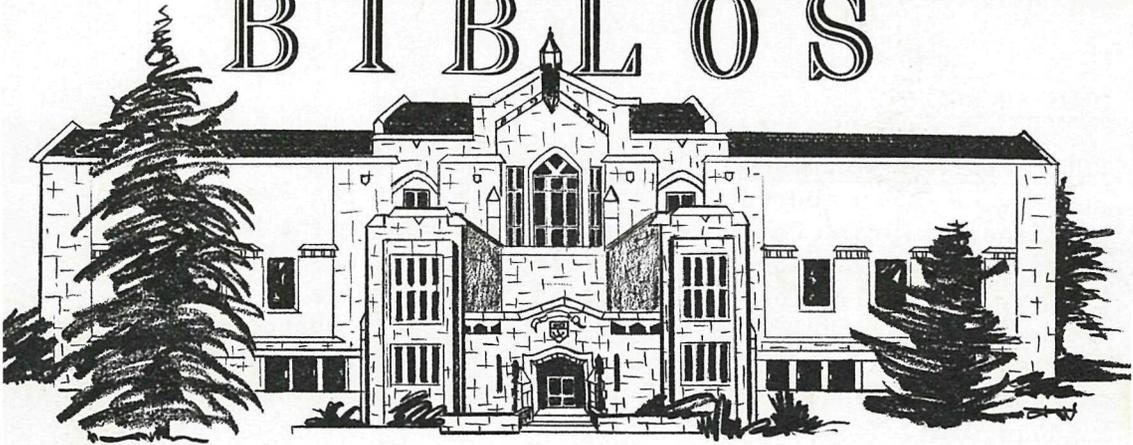


# BIBLOS



V. 3, NO. 5 OF THE U.B.C. LIBRARY STAFF NEWSLETTER , FEBRUARY 1967

## FEATURING THIS MONTH:

Lots! It's another month for firsts:- our first Miss U. B. C. Library; our first trip to M\*Y\*S\*T\*E\*R\*I\*A\*; our first clue re those historical maps in Special Collections; our first crack at the Anglo-American Cataloguing Code; our first report on all the work that is going on in a certain corner of Acquisitions for Canadian Books in Print; and from another corner of Acquisitions comes tome 1 of Automation in the U.B.C. Library. An extra big thanks to those who have put so much work into the issue.

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NEWS 'N NOTES

RECOVERED FROM THE DOWNS COMMITTEE? For two days at the end of January, a group toured the library (ies), met the President, the Senate Library Committee, and all the Department Heads in an attempt to evaluate the facilities and services of the U.B.C. Library. As a little prize for good behaviour, we were handed two more questionnaires - one of which we could abandon as the information was supplied in our student library survey, the other we have since completed and returned. Anything more....  
..... ?

INFILTRATION OF L.S. FORCES INTO U.B.C. LIBRARY SYSTEM. Eleven library school students are spending the next few weeks doing their field work at the U.B.C. Library. They are mainly attacking the processing divisions, but never fear, the reference divisions and special subject libraries are not exempt !

OPEN HOUSE AT U.B.C. March 3rd and 4th will be P.R.O.V.E. Y.O.U.R. W.O.R.T.H. days at U.B.C. The faculties will illustrate some aspects of their subject fields to the passers-by and associated libraries will struggle forth bearing displays. The Main Library, though, plans to do little more than straighten its tie, tuck in its shirt-tails and SMILE at those resting.

ORIENTATION... The Working Group on Orientation submitted a report on future demands of orientation, reference, information desk and advisory reading services. A second committee has been appointed to review the report with an eye of implementing as much as possible in the light of our present resources. At the moment, they are defining their terms of reference from there, who knows?

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND ON CAMPUS ? The Dean of Arts and Baz are trying to establish a study centre and library facilities for sixteen blind students presently on campus. The major obstructions (S & M\*) are being worked out. The library is anticipated to house books in braille, recordings of otherwise printed material, and recording and listening equipment.

\* Space and Money

WHAT HAPPENS TO A LIBRARY WHEN IT GETS THREE MILLION DOLLARS?

Richard Landon, formerly of our Serials Division and presently a U.B.C. Library School type, is making a study of the U.B.C. Library's experience primarily from the administration's point of view. Working closely with BSS, Richard is sending the end results to Dr. Lowell of the University of Indiana for inclusion in her pending compilation, Case Studies in Library Management. How about some copies, Acq.?

