UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA LIBRARY

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN TO THE SENATE

56TH YEAR 1970-1971
VANCOUVER

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

56th Year

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I. Introductory Remarks.

The development of the Library, while it is not taking place at the hectic pace of the mid-sixties, continues at a steady rate.

Two landmarks were established during the year: recorded use exceeded two million loans, and the collection size attained a million and a half catalogued volumes, making U.B.C. Library the second largest academic library in Canada.

The heavy use of all libraries made evident the physical shortcomings of many buildings. Fortunately, the new Sedgewick Library will be completed in the coming year, and a new Law Library is in the planning stages. But for many parts of the Library system, such as the intensively used Curriculum Laboratory, no relief is in sight.

Although expenditures on library materials increased during the past year, inflation in the costs of books and periodicals has more than eliminated the effects of the increase. In the development of collections a diminishing trend seems to have set in.

To contend with ever-rising demands for library service and for swifter access to larger quantities of library materials, libraries are turning for solutions to closer interlibrary cooperation and coordination. Such efforts are bearing fruit for the three public universities of British Columbia and for the many colleges, with a general improvement in service at lower overall costs.

II. The Physical Library.

The present library system consists of the familiar Main Library, housing twelve public service divisions, the systems and processing divisions, and the bindery; eleven branch libraries, ranging in size from the Woodward Biomedical Library, in its recently completed four-story structure, to the Animal Resource Ecology Library, in two cramped rooms; and thirty-eight reading rooms, located in academic buildings around the campus.

The next major addition to this system will be the Sedgewick Library, scheduled for completion during the summer of 1972. Excavation began on November 19, 1970, and by the end of August 1971 the basic structure of the building had been completed. The unique design of the building had already attracted the attention of the architectural profession; it was one of twelve building projects, selected from two hundred and nine, to win a design award from the Canadian Architects' Yearbook. In conferring the award, the judges spoke of the new library as "a most impressive solution to a very complex problem" and "possibly the most interesting and prescient of all the projects submitted". When the building is completed, it will greatly improve access to library collections and services for undergraduates principally in the Faculties of Arts and of Commerce and Business Administration and should alleviate for all time the study seating shortage which has plagued students at this University since the end of the second world war. The Main Library will become, in effect, a research library for the humanities and social sciences, and for many of the pure and applied sciences, until a separate Science Library is erected.

A new Law Library, as part of a building for the Faculty of Law, is in the planning stages. After detailed consideration of a number of sites, it was determined that the Faculty would remain in its present location, a decision which will make the use of the Main Library easier for students of law, whose interest in the literature of other disciplines is increasing. It is probable that the Law Library will be ready in the spring of 1974.

On March 22nd, 1971, the Provincial Secretary accepted from the Consul General of Japan a centennial gift to the people of British Columbia: the steel girders which formed the structural components of the Sanyo Electric Company Limited's pavilion at Expo '70 in Osaka. A committee has been established to raise the funds necessary to re-erect the building at U.B.C., as an Asian Studies Centre, which would house the Asian Studies Division, now located in the Main Library, and provide office and teaching space. This building represents the only hope for a satisfactory library for Asianists.

During the year the Senate Library Committee reviewed the Library's programme for development, and submitted its estimates and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs. In order of priority, the Senate Library Committee advocated the construction of an Education Library and Learning Resource Centre, a Fine Arts Library within a Fine Arts Building, a Science Library, and a Physical Sciences Library. In July, the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs issued a report, to be received and reviewed by Senate in the fall, in which it was stated that "we cannot assign a top priority at this time to either the Library or Curriculum

Resource Centre of the Faculty of Education".[1] The other proposed libraries fared no better. At the end of the report year, the Senate Library Committee and the Faculty of Education were hopeful that further documentation might alter the opinions of Senate. Nevertheless, the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs did recognize the acute need for additional space in the Main Library, and for better working conditions for the Processing Divisions, and stated that "careful study should be made of the suitability of Brock Hall for Library purposes".[2]

A report was also submitted to the Senate Committee on Standards for Quality Education at U.B.C., in which the ultimate requirements for the library system were forecast. Providing that the University adheres to Senate's decision to limit enrollment to 27,500 students, accepted standards for library accommodation would call for 10,450 seats. Buildings which exist, which are under construction and which have been proposed to the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs will contain a total of 9,750 seats, acceptably close to the requirement. In respect to collections, the same present and future buildings will house 2,525,000 volumes, a collection size which will be attained well before the end of the decade. When the collection exceeds this size, or in the event that all proposed buildings are not constructed by 1980, portions of the collections must be moved into storage; in fact, thirty-seven thousand volumes from the Main Library have already been moved to a compact storage area in the basement of the Woodward Library. Librarians at British Columbia's three public universities are

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[1] British Columbia. University. Senate. Committee on Academic Building Needs. Report. July 20, 1971. p.12.

