Report of the university librarian to the senate

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY
1985-86

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

of the

University of British Columbia

Seventy-first Year

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1985/86

The publication this year of the President's Report on the Library has focused attention on some of the broad issues facing the UBC Library. The present report will deal more specifically with developments of the past year, 1985/86.

The year was characterized by a very high level of activity and by a growing concern about the soaring costs of maintaining strong collections. Noteworthy developments were:

- the introduction of a new computer system for the catalogue
- further efforts directed towards achieving a resolution of the space problem, especially to deal with collections growth
- additional economies of staffing
- obtaining grant funding for establishing a patent search service, PATSCAN
- participation in the North American Collections Inventory Project, NCIP
- renovation of the entrance area of the Sedgewick Library.

The gathering of information for the President's Report on the Library led to extensive, useful discussion of library costs, plans, and issues, and as the year drew to a close preparations were made to reestablish an active Friends of the Library organization.

Perhaps 1985/86 will be best remembered as the year in which the centrality of the Library system to the University's programmes was carefully examined and

confirmed. The support of President Strangway and members of the Senate Library Committee in helping to focus attention, both within the Library and outside it, on the major issues we face is gratefully acknowledged.

Library Collections

The Collections budget:

Inflation and a rapid devaluation of the Canadian dollar against European currencies resulted in a substantial loss in purchasing power for the Library's collections budget in 1985/86. The cost of maintaining the Library's periodical subscriptions and standing orders was about 15% higher than in 1984/85; book prices also continued to rise, especially for British and other European materials. In order to meet our obligations during 1985/86, it was necessary to supplement the continuing collections budget by using $300,000 held in reserve to deal with sudden increases in collections costs, and it became obvious that some drastic steps would be necessary in 1986/87 to correct the imbalance in collections funding, especially since a further substantial increase in prices (particularly for serials) was expected as a result of continuing devaluation and inflation.

In consultation with the President's office and the Senate Library Committee, it was agreed that three parallel remedies for the collections budget problem would be pursued:

a) to try to reduce the serials subscription lists;

b) to look for cost savings in other areas, primarily staffing, which could be transferred to the collections budget; and

c) to make a strong case for additional funding.

Through a consultation process which is described below about 900 serial titles

were identified which could be cancelled for a saving of $163,000. By the elimination of library staff positions which had come vacant during the year, an additional $223,000 was released for transfer to the collections budget. Finally the situation was much improved by the announcement in August 1986 that an additional $339,000 (8%) in new funding was to be added to the collections budget.

It was decided to set aside for new serial subscriptions $50,000 of the $163,000 saved by serial cancellations, leaving a net saving of $113,000 in serial costs. The combination of the transfer from salaries and new funding yielded a total of $562,000 (14%). Since expenditures for collections exceeded the operating budget by $300,000 in 1985/86, the first $300,000 of the new funding was required to cover that cost increase on a continuing basis. (No additional funds had been provided in 1985/86 to cover the costs of inflation and devaluation.) The net increase in funds available for 1986/87 was therefore $375,000, much of which had to be allocated for expected serial cost increases, though some improvement to the book funds was also possible. Funds for the purchase of current books in areas which had been hard-hit by devaluation were given priority for increases.

Serial cancellations:

The Senate Library Committee met several times early in 1986 to determine how to identify the journal titles that might be cancelled. Each branch and division of the Library reviewed its journal subscriptions and produced two lists of titles. The first included those which, by virtue of infrequent use or duplication, could most easily be cancelled. The second list cut more deeply into the collection, proposing titles that could be used as substitutes for any that proved impossible to cancel from the first list, as well as indicating the kind of material that would be lost if a second round of cancellations were required in 1987.

The lists were made available for public review and comment in branches and divisions of the Library, and lists specific to departmental interests were sent to academic departments for review. That process resulted in the identification of approximately 1,000 journal titles for possible cancellation. By July 1986, with the budget for collections still uncertain, the Library was obliged to proceed with the cancellation of about 900 titles from the first list. With few exceptions, these had

been accepted by academic departments as the titles that could be most easily dropped. At least 40% of the titles cancelled were duplicate subscriptions for which one copy would remain available somewhere in the Library system. Savings anticipated from the cancellations would total $163,000 in 1986/87. The Senate Library Committee recommended that, if it should become possible, some of the funds released through cancellations should be made available for new subscriptions in 1986/87.

North American Collections Inventory Project:

In September 1985 several librarians from UBC attended a workshop for training in procedures used in the North American Collections Inventory Project (NCIP). The following spring UBC participated, along with most other Canadian academic research libraries, in a pilot project to determine staff time required to use the NCIP methodology as a means of recording in a central data base information about our collections and our present collecting levels. The pilot project was coordinated through the National Library of Canada and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL).

NCIP was developed as a tool for collection assessment in very large research libraries in the United States. It was subsequently adopted by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and by CARL, both organizations to which the UBC Library belongs. Very briefly, the objective of collections inventories is to describe the collections of research libraries in all subjects by using standard numerical ratings which would provide information on collection strengths. This information could be used for the purposes of resource sharing, cooperative collections development and shared programs, assistance to researchers in locating materials, assistance to granting councils in assessing applications for funds to develop and strengthen collections, and cooperative conservation/preservation activities and plans. For Canada, the National Library has developed an online database through which NCIP data will be available.

While the process of assessing the collection is extremely time-consuming, it offers substantial benefits to the local institution. Staff members are obliged to assess as

objectively as possible the strength of the existing collection and the level of current collecting in all areas of the Library of Congress classification. Where possible, external measures are used as checks to make the results as consistent as possible among the participating libraries. Both library staff and faculty members should gain a better understanding of existing collection strengths and current levels of collecting from the NCIP process.

During the pilot project the UBC Library completed one portion of the LC classification: TN, or mining engineering. This required 70 hours of staff time. Clearly, the application of NCIP to the entire collection will be an enormous task, requiring two or three years to complete. It is important, however, to have UBC's collections represented in the Canadian NCIP database; our holdings make up a significant part of Canada's "national collection". Furthermore, future development of our collections through federal grants may depend on collection strengths reported in the NCIP database.

Grants, donations and gifts-in-kind:

In August 1986, the Library was awarded a grant of $50,000 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for the purchase of microform sets of unpublished music manuscripts drawn from the most important English music archives. More about this important acquisition will be found below in the section of the report on the Music Library.

