Politics	11,727
Russian	1,809
Zoology	<u>12,452</u>
	£259,101

7.3 Staff:

(a) The staff to handle this spending has been small until September, 1964.

	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Non-Professional</u>
1961	3	7
1962	2	8
1963	2	8
1964 September	3	15
1965	4	14

(b) Because of the small salaries budget for the Library until mid 1964, too high a proportion of juniors had to be appointed, because of the sheer necessity of having a certain number of bodies in certain places at certain times, with a consequent heavy burden of responsibility on the two professional members of the staff and a decrease in total efficiency.

(c) Work had to be done under great pressure, because of the necessity of building up a book collection in the shortest possible time. There had consequently been no time to create more than rudimentary records.

(d) Another serious result of the lack of staff has been the danger that orders could not be placed in time to ensure the spending of the whole of an annual allocation within the budget period, in which case the unspent balance would revert to general University funds. The danger has only been averted by vigorous spending in December of each year.

(e) One problem in establishing a new Library (especially in competition with the many being established in countries richer and less isolated than Australia) is the acquisition of second hand material. Large numbers of orders have to be placed without knowing whether they will be filled or when and, sometimes at what cost. This makes it difficult to keep an accurate record of commitments and possible expenditure. At the same time it calls for access to large reserves which can be used to buy scarce and expensive material the moment it comes on the market. Unfortunately such reserves have not been available.

7.4 Crisis and Review

(a) At the end of 1963, when shortage of Library staff had placed the Library in danger of underspending by £26,000, it was decided that orders should be placed as fast as possible in the first half of the following year, and that the position would be reviewed at the end of June. To enable this fast spending, routines of checking and recording were reduced to a minimum. But when the position was reviewed in June, 1964, it was discovered that the Library was already seriously overcommitted. Current ordering was stopped while the position was reviewed.

(b) This review was concerned broadly with two aspects of the work of the Accessions Department, (a) records and accounts, and (b) money available.

(i) Records and Accounts: It had long been realized that the rudimentary records kept were not adequate for an established Library, but the ordering of much-needed books had to take priority over the developing of records. In August, Professor Bennett was asked by the Library Committee to consider whether the system of records

kept could be improved with a view to tighter control over commitments in relation to the annual budget. He recommended some improvements to be put into operation during 1965. His report was accepted by the Library Committee and is now being implemented.

(ii) Money Available: Following a quick review of the financial position based on such records as there were, it was estimated that by December, 1964, the Library account would be overdrawn by about £50,000. Permission was sought to spread any over-spending over a period of two or three years. The University Finance Committee, however, has required the Library to remain within its budget for 1965 and not carry any deficit forward into 1966. At the same time too, permission was received to amalgamate the years 1964 and 1965 into one budget period. Permission has also been given for the Library in future to carry forward credits as well as debits from one budget year to another. This will avoid any necessity to spend urgently at the end of a budget period and will enable spending to be undertaken more deliberately and critically.

(iii) An Estimate of the financial position at the end of 1965 is given in para 7.4 (iv). The departmental etc. allocations were reported to the budgeting units concerned and are henceforth to be the subject of a monthly report to them.

(iv) Library Income, Expenditure and Commitments 1960 - 1965.

<u>Total Income to end 1965</u>		£1,000
<u>Expenditure and Commitments:</u>		
1. <u>Expenditure on books, periodicals &amp; Binding:</u>		
Budget summaries to end 1964	£541,000	
Invoices passed to end of Feb. 1965 being processed	<u>10,000</u>	551,000
2. <u>Commitments:</u>		
(a) Allocated to Depts. etc. (other than Law) for 1965	£46,200	
<u>Less payments to end Feb.</u> 1965 incl. in 1. above	<u>4,111</u>	42,089
(b) * Allocated to Law 1964	25,000	
1965	<u>10,000</u>	
	£35,000	
<u>Less payments Apr. 1964</u> to Feb. 1965 incl. in 1 above	<u>21,544</u>	13,456
(c) Binding		5,000
(d)** Periodicals re 1965 still outstanding (Estimate)		4,000
(e) Outstanding orders pre 1/10/64 (estimate)		9,000
(f) Various commitments:		4,200
(g) Contingencies	<u>4,255</u>	<u>82,000</u>
		£633,000
<u>Less Credits held overseas</u>		<u>2,000</u>
		<u>£631,000</u>

\* Towards the end of 1963, the Vice Chancellor made an allocation of £25,000 from Library Funds for expenditure on the Law Library for 1964 (and £10,000 a year for the succeeding four years). In

above report, this sum has been added to the 1965 allocation of £10,000 and expenditure for the whole period debited against it.

\*\* Money paid for periodicals subscriptions in any calendar year is paid partly for material to be supplied in that year and partly for material to be supplied the following year. Of the sum of £25,000 budgeted for periodicals for 1965, £10,000 has already been spent (mostly in respect of 1965 subscriptions) and it is included in the sum of £551,000 expenditure. It is a reasonable estimate that about £4,000 future payments will refer to 1965 and about £11,000 to 1966.

7.5 Allocations

(a) In view of the severe limitations that have had to be placed on spending, the Library Committee decided to set up a system of departmental allocations. The Library's budget for books, periodicals and binding for 1965 was £150,000. £25,000 was reserved for periodical subscriptions, £5,000 for binding and £50,000 for advanced spending by December 1964. The sum of £56,200 was allocated to Faculties, Departments etc., leaving a reserve of £13,800 to cover general Library expenditure and any possible error in the rather hasty estimation of the outstanding orders likely to come to charge. At the same time the Library budget was strengthened by the welcome grant of £3,500 from the Vice-Chancellor's Contingency Fund, and the transfer to general funds of the sum of £8,000 which had been granted by the A.U.C. for the purchase of a special collection from Sweden, but which could not be used for that purpose because of a breakdown in negotiations. This increase in the budget has just made it possible to meet from general Library funds the cost of outstanding orders placed before 1/10/64 and still kept open. The amounts allocated to Departments etc. can, therefore, be spent completely by the end of 1965. The amounts were allocated as follows:

<u>ALLOCATIONS.</u>			
Anthropology	2,210	Botany	2,900
Chemistry	1,870	Classics	1,450
Economics	2,170	Education	1,030
Engineering	3,900	English	2,580
French	900	Geography	1,940
German	900	History	2,320
Indonesian	650	Information science	1,160
Law	10,000	Linguistics	1,450
Mathematics	1,800	Medicine (incl. Pediatrics)	5,400
Music	1,450	Philosophy	1,030
Physics	1,940	Politics	1,420
Psychology	2,900	Russian	1,290
Zoology	1,540		

Some rough indication of the amount spent in the various subject fields is given by the figures in Appendix E which represent a preliminary attempt to assess the value of the Library based on an average price per volume

- (b) The allocation of money amongst Departments is a very difficult matter because a great number of factors have to be considered and many of these factors are scarcely measurable. No system of allocations is ever completely satisfactory to all parties, some system of allocations, however, is a necessary evil when funds are short.

- 7.6 Reporting on Orders: One activity which could not be undertaken for some time was reporting to recommenders when books were ordered or when they arrived. Book Recommendation Cards and multiple-slip stationery for placing orders are now in use and recommenders are informed when an order is placed and when the book is unpacked in the Library.
- 7.7 Standing orders with Publishers: It was hoped in 1963 that the Library would be able to place standing orders with a large number of publishers for all their books published in certain fields. This method of acquiring books, which eliminates much of the usual routines of selecting and checking and ordering, would have saved Library staff time, once it had been established. Unfortunately, at that time there was insufficient staff to establish the system, and now there is insufficient money to finance such a system to the extent envisaged.
- A limited experiment, however, is now being undertaken. The Faculty of Engineering and the Department of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics are jointly contributing up to £1,000 from their allocations, the Library is supplementing this sum to the same amount, and standing orders in appropriate fields are being placed with two publishers.
- 7.8 Exchanges: In 1964 the Library began a rudimentary Exchanges system. Extra subscriptions to the Australian Journal of French Studies and to two other Australian Journals have enabled 28 Exchange arrangements to be entered into. Much remains to be done in this profitable field, however, not only in developing exchanges of journals but also in acquiring books through the U.S. Book Exchange, British National Book Centre and similar institutions on the Continent of Europe.
- 7.9 Follow-up of old Orders: Another activity which has not been possible, is the follow-up of old orders with the purpose of cancelling them and reporting to Departments etc., or re-ordering them with other suppliers. With increased staff and a slower flow of ordering it is now possible to begin this work. A start has been made with unsuccessful orders for back-sets. These have been sorted and are about to be reported to Departments.
- 7.10 Other work awaiting attention:
- (a) There is still no written acquisition policy for the Library.
  - (b) No attention has yet been paid to the systematic building-up of the collection in areas which are not at present being built-up by University teaching staff. Neither is there any money available at present for doing this to any marked degree.
  - (c) The Library has received a great deal of material by donation or bulk purchase which is not of first priority. Much of this still awaits attention (about 17,500 bound volumes and a great deal of unbound periodical material). Material which may eventually be of use to this Library has to be added to stock and unwanted material has to be disposed of. Meanwhile, it is held in the Accessions Department grouped roughly by its subject or source.

## 8. CATALOGUING

- 8.1 The Cataloguing Department catalogues and classifies all materials for the Main Library, Hargrave Library, the Law Library, the Biomedical Library and its branches at Alfred Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital as well as those bought for the Library at Prince Henry's Hospital under the present system of cooperation.
- 8.2 Cataloguing: The American Library Association (A.L.A.) rules for author and title entries are followed with few departures. The Library of Congress (L.C.) rules for descriptive cataloguing are used as a guide but with some simplification.
- 8.3 Classification: The 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification is used with some modification in Literature. Book numbers are assigned from the Cutter-Sanborn three figure tables.
- 8.4 Subject Headings:  
(a) The Library of Congress Subject Headings List, Sixth edition, with supplements, is used as a basis for subject headings.  
(b) Cataloguers have access to aids such as the Library of Congress/ National Union Catalogue, British National Bibliography, Australian National Bibliography etc.
- 8.5 Catalogues:  
(a) In the Main Library there is a card catalogue which is a record of the holdings in all libraries in the Monash system.  
(b) There is also a shelf list which is divided into two separate files, one for Main Library holdings and one for the holdings of outlying libraries.  
(c) Other files maintained by the cataloguing department at present are:  
(i) A Name authority file  
(ii) A Series authority file  
(d) A marked master copy of the L.C. Subject Headings list is used as a subject authority.
- 8.6 Cards:  
(a) Catalogue and Shelf List cards are supplied to each of the outlying libraries.  
(b) A card for each book catalogued is sent to the National Union Catalogue held by the National Library.  
(c) A card for each medical book is sent to the Central Medical Library Organization in the University of Melbourne.
- 8.7 Full Cataloguing:  
(a) Because of shortage of staff it was not possible to embark on a programme of full cataloguing until March 1964. Before then only very brief catalogue entries were supplied. The Cataloguing Department is faced with the revision of all work done during the first three years of the Library's operation. This revision has been commenced as part of the full cataloguing programme but progress is slow.  
(b) Since March 1964 full catalogue entries have been made for all monographs and sufficient cards reproduced for all additional entries needed for the Main Library and outlying libraries.  
(c) Cards are reproduced by typing the cataloguers' drafts onto stencils which are then run off on a Roneo Duplicator. The average number of cards produced for each title is 8.1.  
(d) It was originally intended that the additional headings for subject and other added entries would be typed onto the cards as soon as they were run off. Initial mechanical delays and difficulties experienced in obtaining cards suitable for this method of reproduction resulted in a back log of stencils awaiting running off so that the typing of headings had to be postponed for some months. This work

not commenced until October 1964 and at present it is difficult to estimate how long it will be before it can be brought completely up-to-date.

