REPORT of the UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN to the SENATE

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY

VANCOUVER 1971-72

57th YEAR

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

57th Year

September 1971 to August 1972

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Introductory Remarks.

Although the use of the ibrary system continues to increase, symptoms of present and future difficulties are becoming more obvious

For the second year in succession, recorded loans exceeded two mi on tems, despite a decline in the number of students attending the University. With the completion of the new Sedgewick Library delayed by problems within the construction industry, crowding of existing ibraries continued to prevail. But even the advent of a new building with large study areas w not offset a shortage of space for collections, which has already resulted in the deposit in storage of tens of thousands of volumes.

Collections continued to grow, but at a reduced rate, principally because increases to acquisition funds are not keeping pace with inflation in costs of ibrary materials.

The test of a successful library is that its patrons can gain access to the items they need when they need them. Unless measures are taken to reverse present trends, the Library wil begin to fail that test more and more frequently, either because materials are at an inconvenient distance, or because they have not been acquired in the first place.

The Physical Library

There was little change in the system of libraries and reading rooms during the year. No major buildings were completed, although some new reading rooms were set up, raising the total number from thirty-eight to forty-one, and a Data Library was established in a sma room in the Civil Engineering Building.

In May, steady progress toward the completion of the new Sedgewick Library was halted by a dispute between the construction industry and the trade unions, with the result that the opening of the building wi be postponed unti the new year. The undergraduates of 1972 were thereby denied the benefits of a better library, although the building wi be available in time to eliminate the annual spring seating crisis.

The delay in completion of the Sedgewick Library had repercussions in the Main Library. The Asian Studies Division and the Map Division had been scheduled to movc into the space vacated by the Sedgewick Library, moves which in turn would have provided needed shelves for the collections of government publications and microforms and for seating in the Special Collections Division, eliminated years ago by the invasion of map cabinets. As a further result, the collections in the Asian Studies Division, a arge part of which are already in storage, filled al shelves to capacity, and additions to the map cabinets had to be stopped, in order not to place a further load on the floor on which they stand. t now appears that conditions can not be improved unti the spring of 1973, and that unavoidably disruption to service will occur during the academic year.

Early in 1972, al additional space in the expanded Woodward Library was made available, increasing seating capacity to 980 seats and providing space for about an additional 100,000 volumes. Expansion of the Woodward Library was made possible through the generosity of the P.A. Woodward Foundation, with matching funds from the federal Health Resources Fund. The Library is now physically inked to the recently completed Instructional Resources Centre, allowing t to function as an integral part of the U.B.C. Health Sciences Centre.

The planning of a new Law Library proceeded as part of the planning for the building of the Faculty of Law, to be located on the site of the present temporary law buildings, and to incorporate the older Faculty structure which is the present home of the Law Library. In August preliminary drawings were completed by the architect. They provide for a three-story structure, situated on the south west corner of the site, directly north of Brock Hall. Seating for five hundred and twenty-five is provided for the Faculty's projected maximum enrollment of seven hundred, and shelving for one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, some in a compact storage unit, wil be available for a collection which already numbers seventy-five thousand volumes. Since the old Faculty building will be remodelled as part of the project, some inconvenience to library users must result unti construction is completed around September 1974

Late in August the Government of British Columbia provided $400,000 toward the construction of an Asian Studies Centre, in which will be located the present Asian Studies Division. This project had ts origin in the presentation to the University by the Sanyo Corporation of the structural members

from ts Expo 70 building. The Canada-Japan Friendship Society undertook a fund drive which has so far resulted in gifts, in addition to that from the provincial government, of $400,000 from the Government of Canada, $200,000 from the Japan World Exposition Fund and $500,000 from the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan. Other contributions are anticipated which wi enable the building to be completed during 1975

No other ibrary buildings are in the planning stage, although a number have been proposed. This is a situation about which the University can not afford to be complacent, since many faculties and departments, most notably in the areas of science, applied science and education, are receiving substandard library service. Moreover, the failure to proceed quickly with the further decentralization of ibrary collections and services has created a serious situation in the Main Library, which is beginning to deteriorate as a facility for advanced study and research in the humanities and social sciences.

