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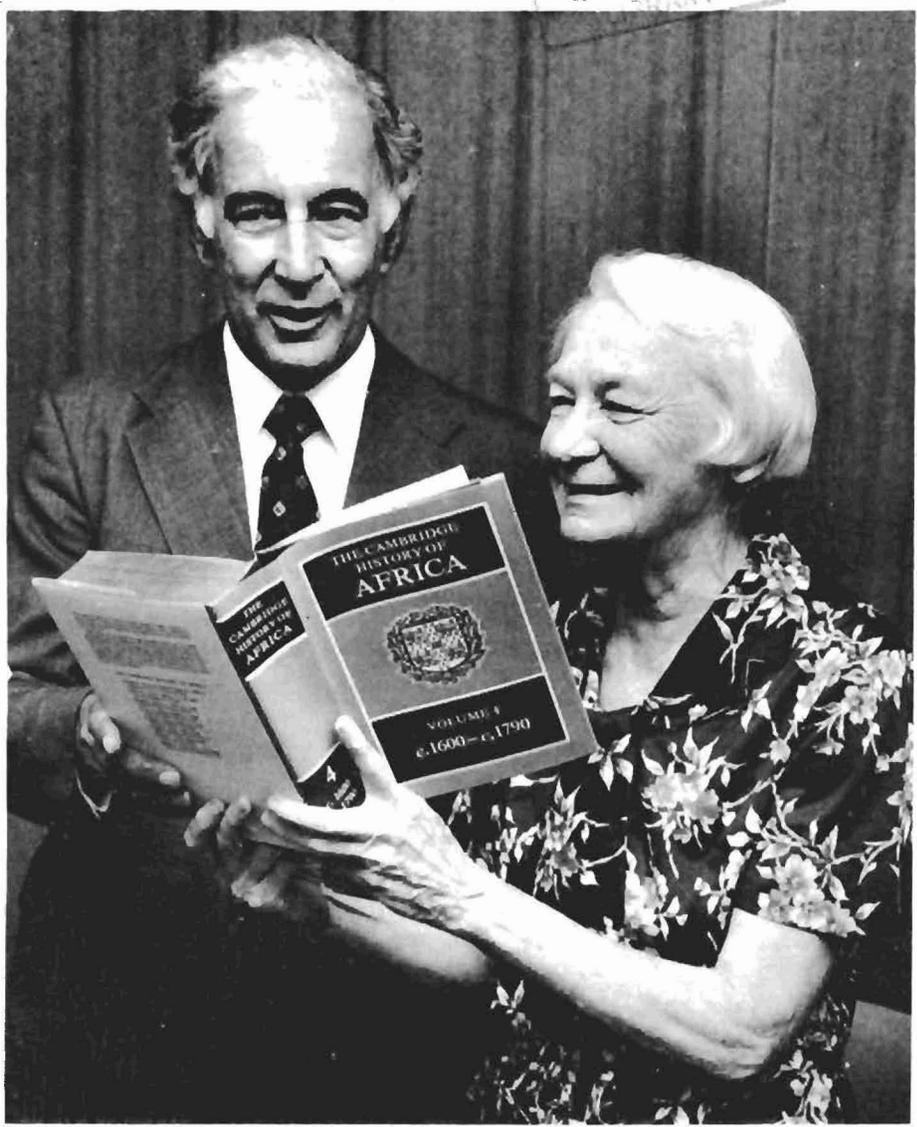
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UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY.
LIBRARIAN FOR 1976

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James Forsyth Librarian

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

Deputy University Librarian

J.L. Cummings, B.A. *Syd.*, M.L.S. *Tor.*, A.L.A.A.
(From July 1973)

Principal Librarian i/c Acquisitions and Serials

V.W. Prescott, B.A. *Syd.*, A.L.A., A.L.A.A.
(From June 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Cataloguing

Mary R. McCarthy, B.A., Dip.Phty., A.L.A., A.L.A.A.
(From December 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Reference Services

S.J. Routh, B.A., M.S. *Col.*, A.L.A.A.
(From November 1966)

Principal Librarian i/c Medical Libraries

R.J. Boscott, B.Sc., Ph.D. *Birm.*, Ph.C. *Cardiff*, A.R.I.C.
(From September 1969)

Principal Librarian i/c Reader Education

W. Cooper, B.A., A.L.A.A.
(From 1 February 1975)

Principal Librarian i/c Undergraduate Library

B.J. Guyatt, M.A., A.L.A.A.
(From 1 April 1972)

Systems Analyst

W. Cockrell, B.Sc. *Tex.*
(From 16 April 1973)

Front Cover: Professor-Emeritus Dorothy Hill presenting the Millionth Volume
to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Zelman Cowen.
(Courtesy of Courier-Mail)

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN
FOR 1976**

It is often claimed that the pain of occasional economic stringency is a salutary experience for organisations because it trims excess fat and stimulates review of traditional procedures. Whatever the case with other organisations, the University Library's experience during 1976 was that economic stringency imposed extra pressures for staff who were already working very hard, increased paperwork, because what had formerly been routine now had to be justified, and produced an extra burden for administrators in explaining and reporting to review committees of various kinds. It is ironical that when there are less resources, more must be diverted from delivering service to unproductive administrative activities.

In my last report I expressed apprehension that the very considerable, and much needed, improvement in library services which had occurred in recent years might be halted. The cheerless Report of the Universities Commission for 1977-79, a university wide reduction of staff by 1½%, the setting-up of Staff Review Committees, bookfunds which fell further and further behind inflation and the final blow of the November devaluation demonstrated that my apprehensions were well founded. The future looks even bleaker with a continuing decline in purchasing power, bookshelves overflowing for want of badly-needed new buildings or extensions, and a drop in staff morale as they battle to prevent recently attained standards of service from collapsing because of inadequate library manpower.

The few cheering events of 1976 described below, the opening of the new Biological Sciences and Architecture-Music Libraries, the commencement of the on-line lending system in the Undergraduate Library, the millionth book ceremony, were the consequences of decisions and financial investment made in earlier years. Otherwise, although the actuality turned out to be gray rather than the black which had been feared, there was little encouragement to indulge in imaginative planning for the future.

GENERAL MATTERS

The National Library Scene

In recent years plans have been developed for a national approach to library and information services. These were based on the concept of a cooperative arrangement among libraries, centred on the National Library; other libraries which might contract to offer

service beyond their own clientele would have been reimbursed from federal funds. For example our own University Library carries a heavy burden of inter-library loans to other libraries, particularly in Queensland. It also houses the only major medical library facilities in the state. Under the national proposals, the University Library could have offered more widely these and other services which it is uniquely qualified in Queensland to give, and it would have been compensated financially through the federal government for doing so.

The move towards national cooperation was reinforced by modern technological developments. The large machine-readable data bases which are appearing in an increasing number of disciplines can only be economically exploited by cooperative use of national data banks. In the same way it is now possible to have a national machine-readable store of cataloguing information on which all libraries can draw to speed up and reduce the cost of their own technical service operations.

It rapidly became clear in 1976 that any immediate progress along these paths would have to be made without central government encouragement. Planning has been able to proceed only in those areas where cooperating institutions could profit from re-allocation of their existing resources. The on-line medical information retrieval service, MEDLINE, into which this library enters in 1977, is based on just such cooperation financed, in our case, by levying charges on individuals who use it. This is the first time that the Library has imposed charges on the university community except for photocopies.

