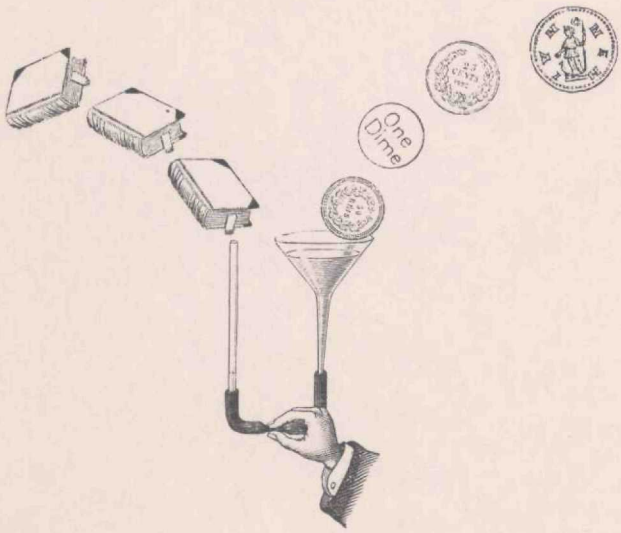
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN TO THE SENATE

university of british columbia
1975–76

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

of the

University of British Columbia

Sixty-first Year

1975/76

Vancouver,

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I. INTRODUCTION

In last year's sixtieth annual report, certain trends affecting the collections were delineated. During the sixty-first year of operation events followed these trends, with some trying consequences.

The economics of library management are bound up with prevailing local, national and international economic conditions, where inflation holds sway. Propelled by inflation, the costs of the collections programme overtook the budget, forcing a wrenching mid-year reallocation of resources. Since the measures which were taken saved the collections programme, the collections continued to grow at almost the same rate as in the previous year, but this in turn made the need for additional physical space more urgent, in a period when capital funds are in short supply. At the same time, expenditures on personnel rose sharply, consuming a higher percentage of the library's total expenditures than ever before. This was a further symptom of inflation, reflecting an understandable drive by University employees to maintain their own economic position. Yet there are indications that society and government have concluded that the amounts invested in post-secondary education should be levelled off if not decreased.

If it is assumed that the inflation factor is a constant in nature if not in degree, and the trends outlined above are projected, it is easy to perceive a difficult future for the library, one in which familiar kinds and levels of service are curtailed, in which the collection falls behind the growth of knowledge and the University's need for access to this knowledge, in which the collection itself becomes increasingly inaccesible. Given certain basic circumstances over which it has no control, the Library must deal with the future as it unfolds. This report gives an account of the year's major developments, and talks of the future and what might be done to meet it effectively.

II. COLLECTIONS

The increase in the price of library materials continues relentlessly. Between 1971/72 and 1975/76, expenditures on collections rose from $1,286,401 to $1,693,169, an increase of 31.6%. In those two years, the number of physical volumes added to the collections were respectively 146,089 and 97,474, a decrease of 33.2%. Clearly, the money available for expenditures did not increase at a rate sufficient to offset inflation. Since a priority is placed on obtaining current materials in all fields related to teaching and research at U.B.C., the development of retrospective collections has been slowed, while periodical subscriptions, the costs of which rose at a rate higher than for books, consumed a greater share of the collections budget each succeeding year.

Although nearly $1.7 million was spent on collections last year, the Library entered that fiscal year with a collections budget of $1,440,353. Behind this difference of a quarter of a million dollars lies the story of one of the Library's more difficult predicaments.

For a number of years the Library has overspent its budget for collections, drawing from other areas of the operating budget to do so. Further, in order to maintain the rate of acquisition of current publications, it gradually increased the amount of its outstanding commitments. In 1975/76, inflation overtook these measures with a vengeance. The first signs of trouble appeared in May 1975 when an increase in the wages of student assistants made it necessary to reduce the collections budget by $50,000. By October it was becoming clear, as the Library received increasing numbers of notices of price hikes for journals and other materials, that the budget of $1.4 million would be spent months before the end of the fiscal year, and that even with a curtailed acquisitions programme, expenditures would exceed $1.6 million by April. Thus, at the beginning of November, the flow of orders for new items was narrowed to a trickle, and severe economy measures were imposed on the library system: virtually no vacant staff positions were filled for the duration of the year.

