



# UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1977

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UNIVERSITY OF  
QUEENSLAND  
LIBRARY



James Forsyth Librarian

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

Deputy University Librarian

E.S. Wainwright, M.A. *Cantab.*, Dip.Admin. *WAIT*, A.L.A., A.L.A.A.  
(From February 1978)

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)

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(From 16 April 1973)

*Front Cover:* "Fryer Memorial Library Jubilee Celebration, 28 October, 1977."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1977

The University Library faced 1977 with a staff reduced by 1½% and an initial purchasing budget which promised that many fewer monographs would be bought. It was expected that demands for service would continue to rise as they had in previous years, in spite of stabilisation in student enrolments; experience and statistics indicate that the rise occurred as anticipated in spite of some marginal reductions in the hours of both Central and Undergraduate Libraries. Various unpredictable budgetting phenomena propped up the Library's purchasing power so that throughout the Library fewer staff had to work harder to maintain the standard of service which has now become expected. Since there is apparently no possibility of establishing more staff positions and the staff establishment is quite inadequate for any rapid systems development, the time may not be too far distant when either it will be necessary to discourage library use or there will be a drop in efficiency which will itself drive away potential users. Either happening would be a sad conclusion to more than a decade during which the University Senate has spent as generously as it could on the Library, and the library staff have striven hard to encourage maximum use of library facilities.

### GENERAL MATTERS

Preparation of the Library's share of the University's submission for 1979-81 provided an opportunity to view the library in a broader perspective than is permitted by the pressure of struggling with day-to-day crises. In this light it becomes evident that the Library's greatest problem is the lack of space for book storage brought on by the drying up of capital funds. The Library had just begun to make up ground from a situation of gross inadequacy in accommodation when the axe fell in 1975 on recommendations which would have extended the Central Library, rehoused the Law Library and gone a considerable distance to meeting the deficiencies of the medical libraries at Herston and Princess Alexandra Hospital. By the end of 1977 there were problems in nearly every library location, and the University was having to spend its own private income on warehouse space for displaced library material.

It is true that some older material might be discarded, but this takes time and consultation which is not available when there is already difficulty in staffing the library's ongoing services. Rationalisation is also sometimes suggested as a magic formula, but one must ask rationalisation with whom when the nearest large academic library is in Sydney 1000 kilometers and the Redfern mail exchange away, and plans to rationalise on a national

basis have been shelved for lack of funds. The present prospect is that there will be a rapidly growing warehouse store which will have to be serviced from decreasingly adequate recurrent funds; it will be a store which progressively holds more recent material whose lack of ready availability will increasingly impede research. The costs of daily servicing, of housing and of additional record keeping would pay the interest on substantial capital additions to the University's library buildings.

Another notable development is the extent to which the library has become dependent on mechanical and electronic equipment. Every library location has one or more photocopying machines, and two have electronic theft detection equipment. Microfilm and microfiche readers and reader printers are numerous. Several libraries have equipment for using films, audio-tapes, slides, videotapes and similar media. There is a minicomputer and peripherals, a stand-alone input and output device and terminals on-line to databanks in Canberra and California. The trend is only beginning. Catalogues and union lists formerly bought as bound volumes are now produced on microfilm or microfiche. Our own card catalogues are becoming so expensive to maintain manually and so demanding in physical space that it will not be long before cards must be superseded by computer-output microfilm (COM). Whereas once the library was a section of the University with comparatively light demands for equipment, it has now become a major consumer of funds for new equipment, for the replacement of worn-out equipment and for the maintenance of existing equipment.

### *Relationships beyond the University*

There was a time when the Library's relationship with outside organisations was limited to inter-library loans and purchasing of material. During the past decade the activities of the National Library have assumed increasing importance as it has developed its role as a national supplier of bibliographical information, has accepted greater responsibility as a national centre for providing inter-library loans, and has acted as a focus for planning the participation of libraries generally in the growing computer-based information retrieval industry.

As will be seen from the statistics, inter-library loans supplied by the University Library fell from 18,620 in 1976 to 16,759 in 1977. It seems unlikely that this reflects any national decline in inter-library loan activity which would, on the contrary, be expected to grow at a time when all libraries can afford to buy fewer books and are cancelling journal subscriptions. Part of the decline may be due to the greater adequacy of stocks in local CAE libraries, which have been steadily growing from a meagre starting point. It is probable that a more important influence has been the development by the National Library of a fast photocopying service, particularly in the areas of science and technology, along the lines of the British Library Lending Division. Reliance on the National Library is likely to increase when, as seems probable, most libraries adopt the proposed LAA coupon scheme under

which coupons, at \$1 each, will be used as currency to pay for photocopies. This will encourage libraries to turn to the specialised and rapid inter-library loan service available from the National Library.

In 1977 the University Library began to access the on-line Medline files at the Federal Department of Health in Canberra, under an arrangement between that Department and the National Library. Fifty-seven searches were prepared and run. Searching requires the use of trunk telephone lines for an average of about 20 minutes per search and since the Library cannot afford these charges, a standard fee of \$20 per search is levied on users to cover this and other costs. Shortage of library staff time limited the amount of service which could be offered and it was thought wise not to promote the service too actively. Nevertheless user interest was sufficiently high to encourage further developments in this direction.

Access to a wider range of data bases, though to files of limited size, is offered by the AUSINET system which came into existence during the year by agreement between a group of libraries and the commercial firm ACI. The annual fee for full membership is \$36,000. It was quite clear from the beginning that our library could not afford this fee, or even the half membership fee which was also available. There would also have been additional expenditure for purchase or rental of an expensive terminal. Since our failure to join would mean that Queensland was the only state without access to AUSINET, considerable thought was given to an approach to the Research Committee for a special grant, since the benefit would be almost entirely to research workers and the whole scheme was essentially experimental. Another important consideration was that AUSINET promised access to specifically Australian information which was unlikely to be available from data bases created overseas. However after much consideration and discussion it was decided to proceed with an alternative plan to access overseas data bases through International Subscriber Dialling (ISD). This would require no additional equipment beyond that already installed for MEDLINE and charges would be incurred only when searches were actually made, for which costs could be recovered from those using the facility. This service will be offered in 1978. Initially telecommunication costs will be high but proposals being developed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission will eventually reduce charges to close to the MEDLINE level.

It was disappointing that the Federal Government did not introduce legislation during the year following the Report of the Franki Committee which recommended changes in the copyright law relating to photocopying. The photocopying machine has become an essential part of the educational process both for the convenience of individual students and scholars and to assist libraries to meet the needs of large classes for access to periodical articles or out of print material. The Franki Committee recommendations appear sensible and equitable and it is to be hoped that the present confusing legal position will be replaced by new legislation before the end of 1978.

