REPORT of the UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN to the SENATE

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY

Vancouver 1972-73

58th year

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

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September 1972 to August 1973

Vancouver

January 1974

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I. Review.

In the history of any institution there are significant events which act as points of departure, determining the course of future development From the vantage point of the Library's fifty-eighth year there have been three such events in recent history, all of which occurred in 1965.

In February of that year, Mr. H.R. MacMillan donated three million dollars to be used exclusively for the development of library collections. This gift enabled the Library to respond to a number of important changes in its environment. It came at a time when the University was expanding rapidly in programme, curriculum and enrollment, when higher education was being decentralized in the province, and when the world's educational presses were pouring out materials in unprecedented quantities. The impetus given to collection development by Mr. MacMillan has been sustained by the University, with the result that U.B.C. Library has trebled in size to become Canada's second largest, and is a major resource not just for its own complex university but for all of higher education in the province, for the community, and for the nation.

In October 1965, after a year of preparation, a computer-based system for the lending of library materials went into operation. It marked the introduction of the principles of automation into the working routines of the library. Over the years other service-oriented and economical systems were introduced, reducing the amount of tedious manual work in which both users and staff were involved, and decentralizing records. Experiments in the use of the computer for information retrieval led to the development of services which rely not on the printed word but on machine-readable data.

Because these changes have been brought about smoothly, and because the Library opted for practical though unsensational computer applications, the importance of the computer to the success of library services is often overloooked. The machine is simply taken for granted.

Finally, in November of 1965, the Senate and the Board of Governors approved a policy, dealing with branch libraries and reading rooms, which was the fruit of nearly four years of work and consideration. It provided a framework within which the present system of branch libraries and reading rooms has been developed, and reversed a policy of centralization which had prevailed during the first half-century of the library's history. The intervening years have seen the completion of two major branch libraries, the Woodward Library and the Sedgewick Library, the development of a number of smaller branch libraries and associated reading rooms, and the beginning of construction of others. As collections were moved out of the Main Library and closer to users, reference services were improved and elaborated.

It is against this background that the events of the single year, reported in the following pages, can best be interpreted and understood.

II. The Physical Library.

a. Sedgewick Library.

On January 3, 1973, the new Sedgewick Library opened its doors. In the space of a few days, thousands of students had made it their preferred place of work. Thus ended more than a decade of seating shortages for undergraduate students, which at its worst in the mid nineteen sixties had seen them wandering hopelessly through overcrowded libraries and finally settling to work on floors and in stairwells. That the building was functionally a success should have come as no surprise, since the programme for its design had been drawn up from surveys and questionnaires relating to student attitudes and behavior. The architecture of the building was also favourably received both within and outside the University. The annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada selected it as the best building of 1973, and an eminent critic of library architecture who believes that it is one of the best three library buildings in North America, stated that "recognition will come swiftly from abroad, and Sedgewick will be a seminal influence in the design of new library buildings during the coming years." However, it was an anonymous student who posted a note which summed up the general campus attitude: "Great place about time!"

b. Main Library.

The old Sedgewick quarters in the Koerner wing of the Main Library having been vacated, readjustments took place throughout the ensuing spring and summer to alleviate crowding and to provide better conditions for both users and staff in the Main Library.

The Map Division, which had been located in the Special Collections reading area, moved to the upper level of the old Sedgewick space. for expansion was thus provided in a location which was more readily accessible to users. For its part, the Special Collections Division regained seats for its increasing numbers of users.

The Asian Studies Division, formerly on the sixth level of the Main Library stacks, moved into the old Sedgewick stacks and offices; this provided some temporary relief to its problems, but not enough space to enable it to bring back from storage a large block of its collections

The Catalogue Preparations Division was relocated in the lower level of the old Sedgewick Library. Although this separated the Division the rest of the Processing Divisions by six stack levels, thereby complicating the flow of materials and communications, insufferable working conditions made the move essential.

The space vacated by the Asian Studies Division afforded an opportunity to expand the collections on the remaining floors of the stacks. Unfortunately, some of the most crowded areas were on the first stack level, whereas the available space was on the sixth. This necessitated the moving of the whole collection, a time consuming and expensive which had not been completed by the end of the summer

In order to provide accurate information for planning purposes, all library spaces and collections were measured during the summer. At the end of August, there were 18,498 linear feet of shelving into which collections in the Main Library stacks could expand. It is known that the collection in the Main Library stacks grows at the rate of approximately 5,500 linear feet a year. Thus the stacks will be filled by the end of 1976. By that

time, however, it is hoped that the Asian Studies Centre will be completed, and that the Processing Divisions on stack level seven will have moved, and the released space will have been filled with stacks. If this hope is realized, an additional 31,000 linear feet of shelving will be made available; since part of this must also be taken up with government publications, microforms, and other special collections of materials not included in the stack collection proper, the shelf life of the Main Library stacks will be increased by another three to four years. This extension of the stack capacity will not be without cost for,during these years the entire collection will have to be moved several times

c. Asian Studies Library.

In February the Board of Governors approved a site for the Asian Studies Centre adjacent to the Nitobe Memorial Garden and in April approved the functional program, enabling the architect to proceed with the planning of the building By the end of the summer, design of the interior arrangements had approached completion. It seemed possible that construction could begin in late 1973 or early 1974

d. Processing Building.

In the late spring the University set up committees to develop plans for new space for the Library Processing Divisions. The greater part of the processing and systems staff is located on stack level seven of the Main Library and other units are scattered throughout the building. It was hoped that they could be brought together in a single space designed to facilitate their work and to offer operational economies. Over the summer the committees and a planning consultant were working on a functional programme for the new space.

e. Law Library.

