

REPORT
of the
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN
to the SENATE

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY
Vancouver 1973-74
59th year

The Report
of the University Librarian
to the Senate

59th Year

September 1973 to August 1974

Vancouver

December 1974

Cover: Reflections, Sedgewick Library Skylight, by Peter Cardew.
Courtesy of Rhone and Iredale, Architects.

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I. Review.

For the University of British Columbia Library, and for most other academic libraries in North America, the decade of the sixties was one of progress. It now seems that the seventies will be characterized as a decade of paradox, in which libraries simultaneously wax and wane.

The level of use continues to rise, evidence of an increasing need for the materials and services libraries offer. Last year at U.B.C. the borrowing of materials rose by 8.5% and the provision of reference service by 10.1%. But the Library is acquiring less new material and has fewer staff hours at its disposal.

If collection growth is slowing and staff support diminishing, it is not the case that the Library's budget is being reduced. On the contrary, budgets and expenditures continue to rise impressively, the latter by 8.4% over the previous year.

The reason for this situation is now familiar to everyone: it is inflation, a condition which is simply imposed on libraries and all institutions in the public service, and over which they have no control. Yet they must contend with it, and attempt to balance user requirements against resources. This annual report takes as its point of departure a study of the financial condition of the Library. Thereafter an account of the Library's performance and its adjustment in response to its changed and changing environment will be given.

II. The Cost of the Library.

In 1973/74, the Library spent \$5,409,784, an increase of 8.4% over 1972/73. It is estimated the expenditures will exceed \$5,700,000 in the present year.

In ten years the Library's expenditures have increased 3.8 times. But library expenditures at McGill have increased 5.8 times and at Toronto 5 times, so there is nothing remarkable in that.

Relative to other Canadian institutions, the Library's second place in terms of collections is reflected in its budget: it is also in second place in terms of its cost, spending about half as much as Toronto's library and a few hundred thousand more than Alberta's. The percentage of the University's budget allocated to the Library has declined slightly but not drastically in the past few years, hovering around 7%, close to the average for Canadian universities.

Viewed in such simple terms, the Library's financial situation would seem to be typical and satisfactory. The budget has been growing steadily, and the amount compares favourably with amounts spent at other institutions.

However, the following tables point up the major problems facing the Library.

	Total Number of Staff	Salary Expenditures
1970/71	393½	\$2,584,069
1971/72	410½	\$2,896,602
1972/73	406½	\$3,178,630
1973/74	406	\$3,522,626

	Net Additions to Collections	Collections Expenditures
1970/71	164,117	\$1,214,875
1971/72	146,089	\$1,286,401
1972/73	136,626	\$1,308,537
1973/74	95,536	\$1,348,775

Thus, although the staff has remained at roughly the same strength for four years, an additional million dollars has been required for salaries. Over a hundred thousand dollars has been added to the collections budget, but accessions have plummeted.

III. Public Service.

1. Branches, Divisions, Subject Collections and Reading Rooms.

On the other side of the coin, use and demand continue to increase annually. The best available indicators of use of collections and services are the statistics for lending and reference activity, where respectively overall increases of 8.5% and 10.1% were recorded. In seven years loans have increased by over a million transactions, even though enrollment in spring and fall terms grew by only 2,881 students in the same period. Put another way, student numbers have grown by 16.7%, while loans have soared by 99.8% more loans, which now exceed 2,300,000 per year. Last year reference staff replied to over 280,000 questions, nearly 26,000 more than in 1972/73. Yet another indicator of increased activity is the use made of photocopy machines, up by 36% in one year to 2,201,549 copies made by or on behalf of visitors to campus libraries.

Many factors have contributed to the steady rise in the use of the Library: better and larger collections, changes in teaching methods, computerized borrowing procedures, and more borrowers. But certainly a prime factor has been the increased accessibility and service made possible by the creation of branch libraries. The balance of activity has been shifting in the direction of the branches since 1966/67, and if the trend continues they will soon account in the aggregate for twice as many loans as the Main Library and all its divisions. They also deal with 12,000 more reference questions, if one leaves out of consideration questions answered at the general information desk adjacent to the union catalogue in the Main Library.

Nevertheless, several Main Library divisions experienced significant increases in activity: the Fine Arts, Government Publications and Microforms, and Special Collections Divisions hold materials on subjects which are of growing interest; it is probable that an emphasis on Canadian studies is contributing to the higher statistics recorded by these divisions. The Asian Studies and Map Divisions, perhaps because they are easier to locate and use in their new quarters in the space vacated by the Sedgewick Library, also loaned more materials and replied to more queries than ever before.