NEW HOME FOR THE BACKLOG: M\*Y\*S\*T\*E\*R\*I\*A\* Beneath Circulation, lies a large dark hole called the Mysteria, wherein have accumulated government publication duplicates, triplicates, etc. After some negotiation, several institutions were found to be interested in acquiring various sets from the treasures: some were even willing to pay for them. Many will be going to an up-state New York University; others to the National Library and to other institutions. Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria have already been through the collection from time to time. Packing started last Tuesday, February 21st; and compact shelving is on order. Estimates indicate that some 50-75,000 volumes may be stored there so, by Easter, our mere 30,000 volumes will be tucked neatly into a corner. And then we are ready for the next million!

BLUE IS FOR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGING CODE. The long awaited Anglo-American Cataloging Code has officially made its appearance at the U.B.C. Library but most people are still wading through the slim volume. Then what? As the Library of Congress has adopted the "Superimposition" policy\*, suspect we shall be doing the same. However, details re : U.B.C.'s policy will be worked out before the Seminar in mid-April ..... ?

ON TO MISS LIBRARY WORLD - 'NOT ON THE SHELF. Miss Library World 1967 won't be a paperback doll, more an elegant little duodecimo [i.e. LC] full calf, handsewn. James Davey, who's running the competition ... says the idea is ..... (uhhhh...) ... to demonstrate...

\* by which the rules for choice of entry will be applied only to works that are new in the Library and the rules for headings will be applied only to persons and corporate bodies that are being established for the first time.

What splendid talent lurks among the shelves. On television ... they only show some old type in tweeds. For the finals, in London next month, the girls will parade in cocktail dresses and then, only if they agree, in swim-suits. No, not in book-ends. No, not with tomes on their heads. No, Davey won't be borrowing the winner for fourteen days." Well, Miss U.B.C. Library?

\* \* \* \* \*

### STAFF CHANGES

#### HELLO TO:

Muneshwar Prasad	Library Assistant I	Serials
James Lyons	Clerk I	Acquisitions
Constance Rennison	Library Assistant I	Circulation
Michael Sanderson	Programmer	Systems Development

#### CONGRATS TO:

Bill Johnson	from Clerk I to Clerk II	Acquisitions
Pat Vacheresse	from Clerk I to Library Assistant II	Acquisitions

#### RESIGNATIONS:

Linda Crocker	Science Division
Ursula Compes	Cataloguing
Jean Poy	Map Division
Kitty Beynon	Acquisitions

\* \* \* \* \*

#### YOU REFERENCE TYPES ...

#### FROM MOTHERS' OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS:

"Do you have any photographs of the Lower Fraser Valley during the Ice Age?"

"May I see a detailed diagram of a platypus - front and back?"

\* \* \* \* \*

MEETING OF WESTERN CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS  
University of British Columbia  
February 13-14, 1967

At a time when western libraries are trying to develop their collections to their maximum with the monies they have available, the question of cooperating with other libraries to avoid needless duplication of research material is crucial. Thus, the librarians of nine university libraries met last Monday and Tuesday to "explore the ways and means of cooperating in the development of collections and in sharing collections through the rapid transfer of library materials and information".

Systems for electronic transmission of printed material presently being examined - in particular, the LDX (Long Distance Xerox) and Telecopier - were found to be too inefficient and expensive at this stage of their development. Until alternative methods for efficient sharing of materials have developed, libraries must streamline their present inter-library loan procedures to guarantee maximum service. An inter-library loan system on a uniform national (as opposed to regional) scale operating through the National Library would require :

1. that all academic libraries keep the union catalogue at the National Library, Ottawa, up to date re current accessions.
2. that all Canadian university libraries have Telex.
3. that sufficient staff be available both at the National Library to maintain the union catalogue and to reply rapidly to Telex inquiries, and at the individual library inter-library loan departments to handle daily incoming and outgoing requests.

SPEED is the main concern - from determining the location of the material, to communicating with the relevent institutions, to handling the actual inquiries, requests and items. Fly Inter-library Loan !

LET'S LEARN FROM OTHERS

or

What Other (Famous) Librarians Think

Interviewed in his Ivory Tower Library at Little Wanting - at the hour of none - Lord Tussle had this to say, when asked if he enjoyed his life in the atmosphere of books.

"Yes, but I do not think that this is a sufficiently solid premise upon which to base a theory."

We asked if his collection of books could be called a special one.

"The question", he trebled, "is an intellectual one: indeed its solution, if there is one, is to be sought in logic".

"Thank you, Lord Tussle. In a few words will you give us your idea of the role of the Library in the Universe?"