Construction of the Faculty of Law building began in May, and it was proposed that the facility would be ready for occupancy by the fall term of 1974. In the intervening year, faculty and students are enduring the inconvenience caused by the separation of offices and classrooms, temporarily located in old residences on the north side of Marine Drive the Library, which will remain in its original place until the new library building is completed. The old library must then be hurriedly vacated so that it can be remodelled and incorporated into the new structure.

f. Future Development.

Yet, despite the recent growth of the library system, the level of library service available to students and faculty throughout the campus is not uniform. For those groups served by a major branch library, like the Woodward, Sedgewick or future Law libraries, conditions are good. are equally good in some of the smaller specialized branch libraries, like Music and Mathematics. But, in terms of physical accommodation and easy access to services and collections, conditions are substandard for some large groups of users, particularly in the sciences and education. Moreover, before 1980 all of the smaller branch libraries will be out of space for collections, and the Main Library will be filled to capacity by about that date. To raise library services generally, to provide space for expansion of collections in new space, and in the Main Library, to provide space to which smaller branches can retire material to storage as they reach capacity, branch libraries for science and for education are needed before the end of the present decade.

III. Public Services.

1. Branches, Divisions and Subject Collections.

Level of Use.

In 1972/73 enrollment in the winter session dropped to 19,166, the lowest figure since 1967/68. Use of library resources levelled off, with circulation of materials from the Main Library declining by 3.7% and from the Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms by a fraction of a percentage point. However, reference librarians responded to nearly 15% more inquiries

Paradoxically, part of the decline in borrowing could be attributed to the success of the Sedgewick Library. For the first time, ample seating provided in the same area as the collections enabled students to use Sedgewick books without charging them out. As a result, though total use of Sedgewick books increased greatly, the number of loans from the Sedgewick collection dropped by nearly 6%. At the same time, because of increased use of Sedgewick collections in their new setting, loans from the Main Library stacks dropped by 8%. Reference statistics similarly reflected the change in balance between the two libraries, increasing by 4% in the Main Library and 58% in the Sedgewick. Since the Sedgewick Library was open for only half the term, statistics at the end of August 1974 will probably reflect more accurately the extent of the change in levels of use between the two facilities, a change which provides better conditions for users of both libraries.

The greatest increase in lending occurred in the Woodward Biomedical Library, where approximately 35,000 more items were lent than in the previous year. Much of the increase appeared to result from growing interest in the life sciences on the part of students in other disciplines and from

greater emphasis on the use of periodical literature in undergraduate courses. The continued success of the Woodward Library in stimulating greater use of the life sciences literature argues strongly for a similar improvement in library service to other scientific disciplines at U.B.C

If the lending of library materials did not increase significantly, the use of reference services did. More than a quarter of a million directional, reference and research questions were dealt with by the public service units of the library system, an increase of 14.9% over the previous year. (See Appendix E) Analysis of monthly statistics showed, not surprisingly, that queries were most numerous in November and March, when term papers are being written, and least numerous in December and June. The only branch deviating significantly from this pattern was the Curriculum Laboratory, with high points reflecting the activity of the annual practicum period.

Compared with U.B.C. Library's 254,270 questions, Simon Fraser University Library received 51,628 and the University of Victoria Library 37,310 in the same period. On a per capita basis as well, U.B.C.'s figures are higher (13.2, 11.2 and 8.5 respectively), and this can probably be attributed to the size and degree of decentralization of U.B.C.'s collections. Evidence that the latter factor is particularly significant can be seen in the very substantial increases in branch library reference statistics.

b. Communications.

The figures above relate to inquiries made in person, and do not include written questions. During the year, the Main and Sedgewick Libraries introduced FEEDBACK, a simple system wherein students ask questions or make complaints on slips of paper, place them in a box, and return to read a reply

which is posted, with the question, on a bulletin board placed conspicuously in a major traffic path. FEEDBACK has proved to be both popular and efficient, and has provided an opportunity for the Library to respond to concerns which students were unable or unwilling to express in a face-to-face situation, while at the same time enabling the exchange to be shared with a wide readership, the FEEDBACK boards having become a locus for leisure browsing. In general, questions are asked about difficult citations and hard to find items, whereas the complaints are about hours of service, loan periods and, especially in the Main Library, physical conditions. Users' comments were particularly helpful to the Information and Orientation Division in its attempt to make libraries, and again particularly the complex Main Library, easier for students to use.

c. Publications.

A looseleaf format was adopted for the presentation of general information about library services, enabling students to assemble the collection of guides needed for their individual purposes. Five new titles were added to the Reference Guide series, and a new series was begun, single-sheet basic guides to specific topics of current interest All items in this new series were given the title Start Here, and dealt with topics ranging from Hinduism to Submersibles. In Appendix F, a complete list of these publications is provided, impressive in its scope and length. Six issues of U.B.C. Library News were published, one of which was a new guide to the use of the Library for faculty members. And for newcomers and other who continue to get lost in the stacks, colourful new signs and directories were prepared and posted wherever confusion seemed likely to occur.

d. Computer-based Services.

These days reference service is not confined to the use of the printed word. Machine readable data bases are being exploited to search for citations and to make users aware of library resources in their areas of interest. During the past year, all library divisions and branches have offered to compile "interest profiles" for groups of faculty members and graduate students, and for individuals. Each month, these profiles are run against the records of books catalogued by the Library, and personalized listings of materials are produced. By the end of August, seventy-two such profiles had been constructed, and new profiles were being added at the rate of a dozen a month.

At the Woodward Library, a terminal was connected to the U.S. National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE system, which permits on-line searches of the literature of the health and many of the life sciences. This service has proved particularly effective in handling questions in clinical medicine, and most inquiries to the system come from health science personnel in the Lower Mainland who are not associated with the University. The installation is supported by a grant from the Woodward Foundation.