With the growth in numbers of CAE students in recent years there has been a noticeable upsurge in the number of students using the Library who are not enrolled at the University of Queensland. The Library does not, and could not without considerable expense, seek to exclude outsiders from reading in the various libraries. Nevertheless it is disturbing to find that some Colleges are not prepared to open their libraries in the evenings or at weekends or on public holidays, thus throwing an unnecessary burden on the University Library to which such students turn. It is even more objectionable to be told by College undergraduates that their lecturers have recommended that they use the University Library, which is quite inexcusable considering the responsibility of each institution to provide for its own undergraduate students and the comparatively affluent situation of the Colleges. College students make heavy demands on the time of busy library staff because of their lack of familiarity with the University Library and they also add to a load of re-shelving, especially in the Undergraduate Library, which is already at times far beyond the reasonable capacity of the staff available to cope with it. Several "outsiders" have also been trapped by the Tattle-tape system attempting to steal library property.

Letters were sent to each College Principal by the Vice-Chancellor at the beginning of the year, drawing their attention to the situation. Leaflets were also prepared to be handed to users who are not members of the University pointing out the limits to the service which could be offered. While there is no doubt that University of Queensland students also use libraries at other tertiary institutions when this is convenient to their place of residence, the resources which this University has been prepared to devote to its library have made it especially attractive to students and high school children from all over Brisbane. There are limits to the service to outside users which the overtaxed library staff and facilities can be expected to offer.

The University Librarian and the Reference Librarian continued to serve on the Regional Committee of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services which acts as a useful forum for the discussion of co-operation at the local level. The University Librarian also continued to represent the University on the Council of AACOBS and was elected for the second year of a second period on the Standing Committee of AACOBS. He also continued as a member of the National Library's Advisory Committee on Science and Technology.

### *The Library Committee*

When the composition and functions of the Professorial Board were finally revised in 1976, the Library Committee became a Committee of the new Board. As it turned out the composition of this and other Board Committees was not finally decided until late in 1977, and in the meantime the Library Committee continued to function with its previous membership. Since the Chairman, Professor George Davies, was Acting Vice-Chancellor

from August, Professor-Emeritus Dorothy Hill took the chair for the September meeting. The new Committee, with a composition similar to but wider than that of the old Committee, will meet for the first time in 1978.

### *Planning and development*

Grim economic prospects and the failure of the Federal Government to match even its promise of a 2% increase in grants for the universities were hardly conducive to enthusiastic planning. As already indicated, the Library's most difficult problem is in accommodation for books, with secondary but important shortfalls of seats in the Law Library and the medical libraries.

The Library was allocated 100m<sup>2</sup> for storage in the new University warehouse at Herston, and during the year this was equipped with two-level shelving. At the end of the year we were able to remove stored material which had been occupying space required by Clinical Biochemists at the Medical School, and to place in store older material from the Hospital libraries, Central Library and some branch libraries. Procedures were kept as simple as possible to save costs. Only journal runs are being catalogued to Store, book material is merely lent to it. This first group of material, some 20,000 volumes, was comparatively easy to select for storage since its lack of frequent use was readily apparent and it had been separated out on this account over the years. It will be much more difficult, time-consuming and expensive to select future candidates for storage.

It is already apparent that the 100m<sup>2</sup> will quickly need to be increased. Conditions are also far from ideal. The warehouse is not designed for library storage. There are problems of heat, dust and poor lighting; Library Attendants retrieving and shelving may need to be issued with miners' lamps. It will also not be long before the stored material grows to a size which requires permanent staffing and a regular courier service.

Remote storage cannot solve the problems of the Fryer Library whose material must be stored securely and in climatically controlled conditions. A once-only extension of Fryer work-space into the Technical Processing staff area of Central Library was made, which permitted a further bank of compactus shelving to be installed in the controlled Fryer stack. It is already apparent that our hope that this would provide relief for five years was far too optimistic. The situation in Central Library will slowly become impossible as work areas and storage spill over into the public areas.

The limitations which the tiny size of the Library's Systems staff places on development of new computer-based procedures will be discussed later. Late in the year the Library made two submissions to the General Development Fund Committee for funds for temporary staff and hardware for two projects, one to provide computer assistance to

acquisitions and accounts procedures, the other to place the Cataloguing Department's authority files on computer. A sympathetic view was taken of the first submission and the Library has been encouraged to obtain more precise estimates for the proposal by going out to tender during 1978.

## CENTRAL LIBRARY AND CENTRAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Some problems which have plagued the Central Library since it opened in 1973 were either resolved or approaching solution by the end of the year. The subterranean wall which has disturbed users of the lecture room and irritated technical services staff was finally exiled. It was also finally acknowledged that the cooling tower was inadequate to cope with Mayne Hall and the Central Library, and a larger tower was installed, to the temporary discomfort of staff and users. It was also admitted that a second chiller was needed; it had been deleted originally to keep the cost of the building within allocated funds. This is now to be installed in 1978. It is to be hoped that when all this has been done, no more than the normal level of complaints will be received that the atmosphere is too cold or too hot or too dry, which is customary with all airconditioned buildings.

During the period when she shared part of the duties of the vacant Deputy Librarian's position, Miss Wendy Cooper carried out a comprehensive survey of emergency and security arrangements, not only in Central Library but also in the Undergraduate and Biological Sciences Library. The results were disturbing, and a large sum of money needs to be spent on bringing emergency lighting and escape facilities up to standard. A start is being made in 1978. Emergency procedures were also overhauled and clarified, and trial emergency evacuations were successfully carried out.

The problem of storage and overflow into public areas have already been mentioned. Microfilm storage is eating into the reference area and the small map collection is about to take up space in the periodicals reading area. Space for essential extensions to the card catalogue is critical. If the Stage 2 extension is not funded soon what was once a handsome and comfortable building may very quickly assume the atmosphere of a converted woolstore.

### *Staff*

The saga of the Library Staff Review Committee dragged on with sporadic activity. The Report itself, which is not unfavourable to the Library, finally came to the Library Committee for comment in September. With the passage of time some of the recommendations had already been implemented; others seemed to the Library Committee to be very general and difficult to interpret. There was complete agreement with the Review Committee's recommendation for a larger number of established senior positions which would

reflect the actual position which has been reached through promotions. There was also agreement with the proposal that the attainment of qualifications should no longer automatically entitle a member of staff to enter the qualified grades.

The Review was carried out at a time when the University appeared to be facing drastic reductions in staff. While the Committee was interested in ensuring that the library was using staff efficiently and was not overstaffed, it was not in a position to consider desirable staff increases to meet mounting pressures or to develop new services. Some of the Library's problems can only be met by the construction of new buildings, and such developments are completely beyond the control of anyone in the University. The Committee stressed the importance of systems development. It was not in a position to suggest where staff or equipment for this purpose might be found.

The Deputy University Librarian, John Cummings, left in June after three years on the staff. John had proved an efficient and innovative administrator with a flair for adapting equipment to library use. His quiet and friendly manner and dry wit will be missed by his colleagues who wish him well in his new position as Chief Librarian at the Sydney College of the Arts. Spencer Routh acted as second in charge of the University Library for the remainder of the year, a position to which he is no stranger, while the administrative load was divided between Miss Judith Wilson and Miss Wendy Cooper to whom my thanks are due for rising superbly to the challenge. Mr Eric Wainwright from Murdoch University was appointed Deputy University Librarian to take up duty early in 1978.