On the occasion of his visit to Expo '86 the Honourable Ryutaro Hashimoto, Minister of Transport in Japan, donated one million yen (almost $8,700) for the acquisition of materials by the Asian Library.

Two substantial memorial donations were received during the year; friends and relatives of the late Professor Stanley Pech have donated over $3,000 for the purchase of materials in Central and Eastern European history; in another similar gesture friends of the late Mr. Masao Shimizu donated $3,310 for the purchase of current Japanese books in the fields of Fine Arts, History and Literature.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the continued support of such donors as

Mr. Samuel Lipson, Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering, Dr. Kaye Lamb, former University Librarian, Mr. Derek Lukin Johnston and Mr. John Stainer. The Library is the grateful beneficiary of their continued interest and timely support. Similarly, the continued interest and support of the Japan Foundation and the Law Foundation of B.C. should be gratefully acknowledged.

Other donors during 1985/86 included First City Financial Corporation Ltd., Mr. William Read and Mr. Sholto Hebenton, as well as numerous benefactors who contribute either through the annual Alumni appeal or individually to one of the library units.

Important gifts-in-kind for the library collections included the following:

- Manuscripts and letters relating to Malcolm Lowry, from Mrs. Margerie Lowry.

  Literary manuscripts and letters from Intermedia Press, Mr. Hubert Evans, Mrs. Nan Cheney and Mr. Raymond Hull.

  Business records from the Seabord Lumber Sales/Seabord Shipping Co. and from the Fisheries Association of B.C.

  Records of the Solidarity Coalition, 1983-85.

- An addition to the Gary Lauk papers.

  A first edition of Lowry's Under the Volcano, from Mr. Harvey Burt.

- Books and journals for the Curriculum Laboratory from Dr. R.F. Gray, Dr. W.A. Gray, Dr. R.A. Jobe and Mr. C. Pennock.

  Children's books for the Special Collections Division from Mrs. Helen Jones and Mrs. Dorothy Mackay.

- Reports for the Law Library from the firm of Russell and Dumoulin.

- Antiquarian books from Mr. D.C.G. Mackay, Mrs. Lillian Timberlake and Mrs. Frederika Ward.

- Books on the Philippines from Dr. Edgar Wickberg.

Significant donations to the University Archives included the following:

- Bequest of papers and paintings from Mrs. Renee Chipman-Haweis.

  Papers of Dr. G. Philip V. Akrigg.

- Papers of Mr. Henry Howard.

  Additional papers of Mrs. Jean Coulthard Adams.

- Papers of Mr. Lloyd Detwiller.

Grants and donations for purposes other than collection development are referred to in the sections on Library Services and on Divisions and Branches.

Library Services

Use of collections:

Library collections continued to be heavily used in 1985/86. While total circulation for the Library system dropped 1.6% to 2,283,121, most of that reduction is explained by a change in the method of counting the loan of sound cassettes from the Crane Library; Crane's statistics are now more consistent with those from the rest of the Library system. Significant increases were recorded in the teaching hospital libraries, where loans totalled 90,295, up by 14.1% over loans during 1984/85. Continued growth also occurred in the delivery of books and photocopies within the Health Sciences Library Network, which includes the Woodward Library and the three teaching hospital libraries: St. Paul's, Hamber, and the Biomedical Branch at Vancouver General.

The exchange of materials with libraries outside the UBC system represents an

important aspect of our Library's service to its own users as well as a means of making UBC's library resources available beyond the campus. Most interlibrary loans are now handled through a variety of networks, with improved efficiency and some recovery of staff and other costs. Electronic mail has become the standard means of requesting material on interlibrary loan. Delivery of the document itself still depends largely on mail service, though locally, and where special arrangements are feasible, truck delivery and courier are both used. The amount of material borrowed by UBC from other libraries increased in 1985/86 for the fourth year in a row, this time by 2%. Lending from UBC's collections increased by 12%, the first increase recorded in several years.

Though not revealed in the statistical tables, the increased borrowing of compact discs from the Wilson Recordings Collection is of special interest. While holdings of compact discs make up less than 5% of the recordings collections, they now represent more than 25% of the items out on loan at a given time. As funds permit, additional copies of compact discs will be acquired for the collection.

In 1985/86 the Library registered 1,652 extramural borrowers, who accounted for approximately 50,000 loans during the year.

Reference services:

The use of the Library's reference services has increased for the fourth consecutive year. In 1985/86 reference assistance was provided in response to 374,139 reference questions. At peak periods the Library has little capacity to respond to additional requests for reference assistance. We are experiencing continued growth in the number of visitors who need reference assistance: students from other post-secondary institutions and from high schools in Greater Vancouver, business and professional people, government employees, private researchers, as well as members of the general public. While the Library welcomes extensive use of its unique resources, many visitors require special assistance and tend to use the Library most frequently in the evening and on weekends, when staffing levels are minimal. As a result, reference staff in many of UBC's libraries are finding it increasingly difficult to provide a level of service that fully meets the needs of users from

off-campus. Yet to supplement weekend and evening reference staffing at the expense of peak weekday periods of student and faculty use would be a disservice to the Library's primary community. In considering any reallocation of limited staff resources to meet new and growing demands from the external community, both the needs of the University and the Library's role as a provincial resource must be considered.

The case for supplementary funding to assist the UBC Library in carrying out its special responsibilities to the province received strong support from the community last spring when documentation was gathered to accompany a request for "Excellence" funding. With remarkably little prompting from the Library, more than 260 community users wrote letters attesting the value of the Library's collections and services and urging the provision of improved funding. Most of the letters came from business firms, cultural organizations, educational institutions, government departments, and hospitals. About 50 were from individuals engaged in private research. Apart from the practical value of such evidence of heavy use of the Library as a provincial resource, the letters provided additional assurance to Library staff members that their efforts were appreciated.