The situation is not difficult to comprehend. There are eight stack floors in the Main Library. The top floor is divided between the manuscript holdings of the Special Collections Division and the Reading Room of the School of Librarianship. The seventh floor s the work area of the Processing Divisions. The sixth floor is taken up by the Government Publications and Microforms Division and the unbound current newspapers. The fifth floor is occupied by unbound periodicals, reference and bibliographic materials, and a part of the applied science collections. The collection proper is located on the first four floors of stacks

When the term ended last spring, the shortage of shelf space became immediately apparent, for as thousands of books were returned by borrowers, in several areas books would not fit on the shelves. As a palliative, fifty thousand volumes of periodicals were scheduled for remova to storage by December 1972, where they will join thirty-five thousand books withdrawn a year ago. When this operation is completed, visitors to the stacks wi observe that there wil be some sma amount of space available for expansion, but it should not be assumed that the problem s solved.

Approximately half of the annual accessions, that is, around seventy-five thousand volumes, are being added to the main stacks every year. f, for example, ibraries for science and education existed, some of these volumes would be destined for them, but as things stand they must find space n the Main Library. Seventy-five thousand volumes occupy about seventy five hundred square feet of stack space. A cursory inspection of the stacks s sufficient to demonstrate that this quantity of space does not exist.

The total of eighty-five thousand volumes which have been moved into the compact storage area in the Woodward Library completely occupy that space There s no other storage space for books on campus. Thus if no relief is forthcoming more books and periodicals, and ones which are more frequently used than those already withdrawn, must be sent to commercial storage where access wil be even more difficult.

t should be noted that unlike scientists, humanists and social scientists

rely to a great extent on being able to browse and scan in the stacks, and that by consigning their working collections to storage, serious harm is being done to the quality of their work. Further, the whole operation of moving books to storage, of changing location records, and of retrieving tems is a non-productive use of staff time and thus of University funds.

There are few options now available to the University One is to begin work immediately on a Science Library, which in addition to the benefits t would produce for students and faculty members, would have the result of moving over a hundred and fifty thousand volumes, and one of the fastest growing parts of the collection, from the Main Library. Another option would be to find another space for the Processing Divisions, and thereby regain one stack floor. Yet another option would be to construct storage space, or to plan and budget for the increasing use of commercial storage space. Another alternative is to let things go, and trust to blind luck and human ingenuity to solve the problems posed by an ever growing collection. And that would be the purest folly

III Public Services

Branches, Divisions and Subject Collections.

Despite the decrease in enrollment, use of collections in the library's divisions and branches increased by nearly 5% over the previous year. Wel over half the total of volumes loaned was from branch libraries, indicating once again that a well-developed system of branch libraries encourages greater use of collections. n 1970/71, branches accounted for 409,329 more loans than the Main Library; last year the difference widened to 424,248 volumes. The two departments registering the greatest increase were the Government Publications Division and the Curriculum Laboratory.

In January a standard format for recording the volume of business conducted at reference desks was adopted by the three provincial university libraries. Statistics gathered at U.B.C. during the first eight months of 1972 are displayed in Appendix D. Responses to inquiries have been tabulated under three headings: 1) directiona questions, ones which involve no direct use of ibrary catalogues or materials; 2) reference questions, inquiries which involve the use of library collections or catalogues but which consume no more than fifteen minutes; 3) research questions, inquiries which require more than fifteen minutes and which might involve anything from an extended search for information to the compilation of a bibliography.

Divisions and branches responded to an impressive total of nearly one hundred and forty thousand inquiries in eight months, pointing to an extrapolated annual total of over two hundred thousand responses during the academic year

The statistics reveal some expected patterns. For example, t comes as no surprise that nformation and Orientation Division answers more directional and reference questions than any other, or that the complexities of government publications and microforms should cause the division responsible for them to rank second in terms of reference and research questions. However, the statistics do point to one unexpected situation:

the Main Library still carries the heavier load of reference service, in contradistinction to the branch ibraries which sustain more than half of the loans. With the opening of the new Sedgewick Library this situation may change to some degree, but t is possible that the continued concentration of the research collections in the Main Library may cause this pattern of reference service to continue, at least until branch ibraries for science and education are opened.

The Information and Orientation Division continued and improved its programmes, offering guided tours, printed materials for self-conducted tours, and lectures to classes. During the year ,752 students appeared n the Library for tours and basic instruction, self-tour materials were picked up by the thousands of copies, and staff members delivered specialized lectures to many individual classes. Orientation programmes are under further revision, in anticipation of the new Sedgewick Library, which wi when t opens produce fundamental changes in undergraduate ibrary use. Despite its preoccupation with students, the Division continued to produce U.B.C. Library News, directed to all faculty members. One ssue this year consisted of a Faculty Library Guide, which prompted much favourable comment

readers.