One Senior Librarian and three Librarians resigned, one on retirement, making a turnover of 10% in the professional staff when the Deputy Librarian is included. Other resignations and percentages were 3 Graduate Library Assistants (17%), 2 Professional Library Assistants (14%), 22½ Library Assistants (24%), 7 Library Attendants (24%) and one Programmer. The turnover in Library Assistants has declined from 32% in 1976; the figure for Library Attendants has risen from 10% but this may reflect the fact that the Attendant grade has existed long enough for several Attendants to be approaching retirement. All positions were refilled, and there were also five temporary appointments replacing staff on long-service leave, maternity leave and leave without pay. The usual multitude of temporary part-time appointments also consumed a great deal of administrative time.

The in-service training procedures developed in 1976 were implemented. As previously reported these consist of an introductory folder of general information supplemented later by a folder of material on library skills which also requires visits to various sections of the Library. After three months on the staff the new staff member takes a two hour evaluation test which is a learning experience and not a pass/fail hurdle. These procedures were well received. Where weaknesses were demonstrated in knowledge about particular aspects of the Library, the Head of Department took time to improve the staff member's

understanding. It is anticipated that these procedures will ensure that new staff become familiar with essential aspects of the large and complex University library system.

*Administration:* For its size this Library has the smallest possible number of staff devoted to central administration. It has been clear for some years that either an administrative assistant or a Staff Selection and Training Librarian or both are required to share the load. Preference has always had to be given to other library requirements and in the present economic climate the chance of establishing such positions seems remote. One of the first tasks of the new Deputy Librarian will be to carry out a staff audit to ensure that the best use is being made of the staff which the Library has. An analysis in 1977 suggested that present salary expenditure is used as follows:

Cataloguing	17.3%
Other technical services	12.7%
Reader services	64.5%
Others (including Administration and Systems)	5.5%

The Senior Library Staff Committee continues to meet monthly for information and policy formulation. Other committees are formed temporarily to deal with specific problems. Management by consensus among the senior staff and the delegation of responsibility to Heads of Sections make it possible to reduce the size of the administrative staff to a minimum.

*Systems:* The second year of the on-line lending system in the Undergraduate Library bore out the conclusions of the first, that the system itself was very sophisticated and efficient but that it was undercapitalised to an extent which caused frustrating periods of breakdown. Equipment funds were made available for additional hardware, but there were long delays because of the reluctance of commercial manufacturers to supply until the Trade Practices Act had been changed. A second disk drive was purchased and arrived in April but proved not to be to specification and was still not ready for use at the end of the year. Meanwhile Undergraduate Library staff spent many hours catching up after the system had been down, and users endured a very unreliable service.

In addition to the Systems Analyst and Graduate Programmer, a temporary programmer was employed for part of the year. The need to solve problems, to run recovery procedures and to redesign some programmes for greater efficiency left little time to do more than service the Lending System. Some discussions were held on Lending Services Stage 2 which would extend the Lending System to Central and Biological Sciences Libraries. The input/output machine was also programmed and made ready to print the masters for the new edition of the Union List of Serials.

Work began late in 1976 on the input of serials data to machine readable form, amounting to 32,000 entries. This is a complex task requiring a large quantity of proof reading and checking. Data input and update is direct to the hardware at the Computer Centre. This proved to be a constant source of frustration as the Centre's tape drives were frequently out of action and service was extremely variable. Contrary to the original expectation not even the first of the three volumes of the Union List appeared in 1977. Every delay meant further updating and proof reading and there was some nostalgia for the days when the task was confined to human beings and typewriters, whose problems are easier to remedy than those of computers.

It is quite obvious that the present systems staff is too small to develop procedures for other areas of the Library as well as maintaining ongoing systems. Innovations can only occur if further systems staff can be hired or funds can be found for commercial contracts covering hardware and software. Positions from elsewhere in the library cannot be diverted for this purpose since the present staff are barely holding the line against continuing increases in user demand.

*Acquisitions:* The year began in gloom with the 17½% devaluation of the \$A late in 1976 appearing catastrophic to a library which buys the great majority of its books and periodicals from overseas. Whereas the funds available increased by \$100,000 to \$762,200, the devaluation turned a proposed increase in expenditure on books compared with 1976 into a reduction. This reduction was necessary in order to increase the allocation for serials to which the Library was committed.

This was only the first of several revisions of the budget. In June a further \$40,000 was received, and in August a further \$69,000. Also during the year the \$A drifted upwards and the £Stg declined, reducing the cost of imports from Britain. By late in the year it looked as if the estimate for periodicals costs would prove to be too high by perhaps \$60,000, and steps were taken to spend this money on other materials.

This sequence of events made orderly budgeting and a steady pace of ordering quite impossible. The University Librarian must guess at rates of expenditure, anticipate changes in currency rates and prophesy strikes in shipping and mail services. He must also overcommit funds to ensure that sufficient invoices come to hand. He is not helped by the behaviour of the Reserve Bank which in 1977 questioned the normal practice of paying for periodical subscriptions in advance and held up a large invoice for long enough to cost the Library – and the University – \$4,500 through changes in international exchange rates.

It is a tribute to the Acquisitions Department that sufficient orders were placed and invoices passed to meet all requirements. It is a matter of astonishment that the Library entered 1978 with less forward commitment than in the previous January.

With all of this activity the Library added fewer books than at any time since 1971. While the rate of increase in prices appears to have slowed down, the Library lives in fear of a further devaluation of the \$A. With the decision of the Federal Government not to continue quarterly supplementation for non-salary costs and doubt about even annual supplementation for this purpose the grim times which have been threatened since 1975 may indeed eventuate.

*Serials:* Further reviews of subscriptions were carried out during the year, leading to the cancellation of 107 standing orders costing a total of \$8250. This may seem small against a total expenditure on serials of \$506,000 but it represents a great deal of work. A review was also conducted of all subscriptions costing more than \$100, something over 400 titles. Also reviewed were all titles first subscribed in 1972.

As in other areas of library activity it is not sensible to freeze the status quo even in times of stringency. Some ordering of new journal titles is permitted with a quota of new titles for each teaching department and the subscription for each of the first three years charged to its library allocation and referred for review before payment. All gift and exchange arrangements are closely scrutinised since these too cost money to pay for the journals which we send in exchange. Over the year 316 new subscriptions were placed and 48 new duplicate subscriptions, the latter chiefly for the joint university/hospital libraries. Discontinued were 265 subscriptions, for a net increase of 99. There were 265 new exchange titles and 16 new duplicate exchange titles; 486 exchange titles were cancelled, a net decrease of 205. The Library now takes fewer journals than at any time since 1973.

The Serials section spent a great deal of time during the year checking the entries to the machine readable version of the Union List of Serials. Serials staff were also responsible for organising the shift of material to the warehouse and will be responsible for all loan transactions between the warehouse and the rest of the Library. Shifting material to store, much of it periodicals, will form an increasing part of the section's work in the future.