Technology continues to have a growing impact on the way in which the Library provides its services. Reference has already been made to the increasing use of compact discs in the Wilson Recordings Collection. With declining purchasing power, it is difficult to provide adequately for new and sometimes more expensive technological developments like the compact disc for sound recordings. As a result, our response to the availability of materials in new formats is often slower and less full than our users would like. In most circumstances thus far, provision of information in a different format, such as through an external online data base, has not made it possible to drop the equivalent conventional printed version. The cost of using an external data base would have to be subsidized in order to permit the same level of access now provided by its printed equivalent. Special consideration will have to be given to this question, particularly as some indexing and abstracting services become available for local use through the potentially revolutionary medium of the CD-ROM laser disc.

Online searching of external bibliographic data bases is becoming increasingly attractive to library users. While the initial impact of online searching was experienced most substantially in the sciences and health sciences, the number of data bases available in the humanities and social sciences has increased sharply. In the first six months of 1986, the two principal data base vendors used by the Library added 27 new data bases in the humanities and social sciences. Seventeen of these were in the business and commerce area.

A new online service was introduced in the fall of 1986. The Library obtained a grant through the Canada-British Columbia Subsidiary Agreement on Science and Technology Development to develop and operate a patent search service. Through the new service (PATSCAN), we are promoting the use of the patent literature as a source of information and developing easier and more effective access to Canadian patent literature. PATSCAN provides subsidized search service to faculty and students at B.C. universities. It is located in the Science Division of the Main Library.

The British Columbia Library Association received a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada to continue its work on a union catalogue of B.C. newspapers. The project is housed in the UBC Library and the data base is being created at the University. The union catalogue, intended to be definitive, is expected to become an invaluable aid to research on provincial and local history.

The use of the latest technology requires the expenditure of funds for new equipment and for the replacement of existing equipment as it wears out or becomes obsolete. During the year, it became evident that much of the Library's existing equipment for photocopying and the use of microforms needs to be replaced. In 1986/87 steps must be taken to replace worn-out and obsolete equipment and to add features for greater user convenience, such as equipping copying machines to accept debit cards for payment.

Divisions and Branches

Almost all public service branches and divisions reported improvements in work procedures and services to users as a result of increased online access to the

Library's automated systems. Prior to the purchase of additional computing capacity for Library operations in 1985, response time was too slow to permit wide direct access to our automated systems. While capacity is still too limited to support direct use by library patrons, it has been possible to extend online access to divisions and branches for a number of routine operations. Online use of such files as the in-process list (a record of items on order or received for the collection but not yet catalogued), the DRS system (an informal online "catalogue" of documents that will not receive formal cataloguing treatment), the record of books in storage, and the rapidly developing data base of catalogued records has been of considerable assistance to staff working in public service divisions. Such access is also of critical importance as a means of reorganizing work flows in future to eliminate redundant manual records required previously in branches and divisions.

The following brief notes highlight some of the other comments made in divisional reports for 1985/86:

Circulation Division:

For the first time in many years, all books and shelves in the main stacks were thoroughly vacuumed in the summer of 1985. Portions of the collections will be done each year as part of an ongoing maintenance programme. Circulation staff also "shelf-read" the entire stack collection to ensure that it was in good order for the beginning of the Winter Session.

- The Extension Library, which is administered through the Circulation Division, is now in its third year of expanded operation, providing reference assistance as well as loans to students enrolled in off-campus credit courses. Requests for assistance increased to more than 9,000 in 1985/86, and loans numbered 9,168, as compared to 7,153 in 1984/85, an increase of 28.2%.

Fine Arts Library:

- The Library's DRS system, a file that can be consulted online at any Library terminal or by using a microfiche listing, is now used to record holdings of exhibition catalogues. Until about a year ago exhibition catalogues, which comprise an important part of the collection, were first fully catalogued and then given

supplementary indexing in the Fine Arts Library. The process was expensive and much too slow. Now records for the catalogues are created directly at the terminal by staff in the Fine Arts Library. The same procedure is being used for part of the collection on planning. In fact, throughout the Library, the DRS file has been used where appropriate as an alternative to much more expensive full cataloguing.

Government Publications and Microforms Division:

- The multitude of documents received in this division are now processed through the Library's automated systems, with the result that holdings records, previously available only in Government Publications, can now be consulted through terminals in other divisions and branches. The Division also maintains the Library's microform collection - one of the strongest in North America. It may be of interest that the collection contains 3,290,766 "pieces" of microform (microfilm, microfiche, microprint), and that 70-75% of these are governmental in origin.

Humanities and Social Sciences Division:

Humanities and Social Sciences experienced a further increase (3.2%) in the number of reference questions answered by its staff. Research questions, which are particularly time-consuming, increased by 11.4%. As noted earlier, more online bibliographic databases were available in the humanities and social sciences in 1985/86 and 26% more computer-assisted searches were carried out in the Division last year.

Information and Orientation Division:

The number of publications prepared to help patrons use the Library system more effectively increased by 51% in 1985/86. Thanks again to the computer, the process of keeping Library printed information guides and brochures up-to-date has been greatly simplified.

- The number of participants in voluntary library tours arranged by the Division increased 13.5% to 1,100, in 1985/86. For the Library system as a whole, Appendix J shows that almost 12,000 individual library users were provided with

instruction in the use of library resources, either through tours or through formal classroom instruction.

An analysis of enquiries received by telephone and in person at the central information desk provided another indication of the extent to which the UBC Library is used by the community at large. A one-day survey showed that 62% of the telephone enquiries received at the desk were from users not affiliated with UBC. Thirty percent of those asking in person for assistance were from outside the University; in the evening, that percentage increased to 45%.

Interlibrary Loan Division:

Eighty-six percent of all documents requested through interlibrary loan at UBC are now ordered through electronic communication with such cryptically named services as ENVOY, ONTYME, TEXTRAN, CANDOC, DIALOG, BRS, UTLAS, and OCLC. Access to OCLC (the Online Computer Library Center) began in June 1986 and promises to enhance our potential for locating items needed by UBC researchers. OCLC maintains the largest bibliographic data base in the world, including records from more than 6,000 member libraries.

Map Division:

Maps of the Pacific Rim countries have become a significant focus. During 1985/86, special efforts were made to purchase maps of China, mostly in English but occasionally in Chinese as well.

Science Division:

- The Science Division remains a focal point for training in the use of online systems. Though online bibliographic searching has been with us for some time, new systems and changes to existing systems require regular training seminars for librarians and others who wish to maintain their searching skills. Attendance at the seminars has grown steadily, with many more participants from business and industry. The seminars, normally provided by representatives of major online services such as DIALOG, CAN/OLE and INFOGLOBE, are organized and sponsored by the Science Division.