The Science Division continues to offer a similar off-line service for other sciences, through the National Science Library of Canada's CAN/SDI system. Currently forty-seven profiles, representing about three hundred individual users, are being used to search the system's data bases. The National Science Library is planning to set up an on-line system in its next stage of development

The files in the Data Library, now in its second year of operation were accessed 987 times. The collection consists of 253 data study files,

recorded on about 75 tapes. This does not sound like a large collection, until one understands that it would take 400,000 punched cards to contain the information held on one tape. Put another way, a file of cards containing the present collection would measure about three and a half miles. A catalogue of this collection is available.

e. Recordings.

The use of sound recordings has become a more significant aspect of the library's services. As a result of moving into larger and more conspicuous quarters in the new Sedgewick Library, the Wilson Recordings Collection experienced a 42% increase in loans, and a quadrupling of listeners. Furthermore, its location within Sedgewick has permitted closer relationships to develop between academic programmes and relevant recorded materials. Demand by students for greater access to recordings led to the extension of evening service and the opening of the Wilson area on Sunday afternoons.

At the Crane Library, funding from the Department of Manpower's Local Initiatives Project permitted the recording of hundreds of books and articles required by blind and partially sighted students, and by another group of students, those handicapped by dyslexia and related problems with reading. These tapes and cassettes have been widely borrowed and copied by other universities and schools in Canada, multiplying the effect of the LIP grant. (Of 29,361 loans, 19,970, or 68% were to libraries and individuals off campus) This federal programme, which is too often unfairly maligned, also assisted in the creation and maintenance of an Oral History Project, which has done much to record the recollections of British Columbia's pioneers.

So various and numerous are the facets of the services offered by the Branches and Divisions that it would take a separate report to cover them.

Suffice it to say that the reason U.B.C. Library enjoys one of the highest use rates among academic libraries on the continent may be found in the excellence of its reference services.

2. Reading Rooms.

For four years the Library through its Reading Rooms Division has been cooperating with Faculties and Departments in the development and maintenance of reading rooms. There are now forty-two reading rooms on campus, the only addition to the total in 1972/73 being the Adult Education Reading Room located in the President's House. During the year some reading rooms moved to new locations: Audiology to the new James Mather Building, Anthropology - Sociology from the Angus Building to a hut on West Mall. In preparation is an expanded reading room for the Faculty of Commerce.

The reading rooms contain 79,830 volumes and carry 2,654 subscriptions and continuations. To put that in perspective, the Woodward Library collection was about that size a few years ago.

Total university expenditures on behalf of reading room collections amounted to $94,571, up approximately 13% over the previous year. Much of increase could be traced to the rise in the cost of subscriptions alone; for virtually the same number of subscriptions, it was necessary to pay 33% more. Since funds available for the maintenance of library and reading room collections are not growing at a rate sufficient to offset staggering inflationary increases, consideration may have to be given to the cancellation of some titles in the future.

3. Copying.

Possibly reflecting the decline in enrollment, the increase in the use of copying machines was slight: only 0.8% compared to 36.6% in the previous year. The total number of copies made was 2,612,414 of which 1,609,528 were made by or on behalf of library users. In 1971/72 this figure stood at 1,653,110; clearly, there were fewer fingers around to press PRINT buttons.

Most librarians take the position that the making of single copies of a few pages of a journal or a book falls within the concept of "fair-dealing", and is not an infringement of copyright. On the other hand, publishers' and authors' organizations continued to inveigh against librarians, educators and copy machine manufacturers, and collected examples of practices which they branded as illegal, immoral, piratical, and uneconomical. Unquestionably, infringement is taking place, and the individual instructor is more often the culprit than the library. To find a way to correct this situation is not easy: despite the amount of concentration this subject has been given, no country has yet come up with a solution which protects the interests of both the creators and the consumers. The Ontario Royal Commission on Book Publishing, having investigated the subject, made a sensible recommendation:

> "We would favour a wide-ranging, federally sponsored program of research studies into photocopying practices in which specialists representing all the fields affected could be directly involved and adequately represented - specialists, that is, in the art of writing, publishing, manufacturing, bookselling, librarianship, as well as law and economics." [1]

Such research would put an end to hypothesizing, unwarranted claims and name-calling, and develop a base of information upon which fair and just arrangements could be constructed.

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1. Ontario. Royal Commission on Book Publishing. Canadian Publishers and Canadian Publishing. Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1973. p. 276

IV. Collections.

1 Funds.

After years of rapidly rising book prices, it is surprising to discover that the prices of hardcover books published in the United States and the United Kingdom dropped last year; the respective declines were from $13.25 to $12.99[1] and from £3.27 to £2.99[2]. It appears that these averages have been affected by the fact that publishers issued fewer works costing over $40 and fewer costly hardcover reprints. Nevertheless, there seems to be some stabilization in the price of books.

The same can not be said of journals. Journals published in the U.S. and Canada increased in cost by 11.1%, United Kingdom journals by 13.8% and journals published in the rest of the world by 23.2%[3]. Since almost a third of the Library's expenditures on materials is committed to periodicals and continuations, these increases were bound to make their effect felt, and a new approach to journals, described below, was attempted.

Even more serious was an event which had nothing to do with publishing itself: the revaluation of currencies which took place in the spring of 1973. Using the previous year's payments in sterling, Deutsch marks, Francs and Guilders as a base for comparison, the loss to the Library's collection budget was estimated at $52,155. In the fall of 1971, revaluation accounted for another loss of $27,089. To alleviate this situation at least partially,

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1. "1972 U.S. book industry statistics: titles, prices, sales trend." Publishers Weekly, v. 203 no. 6, February 5, 1973, p. 49.