[2] Ibid., p.8.

considering the feasibility of a jointly operated storage library[3], but it is unlikely that such a building can be constructed in the near future; thus expensive commercial storage may be the only alternative if the library's building programme continues to lag. Irrespective of the physical problems created by a lack of physical facilities, the absence of good libraries for education, fine arts and the sciences is detrimental to the quality of teaching, learning and research at this university.

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[3] Stuart-Stubbs, Basil. The New England Deposit Library and the Hampshire Interlibrary Center; a survey of two storage libraries performed for the university libraries of British Columbia. Vancouver, University of B.C., 1970. 43 p. (Published as ERIC/CLIS Document 046 478).

III. Public Services

1. Branches, Divisions, Subject Collections.

In 1970/71 the trend toward increasingly heavy use of library services continued. Most branches and divisions loaned more materials than ever before; in several instances, use has doubled in just four years.

For the fifth year in succession, the system of branch libraries registered more use than the Divisions and Subject Collections within the Main Library. Branches circulated 332,242 more items than the Main Library; difference in use between the Branches and the Main Library has increased by another 22.3% in the past year. The move of the Sedgewick Library into new quarters will undoubtedly further widen the gap. It is evident that the planned decentralization of library services and collections is having the desired effect of alleviating pressure on the inadequate Main Library building. Overall use in the Main Library increased by a fraction of a percent, compared with a 14.6% increase for branches. Unfortunately, some branches, such as the Curriculum Laboratory, are themselves inadequate, and are experiencing difficulty in carrying heavier service loads.

Some credit for the general increase in student use of libraries must be given to the Information and Orientation Division, which was created for the specific purpose of making the Library more accessible to users. Through tours, lectures, publications, and a service desk in the Main Library which deals with over ten thousand inquiries per month, the Division is succeeding in its mission of providing students and faculty with the assistance and the skills which are necessary for bibliographic survival

in the age of the information explosion.

The reference divisions, in addition to providing their customary services, continued to add to their list of publications; four new titles appeared during the year, along with three revised editions of earlier works. A variety of other works were produced, ranging from comprehensive lists of periodicals to single-page guides. Nine issues of U.B.C. Library News were produced and distributed to all faculty members during the year. Reference librarians from several divisions were also called upon to provide bibliographical lectures for graduate students.

In order to measure the adequacy of branch library services and collections, consumer surveys were conducted during the year in the MacMillan Library (Forestry & Agriculture), the Marjorie Smith Library (Social Work) and the Music Library.

Responses to questionnaires were tabulated, analyzed, and sent to the respective faculties, schools and departments. The results indicated a general high level of satisfaction with the services of these branch libraries. Most complaints, understandably, related to the inadequacy of collections, which are limited in size by both available space and available funds; this deficiency was noted particularly by those faculty members and students engaged in interdisciplinary studies. In awareness of this trend toward such interdisciplinary work, and seeing in it a particular challenge to library service, the Library formed a task group to discover ways and means of accommodating scholars whose interests are outside the scope of traditional disciplines. It is clear that the branch libraries and reading rooms in particular must be able to adjust quickly to shifting emphases in

study and research.

Although the book is far from being dead, an increasing amount of information is becoming available in machine-readable form, information relating for the greater part to the sciences and social sciences. This information is generally of two types: bibliographical and statistical.

Through its Science Division and Woodward Biomedical Library, U.B.C. Library is cooperating with the National Science Library in providing access to a variety of bibliographic tape services. Fourteen faculty members and graduate students in eight departments subscribed to this programme for the selective dissemination of information; individual "profiles" relating to specific literature interests were drawn up, and compared by the National Science Library's computer to its collection of data tapes. In assessing the usefulness of this approach to scanning current literature, one participant in U.B.C.'s programme noted: "The computer print-out has, in effect, carried out a preliminary screening and has 'short-listed' references possibly deserving closer attention. Random checks indicated that the profile... retrieved at least 95% of the current papers of interest to our group... Furthermore, each entry of the print-out was on a separate, perforated sheet of paper... which could serve as the basis of a personal filing-system. The time saved in avoiding the necessity of transcribing references of interest should also be considered when assessing the merits of the method".[4] Even the most futuristically-minded computer enthusiasts will concede that a trained and educated mind is still a more efficient tool for the random or systematic retrieval of

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[4] Dutton, G.G.S., and Gibney, K.B. Computer retrieval of carbohydrate references from the current chemical literature. Carbohydrate Research, v. 19, 1971, p.393-399.

information; however, it is clear that progress is being made toward the effective use of electronic machinery in the handling of a superabundance of citations.