In 1976 there also appeared the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Public Library Services in Australia. Its recommendations proposed more active state-federal cooperation in this area and an injection of federal funds. It remains to be seen whether any action will follow the Report. Improved public library services in Queensland might take off our library some of the pressure from school children and students of other institutions, although the creation of a more sophisticated community of public library users might lead, in the long run, to even greater calls on those library resources which in Queensland are unique to the University Library. Our external students in particular would undoubtedly benefit from improved public library services, as would the community generally.

In relation to outside users it was decided late in the year to write to the Directors of local Colleges of Advanced Education drawing attention to the considerable use made of this library by College students. While it is not at present proposed to attempt to exclude such students, they take up the time of library staff who are already fully extended in meeting the needs of our own staff and students. It is a matter of great concern that some College students allege that their teachers refer them to the University Library. It is the responsibility of each institution to meet the needs of its own undergraduate students.

On the national scene an important development was the publication of the Report of the Copyright Law Committee on Reprographic Reproduction. It has been quite clear for some time that the present Copyright Act fails to take account of modern reprographic technology or the part which that technology has come to play in assisting teaching and research. A recent case against the University of New South Wales arising out of photocopying in its library added to a confused situation. The Copyright Law Committee has attempted to balance the property rights of copyright owners with attention to the reasonable requirements and convenience of scholars and students. It is to be hoped that legislation will soon be introduced which will meet these goals and make it possible for libraries to understand what the law intends.

The Library Committee

The year saw the culmination of many years of debate about revising the membership of the Professorial Board. As part of the new era the Library Committee ceases, after some 65 years, to be a Senate Committee and becomes a Board Committee. With the Board, and in particular its Standing Committee, playing a much larger part in recommendations for resource allocation, it is appropriate that the Library Committee should report to the Board so that library needs may be appreciated when academic and resource allocation matters are under review. The Library is the largest single academic support service, and it would be quite extraordinary if the university's academic leadership could be thought incapable of giving due weight to the Library's role and the cost of maintaining and improving its services. The composition of the new Library Committee has still to be determined but Senate has expressed the wish that it should be a widely representative body.

The year also marked the end of Professor Gordon Greenwood's service as Chairman of the Library Committee. Professor Greenwood had been Chairman since 1963, during the period when the library has gained resources more in keeping with the needs of a university than had ever been the case before. His concern for the library was eloquently and forcefully expressed in all those parts of the university where decisions are made, and the success of his advocacy is witnessed by the revolution in library services during his period as Chairman. Professor George Davies, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), agreed to serve as Chairman until the new Library Committee came into existence.

Planning and Development

The acquisition of the Library's millionth book was marked symbolically on December 7th when Professor-Emeritus Dorothy Hill, a life-long supporter and benefactor of the Library, formally presented Volume 4 of the Cambridge History of Africa to the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Zelman Cowen. The first of the second million was presented, on behalf of the Alumni Association, by its president Mr. Dick Hopkins, and the

second by the President of the University of Queensland Union on its behalf. The Alumni Association has been generous to the Library on numerous occasions and some of its members continue to give of their time in seeking out collections of suitable material or assisting in the Fryer Library. The Library's relations with the Union have always been cordial and, certainly in recent years, communication has been frank and cooperative.

These happy events cannot obscure the difficulties which the Library faces. The year began with a necessity to cut funds for books by 20% in order to meet the anticipated increase in periodicals prices. This was in spite of an increase in the Senate grant of 18.5% for books and periodicals. Towards the end of the year it began to look as if the anticipated increase in periodical prices had been over-estimated, but the devaluation in November took the year's cost beyond the target figure. In the meantime the Library had received two supplementary grants for books of \$50,000 each. The second of these came in August and this was very late for orders to be placed in time for accounts to arrive within the financial year. The November devaluation caught the Library with very large orders committed to overseas suppliers, and the commitment carried forward to 1977 was \$103,500 by comparison with a figure of \$60,500 the previous year. Expenditure for books has been cut again for 1977 because of the necessity to meet our commitment to periodicals, even though the Senate grant for 1977 is \$100,000 more than the original grant for 1976. Table 4 at the end of this Report shows that expenditure on books declined in 1976 compared with 1975. When the continued steep rise in book prices is taken into account it becomes clear that the Library is now able to purchase a much smaller proportion of relevant books than was the case in the late sixties or early seventies.

Attempts have been made to grapple with the leviathan of periodical subscriptions. At the commencement of 1976 stricter limitations were placed on the ordering of new subscriptions by reducing the number of titles a Department could order, by insisting that new subscriptions should be only to periodicals which had recently commenced publication, and by charging the first three years' subscriptions to the Department's Library allocation instead of just the first year. This continuing charge encourages Departments to review new titles after several issues have been received.

A comprehensive survey of duplicate subscriptions was undertaken, and justification was required for each to be continued. This operation was assisted by the rationalisation made possible by the combination of five formerly separate collections in the new Biological Sciences Library. The consequences can be seen in the fact that although 408 new subscriptions were placed and 231 new Gift and Exchange serials were received, the total number of current serials fell by 351. By the end of the year plans were in hand for a review of unique titles, commencing with those costing more than \$100. It is notable that, as expected, the bulk of the cancellations, except in Biological Sciences Library, were of

comparatively inexpensive journals. In a number of cases it proved possible to sell the backruns of discontinued subscriptions and to purchase backruns not previously held with the funds obtained in this way.

While these reviews of periodicals subscriptions are sensible measures in a difficult financial situation, they consume a lot of staff time. Nor is it correct to think that the elimination of duplicates is a painless operation for library users. In some cases access will take longer and library users' time, and sometimes that of library staff, will pay the cost.

In spite of declining book purchases and fewer incoming periodicals the Library is rapidly approaching an accommodation crisis. The Universities Commission's Report for 1977-79 offered little comfort. Of the five library building projects recommended in the 1976-78 Report, Central Library Stage 2, Dentistry and Princess Alexandra Hospital have disappeared, and Law and the Medical Centre at Herston are tentatively scheduled to start in 1979. A study prepared during the year demonstrates that by 1979 no fewer than nine of the Library's seventeen locations, including Central Library, would be overflowing (see Appendix 2). By that date the overflow, on ordinary shelving, would require 400m² of storage. By 1984 only three libraries will be able to accommodate new books, and the storage requirement will have grown to 2000m².

The only relief on the horizon is the availability of some warehouse space at Herston. The present warehouse area allocated to the Library is very small, but it can grow. Every effort will be made to ensure that material sent to the warehouse is, by definition, rarely required. Nevertheless some users are going to be inconvenienced; much library time, with reduced staff, must be spent on selecting material for store, and discarding other material; delivery between the libraries and the warehouse must also be organised and paid for. Even if construction of the Law and Medical Centre buildings commences in 1979, they will offer little relief to the general storage problem. Only the construction of Central Library Stage 2 can make a major impact.

In the meantime, so far as staff time allows, more effort is being put into discarding unwanted material. Nearly 7,000 volumes were discarded in 1976, but this was the equivalent of only 39m² of storage space.

Much thought was devoted to possible economies in 1976. Like the rest of the University, the Library was invited to speculate on changes which would be necessary to accommodate a situation in which no additional funds would be available in 1977, or a cut of 4% or a cut of 10%. It was obvious that even if the same money was received in 1977 as in 1976, economies would have to be made just to meet the anticipated increase in periodicals prices (devaluation was only a fear in the University Librarian's mind at the time).