Since periodicals have been consuming a higher proportion of the collections budget every year, they became the object of a complete review. With the assistance of the faculty, the subscription lists were examined title by title,

and 1,275 were cancelled. These would have cost over $50,000 in the present fiscal year. Although this project was received and approached with great concern, it did have the beneficial effect of eliminating many non-essential duplicates and low-use titles. It will be a continuing objective to keep the costs of periodicals at no more than 50% of the collections budget, a percentage now attained. In 1975/76 it had reached 54%, up from 42% in 1971/72.

It is gratifying to report that for the fiscal year 1976/77, the University Administration raised the collections budget to $1,855,087, an increase of 9.6% over last year's expenditures, and of 28.8% over last year's budget. This, coupled with the reductions in expenditures on periodicals, should enable the Library to maintain the collections programme without facing a crisis again this year. At the same time, the figure for year-end commitments has been reduced to an acceptable level, from $434,235 on April 1, 1975, down to $245,282 on April 1, 1976. What is ensured for the immediate future is that new materials relevant to the University's requirements can be obtained, and that the collection will remain current in terms of advancing knowledge. What is not ensured is that the Library can meet any new demands arising out of extensions to the curriculum or research programmes, or that the Library can continue the development of the retrospective collections on the scale established in the late nineteen sixties.

By the end of the fiscal year, the collection of physical volumes had reached 1,764,163, and by the end of the academic year had exceeded 1,800,000. In addition, as shown in Appendix B, the collection contains some 2,300,000 government documents, films, filmstrips, video tapes, slides, transparencies, pictures, microforms, maps, recordings and data tapes. In those terms the collection now consists of over four million items, and remains the second largest in Canada.

Among the year's accessions were three distinguished collections. Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Arkley, long-time friends of the University and regular donors to the Library, gave their thousand-volume collection of early children's literature to the Library, and then capped the gift by establishing a special fund of $10,000 for its future support. Mrs. N.M. Yakovleff donated a collection of several hundred pre-revolutionary Russian books, some of them so rare as to be unique copies in North America. It was with sadness that the Library received the third collection: that of the late Mr. H.R. MacMillan, whose benefactions throughout his lifetime and

whose unprecedented gift of $3,000,000 in February 1965 enabled the Library to acquire in the space of a few years the research collections it needed to support the expanding University. These were his own books, numbering nearly five thousand. Mr. MacMillan was a committed and consistent reader; the size and scope of his personal collection indicated clearly the range of his own interests and intellect.

Other friends of the Library, such as Lester McLennan of California, Mrs. Agnes C. Lamb of Galiano Island, and Mrs. Eva G. Ham of Saskatchewan, to mention only a few individuals, contributed thousands of useful and important items. Such persons have played and continue to play an important role in enriching the collections in ways it would be impossible for the Library to duplicate.

III. SPACE

One of the ironies of the Library's present situation is that while the University has shown its concern for the development of the collections, and while steady growth is assured for the present, space to house these collections is in increasingly short supply and programmes aimed at relieving the situation have been delayed or stopped.

At the very beginning of the academic year, on September 2nd, the Board of Governors approved a site for a new Library Processing Building, west of the Woodward Biomedical Library. This ended years of uncertainty during which some location acceptable to the Library, the University and the students was sought. Work proceeded immediately on plans for the building but before construction could begin, the Universities Council of B.C. suspended all capital funding. Thus the project was halted once again. This had serious implications for library staff members, working in a low-ceiling area designed for book storage, and for the expansion of the collection in the Main Library, where shelves in many areas have surpassed working capacity.

Another building on which work has been stopped is the Asian Studies Centre. When it is completed, the Asian Studies Library will be transferred to it from the Main Library. In the meantime, part of its collection is in storage, while its available collection occupies shelves in the crowded Main stacks.

Also affected by the University Council's freeze was the extension to the Scarfe Building, which was to include an expanded library and resource centre for the Faculty of Education. The present Curriculum Laboratory is becoming increasingly cramped, collections expanding regularly into seating areas: in 1970 there were 250 study spaces, there are now 125. In 1970/71 the Faculty enrolled 3818 students, this year, as of September 1976, there were 4343. Until a new library is available students and faculty will be obliged to seek study space elsewhere, and visit other libraries to locate the materials they need.

No relief was or is in sight for many other library branches, like the MacMillan Library, the Music Library and the Mathematics Library, where space is running out.