In order to come to grips with increasing amounts of machine-readable statistical information, the Director of the Computing Centre and the University Librarian drew up plans for a jointly operated Data Library, to be opened in 1971/72. This new service will perform the traditional library functions of acquiring, listing, organizing, storing and making available for use magnetic tapes containing information relating to such things as public opinion polls and censuses.

2. Reading Rooms.

In its second year of activity, the Reading Rooms Division continued to arrange for the acquisition and cataloguing of materials for thirty-eight reading rooms, and to assist departments in the administration of them. It is now possible to describe with greater accuracy the dimensions of the reading room system.

There are 53,470 books and 10,605 bound volumes of journals in reading rooms, a total of 64,075 volumes. They receive 2,163 journals and other subscriptions on series. In addition, they contain uncounted numbers of pamphlets, reprints, government publications, maps, slides and index files. Twenty-six of the reading rooms permit materials to circulate, and loaned a total of 52,749 items during the year. Library and departmental costs for collections amounted to slightly over fifty thousand dollars.

An attempt was made to measure the rate of use of the reading rooms. Using as a standard a three-hour occupancy period in either the morning or afternoon, it was estimated on the basis of sampling that over a nine-month period the annual occupancy for thirty-seven reading rooms was close to a hundred thousand. There is little question that the reading rooms constitute an important adjunct to the library's larger information system.

3. Copying.

The use of copying machines increased by another 19.44% in 1970/71: a total of 1,897,799 exposures were taken by library users and staff. The constantly increasing amounts of copying which are taking place in libraries have been a matter of concern to publishers and authors, who have suspected that the purchase of copies of parts of books and periodicals has resulted in a loss of sales; moreover, some have put forward the view that the "fair-dealing" clause in the present Copyright Act should be altered or deleted, and that any copying of any published work without the payment of royalties should be made illegal.

In order that the debate on copyright and copy machines could be conducted in the light of hard fact, a national survey of university library copying practices was conducted.[5] It was learned that Canadian university library copying machines were registering about fifteen million exposures per year, but that about half of the exposures were made of a miscellany of unpublished

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[5] Stuart-Stubbs, Basil. Purchasing and Copying practices at Canadian university libraries. Ottawa, Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, 1971. 46p.

material. Forty-four percent of copies were taken from books and periodicals, and a fifth of these copies were of Canadian books and periodicals, or roughly 1,320,000 exposures. The average number of pages copied at any one time from a Canadian book or periodical was approximately eight. Considering the great number of individual works involved, that the copyright on many had lapsed, and that the amount of money paid for each exposure averaged seven cents, a scheme for the direct collection of royalties appeared to be neither practical nor economical.

IV. Collections.

1. Funds. In 1970/71, seven Canadian universities spent over a million dollars on acquisitions and binding:

Alberta	$1,851,670
Toronto	$1,717,358
U.B.C.	$1,341,807
Western Ontario	$1,322,283
York	$1,294,894
Manitoba	$1,056,162
Carleton	$1,049,470

In the current fiscal year, it appears that U.B.C. will drop from third to fifth place on the list.

Research libraries everywhere are encountering difficulty in meeting the material needs of their users. The number of books and journals is increasing rapidly, and the interests of faculty members and students to continue to expand, resulting in the constant escalation of demands upon libraries. It is the general experience of librarians that the supply of current materials is consuming a higher and higher proportion of their budgets every year. To complicate the situation further, it is not only the abundance of desired new materials, but also their cost that accounts for these extreme budgetary pressures. Inflation is driving up the prices of books and journals published in the United States and the United Kingdom, the two main sources of English language publications, and the main suppliers of printed materials to North American libraries. How serious is this inflation?

In the case of British books, the average price of adult non-fiction increased by 8.7% between 1969/70 and 1970/71. Price increases for some categories of books of particular interest to universities were more extreme. The cost of books in the social sciences generally increased by 22.9%. In specific areas, the situation was even worse: law books rose 91.4% in price, architecture and town planning books 55.3%, pre-history and anthropology books 45.3%.[6]

In the case of U.S. hardcover books, the average price rose 22.7% between 1969/70. As in the case of British books, particular categories exceeded this percentage: art books increased in price by 80.1%, history books by 38.6%, education books by 53.7%.[7]

Periodical prices also reflected the inflationary trend. Between 1970 and 1971, prices for British journals increased by 16.8%, for U.S. and Canadian journals 10.5% and for journals published in all other countries, 12.1%.[8]

In August, the United States introduced fiscal measures which were pointed toward currency revaluation, which would further erode the purchasing power of the Library.