The Crane Library, now internationally known as a pioneer organization in library service to the blind and partially sighted at institutions of higher education, was the recipient of a grant from Canada Manpower's Local Initiatives Project, which enabled it to step up its programme of recording of instructional materials. The growing library of tapes is being made available through the Interlibrary Loan Division to students at universities and colleges throughout Canada and the United States; such loans increased by 40% in the past year.

The Data Library, a facility operated jointly by the Library and the Computing Centre, was set up to acquire, store and make available for use, information of a basically statistical nature in machine readable form. Through a survey it was discovered that the University had already obtained or created many data files, and where possible these have been relocated in the Data Library where they will be available for general use. The initial collection is oriented toward the social sciences, but will not be restricted in its scope as it grows.

Through the Science Division, the Library continued to exploit on behalf of faculty members and graduate students the National Science Library's collection of bibliographical tapes. A total of twenty-eight subscriptions serving almost double that number of users provides current awareness reports on subjects within fields of speciality. As more bibliographical tapes are created and acquired by the National Science Library, the scope of the programme will be extended; moreover, during the year the National Library of Canada announced its intention of offering a similar service to the humanists and social scientists. In the immediate future, the Library

hopes to install a terminal connected to the U.S. National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE system, which wi permit the terminal operator to conduct on-line searches of medical and related literature. Thus the Library offers the ful range of reference services, based on the expertise of individual staff members at one extreme and the capability of the computer at the other.

2. Reading Rooms.

During the year, the Senate Library Committee approved two new reading rooms, for Agricultural Economics, and Audiology In addition the completion of the Buchanan tower occassioned the rebirth of old reading rooms in new surroundings and combinations, and the death of one reading room, Social Sciences. The forty-two reading rooms now contain 74,436 volumes, and maintain 2,383 subscriptions. Expenditures on new materials from library and faculty budgets approached $83,000. Since almost all of these materials are duplicated in braries on campus, some might regard these reading rooms as luxuries. But it must be remembered that they simplify the ves of faculty members and graduate students, and contribute to the intensification of the use of materials. As evidence of that, the estimated yearly occupancy of al reading rooms, based on the number of users in any three hour period, was 101,115, up from 97,900 last year and loans jumped from 52,749 to 72,063

3. Copying

Use of copying machines continued to increase in 1971/72, by 36.6% compared to a 19.4% increase last year. Of the 2,592,286 copies made, ,653,110 were made by or for library patrons, and the balance were made for such library purposes as catalogue card reproduction and document preservation

Copying machines, viewed by almost everyone as one of technology's happiest boons, continue to be viewed by publishers and authors with a variety of emotions ranging from alarm to anger. At issue s whether or not the beral unregulated use of copying machines, particularly by educators, directly results n a loss of income to authors and publishers. Clearly, where there are instances of such practices as the copying of substantial portions of textbooks for large classes, there must be a loss assuming that f the copy machine didn't exist the text book would have had to be purchased. t is this kind of copying, and this assumption, that leading authors and publishers to press for legislation that will impose imitations on this blanket copying, and provide for financial compensation when it does occur. What stands in jeopardy s the existing opportunity for the individual to make or have made for him a single copy for "purposes of private study, research, criticism, review, or newspaper summary."[1] Both in the United States and Canada the laws of copyright are under revision, and legislators are grappling with the problem of defining the limits of public and private right in the area of information. Universities and professional and scholarly associations should be watching developments carefully, and considering what their positions in respect to these matters will be; further, they should be addressing themselves to the federal

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[1] Copyright Act, R.S., c.55, s. 17 (2)(a)

government now, for it might be too late to alter the direction of things once a draft act is presented in Parliament.

V. Collections

Funds.

Inflationary trends are as evident in the bookstore as in the supermarket Between 1970 and 1971, prices of U.S. hardcover books and periodical subscriptions rose by 13.6% and 12% respectively; globally, the rate of increase in costs of published materials is no less than 10% per annum.

In 1971/72, the Library's expenditures for collections were $1,286,401 an increase of 5.9% over 1970/7 nsufficient to offset the effects of rising costs. To worsen the picture the sudden revaluation of currencies which took place during the fal cost the Library an estimated $27,089 in purchasing power, reducing the effective increase to 3.7%

f the amount of significant materia being pub shed were less, or if the University were restricting ts academic programme, the disparity between costs and fund increases might have no significant effect on collection development. But in fact, collecting policies are being altered to adjust to the situation. Setting as a priority the collecting of current terature in fields of interest to the University, the Library has curtailed the purchase of out-of-print materials and research collections. Because such strides were made in the last half of the sixties in developing the retrospective collections to new levels of strength and significance, this necessary change in policy has not greatly affected the usefulness of the Library, and has gone for the most part undetected except by those faculty members who have had a particular interest in some special area not presently wel represented in the collections.