Consultation with library staff indicated a firm view that expenditure on books and periodicals should be protected at all costs, and there would be no alternative to cutting hours of opening. Detailed costing quickly revealed that if any major financial savings were to be made reductions in hours would have to be quite draconian. In the event the Library received some increase in funds for books and periodicals for 1977, though not sufficient to avoid a reduction in expenditure on monographs. A University-wide staff cut of 1½% meant the loss of three library positions, and forced the library to plan to close those libraries which open on Friday evenings at 6 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. (Biological Sciences Library) or midnight (Central and Undergraduate Libraries).

It is unlikely that the Library will be able to avoid further reductions in service even if present staff numbers are maintained. The factor in all calculations over which the Library has no control is user demand. The gradual improvement in library services in recent years, and the greater dependence of teaching on student use of the library has inevitably led to a steady growth in demand and expectation which is witnessed by figures of library use. If the present staffing situation remains frozen, and even more so if there are further reductions, the inevitable scenario is continued growth of demand, library staff stretched to the limit, gradual decline in service, user dissatisfaction and complaint, further enquiries into the library, loss of confidence by library staff, decline in user expectations, general deterioration of library services, loss of support for the library in the academic community.

Some of the effects of staff shortages may be remedied by greater use of computer-based procedures. There is no doubt that without the timely introduction of the on-line lending system, Undergraduate Library services would have deteriorated in 1976. However library automation requires careful forward planning and the investment of money in hardware and software. The resources which the Library at present has available for this purpose are unlikely to produce financial savings quickly enough to avoid the gloomy scenario sketched out above.

CENTRAL LIBRARY AND CENTRAL LIBRARY SERVICES

I have already referred to the problem of storage for books which faces most of the libraries. Central Library's shelving will be full at the end of 1978. By that time plans must be ready to make temporary arrangements to store an overflow of Fryer and other closed access material elsewhere in the Central Library building as well as to transfer sufficient material to the warehouse for new material to be housed in Central Library.

Unsolved physical problems at the end of the year were the irritating wail from the door control mechanism with which users of the lecture room and technical processing

staff have lived since the library was opened, unsatisfactory emergency escape exits through the main entrance in case of power failure, and the lack of capacity in the air-conditioning system which causes the equipment to surge dangerously in hot weather. All were still under consideration at the end of the year, and all will require some expenditure, the last a considerable sum, at a time when there is extreme competition for funds. Emergency escape procedures were finally agreed upon and an experimental evacuation demonstrated that these would permit fast evacuation in emergency provided that there was not a power failure.

Staff

At the beginning of the year three positions were added to the library establishment of which 2½ went into the new Biological Sciences Library and a half to Central Library Reference Section. As the year progressed it became evident that the Biological Sciences Library was having difficulty in coping with the rise in demand in the new facilities, that the staff in the new Architecture/Music Library was under great pressure, that the Library Attendants in Central and Undergraduate Libraries were having trouble keeping pace with the clearing of tables and reshelving of returned books, and that only the introduction of the computer-based lending system had prevented arrears and grave discontent among Undergraduate Library's users. At the end of the year a difficult situation worsened when three positions were removed from the establishment.

Resignations and retirements affected 3½ Librarian positions (14½%), 2 Graduate Library Assistant positions (12½%), 31 Library Assistant positions (32%), 3 Library Attendants (10%) and two other staff. These figures give no indication of the stream of applications and interviews for casual and temporary positions which takes up a great deal of time; this was greatly increased when the freeze on vacancies in the middle of the year was relaxed to permit temporary appointments to be made until the arrangements for 1977 were known. The library does not claim to have been treated other than sympathetically in the general university situation, but the staffing situation is a good example of how it costs money to save money.

During 1976 the Library Staff Reviewing Committee had the thankless task of assessing the staffing requirements of the library. This is a difficult task for Committee members since they are not themselves librarians and they already carry a personal load of teaching and research commitments; the Deputy University Librarian, John Cummings, acted as adviser to the Committee since the University Librarian did not consider that he could be frank in commenting on the Committee's recommendations if he had been a party to drawing them up. Reviewing Committees of this kind can lead to conflict about where the responsibility rests for advising the university on library matters. In fact the Committee's

approach ensured that such conflict was avoided.

For many years it has been evident that a library of this size and with a considerable turnover of staff, especially at junior levels, could justify the appointment of a Training Officer. The need to give priority to establishing junior positions in order to keep basic services functioning has always prevented the establishment of such a position, and the chances of doing so in the future are now very slim. The cooperative efforts of a group of senior staff have provided an alternative in the form of an introductory kit for all new staff and an instruction kit of basic library procedures, followed by a test; proposed future developments are the development of standardised procedure manuals for individual library departments or groups of related departments and creation of a videofilm of library functions and procedures. This programme is supplemented by voluntary exchanges of staff who have been with the library for a minimum period of about two years. With the present staff shortages it is essential that the staff available should work with maximum efficiency and understanding of their roles. These developments are intended to achieve those aims as far as possible.

Automation

The on-line lending system came into service in the Undergraduate Library in February, one year later than originally projected. The attempt to operate the manual system in parallel was soon discarded except for items which had not yet received system numbers or during system failures. The latter were disturbingly frequent during First Semester principally due to hardware problems, but the system ran almost faultlessly in Second Semester. We are fortunate that the traditional manual system is of a kind which can be reintroduced instantly at any time, although the subsequent "catch-up" input to the computer system can be long and frustrating.

An immediate consequence of the new system was that books were ready for reshelving much faster than before, permitting a faster turn around of what is intentionally a high use collection. Input of loans causes queues at busy times but the time spent in this way is rather less than in the form-filling and queueing under the old system. The on-line system charges an item in 10 seconds, discharges in less than four seconds and responds to enquiries in less than five seconds. By the end of the year it was controlling 144,000 items.

An obvious weakness is the lack of back-up equipment which is a result of meagre funds originally available for hardware. This increases down time and is gradually being remedied. Another problem is our dependence on the Computer Centre for off-line processing of overdue and recall notices, and penalty points notices. The Centre's service tends to be erratic, the 9 track tape drives are often down, and the Library's requirement for the

timing of off-line operations as an integral part of a sophisticated continuous activity does not seem well suited to out-of-house operation.

Plans were prepared and submissions for equipment were made to permit work to proceed on extension of the system to Central Library. Since that library's loan requirements are different, a sophisticated development of software must be carried out. Development work, and work on the existing system, is affected by the fact that the mini-computer must be dedicated to the present lending operation from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Other work must be done outside these times.

In 1972 the Library issued a *Union List of Serials* in three volumes, and a supplement in 1975. A cumulative supplement was issued in 1976 using the University's computer for data collection and print-out. While the actual physical form of the computer-based volume was below a desirable standard, the technique proved sufficiently convincing for the Library to proceed with a much-needed new edition of the complete list by input to and printout from the computer. Data input was well under way by the end of the year, although there was the usual sequence of unexpected problems and frustrating machine failures.

By the end of the year a private contractor was well ahead with a stand-alone input/output device which should prove of immense value for the input and printout of bibliographic data. It is anticipated that this equipment, based on the latest microprocessing technology, will form the basis for multiple on-line input of new cataloguing data as well as having a useful part to play in other library data handling procedures. If the National Library's BIBDATA proposal for an on-line national data bank of cataloguing data comes to fruition, the new equipment will permit our library to manipulate such data; it will offer considerable flexibility in forms of output such as lists in book-form, on catalogue cards, on microfilm or microfiche or for on-line consultation.