"The Library in its...er purest form is ... pursuit of truth ... means to other ends ... mysterious universe ... tragedy of our race . . . er, let us think of a large bubble blown by a Librarian Deity. The Library is not the interior of the soap bubble, but is its surface. Oh yes, very definitely, my Ivory Tower Library is expanding". Making our exit down the spiral staircase, in a counter-clockwise manner, we eventually reached the harsher shores of Urbania, there to speak with realism, in the form of:-

Art Frost of Realigawn, Manhattan. He granted us an interview from his Unmetropolitan Bookery.

"Yea man!", he said, (and being a woman I resented this) "we're really making the literary scene. Last week we took over Joe's Do-nuts next door, its gonna be our Browsing Grove. Even other publishers will come to browse there. I mean, I believe in art, ya know?"

"Yes, Art ... I mean, Mr. Frost. Art is obviously the keystone of the Bookery's foundation," I said, falling over a pile of last month's Body of The Week, but deftly avoiding a stockpile of She Gave Too Much (you should read this biography of Florence Nightingale) Staff problems?

"No man! This used to be a car-wash spot so we had a ready-made staff when I bought it".

Feeling guilty at having encroached on Mr. Frost's erudition, we tiptoed on to the Western leg of our journey. Here we met:-

Drew Deffner, Head Librarian at the Lower Crust and Upper Case Library in Chicago.

Asked how he had coped with staff shortage problems, he replied:-  
 "I have encountered no problems with acquiring bunn... I mean library staff since I overhauled the working conditions. As you know my library is open only between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. Library uniform is free and new zippers are supplied on request. Since chief duties consist of reading classical journals to older, wealthier, dimmer-eyed library-card carrying members, by candle-light, I insist on perfect sight as the prime requisite when hiring staff".

An all-too-brief tour of the main study halls revealed that Mr. Deffner's planning had paid off in terms of opulent, academic contentment.

P.S. Further interviews may be undertaken if a cultural travel bursary is made available.

B. McA.

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NOTES ON NEW ORLEANS, MIDWINTER, 1967

by Biblos' SPECIAL correspondent

The Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, traditionally held in sub-zero gale-ravaged Chicago, had a change of venue this January and met in New Orleans where Vancouver weather, New York prices, and Old Southern Charm prevailed.

The Midwinter gathering is where the planning and business of A.L.A. is formalized. It is not intended to be informative or educational, but rather to bring together members, most of them in administrative work, in small closed meetings to hammer out association policy and procedure. If a little socializing occasionally takes place when the long day's work is finished, who could object to that?

Though there was little time after the meetings to take advantage of what New Orleans had to offer, your correspondent noted that the French Quarter maintains its reputation for Dixieland jazz, Oysters Rockefeller, pralines and over-wrought iron.

\* \* \* \* \*

CAN. B.I.P.

For almost half a year, Rita Butterfield, Head of Acquisitions, and BSS have been struggling to turn that dream of a Canadian Books in Print into reality. Sponsored by the Canadian Booksellers Association and encouraged by the Canadian Library Association (and the Canadian Book Publishers Council); Rita as Editor of Canadian Books in Print/Catalogue des livres canadiens en librairie has solicited lists of Canadian books from some 140 English language publishers. Information for the French Canadian titles is being obtained from the files of Conseil superieur du livre which issues Catalogue de l'edition au Canada francais, a subject approach to French-Canadian publications. Mme. Julie Richer of Consil superieur du livre has been appointed editor of this section.

Defining a Canadian book as one "written by a Canadian citizen, resident or expatriate in any language and published in Canada or written by a Canadian and published abroad but distributed in Canada by a Canadian agent or any book bearing the imprint of a Canadian publisher", this listing will include school textbooks, teachers' guides, handbooks, and other supplementary material as well as a selection of important government publication of general interest issued by federal and provincial Queen's Printers. The line, though, is drawn at pamphlets of an ephemeral nature, mass market paperbacks of non-Canadian origin regardless of a Canadian imprint, periodicals and newspapers. Although the publishers originally estimated that they could provide information for some 10,000 titles; at present count, there appears to be closer to 8,000.

In format, the Canadian B.I.P. will be arranged in two alphabetical sections : one by author, the other by title - each noting author, title, publisher, date and price. Appropriate cross references will be made as will additional entries for noteworthy series. Also to be included is a directory of Canadian publishers, both major and minor.

