

THE
REPORT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIAN
TO THE
SENATE

40TH YEAR • SEPTEMBER 1954 TO AUGUST 1955 • VANCOUVER • NOVEMBER 1955

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The University of British Columbia

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

Fortieth Year

September 1954 to August 1955

Vancouver

November 1955

Contents

Introduction: Canadian University	
Libraries	1
The Year Behind	4
Acquisitions	4
Library Use	5
State of the Collections	6
Book Funds	8
Personnel	9
Salaries	10
Graduate School of Librarianship	12
The Library of the University	13
New Library Services	13
The Senate Library Committee	14
Library Building	15
Order of Library Friends	16
Report of Library Divisions	17
Acquisitions Division	17
Cataloging Division	18
Loan Division	19
Reference Division	20
Serials Division	21
Biomedical Library	22
Extension Library	23
Acknowledgements	24
Appendices	
A. (1) Expenditures for Books, Periodicals, and Binding. (2) Volumes added to the Collections.	
B. Selected List of Notable Acquisitions: (1) Books, (2) Serials.	
C. New Periodical Titles received.	
D. Loan and Interlibrary Loan Statistics.	
E. Library Staff as of August 31, 1955	
F. Professional Activities of Library Staff.	
G. Senate Library Committee.	

Report of the University Librarian to the Senate

1954/1955

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY belongs to Canada," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the subsequent development of the Canadian economy seems about to justify this confident prediction. If this were a report upon finance, trade, and manufactures, it could be said that in 1955 Canada had advanced at a record rate.

Workers' earnings and national income rose sharply; income from investment was running ahead; consumers were buying more; government expenditures were expanding; the amount of residential construction was up; foreign trade had increased; Canadians were salting away more money. And for three and a half years, the Canadian dollar has been on a higher peg than its U. S. counterpart.

But this is the report of a university librarian who is much more aware of how the years have dealt with university libraries. The boom has not yet penetrated this far into the national core. Although two dozen other libraries on the continent have passed the million-volume mark, no university library in Canada has done so. Only two in the English speaking sector have gone beyond the half-million point, and behind them the other collections trail off rather rapidly toward the inconsequential. The total library holdings of the ten chief English speaking universities are under three million volumes, perhaps not more than half that many individual titles. Funds to develop the collections are also limited, so that meager libraries are being meagerly supported. During 1953/54 the

ten libraries spent under \$475,000 upon all their collections, and less than \$1,500,000 for all library purposes.

Institutions in Britain and the United States comparable to Canada's in size and function can call upon a host of great research libraries for assistance, and they have tailored their collections with these rich resources in view. Not so in Canada, where such libraries do not exist, none coming within the top thirty-five on the continent. To make the comparison more emphatic, there are some university libraries in the United States which spend more on a single campus than do all ten Canadian universities together, and there are several whose volume holdings exceed the ten-library figure.

Size itself is no stable mark of distinction, but no university library can get along without it--so broad is a university's scope of interest that virtually all knowledge, in varying degrees of comprehensiveness, must come within its grasp. The caliber of the faculty, the expansion of instruction, the promotion of graduate studies, and the development of research are all tied to the adequacy of the library collections. This, not the number of students, the multiplication of Faculties and Schools, nor the erection of needed new buildings, will determine the character of the University.

The Library of the University of British Columbia, with 304,000 volumes, ranks third among English language universities in Canada. We are becoming adequate in some fields (in aspects of the sciences), but to consider Asian Studies, a Mediaeval and Renaissance program, Education, Music, Fine Arts, Dentistry, and a varied list of other current proposals without repairing and developing relevant areas of the University Library is to move toward a mirage. A great library is not a great university, but it will lead to one, which a mediocre library never will.

Canadians cannot skimp in the matter of university libraries and not fall short of their national aspirations. Only a beginning has been made, and greatly increased amounts of public and private funds must be expended to develop this

essential national resource.

Precept can be bolstered by example. Within the last few years a number of fine subject collections have been created at the University by the seemingly magical means of applying liberal grants to these special purposes. Notably in Medicine, Law, Slavonic Studies, Forestry, and French-Canadian Studies have such miracles of growth occurred, with promising but less thorough developments taking place in Anthropology, Asian Studies, and Fisheries. These library expansions, making possible similar extensions in University instruction and research, have come about by a combination of University and private grants exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in value.

Supported by library facilities, the University Faculties of Law and Medicine have been established and brought to high standing; the Faculty of Forestry offers work leading to the Ph.D.; in Slavonic Studies the language, literature, history, and economy of the Slavic peoples are under study on the campus for the first time (to the master's level); French-Canadian Studies has added a new culture to the departments concerned with Canadian language and history (work to the master's degree); and Anthropology, Asian Studies, and Fisheries provide facilities for graduate work and research.

Funds from the University budget, from local and Provincial medical bodies, from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, from Dr. H. R. MacMillan, Mr. Walter C. Koerner, Mr. Leon J. Koerner, the B. C. Packers, the University Development Fund, and other sources have brought to pass what would otherwise have been the impossible. Without these library grants, none of the programs mentioned above would now be in existence.

At the risk of seeming repetitious, let it again be stressed that subsidies to the book fund ranging from a few thousand dollars to many, continued over a brief period of years, will have astounding and permanent effects upon the development of almost any field of University concern.

The Year Behind

The University and Library have completed their fortieth year. In January 1915 the first book was officially received, and since the University did not open its academic doors until September 1915, the Library was thus one of its earliest concerns. This emphasis has probably not often waned, but pioneer stringency, two wars, a depression, and inflation have had a sobering influence upon the Library's development. After forty years the welfare of the Library has a more than ever determining effect upon the nature of the University.

Acquisitions. During the fiscal year 1954/55*, \$107,143.63 was spent for Books and Periodicals (including \$11,675.35 for current journals) and \$22,520.95 for binding, a total of \$129,664.58 for new acquisitions. During this time 20,368 volumes have been added to the collections. This does not include increasing amounts of microprint, microcard, and microfilm, sizeable additions of material in Chinese, Japanese, and Slavic languages, and many government publications which have not been processed and counted. Nor does this exceed the total number of volumes added last year (20,739), but since the expenditures for one year are in large part represented in acquisitions figures for the next, the increments are important for their cumulative rather than their comparative value. The count this year included 10,868 new volumes in journal sets (11,610 in 1953/54), and subscriptions to 202 new periodical titles were placed. (For tables of statistics, see Appendix A; lists of notable acquisitions and of new journal titles appear in Appendices B and C.)

Of the \$129,664.58 invested in new collections, \$73,323.68 was appropriated directly to the Library budget, \$42,611.25 came

* Beginning with 1954/55, the financial statement and report of acquisitions will follow the fiscal year (April 1-March 31) rather than the academic or report year.

by other University routes, and \$13,729.65 from non-University sources. Of the total, 33% went into two special areas (Medicine and Law), 10% into several smaller special projects, and 57% into some thirty other staple University subject fields.

Library Use. It was supposed a year ago that increased access to the bookstacks would encourage the use of books but reduce the number of volumes actually being borrowed. This has not proven to be the case at UBC where during the past four years the privilege of stack access has been gradually extended from an elite group of graduate students to include all persons in the last two years of their undergraduate course.

During 1954/55 there was a 13% advance in the recorded use of books over the previous year (5% at the Loan Desk, 17% at Reserve), while University enrollment increased 7%. More unexpected was the trend in the first two months of the new academic year (September-October 1955) when a sudden rise of 26% over the same months a year ago took place.

Supply and demand are perhaps as difficult to relate and predict in library economy as in any similarly uncontrolled condition. But it is clear that the greater the resources of the library, the heavier and more telling their use will be. Demands arise not only for materials which can be supplied immediately but for those which are not at hand. Some requests can be satisfied through interlibrary loan (727 volumes borrowed last year, 1,049 lent), but such transactions are intended to tide a user over an emergency or to meet an unusual need. Unless the University's own library assets are assiduously improved, no economic basis for current operations and growth will be developed.

British Columbia's geographic position makes self-sufficiency in library matters more important than in many other areas. Although we cooperate bibliographically in the

Northwest through the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center (at Seattle) and nationally through the union catalog of the National Library (Ottawa), we are deprived of the important fringe benefits available to libraries in more compact cultural regions. The convenient Toronto-Montreal-Ottawa-Quebec pattern, the close relationship of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the proximity of New York, Washington, Boston, Princeton and Baltimore, and the intimate partnership among the campuses of the University of California: none of these closely cooperative situations can be repeated here.

The University of Washington, our nearest and most generous neighbor (from which we borrowed 125 volumes during the year), is across an international line; and the closest Canadian collections upon which we can make any considerable call (McGill University, 13 volumes, University of Toronto, 10) are situated almost across a continent. It is worth noting that our third greatest benefactor interlibrary-wise has been the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (36 volumes). Our cooperation with the Provincial Library and Archives, in Victoria, is being improved in order to bring their important specialized resources into the hands of University users.