In this situation, the only immediate recourse was to create a new storage area. For this purpose, the space recently vacated by the Anthropology Museum in the basement of the Main Library has been equipped with double-tiered warehouse shelving, to provide space for about 120,000 volumes. Nearly half this space was immediately consumed by the return of volumes withdrawn from the Main Library stacks in 1971, which had been stored in the basement of the Woodward Library. Access to these volumes was thereby made more efficient, and storage space was created in the Woodward Library for the overflow from that collection and from other branches. The selection of further Main Library materials for storage is under way, with an emphasis on long runs of journals. The intention is to fill the area completely, extending the shelf life of the Main Library by about two years. This would be enough time to permit the completion of the Library Processing Centre, if work commenced soon; this building would free one stack level for further expansion of the Main Library collection.

Storage is a good solution for material that is seldom used. Unfortunately, materials now destined for storage do not all fall into that category. Thus, in addition to creating a frustrating delay in access for users, extra operating costs are incurred in changing library records and in retrieving materials. The usefulness of the library for browsing is also reduced. However, at the present time there is no alternative to increased storage.

Storage facilities can not contend with another problem confronting the Library: the growth of the card catalogue. Although a combination of a staff strike, a postal strike and a financial crisis brought about an ebb and flow of materials through the Processing Divisions, the number of catalogue cards produced and filed declined only slightly: from 1,467,650 in 1974/75 to 1,428,400 last year. Nearly half a million of these cards were filed in the Main Library's union catalogue, which, with the addition of fifteen cabinets, has reached the limits of expansion within the confines of the Main Concourse. It is obvious that the card catalogue can not go on growing forever, and that other means must be found to provide information concerning the holdings of the library system.

IV. SERVICES

A superficial examination of the statistics of library activity, as reflected in the lending of materials and in responses to questions, gives the impression that the use of the library is levelling off if not in fact declining. Loans dropped by about 3%, the number of reference questions increased by a fraction of a percent. However, analysis of the statistics suggests not only reasons for the apparent change but also the possibility that use of libraries is continuing to increase.

To begin with, there was a strike of the supporting staff late in 1975, during which the lending of materials declined by about 16% in comparison with the same month in 1974; there was a similar decrease in reference questions by about 4%.

A second factor affecting the number of loans was the introduction in January, for a trial period of one year, of new loan regulations which provided all users with an opportunity to borrow infrequently used materials for extended periods. This resulted in the renewal of fewer items, holding down the statistics for the period from January through August.

The use of materials within library premises is not usually measured because it is almost unmeasurable. However, in the Sedgewick Library samples of in-house use taken in November 1973 and November 1975 indicated that the proportion of materials used but not borrowed had increased, to the point where it can be said that for each book taken out, one is used in the Library. Thus Sedgewick Library total use would be in the order of three quarters of a million items per year. Whether other libraries achieve the same ratio would undoubtedly be partly a function of the availability of seating, but nevertheless it is obvious that total loans in excess of two and a quarter million are only part of the story.

The significant decline of 36% in loans of materials to other libraries requires explanation. On February 1st an interlibrary lending fee of $8.00 per item was introduced. U.B.C. thus became the second library in Canada to take this step, the first being the University of Toronto; among university libraries in Canada, these two are the heaviest net lenders, which is to say that they lend to other libraries in total more than they borrow from other libraries in total.

Introduction of the fee, which became an immediate object of protest by other libraries accustomed to borrowing from U.B.C., was made necessary by the Library's own financial difficulties, together with the fact that the number of requests received had been rising: over 18% in the previous year. Based on net loans in the calendar year 1975, U.B.C.'s support of the needs of other libraries, in terms of direct costs, exceeded $100,000. This had to be weighed against the Library's increasing inability to maintain its collections and services to its primary clientele. It is regrettable that other institutions should be hindered in their access to U.B.C.'s collections, but the fee may be a temporary necessity, until federal and provincial governments recognize that major university collections in Canada are serving as national and regional resources, and make arrangements to compensate such libraries for their interlibrary lending activity.

However, interlibrary loan accounts for only a small proportion of the use made of U.B.C. collections by persons with no U.B.C. affiliation: direct use by such persons is much more significant. Earlier surveys have established that about 16% of individuals to be found in U.B.C.'s libraries are neither U.B.C. students nor faculty. Since most of these persons would not have borrowing privileges, their use of the collection would be internal, and unmeasured; but if, as suggested earlier, for each item borrowed one is used in the library, based on last year's total circulation, 16% of users could account for the use of some 360,000 items. Accurate measurement would probably reveal a much higher figure, since most of our visiting clientele are seeking library materials, rather than study space, and are unable to borrow the materials they find in our collections.