By January 31st, worksheets were returned as requested by some 110 English language publishers (five major ones are still to come). The quality of the information varies greatly with the individual publisher - partially as a result of their interpretation of "Canadian book" and partially as a result of the

ability of their typists. Some tried to stress the Canadian tie - no matter how far fetched it appeared to be. For example, one school text was cited under the Canadian editor rather than the author (who happened to be an American). As a little short-cut, another publisher listed a series but forgot to note the individual titles involved. Sound familiar? Needless to say, the lists are being carefully screened and edited. Preparation for the final manuscript will soon begin, and once checked, the compilation should be ready for the press by late spring or early summer. So with a bit 'o luck, Canadian Books in Print/Catalogue des livres canadiens en librairie will make its debut at Expo and at the International Book Fair in Frankfurt.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MAPS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

In the U. B. C. Library there are two map collections and three map card catalogues. The largest of both belongs to the Map Division and is of current maps. The smallest map collection and catalogue is that of the Special Collections Division. The purpose of this collection is to gather together material for the study of the historical cartography of North America, primarily of Canada. This includes geographical knowledge prior to Columbus' discovery and continuing up to the completion of the map of North America as we know it in fairly recent times. Being a relatively new collection, it is not as large as that in the Provincial Archives and does not have as many original maps but the area covered is broader.

In dealing with early maps, information about the cartographer and the place and date of publication can be just as important as the geographical area and subject, so they are catalogued and classified in much the same way as books. Our maps are now "in Process".

The Special Collections division also has an "author" catalogue to the maps in the Provincial Archives in Victoria. The Archives collection concentrates on British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest, from the earliest times to the present and is probably the largest and most comprehensive collection of maps and charts of the area.

Some of our earliest maps are facsimiles of the maps of Great Britain by Richard Haldingham in Hereford Cathedral dated about 1289 and the Gough Maps in the Bodleian Library Oxford circa 1360. We also have a facsimile of the much publicized Vinland maps, circa 1440. The oldest separate original map in the collection would appear to be Ortelius' map of Tartary from the 1588 Spanish edition of his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. For our own area, we have the atlases to Cook's and Vancouver's voyages. Father De Smet's manuscript map of Oregon territory 1846, a copy of A. C. Anderson's manuscript map of British Columbia compiled in 1867 from his personal surveys (original in the Provincial Archives) a map of British Columbia compiled by the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, in 1871 and facsimiles of some of the Spanish maps of the 1790's.

In recent years people have come to realize what attractive works of art the early maps are and are buying them to frame and use as decorations in their homes and offices. Publishers are now reproducing the rarer and better known maps to meet the growing market. So why not buy yourself a facsimile and present the original to the Library?

Frances Woodward  
Special Collections Division

N.B.

If anyone should doubt that maps could make a most attractive decoration then take a trip up to Floor 8 and see the colourful display "Cities of Yesterday".

This is Maureen Wilson's pet project and I have it on her best authority that excellent reproductions can be obtained from "The Family Circle". Yes really, the Library already have some of these facsimiles. The price, most reasonable - 4 for \$3.00.

\* \* \* \* \*



## TURE ERICKSON

Born the second son of Marjorie (who had just eaten her sixth pheasant dinner in as many days) and Edwin (A "rough" carpenter, the birth certificate read - which is to say that is what he did on those few days when the Relief Board found work and when he was not hunting or trapping or salting the local gravel pit with brass filings which caused a three-day gold rush and almost resulted in a fellow worker's being lynched for claim jumping) on October 26, 1936, Ture spent the next few years mostly growing,

but often falling off benches, chairs and finally a second storey balcony onto his head,

At age 13, when he had decided not to become a carpenter because his father made remarks - "Boy, if there's an awkward way of doing something, you'll find it!" (And you think He had trouble moving lumber down the road) - and because he loved animals and had nothing else to do that day, Ture said, "I'm going to be a veterinarian!" And at age 15 he got a job as a veterinarian's assistant.

Three years, one dead cat (a \$500 male seal-tip Siamese: "My God, the only seal-tip Tom this side of Saskatchewan and I have to let you give the ether," said the surgeon, cuttingly) two dead dogs and a first term in Agriculture later, our hero decided that English was the only honorable course left. Ten years of English, Philosophy, History, Asian Studies, German 110, Library School, blacksmithing, carpentering, dish-washing, road surveying, liquor vending, book shelving and marriage spawned the obvious - a reference librarian in the Woodward Bio-Medical Library. One year later, because of his qualifications being apparent, but mainly because Doug McInnes wanted him out of what little hair is given medical librarians, Ture was promoted to Head, Sedgewick Library. There he spends his declining years contemplating undergraduate development, his misspent youth and navels for a fee.

ROBERT HARRIS



Despite a shattering introduction in 1960 to librarianship, as a call slip filer, Bob Harris became a Library Assistant [III] and in 1961 joined the first class of U.B.C.'s School of Librarianship, putting hours in Circulation as a student assistant, as well. [You've got to eat]. He survived the year and the library school parties, and became Assistant Circulation Librarian under the then head, Bill Bell.