- 8.8 Serials: The sheer volume of periodicals and other serial publications awaiting cataloguing at the beginning of 1964 resulted in a decision to give most current subscriptions only brief cataloguing. This has meant that it has not been possible for Monash entries to be incorporated in the Union List of Scientific Serials. Back sets of periodicals however are fully catalogued and as the back log is gradually being diminished it is now possible to catalogue fully many of the new titles.
- 8.9 Pamphlets: It has been impossible to organize pamphlets due to lack of staff. Pamphlets which are of sufficient importance are treated as books and catalogued fully. Others have been roughly classed by subject and put aside until they can be dealt with, but many others need to be sorted.
- 8.10 Microfilms, Microfiche, Micro-cards: These are catalogued in accession order and as not many were received in the early stages of development they were dealt with by the Chief Cataloguer as requested by the persons who ordered them. During the past few months microfilms have been pouring in and at least 60 are awaiting cataloguing.
- 8.11 Staff:
- (a) The Cataloguing Department has suffered from the Library's overall shortage of staff and at no time has it enjoyed a staff establishment adequate for the work to be done.
- (b) It has been possible to attend only to matters which are urgent and decisions as to priority must be made from day to day. Whenever a new subject is to be taught there is a corresponding crisis in the Cataloguing Department in order to get books onto the shelves for the students.
- (c) As an example, cataloguing of the initial book stock for the Biomedical Library and Alfred Hospital Library was done by the Biomedical Librarian and the Chief Cataloguer at weekends over a long period. Staff are often diverted from regular routines in order to meet emergency situations.
- (d) In February 1965, the full time staff consists of the Chief Cataloguer, 2 Senior Librarians, 2 Librarians Grade II, 6 Librarians Grade I, 4 Library Assistants and 3 typists. Two Senior Librarians and 1 Typist are employed on a part-time basis.
- 8.12 Languages Spoken or Known: The department is fortunate in having a high proportion of staff with knowledge of other languages.
- Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Latvian, Polish and Russian are spoken and read fluently, Chinese, Czech, Japanese, Latin, Modern Greek, Persian, Swedish and Turkish are known reasonably well, Indonesian, Spanish, Italian and Ukrainian are known enough for cataloguing purposes.
- 8.13 Subject Specialization:
- (a) Most cataloguers handle a variety of material but as the library grows some specialization is inevitable.
- (b) Language skills have resulted in specialization in certain foreign languages so that books in Russian, German and Indonesian are catalogued by people proficient in these languages.
- (c) Because of the specialized subject fields covered by the outlying libraries, one cataloguer is specially assigned to material for each of the following libraries: Biomedical and Branches, Hargrave and Law.

8.14 Statistics:

(a) Statistics for the cataloguing department have been kept since June 1964. A total of 29,231 volumes has been catalogued in the period June 1964 - February 1965 and 197,191 cards have been produced.

(b) Tables showing some of the relevant figures are attached to this Report in Appendix F but until statistics have been kept for at least twelve months few significant conclusions can be reached.

(c) Statistics kept analyse the time spent on various activities in the cataloguing department. Many other tasks apart from cataloguing and typing and running off stencials have to be done.

8.15 Accessions List: This is prepared fortnightly by the Cataloguing Department. The arrangement of the cards is checked, headings are inserted and the cards pasted to white board for photographing.

8.16 Work to be done:

(a) Figures taken in the recent physical count show that there are 28,082 books awaiting cataloguing. These do not include new accessions later than January 1965. In 1964, 55,000 books were received in the Accessions Department and although limited finance will reduce this number for the current year, the Cataloguing Department still faces a formidable task.

(b) Apart from the cataloguing of books many other special jobs need to be done. The most urgent of these are:

- (i) The typing and filing of added entry cards - especially the subject entries. All added entries should be brought up to date.
- (ii) The cataloguing of periodicals which should be brought up to date.
- (iii) The revision of early catalogue entries so that all books will be fully catalogued.
- (iv) General catalogue revision including the correction of filing errors and the typing and insertion of extra guide cards.
- (v) The processing of virtually unorganized materials such as pamphlets.

With the present staff establishment it is difficult to estimate how long it will be before all these matters can be attended to.



## 9 SERVICES TO READERS

### 9.1 Usage of the Library:

(a) Usage of the Library, as measured by numbers of loans, has been consistently high in comparison with other Australian university libraries. In 1964, for instance, loans from the Main Library, with a book stock of 90,000, and a student population of 3,000, were 62,523, as against the Baillieu Library's loans of 125,490, their stock being some four times as large as that at Monash, and their student population five times as large. It is further interesting to note that in the major area of student long-term loans, Monash figures of 30,100, are actually higher than those at Melbourne (29680). Total loans by the Fisher Library, University of Sydney (1963 figures) were 123,510. It is interesting to note that after only four years of existence, loans by Monash are already more than half those of the two largest university libraries in Australia.

(b) These figures reflect the heavy use of tutorial teaching methods at Monash, with their attendant higher library usage by students. They reflect too, the realization by both library and teaching staff that for such methods to be effective an adequate supply of books, adequate in both range and numbers, must be available for student use. To ensure this, the Library has taken the initiative in discussions with faculty, to arrive at the optimal number of copies of the most useful books, to be made available under the most useful loan conditions. Such liaison is still by no means perfect, and must be constantly maintained, especially as new staff are recruited, but it is felt that a healthy pattern has been set, and that usage figures go far to justify the adoption of the pattern. It is unfortunate that the funds available to the Library for 1965 and 1966 will make it very difficult to maintain this pattern.

### 9.2 Loan System.

It is obvious that unless books are in uneconomically plentiful supply, some pressure must be maintained to ensure that those in demand are not retained by individuals at the expense of other potential users. For this reason, a loan system was devised which would allow of immediate follow-up of overdue loans, without the heavy staff expense usually necessary to obtain this. This system, based on Keysort cards, is believed to be unique, and has enabled the large loan volume to be handled, without undue strain, by only 1½ completely inexperienced juniors. In any system as large as this has become, there are bound to be a certain percentage of errors, but early follow-up has enabled these to be detected and removed, rather than remain to confuse future records.

### 9.3 Reserve Book Collection.

(a) "Internal issues" amounting to 65,125, were made from the small reserve collection at the Circulation Counter. This collection has been deliberately kept as small as possible, reflecting the day-to-day demands for titles in short supply, either from insufficient time to place orders, or unavailability on the book market. The more usual pattern of an unchanging reserve collection has been rejected, as placing unnecessary restriction on the use of many books at times when demand for them is not high, and as suggesting to students that all the titles they should consult may be found in one place, reducing the incentive to browse and explore on the open shelves.

(b) In the reserve collection are to be found, as well, photocopies of periodical articles, either from issues not held in the Library, or from those temporarily removed from the shelves during periods of high demand, for their physical protection. Usage of this material is high, and it is obvious that, by making available a much wider range of material than can be found in books, it is providing a useful adjunct to tutorial teaching.

9.4 Borrowing Period.

At the request of the Students' Representative Council, and in the direction of a recommendation by one of the Faculties, the period for normal undergraduate loans has been reduced in 1965 from two weeks to one. It is intended to assess student reaction to this change later in the year.

9.5 Total loans for the year 1964 were as follows:

	Staff	Student	Overnight	Total	Internal Issues
Main	10,888	30,100	21,535	62,523	65,125
Hargrave	5,927	8,291	3,345	17,563	1,200
Biomedical				8,038	
Alfred	968	249		1,217	
Total				89,341	

9.6 Inter-Library Loans.

(a) Co-operation between libraries in Australia has been in general freely requested and freely given. Monash owes a deep debt of gratitude to all the libraries who, through the Inter-Library Loan Service, have made access possible to material not locally available.

(b) During 1964, requests were received for Inter-Library Loans to be obtained to the extent of 5,879 items. Of these, 5,496 were located and borrowed either within Australia or from overseas. General satisfaction has been expressed with the speed and quality of service given by the Interloan staff, and in spite of Monash University constantly appearing to other libraries in the role of suppliant, relations with those libraries have been consistently cordial.

(c) Two types of request should be considered when discussing Inter-Library Loans. One is for material which the borrowing library should be, from frequency of use, expected to have on its own shelves. The second is of material used so rarely that one copy in the state or country would be considered adequate. The requests by Monash for material in the first years were, of course, largely in the first category. Now although the position is by no means adequate, and some material is obviously lacking, the trend is towards requests of the second type for which the use of Inter-Library Loans is quite legitimate.

(d) Loans to other libraries by Monash were still low, at 158 items for 1964. This certainly reflects lack of knowledge of our stock, particularly of material unavailable elsewhere, as is clear from the high percentage of material lent from the language collections, which were personally inspected by members of other universities during their conference here in 1964. It can be assumed that publication of Laufer and Southwell's "French Culture in the Libraries of Melbourne" has also contributed to this trend. It may be assumed that, as the size of the collection grows and as material from Monash is listed in the union catalogues, and so becomes generally known, the Library will begin to play a more adequate part in this form of national co-operation.

9.7 Reader Relations.

(a) The Library began issuing fortnightly Accession Lists towards the end of 1964.

(b) As an introduction to the Library, a brochure is printed, and revised annually. Designed by the Publications Officer, this has excited favourable comment from all quarters.

(c) To supplement this, group instruction to all first-year students has been conducted as part of the Orientation Week activity each year. While it is doubtful whether much factual material can be imparted by these talks, it is believed that their main object, that of breaking down fear of the Library, and shyness at approaching the Library Staff, is achieved.

(d) Apart from personal instruction to senior students, formal lectures have been given to classes in Biochemistry, in the bibliography of their subject. It is fortunate that Dr. Kirsop and Mr. Kertesz, both acknowledged experts, have been prepared to give similar instruction to students in French and History respectively.

(e) During 1965, complete lists of all books set as required reading for students are being compiled on Fotolist cards. It is intended that these should be printed out for the guidance of students now, and of staff when selecting their material for 1966. It is also intended that they should form the basis for selection of material for the undergraduate library, when Stage II of the Main Library is completed.

## 9.8

### Staff

(a) Readers' service staff during 1964 totalled fourteen. Of these, two had library training, five were students, one a typiste, and six attendants, responsible for security and shelving.

(b) The staff was supplemented by evening assistance from other Library departments, and by the part-time employment as additional counter staff of students. The assistance given by these was invaluable, but the inevitable administrative difficulties and lack of integration created by their numbers reduced their effectiveness somewhat as it did also that of the departments from which they were borrowed.