2. "Average book prices". Library Association Record, v. 75 no. 8, August 1973, p. 159.

3. Merriman, J.B. "Comparative index to periodical prices." Library Association Record, v. 75 no. 8, August 1973. p. 157.

virtually all of the increase to the Library's operating budget for 1973/74 was committed to collections, but the increase of $35,000 will obviously not maintain the accession rate. Within the budget, allocations had to be redistributed to provide, in addition to the increase, an amount sufficient to meet commitments for periodicals, government publications and other current publications. Funds for retrospective purchasing, reading rooms, branch libraries, and multiple copies were reduced in order to ensure that essential new materials are added to the collections.

2. Collections.

On a Sunday in the fall of 1954 volunteers from the library staff returned to carry out what they called The Great Book Count. At the end of the day, they proclaimed that the collection contained 304,000 volumes, and established a base to which annual accessions and withdrawals have been added and subtracted since. No count has been taken in the intervening years, and the total inventories of those less complicated times have been abandoned. By 1973 it was thought, on the basis of volumes added to the stacks every year, that the collection of physical volumes exceeded a million and a half

During the summer of 1973, every linear foot of shelving in the ibrary system was measured. So were the volumes on every shelf; volumes out on loan were taken into account. For each part of the classification, sampling methods were used to arrive at an average figure for volumes per linear foot. These figures have been used, in Appendix B, to arrive at an estimate of the size of the collection of physical volumes as of the end of August 1,502,746. This figure falls short of that which would result by adding last year's accessions to the previous year's supposed holdings. Although partial inventories have been made of heavily used sections of the collection, in the absence of a complete inventory it is not known how many books are missing from the collections, and of those how many are in the category of being temporarily missing. The estimates of volumes-per-foot are rough, and this could have an effect on the accuracy of the results Ultimately, there is no substitute for a physical count of the collections, but since this is impossible, the figure above is being adopted as a statement of collection size at the end of this report year. A system has been set up to keep a precise and automatic

count of physical volumes added to each collection. By the time of the next annual report it is expected that the size and growth figures will be entirely accurate.

Additions to the collections are reported in Appendix C. In terms of physical volumes, 136,626 new items were added, about ten thousand fewer than in the previous year; this is a direct result of the diminished purchasing power of the collections budget. Microforms and documents were also acquired in smaller quantities. In comparison to U.B.C., libraries at the University of Toronto and the University of Alberta added 252,156 volumes and 152,209 volumes respectively.

The mounting costs of periodical subscriptions called for special measures. A system for limiting the number of subscriptions was devised: no new subscriptions were authorized unless a title or titles in the same field and of equivalent costs were cancelled. This approach has forced the examination of some multiple subscriptions and some of marginal interest or low frequency of use. At the same time, librarians from U.B.C., Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria checked with each other before placing subscriptions (as well as before placing orders for any expensive materials) and began an exhaustive comparison of periodical holdings, with a view to reducing duplication and triplication. U.B.C. is also participating in a new programme at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago; with a special grant of $450,000 provided by the Carnegie Foundation, the Center is subscribing to a selected list of titles and will act as a backstop resource for its member libraries. Canada's own National Library and National Science Library are also acting in a similar role. Thus although access might not be as quick for some titles as it has been in the past, nevertheless access is guaranteed. So far,

users of the Library have not been inconvenienced greatly by the measures that have been taken.

However, limiting the number of subscriptions is only a partial solution. The escalation of costs may force a more severe pruning of lists, and particularly of duplicate subscriptions, in the near future.

As for the collecting of monographs, microforms and other kinds of library materials, tighter selection principles have been introduced. One effect of this was immediately noticeable in the Interlibrary Loan Division where borrowings from other libraries of recently printed books jumped dramatically. Under the circumstances, the Library is more than usually concerned about the effects of the introduction of new programmes which have as one of their requirements large quantities of books and journals in fields where the collection is presently weak.

3. Systems and Processing.

With a lower accession rate, it followed naturally that the outputs of the Processing Divisions diminished. About ten thousand fewer items were processed. In connection with order procedures, some 124,179 titles were verified, compared to the previous year's 144,749. Card set production dropped from 98,310 to 83,827. This situation had the beneficial effect of reducing the card production and filing backlog which has plagued the Library since the middle sixties, and which is now almost eliminated. The Processing Divisions are now virtually free of unmanageable backlogs, except for Asian materials. The processing of these materials was transferred from the Asian Studies Division to Processing Divisions where staff members can work on them full time, uninterrupted by the demands of public service.

The installation of a library mini-computer in July of 1972, combined with a changeover in the Data Processing Centre from one computer to another brought about a period of re-programming and the upgrading of systems. The new equipment opened up the possibility of on-line systems, and the groundwork is being laid for the direct entering of acquisitions and serials information from the processing sections of the Main, Woodward and Law Libraries. In the hope of improving the circulation system, a consultant has been employed to look into the feasibility of custom-constructed terminals, the commercially available terminals not offering all the features which would be desirable.

The systems staff contributed to a project of national significance; under contractual arrangements with the National Library of Canada and the University of Toronto Press, it created the data base and produced the proof photo-typset copy of the first edition of the Canadian Serials Directory. This immense work, listing about eight thousand Canadian public-

ations in serial form, was the work of Stephen Johnson, Research Bibliographer; it brings together for the first time exhaustive information about Canada's periodical literature. It is a companion to Canadian Books in Print, the first edition of which was also compiled by a U.B.C. staff member, Rita Butterfield, Head, Circulation Division. These two librarians have made an impressive contribution to the country's literature by tracking it down, listing it, and thereby encouraging its distribution and availability in bookstores and libraries.