Bob's first library pay cheque went partly to a good bed -- after student

days of lumpy beds in basement suites. The next step -- how to get rid of those fiendish CALL CARDS and that all-enveloping circulation file.

Two years of research, plotting - sorry, planning - and sympathetic, then willing, library administrative ears and an automated circulation system was within his grasp ... and now he's the Head of Circulation, administrating a harem of 20 women -- for local colour, and several men -- for sanity. The circulation file continues to wither and the printed list to GROW. U.B.C. Library has now leapt to the front ranks in automating library procedures in Canada -- circulation being only one aspect. Cheers, Bob! Lucky you. No more Call Cards -- just sit back and relax. You've even stopped smoking -- almost. Come on now -- relax -- just for 5 minutes -- please!

MISS ELEANOR MERCER



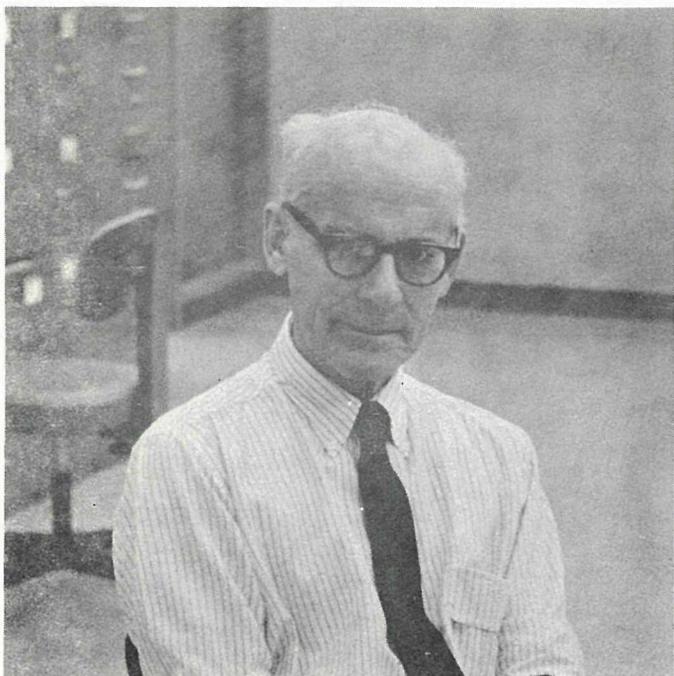
Born (1914) and raised on a dairy farm in the Chilliwack valley : is she the first to admit her age?

BA (U.B.C.) 1933, MA (U.B.C.) 1937; BA in Librarianship (Wash.) 1938.

In October of the latter year returned to U.B.C. to work under Miss Lanning as Assistant Circulation CLERK. After 13 years of climbing stack stairs (and becoming grossly overweight), she became head of Acquisitions. Staff was small, work hectic; so she holidayed for three years in the Extension Library, casting occasional side glances at Gifts and Exchange. Then went Berserk again, became English language bibliographer in July 1966. Still 12 long years until retirement; who knows where she might land next?

In her younger years was an eager joiner, holding numerous offices and committee appointments in professional organizations; but has eased out of such energy-wasting activities.

ROLAND J. LANNING



Born in the Fraser Delta, a "simple country boy" (Dr. Ranz' phrase of himself), he had an abnormally long period of service, reaching retirement age in 1965. Before that had worn his first long pants, milked his first cow, fired his first shotgun, graduated from U.B.C. and University of Washington Library School. His service was noteworthy for stinginess with funds, a personal tightfistedness having been accentuated by the Depression years, when the Library had very little money. Early experience, when a small staff interchanged and

helped out, gave him understanding of other members' difficulties.

Reassigned - and falling heir to an immaculate office which he has somehow (for no one seems able to find him there) worked into a pigsty - he may be seen hurrying through the stacks or up the stairs (wanting the patience to wait for elevators he is fortunate not to lack energy) or hastening along the Boulevards like a derelict Tom Longboat on his twentieth mile. Was always given to the conceit of the bibliographer, that he should put into volumes his "Notes"; now, as a Bibliographer, is certain the practice is important. Fate seems unjust in thus making him a little part of the Library for all time when the work of others, more able and conscientious, has left nothing tangible behind.

His portrait was recently painted in oils, assuring him an earthly immortality (Mr. Ridington's phrase).

## This Thing Called

A. U. T. O. M. A. T. I. O. N.

Academic library personnel who have thus far managed to remain unscathed by the advent of automated procedures can consider this to be a temporary state of affairs. There are few areas which have attracted as much interest among administrators in recent years as the application of computers and other mechanical devices to library operations. The U.B.C. Library is no exception, and steps have already been taken in some departments to apply these techniques - circulation, cataloguing, and serials have not been idle, and a computerized ordering and accounting system for acquisitions is in the planning stage.