Apparent exceptions to the rising trend are presented by the Main Library stack collections and the Sedgewick Library. Since 1971/72, the last academic year when the Sedgewick Library was within the Main Library building, loans have decreased in the latter by 12.2% and in the former by 8.7%. However, this reduction was planned and expected. Before the construction of the new library it was necessary to charge out books from the Sedgewick stacks before they could be used. Now that collection is readily available, with ample adjacent study seating. Further, the new building has drawn users away from the crowded and overpopulated Main Library, a desirable result.

Among the major branch libraries, the Woodward Library again accounted for the greatest numerical increase in loans. Total circulation has nearly doubled in four years, presumably because of an increased interest and enrollment in the health and other biological sciences. A number of smaller branch libraries have more than equalled Woodward's record, viewed in percentage terms. Loans at the Crane Library have doubled in three years, at the Animal Resources Ecology Library and the Wilson Recordings Collection in just two.

The Crane Library expanded into adjacent areas in the Brock Hall north wing, and gained some relief from overcrowding caused by growing collections and number of users. There are now about three dozen blind and partially-sighted students on campus in both day and evening courses, and while heavy use is made of the extensive collection of books in braille, the collection of 13,700 recordings is assuming more and more importance, since most of these are specially made to meet individual needs. Crane continues to be the largest academic library for the visually handicapped in North America, with the natural result that other institutions borrow the recordings frequently. In recognition of Crane's uniqueness and importance, the Department of Education has provided a special grant of nearly \$90,000 to ensure that its collections are readily available to other post-secondary institutions in the province.

The departmental reading rooms, of which there are forty-two, were also more heavily used. Circulation increased by 13.1%, and the estimated annual occupancy rate rose from 91,395 to 99,450, or 8.8%. The reading rooms, taken in the aggregate, are the equivalent of a major branch library, containing 86,672 volumes and receiving 2,582 subscriptions.

The general trend continues upward, an indication that the Library's usefulness to its community is increasing and, hopefully, that the condition of teaching and research at this University is thereby enhanced. But the Library is more than a University resource.

Throughout its history the Library has been available to persons not directly associated with the University. Among the regular extra-mural users are government employees and research staff, journalists, businesses, industries, professional groups and members of the public engaged in private research. In addition to those thousands of extra-mural borrowers who obtain library cards, there are unknown numbers of persons who use the Library system without borrowing. Because of the general policy of open access, it has been impossible to estimate the numbers of persons in this category.

This year a first attempt was made to discover, not just for U.B.C. but also for other libraries in the Lower Mainland, who uses which libraries and for what purposes. A limited census of users of the Sedgewick Library was taken on Sunday, November 18th; 1,478 persons were interviewed between noon and 7:45 p.m. Twenty percent of these users were not U.B.C. students. Eleven percent were students at other universities and colleges, and nearly two-thirds of these said they visited Sedgewick on most weekends.

The non-students included persons of all ages, members of the public pursuing some special need which they expected the Library's collections and services to provide. A more extensive survey of library use was completed in March 1974. It showed that the Main and Woodward libraries were also being used quite heavily by visitors from other campuses and by the general public. The Library plans to continue gathering information about the way in which resources are being used and about the nature of its clientele.

2. Computer-Based Services.

The previous section has dealt essentially with the traditional lending and reference services offered by the Library system. In these beginning years of their development, computer-based information services warrant separate attention. Some of these are centred here, and others are operated on a national or international basis. At present they are useful primarily to graduate students, faculty members, research staff, and professionals working at a high level of specialization. The services tend to be invisible to most users, since they are of potential use to a small number of individuals, in relation to the total campus population. The computer-based information service is not yet an alternative to traditional library service, but a supplement to it. And it is not cheap, although it can yield information which could only be obtained by conventional means at even higher costs.

The most advanced of the services now available at U.B.C. is MEDLINE, which takes the shape of a computer terminal in the Woodward Library, tied to a computer in the U.S. wherein is stored a massive file of current information dealing with the health and life sciences literature. Installed with the assistance of a grant from the Woodward Foundation, and to be supported in the near future by the B.C. Medical Centre, the terminal is receiving an increasing amount of use from a variety of health professionals, with the amount of use almost evenly divided between on-campus and off-campus users.