State of the Collections. Within the year what is remembered as the "Giant Book Count" took place. On a Sunday in the fall of 1954, volunteers from the Library staff actually counted the books in the University Library (materials on the shelves and in use), arriving not only at a grand total but providing figures by broad subject classes. Some revealing comparisons can be made.

The count gives rise both to satisfaction and alarm. The University may legitimately take pride in the figures for General Works (Class A - 12,550 volumes) and for General Science (Q - 5,943 v.). These represent principally the holdings of general periodicals and publications of learned societies and universities. They are supported by strong reference and bibliography collections (Z - 12,652 v.) and by good sets of the major government publications (principally in S, T, J, and H). Much of this material is the backbone of research, it goes out of date very slowly, and is almost impossible to secure in comprehensive lots in the open market. It constitutes a solid base for future growth and testifies to the patient and far-sighted work of John Ridington, Miss Anne Smith, Roland Lanning, and their associates on the Library staff and campus.

Likewise in Medicine and Law the Library makes a good showing, and even though these fields are not yet a decade established on the campus, their holdings already number 21,000 and 26,000 volumes respectively. In only six years Slavonic Studies has built up one of Canada's distinguished collections (chiefly in PG and DK - about 6,000 volumes). Longer in building, the Biological Sciences (QH-QL) comprise over 10,000 volumes, mostly in periodicals; and Agriculture (S), with nearly 14,000 volumes, is like the other sciences strong in journals and government sets. The Howay-Reid Collection of Canadiana, of over 10,000 volumes, has long been known for its important holdings of Canadian history and literature.

In contrast to these figures we may place those representing collections which have been almost wholly dependent upon regularly budgeted book funds. The vast field of Teutonic literatures (PT) commands only 2,771 volumes. English and French Languages and Literature, to which a good share of attention has been paid at various times over a period of years, have collections of about 15,000 and 6,500 volumes (not including long runs of general periodicals); these are better representations although still disturbingly small when compared with the much greater holdings in institutions smaller than our own. The Social Sciences are, again, impressive in government publications and general periodical sets (H-HJ - 16,787 volumes; J - 12,480 volumes, excluding the Law Library), but specific classifications such as that for British History (DA - surprisingly, under 4,000 volumes), Geography and Anthropology (G - 3,077), Sociology-Social Work (HM-HX - 4,394), and Education (L - 7,600 volumes, of which half are useful serial sets, the other outdated undergraduate texts) mark these resources as too limited for specialized work in many areas.

One must be cautious not to make conclusions upon the basis of mere numbers of physical volumes, but it is true that (1) the Library has a substantial, well selected basic research collection, founded upon journal sets and government publications, (2) is particularly strong in the physical sciences, and (3) lacks resources in most fields of the humanities and social sciences for serious specialized study.

In this situation we must, by faculty-library cooperation, develop the collections in a wide range of subject fields by a stepped-up program of steady acquisitions and, whenever possible, by the purchase of collections en bloc.

Book Funds

An increase of \$11,150 was made in the funds for Books and Periodicals in 1954/55 over the preceding fiscal year. Of this amount, 32% was added to allocations in subject fields as represented by University departments, 20% to periodicals and annuals, 18% to taxes and shipping costs, 16% to the Librarian's general fund, and 14% to research collections. The significance of this annual increment in relation to the development of the Library and of the University can hardly be overemphasized.

The necessity to develop the library resources of the University, and the direct and immediate bearing which book funds have upon University teaching and research have already been commented upon in preceding paragraphs. If the entire increase from year to year could be invested in new resources, these regular increments would be a clear gain, but this is not the case.

Book prices, and particularly the cost of periodicals, advance steadily. Since 1949, the price of American scientific journals has increased 38.8% (15% between 1938 and 1949), and of German publications not less than 31%⁽¹⁾. And not only have we been faced with the necessity to provide material for new fields and new faculty and to support greater emphasis in existing subject areas, but thousands of new journal titles have appeared. Between 1922 and 1950, based upon listings in two editions of the World List of Scientific Periodicals alone, an average of 900 new scientific journals a year have been published, many of which are essential even to a small college library⁽²⁾. If the practice of charging university libraries much higher subscription rates than individuals continues to spread, the effect upon book budgets will be very alarming indeed.

During 1954/55 there were 202 new journals added to the subscription list, and, at the time of writing, requests for more than one hundred additional titles are in the backlog.

(1) Association of Research Libraries. Report of the Serials Committee, July 3, 1955, p. 2, 6.

(2) Ibid., p. 3.

Many hundreds of requisitions for books, and letters supporting the acquisition of back files of journals, are always on hand. To all of these must be added the outstanding needs of new, imminent, and prospective programs such as Asian Studies, Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, Education, Music, Italian Language and Literature, Fine Arts, and Dentistry.

For the coming year additional needs should be provided for in the book budget in amounts as follows:

For Periodicals, Annuals, etc.	\$3,500
Departmental allocations	3,100
Research collections	3,250
Librarian's general fund	1,500
Reference works (government publications)	700
Multiple copies	500
S.S. and M.A. taxes	800
An increase of not less than	<u>\$13,350</u>

Personnel

To cultivate the use and growth of the University Library requires a staff of manifold capabilities: clerk, technician, bibliographer, teacher, public servant, linguist, administrator, and subject specialists in the literature of an endless diversity of fields. What wonder, therefore, if problems of personnel are often paramount?

Among the non-professional staff numerous other factors affect employment and service. Salary and working conditions influence morale and tenure. Many of the younger staff are not permanent members of the working force or are temporary residents of the region. Married women, employed because of their availability and relative maturity, are subject to many influences which affect their length of service. Both social mobility and home ties tend to maintain a tenuous relationship between employee and job.

Professional library staff are subject to these and yet more specialized conditions. The restricted opportunity for librarians in Canada to secure truly professional employment and a chance for advancement does not nurture librarianship as a serious career. For an ambitious person in university work, emigration is sometimes the only solution. The scarcity of

opportunity to exercise a specialized subject interest often leads to frustration and dissatisfaction. Professional staff have uncertain status in a university community, inhibiting their means of communication and access to faculty and students alike.

During the report year, 27 persons left the Library service (of a total of 64), one by retirement, the rest by resignation. The average length of service in the Library is as follows (omitting five long-time professional members ranging from 17 to 41 years):

	<u>Average (Mean) in Months of Service</u>			
	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1952/53</u>	<u>1951/52</u>
All staff	33	35.1	27.5	21
Professional	42	35.9	23	19
Others	28	34.6	32	23

Average length of service for the professional staff is increasing, but this does not take into account two vacant positions for which no candidates have been found.* Turnover of non-professional members is greater than at any time during the last three years.

Salaries

After three years spent in bringing starting salaries for professional librarians up by degrees from \$2574 to \$2962, an adjustment was authorized this year in salary increments above the beginning point. By approving \$150 merit increases in lieu of the \$100 steps previously in force, the University made a long needed improvement in professional scales, a fact much appreciated by those so benefited.

* Five vacancies exist in the professional staff at the time this report is being printed.

There still remains, however, too great a disparity between the salaries of Librarians at the University of British Columbia and those paid elsewhere on the Pacific Coast; and between salaries of Librarians and comparable faculty of this University.

	<u>Professional Experience in Years (Median)</u>	<u>Salary (Median)</u>
Librarian I (Junior)	3	\$271.00
Librarian II (Senior)	3.5	296.00
Librarian III (Administrative and Special)	8.5	333.50
Librarian IV (Division Heads)	23	383.33

In contrast, the median salary for the lowest rank of teaching staff, Instructor, is \$338.33; that for Assistant Professor, \$408.33. The median for instructor is therefore above that for the Librarian III, a group having from 6 to 13.5 years of service and carrying heavy responsibility (for example, as Head of the Biomedical Library or the Extension Library). In all four ranks of Librarian, 16 individuals are below the median for Instructor, only 5 above.

To make the comparison with other universities:

	<u>Minimum Salary</u>
University of British Columbia	\$2,962
University of Washington	3,300
University of Oregon	3,600
Oregon State College	3,600
University of California	3,540
Stanford University	3,540
University of Illinois	3,900
University of Michigan	4,000

Salary schedules commensurate with training, experience, performance, and year-long service; opportunity to develop in depth as well as in scope; status commensurate with the academic importance of their role in teaching and research--these may make the career of academic librarianship attractive to a sufficient number of competent people. Now and then we shall get better people than we are willing to pay for, but not often.

The problems of securing and holding clerical employees are campus wide and more generally recognized. Parity with city salary scales and working conditions must be upheld if we are to maintain the fundamental processes upon which library services are built.