Acquisitions

Compared with 1975 the Acquisitions Department processed 7,000 more orders for a total of 39,000. This 22% increase had to be dealt with by slightly less staff and, because supplementary funds were received late in the year, there was great pressure from September to December. I have already referred to the very large commitment carried forward to 1977 as a result.

Just under 4,000 more books were added than in 1975, for a total of 49,320 volumes. On the surface this is astonishing, considering that the Library spent \$50,000 less on books from library funds than the previous year. The anomaly is accounted for by

the processing of two large donations received in 1975, 14,264 volumes in 1976 as against 4,369 in 1975. The increased intake does not contradict the statement that the library's purchasing power for books is declining. The decline was moderated for most of the year by the fall in the exchange value of sterling, which made our bills for British publications much lower than they would otherwise have been. This was fortunate because figures from the *Bookseller* indicated that British book prices rose 76% between Jan-June 1974 and July-Dec 1976. The position was reversed by the devaluation of the \$A in November.

An analysis of delivery times for books suggested some slight improvement but this may only reflect fewer strikes in 1976 rather than faster surface mail. Comparative figures for average delivery time were as follows

Time Between Ordering and Accessioning (Average)

Location of Supplier	1976	1975	1972
England	137	151	100
U.S.A.	143	155	125
Holland	119	140	106
Germany	138	146	106
Australia	68	100	71

90% of books arrive within six months of ordering.

As forecast in my last report economic circumstances have forced the library to abandon on approval purchasing methods, except for some special areas such as Australian publications and German books in a limited range of subjects. We have returned to the traditional selection and ordering procedures under which there is usually a longer delay between a book being published and the time when it becomes available in the library.

Serials

An examination of actual expenditure figures in recent years for books and periodicals is quite informative. The following figures refer only to purchases from library funds (including Special Equipment Grant funds) and not to purchases from Research or other funds

**% of library funds spent on current
periodicals subscriptions**

1970	48.62%
1971	51.4%
1972	54.21%
1973	46.25%
1974	48.9%
1975	50.5%
1976	59.8%

These figures illustrate the way in which the Library's unavoidable commitment to periodical subscriptions is consuming every year more of the total funds available for books and periodicals. The trend was temporarily reversed in 1973 by revaluation of the \$A and the injection of Special Equipment Grant funds which are not used for current periodical subscriptions. The reversal was temporary, and the effects of the November 1976 devaluation will be evident in the 1977 figures.

The rise in the proportion of funds spent on subscriptions is in spite of attempts to review purchases in this area. The number of subscriptions fell from 11,747 to 11,698 when new orders for 408 subscriptions are taken into account. In other words 457 subscriptions were cancelled. This is almost certainly the first fall since at least the 1940's. Measures to restrict the ordering of new titles have already been described. It would be unreasonable to prohibit new subscriptions entirely. Knowledge is not static, new fields of study develop constantly, important new periodicals appear and no university which honours its obligation to work at the frontiers of knowledge can afford to freeze its periodical subscription list.

The many gift and exchange periodicals have also been reviewed. These also cost money because the Library pays for the material which we send in exchange, and there are also considerable labour costs in accessioning incoming material and dispatching our own material. In 1976, 562 such arrangements were discontinued and 260 were commenced.

Much of the work of preparing data and checking proofs for the computer-based supplement to the Union List was carried out by Serials section. That the burden was great is witnessed by the Serials Librarian's comment "With so much said about the computer relieving routine work, it is hard to believe in the light of the endless hours involved in routine preparation and checking and correction that has to be done." It is to be hoped that the anticipated benefit will be reaped in future years when the files have only to be updated, not recreated.

Serials section also disposes of material withdrawn from the library. In 1976 a lot of work was involved because in many cases back-sets of periodicals were withdrawn when subscriptions were cancelled. Where possible these were sold and this operation itself takes up time. In other cases they were listed so that other libraries might request them; the residue was pulped.

The volume of withdrawn material was swelled by more than 1,000 monographs. Most of these came from the Undergraduate and Thatcher libraries and represented multiple copies purchased in the past for courses which are no longer offered, and some books containing superseded information. With the rapidly worsening storage situation more ruthless discarding policies are essential. It is also imperative that the Undergraduate Library

should remain a collection of multiple copies for current courses. The whole concept of the Undergraduate Library will be undermined if the shelves become cluttered with unwanted material; it is intended to be a steady-state library.

Disposing of duplicate monographs other than by pulping presents some security problems. There are few qualms about letting other libraries have them, since those libraries have an interest in clearly marking them as now their property. Passing them on, or even selling them, to private individuals is a different matter. At present it can be assumed that a book with this library's ownership marks is, in fact, our property. A great deal of trouble would be caused if there was a floating population of books with this library's ownership marks but no longer our property. Only a cancellation process which could not be copied would protect the library from book thieves.

Cataloguing

As has already been pointed out, the number of books to be catalogued remained remarkably high in spite of falling purchasing power, as a result of processing recent donations. It is probable that the intake of new material will decline in 1977, but any slackening of pace in the cataloguing of new material will be at least partly offset by the growth of discarding. Deletion of old records is not a simple matter, especially as there will often be other copies of the book in one or other of the libraries, and in some cases books are transferred from one place to another. Plans have been made to simplify the records for books removed to the warehouse; for the present it is intended that catalogue records for books will not be altered, loan records will be used instead. Catalogue records will be altered for sets of periodicals placed in the warehouse.

Reclassification was completed in the Architecture-Music Library and Mater Hospital Library, and considerable progress was made in Engineering Library. The only periodicals remaining on the old system are in Law, and some in Geology and Central Library. Those libraries which have traditionally arranged periodicals on the shelves in a rough alphabetical order are gradually rearranging them to a classified sequence. This should prove less confusing to those many users who seek information in more than one library. Twenty-seven thousand titles were reclassified during 1976. Apart from a small collection in Central Library, the only libraries not yet reclassified are Engineering, Chemistry, Geology, Law and three of the medical libraries.

As mentioned under Automation we hope to have equipment in 1977 which will permit some experimentation with computer-based cataloguing. The present manual systems work well and decisions to replace them by automated methods will depend principally on cost-effectiveness.

Library Audio-visual Services. This department has grown in astonishing fashion since it was established in 1973. Present holdings are given in statistical table 3 at the end of this Report.

Since there was initial doubt in some circles whether audio-visual services were required for university teaching, as distinct from in schools and other tertiary institutions, the following information is of interest. In 1976 course material was provided for courses in thirty departments, which is half of the university and eight more departments than in 1975. This is an impressive figure since the Library is, as yet, unable to offer such services to clinical medical departments or Dentistry. In second semester the two new branch libraries, Architecture-Music and Biological Sciences, took over the servicing of their own users. Most other departments must rely on the central service, since it is impossible to duplicate the whole range of equipment over a number of small libraries, although some branch libraries have some equipment.

In the central A/V facility between 60 and 80 loans of equipment were made each day to individual users, a 25% increase over 1975. The service also borrowed an average of six films every working day on inter-library loan, mainly on behalf of teaching departments. All of this has been achieved by a section with only two full-time staff dependent on what other help can be spared from elsewhere. In a time of very tight staffing this imposes a very heavy load on willing but not superhuman members of staff. In any normal economic circumstances, more staff positions would be established in this section.

Central Reference Service

The Central Reference Department has a rather wider charter than its name suggests. The Reference Librarian is the principal collection builder in all disciplines for reference material and for older material and formed collections purchased from Equipment Funds, working closely, of course, with academic staff and his professional colleagues in branch libraries. Similarly the Reader Education Librarian has an initiating and coordinating role across the whole of the University Library. The Department also handles all inter-library loan relationships with libraries outside Brisbane as well as all Central Library inter-library loans. To these functions is added the task of providing a reference service in person and by telephone for eighty hours per week throughout the academic year.