On May 31st, the Library Bindery went out of operation, after an existence of over two decades. A combination of circumstances brought about this unwanted closure, all of them centering on the issue of unit costs of binding. First, the Bindery was equipped to provide a high standard of sewn, hard bound volumes, and the Library had need of other types of less expensive binding. Second, in order to diversify the product, it would have been necessary to purchase more equipment, and no funds could be found for this. Third, even if the new equipment could have been purchased, there was no physical space in which to set it down and use it Fourth, existing equipment was wearing out, and newer, more automated equipment would have been needed to keep costs level and maintain productivity. Fifth, a significant increase in unit costs was predictable, arising out of expected increases in labour and supplies. Two months later, in competitive bidding, a unit cost was obtained from a commercial binder which was lower than that of the previous year. Nevertheless, a thorough investigation is being made of the Library's present and future binding requirements, to discover whether it would be practical to reopen an expanded bindery if circumstances relating to space and funds for equipment made this possible.

4. Use.

Overall use of library resources, recorded in full in Appendix D rose by a single percentage point. It has already been pointed out, however, that borrowings from the Library's subject collections and branches declined slightly. Statistically, this was offset by increases in interlibrary loans and in the use of recordings, now more accessible in the Sedgewick Library building.

Interlibrary lendings and borrowings, although they account for less than two percent of total library use, are useful indicators of developing relationships among libraries. U.B.C.'s dependence on other libraries increased; this was attributable to such factors as a reduction in acquisitions of new books, and the assignment to graduate students of thesis topics for which the Library is not adequately stocked. Simon Fraser University borrowed fewer original items and took fewer photocopies. This was probably due to the increasing strength of that Library's collections, and an inexplicable decrease in the use of the Library at S.F.U. The University of Victoria placed a limit on the number of sheets of photocopy which a student could obtain for nothing through interlibrary loan, and this had the effect of reducing the number of photocopies acquired, while original materials borrowed rose in numbers.

In the spring of 1973, the groundwork was laid for closer cooperation among the three local university libraries through the adoption of a regional interlibrary loan code. While the code did not result in a significant increase in interlibrary borrowing, it did permit greater latitude in the kinds of material that could be borrowed. In a number of instances, the participating libraries have been able to avoid the duplication of expensive resources, such as the ERIC microfiche, by arranging to share

existing resources through interlibrary loan. As users become accustomed to the use of interlibrary loan as an alternative to individual purchase of expensive resources, the volume of loans is likely to increase.

V. Administration.

1 Expenditures.

The Library's total expenditures for 1971/72 amounted to $4,992,215, a 6.7% increase over the previous year. The largest amount of increase was in the salaries component of the budget, which rose by almost 10%, even though the staff decreased in size. The percentage of the University's budget committed to the Library dropped again, from 7.1% in 1971/72 to 6.9% in 1972/73. The Canadian average last year was 7.16%. In common with other Canadian academic libraries, this percentage seems to be declining gradually. At U.B.C. one percentage point has been lost in five years; the Library would have been significantly better off under a system of formula financing which held the percentage at the 1968/69 level of 8%.

The per capita expenditure, based on fall/spring enrollment figures only, was $260.47, not far off the Canadian average of $267.65; in this statistic, U.B.C. ranks behind Toronto, Alberta, Simon Fraser and Victoria.

2. Personnel.

In 1972/73 the Library establishment consisted of ninety-nine librarians and three hundred and sixty-six supporting staff, down from a hundred and one and three hundred and seventy-four in the previous year. The turnover rate dropped from 42.8% to 41.4%. For the two hundred and eight vacancies which occurred, there were eight hundred and seventy-nine persons interviewed; put another way, for each vacant job there were about four qualified applicants. Six hundred and eighty students were employed by the library system during the year.

Three divisions of the Library began, with the permission of the Board of Governors, an experiment in the modified work week. These divisions have set up different kinds of work schedules, and the results of these on service, productivity, absenteeism, morale and other factors are being monitored. A report on the experiment is due in early 1974

The Board also approved during the year a Study Leave policy for appointees other than faculty; under the conditions and terms of this policy, librarians now have the opportunity of leave to "pursue study or research of benefit to the individual and the University."

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*
Salaries & Wages	2,584,069	2,896,602	3,178,630	3,639,747
Books and Periodicals	1,214,875	1,286,401	1,308,537	1,258,933
Binding	126,932	151,501	154,593	177,776
Supplies, Equipment	482,787	346,378	350,455	327,460
	4,408,663	4,680,882	4,992,215	5,403,916

* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS - PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	Linear Feet	Vols./ Linear Feet	Est. Vols.
Main Library			
General Stacks[1]	73,516	9	661,644
Asian Studies Division	7,850	10	78,500
Fine Arts Division	4,948	8	39,584
Humanities & Social Science Ref.	4,110	7	28,770
Science Ref.	1,574	7	11,018
Special Collections	4,130	9	37,170
SUBTOTAL			856,686
Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms			
Animal Resource Ecology	1,001	7	7,007
Crane Library	768	5	3,840
Curriculum Lab.	2,928	9	26,352
Law Library	10,500	8	84,000
MacMillan Library	2,977	7	20,839
Medical Branch Library	2,245	7	15,715
Mathematics Library	1,507	7	10,549
Music Library	2,111	15	31,665
Reading Rooms[2]=			79,830
Sedgewick Library	13,646	9	122,814
Social Work Library	741	9	6,669
Woodward Library	19,369	8	154,952
SUBTOTAL			564,232
Storage	9,092	9	81,828
TOTAL			1,502,746