Graduate School of Librarianship

Plans to establish a graduate School of Librarianship at the University of British Columbia have been forming for many years. Reference and bibliographic collections have long been developed with this use in mind, and the north wing of the library building provides space for this operation. In 1949 and 1950 a study of the apparent need for a School in western Canada was made, to supplement existing programs at the universities of Toronto and McGill. It was then concluded that although the time was not yet right, such a school, when established, should be located at this University. Serious thought must again be given to the realization of this long term plan.

The present proposal need not be reported here in full. The shortage of professional librarians in Canada does not seem to relax, and the upsurge of undergraduate registration in the universities, with a consequent increase in the supply of graduates becoming eligible for this training, brings the matter to the fore again. There seems to be little doubt that within five years an adequate supply of candidates for three Canadian schools will be available and that a new school, availing itself of all the recent developments in the fields of librarianship, documentation, and communication, could be inaugurated without draining students from existing library education programs. Needs expressed by the new College of Education (for the training of school librarians) and by the British Columbia Library Association, supported by employment statistics, suggest the need of action within the near future.

The Library of the University

The ideal library would perhaps be packaged handily in a single volume or, failing that, stand around the walls of the user's room. Such tidy convenience is now hardly possible. To concentrate the research materials of a single subject "department" into a few dozen shelves, or even to segregate them as a collection distinct from a dozen other fields, is no longer feasible. Nor is such segregation wholly desirable.

A number of competent studies of the use made of indexes, journal files, and library collections indicate how integrated human knowledge has become. In a university this is true not only because of the inherent unity of subject matter, but because in the applied fields a host of academic disciplines are often brought to bear upon specific problems.

Knowledge may be tapped at any point, and a network of relationships fans out in many directions. For example, Chemistry, a major physical science, spreads throughout the Life Sciences as well. And the professional schools are founded upon cross sections of the various theoretical studies. More and more academic regions are finding themselves without specific disciplinary boundaries.

The academic compulsions toward centralized library collections are (for better or for worse) enforced upon this campus by financial necessity. A gross duplication of books and journals and a multiplication of staff would be called for to maintain a series of self-sufficient research libraries. Some contribution of time and energy on the part of faculty and a great deal of willingness and ingenuity on the part of the Library staff will be needed to supplement existing collections and funds.

New Library Services. Many specific services are being offered by the University Library to improve access to materials and information, and more are being sought for and developed:

Materials are provided for immediate use in reading rooms of Faculties and Departments (long or short term loan).

A twice-a-day delivery service for faculty between the Library and reading rooms is proposed in the 1956/57 budget.

The research collections are being energetically developed by the use of increased funds and cooperative faculty-library surveys of needs.

All materials available on the campus are being gradually listed in the Library's public catalog, and separate catalogs of departmental collections are being prepared.

Advance notification of the arrival of new books is now given when material has been received, and a 24-hour cataloging service is provided whenever requested.

Access to other research collections, through interlibrary loan, is increasing every year.

Regular announcement of the acquisition of new journal titles and important reference and research sets is being begun.

An extension of the program of publishing bibliographies of fundamental materials in special fields is under way, in cooperation with Departments.

Stack access to students has expanded to the 2,000 mark.

Library hours in the Serials Division and Summer Session were increased this year.

With the installation of the new section of bookstacks, now imminent, the following improvements will be made: the Serials Division will be moved to the 5th level and all public service for bound and unbound journals will be given at the main Loan Desk; a central record of all holdings of periodicals will be available for the first time; the unbound serials will be accessible on open stack shelves to all persons having stack privileges; a new bookstack entrance, with adequate stairway and checking facilities will be installed.

The Senate Library Committee

This Committee is so fundamental to the welfare of the Library that it is provided for in the University Act. Although the authors of the Act could not foresee how complex the operation of the Library would become, their initial concern that the Library have direct faculty support was full of understanding. The Committee is elected from the Faculties, but it represents the library interests of the University.

In fulfilment of its responsibilities the Committee met three times during the report year. Funds were allocated to subject fields represented by Departments, and the Committee Fund was judiciously spent upon research materials. A communication was addressed to the Senate supporting the Librarian's annual report on operations and needs, emphasizing particularly the acute problem of securing adequate book funds. The Librarian was also directed to report personally to faculty at the January Faculty meetings. Such policy matters were discussed as bookstack control and the extension of access privileges, the provision of library service to contributing groups outside the University (the Architectural Institute of British Columbia), and the development of the research collections by close alliance of the Committee, Library staff, and faculty.

Dr. Gilbert Tucker, Chairman of the Library Committee and unwavering exponent of scholarship and the research library, died in May 1955. His own interest in the culture of French Canada inaugurated a program of studies in this field which was supported by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. The very considerable collections of French-Canadiana, and such fundamental materials as the microprint edition of the Sessional Papers of Great Britain, are lasting evidence of his eagerness to develop research facilities in the humanities and social sciences.

Library Building

The Library building of 1925, much extended in 1948 to house books, readers, and staff, is again becoming crowded. Earlier planners wisely provided book storage space in excess of contemporary needs, and only the installation of steel shelving is required in existing building space. Plans for this addition are now under way, but needed facilities for readers, staff, and services are far more pressing than could have been anticipated a decade ago.

Reading room space is occupied at near capacity throughout the academic year, and readers spread out over the stairways and halls at peak periods. Increased enrollment, new schools, and additional services will soon demand more facilities than the present building can provide. The inability to include a Library South Wing in the present ten million dollar construction program well illustrates how serious the need for University buildings continues to be.

To establish the existence of dire need is an expensive form of proof which we devoutly hope to avoid. Unofficial plans for the south addition to the building are therefore kept constantly revised and in hand, ready to be whipped out at the slightest importunity.

Order of Library Friends

An "order" is a body of persons united by some common bond. It is also an honor or dignity which may be conferred for cause. And it is a class or category to which an individual belongs. Within the range of all these attributes the Order of Friends of the University Library can take shape and meaning.

Library Friends are those who recognize the fundamental relationship of the Library to the University. The development of library facilities increases opportunities for teaching and research, improves the status of the University, and reflects honor upon the individual and the institution. Library Friends (like sportsmen, music lovers, playgoers) are a distinctive class, appreciative of the importance of books in general or in some special context.

For forty years, friends of the Library have come, and very likely gone, without special recognition. For quite a number of years a plan to form a group of them for purposes of acknowledgement and communication has hovered just short of realization. A beginning will now be made, a roster of members opened, and order finally created out of good intentions. "At forty," with the University on the verge of a great period of expansion, the Library needs more truly than ever before the support which friends can give.

Report of Library Divisions

The University Library is a fundamental source of academic power, transmitting energy to every section of the campus. Its Divisions must operate in effective coordination if a continuing flow of library service is to be maintained.

Acquisitions Division

The Acquisitions Division is the chief source of intake for the Library system. Its work is a complex mixture of business and bibliography.

Since every book received must be the volume ordered (no substitutes are accepted, and few are duplicated), every item calls for the closest individual attention. Yet with thousands of annual transactions, involving a variety of operations, the maximum use must be made of mass production methods.

The number of orders placed during the year totalled 9,028, and the individual book titles received amounted to 9,500 volumes (not counting 10,868 of periodicals). The load of verifying and checking was much heavier than this, since thousands of volumes requested proved to be already in the collection. An increasing percentage of the materials requested are already available on the Library shelves (e.g., only about 10% of French-Canadian items checked in book catalogs are finally ordered), so that work in the Division increases more rapidly than the increase in book funds and volumes received would suggest.

Streamlining and simplifying operations continued during the year. The introduction of a multi-part form reduced a dozen typing operations to one, making for large savings in staff time and greater accuracy and speed in processing. The traditional "accessioning" of books and periodicals was discontinued. The use of slips for budget control over a hundred different accounts, in lieu of hand posting, was introduced, as was a more effective method of transmitting invoices for payment.

The loss of experienced staff members was nevertheless a severe handicap. Miss Evelyn Hearsey retired after thirty-two years of service, during which time Acquisitions work developed

as a function separate from the Librarian's office and grew to its present proportions. Mr. Reginald Hennessey left to take a more attractive professional position at the University of Kansas, and by shortly after the end of the report year all but two of a staff of ten had taken off for various destinations. The new processing system was sorely taxed by rapid changes in personnel, and serious backlogs developed. Under the steady leadership of Miss Eleanor Mercer, Head of the Division, these have since disappeared, and there is good promise of rapid and efficient handling of materials at this initial service stage.

Cataloging Division

The Cataloging Division assimilates the steady inflow of library materials by orienting them within subject classifications, providing a means of approach through the public catalog, and keeping a definitive record of Library holdings.

The year's record was 27,797 volumes handled, 1,426 below the previous year, but comprising a greater advance because including more new material. As a result there was a 1,553 volume reduction in the uncataloged backlog, leaving 2,832 volumes in some preliminary processing stage. This overlooks some material in Slavic and Oriental languages which will require special attention.