The Science Division offers access to the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information's (formerly the National Science Library) CAN/SDI programme, an off-line system for searching data bases in the literature of science and technology. The Institute also inaugurated in 1974 an on-line system, CAN/OLE, but U.B.C. was unable to participate for financial reasons

The Data Library, operated jointly by the Library and the Computing Centre, holds a collection of two hundred and twenty-five data files plus seventy-seven files and sub-files of Census Canada information. The real meaning of this body of data is hard to convey in numerical terms: the three hundred and eighty tapes needed to contain these files simply hold a

massive amount of statistical information pertaining to population, elections, opinion surveys and other matters amenable to counting. In the past year the files were accessed 1,212 times, but even this is not a true indicator of use, since the individual may simply copy off the portion of the file needed for another growing data file connected with his research. Use of the files is increasing dramatically; in the first month of the next report year, September 1974, the files were accessed 544 times.

The Library also uses a data base produced by its own acquisition system to generate lists of books and journals relevant to the specified interests of faculty members and graduate students, both as groups and as individuals. A hundred and thirty-one interest profiles developed by reference librarians in cooperation with users are now in monthly use.

In the future computers will be more and more commonly used for searching the literatures of all fields, and by persons with less specialized needs. Indeed, access to information about the Library's own collections will eventually be provided in this way, and terminals will be placed at the direct disposal of users. At the present time, however, computer searching is limited in its applications. Moreover, it is relatively expensive on a per search basis. MEDLINE will cost about \$25,000 to operate in 1974/75 and U.B.C. had to decline to participate in CAN/OLE because annual expenses would probably be in the same vicinity. As useful as a service might be, questions of priority must arise between the needs of a majority of users as opposed to a minority. In facing the issue of costs of computer-based services, many libraries have chosen to regard them as something different and special, and have adopted a fee-for-service approach, sharing operating costs with individual users. In fact, U.B.C. has of necessity used this avenue for introducing the CAN/SDI system. Yet it does violate the principle that information through libraries should be provided at no direct cost to the user. This is a principle which libraries should attempt to uphold, for it should make no difference to a user whether a machine or a human has located the information he sought. Looked at another way, it would be equally logical to charge for traditional services, if one charges for services which are unconventional merely because they are new. As the computer is used more frequently in the library context, it should be assimilated, not isolated. Besides, there is a hopeful prospect: the storage and retrieval of information is seemingly the only area in the world of information which is becoming less rather than more expensive on a unit basis.

IV. Collections.

1. Expenditures.

In 1973/74, \$1,348,775 was spent on the purchase of Library collections, an increase of about \$40,000 over the previous year. This 3.1% increase did not come close to matching the inflation rate, with the natural result that accessions declined markedly. In the budget year 1974/75 it seemed initially that worse was yet to come: from the government's grant to the University a total increase of \$25,000 for all purposes except salary increases was allocated to the Library. All of this was set aside for collections, and a further drop in accessions was forecast. Fortunately the government brought forth a supplementary budget, and this yielded an additional \$100,000 for collections which, it is hoped, will stop the further decline in the rate of acquisition. For the first time since 1966/67, the budget for collections and binding stands at over a million and a half dollars.

However, conditions have changed radically in recent times. In 1967, the average cost of a journal published in the U.S. was \$8.02. Now it is \$17.71. The average price of U.S. hardcover trade and technical books was \$7.99 in 1967 and had risen to \$12.20 in 1973. In about nine months, according to a study undertaken at the University of Saskatchewan Library, the average cost of academic books rose 11.8%, from an average price of \$12.56 to \$14.04. Other statistics collected by librarians and publishers mirror these figures.

Among types of publications, the cost of journals, and especially academic journals, is rising most swiftly. In 1966/67, periodical renewals consumed 7.6% of the acquisitions budget. This year, it will require 29.9% to pay for subscriptions. The subscription list is indeed larger by about one third, but the cost has more than tripled. Efforts have been made to limit the number of subscriptions placed, and to identify and cancel titles of diminished importance or restricted interest, but costs continue to mount.

Periodical publishers, and especially publishers of academic journals, are caught in the same web of inflationary circumstances as libraries. On the one hand, costs of materials, labour and postage are increasing. When these costs are passed on to subscribers, particularly individual subscribers,

cancellations result, causing a decline in revenue to the publisher and in turn a further increase to the subscription price. Libraries too, the mainstay of subscription lists, unable to meet rising costs, begin to drop subscriptions to titles judged to be infrequently used or to those which had been received in several copies. Ultimately, many journals may reach the point where they will be forced to discontinue. Some have welcomed such an outcome, maintaining that much that has been published has contributed less to the advancement of knowledge than to the advancement of careers. Others have decried the possibility, seeing journals as the best means of bringing recent learning to public attention.

The situation of the Academic book is little better. It is already necessary to subsidize virtually every work that is issued by a university press. Similarly, there is a point at which individual purchasers will decline to purchase a book, and libraries must also weigh potential frequency of use against the intrinsic merits of books which they consider for purchase. University presses can improve their position by issuing works of popular interest but which are founded on scholarship, yet there are still important writings for which there can be no extensive readership or market.