Anyone interested in learning about library automation is likely to be discouraged by the fact that most of the literature on the subject falls into at least one of three categories: the unreadable, the irrelevant and the uninspiring. In view of the nature of our material, avoidance of these obstacles will not be easy; however, *possunt quia posse videntur*. Future issues will feature reports on activity in various divisions of the library, and we shall take our chances and ignore Marshall McLuhan's suggestion that clear prose in an exposition is indicative of a lack of thought. Before describing specific applications, however, a brief general discussion of computers and libraries might provide a useful background.

The chief advantages of the computer are the speed, flexibility, and consistency which it can introduce into existing library functions. The machine consists of a store of high-speed memory, a set of command instructions to manipulate records in the memory and a means for storing the program. There are five basic methods of entering data into the system: punched cards, punched paper tape, magnetic tape, optical scanners and direct keyboard input devices. Punched cards are still the most widely used medium; though they have changed little over the years, methods of keypunching are constantly being improved for greater speed and accuracy. Punched paper tape achieves computer input at a faster rate than punched cards and has the added advantage of being able to direct operation of certain kinds of equipment such as the flexowriter. Its chief disadvantage is higher initial

equipment cost. Magnetic tape can store great amounts of data in a relatively compact amount of space, and transmit it at a very high rate of speed. The tape is reusable, but has two major disadvantages : care must be used in handling and storing, and fairly sophisticated equipment must be used to produce readable copy of the data it contains. Optical scanners have only recently graduated from the experimental stage, and direct keyboard input techniques are presently too costly for library operations.

At this point, a distinction must be made between two quite different concepts of computer use in libraries. The first application is concerned with processing and the optimization of the library's clerical requirements, including the collection of data which are presently unobtainable through manual systems. Bob MacDonald has explained the potential benefits as follows : Computer time represents the overhead of the system, which is expected to be repaid through savings in staff for clerical functions (including inflation of costs for salaries and benefits), savings in space for people and records, extra capacity of the equipment, and management information. Possibly the most important of these is the management information; that is, data and controls for the most effective managing of resources not usually economically possible with manual systems. As libraries continue to grow, decentralizing services, and as inflation of buildings costs forces the use of depository warehouses, the management information collected by an automated system becomes more and more essential. New tools offer new objectives : the circulation record and its related records will be used not only to keep track of outstanding loans but also provide a vehicle for inventory evaluation, assessment of library use and other regular and periodic reports that will influence both buying and building programs.

The second application is concerned with what has come to be called information retrieval and is still very much undeveloped in Canadian libraries. Its main objective is to provide easier and faster access to the subject matter to be found in library collections and is thus related to the reference and bibliographic

functions of librarianship. Such retrieval systems are presently in operation in many variations; it is unlikely that many libraries will have identical requirements. A hypothetical system is described below :

The printed item enters the system. Actually, it arrives in two different formats, the traditional printed version and a reel of magnetic tape, since, in all probability, the document will be type set automatically by computer. The printed copy is examined for acceptance, microfilmed, and placed, by accession number, in storage. The magnetic tape version is run through a computer program where it is indexed in depth, abstracted automatically unless an author-prepared abstract exists, and assigned to one or more subject classification categories. While these analyses can be done automatically, the information specialist will be able to review the results, add or delete terms, and make whatever other decisions are deemed desirable. The microfilm copy of the document, complete with its index terms and abstract is placed at the head of the other documents in the appropriate subject file on the assumption that new material will have a higher activity rate than older material. Each week, or at some other regular period, the index terms for the new acquisitions are matched against a user profile. Where matches occur, notices of the new acquisitions are prepared automatically and selectively distributed to interested individuals. These users may then order microfilm or photocopies of the document as they wish.

An even more utopian situation is envisaged by the planners of Project INTREX, which is an experimental program to "provide a design for evolution of a large university library into a new information transfer system that could become operational in the decade beginning 1970":

Students and scholars will use this system not only to locate books and documents in the library, but also to gain access to the university's total information resources, through 'touch-tone' telephones, tele-typewriter keyboards, television-like displays and quickly made copies ... The users of the network will communicate with each other as well as with the library. Data just obtained in the laboratory and comments made by observers will be as easily available as the texts of books in the library, or documents in departmental files ... The

information traffic will be controlled by means of a time-shared computer utility on the campus, in much the same way that today's verbal communications are handled by the campus telephone exchange. Long distance service will connect the university's information transfer network with sources and users elsewhere.