U.B.C. Library's expenditures on books and periodicals increased by 7.7% in the same period. In the light of the above, it is clear that the pro-

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[6] Average book prices. Library Association Record, v. 73, no. 8, August 1971, p. 154-155.

[7] Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, 1970, p. 40; 1971, p. 90.

[8] Merriman, J. B. Comparative index to periodical prices. Library Association Record, v. 73, no. 8, August 1971, p. 157-158.

gramme for the acquisition of new materials must suffer. In fact, although the inflow of new materials is now being restricted, it will not be enough to stop the erosion of the Library's programme for the development of its research resources through the purchase of out-of-print materials, reprints and collections.

It seems doubtful that the University will be able to meet these continuing inflationary pressures with funds sufficient to maintain customary levels of purchasing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to provide materials in support of the current academic programme. Thus faculty members and students should not be surprised to find the Library less willing to commit itself to the purchase of new subscriptions, additional copies of books and journals, materials to support some new area of interest. In the same vein, library expenses arising out of new programmes brought before Senate should receive even closer scrutiny in the future.

2. Collections.

Ten years ago, the Library's collections numbered five hundred thousand catalogued volumes. Early in 1969, it catalogued its millionth volume. By the end of 1971, it will have added another half million volumes, making it the second largest university library in Canada. By the middle of the decade, the second million mark will have been passed and, as has already been pointed out, by 1980 the collection will have reached the size which can be accommodated in all existing library buildings, those which are under construction, and those which are being proposed for construction. These developments seem bound to take place, irrespective of the diminishing purchasing power of the budget.

Catalogued volumes represent only a portion of the Library's collections. There are in addition nearly seven hundred thousand government documents, and over a million microforms, which together already occupy almost an entire floor in the stacks of the Main Library. The map collection has grown to seventy-five thousand pieces.

The problem of housing the burgeoning collections is not a problem of tomorrow, but of today. Already a significant part of the Asian collection is in compact storage in the basement of the Main Library. The Map Division has been unable to adjust to its own growth, because the floor of the space which they occupy, designed as a reading area for the Special Collections Division, is incapable of bearing the additional weight. Early in 1971, thirty-seven thousand books were withdrawn from the Main Library collections and removed to compact storage fortunately available in the recently completed addition to the Woodward Library. Selected for storage were those monographs which had never been borrowed or which had been infrequently borrowed; experience in intervening months indicates that there is little regular demand for these particular books. However the fact that they are not readily available to be seen on the shelves must make the Library less effective for its users, who may never know what they are missing while scanning the collections in the stacks.

The problems of reconciling shrinking budgets, increased production of literature, growing collections and limited space are ones which all research libraries are facing. In British Columbia, libraries at the three public universities have been working for a number of years on common solutions

to these problems. Where overlapping programmes of instruction do not make it impossible, they have been attempting to coordinate collection development in order to avoid unnecessary and expensive duplication and triplication. That they have already enjoyed a measure of success was made evident this year by a study of the monographic holdings of libraries at U.B.C., the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University. Duplication of titles was much less frequent than is commonly supposed, or had been expected by the librarians. Eliminating extra copies within each library, it was discovered that the three libraries contained 1,170,000 titles, distributed as follows:

Unique to U.B.C.	416,625
Unique to U.Vic.	115,500
Unique to S.F.U.	59,483
Common to U.B.C. and S.F.U.	98,900
Common to U.B.C. and U.Vic.	168,000
Common to U.B.C., S.F.U. and U.Vic.	266,775
Common to U.Vic. and S.F.U.	43,717

Analysis revealed that there were 836,841 unique titles among the three collections, of which 70.8% were held at only one library, 18.6% were held at two libraries, and 10.6% were held in common.

A study of current purchases of French and German books at U.B.C. and the University of Victoria was made, and it was learned that the duplication rate was 55% and 36% respectively, acceptable levels considering the similarities in course offerings at the two institutions.

Studies of journal subscriptions at the three libraries are now under way.