(c) The new and attractive quarters available early in 1964 had their usual effect of attracting readers in greater numbers. This combined with increased loans, and an accelerated rate of cataloguing of new books combined to increase the load of daily shelving and re-shelving higher than was anticipated for the time of year. An unfortunate delay in staff appointments resulted in an appreciable lag over the first few weeks of term, until extra staff could be recruited and trained. Apart from this, it is felt that the small, and largely inexperienced staff was able to cope adequately with the problems of rapid expansion. It is gratifying that a student enquiry into library service, conducted during the year, paid compliments to the helpfulness and efficiency of the staff. For 1965, numbers have been increased to nineteen, including two with full, and three with some, library qualifications, and it is hoped that it will be possible to provide better service, from an integrated team, for the full 73 hours per week for which the Library is open during term.

## 9.9

### Photocopying.

(a) The Xerox 914 unit continued as a valuable aid to the Library's service, to the extent that a second machine was installed during the year in the Hargrave Library. During the year, 64,339 copies were produced for other departments, for private individuals, and articles for student use at the Reserve Counter.

(b) Supplementing these, coin-in-the-slot Docustat units were installed late in the year in both libraries, and in spite of the higher cost (1/- per copy as against 9d for a Xerox copy), were heavily used by students.

(c) Requirements for print-out from microfilm were still too small to justify purchase of special equipment for this purpose, and outside contractors were used for the purpose when the need arose.

(d) The Xerox 914 has also been used, early this year, to produce a copied card shelf-list for the Hargrave Library.

10 PERIODICALS

- (a) Intake of new books has been matched by intake of new periodicals. Currently some 3,600 titles are being received, with new titles starting at a rate of approximately 20 per week. In spite of other difficulties, entry of new issues has not been allowed to lag, and the delay between receipt and availability has rarely been more than a day or two.
- (b) The other difficulties stem mainly from the necessity, concurrently with the move to the new building, of incorporating thousands of the semi-sorted periodical volumes previously stored in Birch Cottage. With the use of temporary staff during the long vacation in 1964, a great part of this was sorted, collated, and to relieve storage space, despatched to the binders.
- (c) Problems arising from this special effort, as well as shortage of staff (four, of whom only one had any library training), practically precluded despatch of further volumes until September, when the staff was increased. Since, on his part, the binder was unable to deal with such an inflow immediately, he was forced to store much of it until he was able to handle it.
- (d) Volumes bound during 1964 amounted to 6467, of which 4420 were periodicals. The great majority of these were despatched in the first three months of 1964.
- (e) Mention should be made here of a dilemma of binding. Volumes prepared for binding must remain virtually untouched until the binding process is commenced, since otherwise the collation may be lost and much of the work must be repeated. If a steady work-flow is to be maintained of the preparation, and yet the binder allowed to collect the material in economic batches, it is obvious that at some stage, the material must be held, prepared, until the batch has reached a desirable size. If held at the Library, the Library receives blame for holding up the process. If held at the binder, he is blamed for overlong delay. The closest possible liaison is maintained with the binder in order to keep delay to a minimum, but the problem appears insoluble.
- (f) One measure taken to reduce delay has been despatch of binding directly from the Hargrave Library, and the Alfred Hospital Library, rather than through the Main Library. It is hoped that the experience of library staff at these points will enable binding to be done at the time that causes least inconvenience to users.
- (g) It is unfortunate, that at a moment when it has been found possible to prepare binding at a steady rate of some 200 volumes per week, the financial situation will probably necessitate cutting this flow by half.
- (h) Meanwhile the periodicals staff has been increased to six, of whom one is fully and two partly trained librarians. Much of their efforts are still being directed to the incorporation of back set material, and work is proceeding satisfactorily in this direction.
- (i) A new edition of "Periodicals Currently Received" was published at the end of 1964. As well as titles, this edition gave holdings and locations, and from the numerous requests received for its issue, it is clear that it has been found a useful tool. Later titles are currently appearing in the fortnightly Accessions List.

HARGRAVE LIBRARY

- 11.1 (a) The Hargrave Library at present holds two distinct departments of the University Library, the Hargrave Library proper and the Law Library. Lending, inter-library loan and other general services are common to the two departments. Sections of the Biomedical Library dealing with Botany and Zoology are also at present housed in the Hargrave Library, so that services are provided to the whole of the Faculty of Science as well as to Engineering, Law and Medicine 1.
- (b) Ordering, Accessioning and Cataloguing services are provided by the Main Library.
- (c) Accommodation: The Hargrave Library provides 460 seats. In 1965 there will be 1165 students eligible to use the Library and as science and engineering students do not use the library as much as, for instance, Arts students, this seems a satisfactory seating ratio for 1965. Numbers approaching 300 were counted during the morning in 3rd term, 1964. However, the desirable seating/student ratio for Law students has been placed at 1:2 and the proportion of Law students included in the 1597 students expected in 1966 and 2061 in 1967 will increase. By 1967 the seating/student ratio will be 1:5. It seems clear that there will be considerable strain on seating accommodation before the removal of the Law Library to its own building.

Space can be made by closing up existing furniture to accommodate perhaps another 40 readers and provided that the necessary furniture can be obtained, this should help to alleviate the problem. The shelving situation is good, and it does not seem likely that there will be any problems for some time to come, assuming that the Botany, Zoology and Law collections are moved out at about the expected times.

- (d) Staff: The staff at present numbers 8, i.e. Officer-in-Charge, 1 Librarian Grade 1, 3 Library Assistants and 3 attendants. Staffing was adequate in early 1964, but during the year the Library began to process its own inter-library loans, provide its own copying service, and send periodicals direct to the binders. Previously all these functions had been carried out by the Main Library. Experience has shown that these services are more efficient if carried out locally rather than centrally. This has placed a heavy demand on staff time, and some strain may be felt later in 1965.
- (e) It is worth noting that the heaviest demand on library services, in proportion to their numbers, is made by research students, and that academic staff and research student numbers are a larger factor in determining staffing requirements than undergraduate numbers.

- (f) Lending Services: During 1964, loans were as follows:

Student - Two weeks	8291
- Overnight	3345
Staff	5927

Loans of unbound periodicals to staff were not counted, but would be of the order of 12-1500.

- (g) Staff loan figures for 1965 to date indicate an increase of 50% on the 1964 figures, and a similar increase in student loans can be anticipated, in view of the increase in numbers. The loan system itself is capable of absorbing these increases without undue strain. However, the increased use of the collection implicit in these figures has led the Interfaculty Liaison Committee for the Hargrave Library to recommend that the borrowing period for journals be reduced from 3 months to 2 weeks. At the same time the student loan period has been reduced from 2 weeks to one week.

- (h) Inter-Library Loans: Inter-Library loans were processed in the Hargrave Library during the last quarter of 1964, and during that time 435 items were borrowed and 39 lent. Both the large number of items borrowed (rate of about 1300 p.a.), and the low proportion of items lent, reflect on the quality and adequacy of the collection.
- (i) Photocopying: A Xerox 914 copying machine was installed in October 1964, and in the following 5 months, some 15,000 copies have been made.
- (j) Hours of Opening: During 1964 hours of opening were 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Friday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday during term. In the long vacation the hours were 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. These hours seem to have been adequate, except that some demand has been experienced for later opening during the vacation. A tentative decision has been made to remain open until 6 p.m. during the 1965-6 long vacation.
- (k) However, recent requests for keys to the building indicate that this may not be enough. It may become necessary ultimately to observe term hours during the vacation, though current experience indicates that use of the library after 6 p.m. is almost entirely by students.
- (l) The Collections: The recent count of the collections showed that in February 1965, the Hargrave Library contained 24,847 volumes, of which 13,960 were books, and 10,887 periodical volumes. Some 990 periodicals are currently being received.

The situation with regard to student texts can be considered to be reasonable, if note is taken of the fact that most of the volumes are new, and therefore at the peak of their usefulness. The supply of student texts has been adequate, though some difficulty has been experienced with very popular titles at peak periods of use. Research monographs and reference books are less well provided.

In the field of periodicals, the picture is quite different. The Library still lacks back runs of periodicals which can be considered of basic importance e.g. Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series A. The small amounts available for book and back run purchase in 1965 mean that ground will be lost this year in the building up of the collection. Thus excessive reliance will continue to be placed on inter-library loans.

- 11.2 Law Library: The Law Library began with empty shelves in March 1964 and by February 1965 had acquired some 10,981 volumes. Emphasis was placed on the acquisition of Law reports, statutes and digests, and so the collection of treatises remained very small. However, only 1st year students had to be provided for, and as copies of the appropriate recommended texts were available, no undue strain was felt.
- 11.3 Outstanding Problems: The collection cannot be said to be adequately catalogued. At the moment there is a book catalogue which gives only one entry for each title to cover all acquisitions to the end of 1963. Full cataloguing began in 1964, and a card catalogue is available from that time. A major requirement is the full cataloguing of the items listed in the book catalogue, in particular so as to provide an adequate subject guide to the collection. No proper shelf list of holdings was available in 1964, but one will shortly be available.

12 BIO-MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

- 12.1 This section of the report is concerned with the Main Bio-Medical Library situated on the University campus, its branches at Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals; and its relationship with Prince Henry's Hospital Library.

Botany and Zoology sections of the Library, at present housed in the Hargrave Library, are excluded from this survey.

12.2 Bio-Medical Library.

- (a) Stock. The Main Bio-Medical Library now has 8,400 volumes and 270 periodicals are currently received.

During the year, orders were placed for back sets for all the current subscriptions held by the Library. Many of these are now coming and have eased the position with regard to Inter-Library Loans.

- (b) Loans. During 1964 there were some 8000 loans to Staff and Students over the period of 9½ months during which figures were kept; i.e. a rate of about 10,500 p.a. Inter-Library borrowing for the year totalled 1853 - about the same number p.a. as the whole of the University of Western Australia and considerably more than the University of Tasmania.

- (c) Staff. Staff comprised one senior member, Bio-Medical Librarian, one full-time junior assistant and some part-time assistance. An additional full-time Librarian Grade 1 was appointed at the beginning of the current year.

- (d) Hours. The Library has been open during the hours 8.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. each week-day and until 10 p.m. on Tuesday nights.

- (e) Accommodation. This is the most acute problem the Bio-Medical Library faces at the present time. In 1964 there was a ratio of one seat for every ten students. The deplorable situation as regards buildings is discussed earlier in this report in the general section on Buildings. Completion of the first stage of the permanent building is scheduled for the beginning of November. The ratio of seats to students does not improve for some years. In the present cramped quarters it is well nigh impossible to give the standard of library service which the Medical Faculty deserves.

- (f) Use of Library. The number of students using the Library at any time is decided by the lecture programme and varies widely from 'full house' with the majority being turned away, to nil. An hourly check, maintained over a period of several months at the mid-lecture points, shows an average of about a dozen students in the Library at any time.

For a variety of reasons, students did not begin to make use of the library on Tuesday nights until late in the year. From August, however, peak attendance was about 12 students. On very few occasions did staff avail themselves of the opportunity to use the Library at night. However, the Library is well used by staff at other times.