However, the funds for retrospective purchases have now been cut to the imits of safety and if the disparity between budget and cost increases continues, the next cuts wi not be so easy to bear. The area of the budget most ikely to be reduced wi be that used for the duplication of materials which wi affect both students and faculty members although in different ways. n the case of the former, if the Library s unable to buy sufficient copies of books in high demand, access to materials wi suffer, particularly for those students in large classes; further declines in enrollment may alleviate this. As for the faculty the duplicate and in some cases up to quintup cate) subscriptions which are critical to the usefulness of reading rooms may have to be cancelled, and the placing of new subscriptions strictly curtailed

2. Collections

At the end of the fiscal year, the collections were just a couple of hundred volumes short of the mi ion and a half mark. f the ibrary's holdings in government publications are included, the collections exceed two million tems. The full enumeration of the collection may be found in Appendix B.

The rate of increase to the collection of books and journals diminished in 1971/72, dropping from 164,117 volumes in 1970/7 to 146,089 volumes last year. Three factors were involved in this decline: first, the already mentioned drop in purchasing power; second, the elimination last year of the backlog of uncatalogued books, the cataloguing of which had swelled the earlier totals; and third, the reduced number of reading tems requiring cataloguing. But even with a diminished rate of growth, the collection in terms of physica volumes alone w pass two million by 1976

Growth s already posing serious problems, and, as has already been pointed out in the second chapter of this report, problems which are going to get much worse. Whether the University opts for additional branch libraries, a storage ibrary, or space for the processing divisions, t sti take approximately three years to create the necessary physical space. Thus very ttle time remains in which the University can make and implement its decision. f that ittle time is allowed to elapse, the users of the Library must contemplate the possibility that within the Main Library books wi be stacked on carrells, tables, and on the floor, and that the stacks w be closed to public access

3. Systems and Processing.

t has already been noted that additions to the collection dropped by about 18,000 tems in 1971/72, and the explanation for this decline has been given. By contrast, production of card sets increased from 83,400 to 98,310. This statistical anomaly is accounted for by the fact that a backlog in card production was one of the results of last year's crash programmes to eliminate the uncatalogued backlog and to complete the sting of the reading rooms. Although over two and a million cards were filed last year, the card production and filing backlog has not been completely eliminated yet, and there is a delay between the shelving of a newly catalogued book and the appearance of cards for t in the catalogue. The effects of this situation, which should be rectified within a year, are alleviated by the public availability of current lists of incoming titles produced by the acquisitions system.

The automation programme took another forward step on July 1st when the Library's new mini-computer went into daily operation. n the first phase of development this computer wi monitor the twenty-nine terminals, now used for collecting nformation about materials on order, in processing, in the bindery, on loan or lost. The capacity of the system has increased, but for the next phase of development, the Library must wait for the commercial production of a terminal satisfactory for ibrary operations, one which has the capacity of sending and receiving messages with combinations of inputs provided by borrower's badges, standard keypunch cards, and keyboards. When better terminals are obtained and the

mini-computer is connected to a large on-line computer system in the next stage of development, t wi be possible to provide more sophisticated and individualized service, and to eliminate the fine system for delinquent borrowers, a feature of the present as much disliked by the ibrary staff as by the students.

With the exception of the installation of the mini-computer, very little new development has taken place during the year. Some improvements were made to existing systems but most of the year has been spent in reviewing systems and preparing for a changeover in the computer in the Data Processing Centre, which is used by the Library for its regular processing.

Unfortunately, the budget cutback which took place in the middle of the fiscal year made t necessary to cease publication of the monthly accession ists, and to delay for one year the publication of a new edition of the serials ist. As a replacement for the former, the Systems Division s developing an alternative method of notifying faculty members about new purchases, using an SDI approach that wi produce stings in response to individual or group interest profiles. The interest profiles wi provide a means for extracting from the machine-readable acquisitions file appropriate titles based on classification and keywords.

4. Use.

For the second year in succession, loans exceeded two million items, and although enrollments in both winter and summer sessions dropped, over a hundred thousand more items were borrowed. The following table reveals a trend toward increasingly heavy library use. These figures are based on actual loans, since the use of materials within libraries can not be measured systematically; however, a few samples suggest that the total use of items is double the number of items borrowed.