Special Collections Division:

- Last year was noteworthy for Special Collections. UBC's outstanding Beans collection of Japanese maps of the Tokugawa period was one focus of attention. During the summer, a grant from the Japan Foundation enabled Professor Kazutaka Unno, an authority on Japanese cartography, to review our Japanese map collection with a view to producing a revised catalogue. The revision is now ready to be edited. Professor Unno's work confirmed earlier estimates of the quality of UBC's Japanese map collection. In addition, a committee chaired by Professor John Howes undertook the tasks of promoting awareness of this valuable resource and considering the steps needed to ensure its proper maintenance and preservation. One early outcome was the creation of full-scale photographic reproductions of two of the maps for exhibition in the Japanese pavilion at Expo.

  A project housed in the Special Collections Division and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council led to the publication in November 1985 of A Guide to Labour Records and Resources in British Columbia.

  In April 1986, through a grant to the Vancouver Historical Society, the Vancouver Centennial Bibliography was published. The data base for this major publication is being maintained online at UBC. The Special Collections Division has continued its success in obtaining grants for the organization of manuscripts and archives. Most recently, Laurenda Daniells, the University Archivist, obtained a grant from SSHRC to produce a guide to the UBC Archives and, eventually, to the Manuscripts Collection.

- A grant of $12,000 from the Canadian Council of Archives supported a project to sort, select, appraise, arrange and describe five major manuscript and records groups.

- Donations were received from Violet Eagles, Roland Lanning and Anne Smith for the Classes of '21 and '22 Photographic Archives Fund to support work on UBC photographs.

Asian Studies Library:

- In 1985/86 grants and donations for Asian Studies collections totalled more than $72,000, the largest amount received to date in a single year.

- In addition to approximately 2,000 Japanese government serials, the Asian Library subscribes to more than 800 journal titles. In response to growing interest and academic programmes, a special effort is being made to increase the number of current serials acquired.

A committee composed primarily of faculty users of the Asian Studies Library was invited early in 1986 to review priorities for future collections and services and to advise the Librarian on the qualities that would be most important in seeking a new Head for the Asian Studies Library following Miss Ng's retirement in December. In its review the committee considered the effect of increased general interest in Pacific Rim studies on existing collections priorities. A key recommendation was for the development of an outline of purchasing priorities for each country and subject area. Offering a range of other recommendations on collections, staffing, and services, the report will be extremely useful in setting the most appropriate course for the Asian Studies Library in the future.

Crane Library:

- Nine of the students using Crane Library resources graduated from UBC and one from Regent College in 1986.

- Thanks to generous outside support, a number of improvements were made to the facilities available in Crane. The Variety Club of British Columbia provided $35,000 to equip two additional professional recording studios. With assistance from the B.C. Ministry of Labour Apprenticeship and Training Programme, the Vancouver Foundation, and the UBC Student Counselling Office, a computer technology work station was developed for student use. It includes a microcomputer, large screen colour monitor, printer, voice-synthesizing equipment, and an image-enlarging package. As funds are available, equipment for the display and printing of information in Braille and for translating print to Braille will be added.

Curriculum Laboratory:

- In response to greater emphasis on the teaching of children's literature and the spectacular growth of French immersion programmes in the schools, the Curriculum Laboratory has taken steps to develop excellent collections for the teaching of children's literature in both French and English. Significant donations of materials to support this effort have come from the federal and provincial governments as well as from individuals.

- In a separate project Curriculum Laboratory staff have created records on the Library's DRS system for a large collection of school textbooks and curriculum guides dating from 1900 to 1950. As time permits, this special historical file will be expanded to include other materials, such as the extensive collection of early textbooks held in the Special Collections Division.

- In 1983 the Library assumed responsibility for the Film Library, located in the Library Processing Centre where it operates under the general direction of the Curriculum Laboratory. A trend towards the use of videotapes, considerably less expensive than films, has allowed more materials to be stocked, and since joining the Library system the Film Library's collection has increased by almost 50%. The collection is being recatalogued using the Library's DRS systems, a project that is expected to be completed in 1987. This will permit the Film Library's catalogue to be consulted online.

Law Library:

Following an agreement between UBC and IBM Canada to establish a Cooperative Project in Law and Computers, a computer room was set up on the bottom floor of the Law Library. Student access to the 21 microcomputers located there is administered by the Law Library according to policies established by the Faculty of Law.

- Staff in the Law Library made good use in 1985/86 of the service potential offered by the Library's online systems. Online access to information about books awaiting cataloguing, for example, has permitted the Law Library to offer up-to-date lists of books on topics of interest to faculty members.

MacMillan Library:

The MacMillan Library began on a trial basis to circulate from its reserve collection computer software owned by the faculties of Forestry and Agricultural Sciences.

- During the summer, a further 1,419 volumes were removed from the collection to storage space in the Library Processing Centre, restoring sufficient space for two years' growth in MacMillan.

Marjorie Smith Library:

The Marjorie Smith (Social Work) Library was also obliged to seek additional shelf space - 821 volumes, duplicates of titles held in Marjorie Smith or elsewhere on campus, were withdrawn.

Two major projects were initiated in 1985/86. The first saw staff in the branch begin the process of converting catalogue records for the collection to machine-readable form. While the Library's ability to do retrospective conversion (RECON) of the catalogue has been very limited since 1983, when grant funds for this purpose were exhausted, there is strong interest throughout the Library system in getting more of our records into the automated data base. A second project started in 1985/86 will see the organization of a collection of documents relating to the history of social work and social welfare in B.C.

Music Library:

- A comparison of current statistics for the Music Library with those for ten years earlier shows increases of 60% in circulation of print materials, 38% in the use of recordings, and over 20% in the number of reference questions answered. During the same period, the collection has doubled in size, and staff time available has decreased by 12.5%.

- Some of the remarkable growth in collections can be attributed to success in obtaining outside grant funds. Last year, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council grant referred to above made it possible to further expand the collection of early music manuscripts, some of which are held on microfilm. Additions to the collection will include 18 microfilm sets of the series Unpublished Music Manuscripts from the Great English Collections, which contain English and continental music from the 16th to the 20th century held in libraries such as the Bodleian, the British Library, and the Royal College of Music. Musicologists, theorists, and performers will benefit from this acquisition.