- (g) Textbooks. Because of the shortage of seats in the Library, students must be able to take away books for use elsewhere. It is necessary, therefore, for the Library under present circumstances, to hold more copies of standard texts than

would normally be justifiable. The Library has improved its position in this respect over the past year; but could well have more copies of some textbooks. Departments could assist by drawing up a list of alternative references that are in the Library, or by referring to material that could be photostated in multiple copies.

The situation is not helped by the inclusion in reference lists of books unobtainable or difficult to obtain. One reference book listed has not yet been able to be obtained by the Library, while we have only one copy of another, to which students are continually being referred. This particular book is out of print and with no prospect of being reprinted.

- (h) Work to be done. Of the many special jobs to be done there are one or two that should be mentioned. One is the sorting of old books given to us. This has been started but not finished. Another is the weeding out of duplicates in the several libraries and the redistribution of them. The third is stock-taking which has not been possible this year because of the physical congestion of the Library.

### 12.3 Alfred Hospital Branch.

The Monash Medical School, Alfred Hospital Branch Library was staffed during 1964 by a full-time Library assistant (Mrs. M. Austin) and a part-time professional Librarian (Mrs. F. Baker). From the beginning of the current year, Mrs. Baker will be full-time at the Branch. In addition to her duties at the Alfred Hospital she will supervise the Queen Victoria Hospital Library.

The Alfred Hospital Branch has about 1600 volumes and takes 230 current journals. Library Loans over the year totalled 1247 and Inter-Library Loans 1227. The Library is divided into two parts one of which is open access, the other open under supervision from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### 12.4 Queen Victoria Hospital Branch.

A Branch Library has been established at Queen Victoria Hospital in the care of a junior library assistant, Miss Joan Bennett.

71 books have been received to date, and another 99 have been ordered or are in the course of processing. Funds still in hand will cover (approximately) a further 180 books. This will give the branch a stock approaching 400 books by the end of the year.

33 current periodicals are being received. Steps are being taken to acquire back runs as far as is possible with present restricted finances.

This Library is on open access and will cater for staff, and for students in residence.

At both Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals there is a close and reciprocal relationship with the Libraries already established in the hospitals.

### 12.5 Prince Henry's Hospital Library.

In lieu of the establishment of a branch of the Bio-Medical Library at Prince Henry's Hospital, an arrangement of cooperation has been worked out with the Hospital Library. During 1964 a grant of £500 was made for the purchase of



books required by Monash Staff and students. These are housed in the Hospital Library but are clearly identified as the property of Monash University.

55 books have been purchased and processed for the Library, and another 22 on order have yet to come.

12.6 General Matters.

- (a) Central Medical Library Organization. During the year the Bio-Medical Library became a member body of the Central Medical Library Organization. The cost to the Library was £200 for a joining fee; an annual subscription of £300 will be payable.

The Medical Library of the University of Melbourne holds a Union Catalogue of the holdings of the member medical libraries of the Central Medical Library Organization. A duplicate set of cards of the holdings of the Bio-Medical Library, and its branches, has been supplied to the Union Catalogue.

- (b) Purchasing Policy followed to Date:- Up to the present, library stock has been built up in accordance with the following broad plan of purchases:-

- (i) Textbooks, including a copy of each prescribed textbook used by Monash Medical School departments wherever located.
- (ii) Reference books for departments located at the University. Multiple copies of these reference books are on Bio-Medical shelves.
- (iii) Books recommended by members of staff through departments.
- (iv) Books chosen on Library initiative to fill gaps and cover:-
  - (a) Information asked for but not covered by existing stock.
  - (b) Material requested on Inter-Library Loan.
  - (c) Library Reference Books.
- (v) A collection of general background reading. Books on a reading list supplied by Professor Andrew were ordered for both Bio-Medical Library and Alfred Hospital Library. Not all those recommended by the Dean could be obtained; but those that were, have been well used and much appreciated. New paperbacks and penguins generally in line with this idea have been acquired.
- (vi) Standard publications in the main fields of medicine. These must be in the Library or must be readily borrowable. Our main source of borrowing is the Melbourne University Medical Library, the only other Melbourne medical library comparable with our own. Melbourne have now rules (inter alia) that books printed in 1960 or later must not be loaned. The other smaller medical libraries cannot be expected to lend standard up-to-date texts that are in regular demand. Even with some older books which we have borrowed more than once, we have been asked by Melbourne to get copies of our own.

- (c) Current Financial Restrictions. The above liberal purchasing policy has been drastically curtailed by current financial restrictions. Shortage of money brought all library ordering to a stop in mid-1964.

The Library allocation for the Medical Faculty in the current year is £5,400 which includes £1,400 for the setting up of a branch of the Bio-Medical Library at Queen Victoria Hospital. Purchases in 1965 will accordingly be restricted to material specifically authorised by the Departments in accordance with an inter-departmental allocation. For the time being there will be kept a running account of spending by each department which may be consulted on request at any time, at the Library or Branch Library serving the department.

- (d) Collection of Back Journals from Swets & Zeitlinger. The Library acquired a valuable collection of journals on infectious diseases, some of which are not held by any other library in Australia. These volumes are housed at Alfred Hospital Branch and are listed and commented on in (Appendix G) which is an appraisal of the collection by the Officer in Charge of the Bio-Medical Library. Another appraisal, emphasizing the immediate usefulness of most of the collection for current research, has been made by Professor Marmion and will be circulated to members of the Professorial Board in due course as a routine measure. Interest in the collection has been expressed by the Australian Medical Research Council and it is hoped that the acquisition of it will do something to relieve the heavy indebtedness of Monash to other Australian libraries in inter-library lending.

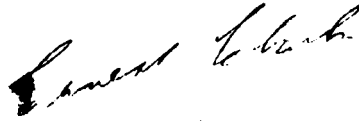
### 13. CONCLUSION

- 13.1 If the phrase "shortage of staff" has occurred rather frequently in this report it is simply because this is the fundamental reason for the deficiencies that have existed and do exist in the Library.
- 13.2 The Librarian commenced work in May 1960 and was required to create a basic collection and recruit staff in time for teaching to commence in March 1961. The haste involved led to the adoption of crash methods in order to obtain books and get them on the shelves in time. This involved accommodating a great deal of temporary and incomplete records but it was assumed that staff would be available in 1962 to catch up on these arrears. But this relief did not come and the temporary methods had to continue.
- 13.3 Perhaps the greatest tragedy has been the Library's inability until very recently to embark on full cataloguing. The lack of references and added entries in the catalogue has slowed up the work of ordering and has led to unnecessary duplication. The lack of a subject catalogue has placed a great burden on untrained staff in their endeavours to answer enquiries and is responsible for a good deal of the criticism which has been, justifiably, levelled at the Library.
- 13.4 The state of the Library is not good, but it could be worse.
- (a) There is a collection of 140,000 books on the shelves which have been catalogued, however briefly, and classified, and there is an uncatalogued collection of 28,000 which it is hoped will soon find their way to the shelves.
  - (b) Full subject cataloguing is now being done for all new books.
  - (c) Fortnightly lists of Accessions are now being published and it will be obvious from them what volume of work is being handled and what is the quality of the cataloguing now being done.
  - (d) A new system of stationery and routines has been introduced to facilitate better service in the ordering of books and reporting on the results of orders.
  - (e) Accounting has been reviewed and monthly reports on balances are being sent to Departments.
  - (f) An original and satisfactory system of charging loans has been installed. The Library's initiative in endeavouring to introduce electronic computers into routine library processes has led to expert investigations which may possibly have exciting results.
  - (g) Inter-library borrowing has been organized on a scale which although it may be a reflection on the adequacy of the Library's collection has been of great benefit to the University.
  - (h) Two major library buildings have been planned, furnished and occupied and both the Hargrave and the Main Libraries are buildings of which it has been said that the University could be proud.
  - (i) A third building, the Bio-Medical Library, has been planned to the point where building is about to commence.
  - (j) The imaginative decision of the Council in the early days of Monash to pay senior members of the Library staff the salaries they deserve and to equate them with academic staff has made it possible to recruit staff of the highest calibre who work far beyond the call of duty and the Librarian is hopeful that, with their enthusiasm and support, it may not be too long before he will be able to report that the state of the Library is good. This will only be possible, of course, if the funds available to the Library are adequate. In this connection the following passage from the Martin Report is significant:

13. CONCLUSION

"The Tauber Report shows that, except in respect to Australian and in a lesser degree to South-East Asian materials, there are no research collections in Australia of a quality sufficient to attract scholars from overseas. Considerable expenditure is required to raise library research resources to meet the needs of Australia's scholars and research workers, and to attract sufficient staff of the right calibre."

It is hoped that this statement by the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education is an earnest of a brighter future for the Library.



Ernest Clark  
Librarian

30th March, 1965.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN MONASH UNIVERSITY.

A University Library has many functions. The first and obvious function is to provide a large number of books to which students must have access and which they cannot be expected to possess themselves. Allied to this is the need to teach students how to find information for themselves, to give them some idea of the resources that are at the disposal of educated men and to encourage them, in the comparative leisure of undergraduate days, to read beyond the confines of their special interest.

The second great function of the Library is to provide source material for individual research and study by the staff. This requirement has indirect but important effects on teaching first by making it possible to attract good staff, and it will not be possible to continue to make good appointments unless there is a good library at Monash, and secondly by providing the staff, when appointed, with the tools of their trade. It is obvious that the quality of the teaching is conditioned by the quality of the teachers and the resources which they have at their disposal.

The university libraries of Australia are far from adequate for research. This is being increasingly recognized and the sums being spent on the university collections have been increasing rapidly in recent years. The libraries may be expected to grow much more rapidly in the future than they have in the past. This will be true of even established libraries like Baillieu or Fisher. In the case of Monash, starting with nothing at all, the rate of growth must be very rapid indeed if research is to be possible at all. The libraries in Australian universities are much more important for research than they are in Europe, where scholars are within easy reach of the great national collections such as the British Museum, but, even by European standards, the Baillieu is not a great university library. Monash should aim to have, in the shortest possible time, a library at least as large as Baillieu is now. This does not mean that an attempt should be made to duplicate the Baillieu collection at Monash. Duplication should be kept to a minimum and maximum use made of inter-library loans. But inter-library loans must be reciprocal and our third responsibility is to acquire much material not available at Baillieu so that the general coverage of Melbourne resources can be increased. It is hoped that rationalization and co-operation will eventually be on a Commonwealth basis. This matter, however, is fraught with difficulties, although librarians and scholars are constantly working towards this end.

Baillieu has a collection of 300,000 volumes which is valued at £1,000,000 for insurance. A figure of about £3.10.-. per volume is quite realistic in this year 1962 but will probably prove inadequate if we contemplate the next decade and it would be wiser to allow £4 per volume. Recent surveys indicate that there has been an average increase in cost of 50% for serial publications since 1946 and there is no indication that this rate of increase will cease.