1. Includes Reserve Book Collection
2. Actual Count

APPENDIX C

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1972	Net Additions 1972/73	Withdrawals 1972/73	March 31 1973
Volumes - Catalogued	---	136,626	3,646	1,502,746*
Documents	737,202	67,510	---	804,712
Films and Filmstrips	569	---	---	569
Microfilm (reels)	35,344	854	---	36,198
Microcard (cards)	111,680	---	---	111,680
Microprint (sheets)	732,500	28,000	---	760,500
Microfiche (cards)	525,790	58,980	---	584,770
Maps	80,211	6,182	369	86,024
Manuscripts	1900 Ft.**	105 Ft.**	---	2,005 Ft.**
Recordings	25,575	2,139	350	27,364

* Estimate as of August 1973; see Appendix B

** Thickness of Files

APPENDIX D

Recorded Use of Library Resources

September 1972 - August 1973

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	% Increase/ Decrease over 1971/72
Main Library					
General Stack Collection	551,450	524,142	542,687	498,656	- 8.1%
Reserve Circulation	41,763	35,839	37,148	37,603	+ 1.2%
Asian Studies Division	8,354	7,452	9,076	10,704	+ 17.9%
Fine Arts Division	42,360	49,841	59,160	62,749	+ 6.1%
Government Publications	61,397	88,756	94,083	103,491	+ 10.0%
Map Collections	6,375	8,184	7,939	8,353	+ 5.2%
Special Collections	10,809	15,357	12,580	12,681	+ .8%
SUB-TOTAL	722,508	729,571	762,673	734,237	- 3.7%
Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms					
Animal Resource Ecology	---	1,997	3,066	4,202	+ 37.1%
Crane Library	---	22,341	25,117	29,361	+ 16.9%
Curriculum Laboratory	164,935	215,327	229,448	222,392	- 3.1%
Law Library	103,231	122,055	125,493	122,813	- 2.1%
MacMillan Library	24,473	28,303	29,517	33,304	+ 12.8%
Marjorie Smith Library	20,824	18,420	16,270	13,807	- 15.1%
Mathematics Library	21,982	18,459	20,763	21,965	+ 5.8%
Medical Branch Library, VGH	27,811	26,677	29,881	27,483	- 8.0%
Music Library	16,379	19,687	20,606	20,679	+ .35%
Reading Rooms	---	52,749	72,063	66,700	- 7.4%
Sedgewick Library	502,444	491,241	474,981	446,860	- 5.9%
Woodward Biomedical	112,025	122,644	139,716	175,106	+ 25.3%
SUB-TOTAL	994,104	1,138,900	1,186,921	1,184,672	- 0.2%
RECORDINGS					
Record Collection	95,203	108,834	122,219	173,718	+ 42.1%
Music Library Record Coll.	26,340	34,259	35,452	34,880	- 1.6%
SUB-TOTAL	121,543	143,093	157,671	208,598	+ 32.3%

Appendix D continued...

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	%Increase/ Decrease over 1971/72
EXTENSION LIBRARY					
Volumes for Extension Courses	4,940	5,150	5,381	4,757	- 11.6%
Drama Collection	550	560	680	598	- 12.1%
SUB-TOTAL	5,490	5,710	6,061	5,355	- 11.6%
INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
1) U.B.C. Interlibrary Loan Units					
Original Materials					
To Other Libraries	3,474	3,652	4,518	5,027	+ 11.3%
To B.C. Med. Lib. Service	1,416	1,245	1,321	1,341	+ 1.5%
From Other Libraries	1,735	2,037	2,457	4,090	+ 66.5%
From B.C.M.L.S.	382	290	412	434	+ 5.3%
SUB-TOTAL	7,007	7,224	8,708	10,892	+ 25.1%
Photocopies					
To Other Libraries	4,961	6,139	6,722	6,923	+ 3.0%
From Other Libraries	1,943	2,699	2,901	3,847	+ 32.6%
SUB-TOTAL	6,904	8,838	9,623	10,770	+ 11.9%
2) Special Interlibrary Loan Unit					
Original Materials					
To Simon Fraser Univ.	1,074	1,200	1,354	1,270	- 6.2%
To Univ. of Victoria	291	191	241	267	+ 10.8%
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	29	22	52	62	+ 19.2%
SUB-TOTAL	1,394	1,413	1,647	1,599	- 2.9%
Photocopies					
To Simon Fraser Univ.	8,402*	4,231	5,862	5,228	- 10.8%
To Univ. of Victoria	868*	1,144	1,137	865	- 23.9%
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	246*	148	211	314	+ 48.8%
SUB-TOTAL	9,516	5,523	7,210	6,407	- 11.1%

Appendix D continued...

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

GRAND TOTAL	1,868,466	2,040,272	2,140,514	2,162,530	+ 1.0% (+ 22,016)

APPENDIX E

Reference Statistics

(September, 1972 - August, 1973)

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	Total	Percentage Increase/Decrease*
Main Library					
Asian Studies	855	1,016	1,195	3,066	
Fine Arts	4,671	7,088	821	12,580	
Government Publications	37	20,529	997	21,563	
Humanities	2,637	7,537	541	10,715	
Information Desk	15,025	52,640	---	67,665	
Map Collection	182	3,372	36	3,590	
Science	568	8,572	815	9,955	
Social Sciences	950	14,037	1,166	16,153	
Special Collections	555	6,559	367	7,481	
	25,480	121,350	5,938	152,768	+ 4.2%
Branch Libraries					
Animal Resource Ecology	237	2,581	171	2,989	
Crane Library	3,001	1,694	428	5,123	
Curriculum Laboratory	3,162	7,276	150	10,588	
Law Library	1,404	2,576	1,543	5,523	
MacMillan Library	1,238	6,114	234	7,586	
Marjorie Smith Library	326	953	135	1,414	
Mathematics Library	896	970	184	2,050	
Medical Branch Library(VGH)	402	6,960	302	7,664	
Music Library	3,399	8,164	971	12,534	
Sedgewick Library	6,652	14,067	216	20,935	
Woodward Library	6,778	17,514	804	25,096	
	27,495	68,869	5,138	101,502	+ 35.1%
GRAND TOTALS	52,975	190,219	11,076	254,270	+ 14.9%

* Percentage Increase/Decrease is based on comparison with figures for 8 months only in 1972.