Ultimately, the collections at the public universities and colleges must be viewed as a single, decentralized resource for higher education in the province, consisting of probably as many as four million volumes by the end of the decade. In developing the bibliographical machinery necessary to make the contents of these collections known to library users everywhere in British Columbia, the university libraries are contributing to the development in Ottawa of the National Library's Union Catalogue, which will eventually be directly accessible by computer terminals. In the meantime, the libraries are linked by Telex to the existing Union Catalogue, and to one another, and service is already efficient in terms of present levels of the sharing of collections. In addition, the three universities have produced lists of their periodical holdings, the form of publication which accounts for most interlibrary loans today.

A shared storage facility must be part of any plan for the future development of academic and other libraries in the province. As long as printing presses continue to operate, libraries will continue to grow. If printing presses are superseded, then libraries will still be necessary to organize, store and make available information, whatever means is used to record it. Whatever techniques of miniaturization become practical and economically feasible, the end result must be the same: libraries at universities will run out of physical space. In that connection, the end is already in sight for the core of U.B.C.'s campus. Beyond 1970, libraries at the universities will be compelled to retain in their local collections only those materials for which there is a regular demand. Important but infrequently used materials will be somewhere else, and depending on the economics of future

methods of transportation and communication, these materials will be brought to the user, or the user will be brought to the materials, in their vast centralized repository.

3. Systems and Processing.

In 1970/71, 164,117 volumes were added to the collection, the largest number processed in any year in the Library's history, and 34,834 volumes more than were processed in the previous year, representing a 26.9% increase in production. These statistics would seem to belie the contention that the Library's ability to purchase books is being curtailed. The explanation for this extraordinary increase can be found in the fact that two major backlogs were eliminated during the year.

One of these backlogs consisted of approximately eighteen thousand volumes which had been acquired during the middle nineteen-sixties, when the processing staff could not keep abreast of new purchases; at its largest, this backlog consisted of some forty thousand volumes.

Another backlog was distributed around the campus in reading rooms. Between the fall of 1969 and the summer of 1971, the Reading Rooms Division sent over twenty-seven thousand uncatalogued volumes to the Processing Divisions. The task of listing the reading room collections is almost completed.

Among large research libraries in North America, U.B.C. is almost unique in having no dormant backlog of uncatalogued materials in European languages, but only currently purchased materials in process. That this has been achieved with little increase in staff and in some of the worst working conditions at the University is testimony to the quality and character of the personnel.

Unfortunately, the picture is not perfect. It was not possible to produce and file cards at a rate equal to the production rate of other book processing units, even though the completion of card sets jumped from 63,258 in 1969/70 to 83,400 in 1970/71, an increase of 31.8%. At worst, some cards were eight months late in being filed. To correct this situation, a crash programme was initiated during the summer of 1971, with the aim of eliminating the card backlog by April 1972. In order that public access to collections should not suffer in the interim, the Systems Division arranged for the regular production of a printed list of recently catalogued books, as a by-product of the acquisitions system. Together with other machine-produced listings, this list provided in the Main Library concourse in conjunction with the union catalogue almost complete bibliographical control over all volumes on order, in process, or catalogued.

However, the cataloguing situation in respect to publications in Asian languages leaves much to be desired. Upon its foundation a decade ago, the Asian Studies Division was faced with an uncatalogued backlog of 72,200 volumes; in 1971, the backlog had increased to 113,800 volumes, despite ten years of constantly rising catalogue production. Even though cooperative cataloguing methods with other Asian libraries are employed, the processing of materials in Asian languages remains one of the most difficult and expensive of library programmes, requiring specialist staff and complicated production methods.

The Systems Division, after careful study of costs and benefits, decided upon the installation of a mini-computer system, to replace the card punches now servicing the circulation system's many terminals, to increase capacity and flexibility in the collecting of data from the circulation and other systems, and to enable the Library to proceed toward on-line systems. The

principal support for Library systems is provided by the Data Processing Centre, which during the year arrived at the decision to install a new system, one which will be more compatible with those used at other universities. This will facilitate the development of collaborative systems. The Systems Division is already cooperating with the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University in the design of a single acquisitions system for use at the three libraries, which will make it possible to reach new levels of control in the joint development of collections and expenditure of funds, with attendant economies. At the same time, the Systems Division is re-evaluating present systems, and is developing a data management package to be used in programming for the new computer system in Data Processing.

Although it does not presently appear to be economically justifiable to implement on-line systems, the Systems Division is proceeding on the assumption that new equipment will be more cost-effective, and that within the decade the point will be reached when on-line applications will be commonplace. To an increasing extent, the Library must rely on the computer to contend with burgeoning information. In the near future, the Library will require large blocks of on-line digital storage, remote terminals, and more computer time. Costs for maintaining systems will certainly rise, but will be offset by further improvements in the level of service.