The cataloging of the Biomedical Branch collection at the Vancouver General Hospital was completed, and last year's major project to re-catalog the medical collections of the Library was almost brought to a close. A beginning was made in cataloging departmental collections on the campus, to bring all books into the main public catalog. A service of advance notification and "rush" cataloging for members of faculty was successfully introduced and maintained; persons signing book requisitions now receive notices of receipt shortly after the books have arrived on the campus, and they may have them fully processed upon request within a 24-hour period.

Here, as in most other Library divisions, staff shortages exist, Mr. Peter Steckl having accepted a better position in the National Research Council Library, and two other professional catalogers having left the service. The two unfilled positions, overcrowded conditions, and the need to employ persons with knowledge of special languages (particularly Chinese and Japanese) pose difficult problems for the coming year. Miss Marjorie Alldritt, in her second year as Division Head, and a hard-working staff may be credited, meanwhile, with very substantial achievements during 1954/55.

Loan Division

To provide continuing access to a collection of several hundred thousand volumes is the principal responsibility of the Loan Division. Of these, thousands are in steady use, all are in potential demand, and, being directly available to a large part of the University public, are difficult to handle.

To lend, secure again, keep records, supervise the book-stacks and reading rooms, maintain the integrity of the collections and the uninhibited flow of library materials are details with which the staff must be concerned. And this Division, perhaps more than any other, must be endowed with infinite patience and precision.

The record of materials loaned is as follows (see also data in Appendix D):

	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1952/53</u>
Loan Desk	104,122	95,802	92,262
Reserve Book Room	<u>97,404</u>	<u>82,882</u>	<u>65,649</u>
Totals	201,526	178,684	157,911

The considerable increase in recorded use of material occurred in spite of last year's supposition that loans would decline with the extension of stack privileges to undergraduates. Almost two thousand students now have direct access to the main book collection, and this has required closer control at the stack portal and more work in maintaining the order of material on the shelves.

The annual inventory showed a small increase in losses, compared with last year, 464 from the main collection and 202 from other reading rooms (compare 425 and 125); 75 volumes were returned before the end of August 1955, reducing the number from 666 to 579. This is not a heavy loss percentage-wise, but represents a very real cost and inconvenience to the University, and additional precautions will be taken during the coming year.

A number of improvements have been made in Loan Desk and stack control arrangements, simplifications were adopted in loan records and in fines billing procedures, and Summer Session hours were extended from two to four evenings a week. Overcrowding is taking place in many sections of the bookstacks, and long sets are being withdrawn to make way for new additions; such temporizing will continue until the proposed bookstack installation is completed.

Changes in personnel have been extensive, but the transfer of Mr. Inglis Bell to the Loan Division filled a long-term vacancy in the professional staff and gave needed assistance to the Head of the Division. Miss Mabel Lanning, Head, and Mr. Bell have much improved Division operations, and they and the staff have successfully coped with the year's heavier service with only a minimum of extra student assistance.

Reference Division

As the Loan Division provides access to the physical book, so the Reference staff offers assistance in the yet more difficult search for information. The range of services is probably unsurpassed by any other university in Canada.

The Division provided very direct assistance to the campus and community (answering 17,984 questions, of which 7,921 were by telephone, over half the calls being from off campus). They instructed all freshmen in Library use and lectured in bibliography and subject literature to many groups (in Agriculture, Architecture, Chemical Engineering, English, Forestry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing). Specialized reference assistance was offered both in the Fine Arts (Miss Melva Dwyer in charge) and the Howay-Reid collections (Mr. Noël Owens, Miss Dorothy Knowles). The Division operated the interlibrary loan service (727 volumes borrowed, 1,049 loaned, compared with 734 and 896 in 1953/54); acquired government publications in large numbers and made them accessible (33,782 items received in regular series); maintained the map collection (1,608 maps added, this work under Miss Doreen Taylor); supervised the collections and use of microreproductions; and mounted a variety of displays designed to encourage the use of books and the Library.

A variety of bibliographical lists and guides (in Economics, Agricultural Economics, Commerce, English, German, and Architecture) and a reading list of "pocket books," prepared jointly with the English Department for teachers of English 91, were issued during the year. Also the annual "Publications of Faculty and Staff" was compiled and published jointly with the University Editorial Committee.

Changing staff and the shortage of professional librarians continued to plague the Division; as the year ended, three vacancies in the professional staff existed. Reference work requires special training and years of actual experience, and although Library Assistants have been employed to meet schedules at the public desks, good service cannot be maintained without a full complement of experienced professional staff.

It is satisfying to report that the years of instruction to freshman students are paying noticeable dividends in the effective use they make of catalogs and indexes. This progress, the steady growth of the reference collections, and the increasing familiarity of the staff with the rich resources in government publications are cause for encouragement. Miss Anne M. Smith, back from a year of teaching at the Japan Library School, is a recognized leader in the Reference field, avid both in acquiring resources and in developing their use. She, Miss Joan O'Rourke, and a staff toughened and sharpened under a steady service load, operate a Reference department which is second to none in the country.

Serials Division

The Serials Division marshals that vast array of publications which is characteristically continuing.

A subscription today is also a charge against tomorrow, and more than likely will require an investment in the past. Securing, maintaining, completing, and extending the files of thousands of specialized journals in which a large proportion of scientific and scholarly research is being recorded is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Library and University. How successfully this is being done is shown by the Library's strength in periodical material as revealed in the "Giant Book Count" referred to above (page 6).

The list of journals currently received now numbers 4,007, including 202 new titles added during the year (for list of new titles, see Appendix C). Many fine back files were secured during the year, the major additions being in Medicine, Slavonic Studies, and Linguistics (see Appendix B, Part 2). A number of faculty members continued to contribute current issues, and several Departments provided back files of journals for the research collections.

Another evening was added to the Division's weekly schedule, and a card file of journal titles arranged under subject divisions was completed and put to steady use. Loans of periodical issues amounted to 15,901 (16,308 in the previous year), and bindery preparations figures reached a new high.

Space limitations are perhaps the chief handicaps under which the Division operates. New quarters are planned in relation to the bookstack expansion already mentioned (page 14), but the expected change will favor public use more than staff convenience and efficiency. Satisfactory working requirements can be realized only with the construction of a new Library wing.

University Library Bindery. The Bindery continues to be one of the very cheering aspects of Library operations. To get thousands of issues cased in permanent and attractive volumes is satisfying in itself. To have it done with regularity and precision, with sufficient flexibility to accommodate emergency conditions, and to have production increase regularly is heartening to a high degree.

The output of the Bindery during 1954/55 totalled 9,139 volumes in full buckram and 737 in less expensive but sturdy service covers, plus other miscellaneous work (compared with last year's 8,886 and 958). Notable was the removal of 3,076 volumes from what once seemed to be an irreducible backlog. Many thousand volumes still remain in this category, a good share of them government publications which cry out for attention. The demand still exceeds the foreseeable output.

Bindery production is perhaps near its maximum under existing conditions. Its chief present limitations are floor and bench space for operations, and size of staff. Except for a small adjacent area now assigned for maintenance use, additions to existing space must await the building program. The staff of two journeyman binders, an apprentice, and two journeywomen form an effective combination, but unavoidable absences can easily produce interruptions and dislocations in the work flow.

Good management and close cooperation between the Bindery and Serials Division staff kept production high in spite of serious illness during the year. Mr. Percy Fryer, Head Binder, maintains an admirable shop, and his long experience, good will, and careful direction of a competent and cooperative staff produce bound books in an assembly line fashion but with a craftsman's understanding.

Biomedical Library

The Biomedical Library, since its inauguration in September 1950, has brought to the University a remarkably strong collection of research materials in the fields of the Biological Sciences and Medicine.

The Biomedical reading room opened on a part-time basis in 1950, concurrent with the beginning of instruction in the Faculty of Medicine, and went on a full-time schedule the next year, with an experienced Biomedical Librarian to develop the collections and service. In October 1952, as clinical instruction began in quarters at the Vancouver General Hospital, a Biomedical Branch Library was also established there, serving

not only the University Faculty and students, but all groups affiliated with the B. C. Medical Centre. The Branch has since operated as an integral part of the University Library system, receiving a share of financial support from the Medical Centre in exchange for service, and contributing jointly with the University toward the development of essential research facilities in this field.

From a library of some 8,000 volumes in 1951, the collection in the Medical Sciences alone (excluding Biology, Botany, Zoology) had grown to more than 22,000 in August 1955, the increase comprised very largely of back files of medical journals. Of current journals 982 titles were being received (668 by subscription, 314 by gift), plus 475 others related to the field provided by general University Library funds. During the year 227 new titles were added (93 by subscription), and substantial back files of 30 journals were secured, with lesser additions to 85 others. The introduction of Ph.D. programs in Anatomy, Pharmacology, and Bacteriology and Immunology in the fall of 1955 indicates the growing maturity of the collections, but it is proposed to continue development at the present rate for a second five year term.