Towards the end of the year it was decided that the time had come when entry into the Australian Government Publishing Service deposit scheme would not be too painful. This scheme, under which state and university libraries can automatically receive a copy of all AGPS publications, commenced in 1974. The Library adopted a cautious approach because the scheme includes a requirement to preserve and make available to the public all deposited material, because there were numerous initial problems in discovering one's entitlement and whether material required urgently would arrive within a reasonable time, and because the Library's existing supply arrangements worked tolerably well. Most of these problems now appear to have been overcome.

*Cataloguing:* For many years the Library has been proud of its record in having no arrears

of cataloguing and a very high output per staff member. The manual systems currently employed are thought to be as efficient as can be devised in a very complex area. Unlike several other universities and some colleges, we have not been financed to develop computer-based systems, nor is there any assurance that these would necessarily be cheaper. Nevertheless in the long run computerisation must come because of the growing complexity of the files, the time consumed in maintaining them, the physical space taken up by card catalogues and the greater flexibility and ease of duplication of catalogues produced by Computer Output Microfilm. Elsewhere in Australia there are some metropolitan areas with several large libraries which can co-operate in developing joint procedures and facilities. In Brisbane there is no other library with anything like the same range and size of collection, and most of the costs of development would inevitably fall on this University. Nevertheless the Library is participating in discussions among local C.A.E. libraries and the State Library about possible co-operative cataloguing developments.

Cataloguing is a multi-media activity. The Department deals with printed material, microfilms, audio-visual materials and, from 1977, maps. The only materials catalogued elsewhere are music scores and recordings in the Architecture/Music Library and manuscripts and similar "unconventional" material in the Fryer Library.

The long process of reclassification to Library of Congress, commenced in 1970, is now almost complete. This has been carried out without additions to the staff, the additional work being absorbed by the enthusiasm of the cataloguers and the greater efficiency of relying on data from the Library of Congress. Some books remain to be reclassified in Chemistry, Geology, Engineering and Central Library. The major collection not reclassified is in Law for which the classification schedules themselves are incomplete.

During the year the whole approach to University of Queensland theses was overhauled. Central Library now holds one copy of all research theses, although some duplicates may be held in branch libraries. Only selected Honours and Coursework Masters theses are catalogued, usually those known to be in fields in which inter-library loan requests may be expected.

The Library could have a problem in cataloguing material in non-Roman scripts. In none of these is there sufficient volume for specialist staff to be employed. We have been fortunate that, mainly by accident, the staff has included people competent in these languages, but this may not always be the case.

It is worth drawing attention to the deletion of 1414 monographs and 2925 serial volumes from the catalogues. Shortage of shelf space is forcing the Library to adopt a more ruthless discarding policy than has been the case in the past and these figures may be expected to increase quite rapidly. While there are moderate costs associated with deleting

catalogue records the cost in staff time of making decisions about what should be discarded is high and likely to more than compensate for any staff savings resulting from a declining rate of acquisition.

*Library Audio-visual Services:* This section, located in the Undergraduate Library, is the centre for advice on the availability of A/V software, works closely with teaching departments in integrating the use of A/V material into coursework, and advises branch libraries through which the day to day service to readers is administered. Since its establishment in 1973 the expertise and enthusiasm of Mrs Marjorie Roe has developed the use of audio-visual material in undergraduate teaching to a level quite uncommon to universities in Australia.

Detailed statistics of holdings are given in the Appendix. There are now 1170 programmes in the collection which are directly related to 185 specific courses offered by 38 teaching departments. These make up only part of the collection, which is now so large that specialised lists of material have been prepared for some teaching departments. Use ranges from Arts, through Science and Engineering to Medicine. In 1977 there were 12,119 "transactions" from the main collection alone made up of loans of equipment, fast copies, inter-library borrowing; transactions in branch libraries would considerably increase this total. Films borrowed on behalf of teaching departments numbered 790, but many more requests were unsuccessful because a booking was not possible at the time requested.

In addition to the lists for particular departments, lists are issued of video-recordings for particular courses, accessions lists, lists of material in particular formats, such as 16mm film, and bibliographies on matters of topical interest. Reader education is actively conducted, including seminars with staff and postgraduate students. The section also organises tape-strip or tape-slide units which are placed close to such basic reference tools as Index Medicus or Psychological Abstracts.

## READER SERVICES

Libraries are occasionally criticised on the grounds that expenditure on staff has in recent years taken an increasing share of total library expenditure. The statistics at the end of this Report show, for instance, that in 1977, 63.36% of all library expenditure went on salaries. In 1967 the comparable figure was 48.39%. Apart from the fact that in 1967 library salaries at this University were only beginning to recover from being the poorest at any university in Australia, and that there has been a wages explosion in the seventies in all areas of the University, in common with all other areas of employment, the criticism is misguided.

A university library represents the accumulation of intellectual capital in the form

of stored information. In a large university this store grows rapidly and becomes increasingly complicated. While new undergraduates are slightly more sophisticated in approaching the Library than their predecessors, many of whom lacked access to reasonable school or public libraries, they need a great deal of assistance in library use. More advanced students and scholars equally require assistance with the more sophisticated tools now available for interrogating the collection. The sheer size of a library with more than a million printed volumes as well as microform and audio-visual materials means that each scholar masters at best quite a small part of it and needs help in approaching other parts of it.

It is significant that of the large Library expenditure on salaries, nearly 65% pays staff who carry out reader service activities, from reshelving and loans transactions to reader education and sophisticated and specialised reference service. These Annual Reports have consistently commented on the regular increase in library demand testified by the statistics. This increase is continuing in spite of stabilisation in student enrolments. The statistics, and the large numbers of staff and students who daily visit the libraries, are evidence that the very large capital investment in books and other library materials is being used. If library staff were not employed in sufficient numbers to assist users, to lend and recall books, to return books to the shelves within a reasonable time, use of the libraries would fall and the return which the University would get from its large capital investment would fall with it. This would not be a cost-effective use of public funds.

*Central Reference Department:* Development of reader education activities continued in 1977. At the beginning of the year a series of seminars was held for staff in several Arts Departments. There were many talks to groups of new undergraduates and first year classes, and more specialised talks were given to later year and postgraduate students. Reader education activities are being more extensively offered by branch librarians. Each year there are fewer students who do not get exposed to some form of reader education. The Library has also produced a wide collection of instructional leaflets and pamphlets which are continuously available and kept up to date.

It is proving difficult to staff the reference desk adequately. During Semester service is offered for 79½ hours per week with two staff on duty from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. Unfortunately staff numbers usually permit only one person to be on duty in the evenings and at weekends when part-time students need help most. Whenever possible extra staff are rostered at such times, which are also the periods when non-university personnel also seek assistance.

To improve the standard of service a series of reference staff seminars was held. Descriptions of holdings and methods of use of specialised parts of the collection, such as the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau microfilms, are also being written.