A survey conducted from October 23rd to 29th revealed that off-campus visitors were also heavy users of the library's reference services. In that period, reference librarians responded to 8,307 questions: reflecting the earlier finding about the number of visitors almost exactly, 16.7% of the questions were posed by persons without U.B.C. affiliation. However, it was also learned, through measuring the duration of reference service rendered, that the visitors consumed 25.4% of available reference staff time, presumably because they were less familiar with the library. The value of that time, expressed on an annual basis, would be about $275,000. The visitors fell into the following categories:

Students	39%
General	32.6%
Business & Industry	10.8%
Health Science & Hospital	9.4%
Government	8.2%

These findings support the contention that U.B.C. Library is de facto a community resource, although it has neither the mandate nor the special funding to serve as such. It is natural that Canada's second largest library, with strong collections in professional as well as academic fields, should attract extra-mural users. With appropriate funding and other forms of support, more could be done for the community, and to increase access to the Library's resources.

It should be noted that there are already in existence some programmes which have improved access. Through the Federated Information Network, or FIN, a project of the Greater Vancouver Library Federation, U.B.C. Library is provided with funds to offset the costs of lending materials to all branches of all public libraries in the Lower Mainland. Several government departments in Victoria have also been able to use FIN to expedite their borrowing from U.B.C. The Department of Education has provided the Crane Library with funds to enable it to send its materials to universities, colleges and schools throughout the province.

At the same time, one important service was obliged to shift from a free to a cost-recovery basis. This was MEDLINE, the on-line health- and life-sciences information system, which had been made available to all doctors in the province with the assistance of the B.C. Medical Centre. With the demise of that organization, the Library was forced to draw up a scale of fees which has had the natural result of reducing the amount of off-campus use, to the detriment of health services. Remarkable demand for the use of MEDLINE by the U.B.C. community, together with availability of similar data bases in science and the social sciences, suggest that the Library should anticipate heavy use of computerized bibliographic services in the future. Since costs are substantial, some degree of cost-recovery from U.B.C. users as well as from non-U.B.C. users may be necessary if adequate access to these important services is to be assured.

But off-campus users were not the only ones to experience a curtailment of service. The Library's schedule has been trimmed, and libraries now close earlier than

before; in addition, the overtime expense of operating libraries on statutory holidays has forced their closure on such days. Another traditional library service, campus delivery of library materials by truck to faculty members, has been terminated because of a budget reduction in the Department of Physical Plant.

V. THE FUTURE: SOME POSSIBILITIES

As stated in the introduction to this report, the Library is in the grip of an economic vise; independently, it can do little to change the conditions which are gradually eroding its capacity to maintain collections and services at desirable and established levels. It is probable that only through cooperative action and extra-institutional assistance will it be able to continue to meet the needs of its primary clientele: the students and faculty of the University.

Given the prevailing budget situation, it was extraordinary that the University was able to provide a budget supplement sufficient to maintain the rate of accessions in the present fiscal year. There is no guarantee that it will be able to meet an almost assured continuing challenge from that demon, inflation. If the accession rate falls, if fewer books can be acquired, if more periodical titles must be cancelled, the need for cooperative collection development, and for the sharing of resources among libraries, becomes more urgent. Even if one were to assume that budget supplements would be adequate to offset inflation in the near future, there is no assurance that other libraries, and particularly those at other universities and at colleges, will be so fortunate; already dependent on U.B.C.'s collections, the extent of their dependence would increase.

Experience supports the contention that the collection at U.B.C. serves as a resource at both the provincial and national level. Thus it can be argued that provincial and federal governments should have an interest in the welfare of libraries like this one, and should be asked to provide funds for the maintenance of resource collections, within the framework of a general plan which acknowledges existing strengths and areas of specialization.

To sustain resource collections is one thing: to provide access to them is another. To have been forced to introduce an interlibrary loan fee is to have set back the development of inter-institutional sharing and the rationalization of collections development among libraries. But the hard fact is that the costs of interlibrary lending are substantial, and that larger libraries at universities are increasingly unable to meet them. Again, it should be acknowledged by the provincial and federal governments that they have a role to play in facilitating the sharing of collections on the one hand, and on the other of ensuring the most efficient use of public funds committed to the purchase of library materials.