Principal credit for this achievement goes to the Faculty of Medicine for substantial financial support, and to cooperating organizations at the B. C. Medical Centre. Many important research sets have long been provided by the University because of other related interests on the campus, but without the more ample backing and funds mentioned the very marked recent development could not have taken place.

While others provided the straw and clay, the work of building the Biomedical Library was very much the work of the University Library staff. With the appointment of Miss Doreen Fraser as Biomedical Librarian in August 1951, a drive to provide materials and service was begun which has never slackened. Faculty, medical staff, students, administration, and Library personnel have all been drawn into the development and service program. Full acknowledgement is in order to Miss Fraser, Mrs. Marguerite Ford, to the other members of the Biomedical Library staff, and to a cross section of the University Library staff for their creative role.

Extension Library

Through the Extension Library, the University of British Columbia shares one of its essential elements--books--with the Province.

Loans from the Extension Library totalled, during 1954/55, 21,794 volumes. These were made up in part of books and

reference materials sent to students registered in University correspondence courses and to those participating in Extension Department group and evening courses. Loans also included a service to several hundred persons in British Columbia without access to public libraries, and to theatre groups scattered about the province which depend upon the Extension Library to provide (and very often to select) plays for reading and production.

Of a total of 835 registered borrowers, 550 were general readers, 285 theatre groups (640 and 230 in 1953/54). The loan figure, 21,794, included 14,679 general books, 5,923 plays, and 1,192 books for courses (cf. the 1953/54 total of 22,602, made up of 15,073, 6,684, and 845). The slight decrease may have resulted from the discontinuance for a time of the book-lists which were mailed out as Library Supplements to the Extension Department News Sheet. The lists have since been renewed on a bi-monthly schedule.

From Denman Island, Oyama, Revelstoke, Britain River, Langley Prairie, Whitehorse, and Ocean Falls come glowing letters of appreciation for "reading enjoyment," "intellectual adventures," and "needed stimulus." The Library provides no "light" reading, and the impact which the University is able to make through this service cannot be calculated.

Miss Edith Stewart, as Extension Librarian, interprets the world of books to a self-selected and omnivorous clientele, and she matches books and people with a sure hand. Mrs. Betty Armitage, her very able assistant since 1949, left the staff during the year.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements may be only for the record, to round off the year with a polite nod, or to soften up the proper people for the next move. At times they may be all of these, but if they do not imply honest obligation, or if they fail to concede a debt where it exists, they are insincere indeed. Once a year this opportunity comes round to bow gratefully and straightforwardly in the direction of those who have been most generous and substantial in their support of the University Library.

Dr. Samuel Rothstein and Miss Anne M. Smith, Assistant Librarians, respectively, for Processing and Administration and

for Reference and Information Services, have carried a great deal of the responsibility during the year, and the actual accomplishments are very much their work and that of the Library staff. Each staff member will have earned his own particular share of satisfaction and the University's very sincere thanks.

The President of the University and his staff, individuals in several campus administrative Departments (particularly in Personnel, Buildings and Grounds, Purchasing, and Accounting), the Finance Committee, the Library Committee of Senate, Deans and many members of the academic staff, and the Board of Governors have taken an interested and industrious part in advancing the Library's development to a position well ahead of any reached before. The concern of a number of University friends that these steady gains be extended to even higher levels of education and research is gratefully recognized and acknowledged. University effort alone will not be sufficient to climb the steepening grade ahead.

Neal Harlow

University Librarian

Appendix A

(1) Expenditures for Books Periodicals and Binding
(Fiscal years, April to March)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Books and Periodicals</u>		<u>Binding</u>		<u>Totals</u> <u>Books-Periodicals-Binding</u>	
	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1954/55</u>
Library Budget	\$46,583.78	\$57,597.03	\$16,512.55	\$15,726.65	\$63,096.33	\$73,323.68
Faculty of Medicine	28,126.98	28,355.06	5,960.50	5,725.50	34,087.48	34,080.56
Faculty of Law	6,515.46	7,461.89	951.25	1,068.80	7,466.71	8,530.69
Non-University Sources	10,477.03	13,729.65	--	--	10,477.03	13,729.65
Totals	\$91,703.25	\$107,143.63	\$23,424.30	\$22,520.95	\$115,127.55	\$129,664.58

(2) Volumes Added to the Collections

	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1954/55</u>
Books	9,129	9,500
Serials	<u>11,610</u>	<u>10,868</u>
Total number volumes	20,739	20,368

APPENDIX B

Selected List of Notable Acquisitions

Part I: Books

- Brauer, August. Die Tiefsee-Fische. 2 v. (Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Tief-See Expedition auf dem Dampfer "Valdivia" 1898-1899) Jena, 1906-1908.
- Carathéodory, Constantin. Gesammelte mathematische Schriften. Munich, 1954-
- Cossio, Manuel Bartolome; and Pijoan y Soteras, José. Summa artis, historia general del arte. 10 v. Madrid, 1948- (Otto Koerner Memorial Fund)
- Dangeau, Philippe de Courcillon, marquis de. Journal du marquis de Dangeau. 19 v. Paris, 1854-1860.
- Gayangos y Arce, Pascual de. Plans, elevations, sections and details of the Alhambra. 2 v. London, 1842-1845.
- Grada za povjest knizevnosti hrvatske. 23 v. Zagreb, 1897-1952. (Rockefeller Grant, Slavonic Studies)
- Grove, Sir George. Grove's dictionary of music and musicians. 5th ed. 9 v. London, 1954.
- Haig-Brown, Roderick Langmere Haig. Fisherman's winter; and Mounted Police patrol. (MSS and galley proofs)
- Hakluyt Society. Works. Set I, Series 1, v. 13, 52, 55, 81; Series 2, v. 10; Set II, Series 1, v. 53, 62, 69. (Gift of Dr. H. R. MacMillan, toward completion of set)
- Handbuch der Binnenfischerei Mitteleuropas, ed. by Reinhard Demoll and H. N. Maier. Stuttgart, 1925- (Fisheries Library Fund).
- Hautecoeur, Louis. Histoire de l'architecture classique en France. 5 v. Paris, Picard, 1943-
- Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Sämtliche Werke. Jubilee ed., 3d ed. 21 v. Stuttgart, 1955-
- Hennepin, Louis. Voyage ou nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays, dans l'Amérique, entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mar Glaciale... Amsterdam, 1704. (Carnegie grant, French-Canadian Studies)
- Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus. Sämtliche Werke. Serapions-Ausgabe. 14 v. Berlin, 1922.
- Holkham Bible picture book, with introduction and commentary by W. O. Hassall. London, 1954.

- Hoops, Johannes, ed. Reallexikon der germanisch Altertumskunde. 4 v. Strassburg, 1911-1919.
- Johnson, Samuel, ed. Works of the English poets, with prefaces, biographical and critical, by Samuel Johnson. 75 v. London, 1790.
- Kindermann, Heinz, ed. Handbuch der Kulturgeschichte. 10 v. Potsdam 1935-1942
- Lafitau, Joseph François. Moeurs des sauvages américains. 2 v. Paris, 1724. (Carnegie grant, French-Canadian Studies)
- London. County Council. The survey of London ... survey of the memorials of Greater London. 24 v. London, 1900-1951.
- Margry, Pierre, ed. Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique septentrional, 1614-1754; mémoires et documents. 6 v. Paris, Jouaust, 1876-1886. (Carnegie grant, French-Canadian Studies)
- Marie de l'Incarnation, Mother. La vie de la vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, tirée de ses lettres et ses écrits. Paris, 1677. (Carnegie grant, French-Canadian Studies)
- Meyer, Eduard. Geschichte des Altertums. 4 v. Basel, 1953-
- Niedermann, Max; Senn, Alfred; & Brender, Franz. Wörterbuch der litauischen Schriftsprache. Heidelberg, 1926- (Rockefeller grant, Slavonic Studies)
- Papineau, Louis Joseph. Histoire de l'insurrection du Canada, en réfutation du rapport de Lord Durham. [Burlington, Vt., Publié par Ludger Duvernay, à l'imprimerie du Patriote Canadien, 1839] (Carnegie grant, French-Canadian Studies)
- Redoute, Pierre Joseph. Album de Redouté. London, 1954.
- Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Rijn. The drawings of Rembrandt; first complete edition in six volumes [ed] by Otto Benesch. London, 1954-
- Russia. Treaties, etc. Recueil des traités et conventions conclus par la Russie avec les puissances étrangères ... ed. F. Martens. 15 v. St. Pétersbourg, 1874-1909. (Rockefeller grant, Slavonic Studies)
- Russian historical sources (Microprint). 30 boxes.