Collection building. The continuation of the policy of setting aside a sum to be spent on back runs of periodicals and other substantial collections of material continues to strengthen the library's holdings for research. Although some back runs of academic periodicals are still being purchased, the library is increasingly using these funds to buy runs of primary source material which it is thought will enjoy steady use over a very long term. Thus in

1976 we either received or ordered microfilms which will substantially complete our sets of the *Age* (Melbourne), *Times* (London), and *Japan Times* (Tokyo). A microfilm of the *Straits Times* (Kuala Lumpur edition) for 1965 – August 1974 was also bought for the study of recent Malaysian politics.

The weaknesses of the law collection in American law were to some extent remedied by substantial additions to the *National reporter* set and by the *U.S. Code annotated*.

In fields earlier than the twentieth century, the most notable strengthening has probably been for French literary and cultural history of the eighteenth century, principally by purchase of reprints from the firm of Slatkine.

Funds for acquisitions of this kind must continue if the university is to go on in its increased emphasis on post-graduate research, particularly in the humanities, and where it institutes new programmes, as it has done in Studies in Religion, for example. It is somewhat ironical that the greater capacity to buy older and more specialised material since Equipment Funds became available in 1973 has coincided with a steady decline in purchasing power for current publications. Some of what cannot be bought now may be purchased later as retrospective material if Equipment Funds continue, but it does seem a strange way to stock a library.

Reader Education. Following a great deal of work descriptive pamphlets about the library were completely reorganised and rewritten. The Library has adopted its own distinctive “logo” to distinguish its publications and stationery. The range of pamphlets describing particular aspects of the library or the services of individual libraries can be kept in an attractive folder which itself carries useful general information.

Informative pamphlets are backed up by orientation tours, talks to class groups and special seminars for more advanced students. Audio-visual services are also called upon in the form of specialised tapes about finding information in particular subjects and the use of major reference tools. As a result of all this activity there should be an opportunity for every student who wishes to do so to learn to make effective use of the library.

As the Reader Education Librarian has pointed out, the benefits from improved reader education will quickly be lost if library staff themselves are not properly informed about library services. Miss Cooper has, in consequence, played an important part in creating the staff training programme which has already been outlined.

In a mixed up world it is again ironical that at a time when the Library is making greater efforts than ever before to ensure that students receive adequate training in library

use and, as a result, make heavier demands on the library, the library will face grave difficulties in meeting increased demand with a static or slightly declining number of staff. Nevertheless it would be untenable in an institution dedicated to education to suggest that students should not be educated to make the most efficient use of the library.

Inter-library loans. Inter-library loan request statistics have been relatively stable in the Central Library, as set out below. However, there has been a shift to loans to Brisbane libraries as against loans to outside libraries.

Requests from us to other libraries

	Original requests	Re-Requested	Total Received
1975	6,527	1,904	5,202
1976	6,321	1,779	5,301

Requests to us from other libraries (outside Brisbane)

	No. of Requests Received	No. Satisfied
1975	10,549	8,934
1976	9,647	7,917

Requests to us from Brisbane libraries

	No. of Requests Received	No. Satisfied
1975	3,855	2,908
1976	4,180	3,629

In February members of the inter-library loan staff took the lead in organizing a seminar on inter-library loan practice which was very successful in that it involved many untrained or subprofessional librarians in the Brisbane area who were nevertheless running inter-library loan programmes. Many of these librarians had had little or no knowledge of the activities of bodies like the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographic Services and the National Library of Australia as they affected inter-library loans.

In a university where administrators are quite properly hungry for economies there is a temptation to question the heavy inter-library loan burden which this library carries, especially to Queensland tertiary and state government libraries. It is quite proper that justification for such expenditure should be sought, but the context should not be purely financial or restricted to a narrow intra-university horizon. It is, of course, the case

that we borrow from other libraries. Taking a wider view, however, it should be borne in mind that the Universities Commission has expressed an intention to encourage rationalisation of the library services which come within its charter, and the new Tertiary Education Commission may take the same view across a wider range of institutions. This can only mean more dependence of institutions and their libraries on each other. This tendency will be strengthened by the declining ability of each institution to buy all the books and periodicals relevant to its teaching and research. Far from decreasing, inter-library loan activities will inevitably increase as scholars are compelled to rely on material in other libraries.

Computer-based Reference Services. The times are not kind to expensive new developments and progress in this area is slow. A limited range of data bases in science, social science and education is available through the National Library but financial restrictions compelled the National Library to restrict access to these and charges will be imposed in 1977. Charges are also imposed by CSIRO for the more specialised data bases which it offers. In all cases searches are limited to current awareness (SDI) with the exception of MEDLINE which offers retrospective searches. In 1977 our library will join a small group of university libraries which have commenced on-line access to MEDLARS. Retrospective searches of other data bases can be obtained on a commercial basis from the United States.

Shortages of staff and money will limit our library's capacity to share in these developments.

Microforms. The Reference Department administers the central microform collection. This has grown very rapidly as a consequence of the equipment grant expenditure. It was decided to rehouse the collection in a different way since it had outgrown the space available. This meant a very large allocation of staff time and it gained relief for, at the most, a couple of years even though the adjacent area is now cluttered with shelves and microform cabinets.

Fryer Library and Other Special Collections.

When Miss Margaret O'Hagan took up her appointment at the beginning of the year it was the first time in history that Fryer Library had had a full-time professional librarian in charge. As it happens this was 49 years after the establishment of Fryer as a small collection in the Department of English under the care of the late Dr. F.W. Robinson.

In addition to maintaining the normal services, a great deal of time was spent reviewing and reorganising the collections, integrating procedures, as far as possible, into those of the rest of the library, planning and carrying out work to catch up with arrears of

processing and sorting, and clarifying policy. For the first time in recent years an acquisition policy was drawn up for both current and retrospective purchasing. Since funds are very tight it is necessary for priorities to be laid down. Fryer Library has grown beyond its original charter of Australian Literature to become a comprehensive collection of material in the humanities relating to Australia supported by some general material and rare items of Australian interest from other disciplines. Its collections also embrace pamphlets, Art Exhibition catalogues, some newspaper cuttings, theatre and concert programmes, photographs and manuscripts.

A notable endeavour which reached fruition in 1976 was publication of the *Catalogue of Manuscripts from the Hayes Collection*. This contains nearly 2,500 entries and will be of particular value to scholars in Australian literature or history, particularly Catholic history. The major burden in an exacting and painstaking task was carried by Margaret Brenan, ably assisted by several other members of the staff including the former part-time Fryer Librarian, Nancy Bonnin. This publication is further evidence of the important place which the library now holds in Australian studies.

A note on new manuscript acquisitions is included in Appendix 1 to this Report.

All Fryer and Special Collections material is kept in closed access adjacent to the Robinson Room. It was intended to extend the stack area when Stage 2 of Central Library was constructed by taking over some adjacent space from Technical Services, which would be relocated in the new extension. With the postponement of Stage 2 and with the closed access stack rapidly becoming full, some emergency measures will be required to provide for the overflow, probably in 1978. One possibility is to split the collection by storing part of it on an upper floor. This would be a time-wasting expedient and could only happen if space was cleared by shifting material already in that space to store. Such are the expedients which may be imposed by the postponement of Stage 2.