One's attitudes toward these developments are probably immaterial: the economic and technological forces which are at work are going to change the ways in which information is disseminated and the ways in which publishers and libraries conventionally operate. Until the process of evolution or revolution is completed, individual libraries have no choice, if they are to fulfill their responsibilities, but to seek the means to continue to acquire and obtain access to whatever selection of the world's literature is needed to serve their clientele, in an environment where costs seem to be permanently on the increase.

2. The Collections.

Last year an attempt was made to arrive at a tentative estimate of the size of the collection of physical volumes, and the figure arrived at was 1,502,746. During the year more exact measurements were taken, and the average number of volumes per linear foot for every part of the classification was calculated. The results of applying this average to the Library's holdings are shown in Appendix B. On the basis of this procedure, a figure of 1,624,055 volumes is being adopted as the size of the collection, as of August 31, 1974. This will have to suffice until an actual count is made, if ever.

Physical volumes are not the whole story, of course. In Appendix C, greatly expanded over previous years, is a list of the collections in all of their diversity.

Although the University of Alberta's Library has been growing more quickly than U.B.C.'s in recent years, this University still possesses the second largest resource of scholarly materials in Canada. Measured in U.S. terms it is somewhat less impressive, ranking thirty-eighth among eighty-two major private and state universities.

As to its rate of growth, with the addition of 96,536 physical volumes it placed twenty-ninth on the same list. Referring again to 1966/67, when the budget for acquisitions was comparable, it is revealing that in that year U.B.C. was fifty-sixth in terms of its size and twenty-third in terms of accessions, showing that although rapid progress was made in the intervening years in relation to other research libraries, the rate of progress has declined.

3. Processing and Systems.

A sharp decline in accessions should naturally have resulted in lower production figures from the processing divisions. The unit concerned with verifying orders before they are placed dealt with 111,776 requisitions, down from 1972/73's 124,179. Titles catalogued dropped from 59,481 to 54,321. However, card set production increased from 83,827 to 90,782, and cards filed from 2,279,073 to 2,457,350. This seeming inconsistency is explained by the fact that a backlog in card production and filing, deriving from the swift growth of the collections in the late sixties, was finally eliminated. In general, work loads in the processing divisions are diminished, and staff positions have been transferred to the public service sector where, as has been shown, demands are mounting.

The Systems Division has a general responsibility for the automation of procedures throughout the library system. At the housekeeping level, the computer assists the library in maintaining massive files of constantly changing records, and in making those records more widely accessible. But although costs of computer processing are declining, inflation is increasing the cost of displaying the records. Print-out is becoming prohibitively expensive, given the fact that library records are both large and regularly updated. Unfortunately, the costs of on-line systems for the library, which would eliminate print-out, are also prohibitive, even if all the software and hardware problems could be solved. Computer terminals are not yet ready for the public and the public, by and large, is not yet ready for computer terminals.

A compromise solution with which the library is experimenting is computer output microform, or COM. The acquisition file is being produced on COM, and is available in the Main Library union catalogue area, along with a copy of the conventional print-out. User comparisons of the two media indicate acceptance with reservations: although the COM records are more complete and easier to read than the dim carbons of the print-out, access time is slightly slower, possibly because of unfamiliarity. But economics is so firmly on the side of COM that it is clear that it will play an increasingly significant role in the creation and dissemination of library records, including those now found in card catalogues.

V. Buildings.

Since libraries by their nature must grow and change, the provision and alteration of space is a constant. In the past decade the rate of growth and change has accelerated, as a function of the so-called information explosion on the one hand and the increase in student numbers on the other, with the result that virtually every university in North America has constructed one or more major library buildings since 1960. These days construction starts are fewer in number, not because there is not a continuing need for additional space, but because in this area too rising costs are placing buildings beyond the reach of institutions, or delaying their completion. Although some library construction is under way at U.B.C., it seems clear that problems lie ahead.

It had been hoped that the new Law Library, as part of the building for the Faculty of Law, would be completed in time for the 1974 fall classes, but a construction strike made this impossible. It now appears that the Library, which will be one of the first portions of the building to be finished, will not be ready until the new year, and that a disruptive move of collections must take place during term. But once this is over, the Law Library will be favourably situated in a structure which will offer excellent facilities for use by students and faculty members and provide space for growth to at least the end of the next decade.