- Tokyo. National Museum. Pageant of Japanese art. 6 v.
Tokyo, 1952-1954.
- Tolstoi, Leo. Works. Tolstoi centenary edition. 21 v.
London, 1928-1937.
- UNESCO world art series. New York, 1954-
- University of Cincinnati Excavations in the Troad, 1932-1938.
(Gift, University of Cincinnati)
- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey. The royal philatelic
collection; ed. by Clarence Winchester. London,
1952. (Gift, Dr. H. R. MacMillan).

Part II: Serials

- Acta Philologica Scandinavica. v. 1-22, 1926-1954.
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Proceedings. v. 56-82,
1920/21-1954.
- American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists. Proceedings.
2nd-8th, 1940-1954.
- Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie. v. 1-43, 1877-1919.
- Archives d'Anatomie Microscopique. v. 1-34, 1879-1938.
- Byzantinoslavica. v. 1-13, 1929-1952.
- Casopis pro Moderni Filologi. v. 2-5, 7-35, 1912-1953.
- Chesterian. n.s., v. 17-29, 1935-1954.
- Collection des Travaux Chimiques Tchèques. v. 1-17, 1929-1951.
- Ergebnisse der Allgemeinen Pathologie. v. 1-35, 1895-1940.
- Fortschritte der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. v. 1-16, 1929-1942
- Frankfurter Zeitschrift für Pathologie. v. 1-55, 59-62,
1907-1952.
- Handbuch der Anatomie des Menschen. v. 1-8, 1896-1911.
- Handbuch der Normalen und Pathologischen Physiologie. v. 1-18,
1927-1932.
- Heart. v. 1-16, 1909-1933.
- Indian Journal of Medical Research. v. 13-42, 1937-1954.

- International Studio. v. 1-99, 1897-1931.
- Jahresbericht Innere Medizin. v. 1-14, 1912-1931.
- Janus. v. 1-45, 1876-1946.
- Journal de Physiologie. v. 1-45, 1899-1953.
- Journal d'Urologie. v. 1-50, 1912-1953.
- Kansas Entomological Society. Journal. v. 1-27, 1928-1954.
- Listy Filologicke. v. 1-76, 1874-1952.
- Logos. v. 1-21, 1910-1932, continued by Zeitschrift für
Deutsche Kulturphilosophie. v. 1-8, 1935-1942.
- Lyon Chirurgical. v. 1-38, 1906-1943.
- Madrid. Universidad. Instituto Cajal de Investigaciones
Biologicas. Trabajos. v. 1, 3-4, 6-35, 38-42,
1901-1950. Revista, v. 1-5, 1896-1900.
- Monthly Review. v. 1-27, 1900-1907.
- Nanaimo Free Press, 1874-1901. (Microfilm edition, 17 reels.)
- Nieuwe Taalgids. v. 1-43, 1907-1950.
- Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap. v. 1-16, 1928-1952.
- Nova Scotian. Dec. 29, 1824 - Dec. 5, 1839. (Microfilm
edition, 6 reels.)
- Presse Médicale. 1895-1950.
- Race Relations Journal. v. 1-31, 1933-1953.
- Revue Archéologique. Series 5, v. 21-36, 1925-1932.
Series 6, v. 1, 1933-
- Rivista di Filologia e d'Istruzione Classica. n.s., v. 3-28,
1925-1950.
- Royal Entomological Society of London. Transactions. 1902-1951.
- Royal Society of Medicine. Proceedings. v. 1-14, 17-35,
1907-1942.
- Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Transactions.
v. 1-46, 1907/08-1952.
- Schmidt's Jahrbücher der In- und Ausländischen Medizin.
v. 1-319, 1834-1914. Supplements 1-5 and Indexes.

Appendix B (Cont.)

Slovenska Matica V Ljubljani. Zbornik. v. 1-14, 1899-1912.

Société Médicale des Hôpitaux de Paris. 1920-1950.

South Atlantic Quarterly. v. 10-45, 1910-1946.

Südost-Forschungen. v. 1-13, 1936-1954.

Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum. v. 1-12, 1923-1954.

APPENDIX C

New Periodical Titles Received

Act (Leeds)
Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica Belgica
Acta Phytoterapeutica
Acta Psychotherapeutica
Acta Tuberculosea Belgica
ADA Forecast (American Diabetes Association)
African Women (Supplement to Colonial Review)
American Annals of the Deaf
American Dental Association. Journal
American Heart Association. Council for High Blood Pressure.
Proceedings
A. I. CH. E. Journal. (American Institute of Chemical Engineers)
American Journal of Gastroenterology
American Museum Novitates
American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists. Proceedings
American Speech
American Veterinary Medical Association. Journal
Angéiologie
Angewandte Chemie
Annales Chirurgiae et Gynaecologiae Fenniae
Annales Cryptogamici et Phytopathologici
Annales Medicinae Experimentalis et Biologiae Fenniae
Annales Medicinae Internae Fenniae
L'Année Philologique
Antibiotic Medicine
Antibiotica et Chemotherapia. Fortschritte
Antiquarian Bookman
Applied Spectroscopy
Archiv für Forstwesen
Archives d'Histoire Doctrinale et Littéraire du Moyen Age
Archives de Biologie
Archives of Criminal Psychodynamics
Archivum Chirurgicum Neerlandicum
Ardea
Associations (Union of International Associations)
Athenian Agora
Audubon Field Notes
Baileya
Beloit Poetry Journal
Berlin. Freie Universität. Osteuropa-Institut. Referat
Medizin. Bibliographischer Anzeiger
Berlin. Freie Universität. Osteuropa-Institut. Slavistische
Veröffentlichungen
Bibliographie de la Philosophie
The Book (National Book League)
Books and Publishing Lecture Series (Simmons College, School of
Library Science)
Briefs (Maternity Center Association)
British Abstracts of Medical Sciences
British Birds

British Journal of Haematology
 Bruns' Beiträge Zur Klinischen Chirurgie
 Bulletin Analytique
 Burlington Magazine
 Business History Review
 CA. A Bulletin of Cancer Progress
 Cahiers de Médecine Soviétique
 Canada Tax Appeal Board Cases
 Canada Tax Cases
 Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and
 Recreation. Journal
 Canadian Cancer Conference. Proceedings
 Canadian Geographer
 Canadian Journal of Theology
 Canadian Library Association. Occasional Papers
 Canadian Linguistic Association. Journal
 Cerebral Palsy Review
 Chesterian
 Ciba Foundation. Colloquia on Ageing
 Ciba Foundation Symposia
 Clinical Chemistry
 Clinical Orthopedics
 Commentary
 Commonwealth Phytopathological News
 Conference on Gestation (Josiah Macy Foundation)
 Congress of Neurological Surgeons. Proceedings
 Connecticut State Medical Journal
 Connoisseur
 Construction Review
 Cord: A Journal for Paraplegics
 Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift
 Disaster Research Newsletter. (National Research Council)
 Documenta Ophthalmologica
 Endocrinologia Japonica
 FID Informations. (Fédération internationale de documentation)
 Folia Phoniatica
 Forest Science
 Fortschritte Der Augenheilkunde
 Fortschritte der Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde
 Fortschritte der Physik
 Geological Abstracts
 Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana
 Glasgow Medical Journal
 GP. (American Academy of General Practice)
 Grana Polynologica
 Haematologica. Archivio
 Health Information Digest
 Hearing News
 Heart Bulletin
 Hesperia. Supplements
 Historical Abstracts
 Historische Zeitschrift
 Hoernlé Memorial Lectures. (South African Institute of Race
 Relations)
 Index to New Zealand Periodicals

Indian Journal of Tuberculosis
 International Journal on Alcohol and Alcoholism
 Japan Annual
 Japanese Journal of Ichthyology
 Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries. Bulletin
 Journal de Chirurgie
 Journal de Radiologie d'Electrologie et Archives d'Electricité
 Médicale
 Journal of Biophysical and Biochemical Cytology
 Journal of Chronic Diseases
 Journal of Communication
 Journal of Electronics
 Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry
 Journal of Nuclear Energy
 Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids
 Journal of Tropical Pediatrics
 Journal of World History
 Juilliard Review
 Keats-Shelley Memorial Bulletin
 Landfall
 Langenbecks Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie
 Lectures on the Scientific Basis of Medicine
 Libri
 London Mediaeval Studies
 London Mediaeval Studies. Monographs
 Lyon Médical
 Methods of Biochemical Analysis
 Modern Language Association of America. French VII Bibliography
 Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie
 Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift
 NBL Book List. (National Book League)
 NPPA Journal (National Probation & Parole Association. Journal)
 National Association for Music Therapy. Bulletin
 National Medical Association Journal
 Nautilus
 Nederlandsche Tijdschrift Voor Geneeskunde
 Neure-Chirurgie
 New Africa Pamphlets
 New Outlook for the Blind
 New York Botanical Gardens. Memoirs
 New Zealand Medical Journal
 Norsk Hvalfargst-Tidende (Norwegian Whaling Gazette)
 L'Onde Electrique
 Opera News
 Pan-Pacific Entomologist
 Paperbound Books in Print
 Paraplegia News
 Patterns; a Verse Quarterly
 Penrose Annual
 Perspectives in Criticism
 Physiotherapy
 Phytomorphology
 Plant Pathology
 Proctology
 Psyche: A Journal of Entomology
 Public Relations Journal
 Relations; Revue du Mois