Academic Year	Winter/Spring Per Capita Loans
1962/63	36.8
1963/64	38.3
1964/65	43.5
1965/66	43.7
1966/67	44.7
1967/68	44.0
1968/69	48.8
1969/70	51.1
1970/71	51.9
1971/72	53.0
Ten Year Increase	44.0%

Undoubtedly there is a limit to the figure for per capita loans, but that limit was not reached in the past year.

Although some divisions and branches recorded significant increases and other decreases in loans, overall use of the Main Library's divisions and

the branch ibraries went up by 4.5% and 4.2% respectively. However, when the figures for loans to other ibraries are isolated, an increase of 19.2% is revealed, pointing to the growing importance of U.B.C.'s collections as a source of support for other universities and colleges. Wel over half of the loans to other libraries were to institutions in British Columbia.

No part of the ibrary's collections pose greater problems than do the ournals. The community of users is divided in its attitude: some favour the idea of never circulating periodicals, so that they can always be found on the shelves; others say that periodicals should be treated no differently than books, and made available for borrowing by a on equal terms. The Senate Library Committee has revised the loan regulations many times in an attempt to find a middle way, and the Library has purchased duplicate titles of many heavily used journals. Nevertheless, complaints about access to journals continue.

As a step toward further revision of policy, two surveys of use were made n the Main and Woodward ibraries. t was learned that the lending of periodical volumes in itself does not account for the majority of instances when a borrower can not obtain the volume he wants In fact, 75% to 80% of the cases of failure to find the desired volume were attributable to other causes; and in most cases, staff assistance could produce the tem n minutes. However, a further reduction in loan periods would improve the prospects for all users, particularly if faculty members and graduate students would cooperate by returning borrowed items on their due dates.

V. Administration

1. Budget

The Library's total expenditures for 1971/72 amounted to $4,680,882, a 4.2% increase over the previous year. The percentage of the University's budget committed to the Library continued to decline slightly, from 7.96% in 1968/69, to 7.54% in 1969/70, to 7.44% in 1970/71, to 7.11% in 1971/72. The Canadian average was 7.4% last year. The per capita expenditure, based on winter enrollment figures only, was $236.10, the Canadian average for this statistic being $242.10. Measured in these terms, U.B.C.'s library is the least expensive of all university libraries in British Columbia and Alberta. Although U.B.C.'s library is the second largest in Canada, it ranks third in expenditures, after Toronto and Alberta.

2. Relationships

In the fall of 1970 British Columbia's three provincially supported university libraries established an informal organization called Tri-University Libraries, with the objectives of maximizing the use of resources and reducing overall costs through cooperation and integration. Notable progress is being made in attaining these goals. Continuing consultation among collections development officers has made it possible to avoid expensive duplication and triplication of major acquisitions. Insofar as the universities' curricula permit it, responsibilities for collecting in specific subject areas are being allocated among the three libraries. Development of automated systems is proceeding along parallel lines: work on a single system for acquisitions is well advanced. Common policies on public service are being developed, and special codes governing loans to colleges and other types of libraries are in preparation. Cooperative processing is resulting in faster and cheaper cataloguing of new materials.

In December, the B.C. Library Development Commission released a report entitled A Proposal for Province Wide Organization of Library Services in British Columbia. This report is directed toward the improvement of public library services in the province, through the creation of a network centred on the Commission, which would develop a bibliographic centre and a provincial collection resource centre. It recommends:

> "In addition the Committee recommends that formal agreements be entered into between the provincial resource centre and the libraries of the province's universities to ensure that the resources

of these academic libraries are available as required to meet the specialized needs of public library users throughout the province. Access to the collections of the academic and special libraries through inter-library loan provides the greatest assurance of meeting, at reasonable cost, the demands for materials which cannot be supplied from the collections of public library systems or the provincial resource centre. Similar agreements should be reached with the community colleges and other institutions of post-secondary education in order to make the fullest possible use of their specialized collections. Such agreements would, of course, be reciprocal in nature and would permit access by academic libraries to the collections of the provincial resource centre and of the public library systems. Similar reciprocal agreements between the provincial resource centre and the various libraries which serve agencies and departments of the federal government, as well as those serving business and industry, would provide access by all potential users to the resources represented by these often highly-specialized collections. Through a suitable pattern of reciprocal agreements the academic, governmental, public and special libraries of British Columbia would form a single information network calculated to ensure to the citizens of the province access to superior library and information services at the most reasonable cost possible."[1]

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[1] B.C. Library Development Commission. A Proposal for province-wide organization of library services in British Columbia. Submitted to the British Columbia Library Development Commission by its Committee on Library Development. Victoria, 1971. p. 30-31.