Sedgewick Library:

- With special funding from the University, steps were taken to overcome long-standing noise problems in the Sedgewick Library. Renovations to the entrance area helped to make a clear distinction between the foyer/lounge area and the library proper. In addition, plans for September called for an extensive publicity campaign to discourage eating, drinking and socializing in Sedgewick and for the hiring of monitors to help control behaviour.

- To conserve space and to keep the Sedgewick collection relevant to undergraduate needs, a major project to "weed" the collection was begun in May, 1986, and will continue on a year-round basis.

- The Sedgewick Library Skills Lab received a Merit Award from the British Columbia Library Association in 1986. The programme is an effective method of teaching basic library procedures to beginning students, allowing them to work at their own pace but providing for one-to-one instruction where needed.

Woodward Library:

- UBC's largest branch, the Woodward Library has been commended by visiting accreditation bodies for the level of service it provides. Annual statistics of medical school libraries in the U.S. and Canada consistently rank the Woodward Library's facilities and services at or near the top in almost every respect except

for hours of operation. The latter reflect a conscious decision in the face of reduced staffing at UBC to maintain strong services during periods of peak use, rather than extend hours of operation to cover periods when library use would be slight. In the light of that compromise, it is reassuring to see the Woodward Library's very high standing in terms of numbers of current serials, volumes added annually, reference transactions and total collections use.

Health Sciences Network Service:

Located in the Woodward Library, the Network Service makes it possible for the four health science libraries associated with UBC to share their resources effectively. In 1985/86, in response to requests from individuals at the four locations, it delivered 9,243 books and 27,289 photocopies, an increase of almost 9% over the volume handled in 1984/85. Since the service was introduced in 1982/83, the volume of completed transactions has grown by 52%.

Improvements in procedures for handling requests have allowed the small staff of the Network Service to maintain good turnaround time for requests in spite of the growth in demand. Last year, a grant from the Woodward Foundation provided five telefacsimile transceivers for the Network. These are used primarily to transmit copies of handwritten requests, eliminating the time-consuming task of keying requests into the electronic messaging system. The telefax machines have also proved to be very useful for transmission of reference questions and responses.

Last year a new venture was initiated through the cooperation of the Network Service and librarians from Woodward and the teaching hospital libraries. An instructional package and manual for "end-user" Medline searching was developed. Patrons of the Hamber Library were invited to participate in a two-session workshop designed to help those who wished to learn to do their own online bibliographic searches. Response was good, and we hope that some of the growing pressure on professional staff time in the health science libraries will be reduced as more library users become proficient enough to do at least the less complex searches on their own. With further refinements the programme will be offered again.

Teaching Hospital Libraries: Biomedical Branch, Hamber, and St. Paul's:

The identification of periodical titles for cancellation in 1987 proved difficult for the teaching hospital libraries. Their relatively small and carefully selected collections receive intensive on-site use. A reduction in the number of titles held locally will result in even greater demands on the Network Service for the delivery of journal articles.

The Biomedical Branch Library at the Vancouver General Hospital experienced a 42% increase in 1985/86 in the number of computer-assisted bibliographic searches completed for its patrons. In order to compensate for the increased use of relatively untrained student assistants on weekend and evening shifts, the Branch increased its efforts to provide orientation for new and inexperienced library users: twice as many sessions were arranged, with a 50% increase in the numbers of participants.

- The Hamber Library, which serves faculty, students, and staff at Shaughnessy, Grace, and Children's hospitals, continued to experience increases in the order of 25% annually in the use of its circulation and reference services.

- Rapid growth in use has also occurred at the St. Paul's Library. Last year, increases of 17% and 31% were recorded in circulation and reference questions respectively. While the St. Paul's collection is smaller than at other locations in the health sciences system, it has received special support through annual grants from the Rodger Stanton Memorial Fund. In 1985/86, the Fund provided $6,750 for the purchase of books in obstetrics, gynaecology, and general surgery.

The degree to which improved library service at Hamber and in the other teaching hospitals has been welcomed and appreciated by users has been very encouraging. With a very small number of staff at each location, it will be difficult to keep up if the demand for service continues to grow.

Technical Processing and Systems

For the Library's processing divisions 1985/86 was in many respects a difficult and unusual year.

- A great deal of effort was invested in the redevelopment of the acquisitions system, a project which is now nearing completion and which will see the one remaining "batch processing" system converted to online. The new acquisitions system will permit reference divisions and branches to perform some work directly online, reducing the number of redundant records and in some cases avoiding the manual preparation of order forms for new materials.

- The Serials Division has been successfully using an online system for recording the receipt and disposition of periodical issues for five years. Further development of the system will see the introduction of barcodes to obtain the ability to control the circulation of unbound issues on the automated circulation system and to improve present methods of updating the status of serial holdings in the pre-binding and binding process.

- Cataloguing output of 50,321 new titles was the lowest since 1968/69, down 23% from 1984/85. Several factors contributed to the drop in production. Training for and implementation of the new local catalogue system affected cataloguing operations for a period of five months. From September 1985 to January 1986 response time problems and system downtime severely disrupted both cataloguing and pre-order searching activities. A great deal of supervisory time was also spent working with the University's consultants, Ritchie & Associates. The introduction of the new catalogue system provided the means to re-establish authority control on the catalogue data base. This meant, however, that an intensive effort was required to clean up the file, eliminating serious discrepancies that developed in catalogue entries and subject headings during the past eight years. Less effort will be required in future as the quality of the data base gradually improves.

- Several developments are underway to recover lost cataloguing time. Improvements in productivity began to appear in August 1986 and, unless the level of acquisitions changes substantially, the number of backlog items awaiting cataloguing should be restored to a more acceptable level in the coming year.

The processing divisions have been most profoundly affected by continued efforts to reduce costs through the application of technological change. During the

past eight years, the number of staff in processing has been reduced more than 17%. The staff reductions represent an annual cost in 1986 dollars of approximately $650,000. Most of the reductions have been made possible by the shift towards online computing. In some cases, online processing has permitted several separate operations to be integrated and completed as one process. In other cases an automatic process has been introduced to replace routine staff work. A striking example of the latter is the automatic search for catalogue data using standard numbers and author/title data contained in order records. Previously, this was done by a staff member keying the search data at a terminal and waiting for the computer to respond with some result, often a message that no records were found.