APPENDIX F

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

Guide Series.*

1. French language and literature; a selected list. By Florence Weinberg and Dr. Kurt Weinberg. 1956. Rev. ed. by Susan Hand, 1964.

2. An annotated list of reference material of interest to students of geography. By M. Doreen Taylor. 1956.

3. A selected bibliographic guide to German language and literature for undergraduates. By Herbert C. Klassen. 1956.

4. A brief list of reference material of interest to students in Agriculture 100. By Anne M. Smith. 1957. Rev. ed. by M.E. Berry, Eleanor F. Hoeg, Anna R. Leith, 1963. 2nd Rev. ed. by B.J. Buttery, 1964.

5. A brief list of reference material of interest to commerce students. By Anne M. Smith. 1957. Rev. ed.by Anne Smith, 1961. 2nd Rev. ed. by Social Science Division, 1965.

6. A brief list of list of reference material of interest to chemical engineering students. By Anne M. Smith. 1957. Rev. ed. by Anna R. Leith, 1962. 2nd Rev. ed. by Jill Buttery, 1966.

7. A brief annotated list of reference material of interest to electrical engineering students. By Anne M. Smith. 1958. Rev. ed. 1960.

8. A brief annotated list of reference material of interest to education students. By Anne M. Smith. 1957. Rev. ed. by Joan O'Rourke, 1964. 2nd Rev. ed. by Lois Carrier, Dr. Joseph Katz, 1967.

9. A brief list of material of interest to home economics students. By Anne M. Smith. 1957. Rev. ed. by Anna Leith, 1963. 2nd Rev. ed. by Ann Nelson, 1967.

10. Books of interest (useful and inexpensive) for teachers of English 91. By Anne Smith, Melva Dwyer. 1955.

11. Plant science literature; a brief annotated guide for students. By Anne Smith. 1956. Rev. ed. by Anna R. Leith, 1962.

12. A short bibliographical key to reference material in the field of sociology. By Anne M. Smith. 1958.

Appendix F continued...

13. Industrial design; a selected list of books and periodicals. By Melva J. Dwyer. 1958.

14. A brief list of reference material of interest to mechanical engineering students. By Anne M. Smith. 1959. Rev. ed. by Anna R. Leith, 1962.

15. Scientific and technical translations and translation bibliographies. By Anne Brearley. 1961. Rev. ed. by Ena Gaensbauer, 1964.

16. Economics; selected list.

17. A selected list of material on aquatic sciences. By Anne M. Smith. 1962.

18. A brief list of reference material of interest to forestry students. By Anne M. Smith. 1962.

19. Reference guide to literature on industrial relations. By Joan O'Rourke. 1964.

20. A selected list of bibliographies in history (Europe and America). By Susan Port. 1965.

21. Materials in Chinese phildogy; a list of catalogued books, supplement no. 1. By Asian Studies Division. 1966.

22. Doukhobors; Part I: Books and periodical articles. By Maria Horvath. 1968. Supplement to Part I, 1970.

23. A checklist of Canadian newspapers. By the Special Collections Division. 1968.

24. Book reviews; a checklist of sources in the humanities, social sciences and fine arts. By Jennifer Gallup. 1968.

25. Guide to reference materials in anthropology. By Patricia McCalib. 1968.

26. French language and literature. By Sue Port. 1968.

27. Guide to reference materials in geography. By Iza LaPonce and Lois Carrier. 1969.

28. German language and literature. By Barbara Walden. 1969.

29. Theses on British Columbia and related subjects. By Frances Woodward. 1969.

30. Brief guide to reference materials in chemical engineering. By Rein Brongers. 1969.

31. Book reviews; reference guide to reviews; a checklist of sources in the humanities, social sciences and fine arts. By Jennifer Gallup. 1970.

Appendix F continued...

32. Guide to reference materials in economics. By Marilyn Dutton. 1970.

33. A Doukhobor bibliography; Part II: Government Publications. By Maria Horvath. 1970.

34. Brief guide to reference materials in electrical engineering. By Jack McIntosh. 1970.

35. Theses on British Columbia history and related subjects. By Frances Woodward. 1971.

36. Guide to reference materials in medieval history. By Janos M. Bak. 1971.

37. Brief guide to reference materials in mineral engineering. By Jack McIntosh. 1971.

38. Doukhobors; revised edition of #22 and 33. By Maria Horvath. 1972.

39. A bibliography of indexes and abstracts on Asian Studies. By Marian Chen. 1972.

40. Sociology. By Lillian McIntyre. 1972.

41. Comparative literature. By Joan Sandilands. 1972.

42. Malcolm Lowry, 1909-1957; an inventory of his papers. By Judith B. Combs. 1973.

43. A Doukhobor bibliography, Part III: The Doukhobor file. By Maria Horvath. 1973.

44. Religions Studies without tears. Part I. Religions of mankind. By Lezek Karpinski. 1973.

45. Religions Studies without tears. Part II. Primitive religion. Religions of the past. By Lezek Karpinski. 1973.

46. French revolutionary pamphlets. By Maria Horvath. 1973.

47. We've got Avogadro's number; a brief guide to the literature of chemistry and chemical engineering. By Ron Clancy. 1973.

* Not all publications are in print. The complete list is given in order to show the development of the publications programme.

Appendix F continued...

Start Here Series.