Construction of the Asian Studies Centre, future home of the Asian Studies Library, began early in 1974. By the end of the summer, following the shut-down caused by the strike, the foundation was almost complete, and it was anticipated that the shell of the structure would be finished by March, 1975. Unfortunately, further progress may be delayed. Inflation has driven up the price of the completed building, and the funds collected from donors are no longer sufficient to the need. A fund drive is continuing, and if it is successful the Asian Studies Library could be relocated in late 1975 or in 1976.

The need to provide more and better space for the processing divisions of the Library, scattered through the Main Library but concentrated on the seventh level of the stacks, has been acute for some time. Improved working

conditions are essential for the staff, and the space they occupy is needed for the purpose for which it was designed, essentially the storage of collections. Approval for the construction of a Processing Building was given in the spring of 1973. By the beginning of the academic year 1973/74 programming and space estimating had been completed, and an architect had been appointed. A number of constraints emerged to complicate the matter of siting the structure. In the first place, the funds available for the project were not sufficient to complete the necessary amount of space, which meant that some processing departments would be left in the Main Library. This, and the close relationship that exists between processing departments and the public service departments in the Main Library, made a site adjacent to the Main Library essential. Further investigation determined, first, that the existing budget would not permit the construction of even an incomplete building on any of the available sites, and second, that all but one of the sites were impossible for a variety of reasons ranging from environmental damage to requirements of fire and safety codes. The sole choice was a site south of Brock Hall, which was endorsed by the President's Advisory Committee on Siting of Permanent Academic Buildings, and work is now proceeding on plans for a two-story, partially sunken structure with an unfinished area in the basement for future development. If funds are available, for estimates on the building have doubled since it was first authorized, construction could begin in the late spring of 1975.

For many years the Library and the Faculty of Education have sought the construction of a building in which could be brought together the contents of the present overcrowded Curriculum Laboratory and the education collections in the Main Library, and where they might be placed in conjunction with the Faculty's educational media departments. In March the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs moved this hope into the realm of possibility by giving a first priority to the construction of 60,000 net square feet to meet Faculty of Education needs, including an education resource centre. Given a shortage of capital funds, it is uncertain when such a building could be started or finished, but at least work can begin on conceptualization, programming and design.

Almost half of this decade has elapsed, and 1980 is no longer so far away, especially considering the lead time needed to bring new buildings into existence. Given that the Library's collections are growing, that the academic programme seems always to expand and never to contract, and that it now appears that student populations are increasing again, it is essential that the Library look ahead at least to that date, if not beyond it.

The brute fact is that among the Library's branches, only the recently completed or yet to be completed Woodward, Sedgewick, Law, Education and Asian Studies Libraries will be able to contain their collections beyond 1980. By or before that date all other branches, including the Main Library, will have reached capacity. As far as student seating needs, the Library's ability to meet them will depend on student numbers and on the shape of academic programmes, particularly those for part-time students.

The Main Library remains a major centre of activity, despite the success of new branches, and its physical limitations continue to pose problems for users and staff alike. Efforts are made to interpret its architectural complexities to succeeding generations of students, and explanations regarding the virtual impossibility of providing better air conditions are regularly given. The building does not provide enough high-ceiling public access area for all of the service departments, which means that users must ferret out in remote low-ceiling areas such important resources as government publications and microforms. The situation will be slightly ameliorated as some Library departments are moved out to new buildings, and rearrangements are made within the old building, but until some revolutionary change is possible, the University must content itself with the prospect of constant renovation and adaptation, in an unsatisfactory building, and the costs and inconveniences entailed in these.

In attempting to resolve the difficulties which it faces in providing space for users, collections and services the Library will continue to work closely with faculties, departments, Senate Committees, students and the campus planning authorities. However, it will take much more than cooperation to stave off a succession of crises which will occur before 1980 arrives.

VI. Personnel.

The Library's four hundred and six staff members include ninety-nine librarians and three hundred and seven library assistants, clerks, technicians, programmers, keypunch operators and stack attendants. As pointed out in an earlier chapter, the personnel establishment is not growing, but is in fact slightly diminished in size, although service loads are increasing.

The amount paid for salaries is increasing, and at a faster rate than other parts of the budget, as can be seen from Appendix A. Nevertheless, members of the supporting staff, confronted by an abruptly higher cost of living, did not feel that their wages were keeping pace, and for this and other reasons contributed to the organization of the Association of University and College Employees Local no. 1. As the academic year drew to a close, the new union and the University moved closer to agreement on a contract which provided a significant increase to salary scales, an extension to vacations and a reduction in hours of work, as well as other provisions and benefits. The effect of this on the Library's budget will be clear by the end of the next academic year, but it is obvious that the line for salaries will show a much higher figure than ever before, and an exceptional percentage increase over this year. At the same time, changes to vacations and hours of work will have the effect of reducing the Library's establishment by about twenty full time positions. In effect, the three hundred and seven supporting staff positions will be equal to about two hundred and eighty-seven positions roughly the size of the staff in 1966/67.