- Although automation priorities have been determined largely by the potential staff savings that might be obtained, the enhancement of automated systems and the provision of online access have provided significant benefits for service to users as well. Some of these are obvious: thanks to the automated circulation system, it is much easier to borrow materials, and information about library holdings is available throughout the Library system. Less evident, perhaps, are such improvements as the DRS system, which makes it possible to provide access to thousands of previously uncatalogued materials held in a variety of locations in the Library. It is noteworthy that many improvements have been obtained during a period of severe restraint.

Staff

The total number of Library staff continued to decline in 1985/86. All vacancies were carefully scrutinized as they occurred and only those determined to be essential for the operation of the Library were approved for refilling. Duties as well as classification levels and job descriptions were examined in detail to ensure that the positions were filled at an appropriate and economical level.

Eleven positions were eliminated from the processing divisions in April 1986, yielding funds for transfer to the collections budget. Ability to accommodate the reduction was made possible by improved methods and by better computer response time as a consequence of the installation of the Library's mainframe computer.

Hans Burndorfer, Head of the Music Library and, since January 1985, Acting Head of the Fine Arts Library, was appointed Head of the Fine Arts Library in April 1986 in addition to his Music Library responsibilities.

Librarians who left the Library during 1985/86 included Freda Bailey of the Catalogue Records Division, who took early retirement in December 1985; Tania Gorn of Interlibrary Loans, who left in October 1985; and Penny Haggarty of Catalogue Records, who resigned in July 1986.

Senior support staff members who left during the year were Janet Yuan, Catalogue Records, August 1986; Jerry Anderson, Government Publications and Microforms, March 1986; and Regina Tsanas, Law Library, July 1986. The Library was saddened by the death in November 1985 of Flovin Tang, Catalogue Records.

Five support staff members left the Library to embark on professional careers by enrolling as students in the UBC School of Library, Archival and Information Studies. They were Leonora Crema, Circulation Division; Philip Hall, Map Division; Jan Johnson, Collections Division; Alice McNair and Rita Penco, both of the Interlibrary Loans Division.

The Senate Library Committee

In submitting this report, I would like to express my appreciation to the Senate Library Committee for its advice and generous support. The Committee met formally on five occasions during the year, addressing such issues as the need for library space, the role of a Library "Friends" organization, the increasing cost of collections, and the procedures for identifying serial publications for possible cancellation.

Particular thanks are due to the Committee's Chairman, Professor Jonathan L. Wisenthal, whose keen interest in the Library and unstinting support of efforts to maintain and improve the quality of its collections and services have been invaluable.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS - PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	March 31/85	Additions	Deletions	March 31/86
Asian Studies Library	182,036	8,646	1	190,681
Biomedical Branch Library (VGH)	29,134	1,671	459	30,346
Catalogue Records Division	5,387	98	4	5,481
Crane Library	7,753	130	1,160	6,723
Curriculum Laboratory	91,023	6,939	1,334	96,628
Data Library	416	52	3	465
Fine Arts Library	105,150	4,567	88	109,629
Government Publications Division	2,908	444	18	3,334
Hamber Library (CGSH)	8,762	761	7	9,516
Humanities & Social Science Reference	56,437	2,622	97	58,962
Law Library	132,649	6,289	141	138,797
MacMillan Library	50,740	4,575	48	55,267
Main Stacks	908,775	32,168	926	940,017
Map Library	7,973	353	2	8,324
Marjorie Smith Library	17,398	1,024	821	17,601
Mathematics Library	26,866	971	10	27,827
Music Library	45,123	2,794	23	47,894
St. Paul's Library (SPH)	6,290	1,371	723	6,938
Science Reference	20,386	1,316	60	21,642
Sedgewick Library	188,156	6,547	1,760	192,943
Special Collections Division	60,938	2,938	16	63,860
Woodward Library	297,631	11,561	53	309,139
SUBTOTAL	2,251,931	97,837	7,754	2,342,014
Storage Collections	213,653			213,653
TOTAL	**2,465,584**	**97,837**	**7,754**	**2,555,667**

Appendix B

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31, 1985	Net Growth	March 31, 1986
Volumes - Catalogued	2,465,584	90,083	2,555,667
Documents - Uncatalogued	663,415	7,305	670,720
Microfilm (reels)	82,315	3,494	85,809
Microcards (cards)	111,680		111,680
Microprint (sheets)	1,087,670		1,087,670
Microfiche (sheets)	1,911,944	93,663	2,005,607
Aperture Cards	2,589	---	2,589
Films	1,597	(2)	1,595
Filmloops	8		8
Filmstrips	2,440	56	2,496
Slides	17,392	96	17,488
Slide/Tape Shows	14	78	92
Transparencies	1,281		1,281
Video Tapes	1,173	331	1,504
Videodiscs	---	1	1
Photographs	25,464	650	26,114
Pictures	74,667	188	74,855
Maps	164,600	3,831	168,431
Manuscripts*	1,913m	152m	2,065m
Sound Recordings	152,540	4,951	157,491
Computer Tapes	505	29	534
Microcomputer Discs		80	80
Air Photos	72		72

* Thickness of files in meters.

Appendix C

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April/March

Year	Salaries & Wages		Collections		Binding		Other		Totals
1983/84	10,140,508	(65.76)	3,839,763	(24.90)	193,605	(1.26)	1,246,746	(8.08)	15,420,622
1984/85	9,825,272	(66.17)	3,649,325	(24.58)	178,021	(1.20)	1,195,044	(8.05)	14,847,662
1985/86	9,589,910	(63.85)	4,266,642	(28.41)	202,553	(1.35)	959,160	(6.39)	15,018,265

Notes:

(1) There was a change in practice regarding collections expenditures because of which figures for 1984/85 are not comparable with those of other years. Funds for orders which have been placed, but not yet received, can now be carried forward to the following fiscal year. The introduction of this practice resulted in lower expenditures in 1984/85 and higher expenditures in 1985/86.

(2) Expenditures from grant and trust funds are not included; in 1985/86 they amounted to $113,675 for collections.