Effective sharing of collections is also dependent on knowing what there is to share. Although the holdings of some of the province's larger libraries are recorded in the National Union Catalogue in Ottawa, for the most part, each library in British Columbia only knows its own holdings. There is a definite need for a provincial union catalogue, and this in fact has been acknowledged by the government; the creation of such a catalogue has been an objective of the B.C. Library Development Commission for several years. As yet the financial means for bringing that catalogue into existence have not been made available. However, the methodology for creating a computer-based union catalogue is well understood.

The creation of such a catalogue impinges on the maintenance of U.B.C.'s own catalogues at other libraries. In roughest outline, there would be a common pool of machine-readable catalogue records; these records could be drawn upon to create records for individual libraries, whether they were in card, book, or microfiche format; and in the process of making these individual records, a union file would be developed as a by-product. There are in existence systems which would allow British Columbia libraries to accomplish this. What is needed is a supra-library organization to exploit these systems, one which would have the resources in terms of man- and computer-power to adapt and apply these systems in the provincial context.

At U.B.C., catalogue records would no longer be available in card form. The existing card catalogue would of course remain, but it would be closed off, and new accessions would be listed on computer output microfiche, or COM, a medium already familiar to library patrons and one which has been readily accepted. The complete record of the Library's new accessions would for the first time be available in all branches of the system, and if desired in reading rooms and departmental offices. Retrospective conversion of the old catalogue would be undertaken, to provide initially at least an abbreviated bibliographical record on COM, with the ultimate objective being a catalogue which is completely machine-readable and accessible on-line by remote terminal. It is obvious that such an undertaking should not be performed in isolation, but in cooperation with other libraries, so as to avoid duplication of effort. But if a province-wide catalogue support system is not introduced, U.B.C. Library must take steps independently to convert its catalogue to machine-readable form, and to work toward the development of an integrated bibliographical record in support of all its automated systems.

Certainly a machine-readable catalogue, whether made available on COM or through a terminal, solves the attendant problem of the physical space consumed by catalogues. But neither computer technology nor microphotography are able yet to be of great assistance in dealing with that other fundamental and vexing problem: where to store library materials as the collections outgrow building capacities. Over the past dozen years the creation of branch libraries has enabled the library to absorb a tripling in size of the number of physical volumes. Other branch libraries have been advocated. It is clear that in the future the Main Library must be replaced or totally renovated. But at this point it is also clear that neither more branch libraries nor a new central library will be forthcoming; the buildings in prospect, namely the Processing Building and the Asian Studies Centre, will alleviate the problem of growth only for the span of a few years. It is obvious that a storage facility lies in the future of this library, and ultimately of all libraries in the province, since there must be limits to growth. Such a storage facility would be another natural project for a supra-library organization: a warehouse to contain infrequently used materials from all libraries, the contents of which could be made known through the machine-based union catalogue, and thus made available as a resource for all libraries and their users.

In the area of public services, U.B.C. Library has much to offer the community, and surveys show that the community is taking advantage of present offerings. Unfortunately, it may not be possible to maintain the level of services now available, even for U.B.C. students and faculty. As in the case of MEDLINE, cost-recovery programmes may be necessary, involving such things as higher extra-mural fees and the development of contracts for the provision of special types of service to particular groups.

In summary, the danger exists that as the University's ability to maintain the existing library system, let alone expand it, is curtailed, retrenchment could seriously affect the Library's ability to serve U.B.C.'s students and faculty. As part of such retrenchment, the Library could become isolated within the community of libraries in the province and in Canada, as it attempted to deal with its first priorities at the expense of extra-mural service and interlibrary cooperation. What is called for in this situation is the increased participation of provincial and federal governments in the creation of library networks which, through the use of computer-based records and improved communications systems, through support for the interlibrary sharing process, and through support for resource collections, would make the most effective use of the totality of libraries. U.B.C. Library