Librarians, with their faculty colleagues, also expressed their concern over their worsening economic position by participating in discussions within the Faculty Association regarding the possibilities of collective bargaining. Whatever the outcome of these continuing discussions, it seems clear that future salary settlements will contribute significantly to higher operating costs for the Library.

These developments, as necessary as they are for the welfare of the staff, raise a forbidding question: if the university's revenues can not meet the bill, what of library services and collections? As has been shown, the Library is already hard pressed, with more users and more use than ever before, and with fewer staff hours and new materials to meet demands.

VII. Conclusion.

In the light of what the foregoing pages reveal it is difficult to be optimistic about the state or future of the Library. The issue is squarely one of costs versus expectations. If the costs are not met, the expectations will not die, but they will not be adequately satisfied. This is much to be regretted, for in this Library the University and the province possess a great and essential resource, one which should be expanding in the range of its offerings rather than contracting.

Of one thing the University can rest assured: that the Library staff members, as is their tradition, will meet any challenges the future presents with their characteristic devotion to the needs of the Library's users and to the objectives of the University.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75*
Salaries & Wages	2,896,602	3,178,630	3,522,626	3,695,289
Books & Periodicals	1,286,401	1,308,537	1,348,775	1,502,313
Binding	151,501	154,593	165,081	157,396
Supplies, Equipment	346,378	350,455	373,302	366,767
	<u>4,680,882</u>	<u>4,992,215</u>	<u>5,409,784</u>	<u>5,721,765</u>

*Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS - PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	<u>August 31,</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>August 31,</u> <u>1974</u>
<u>Main Library</u>			
General Stacks ¹	675,805	38,281	714,086
Asian Studies Division	51,114	5,730	56,844
Fine Arts Division	50,611	4,316	54,927
Humanities & Social Sciences Ref.	31,530	1,982	33,512
Science Ref.	12,184	725	12,909
Special Collections	39,113	2,099	41,212
	<u>860,357</u>	<u>53,133</u>	<u>913,490</u>
<u>Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms</u>			
Animal Resource Ecology Library	12,082	525	12,607
Crane Library	4,393	666	5,059
Curriculum Laboratory	25,901	3,872	29,773
Law Library	86,518	4,527	91,045
MacMillan Library	28,263	1,909	30,172
Medical Branch Library	21,485	1,131	22,616
Mathematics Library	15,611	670	16,281
Music Library	19,132	1,766	20,898
Reading Rooms	79,830	5,901	85,731
Sedgewick Library	126,041	8,558	134,599
Social Work Library	8,445	667	9,112
Woodward Library	185,180	7,858	193,038
	<u>612,881</u>	<u>38,050</u>	<u>650,931</u>
<u>Storage</u>	<u>65,304</u>	<u>-5,670</u>	<u>59,634</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,538,542</u>	<u>85,513</u>	<u>1,624,055</u>

1. Includes Reserve Book Collection and some minor Main Library collections.

APPENDIX C

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	<u>March 31</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>Net Additions</u> <u>1973/74</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u> <u>1973/74</u>	<u>March 31</u> <u>1974</u>
Volumes - Catalogued	1,483,442	95,219	2,983	1,578,661*
Documents - Uncatalogued	315,148	35,315	---	350,463
Films, Filmstrips & Video Tapes	2,518	88	---	2,606
Slides & Transparencies	4,177	1,065	---	5,242
Pictures & Posters	38,395	24,417	---	62,812
Microfilm (reels)	36,198	2,029	---	38,227
Microcard (cards)	111,680	---	---	111,680
Microprint (sheets)	760,500	65,750	---	826,250
Microfiche (cards)	584,770	10,871	---	595,641
Maps	89,524	4,918	---	94,443
Manuscripts	3,100 ft.**	250 ft.**	---	3,350 ft.
Recordings	35,899	9,478	---	45,367

* See Appendix B

** Thickness of Files

APPENDIX D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1973 - August 1974