Because of its collection strength, U.B.C. Library will undoubtedly act as a principal resource in the network, and in fact, the increasing interlibrary loan activity mentioned earlier is an indication that it is already assuming that responsibility. An important question to be resolved is from which source will funds be derived to support this increased activity. Will the University, at a time when its revenues are declining, be expected to pay additional amounts to support a provincial library network? Will the Library be expected to allocate more of its resources to the network, at the expense of services to students and faculty? Or will the provincial government finance the components of the network with special subventions, perhaps based on the contribution made to the network by each participating institution? These questions are being raised with the B.C. Library Development Commission now by the Tri-University Libraries organization.

Another cooperative development which is in progress is the creation of a library at the Bamfield marine biological station, a project of the Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Society.

All three provincial universities, have contributed funds toward the purchase of a collection; selection of materials is being coordinated through U.B.C.'s Institute of Animal Resource Ecology Library, and materials are being acquired and catalogued by U.B.C. Library's processing divisions.

The library system is guided in its development by the Senate Library Committee, the membership of which is listed in Appendix G. But in addition to the Senate Committee, valuable assistance is rendered by a

number of other faculty and interfaculty committees. Among these is the Biomedical Library Committee, which this year received the resignation of its long time chairman, Dr. William C. Gibson. His contribution to the University and its libraries has been immense. He has effectively marshalled the financial resources necessary to provide a high level of library service not only for his own discipline but for all of the health and life sciences; the Woodward Biomedical Library owes its existence in large measure to his work. The Senate and the University is permanently in his debt.

3. Personnel

In 1971/72 the Library establishment consisted of one hundred and one librarians and three hundred and seventy-four supporting staff. In addition, four hundred and sixty-nine students were appointed to part-time positions.

The rate of turnover for the supporting staff rose from 37.2% to 42.8%, reversing the downward trend which has been established for many years. As recently as 1969/70, the rate was 49%. No single explanation for the increase in the past year has been discovered, although it is probable that the facts that most of our employees are young, many are married to students and faculty members, and few regard the Library as a career, all militate against long tenure.

In August, Norman Colbeck severed his formal relationship with the Library, although he remains and will always be a Library dweller. Mr. Colbeck held a unique position in the library: he was one of the Library's greatest benefactors, having donated to the University his own unequalled collection of Pre-Raphaelite literature, and he was also the Library's bibliographical consultant in his field of speciality, and the curator of the collection which he continued to develop. Many people work and have worked in the Library, but of few could it be said that they graced the Library, as did Norman Colbeck.

Regrettably, the year was not without its tragedy. The sudden illness and death in May of Pat O'Rourke, senior Stack Supervisor, came as a sad shock to his co-workers. Mr. O'Rourke joined the staff in 1965, after a military career and subsequent work with the Corps of Commis-

sionaires. He became more than his title implied: he was a man of all parts, rendering assistance wherever and whenever needed, offering advice and counsel to his fellows, and radiating kindness and good humour everywhere.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 *
Salaries & Wages	2,204,115	2,584,069	2,896,602	3,255,000
Books and Periodicals	1,127,291	1,214,875	1,286,401	1,300,465
Binding	112,709	126,932	151,501	155,248
Supplies, Equipment	428,873	482,787	346,378	366,015
	3,872,988	4,408,663	4,680,882	5,076,728

* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE AND GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1971	Net Additions 1971/72	Withdrawals 1971/72	March 31 1972
Volumes - Catalogued	1,355,270	146,089	1,584	1,499,775
Documents	669,175	68,027	---	737,202
Films and Filmstrips	569	---	---	---
Microfilm (reels)	30,275	5,069	---	35,344
Microcard (cards)	108,320	3,360	---	111,680
Microprint (sheets)	698,000	34,500	---	732,500
Microfiche (cards)	412,018	113,772	---	525,790
Maps	75,203	5,511	493	80,211
Manuscripts	2800 Ft.*	200 Ft.*	---	3,000 Ft.*
Phonograph Records	24,150	1,675	250	25,575