4. Use.

The Library established another landmark in 1970/71 by lending more than two million items. Recorded loans increased by another 9.2% over the previous year.

Although there were some extraordinary increases in use, as in the case of the Curriculum Laboratory, the Special Collections Division and the Government Publications Division, there were a few notable decreases. In both the Main Library stacks and the Sedgewick Library, which between them account for more than half of the loans within the Library system, use dropped slightly. An examination of daily statistics revealed that this diminution was tied directly to winter snow conditions and the transportation strike.

The circulation of books from the Reserve Book Room in the Main Library diminished by another 14.2%. The number of volumes loaned has dropped from a high of 166,443 in 1965/66 to 34,389 in the past year. Expressed as a percentage of total Main Library circulation, reserve use has plummeted from 30.3% to 4.9%. The explanation for this lies in the Library's regular analysis of the history file, one of the products of the automated circulation system, to establish which titles should be purchased in additional copies, and which titles should never have been placed on reserve in the first instance. As a result of this approach, access to needed titles has been improved, while at the same time staff costs have been reduced. The reserve collection is one fifth of its size five years ago.[9]

The general increase in use which has been taking place in recent years can not be attributed simply to greater numbers of students. An analysis of loan statistics in relation to registration shows that per capita

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[9] Simmons, Peter. Reserve collections: some computer assistance for the perennial problems. Canadian Library Journal, v. 29, no. 2, March-April, 1972. (To be published)

borrowings have been rising almost steadily, and particularly since the computer-based circulation system was installed, the branch library system developed, and the collection enlarged.

Academic Year	Winter/Spring Per Capita Loans	Summer Per Capita Loans
1961/62	35.5	13.4
1962/63	36.8	11.8
1963/64	38.3	11.2
1964/65	43.5	11.8
1965/66	43.7	11.4
1966/67	44.7	11.0
1967/68	44.0	15.4
1968/69	48.8	19.5
1969/70	51.1	23.6
1970/71	51.9	24.8
Ten Year Increase	46.1%	85%

It should be noted, in considering these figures, that loans during the summer session take place during less than a two month period.

Further study revealed that graduate students borrow, on a per capita basis, three books more per session than do undergraduates, and that faculty members borrow about half as many as students.

U.B.C.'s undergraduates, if they do borrow fewer books than graduate students, are still among the heaviest users of library materials in North America. Even in its present crowded quarters, the Sedgewick Library

is among the major established undergraduate libraries on the continent, a group which includes Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Michigan State, Stanford, U.C.L.A., Texas and Washington. In this group, the Sedgewick Library stood third in terms of volumes loaned. Its collection turned over 5.2 times, a high rate of use which tied for first place with Washington's. It stood third in terms of loans per student, after Harvard and Stanford, but neither of the two U.S. universities has more than six thousand five hundred undergraduates. The Sedgewick was lowest on the list in one respect: the ratio of reserve circulation to total circulation, evidence that the principle of rationing is being successfully avoided. This impressive record says nothing of undergraduate borrowing from other libraries on campus, and is a favourable omen for the Sedgewick Library in its new quarters. Nor do circulation records in general tell the whole story about the use of the Library; a survey in the Woodward Library indicated an in-house use double that of recorded loans.

V. Administration.

1. Budget.

The Library's expenditures for 1970/71 amounted to $4,490,663, representing 7.44% of the University's expenditures, down from 7.54% in the previous year. The Canadian average in 1970/71 was 8.06%. After Toronto and Alberta, U.B.C.'s expenditures for library purposes were third highest in Canada. Expenditure per student was $210.56, compared to the Canadian average of $246.64, and to $225.52 and $259.77 at Toronto and Alberta.

2. Relationships.

The increasing interdependence among libraries was reflected in 1970/71 in the activities of the province's three public universities. On October 15, 1970, the university librarians of Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria and U.B.C. established an informal organization named Tri-University Libraries, with the three-fold purpose of 1) improving and developing cooperation among the three libraries; 2) working towards a coordinated policy for long range library growth and development with coordinated acquisitions policies, shared resources, the development of compatible machine systems, provision of easy and rapid communications systems, provision of shared storage facilities, and exploration of other areas of cooperation; 3) cooperation with other educational, library and research institutions and organizations inside and outside the geographical area to further the purposes of the three libraries. In order to work toward these objectives, a number of task forces were set up to deal with specific areas of library activity: acquisition and preservation of newspapers, collection sharing,

classification of Canadiana, conversion of bibliographic records to machine-readable form, information systems, cooperative cataloguing, etc. Notable progress was made during the year in attending to a myriad of technicalities upon which the broader aspects of cooperation must be based; as a result, the resources of the libraries were more efficiently utilized by a larger community, and cost savings were achieved at the operational level.