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	% Increase/ Decrease over 1972/73
<u>Main Library</u>					
General Stack Collection	524,142	542,687	498,656	483,699	- 2.9%
Reserve Circulation	35,839	37,148	37,603	35,383	- 5.9%
Extension Library	5,710	6,061	5,355	5,317	- 0.7%
Asian Studies Division	7,452	9,076	10,704	13,691	+ 27.9%
Fine Arts Division	49,841	59,160	62,749	74,145	+ 18.1%
Government Publications	88,756	94,083	103,491	130,491	+ 26.0%
Map Collections	8,184	7,939	8,353	9,320	+ 11.5%
Special Collections	15,357	12,580	12,681	20,068	+ 58.2%
SUB-TOTAL	735,281	768,734	739,592	772,114	+ 4.4%
<u>Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms</u>					
Animal Resource Ecology	1,997	3,066	4,202	6,598	+ 57.0%
Crane Library	22,341	25,117	29,361	43,085	+ 46.7%
Curriculum Laboratory	215,327	229,448	222,392	239,365	+ 7.6%
Law Library	122,055	125,493	122,813	135,054	+ 9.9%
MacMillan Library	28,303	29,517	33,304	39,323	+ 18.0%
Marjorie Smith Library	18,420	16,270	13,807	11,900	- 13.8%
Mathematics Library	18,459	20,763	21,965	22,976	+ 4.6%
Medical Branch Library, VGH	26,677	29,881	27,483	27,606	+ 0.4%
Music Library	19,687	20,606	20,679	26,473	+ 28.0%
Reading Rooms	52,749	72,063	66,700	75,447	+ 13.1%
Sedgewick Library	491,241	474,981	446,860	433,681	- 2.9%
Woodward Biomedical	122,644	139,716	175,106	204,380	+ 16.7%
SUB-TOTAL	1,138,900	1,186,921	1,184,672	1,265,888	+ 6.9%
<u>RECORDINGS</u>					
Wilson Recordings Collection	108,834	122,219	173,718	247,146	+ 42.2%
Music Library Record. Coll.	34,259	35,452	34,880	33,906	- 2.8%
SUB-TOTAL	143,093	157,671	208,598	281,052	+ 34.7%

APPENDIX D Continued ...

INTERLIBRARY LOANS	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	% Increase/ Decrease over 1972/73
<u>To Other Libraries</u>					
<u>Original Materials</u>					
General	3,652	4,518	5,027	5,582	+ 11.0%
To BCMLS*	1,245	1,321	1,341	1,415	+ 5.5%
To SFU**	1,200	1,354	1,270	1,396	+ 9.9%
To U. Victoria**	191	241	267	299	+ 12.0%
To BCIT**	22	52	62	106	+ 71.6%
	<u>6,310</u>	<u>7,486</u>	<u>7,967</u>	<u>8,798</u>	<u>+ 10.4%</u>
<u>Photocopies</u>					
General	6,139	6,722	6,923	6,991	+ 1.0%
To SFU**	4,231	5,862	5,228	4,227	- 19.1%
To U. Victoria**	1,144	1,137	865	1,020	+ 17.9%
To BCIT**	148	211	314	335	+ 6.7%
To Colleges**	-	-	-	181	
To Bamfield**	-	-	-	27	
	<u>11,662</u>	<u>13,932</u>	<u>13,330</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>- 4.1%</u>
Total Interlibrary Lending	17,972	21,418	21,297	21,579	+ 1.3%
<u>From Other Libraries</u>					
<u>Original Materials</u>					
General	2,037	2,457	4,090	2,613	- 36.1%
From BCMLS	290	412	434	473	+ 9.0%
<u>Photocopies</u>	<u>2,699</u>	<u>2,901</u>	<u>3,847</u>	<u>3,241</u>	<u>- 15.8%</u>
Total Interlibrary Borrowing	5,026	5,770	8,371	6,327	- 24.4%
GRAND TOTAL	2,040,272	2,140,514	2,162,530	2,346,960	(+ 184,430)
					Overall % increase= + 8.5%

* B.C. Medical Library Service.

** Loaned via special SFU Unit.

APPENDIX E

REFERENCE STATISTICS

(September, 1973 - August, 1974)

	<u>Directional Questions</u>	<u>Reference Questions</u>	<u>Research Questions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage Increase/Decrease*</u>
<u>Main Library</u>					
Asian Studies	1,269	2,969	947	5,185	
Fine Arts	5,887	7,818	1,406	15,111	
Government Publications	753	26,178	789	27,720	
Humanities	2,246	8,328	554	11,128	
Information Desk	13,615	58,065	-	71,680	
Map Collection	88	3,749	60	3,897	
Science	549	8,181	853	9,583	
Social Sciences	878	15,060	1,135	17,073	
Special Collections	636	7,159	620	8,415	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	25,921	137,507	6,364	169,792	
(1972/73)	(25,480)	(121,350)	(5,938)	(152,768)	+ 11.1%
 <u>Branch Libraries</u>					
Animal Resource Ecology	767	2,095	469	3,331	
Crane Library	3,585	2,627	408	6,620	
Curriculum Laboratory	2,324	4,723	245	7,292	
Law Library	1,928	2,276	1,462	5,666	
MacMillan Library	1,050	5,849	414	7,313	
Marjorie Smith Library	269	1,635	284	2,188	
Mathematics Library	1,353	1,026	214	2,593	
Medical Branch Library (VGH)	353	4,752	348	5,453	
Music Library	2,811	8,917	1,014	12,742	
Sedgewick Library	8,837	15,553	387	24,777	
Woodward Library	5,614	25,480	1,174	32,268	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	28,891	74,933	6,419	110,243	
(1972/73)	(27,495)	(68,869)	(5,138)	(101,502)	+ 8.6%
 GRAND TOTALS					
	54,812	212,440	12,783	280,035	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	(52,975)	(190,219)	(11,076)	(254,270)	+10.1%