Review of Economic Studies
 Revista de Filología Española
 Revue Archéologique
 Revue de Linguistique Romane
 Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica
 Rochester University. Canadian Studies Series
 Royal Entomological Society of London. Proceedings
 Royal Microscopical Society. Journal
 Saltire Review
 Scando-Slavica
 Scientia Medica Italica
 Shakespeare Jahrbuch
 Social Research
 Social Welfare in South-East Asia
 Société de Médecine de Paris. Bulletin & Mémoires
 Société Entomologique de France. Bulletin
 Société Historique de Québec. Cahiers d'Histoire
 Sociological Abstracts
 Sovetskoe Vostokovedeniie. (Soviet Oriental Studies)
 Spastics' Quarterly. (British Council for the Welfare of
 Spastics)
 Special Libraries Association. List of Translations. Supplement
 Stanford University. Food Research Institute. Food, Agriculture
 and World War II
 Stanford University. Hoover Institute Studies. Series A-E,
 Collection Surveys, Publications
 Strahlentherapie
 Studia Linguistica
 Studia Mathematica
 Supplementum Ephigraphicum Graecum
 Symposium
 Tijdschrift Voor Entomologie
 Toronto. University. Institute of Child Study. Bulletin
 Tubercule
 Typographica
 U.B.C. Legal Notes
 University of Kansas City Review
 Upsala Canadian Studies
 Urban Land Institute. Technical Bulletin
 Urban Land. News and Trends in City Development
 Urologia Internationalis
 Virology
 World Medical Journal
 World Mental Health
 Zastovania Matematyki
 Zeitschrift für Angewandte Entomologie
 Zeitschrift für Biologie
 Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Experimentelle Medizin
 Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde
 Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie. Supplement Heft:
 Bibliographie
 Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie
 Zentralblatt für Bakteriologie ... Abt. I. Referate

APPENDIX D

CIRCULATION STATISTICS, -September 1954 - August 1955

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
Loan Desk	3,362	12,096	14,535	6,622	13,308	15,795	16,203	7,796	2,308	2,198	5,804	4,095	104,122	
Reserve Book Room	3,036	12,773	15,422	8,835	11,669	11,495	14,573	9,987	109	94	6,067	3,344	97,404	
Periodicals Room	592	2,216	2,148	732	2,430	2,899	2,437	972	308	281	495	391	15,901	
Reference Room	855	2,246	2,174	712	2,093	2,789	3,495	1,051	562	373	605	1,000	17,955	
Fine Arts Room	287	816	732	411	1,041	1,048	990	452	96	-	284	154	6,311	
Bio- Medical	1,290	1,748	1,841	1,394	1,804	1,713	1,833	1,331	1,193	935	827	899	16,808	
Totals	9,422	31,895	36,852	18,706	32,345	35,739	39,531	21,589	4,576	3,881	14,082	9,833	258,501	
													Extension Library	21,794

Interlibrary Loan Statistics

	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1952/53</u>
Volumes borrowed	727	734	1,040
Volumes loaned	1,049	896	933

APPENDIX E

LIBRARY STAFF AS OF AUGUST 31, 1955

ADMINISTRATION

Harlow, Neal	University Librarian	Aug., 1951-
Rothstein, Samuel	Assistant University Librarian	Sept., 1947-
Fugler, Ethel	Secretary	June, 1947-
Brigden, Mrs. Roberta	Clerk I	Aug., 1955-

REFERENCE DIVISION

Smith, Anne M.	Assistant Librarian and Head of Reference	Sept., 1930-
O'Rourke, Joan	Librarian III	July, 1948-
Dwyer, Melva	Librarian II	July, 1953-
Taylor, Doreen	Librarian II	July, 1951-
Knowles, Dorothy	Librarian I	July, 1953-
Owens, Noel	Librarian I	July, 1951-
Russell, Phyllis	Librarian I	Sept., 1954-
Shanahan, Claire	Librarian I	Sept., 1954-
Klassen, Herbert	Library Assistant	May, 1955-
Weinberg, Mrs. Flo	Library Assistant	Aug., 1955-
Timmer, Maria	Stenographer II	Sept., 1954-
Adams, Audrey	Clerk I	June, 1955-

Bio-Medical

Fraser, Doreen	Bio-Medical Librarian	July, 1947-
Ford, Mrs. Marguerite	Librarian I	Apr., 1952-
Barnes, Mrs. Margaret	Library Assistant	Oct., 1952-
Pritchard, Mrs. Muriel	Library Assistant	Oct., 1951-
Riches, Eleanor	Library Assistant	Oct., 1952-

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Alldritt, Marjorie	Head	Aug., 1951-
Jefferd, Dorothy	Librarian II	Jan., 1915-
Donald, Jean	Librarian I	Nov., 1953-
Elias, Elizabeth	Librarian I	Aug., 1955-
Liggins, Patricia	Librarian I	July, 1952-
Steckl, Peter	Librarian I	Sept., 1953-
Giuriato, Mrs. Lydia	Library Assistant	June, 1950-
Brackett, Mrs. Norene	Clerk I	Sept., 1951-
Browne, Anne	Clerk I	May, 1952-
Fabian, Mrs. Janet	Clerk I	Aug., 1955-
Hartley, Mrs. Wilma	Clerk I	May, 1955-

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Lanning, Mabel M.	Head	Sept., 1926-
Bell, Inglis	Librarian II	June, 1952-
Blakstad, Mrs. Mary	Library Assistant	Sept., 1954-
Hall, Carol	Library Assistant	Sept., 1954-
Macdonald, Nancy	Library Assistant	Oct., 1954-
Neale, Robert	Stackroom Attendant	Sept., 1945-
Kew, Mrs. Della	Clerk I	May, 1952-
Rolfe, Dorothy	Clerk I	Sept., 1944-
Tankard, Patricia	Junior Clerk	Oct., 1953-
Wood, Patricia	Junior Clerk	May, 1954-

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Mercer, Eleanor B.	Head	Oct., 1938-
Scott, Priscilla	Librarian I	July, 1953-
Ketter, Annemarie	Library Assistant	Aug., 1954-
Howell, Mrs. Nancy	Clerk III	Sept., 1954-
Böttger, Hermine	Clerk I	Aug., 1952-
Graber, Ida	Clerk I	June, 1955-
Hutchinson, Mrs. Helen	Clerk I	July, 1955-
MacKay, Gordon	Clerk I	May, 1955-
Veerman, Mrs. Martha	Clerk I	May, 1955-
Spence, Joyce	Junior Clerk	Sept., 1952-

SERIALS DIVISION

Lanning, Roland J.	Head	Sept., 1926-
Rutherford, Alice	Librarian III	Aug., 1952-
Bailey, Freda	Library Assistant	Jan., 1953-
Lougheed, Joan	Library Assistant	Oct., 1954-
Murphy, Mrs. Colleen	Library Assistant	Apr., 1955-
Isman, Erla	Stenographer I	May, 1955-

Bindery

Fryer, Percy	Foreman	Dec., 1951-
Colmer, James	Journeyman	Sept., 1952-
Brewer, Mrs. Elizabeth	Journeywoman	Feb., 1952-
Lynch, Mrs. Isobel	Journeywoman	Oct., 1953-
Fryer, Percy Jr.	Apprentice	Apr., 1952-

EXTENSION LIBRARY

Stewart, Edith	Extension Librarian	July, 1948-
Forsythe, Mrs. Yvonne	Clerk I	July, 1948-

RESIGNATIONS and RETIREMENT
DURING PERIOD 1 Sept., 1954 - 31 Aug., 1955

ADMINISTRATION

Campbell, Louise	Clerk I	July, 1954-July, 1955
------------------	---------	-----------------------

REFERENCE DIVISION

Alston, Mrs. Doreen	Library Assistant	June, 1951-Apr., 1955
Wilson, Mrs. Mary	Clerk II	July, 1944-Sept., 1954
Besler, Freda	Clerk I	Sept., 1954-May, 1955
Murray, Norma	Clerk I	Sept., 1953-Sept., 1954