3. Personnel.

In 1970/71 the establishment of the Library included 102 librarians and 308 supporting staff.

Turnover in both groups declined sharply. The turnover rate for supporting staff was 37.2%, down from 49% in 1969/70. While current economic conditions may account in part for this drop, careful staff selection, the Library's practice of promoting from within (forty-four supporting staff members were promoted to more responsible positions during the year), coupled with competitive salary scales, must have contributed to this increase in stability.

VI. Concluding Remarks.

From the foregoing, it is easy to discern the future course of development.

Given the proliferation of information and the constant expansion of the University's programme, it is essential that the system of libraries continue to expand. The limits of the on-campus library system have been defined, and must be met within the present decade. In the same period, a beginning must be made on facilities for cooperative storage of library materials in excess of campus capacities.

In controlling bibliographic information and library resources, the Library's dependence on the computer will increase, as well as on other new products of technology.

Higher levels of use will accompany these developments, as a province-wide library system for higher education emerges, linked to a national network. Yet, despite the dimensions of these larger systems, service at the individual level must be more personalized and specialized. The units which make up the larger system must themselves be flexible, in order to meet new demands as they arise. New methods of performance measurement and evaluation will be introduced, as a means of holding costs to a minimum.

Evolution toward the Library of 1980 is already under way.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72*
Salaries & Wages	1,949,238	2,204,115	2,584,069	2,985,035
Books and Periodicals	998,414	1,127,291	1,214,875	1,196,030
Binding	111,506	112,709	126,932	151,968
Supplies, Equipment	359,000	428,873	482,787	393,302
	3,418,158	3,872,988	4,408,663	4,726,335

* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE AND GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1970	Net Additions 1970/71	Withdrawals 1970/71	March 31 1971
Volumes - Catalogued	1,192,842	164,117	1,689	1,355,270
Volumes - Controlled Storage	17,915	---	17,915	0
Documents	603,414	65,761	---	669,175
Films & Filmstrips	172	397	---	569
Microfilm (reels)	27,224	3,051	---	30,275
Microcard (cards)	107,840	480	---	108,320
Microprint (sheets)	618,500	79,500	---	698,000
Microfiche (cards)	337,246	74,772	---	412,018
Maps	70,861	4,840	498	75,203
Manuscripts	1102 Ft.*	1,698 Ft.*	---	2,800 Ft.*
Phonograph Records	22,260	2,000	110	24,150

* Thickness of Files

APPENDIX C

Recorded Use of Library Resources

September 1970 - August 1971

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	% Increase/ Decrease over 1969/70
Main Library					
General Stack Collection	390,099	472,204	551,450	524,142	- 4.9%
Reserve Circulation	76,830	51,910	41,763	35,839	- 14.2%
Asian Studies Division	5,243	5,957	8,354	7,452	- 10.8%
Fine Arts Division	28,103	30,130	42,360	49,841	+ 17.7%
Government Publications	48,571	58,324	61,397	88,756	+ 44.6%
Map Collections	-----	4,249	6,375	8,184	+ 28.4%
Special Collections	9,028	7,844	10,809	15,357	+ 42.1%
SUB-TOTAL	557,874	630,618	722,508	729,571	+ .1%
Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms					
Animal Resource Ecology	--	--	--	1,997	--
Crane Library	--	--	--	22,341	--
Curriculum Laboratory	146,884	143,890	164,935	215,327	+ 30.5%
Law Library	67,164	84,497	103,231	122,055	+ 18.2%
MacMillan Library	15,306	21,165	24,473	28,303	+ 15.6%
Marjorie Smith Library	18,178	20,705	20,824	18,420	- 11.5%
Mathematics Library	16,980	18,543	21,982	18,459	- 16.0%
Medical Branch, V.G.H.	23,418	26,315	27,811	26,677	- 4.1%
Music Library	9,810	13,696	16,379	18,687	+ 14.1%
Reading Rooms	--	--	--	52,749	--
Sedgewick Library	351,004	434,890	502,444	491,241	- 2.2%
Woodward Biomedical	88,117	97,279	112,025	122,644	+ 9.5%
SUB-TOTAL	736,861	860,980	994,104	1138,900	+ 14.6%