would be a central component in any combination of provincial and national networks, and is ready to participate, whether in planning or implementation. In the meantime, with the resources at its disposal, the library will continue, as it has for over sixty years, to serve the University's students and faculty as well as it possibly can.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS - PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	March 31, 1975	Additions	Withdrawals	March 31, 1976
Main Library				
General Stacks[1]	736,729	37,309	12,409[2]	761,029
Asian Studies	61,577	9,458	-	71,035
Fine Arts	58,013	4,858	5	62,866
Humanities & Social Sciences Reference	34,902	2,252	16	37,138
Science Reference	13,340	706	15	14,031
Special Collections	42,511	1,561	1	44,071
SUBTOTAL	947,072	56,144	12,446	990,770
Branches and Reading Rooms				
Animal Resource Ecology	12,824	393	5	13,212
Crane Library	5,583	645	3	6,225
Curriculum Laboratory	31,491	4,888	1,007	35,372
Law Library	94,604	5,118	9	99,713
MacMillan Library	31,439	2,354	67	33,726
Biomedical Branch	23,342	1,148	45	24,445
Mathematics Library	16,894	900	3	17,791
Music Library	22,285	2,133	24	24,394
Reading Rooms[3]	88,043	6,952	538	94,457
Sedgewick Library	127,892	8,602	1,004	135,490
Social Work Library	9,745	720	110	10,355
Woodward Library	199,612	7,377	10	206,979
SUBTOTAL	663,654	41,330	2,825	702,159
TOTAL	1,610,726	97,474		1,692,929
Withdrawals			15,271[2]	
Net Growth				82,203
Storage	59,634	11,600[2]		71,234[2]
GRAND TOTAL	1,670,360			1,764,163

Notes:

[1]General Stacks includes the Reserve Book Collection and some minor Main Library collections.

[2]Indic language materials numbering 11,600 volumes were removed from the Main Stacks and consigned to limited-access storage. They are meant eventually to be housed in the Asian Centre.

[3]Data Library holdings are included with Reading Rooms.

Appendix B

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31, 1975	Additions	Withdrawals	March 31, 1976
Volumes - Catalogued	1,670,360	97,474	3,671	1,764,163
Documents - Uncatalogued	417,070	17,577		434,647
Films, Filmstrips & Video Tapes	2,703	86		2,789
Slides & Transparencies	8,172	1,623		9,795
Pictures & Posters	64,280	2,618		66,898
Microfilm (reels)	42,687	2,854		45,541
Microcard (cards)	111,680	-		111,680
Microprint (sheets)	858,000	27,000		885,000
Microfiche (sheets)	600,186	10,279		610,465
Maps	105,733	4,212		109,945
Manuscripts*	3,500 l.f.	67 l.f.		3,617 l.f.
Recordings	58,476	1,359		59,835
Magnetic Tapes	150	15		165
Air Photos	-	70		70

*Thickness of files in linear feet

Appendix C

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Estimated 1976/77
Salaries & Wages	3,522,626	4,263,647	5,344,412	6,132,604
Books & Periodicals	1,348,775	1,502,317	1,741,021	1,855,087
Binding	165,081	127,480	144,266	164,044
Supplies, Equipment	373,302	428,391	428,696	507,177
	5,409,784	6,321,835	7,658,395	8,658,912

Appendix D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1975 - August 1976

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	% Increase/ Decrease over 1974/75
Main Library					
General Stack Collection	498,656	483,699	465,534	427,094	- 8.3%
Reserve Circulation	37,603	35,383	31,656	19,657	-37.9%
Extension Library	5,355	5,317	3,831	4,356	+13.7%
Asian Studies Division	10,704	13,691	18,586	17,943	- 3.5%
Fine Arts Division	62,749	74,145	81,097	88,359	+ 9.0%
Government Publications	103,491	130,491	148,960	149,975	+ 0.7%
Map Collections	8,353	9,320	7,650	9,928	+29.8%
Special Collections	12,681	20,068	19,571	19,051	- 2.7%
SUBTOTAL	739,592	772,114	776,885	736,363	- 5.2%
Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms					
Animal Resource Ecology	4,202	6,598	9,651	8,447	-12.5%
Crane Library	29,361	43,085	48,626	31,293	-35.6%
Curriculum Laboratory	222,392	239,365	249,054	225,261	- 9.6%
Law Library	122,813	135,054	124,169	142,628	+14.9%
MacMillan Library	33,304	39,323	41,860	41,193	- 1.6%
Marjorie Smith Library	13,807	11,900	12,969	12,603	- 2.8%
Mathematics Library	21,965	22,976	18,972	19,251	+ 1.5%
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	27,483	27,606	26,947	27,469	+ 1.9%
Music Library	20,679	26,473	27,468	33,624	+22.4%
Reading Rooms	66,700	75,447	75,195	83,907	+11.6%
Sedgewick Library	446,860	433,681	396,286	377,882	- 4.6%
Woodward Biomedical	175,106	204,380	189,408	195,110	+ 3.0%
SUBTOTAL	1,184,672	1,265,888	1,220,605	1,198,668	- 1.8%
Recordings					
Wilson Recordings Collection	173,718	247,146	255,498	261,278	+ 2.3%
Music Library Record Collection	34,880	33,906	37,920	38,976	+ 2.8%
SUBTOTAL	208,598	281,052	293,418	300,254	+ 2.3%