1. Geology of Vancouver
2. Physical distribution and logistics
3. Organizational behaviour
4. Films
5. Analysis of stocks and stock market behaviour: Canadian and foreign
6. Air cushion vehicles/surface effect ships
7. Mortgage financing in Canada
8. Orientals in British Columbia
9. Military-industrial complex
10. Offshore structures
11. Soviet and eastern European domestic affairs
12. Soviet and eastern European foreign affairs
13. American corporate control of Canadian business
14. Native peoples of Canada
15. Islamic studies
16. Hinduism
17. "Underground" or alternative press
18. Architectural environment
19. Spectra
20. Labour relations in Canada
21. Submersibles
22. Linguistics
23. Arctic oil transportation
24. Anthropology introduction
25. Anthro./Soc. 100
26. Transport of solids by pipeline
27. Primitive art
28. Early architecture of British Columbia
29. Eastern European history
30. Russian history
31. Films
32. Energy alternatives
33. Canadian history

APPENDIX G

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University Librarian
Bell, Inglis F.	Associate Librarian
Hamilton, Robert M.	Assistant Librarian - Collections
McInnes, Douglas N.	Assistant Librarian - Public Services
MacDonald, Robin	Coordinator of Technical Processes and Systems
Watson, William J.	Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning and Development
de Bruijn, Erik	Administrative Services Librarian

ACQUISITIONS

Omelusik, Nicholas	Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy	Foreman

CATALOGUE DIVISION

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

Original Cataloguing

Bailey, Freda	Head

Catalogue Preparations

Turner, Ann	Head

Searching/LC Cataloguing

Balshaw, Mavis	Head

Appendix G continued...

CIRCULATION	
Butterfield, Rita	Head Librarian
CRANE LIBRARY	
Thiele, Paul	Head
DATA LIBRARY	
Harrington, Walter	Acting Head
FINE ARTS DIVISION	
Dwyer, Melva	Head Librarian
ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY	
Nelson, Ann	Head Librarian
MACMILLAN LIBRARY	
Macaree, Mary	Head Librarian
GIFTS & EXCHANGE	
Selby, Joan	Head Librarian
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	
Dodson, Suzanne	Head Librarian
HUMANITIES	
Forbes, Charles	Head Librarian
INFORMATION & ORIENTATION	
Chew, Luther	Head Librarian
LAW LIBRARY	
Shorthouse, Thomas	Head Librarian
MAP DIVISION	
Wilson, Maureen	Head Librarian

Appendix G continued...

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY	
Cummings, John	Head Librarian
MUSIC LIBRARY	
Burndorfer, Hans	Head Librarian
READING ROOMS	
Harrington, Walter	Head Librarian
RECORD COLLECTION	
Kaye, Douglas	Head
SCIENCE DIVISION & MATHEMATICS LIBRARY	
Brongers, Rein	Head Librarian
SEDGEWICK LIBRARY	
Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian
SERIALS DIVISION	
Joe, Linda	Head Librarian
SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION	
Carrier, Lois	Head Librarian
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION	
Yandle, Anne	Head Librarian
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	
Dennis, Donald	Systems Analyst
Dobbin, Geraldine	Systems & Information Science Librarian
WOODWARD LIBRARY	
Leith, Anna	Head Librarian
BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY	
Freeman, George	Head Librarian
COLBECK ROOM	
Mysak, Diana	Curator

APPENDIX H

LIBRARY SUPPORTED

READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST, 1973

Academic Planning	Main Mall North Administration Bldg.
Adult Education	President's House 6401 N.W. Marine Dr.
Agricultural Economics	Ponderosa Annex D Room 105
Anthropology-Sociology	Hut M22, Rm. 23
Applied Science	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 305
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 9B(Basement)
Asian Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208
Audiology	James Mather Bldg. Fairview Place
Chem. Engineering	Chem Engr. Bldg. Room 310
Chemistry	Chemistry Bldg. Room 261
Classics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2218
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 6(Basement)
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Bldg. Room 227
Computing Centre	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 238
Creative Writing	Brock Hall South Wing Room 204
Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097
Elect. Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Room 428 (Enter Rm. 434)
English	Buchanan Tower Room 697
French	Buchanan Tower Room 897
Geography	Geography Bldg. Room 140
Geology	Geological Sciences Bldg. - Room 208
Geophysics	Geophysics Bldg. 2nd Floor, South
Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2220
Home Economics	Home Ec. Bldg. Room 112
Inst. of Industrial Relations	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 310
Library School	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Linguistics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 227
Mechanical Engr.	Mech. Engr. Bldg. Room 200A
Metallurgy	Metallurgy Bldg. Room 319

Appendix H continued...

Microbiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Room 300	Political Science	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1220
Mineral Engr.	Min. Engr. Bldg. Room 201	Psychiatry	Health Sc.Centre 2255 Wesbrook Road
Pharmacology	Medical Sciences Bldg. Block C, Room 221	Psychology	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 203
Pharmacy	Cunningham Bldg. Room 160	Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut M S 1 Room 20
Philosophy	Buchanan Bldg. Room 3270	Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2251
Physics	Hennings Bldg. Room 311	Theatre	Frederick Wood Theatre Room 211
Physiology	Med. Science Bldg. Block A Room 201		

APPENDIX I

Senate Library Committee

1972/73

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

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

EX-OFFICIO

Terms of Reference:

(a) To advise and assist the Librarian in:

(i) formulating a policy for the development of resources for instruction and research;

(ii) advising on the allocation of book funds to the fields of instruction and research;

(iii) developing a general program of library service for all the interests of the University; and

(iv) keeping himself informed about the library needs of instructional and research staffs, and keeping the academic community informed about the library;

(b) To report to Senate on matters of policy under discussion by the Committee.

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