(3) Cost recoveries of $240,046 are not reflected in Appendix C.

Appendix D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Years ending June 30

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% Increase Decrease vs. 1984/85
Main Library				
General Stacks	489,525	500,628	514,315	
Reserves	35,346	30,680	25,716	
Extension	6,720	7,153	9,168	
Fine Arts	112,856	104,668	95,481	
Government Publications	115,096	122,631	120,768	
Maps	9,980	10,919	11,132	
Special Collections	24,012	22,753	21,143	
SUBTOTAL	793,535	799,432	797,723	-0.2
Branch Libraries				
Asian Studies	20,133	21,320	19,667	
Crane	32,394	29,093	1,958	
Curriculum Laboratory	160,111	149,496	162,012	
Film Library	1,441	2,034	2,032	
Hamber	21,988	27,979	34,659	
Law	113,777	120,624	117,198	
MacMillan	65,114	60,833	62,584	
Marjorie Smith	23,604	26,082	27,081	
Mathematics	23,035	28,630	22,637	
Medical Branch	31,929	33,387	34,784	
Music	52,681	54,164	53,424	
St. Paul's	15,664	17,929	20,852	
Sedgewick	345,230	333,855	304,699	
Woodward	241,638	248,364	248,721	
SUBTOTAL	1,148,739	1,153,790	1,112,308	-3.6*
Use of Recordings				
Wilson	296,885	257,317	257,240	
Music	53,210	53,516	53,610	
SUBTOTAL	350,095	310,833	310,850	0.0
Document Delivery				
Health Sciences Network	29,036	33,558	36,532	+8.9
INTERLIBRARY LOANS (excluding Films)				
To Other Libraries	16,097	14,736	16,694	+13.3
From Other Libraries	8,010	8,859	9,014	+1.8
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LOANS	24,107	23,595	25,708	+9.0
GRAND TOTAL (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,345,512	2,321,208	2,283,121	-1.6

* The Crane Library circulation transaction unit has been changed from a piece to a package of one or more parts equipped with a single circulation card. There is no satisfactory way of comparing the 1985/86 figure to those of previous years.

Appendix E

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Years ending June 30

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1984/85
To Other Libraries				
- Original Materials				
General	1,739	1,465	1,486	
Federated Information Network	1,003	974	969	
BC Medical Library Service	3,690	3,797	3,662	
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	2,286	2,120	2,504	
Bamfield Marine Station	16	40	25	
SUBTOTAL	8,734	8,396	8,646	+3.0
- Films	1,075	994	895	-10.0
- Photocopies				
General	1,878	1,617	2,312	
Federated Information Network	660	472	592	
BC Medical Library Service	29	17	713	
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	4,722	4,140	4,329	
Bamfield Marine Station	74	94	102	
SUBTOTAL	7,363	6,340	8,048	+26.9
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	17,172	15,730	17,589	+11.8
From Other Libraries				
- Original Materials				
General	2,457	2,853	2,496	
BC Medical Library Service	383	353	394	
SUBTOTAL	2,840	3,206	2,890	-9.9
- Films	779	817	828	+1.3
- Photocopies	5,170	5,653	6,124	+8.3
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	8,789	9,676	9,842	+1.7

Appendix F

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK

July 1985 - June 1986

Interbranch Loans

To Other Branches	Original Material	Photocopies	Total
Woodward	6,421	23,351	29,772
Biomedical Branch	774	2,246	3,020
Hamber	294	430	724
St. Paul's	320	146	466
Other U.B.C. Libraries	1,434	1,116	2,550
SUBTOTAL	9,243	27,289	36,532
(1984/85)	(7,923)	(25,636)	(33,559)
From Other Branches			
Woodward	594	1,258	1,852
Biomedical Branch	3,273	7,105	10,378
Hamber	3,138	9,887	13,025
St. Paul's	1,606	7,579	9,185
Other U.B.C. Libraries	632	1,460	2,092
SUBTOTAL	9,243	27,289	36,532
(1984/85)	(7,923)	(25,636)	(33,559)

Appendix G

REFERENCE & INFORMATION QUESTIONS ANSWERED

July 1985 - June 1986

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	TOTAL	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1984/85
Main Library					
Fine Arts	12,952	9,827	1,383	24,162	
Government Publications	505	27,058	1,098	28,661	
Humanities & Social Sciences	1,571	29,677	1,507	32,755	
Information Desk	11,762	45,079	-	56,841	
Map Library	491	4,042	67	4,600	
Science Division	428	7,091	594	8,113	
Special Collections	4,711	5,943	2,055	12,709	
SUBTOTAL	32,420	128,717	6,704	167,841	
(1984/85)	(35,986)	(132,701)	(6,738)	(175,425)	-4.3
Branch Libraries					
Asian Studies	1,707	5,079	720	7,506	
Crane	1,276	1,639	548	3,463	
Curriculum Laboratory	10,300	15,802	642	26,744	
Film Library	1,984	7,088	504	9,576	
Hamber Library	7,571	10,755	3,340	21,666	
Health Sciences Network	-	2,728	102	2,830	
Law Library	4,028	5,491	2,982	12,501	
MacMillan Library	1,687	7,759	560	10,006	
Marjorie Smith	1,661	1,908	110	3,679	
Mathematics Library	1,491	1,225	432	3,148	
Medical Branch (V.G.H.)	2,087	8,730	914	11,731	
Music Library	2,925	10,011	60	12,996	
St. Paul's	4,398	11,169	764	16,331	
Sedgewick Library	8,427	17,313	173	25,913	
Woodward Library	7,525	26,607	4,076	38,208	
SUBTOTAL	57,067	133,304	15,927	206,298	
(1984/85)	(62,390)	(119,452)	(13,100)	(194,942)	+5.8
GRAND TOTAL	89,487	262,021	22,631	374,139	
(1984/85)	(98,376)	(252,153)	(19,838)	(370,367)	+1.0