RECORDINGS	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	%
Record Collection	60,000	82,321	95,203	108,834	+ 14.3%
Music Library Record Collection	12,399	24,335	26,340	34,259	+ 30.1%
SUB-TOTAL	72,399	106,656	121,543	143,093	+ 17.7%
EXTENSION LIBRARY					
Volumes for Extension Courses	2,887	4,382	4,940	5,150	+ 4.2%
Drama Collection	857	803	550	560	+ 1.8%
SUB-TOTAL	3,744	5,185	5,490	5,710	+ 4.0%
INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
1) U.B.C. Interlibrary Loan Unit					
Original Materials					
To Other Libraries	2,593	3,077	3,474	3,652	
To B.C. Med.Lib.Service	698	835	1,416	1,245	
From Other Libraries	2,308	1,718	1,735	2,037	
From B.C.Med.Lib.Service	364	318	382	290	
SUB-TOTAL	5,963	5,948	7,007	7,224	+ 3.1%
Photocopies					
To Other Libraries	4,273	4,518	4,961	6,139	
From Other Libraries	2,407	2,309	1,943	2,699	
SUB-TOTAL	6,680	6,827	6,904	8,838	+ 28.0%
2) Special Interlibrary Loan Unit					
Original Materials					
To Simon Fraser University	789	709	1,074	1,200	
To University of Victoria	--*	56	291	191	
To B.C. Inst. Of Tech.	--*	31	29	22	
SUB-TOTAL	789	796	1,394	1,413	+ 1.3%
Photocopies					
To Simon Fraser University	4,018	5,545	8,402**	4,231	
To University of Victoria	--*	620	868**	1,144	
To B.C. Inst. Of Tech.	--*	111	246**	148	
SUB-TOTAL	4,018	6,276	9,516**	5,523	N.A.

* Not recorded separately

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

Grand Total	1,388,328	1,623,286	1,868,466	2,040,272	(+171,806) +9.2%

APPENDIX D

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

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 D cont'd

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Melva	Head Librarian

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY

Martin, Carol	Head Librarian

MacMILLAN LIBRARY

Macaree, Mary	Head Librarian

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Joe, Linda	Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Suzanne	Head Librarian

HUMANITIES DIVISION

Selby, Joan	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

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas	Head

Appendix D cont'd

SCIENCE DIVISION

Brongers, Rein	Head Librarian

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian

SERIALS DIVISION

Johnson, Stephen	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 E

LIBRARY SUPPORTED READING ROOMS AS OF AUGUST 1970

Academic Planning	Main Mall North Administration Bldg.	Geography	Geog. & Geol. Bldg. Room 216
Applied Science	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 305	Geology	Geology Bldg. Room 208
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 7B (Basement)	Geophysics	Geophysics Bldg. Main Mall 2nd. Floor
Asian Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2250	Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2220
Chem. Engr.	Chem. Engr. Bldg. Room 310	History	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1220
Chemistry	Chemistry Bldg. Room 261	Home Economics	Home Ec. Bldg. Room 310
Classics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	Inst. of Industrial Relations	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 310
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 9 (Basement)	Librarianship	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1262	Linguistics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 171
Computing Centre	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 238	Mechanical Engr.	Mech. Engr. Bldg. Room 212
Creative Writing	Brock Hall South Wing Room 204	Metallurgy	Metallurgy Bldg. Room 319
Elect. Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Room 428 (Enter Room 434)	Microbiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Room 4
English	Brock Annex (Former Billiard Room)	Mineral Engr.	Min. Engr. Bldg. Room 201
French	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	Pharmacology	Wesbrook Bldg. Block C Room 221

Pharmacy	Cunningham Bldg. Room 160	Psychology	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 203
Philosophy	West Mall Block Room A 112	Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut M S 1 Room 20
Physics	Hennings Bldg. Room 311	Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2251
Physiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Block A Room 203	Social Sciences	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 305
Psychiatry	Health Sc. Centre Wesbrook Road Campus	Theatre	Frederick Wood Theatre Room 211

APPENDIX F

Senate Library Committee

1970/71

Dr. M.F. McGregor (Chairman) Mrs. A. Piternick Dr. D.G. Brown Mr. F.J. Cairnie Dr. D.H. Chitty Dr. W.C. Gibson Dr. J.M. Kennedy Dr. S. Rothstein	Elected by Senate
Mr. W.M. Armstrong Mr. K.R. Martin Dr. A.J. McClean	Appointed by the Chairman of Senate
Miss D. Allen Mr. J.J. Campbell	Students
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.