Appendix D (Continued)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	% Increase/ Decrease Over 1974/75
To Other Libraries					
- Original Materials					
General	5,027	5,582	7,362	3,078	- 58.2%
To FIN libraries*	-	-	685 (9 mos.)	1,314	+ 91.8%
To BCMLS**	1,341	1,415	1,997	2,298	+ 15.1%
To SFU***	1,270	1,396	1,645	987	- 40.0%
To U. Victoria***	267	299	314	364	+ 15.9%
To BCIT***	62	106	89	53	- 40.4%
SUBTOTAL	7,967	8,798	12,092	8,094	- 33.1%
- Photocopies					
General	6,923	6,991	8,142	3,591	- 55.9%
To FIN libraries*	-	-	183 (9 mos.)	571	+212.0%
To SFU***	5,228	4,227	2,951	2,446	- 17.1%
To U. Victoria***	865	1,020	1,492	1,245	- 16.6%
To BCIT***	314	335	269	178	- 33.8%
To Colleges***	-	181	416	142	- 65.9%
To Bamfield***	-	27	30	90	+200.0%
SUBTOTAL	13,330	12,781	13,483	8,263	- 38.7%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	21,297	21,579	25,575	16,357	- 36.0%
From Other Libraries					
- Original Materials					
General	4,090	2,613	2,657	2,020	- 24.0%
From BCMLS	434	473	919	1,164	+ 26.7%
- Photocopies	3,847	3,241	3,801	2,661	- 30.0%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	8,371	6,327	7,377	5,845	- 20.8%
GRAND TOTAL - (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,162,530	2,346,960	2,323,860	2,257,487	(-66,373)
				Overall % decrease =	- 2.9%

* Federated Information Network (Greater Vancouver Libraries)
** B.C. Medical Library Services
*** Loaned via special Simon Fraser University unit

Appendix E

REFERENCE STATISTICS

September, 1975 - August, 1976

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	Total	Percentage Increase/Decrease
Main Library					
Asian Studies	1,897	3,545	830	6,272	
Fine Arts	7,515	9,800	1,250	18,565	
Government Publications	337	29,511	813	30,661	
Humanities	2,104	8,960	594	11,658	
Information Desk	12,810	59,550	-	72,360	
Map Collection	234	3,198	162	3,594	
Science	799	7,170	747	8,716	
Social Sciences	666	15,133	839	16,638	
Special Collections	1,315	7,532	200	9,047	
	27,677	144,399	5,435	177,511	+ 0.6%
(1974/75)	(27,060)	(143,739)	(5,626)	(176,425)	
Branch Libraries					
Animal Resource Ecology	1,587	2,624	159	4,370	
Crane Library	3,490	3,661	679	7,830	
Curriculum Laboratory	4,434	8,136	222	12,792	
Law Library	3,052	2,624	1,721	7,397	
MacMillan Library	1,754	5,083	230	7,067	
Marjorie Smith Library	247	1,661	164	2,072	
Mathematics Library	907	1,258	165	2,330	
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	1,744	6,545	448	8,737	
Music Library	2,870	7,129	838	10,837	
Sedgewick Library	11,620	16,168	450	28,238	
Woodward Library	6,844	23,318	4,679*	34,841	
	38,549	78,207	9,755	126,511	- 0.3%
(1974/75)	(39,850	(80,520)	(6,472)	(126,938)	
GRAND TOTALS	66,220	221,966	15,170	304,022**	+ 0.2%
(1974/75)	(66,910)	(224,259)	(12,194)	(303,363)	

* Includes 3850 MEDLINE questions.
**38,304 questions in Reading Rooms not included in totals.

Appendix F

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University Librarian
Bell, Inglis F.	Associate Librarian
Hamilton, Robert M.	Assistant Librarian - Collections
McInnes, Douglas N.	Assistant Librarian - Public Services
MacDonald, Robin	Coordinator of Technical Processes and Systems
Watson, William J.	Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning and Development
de Bruijn, Erik	Administrative Services Librarian

ACQUISITIONS

Harrington, Walter	Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Jeffreys, Anthony	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Johnson, Stephen	Research Bibliographer
McIntosh, Jack	Bibliographer - Slavonic Studies
Mercer, Eleanor	Bibliographer - English Language
Palsson, Gerald	Bibliographer - Science
Shields, Dorothy	Bibliographer - European Languages