A good deal of research material has been acquired on microfilm, especially since Special Equipment Funds became available. This has brought greater use and a booking system for microform readers has been instituted. Some of the machines are reader-printers and they demand constant and experienced attention if they are to produce prints of acceptable quality. This is an area where the technology has not kept pace with the demand.

Borrowing from other libraries through Central Library increased by 15% although total borrowing fell. It is thought that Departments such as Studies in Religion and Classics and Ancient History are still particularly dependent on other libraries, but some of the increase may also be due to computer-based information retrieval alerting scholars to a greater number of pertinent references. For a trial period, Biological Sciences Library is now borrowing direct from non-metropolitan libraries, easing the pressure slightly on Central Library.

Loans to other libraries have fallen. In part this has been due to an arrangement with Griffith University under which Griffith library staff come to St. Lucia to borrow on behalf of Griffith users. Other possible reasons have already been mentioned, the development of ANSTEL services and the greater self-sufficiency of CAE libraries.

Some small surveys to check inter-library loan performance have been carried out. There is no doubt that the dispersal of the collection over so many locations adds to the time taken to respond to requests. In October approximately 75% of inter-library loan requests for material in the Central Library collection were ready for dispatch the same day. Retrieval from Biological Sciences Library took 5 days and from other branch libraries 7 days. These delays are caused by the extra handling and transmission of material between branch and central libraries.

Another survey in April-May showed that most of the interstate libraries with which we have frequent dealings supply copies of periodical articles from two to three weeks after the date of our request, which usually goes by telex. Add to this period the time spent transmitting material within our own library system and in bibliographical checking, and one has some understanding of the delays which rationalisation in purchasing would cause from the user's point of view. There is a natural preference for the Library to be as self-sufficient as possible.

While the disciplines served by Central Library do not yet have the benefit of on-line information retrieval, the Library offers to act as intermediary between users and the off-line services in Canberra and overseas. One of the benefits of joining AUSINET would have been gradually increasing access to humanities and social sciences data bases, particularly those relating to Australia. It is hoped that late in 1978, on-line service to American data bases will be offered to Central Library users.

The Reference Librarian also plays a major part in selection of research material, particularly from Special Equipment funds. There is no doubt that the depth of the collection has increased very substantially in the past five years or so. What was once a tolerably good undergraduate and teaching collection has become, in some areas, a reasonable resource for the research scholar.

### *Fryer Library and Special Collections, and Conservation Unit*

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Fryer Memorial Library, then within the Department of English, was celebrated by a function to which a wide range of benefactors and other supporters were invited. Formal addresses were given by Mr J.E. Ritchie, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, by Dr Xavier Herbert, by Mr Walter Stone, and by the President of the Alumni Association, Mr Dick Hopkins. It was a great pleasure to have present relatives of the late Jack Fryer in whose memory the Library was established, and of the late Dr F.W. Robinson, who guided the project for many years. Moved to the old Main Library in the 1950s it had to wait until the middle sixties for moderately satisfactory accommodation and staffing.

Several recent developments have in combination transformed this part of the University Library. The move to handsome new quarters in 1973 stimulated interest both inside and outside the University. The appointment of a full-time Fryer Librarian early in 1976 has led to a reappraisal of policy and has stepped up the already active search for relevant primary materials, especially literary manuscripts and papers. The establishment in 1976 of the Conservation Unit, which operates under the Fryer Librarians's supervision, has permitted a start on the large backlog of decaying material throughout the University Library which needs skilled repair or sophisticated chemical restoration.

It is most unfortunate that these developments have culminated at a time when it is virtually impossible to provide the additional staff which would permit Fryer to make its proper contribution to scholarship. It is also a time when space is at a premium in the Central Library and the acquisition of further collections, stimulated by the Fryer Library's higher profile, may become an embarrassment. Private donations and bequests, the availability of some Special Equipment Fund money and contributions from Research Funds, particularly from the English Department, mean that paradoxically Fryer is now in a better position than ever before to add to its collections. The Alumni made a handsome donation in honour of the Jubilee, and the occasion also saw the formation of the *Friends of the Fryer Library* whose support is already enriching the collection.

The task of catching up on arrears of cataloguing and organisation of specialised material as well as coping with new collections is beyond the resources of the present staff when added to their other responsibilities. Not only is there a rising demand for service

from the collection to both local and visiting scholars, the latter attracted by the depth of the collection, but teaching staff are integrating work on primary material into undergraduate courses. Specialised listings and bibliographies must be prepared to assist readers. In addition to the *Annual Bibliography of Studies in Australian Literature* which has been prepared for many years by Library staff, the Library is called upon to prepare other bibliographies, for instance in 1977 a check list of plays in the Hanger Collection for the book *2D and other plays*, to be published by the University of Queensland Press. The preparation of bibliographies is a traditional part of the work of specialised libraries and makes a valuable contribution to research. The need for bibliographies related to Australian literature and culture is great. With the prospect of a long freeze on additional staff paid from University recurrent funds it seems apparent that support must be found from private funds to carry out this valuable work.

Use of Fryer and Special Collections material for undergraduate courses has both positive and negative value. It is gratifying that the collections have developed to a stage where they can enrich undergraduate courses by providing contact with primary materials. On the other hand much material is unique, fragile and/or irreplaceable and exposure to even moderately frequent use may cause damage and loss. Only experience will show whether a cautious policy should be adopted to undergraduate use.

This was the first full year of operation for the Conservation Unit. Located near Fine Arts and the Art Museum, it has one permanent employee, a specialist binder on the Library staff; also in 1977 a Conservator worked on a piecework basis for University departments or outside organisations. The Conservator could not be employed on a permanent full-time basis because of the freeze on new staff positions. Unfortunately this made it inevitable that the Conservator's expertise would soon be lost, since there have been no courses in Australia for Conservators and they are very scarce. (In fact the Conservator left early in 1978).

For the Library the Conservation Unit performs work which formerly could not be done either commercially or within the University. It deacidifies books, prints, maps and manuscripts and repairs them with acid free material. It rebinds fragile books deemed to be of special value. It mounts maps and prints. This is painstaking and slow work requiring both technical knowledge and some familiarity with appropriate chemical processes. Even our modest facility is thought to be unique among university libraries in Australia. A series of seminars has been run for library staff showing techniques and materials for minor in-house repairs. It is hoped that there will be more careful maintenance of the University Library's stock as a consequence of these developments.

Generous support for the Fryer Library continued to be given by the Alumni Association. There was also a major bequest from the late Mrs E.I. Goldsmith.

Major manuscript acquisitions included papers of George Landen Dann (dramatist), further Inky Stephensen papers (historical and literary), further Boyd material (a memoir of Martin Boyd by Eric Thornton), the papers of the Half Dozen Group of Artists, papers from Thomas Shapcott (literary), a photocopy of the Gallery One Eleven scrapbook (art), the Kirk family papers (social history in Queensland 1888-1908), papers of the Rev. R. Busch relating to the formation of the Uniting Church, further papers for the Gwen Harwood Collections, and from the Popular Theatre Troupe.