In considering the size of a university library one must also take into account the fact that the sheer volume of publications is increasing at an alarming rate. The average annual world book production has increased from some 156,000 titles in 1940 to 240,000 today. The increase in the number of periodicals is equally alarming. It is estimated that there are now 50,000 current periodicals being published in science alone.

It is obvious that Australian scholars have access to only a fraction of the world's publications and that much must be done to increase our library resources if there is to be any chance at all of keeping up with the level of research possible in other countries.

If Monash spends the suggested amount of £200,000 a year on publications it will have a library the size that Baillieu is now by 1967. That library of 300,000 volumes would still be a very minor research library by American standards, but if purchasing is done bearing in mind resources already in Melbourne, it would be a great improvement on the local situation. It should be spending more than £200,000 a year, but there is a limit to the possible rate of acquisition because of the possible library staff and the shortage of trained librarians.

To handle this programme Monash should have a library staff of about 60 by the end of 1963. There is no question of this staff becoming redundant if the rate of acquisition should decrease because as the student and research population grows more and more library staff are required to serve them. The University of Melbourne, with a comparatively small rate of acquisition, has a library staff of 83 and the University of Sydney employs a library staff of 90 for current services.

Ernest Clark  
Librarian.

26.2.1962

MONASH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.The Book Collection in February 1965.

The Library contains approximately 170,000 volumes, of which 139,000 have been catalogued and classified. The uncatalogued books have been broadly classified and are accessible on request. In addition there are 17,000 volumes of miscellaneous donations, not all of which will be taken into stock. The collection is analysed in detail in the following tables.

The following abbreviations have been made:

M.	-	Main Library
H.	-	Hargrave Library
L.	-	Law Library
B.	-	Bio-Medical Library (Monash Campus)
A.B.	-	Bio-Medical Library (Alfred Hospital)
P.B.	-	Bio-Medical Library (Prince Henry's Hospital)
Q.B.	-	Bio-Medical Library (Queen Victoria Hospital)

Table 1.

Count of volumes catalogued to 5th February, 1965 showing total volumes in each Library.

	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
Books	77681	13960	2069	3706	1154	56	100	98,726
Periodicals	14754	10887	8912	4660	1188		33	40,434
	92,435	24,847	10,981	8,366	2,342	56	133	139,160

In the following tables the numbers in the left hand column are the Dewey classification numbers for the various subject fields. These numbers are set out in detail and explained in Table 3.

Table 2.

(a)

BOOKS.

Number of books in the ten main classes of Dewey Classification in each Library.

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL
000	6248	113	20	33	21			6435
100	4014	41	2	83	20			4160
200	1766	1		4	3			1774
300	14532	43	2027	82	39	1	3	16727
400	1780	52		4	3			1839
c/fwd	28,340	250	2,049	206	86	1	3	30,935.

## 2.

(a) cont.

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL
b/fwd	28340	250	2049	206	86	1	3	30935
500	2403	10020		759	133	4	5	13324
600	1149	3462	19	2668	905	51	92	8346
700	1913	58		12	3			1986
800	28040	19		2	5			28066
900	15298	151	1	59	22			15531
Indon.	538							538
	77,681	13,960	2,069	3,706	1,154	56	100	98,726

Table 2.

(b)

PERIODICALS.

Number of bound periodical volumes in the ten main classes in each library.

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
000	5827	103	15	178	3			6126
100	194	22			4			220
200	43							43
300	5883	84	8897		4			14868
400	466							466
500	52	6229		1297	350			7928
600	324	4440		3185	819		33	8801
700	63	1			5			69
800	926							926
900	976	8			3			987
	14,754	10,887	8,912	4,660	1,188		33	40,434



THE CATALOGUED BOOK COLLECTION IN FEBRUARY 1965.

Table showing Books and Periodicals in each subject field in each library.

Subject.	Main Library	Hargrave Library	Law Library	Bio-Med Libraries	TOTAL
<u>000 GENERAL WORKS.</u>					
000 General	54	17	15	182	268
010 Bibliography	1779	169	13	31	1992
020 Library Science	485	2		10	497
030 General Encyclopaedias	700	24		12	736
040 General Collected Essays	15				15
050 General Periodicals	8725	1			8726
060 General Societies	64	2			66
070 General Newspapers	134		7		141
080 Collected Works	111	1			112
090 Manuscripts - Rare Books	8				8
<u>100 PHILOSOPHY.</u>					
100 General	404		:	3	407
110 Metaphysics	246			3	249
120 Metaphysical Theories	151			2	153
130 Branches of Psychology	595		2	64	661
140 Philosophical Topics	176				176
150 General Psychology	455	1		25	481
160 Logic	331	62		1	394
170 Ethics	353				353
180 Ancient & Mediaeval Philosophy	353			4	357
190 Modern Philosophy	1144			5	1149
<u>200 RELIGION.</u>					
200 General	232				232
210 Natural Theology	61	1			62
220 Bible	62				62
230 Doctrinal Theology	143				143
240 Devotional	34				34
250 Preaching, Church & Parish Administration	41				41
260 Christian Church	132				132
270 Church History	530				530
280 Christian Churches & Sects.	258				258
290 Other Religions	316			7	323
c/fwd	18,092	280	37	349	18,758

Subject	Main Library	Hargrave Library	Law Library	Bio-Med. Libraries	TOTAL.
	b/fwd 18,092	280	57	349	18,758
<u>300 SOCIAL SCIENCES.</u>					
300 General	1743			18	1,761
310 Statistics	611	108		21	740
320 Political Science	7314		90	4	7,408
330 Economics	5984	16	74	19	6,093
340 Law	1200	3	10720	27	11,950
350 Public Administration	923		35	1	959
360 Social Welfare	281		5	19	305
370 Education	1650			9	1659
380 (Commerce (Public Services & Utilities	370				370
390 Customs & Folklore	339			11	350
<u>400 LANGUAGE</u>					
400 General	434	1		1	436
410 Comparative Linguistics	111	1			112
420 English	448	26		4	478
430 Germanic Languages	558	11		2	571
440 French	333	1			334
450 Italian	17	2			19
460 Spanish	62	3			65
470 Latin	69				69
480 Greek	5				5
490 Other Languages	209	7			216
<u>500 PURE SCIENCE.</u>					
500 General	395	804		257	1,456
510 Mathematics	242	3654		14	3,910
520 Astronomy	95	405		8	508
530 Physics	58	3544		12	3,614
540 Chemistry	16	4532		175	4,723
550 Geology	541	184			725
560 Palaeontology	70	49		3	122
570 Anthropology	979	872		1850	3,701
580 Botany	25	412		51	488
590 Zoology	34	1793		178	2,005
<u>600 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.</u>					
600 General	10	225	9	7	251
610 Medicine	60	63		7703	7,826
620 Engineering	49	5184		2	5,235
	c/fwd 43,327	22,180	10,970	10,745	87,222

Subject	Main Library	Hargrave Library	Law Library	Bio-Med. Libraries	TOTAL.
b/fwd	43,327	22,180	10,970	10,745	87,222
630 Agriculture	472	50		19	541
640 Home Economics	39			5	44
650 Business	816	90	9	6	921
660 Chemical Technology	20	1878		9	1,907
670 Manufactures	3	289			292
680 Other Manufactures	1	21			22
690 Building Construction	3	102	1	2	108
<u>700 THE ARTS.</u>					
700 General	436	1		1	438
710 Landscapes & Civic Art	46	2			48
720 Architecture	187	5		3	195
730 Sculpture	68				68
740 Drawing & Decorative Arts	122	20		2	144
750 Painting	291			1	292
760 Prints & Print Making	25				25
770 Photography	25	16		12	53
780 Music	363				363
790 Recreation	413	15		1	429
<u>800 LITERATURE.</u>					
800 General	1259	19		1	1,279
810 American	1920			2	1,922
820 English	10678			2	10,680
830 German	6342				6,342
840 French	6586			1	6,587
850 Italian	78				78
860 Spanish	45				45
870 Latin	229				229
880 Greek	123				123
890 Other Literatures	1700			1	1,701
<u>900 HISTORY.</u>					
900 General	1082			5	1,087
910 Geography	3600	10		3	3,613
920 Biography	3408	149	1	73	3,631
930 Ancient History	210				210
940 Europe	4961				4,961
950 Asia	909			1	910
960 Africa	271				271
c/fwd	90,058	24,847	10,981	10,895	136,781

Subject	Main Library	Hargrave Library	Law Library	Bio-Med. Libraries	TOTAL.
B/fwd	90,058	24,847	10,981	10,895	136,781
970 North America	865				865
980 South America	66				66
990 Other parts of the World	1446			2	1,448
	92,435	24,847	10,981	10,897	139,160

Table 4.

BOOKS.

Number of books in each subdivision of Dewy Classification in each library.

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
000	49	16		4				69
010	986	67	13	22	6			1094
020	366	2		7	3			378
030	688	24			12			724
040	15							15
050	3913	1						3914
060	16	2						18
070	96		7					103
080	111	1						112
090	8							8
100	242			2	1			245
110	243			2	1			246
120	151			1	1			153
130	581		2	57	6			646
140	172							172
150	449	1		17	5			472
160	330	40		1				371
170	352							352
180	350				4			354
190	1144			3	2			1149
200	212							212
210	61	1						62
220	62							62
230	143							143
240	34							34
250	41							41
260	132							132
270	510							510
280	255							255
290	316			4	3			323
300	1542			15	2		1	1560
310	256	24		13	6			299
320	4023		26	3	1			4053
330	4992	16	73	13	5	1		5100
340	1035	3	1888	8	19			2953
350	681		35					716
360	269		5	14	3		2	293
370	1042			7	1			1050
380	353							353
390	339			9	2			350
c/fwd	26,560	198	2,049	202	83	1	3	29,096

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
b* fwd	26560	198	2049	202	83	1	3	29096
400	169	1		1				171
410	111	1						112
420	426	26		2	2			456
430	466	11		1	1			479
440	327	1						328
450	17	2						19
460	31	3						34
470	36							36
480	5							5
490	192	7						199
500	386	345		16	13	1		761
510	242	2764		10	4			3020
520	92	304		5	3			404
530	58	2523		10	2			2593
540	16	1743		57	17			1833
550	530	106						636
560	61	49		2	1			113
570	959	592		471	68	3		2093
580	25	384		29	12			450
590	34	1210		159	13		5	1421
600	9	75	9	3	1			97
610	60	58		2641	895	51	92	3797
620	48	2292		2				2342
630	318	44		12	3			377
640	34			2	3			39
650	659	66	9	4	2			740
660	17	701		3				721
670	2	139						141
680	1	15						16
690	1	72	1	1	1			76
700	410	1		1				412
710	43	2						45
720	170	4		2	1			177
730	68							68
740	121	20		2				143
750	291			1				292
760	25							25
770	20	16		5	2			43
780	361							361
790	404	15		1				420
c/ fwd	33,805	13,790	2,068	3,645	1,127	56	100	54,591

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
b/fwd	33,805	13,790	2,068	3,645	1,127	56	100	54591
800	1191	19			1			1211
810	1917			1	1			1919
820	8568			1	1			8570
A820	1565							1565
NZ820	51							51
830	6137							6137
840	6493				1			6494
850	78							78
860	44							44
870	229							229
880	121							121
890	1646				1			1647
900	789			1	1			791
910	3259	2		2	1			3264
920	3356	149	1	53	20			3579
930	210							210
940	4901							4901
950	873			1				874
960	266							266
970	822							822
980	66							66
990	756			2				758
Indon.	538							538
	77,681	13,960	2,069	3,706	1,154	56	100	98,726

PERIODICALS.