* Thickness of Files

APPENDIX C

Recorded Use of Library Resources
September 1971 - August 1972

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	% Increase/ Decrease over 1970/71
Main Library					
General Stack Collection	472,204	551,450	524,142	542,687	+ 3.5%
Reserve Circulation	51,910	41,763	35,839	37,148	+ 3.6%
Asian Studies Division	5,957	8,354	7,452	9,076	+ 21.8%
Fine Arts Division	30,130	42,360	49,841	59,160	+ 18.7%
Government Publications	58,324	61,397	88,756	94,083	+ 6.0%
Map Collections	4,249	6,375	8,184	7,939	- 3.0%
Special Collections	7,844	10,809	15,357	12,580	- 18.1%
SUB-TOTAL	630,618	722,508	729,571	762,673	+ 4.5%
Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms					
Animal Resource Ecology	---	---	1,997	3,066	+ 53.5%
Crane Library	---	---	22,341	25,117	+ 12.4%
Curriculum Laboratory	143,890	164,935	215,327	229,448	+ 6.5%
Law Library	84,497	103,231	122,055	125,493	+ 2.8%
MacMillan Library	21,165	24,473	28,303	29,517	+ 4.3%
Marjorie Smith Library	20,705	20,824	18,420	16,270	- 11.7%
Mathematics Library	18,543	21,982	18,459	20,763	+ 12.5%
Medical Branch, V.G.H.	26,315	27,811	26,677	29,881	+ 12.0%
Music Library	13,696	16,379	18,687	20,606	+ 10.3%
Reading Rooms	---	---	52,749	72,063	+ 36.6%
Sedgewick Library	434,890	502,444	491,241	474,981	- 3.3%
Woodward Biomedical	97,279	112,025	122,644	139,716	+ 13.9%
SUB-TOTAL	860,980	994,104	1,138,900	1,186,921	+ 4.2%

RECORDINGS	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	%
Record Collection	82,321	95,203	108,834	122,219	+ 12.3%
Music Library Record Collection	24,335	26,340	34,259	35,452	+ 3.5%
SUB-TOTAL	106,656	121,543	143,093	157,671	+ 10.2%
EXTENSION LIBRARY					
Volumes for Extension Courses	4,382	4,940	5,150	5,381	+ 4.5%
Drama Collection	803	550	560	680	+ 21.4%
SUB-TOTAL	5,185	5,490	5,710	6,061	+ 6.1%
INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
1) U.B.C. Interlibrary Loan Units					
Original Materials					
To Other Libraries	3,077	3,474	3,652	4,518	+ 23.7%
To B.C. Med.Lib. Service	835	1,416	1,245	1,321	+ 6.1%
From Other Libraries	1,718	1,735	2,037	2,457	+ 20.6%
From B.C. Med.Lib. Service	318	382	290	412	+ 42.1%
SUB-TOTAL	5,948	7,007	7,224	8,708	+ 20.5%
Photocopies					
To Other Libraries	4,518	4,961	6,139	6,722	+ 9.5%
From Other Libraries	2,309	1,943	2,699	2,901	+ 7.5%
SUB-TOTAL	6,827	6,904	8,838	9,623	+ 8.9%
2) Special Interlibrary Loan Unit					
Original Materials					
To Simon Fraser University	709	1,074	1,200	1,354	+ 12.8%
To University of Victoria	56	291	191	241	+ 26.1%
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	31	29	22	52	+ 136.0%
SUB-TOTAL	796	1,394	1,413	1,647	+ 16.6%
Photocopies					
To Simon Fraser University	5,545	8,402*	4,231	5,862	+ 38.5%
To University of Victoria	620	868*	1,144	1,137	- .6%
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	111	246*	148	211	+ 42.5%
SUB-TOTAL	6,276	9,516	5,523	7,210	+ 30.5%
Grand Total	1,623,286	1,868,466	2,040,272	2,140,514	(+ 100,242) + 4.9%

* Until 1970, figures represent total requests received, rather than requests filled.

APPENDIX D

Reference Statistics
(January to August 1972)

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	Total
Main Library				
Information Desk	5,858	34,405	----	40,263
Asian Studies	145	861	412	1,418
Fine Arts	2,444	5,339	127	7,910
Government Publications	46	12,765	605	13,416
Humanities	1,687	4,741	343	6,771
Map Collection	287	1,985	58	2,330
Science	354	5,406	486	6,246
Social Sciences	633	8,027	867	9,527
Special Collections	285	2,402	203	2,890
SUB-TOTAL	11,739	75,931	3,101	90,771
Branch Libraries				
Animal Resource Ecology	287	1,198	81	1,566
Crane Library	622	735	95	1,452
Curriculum Laboratory	1,207	3,857	324	5,388
Law Library	234	925	280	1,439
MacMillan Library	215	2,198	200	2,613
Marjorie Smith Library	161	398	45	604
Mathematics Library	432	1,091	253	1,776
Medical Branch Library (VGH)	671	2,631	118	3,420
Music Library	1,511	3,543	228	5,282
Sedgewick Library	1,864	5,958	145	7,967
Woodward Library	3,444	12,377	568	16,389
SUB-TOTAL	10,648	34,911	2,337	47,896
GRAND TOTALS-	22,387	110,842	5,438	138,667*

* Total does not include 34,695 questions of various types answered in campus reading rooms during 1971/72.