Finally, it should be mentioned that a small but important part of the Fryer Librarian's responsibility is to oversee displays in the Central Library foyer, often supplemented by realia and occasionally by video-tape or slide programmes. A very successful series of displays was mounted by interested staff from many parts of the Library, and they attracted a lot of attention from Library users.

*Central Library Lending Services:* Loans from Central Library stabilised in 1977 with an increase of only 0.4%, which was much smaller than in previous years. It is interesting that the proportion of loans to Final Year Honours and Postgraduate students again increased, by 23% over 1976, with loans to undergraduates falling by 8%. This is in line with the philosophy that most undergraduate needs should be met by the Undergraduate Library where loans increased during the year. Although loans have stabilised, there are peaks during the year when the number of Library Attendants available is quite unable to reshelve returned books within a reasonable time. This problem is even worse in the Undergraduate Library. Both Library Attendants and Lending Services staff are diverted to other tasks during the longer vacations when their usual work has been tidied up.

Since the move to Central Library in 1973 there has been a continuing effort to improve the quality of service. In 1977 statistics show that 75% of all material reported as "unable to be found" was accounted for. The usual reasons were:-

- Reader looking in wrong library
- Call number incorrectly copied from catalogue by reader
- Book not shelved in correct place
- Book in right place but not found by reader
- Book recently borrowed but loan record not yet filed

For the first time in many years an active programme was initiated of ordering replacements for missing books. Better care is now being taken of books requiring repair, following seminars for staff given by the Conservation Unit. A book repair first-aid kit is being energetically applied.

Lending Services mailed 16,309 items in 1977 of which 9000 were notices of fines

to be paid and the remainder principally related to overdue, recalled or not returned books.

There is no doubt that the completion of Stage 2 of the computer-based on-line lending system would be a great boon to both Central Library staff and users. It is most unfortunate that shortage of Systems staff will delay implementation for a couple of years at least.

*Undergraduate Library:* While there are some problems and frustrations for library staff and students in the Undergraduate Library, the basic concepts appear to have provided the best possible solution to the problems of students with deadlines. There is very active communication between most teaching departments and the Library's Readers Advisers. That loans increased yet again by 5.3% in 1977 to nearly 278,000 suggests that many students are finding relevant material on many occasions. For all students to find relevant material on all occasions is probably beyond achievement.

The peak load problem when there are insufficient Library Attendants to reshelve books in a reasonable time has already been referred to. In the Undergraduate Library this is sometimes made even more troublesome if the peak load corresponds with a time when the computer has gone down. Machine failures were too frequent and sometimes extended in 1977; during extended breakdown periods the old tedious manual procedures have to be resurrected, and since the manual records cannot be integrated with the computer files, there is a loss of control for reservations, for overdue notice purposes and for recording penalty points. At the end of the year work was proceeding for a by-pass system to the University computer for loan transactions during periods of break-down. Reprogramming to simplify overdue notice procedures was also in hand.

Discipline remains a problem in a building with large seating areas irregularly visited by library staff. A minority of students thoughtlessly disturb the peace of those who wish to study. There are occasional acts of vandalism, particularly late in the evening when few library staff can be on duty.

While the amount of material illicitly removed from the Library is not known, the electronic theft detection system certainly prevents some loss. In 1977 409 members of the University community were detained for attempting to carry material through the exit without recording a loan; 26 were detained for a second time and 4 for a third. Disciplinary action is taken against those who repeat the offence or who appear to have mutilated library property. Twenty-six people not members of the University community were detained; in many cases they were warned not to return to the Library again.

*Architecture/Music Library:* In its second year of operation, demand on this Library increased considerably. For instance there were increases of 19% in ordinary loans and 21%

in Reserve loans, and this in a library which already appeared to be understaffed in 1976. If the load becomes intolerable some procedural changes may be necessary which could lead to a fall in quality of service. This would be unfortunate as the service appears to be well integrated with the work of the two Faculties which are mainly served.

*Biological Sciences Library:* Also in its second year of operation, this new library also experienced an increase in use. Ordinary loans rose as did borrowing from other libraries. Reference and reader education were actively pursued; the library is the centre for the on-line MEDLINE operation and will also run the service to North American data bases planned for 1978. Present staff appear to be operating at maximum capacity and the freeze on new positions will enforce a modest rate for developing new services.

The Pharmacy collection was, by agreement with the Department, moved from Central Library to Biological Sciences Library where it fits more appropriately with related disciplines. Although the building is only two years old, the shelves are disturbingly full in spite of the elimination of several duplicate sets inherited from the former separate collections. The University's original argument to the Universities Commission for a larger building has been proved valid, but to be right is less useful than to be successful.

A stocktake of monographs indicated that 1800 books were missing. All will have been handled during the reclassification over the past five years and though some will no doubt come to light, a loss rate of some 200 books per year is indicated. It is to be hoped that the electronic theft detection system will reduce this rate of loss.

*Law Library:* Conditions in the Law Library continue to be a disgrace by comparison with any Law School in Australia. While special efforts to increase expenditure on law materials over several years have now created a moderately good teaching collection, facilities for readers are deplorable, there is heavy competition for seats, a high occupation rate and, for several months of the year, uncomfortably high temperatures.

In spite of these unattractive circumstances, use continues to increase. Loans from the Reserve Collection, which supplies most of Law lending, rose by 31%. Use of the overflow collection in the Undergraduate Library also appeared to increase, although no figures are kept for this open access collection which is not for loan.

If and when the new Law building is constructed with the proposed much improved library facilities, an unprecedented explosion in library use can be expected. It will be quite impossible to meet such an explosion from present library staff resources.

*Physical Science and Engineering Libraries:* The six libraries which make up this group have varying facilities. Two, Engineering and Physics, are full and stock is being transferred to

the warehouse; two more, Chemistry and Electrical Engineering have space for a couple of years' growth in bookstock; the other two, Mathematics and Geology, have recently expanded into former Departmental space and face no crisis in the near future. Again whereas Chemistry is airconditioned, Engineering and Geology are unacceptably hot for part of the year.

Except for Engineering, reader demand is not growing noticeably and the staff in Mathematics and Physics was slightly reduced at the beginning of the year. An unusual circumstance arose late in the year when it was found that the bookstock in Mathematics Library was infested with a bookworm which necessitated the removal of all books for treatment and closure of the Library for two weeks also. Users were notified that the infestation could spread to their own books if located close together and return of all library books was recommended. Users responded so well that 94 items were recovered from a list of 526 books thought to be missing at a recent stock check.

Extensions to the Geology Library have permitted the return of the map collection to the library where library staff can supervise and offer service from it. Geology Library has also continued to benefit significantly from the interest and generosity of Emeritus Professor Dorothy Hill.

*Thatcher Memorial Library for External Students:* In spite of a slight decline in external enrolments, loans from Thatcher grew by a remarkable 16% during the year to 36,422. This represents a great deal of work for the library staff who have to carry out for external students many procedures which the internal student carries out personally.