Number of Periodicals in each subdivision of Dewey Classification in each library.

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL
000	5	1	15	178				199
010	793	102			3			898
020	119							119
030	12							12
040								
050	4812							4812
060	48							48
070	38							38
080								
090								
100	162							162
110	3							3
120								
130	14				1			15
140	4							4
150	6				3			9
160	1	22						23
170	1							1
180	3							3
190								
200	20							20
210								
220								
230								
240								
250								
260								
270	20							20
280	3							3
290								
300	201							201
310	355	84			2			441
320	3291		64					3355
330	992		1					993
340	165		8832					8997
350	242				1			243
360	12							12
370	608				1			609
380	17							17
c/fwd	11,947	209	8,912	178	11			21,257



CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL
b/fwd	11947	209	8912	178	11			21257
390								
400	265							265
410								
420	22							22
430	92							92
440	6							6
450								
460	31							31
470	33							33
480								
490	17							17
500	9	459		97	130			695
510		890						890
520	3	101						104
530		1021						1021
540		2789		99	2			2890
550	11	78						89
560	9							9
570	20	280		1091	217			1608
580		28		10				38
590		583			1			584
600	1	150			3			154
610		5		3185	806		33	4029
620	1	2892						2893
630	154	6			4			164
640	5							5
650	157	24						181
660	3	1177			6			1186
670	1	150						151
680		6						6
690	2	30						32
700	26							26
710	3							3
720	17	1						18
730								
740	1							1
750								
760								
770	5				5			10
780	2							2
790	9							9
c/fwd	12,852	10,879	8,912	4,660	1,185	-	33	38,521

CLASS No.	M.	H.	L.	B.	A.B.	P.B.	Q.B.	TOTAL.
b/fwd	12852	10879	8912	4660	1185	-	33	38521
800	68							68
810	3							3
820	445							445
A820	49							49
830	205							205
840	93							93
850								
860	1							1
870								
880	2							2
890	54							54
Ind. P.890	6							6
900	293				3			296
910	341	8						349
920	52							52
930								
940	60							60
950	36							36
960	5							5
970	43							43
980								
990	146							146
	14,754	10,887	8,912	4,660	1,188	-	33	40,434

(a) BOOKS.

Number of uncatalogued books in each main class of Dewey Classification.

000	GENERAL WORKS	1684
100	PHILOSOPHY	1318
200	RELIGION	737
300	SOCIAL SCIENCES	2826
400	LANGUAGE	1281
500	PURE SCIENCE	1491
600	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	1260
700	THE ARTS	1045
800	LITERATURE	9398
900	HISTORY	7012
		28,052.

(b)

Number of uncatalogued books for each Branch Library.

BIOMEDICAL

Monash Biomedical Library	586
Alfred Hospital	190
Prince Henry's Hospital	-
Queen Victoria Hospital	7
	783
TOTAL	783

HARGRAVE.

Class 500	1065
Class 600	224
	1289
TOTAL	1289

LAW

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COMPARATIVE LIBRARY STATISTICS - U.S.A. - 1962.

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
University of Alabama	723,747
Stanford University, California	2,287,332
University of Berkeley, California	2,701,186
University of Los Angeles, California	1,719,359
University of Southern California	1,007,891
University of Colorado	785,542
Catholic University of Columbia	614,036
Georgetown University, Columbia	503,794
Florida State University	596,453
University of Florida	970,429
University of Miami (Florida)	616,109
Emory University, Georgia	723,463
University of Georgia	517,215
Northwestern University, Illinois	1,666,200
Southern Illinois University	597,671
University of Chicago, Illinois	2,210,062
University of Illinois	3,525,820
Indiana University	1,828,992
Purdue University, Indiana	564,383
University of Notre Dame, Indiana	577,822
Iowa State University of Science & Technology	528,003
University of Iowa	1,096,996
University of Kansas	962,846
University of Kentucky	970,786
Louisiana State University	1,042,218
Tulane University of Louisiana	806,460
Johns Hopkins University, Maryland	1,207,246
University of Maryland	501,973
Boston College, Massachusetts	581,584
Boston University "	546,504
Harvard University "	6,931,293
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	827,357
Michigan State University Agr. & App. Science	897,612
University of Michigan	3,049,715
Wayne State University, Michigan	795,488
University of Minnesota	2,072,285
University of Missouri	1,043,330
University of Nebraska	712,963
Dartmouth College, New Hampshire	845,852
Princeton University, New Jersey	1,754,580
Rutgers The State University, New Jersey	1,017,765
City College of City of New York, New York	540,308
Columbia University, New York	3,026,464
Cornell University, New York	2,278,046

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Fordham University, New York	548,881
New York University	1,150,000
Syracuse University, New York	617,482
University of Rochester, New York	749,217
Duke University, North Carolina	1,540,063
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	1,283,109
Oberlin College, Ohio	563,749
Ohio State University	1,520,597
University of Cincinnati, Ohio	829,628
University of Toledo, Ohio	700,583
Western Reserve University, Ohio	777,306
Oklahoma State Univ. Agr. & App. Science	654,594
University of Oklahoma	826,105
University of Oregon	869,457
Pennsylvania State University	659,516
Temple University, Pennsylvania	584,654
University of Pennsylvania	1,744,680
University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1,021,343
Brown University, Rhode Island	1,170,755
University of South Carolina	514,856
University of Tennessee	704,907
Southern Methodist University, Texas	562,681
Texas Technological College	527,936
University of Texas	1,508,262
University of Utah	1,314,026
University of Virginia	1,155,488
University of Washington	1,173,496
Washington State University	763,500
University of Wisconsin	1,527,432
University of Arkansas	476,941
University of Denver	420,509
University of Connecticut	413,551
Wesleyan University, Connecticut	488,706
University of Hawaii	415,047
Fort Hays Kansas State College	487,430
St. Louis University	481,881
A & M College of Texas	434,117
Rice University, Texas	420,944
Texas Christian University	432,140
West Virginia University	485,990

COMPARATIVE LIBRARY STATISTICS - U.K. - 1962

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Birmingham University	550,000
Bristol University	279,365
Cambridge University	2,500,000
Durham University	240,000
Exeter University	155,000
Hull University	150,000
Keele University	200,000
Leeds University	704,948
Leicester University	150,000
Liverpool University	520,000
London University	750,000
Courtauld Institute of Art	26,560
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	70,000
Institute of Archaeology	8,000
Institute of Classical Studies	36,000
Institute of Commonwealth Studies	34,000
Institute of Education	85,000
Institute of Germanic Studies	20,000
Institute of Historical Research	90,234
School of Slavonic & E. European Studies	75,000
Warburg Institute	370,000
Bedford College	134,000
Birkbeck College	83,000
Imperial College of Science & Technology	106,000
King's College	240,000
London School of Economics	425,000
Queen Elizabeth College	16,000
Queen Mary College	85,000
Royal Holloway College	63,500
Royal Vet. College	18,000
School of Oriental & African Studies	250,000
School of Pharmacy	4,000
University College	710,000
Westfield College	50,000
Wye College	12,000
Charing Cross Hospital Med. School	20,000
King's College Hospital Med. School	7,000
London Hospital Med. College	12,500
Middlesex Hospital Med. School	5,015
Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery	4,300
Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine	10,000
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	23,000

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
St. George's Hospital Med. School	5,848
St. Mary's Hospital Med. School	11,000
St. Thomas's Hospital Med. School	19,000
Univ. College Hospital Med. School	30,000
Westminster Med. School	5,770
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Med.	42,000
Lister Inst. of Prevent. Medicine	10,000
Manchester University	1,299,700
Newcastle-upon-Tyne University	285,180
Nottingham University	285,500
Oxford	
Bodleian	2,297,000
Taylor Institute	170,000
Ashmolean	80,000
Faculty & Departmental Libraries	377,000
Reading University	177,000
Sheffield University	289,541
Southampton University	170,000
Sussex University	70,000
York University	30,000
Aberdeen University	400,000
Wales University	7,618
Univ. College Aberystwyth	167,000
" " Bengor	268,222
" " Cardiff	188,000
" " Swansea	116,126
Edinburgh University	800,000
Glasgow University	500,000
St. Andrews	660,000
Belfast	417,000

## LIBRARY - PERMANENT STAFF - 30 MARCH, 1965

Name		Degree	Grade
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Clark, E.H.	(Mr.)	B.A.(Melb.) F.L.A.A.	<u>LIBRARIAN</u>
McMaster, M.I.W.	(Mrs.)		LA
<u>ACCESSIONS</u>			
Horn, K.A.R.	(Mr.)	B.A., Mus.B.(N.Z.) Dip.N.Z.L.S.	<u>Head of Dept.</u>
Van Baer, M.	(Miss)	B.A. (Melb.)	Ln.II
Fernie, L.M.	(Mrs.)	B.A. (W.A.)	Ln.I
Muskens, P.E.	(Mrs.)		Ln.I
Olejnik, G.K.	(Mrs.)	Staatsexamen(Frankfurt) Dip.Kfm.	Ln.I
Dudgeon, L.E.	(Miss)		LA
Ebringer, B.	(Mr.)		LA
Green, B.J.	(Mr.)		LA
Hall, A.D.	(Mr.)		LA
Kahan, H.	(Mrs.)		LA
Nathanielsz, R.T.	(Mrs.)		LA
Spottiswood, M.A.	(Mrs)		LA
Watkins, R.	(Mr.)		LA
Fisher, P.	(Miss)		JLA
Grant, N.D.	(Mr.)		JLA
Helmore, J.L.	(Miss)		JLA
Miller, P.A.	(Miss)		JLA
Carydias, Z.P.	(Mrs.)		Typ.A
Robinson, J.	(Miss)		Jnr. Typ.
<u>CATALOGUING</u>			
Winduss, A.J.	(Miss)	B.A.(Melb.) A.L.A.A.	<u>Head of Dept.</u>
Cheesman, L.A.	(Miss)	B.A.(Melb.) F.L.A.	Sen. Libr.
Radvansky, S.C.	(Mrs.)	B.A.(W.A.) A.L.A.A.	Sen. Libr.
Collier, D.R.	(Miss)	A.L.A.A.	Ln.II
Cowen, R.O.	(Miss)	A.L.A.A.	Ln.II
Rothfield, A.K.	(Miss)	B.A.(Hons.) Melb.	Ln.I
Schnagl, E.G.	(Mrs.)	B.Sc., Dip.Ed (Vienna)	Ln.I
Taeni, W.C.R.	(Mrs.)	B.A., Dip.Soc.Stud.(Melb.)	Ln.I
Thomson, T.A.L.	(Miss)		Ln.I
Velins, A.	(Miss)	B.A.(A.N.U.)	Ln.I
Villwock, R.M.	(Mrs.)	B.Sc.(Melb.)	Ln.I
Williams, R.	(Mrs.)	B.A.(Auck.)	Ln.I
Bell, J.J.	(Miss)		LA
Villwock, K.M.	(Mr.)		LA
Maher, S.	(Miss)		JLA
Norman, M.L.	(Miss)		JLA
Steiner, V.	(Mrs.)		Typ.A
Schroor, L.	(Mrs.)		Typ.B
<u>REFERENCE AND CIRCULATION</u>			
Southwell, T.B.	(Mr.)	B.A.(Syd.) A.L.A.A.	<u>Head of Dept.</u>
Carriek, M.P.	(Miss)		Ln.I
Prowse, D.	(Miss)	B.A.(Melb.) Dip.Lib.(U.NSW) T.P.T.C.	Ln.I