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy	Foreman

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee	Head Librarian

Original Cataloguing

Bailey, Freda	Head

Catalogue Preparations

Baldwin, Nadine	Head

Searching/LC Cataloguing

Balshaw, Mavis	Head

CIRCULATION

Butterfield, Rita	Head Librarian

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul	Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard	Head

DATA LIBRARY

Ruus, Laine	Head

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Melva	Head Librarian

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY

Nelson, Ann	Head Librarian

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

Macaree, Mary	Head Librarian

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Elliston, Graham	Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Suzanne	Head Librarian

HUMANITIES

Forbes, Charles	Head Librarian

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION

Sandilands, Joan	Head Librarian

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Friesen, Margaret	Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Tom	Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Maureen	Head Librarian

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

de Bruijn, Elsie	Head Librarian

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans	Head Librarian

READING ROOMS

Omelusik, Nicholas	Head Librarian

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas	Head

SCIENCE DIVISION & MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Brongers, Rein	Head Librarian

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian

SERIALS DIVISION

Turner, Ann	Head Librarian

SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Carrier, Lois	Head Librarian

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Yandle, Anne	Head Librarian
Selby, Joan	Curator, Colbeck Collection

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Dennis, Donald	Systems Analyst
Dobbin, Geraldine	Systems & Information Science Librarian

WOODWARD LIBRARY

Leith, Anna	Head Librarian

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Freeman, George	Head Librarian

Appendix G

LIBRARY SUPPORTED READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST, 1976

Adult Education	Room 20 5760 Toronto Road	Electrical Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Rm. 428 (Enter by Rm. 434)
Agricultural Economics	Ponderosa Annex D Room 105	English	Buchanan Tower Room 697
Anthropology-Sociology	Hut M22 Room 23	French	Buchanan Tower Room 897
Applied Science/ Mechanical Eng.	Civil & Mech. Eng. Building, Room 2050	Geography	Geography Building Room 140
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 9B (Basement)	Geology	Geological Sciences Building, Room 208
Asian Studies	Buchanan Building Room 2208	Geophysics	Geophysics Building 2nd Floor, South
Audiology	James Mather Bldg. Fairview Pl., Room 205	Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Building Room 2220
Chemical Engineering	Chem. Engineering Bldg., Room 310	Home Economics	Home Economics Bldg. Room 112
Chemistry	Chemistry Building Room 261	Institute of Industrial Relations	Auditorium Annex 100
Classics	Buchanan Building Room 2218	Institutional Analysis & Planning	Main Mall N. Admin. Bldg.
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 307	Library School	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Building Room 227	Linguistics	Buchanan Building Room 227
Computing Centre	Civil Engineering Bldg., Room 238	Metallurgy	Metallurgy Building Room 319
Creative Writing	Brock Hall, South Wing, Room 204	Microbiology	Wesbrook Building Room 300
Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097	Mineral Engineering	Mineral Engineering Building, Room 201

Pharmacology	Medical Sciences Building Block C, Room 221
Pharmacy	Cunningham Building Room 160
Philosophy	Buchanan Building Room 3270
Physics	Hennings Building Room 311
Physiology	Medical Sciences Building Block A, Room 201
Political Science	Buchanan Building Room 1220
Psychiatry	Rm. 22, Health Sciences Centre 2255 Wesbrook Road
Psychology	Henry Angus Building Room 203
Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut B2 Room 26-27
Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Building Room 2251
Theatre	Frederick Wood Theatre Room 211

Appendix H

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

1975/76

Dr. C.S. Belshaw
Mr. W.H. Black
Dr. E.M. Fulton
Dr. M.C.L. Gerry
Dr. W.C. Gibson
Dr. R. Gosse
Dr. R.F. Kelly
Dr. P.A. Larkin
Mr. S.L. Lipson
Rev. J.P. Martin
Dr. M.F. McGregor (Chairman)
Mr. J.F. McWilliams
Mrs. A. Piternick
Dr. M. Shaw
Dr. J.L. Wisenthal

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor D. Miller
President D. Kenny
Mr. J.E.A. Parnall
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs

Terms of Reference:

(a) To advise and assist the Librarian in:

(i) formulating a policy for the development of resources for instruction and research;

(ii) advising on the allocation of book funds to the fields of instruction and research;

(iii) developing a general program of library service for all the interests of the University; and

(iv) keeping himself informed about the library needs of instructional and research staffs, and keeping the academic community informed about the library.

(b) To report to Senate on matters of policy under discussion by the Committee.