In spite of this evidence of successful service, there are several unresolved problems. The first relates to the size of the stock and the future of external studies. There is no doubt that the present collection of nearly 100,000 volumes contains many items which are seldom, if ever, used. On the other hand they are mainly standard works in their field and could be in demand if the emphasis in external studies should change. There have been several projected changes of policy in the last five years, ranging from an extension of undergraduate courses to those Australian states offering few opportunities for external studies at university level to proposals to offer postgraduate degrees externally. In these circumstances Thatcher Librarians have been reluctant to weed the collection more than minimally; an alternative to weeding the collection might be to store surplus material in the warehouse and, if it is not called upon within a stated number of years, discard it.

Since the future of external studies is once again being reviewed, some points should be made about the implications for the Library of postgraduate study. The success of the Thatcher Library is built on its organisation as a collection specially selected to service courses offered externally which is closed to internal students. This makes for the most

efficient use of library staff in that the books are to hand, or the loan records are immediately available from which to initiate recall. Internal and external students are not in competition. Postgraduate degrees by their nature require wide reading. Even coursework Masters degrees depend much less on a limited range of book titles or journal articles than undergraduate courses. It must be clearly recognised that the staffing costs to the Library, already high for undergraduate courses for which stock is within the Thatcher Library, would become very much higher if library staff had to search Central Library for books or journal articles for dispatch to external students. This is a labour cost which the Library cannot afford now and the University is unlikely to be able to finance in the future. Any proposals for enrolling postgraduate students externally must clearly specify that a student either must have personal access to an adequate library or must come to St. Lucia for periods of research and study. It should be noted that the level of service available from public libraries in Queensland is unlikely to contribute much towards a serious postgraduate venture.

A second unresolved problem concerns the Ringrose libraries. These are small collections located in nine country centres, sometimes housed in university centres and sometimes in local public libraries. Visits by Thatcher Librarians have led to the conclusion that disappointingly little use is made of these libraries. In some cases use has been discouraged when local authorities, anxious to avoid penalty rates for staff salaries, have shortened opening hours by closing in the evenings and on Saturdays, which are the times when most external students wish to use the collections. In some cases the stock in a particular location appears inappropriate for the presently enrolled students, and the recently developed policy of creating a "Ringrose Pool" from which books could temporarily be matched with the students living near a particular centre has not been entirely successful.

Several Colleges of Advanced Education are now offering courses by external study, and some approaches have been received for their students to use Ringrose libraries. There is a need for co-operative action between the institutions enrolling external students to discover whether they might jointly finance library facilities for students in major country centres.

Judith Campbell, who had been Thatcher Librarian since 1975, resigned to live overseas. She was one of a tradition of very able librarians who have successively filled the position of Thatcher Librarian. Permission was obtained to advertise the position at the level to which the three previous holders had been promoted during their tenure. Christine Fegan Will was appointed as Thatcher Librarian commencing in 1978.

*Medical Libraries:* The melancholy story of totally inadequate premises, detailed in previous reports, continues to frustrate service in Clinical Sciences and Princess Alexandra Hospital Libraries, and to a lesser extent in Central Medical Library, Mater Hospital Library and Dentistry Library.

The division between Central Medical Library and Clinical Sciences Library, separated by less than half a kilometer at Herston, deprives Brisbane of a medical library service comparable to those in other state capitals. In a sane world the State Government, on behalf of Hospital staff, and the Federal Government, on behalf of university staff and students, would jointly finance an adequate building. The logistics of co-ordinating federal and state capital projects are of a Kafkaesque nature; one can only hope that the Tertiary Education Commission will before too long provide funds to relieve the present situation.

In the meantime overcrowding at the Clinical Sciences Library is a matter of constant complaint by users and staff. The shelves are full and seats are at a premium. The overflow of books and periodicals from the medical libraries to the warehouse is growing, and it will not be long before quite recent material must be fetched from store when required.

Princess Alexandra Hospital Library is pitifully inadequate with a mere 19 seats, and packed shelves. As with Clinical Sciences, the only rational solution is the construction of a completely new building.

Steps were taken late in the year to give Central Medical Library a facelift. More recent, though not always new, furniture was installed, a new periodicals reading area was created, shelving was reorganised and the mechanical ventilation was overhauled. These measures are only palliative. There is no proper solution without a new building.

## CONCLUSION

It is often said that libraries depend on three principal resources; stock, staff and buildings. Looking forward for the University of Queensland Library the prospects for all three are uncertain. Starting from a state of inadequacy until the early sixties, the University has financed its library to an extent that it has become a major collection by world standards, which it had to do if University needs were to be met in a city so remote from alternative large libraries. The feared economic stringency has not yet cut back that growth painfully although the figures demonstrate that book purchases are declining. Nevertheless the tighter economic situation which universities now face could well reduce the University's capacity to purchase a reasonable proportion of current publications.

Library staff has also grown since the early sixties, and a group of experienced and dedicated qualified librarians has been created. In spite of static enrolments demand on the Library continues to rise. Technical innovations are occurring which also affect the load on library staff. It will be difficult to sustain the existing level of service or keep up with new developments if the present freeze on new staff positions continues indefinitely. Already there are signs that there is difficulty in holding the line.

There was still much ground to be made up in library buildings when capital grants ceased in 1975. There is reason to believe that some building may resume shortly, and the University's top priorities for capital development would also relieve the Library's worst deficiencies, in Law and Medicine. Nevertheless the storage problem for the rest of the libraries remains and no long-term solution is in sight.

Finally it is appropriate to pay a tribute to the interest taken in the University Library by the former Vice-Chancellor, Sir Zelman Cowen, now Governor-General. Not all Vice-Chancellors have formerly been active users of libraries. Even fewer, and Sir Zelman was one of the few, continue active library use after ascending to the Vice-Chancellor's office. Sir Zelman's interest in and understanding of the purposes of the University Library ensured that the momentum gathered in the time of his predecessor, Sir Fred Schonell, was not only continued but accelerated.

F.D.O. Fielding,  
May, 1978.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS 1975-1977

	1977	1976	1975
<b>1. Library Staff</b>			
Graduate Professional Staff	49%	47%	48%
Non-Graduates with professional qualifications	14%	15	5
Graduates without professional qualifications	18	19	15
Library Assistants	93%	95½	103
Conservation	1	0	0
Typing and Clerical	19½	20½	23½
Library Attendants	29	30	28
Others Casual equivalent	4	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>229%</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>226½</b>

*Distribution of Staff*

Administration (including Systems)	8%	8%	8%
Technical Services	66%	66	65½
Reader Services (Central Library)	51	48	46
Reader Services (Branch Libraries)	103%	108%	106%

**2. Services**

Lending outside building: Central Library	220,624	220,166	206,352
∅ Lending outside building: Branch Libraries	607,240	578,866	515,621
Items lent to libraries outside University	16,759	18,620	18,277
Items borrowed from libraries outside Univ.	7,866*	7,904*	6,219
Hours of opening per week (Central Library) during academic year	83½	93½	93½

∅ In 1976 and 1977 includes all Reserve Collection lending whether extra-mural or not. (Total of 107,028 Reserve Collection loans in 1976 and 106,822 in 1977) Prior to 1976 only extra-mural Reserve Collection lending included.