APPENDIX E

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
de Bruijn, Erik	Administrative Services Librarian

ACQUISITIONS

Omelusik, Nicholas	Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Keate, Heather	Bibliographer - Science
Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Mercer, Eleanor	Bibliographer - English language
Shields, Dorothy	Bibliographer - European languages
Jeffreys, Anthony	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Johnson, Stephen	Research Bibliographer

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy	Foreman

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee	Head Librarian
Little, Margaret	Assistant Head

Original Cataloguing

Bailey, Freda	Head

Catalogue Preparations

Turner, Ann	Head

Searching/LC Cataloguing

Balshaw, Mavis	Head

CIRCULATION

Butterfield, Rita	Head Librarian

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul	Head

Appendix E cont'd

DATA LIBRARY	
Dobbin, Geraldine	Acting Head
FINE ARTS DIVISION	
Dwyer, Melva	Head Librarian
ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY	
Nelson, Ann	Head Librarian
MACMILLAN LIBRARY	
Macaree, Mary	Head Librarian
GIFTS & EXCHANGE	
Selby, Joan	Head Librarian
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	
Dodson, Suzanne	Head Librarian
HUMANITIES	
Forbes, Charles	Head Librarian
INFORMATION & ORIENTATION	
Chew, Luther	Head Librarian
LAW LIBRARY	
Shorthouse, Thomas	Head Librarian
MAP DIVISION	
Wilson, Maureen	Head Librarian
MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY	
Freeman, George	Head Librarian
MATHEMATICS LIBRARY	
McIntosh,Jack	Head Librarian
MUSIC LIBRARY	
Burndorfer, Hans	Head Librarian
READING ROOMS	
Harrington, Walter	Head Librarian

Appendix E cont'd

RECORD COLLECTION	
Kaye, Douglas	Head
SCIENCE DIVISION	
Brongers, Rein	Head Librarian
SEDGEWICK LIBRARY	
Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian
SERIALS DIVISION	
Joe, Linda	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	
Cummings, John	Head Librarian
COLBECK ROOM	
Colbeck, Norman	Curator

APPENDIX F

LIBRARY SUPPORTED

READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST 1972

Academic Planning	Main Mall North Administration Bldg.	Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097
Agricultural Economics	Ponderosa Annex D Room 105	Elect. Engineering	Elect.Engr.Bldg. Room 428 (Enter Room 434)
Anthropology-Sociology	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 305	English	Buchanan Tower Room 697
Applied Science	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 305	French	Buchanan Tower Room 897
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 9B (Basement)	Geography	Geography Bldg. Room 140
Asian Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	Geology	Geological Sciences Bldg. -Room 208
Audiology	2150 Western Parkway Campus	Geophysics	Geophysics Bldg. 2nd. Floor, South
Chem. Engineering	Chem. Engr. Bldg. Room 310	Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2220
Chemistry	Chemistry Bldg. Room 261	Home Economics	Home Ec. Bldg. Room 112
Classics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2218	Inst. of Industrial Relations	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 310
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 6 (Basement)	Library School	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Bldg. Room 210	Linguistics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 227
Computing Centre	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 238	Mechanical Engr.	Mech. Engr. Bldg. Room 200A
Creative Writing	Brock Hall South Wing Room 204	Metallurgy	Metallurgy Bldg. Room 319

Microbiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Room 4
Mineral Engr.	Min. Engr. Bldg. Room 201
Pharmacology	Wesbrook Bldg. Block C Room 221
Pharmacy	Cunningham Bldg. Room 160
Philosophy	Buchanan Bldg. Room 3270
Physics	Hennings Bldg. Room 311
Physiology	Med. Science Bldg. Block A Room 203
Political Science	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1220
Psychiatry	Health Sc. Centre 2255 Wesbrook Roa
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 G

Senate Library Committee

1971/72

Miss D. Allen
Mr. W.M. Armstrong
Dr. P. Burns
Mr. F.J. Cairnie
Dr. D.H. Chitty
Dr. W.C. Gibson
Dr. R.F. Gray
Dr. F.A. Kaempffer
Dr. J.M. Kennedy
Dr. S. Lipson
Dr. J. Mao
Mr. K.R. Martin
Dr. M.F. McGregor (Chairman)
Mrs. A. Piternick
Dr. S. Rothstein

Chancellor A. McGavin
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.