Farfetched? Perhaps, but let's wait and see. In the meantime, next month's BIBLOS will report on circulation at U.B.C.

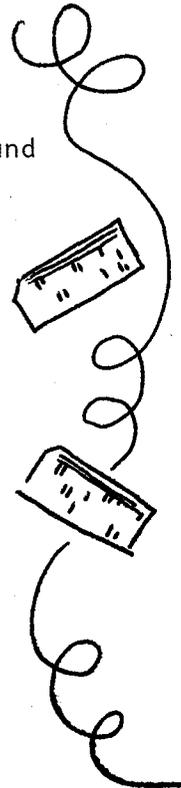
\* \* \* \* \*

In the last two years since wealth has struck  
 And Automation came  
 We've got a brand new language  
 So to clarify the same,  
 Here's a rhyme I hope will help  
 Though it took a bit of doing  
 And if I've got the names turned round  
 Please eliminate the suing.

There's Telex, teletype by wire,  
 It's quite an operation  
 Run, don't walk to floor five  
 And see a demonstration.

There's Burroughs, Dennison, Gestat  
 And Xerox, also Bruning.  
 They add, they dupe, or multiply  
 Depending on the tuning.

Pneumatic tubes or transitubes,  
 One's the same as t'other,  
 Or how about a PBX  
 To get in touch with Mother.



The Collator - down in Circ,  
 That pride of automation  
 It mixes, shuffles, sorts and deals,  
 With awesome perfection.

A Laminator Master Roll  
 With plastic yet - oh my!  
 To plate a card produced and tabbed  
 By a Master Cutter Die.\*

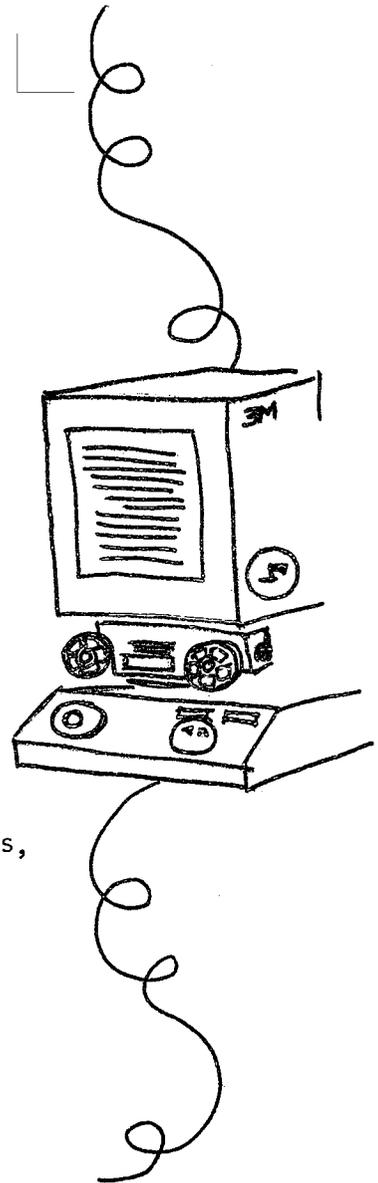
Mark 2 Itek Platemaster,  
 I wonder in what way  
 It differs from the other one  
 The one called Project A.

A Se-lin, there's a fancy gadget.  
 Typing labels large and clear,  
 Or a 3 M Reader Printer  
 For a Micro scrutineer.

There's IBM and Kardex too  
 And Input stations - four,  
 With badge punch, keypunch, Holleriths,  
 and Print-outs by the score.

And now the latest new machine  
 With very fetching lines  
 My God, it's one I understand  
 A MACHINE FOR MAKING SIGNS.

Pat LaVac.



\* Yes Virginia, I know it's a Master Die Cutter  
 but that didn't rhyme (Poetic License)

## WOULD YOU BELIEVE ...

The book world is confronted with an increasingly alarming problem : that of weeding out plagiarisms from the multitude of literary manuscripts streaming into the publishers' offices. The resurrected work often comes to the publisher under a totally new author as well as a new title, although the contents, and often the names of the characters, remain unchanged.

The Director of Mills and Boon Ltd., Alan Boon illustrates this problem in the December 17th issue of The Bookseller. Recently his company was offered a novel written by a woman doctor living in Massachusetts. Upon examination, they discovered that the work was in fact a successful novel published by them ten years before. The "author" actually purchased the typescript from a literary tipster living in Dublin who merely condensed existing works and sold them as "Plots and Unpublished Stories". In the meantime, the Californian Writer hailed the woman doctor as the "literary find of the month" and announced the title of a follow-up which turned out to be another work published by them twenty years before !