APPENDIX F

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil
Bell, Inglis F.
Hamilton, Robert M.
McInnes, Douglas N.
MacDonald, Robin

Watson, William J.

de Bruijn, Erik

University Librarian
Associate Librarian
Assistant Librarian - Collections
Assistant Librarian - Public Services
Coordinator of Technical Processes and
Systems
Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning
and Development
Administrative Services Librarian

ACQUISITIONS

Harrington, Walter

Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King

Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

McIntosh, Jack
Elliston, Graham
Mercer, Eleanor
Shields, Dorothy
Jeffreys, Anthony
Johnson, Stephen

Bibliographer - Science
Bibliographer - Serials
Bibliographer - English language
Bibliographer - European languages
Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Research Bibliographer

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy

Foreman

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee

Head Librarian

Original Cataloguing

Bailey, Freda

Head

Catalogue Preparations

Little, Margaret

Head

Searching/LC Cataloguing

Chisholm, Virginia

Acting Head

APPENDIX F Continued ...

CIRCULATION

Butterfield, Rita Head Librarian

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul 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

Gallup, Jennifer Acting Head

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION

Chew, Luther Head Librarian

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Friesen, Margaret Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Thomas Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Maureen Head Librarian

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

de Bruijn, Elsie Head Librarian

APPENDIX F Continued ...

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

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

COLBECK ROOM

Selby, Joan Curator

APPENDIX G

LIBRARY SUPPORTED

READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST, 1974.

Academic Planning	Main Mall North Administration Bldg.	Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097
Adult Education	President's House 6401 N.W. Marine Dr.	Electrical Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Room 428 (Enter Room 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	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 305	Geography	Geography Bldg. Room 140
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg Room 9B (Basement)	Geology	Geological Sciences Bldg. - Room 208
Asian Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	Geophysics	Geophysics Bldg. 2nd Floor, South
Audiology	James Mather Bldg. Fairview Place	Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2220
Chemical Engineering	Chem. Engr. Bldg. Room 310	Home Economics	Home Ec. Bldg. Room 112
Chemistry	Chemistry Bldg. Room 261	Institute of Industrial Relations	Auditorium Annex 100
Classics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2218	Library School	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 6 (Basement)	Linguistics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 227
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Bldg. Room 227	Mechanical Engineering	Mech. Engr. Bldg. Room 200A
Computing Centre	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 238	Metallurgy	Metallurgy Bldg. Room 319
Creative Writing	Brock Hall South Wing Room 204	Microbiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Room 300

APPENDIX G Continued ...

Mineral Engineering	Min. Engr. Bldg. Room 201
Pharmacology	Medical Sciences Bldg. Block C, Room 221
Pharmacy	Cunningham Bldg. Room 160
Philosophy	Buchanan Bldg. Room 3270
Physics	Hennings Bldg. Room 311
Physiology	Medical Sciences Bldg. Block A, Room 201
Political Science	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1220
Psychiatry	Health Sciences Centre 2255 Wesbrook Road
Psychology	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 203
Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut M S 1 Room 20
Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2251
Theatre	Frederick Wood Theatre Room 211

APPENDIX H

Senate Library Committee

1973/74

Mr. W.M. Armstrong
Dr. D.G. Brown
Dr. W.C. Gibson
Mr. A. Hilliker
Dr. F.A. Kaempffer
Dr. J.M. Kennedy
Dr. R.V. Kubicek
Dr. S. Lipson
Mr. R.F. Osborne
Dr. M.F. McGregor (Chairman)
Mr. J.M. Munsie
Mrs. A. Piternick
Mr. J.M. Schoening
Dr. K.S. Stockholder
Dr. C. Swoveland
Dr. M. Uprichard

Chancellor N. Nemetz
President W. Gage
Mr. J.E.A. Parnall
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs

EX-OFFICIO

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.