Appendix H

COMPUTER-ASSISTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHES

July 1985 - June 1986

Division	1 No. of Searches	2 Student Searches	3 UBC Searches	4 Non-UBC Searches	5 Reference	6 I.L.L.	7 Data Bases Searched	8 SDI Reports
Biomedical Branch	707	-	503	2	202	-	2,601	171
Hamber	928	-	469	-	459	-	2,158	586
Humanities & Social Sciences	530	110	135	19	266	-	570	1
Law	205	52	37	10	106	-	2,397	-
MacMillan	242	59	36	6	141	-	296	2
St. Paul's	291	-	355	2	134	-	1,389	176
Science	2,920	67	118	15	594	2,126	2,995	3
Woodward	2,268	86	821	27	822	512	5,322	1,103
Total	**8,291**	**374**	**2,474**	**81**	**2,724**	**2,638**	**17,728**	**2,042**
1984/85	(8,183)	(311)	(2,283)	(81)	(2,903)	(2,605)	(14,936)	(1,885)

1. Number of searches: a total of the figures in columns 2 to 6.
2. Student specials: limited searches provided to UBC students at a flat fee.
3. UBC searches: for UBC members, excluding student specials.
4. Non-UBC searches: full costs, including staff time, are charged for searches on behalf of persons not associated with the University. These searches tend to be complex and often involve the use of several data files.
5. Reference searches are usually brief inquiries for information not readily accessible in print.
6. ILL verification is a search for the purpose of determining the existence and location of documents and ordering them on-line as interlibrary loans.
   *The total for science includes all ILL verification for the Library system except Woodward and the hospital libraries.
   **The Woodward total includes ILL verification for Woodward Library and the 3 hospital libraries.
7. A single reference search may involve the use of more than one data base. Staff time for a reference search may vary depending on the number and combination of data bases used.
8. Selective Dissemination of Information reports: the number of monthly updates distributed to clients. Current awareness (SDI) profiles are included in columns 1 to 5 only when they are initially established or subsequently revised.

Appendix I

ORIENTATION TOURS & INSTRUCTIONAL SESSIONS

July 1985 - June 1986

	UBC students, faculty, staff				Community groups	
	Tours	Participants[1]	Instructional Sessions	Participants[1]	Tours/Sessions	Participants[1]
Main Library						
Fine Arts	1	12	3	82	1	10
Government Publications	--	--	5	42	3	49
Humanities & Social Sciences	--	--	49	972	--	--
Information & Orientation	48	1,100	--	--	15	263
Map Collection	--	--	18	236	1	23
Science	3	15	4	81	--	--
Special Collections	15	66	27	271	30	246
SUBTOTAL	67	1,193	106	1,684	50	591
Branch Libraries						
Asian Studies	--	--	3	45	145	390
Crane	3	10	1	8	6	76
Curriculum Laboratory	49	806	74	1,637	2	45
Hamber	11	69	--	--	4	16
Law	10	180	22	1,355	7	138
MacMillan	15	114	4	38	--	--
Marjorie Smith	7	108	--	--	1	2
Mathematics	1	2	--	--	1	3
Medical Branch (V.G.H.)	34	85	--	--	--	--
Music	22	79	--	--	--	--
St. Paul's	--	--	15	128	--	--
Sedgewick	--	--	[2] 119	2,270	--	--
Woodward	37	60	31	374	4	28
SUBTOTAL	189	1,513	269	5,855	170	698
GRAND TOTAL	**256**	**2,706**	**375**	**7,539**	**220**	**1,289**

[1] Estimated number of participants

[2] Primarily English labs

Appendix J

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

1985/86

ADMINISTRATION

McInnes, Douglas N.	University Librarian
de Bruijn, Erik	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Administrative Services
Jeffreys, Anthony	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Collections
Keate, Heather	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services - Branch Libraries
MacDonald, Robin	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Technical Processes and Systems
Watson, William J.	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services - Central Libraries

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Davidson, Joyce	Head

ASIAN STUDIES LIBRARY

Ng, Tung King	Head

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY (V.G.H.)

Freeman, George	Head

CATALOGUE RECORDS DIVISION

Turner, Ann	Head
Bailey, Freda	Deputy Head & Bibliographic Control Librarian (to December 31, 1985)

CATALOGUE PRODUCTS DIVISION

Omelusik, Nick	Head

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Banham, Mary	Head

COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Forbes, Jennifer	Bibliographer - English Language
Hallonquist, P. Lynne	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Kreider, Janice	Bibliographer - Science
McIntosh, Jack	Bibliographer - Slavonic Studies
Karpinski, Leszek	Bibliographer - European Languages

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul	Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard	Head

DATA LIBRARY

Ruus, Laine	Head

FINE ARTS LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans	Acting Head (from January 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986) Head (from April 1, 1986)

GIFTS & EXCHANGE DIVISION

Elliston, Graham	Head

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS & MICROFORMS DIVISION

Dodson, Suzanne	Head

HAMBER LIBRARY (Children's/Grace/Shaughnessy Hospitals)

Nelson, Ann	Head

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK SERVICES

Price, Jane	Co-ordinator

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Forbes, Charles	Head

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION DIVISION

Stevens, Julie	Head

INTERLIBRARY LOAN DIVISION

Friesen, Margaret	Head

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Tom	Head

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

Brongers, Lore	Head

MAP LIBRARY

Wilson, Maureen	Head

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

Frye, Judith	Head

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans	Head

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Saint, Barbara	Head

SCIENCE DIVISION & MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Brongers, Rein	Head

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Sandilands, Joan	Head

SERIALS DIVISION

Baldwin, Nadine	Head

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Yandle, Anne	Head
Daniells, Laurenda	University Archivist
Selby, Joan	Curator, Colbeck Collection

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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

WILSON RECORDINGS COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas	Head

WOODWARD LIBRARY

Leith, Anna	Head
de Bruijn, Elsie	Associate Head

Appendix K

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

1985/86

Mrs. H.M. Belkin

Dean P.T. Burns

Ms. H.E. Cowan

Ms. C. Davidson

Dr. J.A.S. Evans

Dr. C.V. Finnegan

Mr. K.D. Hancock

Dr. P.A. Larkin

Dr. B.C. McBride

Mr. M. McMillan

Dean R.C. Miller

Dr. A.G. Mitchell

Miss D.J. Moore

Prof. A.B. Piternick

Dr. R.D. Russell

Dr. L.S. Weiler

Dr. J.L. Wisenthal (Chairman)

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor W.R. Wyman

President D.W. Strangway

President *pro tem* R.H.T. Smith

Mr. K.G. Young

Mr. D.N. McInnes

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.