\* \* \* \* \*

"Keeping Track of Books" Division

Main Library

U. B. C. Campus

LET MY STUDENTS SPEAK FOR ME

Founded in 1961 by Dr. Samuel Rothstein, the U. B. C. School of Librarianship set a pace from the start in fulfilling the criteria established by the American Library Association (A.L.A.) Accreditation Committee within the first year of its existence. Its secret lay in the simple formula : good staff... good students.

In following the belief that the quality of the students determines the quality of the school, the intensive screening process in the selection of possible students is quite understandable. Only one out of every three qualified applicants is accepted in the average year. Each applicant is personally interviewed by a member of the Faculty, or by one of their representatives; each application is reviewed by every member of the Faculty. The prime consideration is reflected in these questions : Does X have above-average intellectual ability? Is he suited to librarianship? As a prospective employer, would I hire him to work for me? If the responses to these are favourable, then the candidate is considered seriously - in the light of academic standing, experience - particularly in the library, and personal qualifications.

Since the School accepts only those whom it considers potentially superior librarians, understandably the failure rate is low. Nine-tenths of the students graduate - and with good standing. A few fail to live up to their potential; a few drop out for personal reasons or because they simply decide that library work is not for them after all.

Let's take a peek at the student records for the past two years and see how the School is reflected therein...

Do they prefer applicants from the West? Of the three A.L.A. accredited\* library schools - McGill University, University of Toronto, and U.B.C., one would expect that U.B.C. would cater solely to the

\* The Good Housekeeping Stamp of Approval.

needs of western Canada. However, in the 1965-66 class, out of the 66 granted degrees, 17 came from the Prairies, 11 from Quebec and Ontario, 1 from the United States and 1 from Singapore. Almost one third left the West (i.e. B.C. and the Prairies) - 15 went to Ontario, 2 to the United States, and 4 elsewhere in the world. Of this year's class, 22 are from the Prairies, 12 are from Ontario and Quebec, 2 are from the United States, and 1 from Hong-Kong\*: Hardly local!

Is library experience a must? In the 1966-67 class, of the 25 men (12 eligible bachelors!) and 56 women (only 12 married), 56 had some library experience - primarily as student assistants. Approximately 20-25 had worked in the library for a year, but 25 of the class had no library experience at all. From this we can see that library experience is recommended but not a compulsory pre-requisite.

What IS the Average Library School Student? - a woman about 24 years of age, graduated two years ago with a degree in the humanities and worked in the library for one year. (This average age is considerably younger than most other library schools).

Most of the students this year have degrees in the humanities and social sciences but some 38 major subject degrees are represented. Although the largest number of degrees are in English, there are some in Engineering, Architecture and Law - and one PhD! Twenty have a science major - primarily in the biological sciences, mathematics and geography. Eleven languages are represented. The basic foreign language requirement for entrance is two years above high school level of any language other than English. However, most students have a reading knowledge of at least one and often two foreign languages.

This fairly extensive variety of background reflects the underlying policy of the School's curriculum. Having chosen what it considers to be a good student, the School tries to give them a good solid background, a basic understanding and a sense of

\* as determined by their place of residence at the time of application.

commitment. Convinced that the students can learn operational details readily enough on the job, the School prefers to stress broader fundamental concepts.

As a test of the judgment of the Faculty, how many of the students who they felt would make good librarians have since left the library field. Out of the 225 graduates from U. B. C., only about 3 have left the library profession for other work. That sense of commitment appears to have been instilled and that basic selection policy justified.

Where do graduates from U. B. C. tend to go to work - at public, university, school or special libraries? From the 1965-66 records, we find that the majority (33) went to the university libraries, 25 to public, 5 to school and 2 to special libraries.

The real way to test the worth of the U. B. C. School of Librarianship is to find out how satisfied these libraries have been with U. B. C. graduates. As the majority of the graduating classes have gone to university libraries, let's ask a university library - like the U. B. C. library. Their records tell the tale. Out of the 89 librarians at the U. B. C. Library now, over 30 are graduates from the U. B. C. School of Librarianship. In the five years of the School, between 40-50 graduates have worked at some time at the U. B. C. Library. Need we say more ...

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Library  
Research Office  
CAMPUS MAIL

MISS U.B.C. LIBRARY



All hail to Kathy, the fairest of fair  
Miss U.B.C. Library - Who else can compare?  
And applause to those louverlies, Linda and Di  
Whose natural pulchritude none can deny;  
And a word to the losers : those fine also ran  
Who included such beauties as Les, Basil and Hans.  
Exercise daily, keep your thoughts pure and clean.  
And who knows? By next year, you, too, may be  
Queen !