A welcome new development, financed from private university funds, was the creation of a Conservation Unit adjoining the Fine Arts Department and the University Art Museum. The Unit will house a bookbinder who will carry out hand bookbinding of a type not appropriate to the very different, but essential operations of the university bindery. The services of the conservator will be available to advise or work on library materials when required.

Central Lending Services

The work of this department has been reorganised. It now collects fines on behalf of all libraries in the system, administers all accounts for lost books and takes over disciplin-

ary proceedings once the routine recall and overdue notice stages have been completed. There is now a uniformity of procedure in these matters which was previously lacking and the result is less confusion for library users and greater efficiency in making material available. Within Central Library itself search procedures for missing materials have been greatly improved and a more active programme to replace missing books is in operation.

Loans increased by 6.6% to 216,811. The proportion of loans to staff and post-graduate students has steadily increased since Central Library opened in 1973 from 30.4% to 38.04%. This is in line with the general intention that Central Library should emphasise service to staff and later year students.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

The University of Queensland Library is unique among Australian university libraries in locating the majority of its stock outside the Central Library and giving the majority of its services through branch libraries. This is only partly because our Undergraduate Library is a branch library, and not part of the Central Library as it is in all other universities.

Following the amalgamations which created the Architecture/Music and Biological Sciences Libraries, there are 16 branch libraries, including Thatcher. By 1981 eleven of these, including the two new libraries, will have run out of space. This happens in Central Library in 1978. However the situation is really worse than this. The standard authority on library planning points out that by the time a library is six sevenths full (i.e. 5" vacant on each shelf) the annual cost of labour for the constant moving of books that will be necessary plus the damage done to bindings by the moving, may well be greater than the annual interest on the capital required to provide for additional shelving. Many of our libraries are six sevenths full.

One other point should be made about the present situation. With so many service points to staff continuously over long hours, the Library has, in the past, maintained a pool of several staff who are not specifically attached to a particular library or section, but who serve where pressures are greatest, or where there are emergencies caused by sickness or leave. This is particularly necessary in our smaller branch libraries. In the current tight staffing situation most of these staff have had to be anchored where the pressure is greatest. The capacity of the library to meet emergency requirements has been greatly reduced, and emergencies may now disrupt work patterns in some other part of the library. Sooner or later breakdowns in service will occur.

Architecture-Music Library

The fusion of these two Faculty branch libraries has created a substantial unit of some 25,000 volumes. The new quarters meet most of the requirements for a successful branch library operation in a teaching building. The library is air-conditioned; it has an entrance and foyer which can be open when teaching facilities are closed; it can be expanded independently of the rest of the building and by other means than taking over space designed for teaching purposes; and the physical arrangement permits a reasonable flexibility in the lay-out of different library functions. Only the design of the lighting leaves something to be desired.

Removal to and amalgamation in the new quarters was completed by First Semester. There were manageable problems of integrating two formerly separate staffs and services, but a major difficulty was lack of staff. Improved facilities can be expected to generate higher levels of demand, but no new positions were available to strengthen the staff. The position was eased, though not cured, by locating one of the relief staff positions permanently in Architecture-Music.

A particular feature of the library are the "wet" carrells for listening to music. These had to be especially designed and equipped. Some are for playing disks, others for cassettes. A central generating unit for group listening had not been completed by the end of the year, but work was in hand.

Biological Sciences Library

Unlike Architecture-Music, Biological Sciences Library is a separate library building also housing a physically separate but functionally compatible cafeteria. Occupied in time for First Semester, it replaces three former branch libraries and two unstaffed library collections.

The new library is undoubtedly successful both as a functional building and as an improvement to library service. Library staff find it pleasant to work in and comments from users have been uniformly favourable.

Like Architecture-Music the new library faced initial problems of integration and organisation. These went remarkably smoothly, which was a tribute to the professionalism and cooperation of the formerly separate staffs. The addition of two Library Attendant positions and a half-time librarian, whose prime responsibility is for computer-based searching, proved too slight to match the increased pressure placed on the new library. The Library was open for 83½ hours per week and during that time two service points had to be staffed continuously and at times there were only two staff on duty. In such circumstances any staff

absence creates an emergency. As already pointed out the pressures elsewhere have reduced the University Library's capacity to respond to emergency staff shortages.

In spite of these problems much progress was made. For the first time a separately staffed service point for reference enquiries was available in a science library. After a slow start user demand showed this was appreciated. Time was also found to improve reader education activities, and to conduct 17 manual bibliographical searches for teaching and research staff. An active programme of liaison with staff over course requirements was instituted with more than forty course lists handled each semester. Reserve collection loans increased by 30%. A beginning was made with rationalisation of the collection, but much remains to be done.

Although there were some dissenters from the original proposal to set up this combined library, there is no evidence that fears that it would inhibit use have been justified. Every statistical indicator, the comments of users and the use actually made of the library point to the opposite conclusion.

Law Library

A visiting librarian recently commented that our Law Library facilities reminded him of libraries he had seen in underdeveloped countries. The plight of the Law Library is well known to senior university administrators, library staff and Faculty of Law staff and students. The expedient of housing a parallel collection of some most used law material in the Undergraduate Library is not a satisfactory substitute for the appropriately designed library with adequate seating which the university had hoped to construct in the 1976/78 triennium. Even the most optimistic forecast now suggests that the present conditions must be endured until the early 1980s.

On the brighter side, the long standing criticism that library resources in law are inadequate is annually becoming less tenable. A series of annual grants for duplicate sets of material and assistance from the Equipment fund for major acquisitions has considerably altered the picture. The bookstock grew by more than 12% in 1976 to 37,476 volumes. In normal times we would be seeking to appoint a specialist in legal bibliography among whose duties would be to fill out the collection and remedy weaknesses.

Physical Sciences and Engineering Branch Libraries

The controversy over my recommendation to bring the Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics and Physics branch libraries together in a large library similar to the

Biological Sciences Library, appears to have died; this is not because the matter has been resolved one way or the other, but because present financial circumstances and library priorities for other buildings make it unlikely that accommodation for a combined library could be found within the next decade or so. The existing libraries will grow where they can, and when they cannot it will be necessary to discard older material or to remove it to the warehouse. Scope for the development of new services will be limited.

Chemistry Library. There are no space problems in this library. During the year the periodicals were reclassified and reshelfed, but most of the books are still on the old system. Audio-visual equipment was made available for instruction programmes on the use of *Chemical Abstracts* and *Beilstein*. It is perhaps a straw in the wind that, for the first time, a major new journal is being published in microform, and it has been necessary to locate a microfiche/microfilm reader in this library.

Engineering Library. After several years of frustration, the "temporary" Darnell Art store was finally removed. This released space to accommodate about 5,000 volumes, and postpones for a couple of years the time when the library shelves will be full.

Reclassification of this library is well under way. During the year the programme of reader education was extended.

Engineering is one of the largest of the branch libraries. Since there is little chance that it will be rehoused, every effort is being made to deal with problems of heat, glare and noise. Some fans and blinds were installed during the year but hopes of laying a quieter floor covering had to be abandoned for financial reasons.

Geology Library. The prospect of space difficulties in this library receded with the decision of the Department to permit the library to extend into a large adjacent room. This will permit the map collection to return to the library, where it can be properly supervised and looked after. It is anticipated that much needed renovation of the existing library reading area can now be carried out.

The collection continues to attract donations both of material and money. The portrait of one of its principal benefactors, Professor-Emeritus Dorothy Hill, was unveiled during the year by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Zelman Cowen, and now hangs in the library.