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Little, Mrs. Margaret	Librarian III	June, 1953-Mar., 1955
Bunker, Jacqueline	Library Assistant	Dec., 1953-June, 1955
Krohn, Kathy	Library Assistant	May-Aug., 1955
Frebold, Mrs. Agnes	Clerk I	Oct., 1954-Mar., 1955
Kisch, Edith	Clerk I	Mar.-Sept., 1954
Wesemeyer, Mrs. Beate	Clerk I	Oct. 1-15, 1954

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Makovkin, Mrs. Joyce	Library Assistant	Sept., 1951-Oct., 1954
Klassen, Mrs. Evelyn	Junior Clerk	Sept., 1953-Aug., 1955

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Hennessey, Reginald	Librarian I	July, 1952-July, 1955
Hearsey, Evelyn (retired)	Clerk III	Jan., 1923-July, 1955
Colley, Elizabeth	Library Assistant	Sept., 1952-Mar., 1955
Bartlett, Darcy	Clerk I	Sept., 1954-May, 1955
Crouse, Philip	Clerk I	July-Sept., 1954
Price, Mrs. Marguerite	Clerk I	May, 1952-May, 1955

SERIALS DIVISION

Dearing, Enid	Library Assistant	July, 1952-May, 1955
Dobbin, Geraldine	Library Assistant	Apr., 1953-Aug., 1955
Jones, Mrs. Ann-Ellen	Library Assistant	Sept.-Dec., 1954
Murphy, Mrs. Colleen	Library Assistant	Jan., 1951-Oct., 1954
Waterman, Mrs. Mary	Library Assistant	Oct., 1951-Sept., 1954
Wilschefski, Wilga	Library Assistant	Jan.-May, 1955
Nishimura, Kazuko,	Stenographer I	May, 1951-Apr., 1955

EXTENSION LIBRARY

Armitage, Mrs. Elizabeth	Clerk I	July, 1949-July, 1955
--------------------------	---------	-----------------------

APPENDIX F

Professional Activities of The University Library Staff

- ALLDRITT, Marjorie. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; C.L.A.
Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference (gave paper on "The National Library", since published); P.N.L.A. Conference (chaired panel discussion on "Fundamental Principles of Catalog Code Revision"); C.L.A. Conference (gave paper on "The National Library; the Next Decade").*
- BELL, Inglis. Member: B.C.L.A. (Committee on Automatic Membership); C.L.A. (Membership Committee). Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference. Lectures: 14 lectures on bibliography and reference books to university classes in English 200. Publications: "Reference Books in English Literature" (revised edition; mimeographed, U.B.C., 1955). Received University research grant for work on bibliographic survey of contemporary criticism (in progress).
- DWYER, Melva. Member: B.C.L.A. (Membership Committee); P.N.L.A. C.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference. Lectures: 16 lectures on bibliography and library use to university classes. Publications: joint compiler, with A. M. Smith, of "Books of Interest" (mimeographed reading list, U.B.C., 1955).
- ELIAS, Elizabeth. Member: A.L.A.
- FORD, Marguerite. Member: C.L.A.
- FRASER, M. Doreen. Member: President's Committee on Bio-Medical Branch Library (Secretary); U.B.C. Faculty of Medicine Library Committee (Secretary); B.C.L.A.; C.L.A.; Medical Library Association (Sub-Committee on Curriculum); P.N.L.A. Attended: Medical Library Association Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference (gave paper on "U.B.C. Bio-Medical Library Services"). Lectures: 20 lectures to university classes. Library Consultant to B. C. Department of Public Health, Anglican College and to Children's Psychiatric Library (Burnaby).
- HARLOW, Neal. Member: A.L.A. (Council; A.L.A.-C.L.A. Liaison Committee; Nominating Committee; Committee on Photoduplication and Multiple Copying Methods); B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Certification Committee); C.L.A. (Council; Research Section Council, Microfilm Committee); Calif. L.A.; P.N.L.A. (Chairman, Board of Managers, Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center); Bibliographical Society of Canada; Bibliographical Society of America; B. C. Dept. of Education Certification Board for Professional Librarians; Vancouver Community Arts

* A.L.A.- American Library Association
B.C.L.A.- British Columbia Library Association
Calif. L.A.- California Library Association
C.L.A.- Canadian Library Association
P.N.L.A.- Pacific Northwest Library Association

- Council (Executive, Board of Directors); many University committees. Attended: C.L.A. Conference (paper, "Bibliography and Documentation", to be published); A.L.A. Conference; Bibliographical Society of America, Annual Meeting (paper, "The Well-tempered Bibliographer", to be published). Lectures: University of Toronto and McGill Library Schools; Television broadcast, C.B.C. Publications: "Living Librarians IX: Lawrence Clark Powell" (A.L.A. Bulletin, 48:553-555, November 1954); "The U.B.C. Library--Life at Forty" (U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle, 9:16-17, Spring 1955).
- HENNESSEY, Reginald G. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; C.L.A.; Bibliographical Society of Canada. Attended: P.N.L.A. Conference.
- JEFFERD, Dorothy. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; A.L.A.
- KNOWLES, Dorothy. Member: P.N.L.A.
- LANNING, Mabel M. Member: B.C.L.A.; C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; A.L.A.
- LANNING, Roland J. Member: B.C.L.A.; C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; A.L.A.
- LIGGINS, Patricia. Member: B.C.L.A. (Personnel Administration Committee); P.N.L.A.
- MERCER, Eleanor. Member: B.C.L.A. (Acting Treasurer; Auditor; Certification Committee); C.L.A. (Budget and Finance Committee); P.N.L.A.; Bibliographical Society of Canada. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; C.L.A. Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference.
- O'ROURKE, Joan. Member: B.C.L.A. (Treasurer; Membership Committee; Committee on Automatic Membership; Recruitment Committee); P.N.L.A.; C.L.A. Lectures: 24 lectures on bibliography and library use to university classes.
- OWENS, Noël. Member: B.C.L.A. (Resolutions Committee). Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.
- ROTHSTEIN, Samuel. Member: University Archives Committee (Secretary); University Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies; B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Personnel Administration Committee); C.L.A. (University Salaries Committee; Councillor, Cataloguing Section); A.L.A.; Bibliographical Society of Canada. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference (chaired panel discussion on the National Library); P.N.L.A. Conference. Lectures: two lectures to university classes in History and English; address to High School Conference; television broadcast (C.B.C.). Publications: The Development of Reference Services (ACRL Monograph 14; Chicago, Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1955); book reviews in the Canadian Library Association Bulletin and the Library Quarterly.
- RUTHERFORD, Alice. Member: P.N.L.A. Attended: P.N.L.A. Conference.

Appendix F (Cont.)

SCOTT, Priscilla. Member: B.C.L.A. (Membership Committee; Public Relations Committee); C.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference. Lectures: two radio broadcasts for B.C.L.A.

SMITH, Anne M. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; A.L.A.; C.L.A. (Chairman, Committee on Exchange of Librarians; Vice-Chairman, Reference Section; Councillor, Research Section). Attended: P.N.L.A. Conference. Lectures: addresses to U.B.C. Library Professional Group; U.B.C. Library Staff Association; Vancouver Public Library Staff Association; Valley View Community Centre; Richmond Kiwanis Club. Publications: two articles for Mita Campus; article for Japan Library School Alumni Paper; "My Year in Japan" (U.B.C. Alumni Chronicle, 9:22-23, Summer, 1955); "Books of Interest" - reading list, compiled with M. Dwyer, for teachers of English 91 (U.B.C., mimeographed, 1955).

STECKL, Peter. Member: B.C.L.A. (Bursary and Loan Fund Committee); C.L.A.

STEWART, Edith. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.

TAYLOR, Doreen. Member: B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A. Lectures: nine lectures on bibliography and library use to university classes.

Appendix G

Senate Library Committee
1954/1955

Arts and Science	-	(Dr. G. N. Tucker (Chairman) (Dr. M. F. McGregor (Dr. I. McT. Cowan
Applied Science	-	Dr. W. H. Mathews
Agriculture	-	Dr. W. J. Anderson
Law	-	Mr. G. D. Kennedy
Pharmacy	-	Mr. Finlay A. Morrison
Graduate Studies	-	Dr. J. L. Robinson
Medicine	-	Dr. S. M. Friedman
Forestry	-	Dean G. S. Allen
Appointed by President-		(Dr. B. A. Dunell (Dr. T. M. C. Taylor (Dr. A. D. Moore
Ex-officio	-	(Chancellor Sherwood Lett (President N. A. M. MacKenzie (Dean G. C. Andrew (Mr. Neal Harlow (Vice-Chairman) Mr. C. B. Wood

Terms of reference:

The Library Committee shall advise and assist the Librarian in:

Formulating a library policy in relation to the development of resources for instruction and research.

Advising in the allocation of book funds to the fields of instruction and research.

Developing a general program of library service for all the interests of the University.

Keeping the Librarian informed concerning the Library needs of instructional and research staffs, and assisting the Librarian in interpreting the Library to the University.