Name	Degree	Grade
Bawden, L.M. (Miss)		LA
Benmayor, J. (Miss)		LA
Briedenhahn, A.F. (Mr.)		LA
Chandler, M. (Miss)		LA
Davidson, G.H. (Mr.)		LA
Harris, P. (Miss)		LA
West, M.J. (Mr.)		LA
Burke, F.T. (Mr.)		At
Churl, P.D. (Mr.)		At
Cole, C.H. (Mr.)		At
Howarth, D. (Mr.)		At
Parker, H. (Mr.)		At
Pinkerton, T.E. (Mr.)		At
Stobbe, J.L. (Mr.)		At
Allen, L.F. (Mrs.)		Typ. A
Pickering, P.E. (Mr.)		Jnr. Clerk
<u>Periodicals:</u>		
White, P.M. (Miss)	B.A. (Melb) A.L.A.A.	Ln. II
Headlam, F.L. (Miss)	B.A. (Melb.)	Ln. I
Bagnell, M. (Mrs.)		LA
Krylowiecki, M. (Mr.)		LA
Osborne, M. (Miss)		LA
Baillie, J. (Miss)		JLA
<u>HARGRAVE LIBRARY</u>		
May, D.R. (Mr.)	B.A., B.Sc. (Syd.) A.L.A.A.	<u>Librarian in charge</u>
Chiba, M. (Mrs.)		Ln. I
Honley, A. (Miss)		JLA
Lauw, K.T. (Mr.)		LA
Thomas, C.E. (Miss)		LA
Deverson, M.C. (Mr.)		At
Kennedy, P.M. (Mr.)		At
Swensen, P.R. (Mr.)		At
<u>BIO-MEDICAL LIBRARY</u>		
Baillie, J. (Mrs.)	B.A., L.L.B. (Melb.) A.L.A.A.	<u>Librarian in charge</u>
MacKinnon, M.H. (Miss)		Ln. I
Clarke, H.J. (Miss)		JLA
<u>ALFRED HOSPITAL LIBRARY</u>		
Baker, F.M. (Mrs.)	Dip. Soc. Stud. (Syd.) A.L.A.A.	Ln. II
Austin, M.E. (Mrs.)		LA
<u>QUEEN VICTORIA HOSPITAL LIBRARY</u>		
Bennett, J.L. (Miss)		JLA
<u>On loan to Economics Department:</u>		
Stuart, B.E. (Miss)	A.L.A.A.	Ln. I

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used:

Ln II	- Librarian Grade II	JLA	- Junior Library Assistant
Ln I	- Librarian Grade I	Typ	- Typist
LA	- Library Assistant		
At	- Attendant		

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURE SINCE 1960 IN ALL SUBJECT FIELDS  
BASED ON COUNT OF VOLUMES.

In arriving at the estimated value in the following table, the figure used for average price is the average cost of books (monographs only) in that field paid for by the Library in the seven months, June to December, 1964. This average cost, which is based on an admittedly inadequate sample, has been applied to sets of journals as well as to monographs, although it is recognised that this makes the figures even less exact.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
		£	£
<u>000 GENERAL WORKS</u>			
000 General	268	4	1072
010 Bibliography	1992	4	7968
020 Library Science	497	4	1988
030 General Encyclopaedias	736	4	2944
040 General Collected Essays	15	4	60
050 General Periodicals	8726	4	34904
060 General Societies	66	4	264
070 General Newspapers	141	4	564
080 Collected Works	112	4	448
090 Manuscripts-Rare Books	8	4	32
<u>100 PHILOSOPHY</u>			
100 General	407	2.98	1213
110 Metaphysics	249	2.98	742
120 Metaphysical Theories	153	2.98	456
130 Branches of Psychology	661	2.98	1970
140 Philosophical Topics	176	2.98	524
150 General Psychology	481	2.98	1433
160 Logic	394	2.98	1174
170 Ethics	353	2.98	1052
180 Ancient & Mediaeval Philosophy	357	2.98	1073
190 Modern Philosophy	1149	2.98	3424
<u>200 RELIGION</u>			
200 General	232	3	696
210 Natural Theology	62	3	186
220 Bible	62	3	186
230 Doctrinal Theology	143	3	429
240 Devotional	34	3	102
250 Preaching, Church & Parish Administration	41	3	123
260 Christian Church	132	3	396
270 Church History	530	3	1590
280 Christian Churches & Sects.	258	3	774
290 Other Religions	323	3	969

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Average Price</u>		<u>Estimated Value</u>
		£	B/F	£
<u>300 SOCIAL SCIENCES</u>				
300 General	1761	3.1		5459
310 Statistics	740	3.1		2294
320 Political Science	7408	2.75		20372
330 Economics	6093	3.1		18888
340 Law	11950	5.14		61423
350 Public Administration	959	2.5		2398
360 Social Welfare	305	3.1		946
370 Education	1659	2.12		3517
380 Commerce, Public Services and Utilities	370	3.1		1147
390 Customs & Folklore	350	3.06		1071
<u>400 LANGUAGE</u>				
400 General	436	3		1308
410 Comparative Linguistics	112	3.		336
420 English	478	2.15		1028
430 Germanic Languages	571	2.37		1353
440 French	334	3.42		1142
450 Italian	19	3.42		65
460 Spanish	65	3.42		220
470 Latin	69	1		69
480 Greek	5	1		5
490 Other Languages	216	3		648
<u>500 PURE SCIENCE</u>				
500 General	1456	4.5		6552
510 Mathematics	3910	4.25		16618
520 Astronomy	508	4.25		2159
530 Physics	3614	4.10		14817
540 Chemistry	4723	8.42		39768
550 Geology	725	4.10		2900
560 Palaeontology	122	4.8		586
570 Anthropology & Biology	3701	3.9		14434
580 Botany	488	3.24		1581
590 Zoology	2005	4.8		9624
<u>600 APPLIED SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</u>				
600 General	251	4.21		1057
610 Medicine	7826	4.58		35843
620 Engineering	5235	4.21		22039

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>Estimated Value.</u>
		£	£
		B/F..	350,423
630 Agriculture	541	3.1	1677
640 Home Economics	44	3.1	136
650 Business	921	3.1	2855
660 Chemical Technology	1907	8.42	16057
670 Manufactures	292	4.21	1229
680 Other Manufactures	22	4.21	93
690 Building Construction	108	4.21	455
<u>700 THE ARTS</u>			
700 General	438	7	3066
710 Landscapes & Civic Art	48	7	336
720 Architecture	195	7	1365
730 Sculpture	68	7	476
740 Drawing & Decorative Arts	144	7	1008
750 Painting	292	7	2044
760 Prints & Print Making	25	7	175
770 Photography	53	7	371
780 Music	363	2	726
790 Recreation	429	2	858
<u>800 LITERATURE</u>			
800 General	1279	3	3837
810 American	1922	2.15	4132
820 English	10678	2.15	22962
830 German	6342	2.37	15031
840 French	6587	3.42	22528
850 Italian	78	3.42	267
860 Spanish	45	3.42	154
870 Latin	229	1	229
880 Greek	123	1	123
890 Other Literatures	1701	3	5103
<u>900 HISTORY</u>			
900 General	1087	3.18	3457
910 Geography	3613	6.14	22184
920 Biography	3631	3.18	11547
930 Ancient History	210	3.18	668
940 Europe	4961	3.18	15776
950 Asia	910	3.18	2894
960 Africa	271	3.18	862
970 North America	865	3.18	2750
980 South America	66	3.18	209
990 Other parts of the World	1448	3.18	4604

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 £532,667

TABLE 1STATISTICS FOR 9 MONTHS FROM JUNE 8th 1964 - FEBRUARY 14th 1965.OUTPUT:

New titles catalogued:	Monographs:	14,944
	Serials:	1,150
Titles recatalogued:	Monographs:	4,174
	Serials:	400
Added copies:		8,563
Total volumes		<u>29,231</u>
Stencils typed:		27,847
Run off:		22,987
Cards produced:		197,191

TIME SUMMARY

Working days in period:	171½
Days lost through:	
Work in other departments	123½ days
Study leave	82½ days
Leave of other kinds	238½ days
	<u>444½ days</u>
Total	<u>444½ days</u>

TABLE 2TIME SPENT ON RELATED ACTIVITIES.Cataloguers:

Checking stencils	131½ days
Sorting and filing cards	210½ days
Shelving books	91 days
Stamping books	22 days
Subject headings (i.e. Marking master copy and making necessary references)	60 days
Accessions lists	26 days

Typists:

Typing labels	98 days
Sorting cards and stencils	81 days
Correcting and cutting stencils	70½ days
Typing subject headings	50 days
	<u>          </u>
Total	<u>840½ days</u>

TABLE 3

## CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

## STATISTICS

OUTPUT FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 8th 1964 - FEBRUARY 14th 1965.

PERIOD 1964 - 1965	NEW TITLES CATALOGUED		TITLES RECATALOGUED		ADDED COPIES	TOTAL VOLUMES.
	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Serials		
<b>1964</b>						
June 8th-July 6th	1921	47	692	54	1093	3807
July 6th-August 2nd	1769	255	497	18	1400	3939
August 3rd-August 29th	1731	67	585	8	1074	3465
August 30th-September 27th	1646	178	394	10	1238	3466
September 28th-October 25th	1553	113	431	166	1705	3968
October 26th-November 22nd	1559	132	423	68	676	2858
November 23rd-December 20th	1639	175	445	23	573	2855
December 21st-January 17th 1965	1145	79	309	6	529	2068
January 18th-February 14th	1981	104	398	47	275	2805
	14,944	1,150	4,174	400	8,563	29,231

TABLE 4.

PERIOD 1964 - 1965	STENCILS TYPED	STENCILS RUN OFF	CARDS PRODUCED.
June 8th-July 6th	2185	1667	13988
July 6th-August 2nd	3658	2362	18768
August 3rd-August 29th	3043	2555	16425
August 30th-September 27th	4914	4083	32601
September 28th-October 25th	3433	3946	31350
October 26th-November 22nd	2933	1524	23800
November 23rd-December 20th	3156	3484	28820
December 21st-January 17th 1965	1420	1459	11992
January 18th-February 14th	3105	1907	19437
	27,847	22,987	197,181

An appraisal of the Swets & Zeitlinger collection

In view of the discussion going on about this collection purchased last year, and in view of suggestions which may be made to dispose of part or all of it, I have prepared the attached analysis so that any decisions made will take into account the value of the collection.