Mathematics Library. The expansion of this library which took place in 1974 by taking over an adjacent student study area provided only temporary relief. At the end of the year work was well under way to integrate the neighbouring research students' room into the library. This will permit the stock to grow until 1985.

It is appropriate here to record the contribution which the late Michael O'Donnell made to the Mathematics Library during his several years as the Department's liaison with the library. When there is an enthusiastic and conscientious member of academic staff willing to take on this task both the Department and the library benefit.

Physics Library. In spite of the provision of storage space elsewhere in the Department, the Physics Library faces urgent space problems. It will be one of the first libraries to contribute older material to the warehouse store.

Kevin Sheekey who had been Branch Librarian since 1971 retired at the end of the year.

Thatcher Memorial Library

External enrolments increased slightly in 1976 and so did the number of Thatcher loans. The largest groups of users are in Education, History, English, Government and Economics. Library staff work closely with teaching staff in book-selection and in meeting the needs of external students.

Like most of our libraries, Thatcher faces a shelving problem. Since it is very much a course related collection the most obvious solution would be to weed the stock, discarding what is no longer active. Arguments against this are not only that weeding is an expensive process at any time, and staff time is not readily available, but that there have been so many changes of direction in policy towards external students within a very few years that one is cautious about discarding what is primarily fairly standard material which does not date very quickly. Some weeding is being done, but one would more comfortably relocate material in store, available for recall if the academic weathercock swings again. The space problem was not helped by the addition to the Library of some 4,000 volumes formerly administered by the Department for the use of country tutors. The actual administration of this collection is functioning satisfactorily as is the new pool system under which Ringrose libraries in country centres are supplemented from a central stock.

A study of possible economies to be gained from using rail or road transport for book deliveries was completed during the year. It led to the conclusion that, taking all factors into consideration, Australia Post remained the most satisfactory carrier.

Undergraduate Library

From time to time there have been acts of vandalism or disturbance in this library, especially late at night. Such incidents increased alarmingly in 1976 and this led to a review of disciplinary procedures. There was some evidence that part of the problem was associated

with the overflow law collection and this was moved to a better supervised area during the year.

The Undergraduate Librarian, Joy Guyatt, was on release for six months to the Tertiary Education Institute so that she could carry out a study of the *Role of the University's Library Resources in Teaching and Learning in the Department of Government*. Not only did this produce an informative report but it greatly improved mutual understanding of the problems of teaching staff and students on the one hand and librarians on the other.

Medical Libraries

When reviewing the duplication of periodicals within the university it has to be borne in mind that the number of duplicates is exaggerated by the fact that the University Library also includes service to hospital medical staff who in other states would be served by separate hospital libraries. Our joint arrangement with the Hospital Boards for supporting libraries at teaching hospitals is a rationalisation of service which enables a better service to be offered for the money available than would otherwise be the case. Nevertheless although we have four separate medical libraries, and a university Dentistry library, we do not have a principal large medical library such as exists at other universities. This is due to the dispersion of medical teaching particularly at the Herston site.

Without a doubt the medical libraries are, as a group, the most overcrowded of all our libraries. They are also very heavily used. Proposals to create a major library at Herston by combining the Central Medical and Clinical Sciences libraries depend on the construction of a new building which, fortunately, has not entirely disappeared from the University Commission's forward programme. Unfortunately it is already necessary constantly to remove material to store from these libraries in order to make room for new acquisitions. In the Clinical Sciences Library the conditions for staff and users are so poor that the Librarian reports that "even conservative medical people are suggesting strike action".

While the Dentistry library is less busy than the medical libraries, it is many years since discussion first started on the possibility of new premises. There now appears to be no hope of this happening unless the university receives a special grant to increase the size of the Dentistry Faculty.

CONCLUSION

The impact of economic stringency has not yet been as disastrous as was originally feared. The effects of the decline in the proportion of world publication which the Library

can afford to buy will take some time to show. While some of the effects of reduced staff will be compensated by reducing library hours, this will divert some demand to times when staff are often already fully extended. For a while the tradition of service and commitment will sustain the level of effort, but over a prolonged period discouragement will set in and service will decline.

For several years library staff have worked to improve library service, encouraged by teaching staff and supported by senior university administrators. Buildings have been constructed, library resources have been acquired, services have been offered in the belief that good libraries are an essential feature of a good university. Teaching and research staff have responded by incorporating in their approach assumptions about the library resources which will be available. Confidence has been built among staff and students which has encouraged increasing use of the library. A major problem facing the university is what to do if funds remain static and present library standards can be maintained only by allocating a larger share of total university funds to the library. A decision on this problem may have to be made when the university formulates its budget for 1978.

F.D.O. Fielding,
May, 1977.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS 1974—1976

	1976	1975	1974
1. Library Staff			
Graduate Professional Staff	47¼	48¼	45¼
Non-Graduates with professional qualifications	15	5	4
Graduates without professional qualifications	19	15	17½
Library Assistants	95½	103	96½
Typing and Clerical	19½	22½	19½
Library Attendants	30	28	28
Casual Equivalent	2½	2½	3
TOTAL	228¼	224¼	213¼

Distribution of Staff

Administration (including Systems)	7%	7%	7¼
Technical Services	66	65½	62½
Reader Services (Central Library)	48	46	45
Reader Services (Branch Libraries)	107	105	99

2. Services

Lending outside building: Central Library	220,166	206,352	197,856
∅ Lending outside building: Branch Libraries	578,866	515,621	439,851
Items lent to libraries outside University	18,620	18,277	16,419
Items borrowed from libraries outside University	7,904*	6,219	5,433
Hours of opening per week (Central Library) during academic year	93½	93½	93½

∅ In 1976 includes all Reserve Collection lending whether extra-mural or not. (Total of 107,028 Reserve Collection loans)
Prior to 1976 only extra-mural Reserve Collection lending included.

* Includes 920 films borrowed.

	1976	1975	1974
3. Acquisitions			
Books:			
New titles by purchase	18,477 ^φ	18,774	20,900
New titles by gift	4,450 ^φ	3,275	2,151
Total volumes added (books)	49,320	45,049	50,123
Serials:			
Total number of periodicals received	20,547	20,898	20,266
Number of non-duplicate periodical titles received	16,556	17,004	16,548
Total bound volumes added (periodicals)	17,843	22,547	18,040
Total bound volumes in University Library	1,001,136	933,973	868,099
Microforms added (Titles):			
Monographs	523	402	n.a.
Periodicals	16	1	n.a.
Total Titles held	3,976*	3,437	n.a.
* Represented by			
	30,873 reels		
	98,309 microfiche cards		
Phono records	4,524	4,374	1,256
Audio reels and cassettes	4,776	2,790	2,424
Video Tapes	179	55	35
Slide sets	272	182	102
16 mm films	137	92	—
Film Strips	130	45	80
8 mm films (loops and reels)	131	129	—

φ Includes Music scores and A/V titles

In 1976 6,748 volumes were deleted, 1,019 Periodical Subscriptions were discontinued, and 668 new Periodical Subscriptions were placed.