\* Includes 790 films borrowed in 1977 and 920 films borrowed in 1976.

	1977	1976	1975
<b>3. Acquisitions</b>			
<b>Books:</b>			
New titles by purchase	16,509 <sup>φ</sup>	17,779 <sup>φ</sup>	18,774
New titles by gift	3,701 <sup>φ</sup>	4,450 <sup>φ</sup>	3,275
Net Total volumes added (books)	41,423	49,320	45,049
<b>Serials:</b>			
Total number of periodicals received	20,441	20,547	20,898
Number of non-duplicate periodical titles received	16,386	16,556	17,004
Net Total bound volumes added (periodicals)	19,065	17,843	22,547
Total bound volumes in University Libraries	1,061,624	1,001,136	933,973
Manuscripts added	863	821	n.a.
<b>Microforms added (Titles);</b>			
Monographs	364	523	402
Periodicals	8	16	1
Total Titles held	4,348*	3,976	3,437
* Represented by 34,049 reels 116,452 microfiche cards			
Audio-visual Items Added (Titles)	651	698	n.a.
<b>Audio-visual Holdings:</b>			
Phono records	5,595	4,515	4,374
Audio reels and cassettes	9,340	4,734	2,790
Video Tapes	592	179	55
Slide Sets	433	261	182
16mm films	183	135	92
Film Strips	334	129	45
8mm films (loops and reels)	150	131	129

φ Includes music scores

In 1977 6,295 volumes were deleted, 751 Periodical Subscriptions were discontinued, and 645 new Periodical subscriptions were placed.

	1977	1976*	1975*
<b>4. Expenditure</b>			
Books from Library Vote	366,754	297,469	350,321
Serials from Library Vote	503,519	442,987	358,074
A/V materials from Library Vote	11,731	9,143	11,610
Books and Serials from Special Equipment Grant	102,606	65,611	66,818
Books and Serials from Hospital Board and THRG Funds	34,345	28,243	27,323
Books and Serials from other funds	156,446	118,014	110,471
Total expenditure on Library materials	<u>\$1,175,401</u>	<u>\$961,467</u>	<u>\$924,617</u>
Binding from Library Vote	164,711	161,519	145,277
Binding from Hospital Board Funds	2,601	2,678	1,690
Maintenance and Equipment from Library Vote	194,161	163,281	148,550
Maintenance and Equipment from Hospital Board Funds	821	413	651
Total expenditure except salaries	<u>\$1,535,262</u>	<u>\$1,289,358</u>	<u>\$1,220,785</u>
Salaries and salary costs from Library Vote	2,584,305	2,364,099	1,872,615
Salaries and salary costs from Hospital Boards	55,367	n.a.	n.a.
Total expenditure on University Library	<u>\$4,174,934</u>	<u>\$3,653,547</u>	<u>\$3,093,400</u>
Expenditure from Library Vote as % of recurrent university expenditure	6.87%	6.29%	6.54%
Total Library Expenditure as a % of all university expenditure	6.37%	6.19%	5.54%

\* Corrected figures

## STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

	Approximate size in bound volumes	Periodicals currently received	Loans within University	Reserve Collection Loans	Loans to Lib- raries outside University	
	1977	(1976)	1977	(1976)	1977	(1976)
Central Library	521,636	490,971 <sup>1</sup>	9,460	9,697 <sup>1</sup>	220,624	220,166
<b>Branch Libraries</b>						
Undergraduate	84,487	79,001	211	210	277,896	262,913
Arms	26,400	24,723	529	536	17,206	14,504
Biological Sciences	86,116	80,449	2,954	2,882	55,922	54,505
Central Medical	23,710	22,915	963	954	12,039	11,638
Chemistry	16,551	15,288	306	380	6,560	6,140
Clinical Sciences	10,706	10,396	455	431	21,207	21,388
Dentistry	7,989	7,713	231	234	6,632	7,243
Engineering (incl. Elect. Engineering)	46,057	44,126	1,773	1,711	27,443	23,475
Geology	22,235	21,063 <sup>1</sup>	1,081	1,068	4,588	5,463
Law	40,696	37,476	508	491	3,766	3,527
Mater	4,944	4,589	147	146	7,200	7,523
Mathematics	17,107	16,054	343	333	8,769	9,146
Physics	15,626	15,037	521	539	5,773	5,895
P.A.H.	5,976	5,632	214	203	8,995	6,629
Thatcher	114,520 <sup>2</sup>	109,156 <sup>2</sup>	332 <sup>2</sup>	330 <sup>2</sup>	36,422	31,849
					10,004	11,546
					nil	nil
					155	156
					2,517	2,680
					1,317	1,230
					172	229
					944	968
					45	94
					778	735
					326	307
					96	52
					134	152
					44	128
					149	292
					78	51
					nil	nil

1. Adjusted figure

2. Includes 14,537 volumes and 46 periodicals currently received in Ringrose Collections.

## APPENDIX

**Major Donations During 1977**

Some donations to the Fryer Library and other special collections have been mentioned in the body of the report. A selection of other donations is listed below. It is always an invidious task to select representative names from the many individuals and organizations who support the Library in this way, but a full list would take many pages.

The most notable donations were from the Alumni Association, a guarantee of funds to buy the *Palaentologia Indica*; from clients of Messrs. Lippiatt & Co., transcripts of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Barrier Reef; and a further handsome donation of reference sets from the Japan Foundation.

A list of other donors follows:-

Ambassade de France en Australie — Books published in France to the value of 5,350 francs.

Rev. E. Ballinger — Books on religion and other subjects.

D.O. Butler Memorial Fund Committee — Funds for books on genetics and other biological fields

Canadian Consultate-General — Books published in Canada.

Mr. W. Cottrell-Dormer — Books and reports on agriculture and development in the Pacific.

Dr R. Fisher — Books on Tudor history.

E.I. Goldsmith Bequest — Purposes of the Fryer Library.

Professor D. Hill — Funds for books and periodicals on geology.

J.I. Kidston Bequest — Funds for books for medicine.

Professor F.N. Lahey — Books on chemistry.

Dr D. Lake — Science fiction by himself and other writers.

Professor J.C. Mahoney — Books on French and Australian literature and other fields.

M.I.M. Holdings — Funds for books on mining.

Mr. W. Morrow — A large collection of books and pamphlets, with emphasis on China and on Australian politics.

Late Mr M.P. O'Donnell — Books on mathematics.

Professor Ohno Eiji — Works on Japanese history.

Queensland Cancer Fund — Funds for books and periodicals on medicine.

Queensland Co-ordinator-General's Department — Planning reports.

Queensland Department of Harbours and Marine — Port of Brisbane Strategic Plan.

Mr J. Sheehan — Books on politics and history

Dr E. Steller — Books on mathematics.

University of Queensland History Students' Association – Funds for books on history.  
University of Queensland Press – Publications of the press.  
Utah Development Company – Funds for library purchases.