It is not for me to judge the content of any or all of the materials in the collection. I can, however, from the viewpoint of a Librarian, say that it is a most valuable collection--a prize, in fact.

Against the background of holdings of other Australian libraries it will be seen that it is an assemblage of rare and little known work in Australia.

Of the items listed, Victorian libraries contain only broken runs of 25 and no holdings of 22. Only one item is held as a full set in a Victorian library.

Interstate libraries have incomplete sets of some of these items not held anywhere in Victoria; but there remain at least six items not held at all, even incompletely anywhere in Australia.

From the comments on the schedule attached, it will be seen that many of the items in the collection, though themselves incomplete, represent by far the best runs of these journals anywhere in Australia.

I would urge that we retain this collection. Further, I think it should be retained intact if we are to benefit from the essential unity of the collection. Though particular items may be of interest to particular departments or individuals at present, the value of holding together in one place so many journals on related topics should be recognized.

Further, we should try to fill in the gaps in the collection and place orders for current subscriptions to continue some of the rare and outstanding runs it contains.

It could well be that the presence of such a collection could stimulate interest in, and attract research workers from, interstate or overseas.

I am sure that any decision to dispose of all or part of this collection would be regretted in the future. I would suggest, at least, that if any decision to do so were made, its implementation should be deferred for a year or two until the value of the collection has had time to be estimated.

Analysis of Swets & Zeitlinger Collection  
in relation to other Australian Libraries

This analysis was made from listings in Scientific Serials in Australia which shows the location and extent of scientific periodical holdings in Australian libraries.

<u>Item</u>	<u>State of holdings in Victoria and other States.</u>
1. Acta Leidensia Scholae Medicinae tropicae. V. 1 - 28 1926-58.	+ <u>Victoria</u> : No libraries listed as having any vols. <u>Interstate</u> : Incomplete runs in four libraries.
2. Acta pathologica et microbiologica Scandinavica v. 1 - 50, 1924-60. Supp. 1-138.	<u>Victoria</u> : One library only, has a nearly complete run. <u>Interstate</u> : Some good runs but not as good as this one.
4. American J. Pathology V. 17-35, 1941 - 59.	Alfred has a current subscription and would want a back set.
5. American J. Tropical Medicine V. 1 - 31. <u>Later</u> American J. Tropical Medicine & Hygiene. V. 1-5, 1921-60	Alfred has a current subscription and would want a back set.
6. Annales de parasitologie humaine et comparee. V. 1-35 1923-60	<u>Victoria</u> : No complete run. One library has v. 1 - 14. <u>Interstate</u> : 6 libraries have a few vols each. +No one in Australia has a complete run.
7. Annales immunologiae hungaricae. V. 1-3 1958-60	+ <u>Victoria</u> : <u>Interstate</u> : } Not listed. Presume no-one has it.
8. Annals of Tropical Medicine V. 1-56, 1907-62	<u>Victoria</u> : <u>Interstate</u> : } Good coverage
9. Antoine von Leeuwenhoek J. of Microbiology and Serology V. 1-27, 1935-61	<u>Victoria</u> : One Library has from V. 3 Another from v. 20. <u>Interstate</u> : Only 5 other libraries have incomplete holdings. Alfred has current subscription.
10. Archiv fur die gesamte Virusforschung. V. 1-11 1939-62	+ <u>Victoria</u> : No complete run. One Library has broken run. <u>Interstate</u> : National Univ. only interstate library with full run. Alfred has current subscription.
11. Archives de parasitologie. v. 1-12, 1898- 1908	+ <u>Victoria</u> : No libraries listed <u>Interstate</u> : Parts available in interstate libraries do not add up to a complete run.
12. Archives of pathology. V. 1 - 71, 1926-59.	+ <u>Victoria</u> : No single library has the full run; nor is it covered by the accumulated holdings. <u>Interstate</u> : Various libraries have some vols. No library has the early vols. Alfred has current subscription.



13. Archiv fur Hygiene  
V.1-145, 1883-1961.  
(less v.132-139)
- +Victoria: )  
+Interstate: ) } This is a prize.  
No one in Australia has  
vols. prior to V.86.
14. Berichte uber die allgemeine  
und spezielle pathologie.  
v.1-51, 1948-62
- +Victoria: One library has from V.47,1961.  
+Interstate: National Univ. has some  
vols.  
+No library in Australia is listed as  
having such a run as this.
15. Geneeskundig Tijdschrift  
voor Nederlandsch. Indie.  
V. 42 - 82
- +Victoria: No runs listed.  
+Interstate: Three interstate runs beginn-  
ing at v.63.
16. Giornale di batteriologia  
e immunologia.v.1-50.1926-57.
- +Victoria: No library listed as having  
any vols.  
+Interstate: National Lib. has  
v.1-5, 1926-50. No other Australian  
library listed as having any
17. Indian J. Helminthology  
V 1 - 9, 1948 - 57.
- +Victoria: No library listed as  
having any vols.  
Interstate: Only 2 libraries have  
incomplete runs,
18. Indian J. Malariology  
V. 1 - 12, 1947 - 58.
- +Victoria: No library listed as  
having any vols.  
Interstate: Small imperfect runs only.
19. Indice bibliografico de lepra  
V. 1 - 3, 1944-46
- +Victoria: ) No one listed as  
+Interstate: ) having this.
20. Indian J. Medical Research  
V. 1-45, 1913-57
- +Victoria: Various libraries have  
vols. up to V.19. One library has  
good run, this would be best.
22. Institut Pasteur Paris.  
Annales V.1 - 101 1887-1960
- +Victoria: Only complete set in Victoria  
+Interstate: Many libraries have broken  
runs. Only complete run in Australia  
in any one place.  
Alfred has current subscription,
23. Institut Pasteur Paris.  
Bulletin. V.1-58, 1903-60
- Victoria: )  
Interstate: ) } Good coverage  
Alfred has current subscription
24. Institut d'Hygiene du Maroc  
Bulletin V.1-15 1935-55
- +Victoria: No libraries listed as  
having any vols.  
Interstate: One interstate library has  
some vols.
25. Institut Pasteur de  
Tunis .....
- +Victoria: No library has early vols.
26. Institut Pasteur de Maroc  
Archives. v. 1 - 6, 1932- 61.
- +Victoria: No library listed as  
having any vols.  
Interstate: Two libraries have a  
complete set.
27. Institut Pasteur Hellenique  
Archives. v. 1 - 11, 1923-31.
- +Victoria: No library listed as having  
any vols.  
Interstate: One interstate library  
has 2 vols only.
28. Instituto Butantan Sao  
Paulo. Memorios. V.1-24, 1918-52
- Victoria: Two libraries have incomplete  
runs.
29. Instituto de Medicina  
tropical. Anais. V.1-14 1944-57
- +Victoria: No library listed as having  
any vols.  
Interstate: No one in Australia is  
listed as having v. 1 - 5.

30. Instituto de salubridad y enfermedades tropicales.  
v.1-14 1939-54
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: One N.S.W. library has 2 vols. only
31. Instituto Osvlado Cruz.  
V. 1 - 42, 1909-45.
- Good coverage in libraries.  
Often have reference to this.  
Would like current subscription for Bio-Medical library.
32. J. of Parasitology  
V. 1 - 46, 1915 - 60
- Good coverage in libraries.  
Alfred has current subscription
33. J. of Pathology and Bacteriology, V. 1 - 80  
1893-1960
- Good coverage in libraries.  
Alfred and Bio-Medical libraries have current subscriptions.
35. Lepra. V.1-14, 1900-14
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: 4 interstate libraries have incomplete holdings.
36. Leprosy Review. V. 7 - 23  
1936-52
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Bio-Medical library has current subscription.
37. Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Memoirs  
Nos. 1 - 21 1902-6.
- +Victoria: One library has 2 vols only.
38. Parasitica v. 1 - 17  
1945 - 61.
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: One library has incomplete holdings.
39. Parasitology. v. 1-51  
1908 - 61.
- Victoria: One library may have a good run. Another has v. 1 - 25.  
Alfred has a current subscription.
43. Revista brasileira de leprologia. v.1-24, 1939-56
- + Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: Broken runs in 3 libraries.
44. Revista brasileira de malariologia. v. 1-8, 1949-56.
- Victoria: ) Melbourne Univ. has only  
Interstate: ) other run.
45. Revue du paludisme et de medicine tropicale. V.1-11.  
1939 - 53
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: Broken runs in 2 libraries. No. early vols.
46. Revue international du trachome. v. 23 - 35 1948-58
- This journal does not appear to be listed.
47. Revue medicale du moyen orient. V. 6 - 16 1948-58.
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
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48. Revista di malariologia  
V. 5 - 41, 1926-62.
- +Victoria: No library listed as having any vols.  
Interstate: Two libraries have incomplete sets.

49. Revista di palologica  
speimentale. v. 1-31 1926-43.  
  
+Victoria: No library listed as  
having any vols.  
Interstate: One library with some  
vols.
50. Royal Naval Medical Service  
Journal. V. 1-45 1915-59  
  
Victoria: Dept. of Defence has  
undisclosed vols.  
Interstate: One library has some vols.
51. Royal Society Tropical  
Medicine. Transactions.  
V. 4 - 56, 1910 - 62.  
  
Victoria: No library listed as  
having vols. prior to V.10.  
Bio-Medical Library has current  
subscription.
52. Sleeping Sickness Commission  
of the Royal Society. London.  
Reprints Nos.1-17, 1903-19  
  
Victoria: Three libraries have odd  
copies. Together they do not cover  
the complete series.
53. Societe de pathologie  
exotique. Bulletin Nos. 1-55  
1908 - 62  
  
Victoria: Only one library commences  
run at V.1. and that is incomplete.  
Interstate: Imperfect holdings only.
55. Tropical and Geographical  
Medicine. V. 1 - 12 1949-60.  
  
Victoria: Two libraries with  
undisclosed holdings.  
Interstate: Incomplete holdings  
only.
56. Tropical Diseases Bulletin.  
V. 1 - 59, 1912- 62  
  
Victoria: One library with good  
set. Others incomplete.  
Alfred has current subscription.
57. Tropical Medicine News.  
V. 1 - 8, 1944 - 51  
  
+Victoria: No library listed as having  
any vols.  
Interstate: An imperfect run in one  
library.
- Tropical Medicine and  
Hygiene News. V.1-6 1952-57  
  
Victoria: One library has an  
imperfect run.  
Interstate: A few libraries have  
incomplete runs.
58. Zeitschrift fur Hygiene.  
V. 1 - 146 1886-1960  
  
Victoria: One library with almost  
complete set.  
Interstate: One library with almost  
complete run. Other broken runs.
59. Zeitschrift fur Immunitiets-  
forschung. v. 1 - 118  
  
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Interstate: } broken runs. This would be  
the best coverage in any one place.  
Alfred has current subscription.
60. Zentralblatt fur  
Bakteriologie. V. 1 - 30  
  
Good coverage.  
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