	1976	1975	1974
	\$	\$	\$
4. Expenditure			
Books from Library Vote	297,469	350,321	272,196
Books and Serials from other funds	183,625	177,288	154,068
Serials from Library Vote	442,987	358,074	260,648
A/V materials	9,143	11,610	8,568
Binding	161,519	145,277	89,132
Maintenance and Equipment	176,247	148,550	172,748
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure, except salaries	1,270,990	1,191,120	957,360
Salaries and salary charges	2,364,099	1,872,615	1,495,148
Total expenditure on University Library	3,635,089	3,063,735	2,453,508
Expenditure from Library Vote as a % of recurrent university expenditure	6.86%	6.54%	6.7%
Total Library expenditure as a % of total university expenditure	6.16%	5.83%	6.2%

STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

	Approximate size in bound volumes		Periodicals currently received		Loans within University		Reserve Collection Loans		Loans to Librar- ies outside University	
	1976	(1975)	1976	(1975)	1976	(1975) ⁵	1976 ⁵	(1975)	1976	(1975)
Central Library	490,011	(472,545)	9,703	(9,887)	220,166	(206,352)	nil		11,546	(11,403)
Branch Libraries										
Undergraduate	79,011	(71,972)	210	(208)	262,913	(292,207)	6,435		—	—
Arch/Music	24,723	(23,561) ¹	536	(542) ¹	14,504	(22,478) ¹	12,515		156	(207) ¹
Biological Sciences	80,449	(76,429) ²	2,882	(2,918) ²	54,505	(55,409) ²	17,818		2,680	(1,903) ²
Central Medical	22,915	(21,770)	954	(969)	11,638	(12,555)	836		1,230	(916)
Chemistry	15,288	(14,306)	380	(380)	6,140	(5,893)	6,760		229	(199)
Clinical Sciences	10,396	(9,793)	431	(403)	21,388	(20,132)	7,234		968	(782)
Dentistry	7,713	(7,601) ³	234	(243)	7,243	(4,963)	1,416		94	(104)
Engineering (incl. Elect. Engineering)	44,126	(42,191)	1,711	(1,700)	23,475	(27,008)	10,063		735	(875)
Geology	20,163	(19,676)	1,068	(1,055)	5,463	(5,640)	2,936		307	(354)
Law	37,476	(32,847)	491	(476)	3,527	(3,994)	21,973		52	(20)
Math	4,589	(4,270)	146	(137)	7,523	(6,554)	2,841		152	(83)
Mathematics	16,054	(14,993)	333	(322)	9,146	(10,049)	11,643		128	(234)
Physics	15,037	(14,149)	539	(536)	5,895	(10,577)	4,262		292	(313)
P.A.H.	5,632	(5,118)	203	(197)	6,629	(7,155)	296		51	(103)
Thatcher	109,156 ⁴	(85,541)	330	(370)	31,849	(31,007)	—		—	—

1. Total of former Architecture and Music Libraries.

2. Total of former Bancroft, Biology and Veterinary Sciences Libraries plus Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy and Anatomy collections.

3. Adjusted figure.

4. Includes 14,537 volumes and 46 periodicals currently received in Ringrose Collections. Formerly included in Central Library figures.

5. Prior to 1976 Reserve Collection loans lent for use outside the Library were included in "Loans within University" figure. The 1976 Reserve Collection figure includes all reserve collection loans whether extra-mural or not.

APPENDIX 1

Donations During 1976

As in previous years, in this report I am able to mention only a few representative donations of the many that come to us from all kinds of people and institutions. These gifts are really tangible evidence of the goodwill shown to the library by people both within the university and outside it.

Two gifts had particular ties of sentiment for this library. We received 500 volumes, mostly related to German literature and language, from the library of the late Gunther Bonnin, an unfailing supporter of the library throughout his career in the Department of German. Bob Stephan, who worked in the library's Lending Services section from 1967 to his death in 1976, left the books he had collected in a notable career in the Dutch colonial service.

Several of the branch libraries benefitted from substantial donations. The Architecture-Music Library was greatly enriched by receiving from Mrs. Pekarek more than 1000 music scores and other material associated with the late Rudolf Pekarek, a former conductor of the Queensland Symphony Orchestra. Mr. W.E. Vance gave the Engineering Library an excellent working collection of books and periodicals in mining engineering. Mrs. P. De Jonge gave the Biological Sciences Library some quite important books and periodicals in tropical agriculture.

Other donations by individuals include a collection of books on art and architecture from the library of the late Mrs. A.D. Walsh, a long run of the Polish periodical *Kultura* from Mr. S. Zochowski, and from Mr. C.H. Dyson, a long privately published autobiography of Lewis R. McGregor, Director of Agricultural Organization, then Marketing, in Queensland, 1922–30.

The Japan Foundation made a further generous donation of large sets of research material worth several thousands of dollars. The Australia–U.S.S.R. Society donated about 50 Russian novels in translation and some Australian fiction.

Many donations come each year from agencies or representatives of government. In 1976 two notable gifts of this kind were books on India from the High Commissioner of India, which dealt particularly with natural history, folklore, and educational policy, and the reference set *Marxism, communism, and western society*, from the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Reports on environmental impact and other planning studies are essential primary material for advanced students in a wide range of disciplines, and donations of this kind are of great value: the *Moreton Bay environmental impact study and strategic plan*, from the Queensland Co-ordinator-General's Department, was an important example in 1976.

Turning to manuscript donations to the Fryer Library, during 1976 there were four major donations: papers of *Senator Lawrie*, C.P., Qld., including personal papers, correspondence with constituents, Senate papers and reports, and other government publications; correspondence and mss. of the late *James Devaney*, bringing our collection of his mss. of poems and lectures, and correspondence, to a considerable size; correspondence of *Martin Haley*, which includes letters from a great many Australian writers and augments the Gwen Harwood collection, as they have many correspondents in common, Martin Haley's letters usually being of an earlier date; papers of *John Cooper* of Eight Bells Gallery, Southport.

The Cooper collection is particularly valuable, as a recent Fryer objective has been to collect material in support of the Fine Arts course, and the University Art Museum. Mr. Cooper's papers include a great many art gallery catalogues, as well as correspondence with Australian artists and collectors.

Smaller, but worthwhile acquisitions include the papers of *F.W. Whitehouse*, of the Department of Geology; correspondence, mss., clippings of *Mrs. E. Anders* (E.M. England); additional correspondence for the *Gwen Harwood* collection; papers relating to the late *George Sampson* – concert programmes, sheet music, scrap books; a collection of papers relating to the Community Playhouse, Sydney, and the work of the late *Carrie Tennant*, and some papers of the late *Eunice Hanger* – these adding to the strength of the Hanger Collection of drama scripts; papers of the late *Prof. Charles Schindler*, of the Department of French, donated by his namesake son; papers relating to *Melville Hayson*, painter; some letters of *Ernestine Hill*, donated by Mary Durack, to add to the Ernestine Hill collection.

APPENDIX 2

Dates by which shelf space will be full at current growth rates

Central Library	1979
Architecture-Music Library	1981
Biological Sciences Library	1980
Central Medical Library	Already full
Chemistry Library	1983
Clinical Sciences Library	Already full
Dentistry Library	1978
Engineering Library	1979
Geology Library	1992
Law	1984
Mater Hospital Library	1981
Mathematics Library	1985
Physics Library	Already full
Princess Alexandra Hospital Library	Already full
Thatcher Library	1978
Undergraduate Library	Already full – steady state aimed for.

APPENDIX 3

**Storage area required for overflow from shelves in m²,
(Cumulative: not compactus^(a))**

1977	26
1978	123
1979	412
1980	729
1981	1,057
1982	1,386
1983	1,724
1984	2,071
1985	2,421
1986	2,773
1987	3,123
1988	3,475
1989	3,826
1990	4,177

(a) Space would be halved if compactus used.