

The Report
of the University Librarian
to the Senate

41st year: September 1955 to August 1956



Vancouver

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

November 1956

The University of British Columbia

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Report of the University Librarian to the Senate

1955/1956

UNDER THE PRESSURE of rising enrolment, universities can hardly escape becoming great diploma mills during the next decade unless they pay more attention to their creative role in society. This is no wild surmise. If university revenues do not swell as rapidly as the ranks of students, mass techniques must be employed to squeeze out the necessary number of degree-bearing graduates. In this process of physical growth, if increasing emphasis is not put upon advanced study and research, the universities will become more celebrated for longer than for higher education. Research will be abandoned to industry and government, and education will repeat the proven and the known.

Perhaps a higher proportion of Canadian than of U. S. institutions will be disturbed by this influence of mass upon equilibrium. In few Canadian universities are graduate studies yet highly developed, and if an overwhelming share of available strength is drawn off for the lower end of the university program, advanced work will be seriously impaired.

The University of British Columbia would be particularly vulnerable to the effects of such a diversion. Advanced study is in a thriving state in most of the science departments and has spread at many points into the social sciences and humanities. But demands upon University energies and facilities in excess of what the budget can bear will stunt this vigorous development at an early stage.

There are few restrictions upon entrance to the University of British Columbia—anyone who has completed the required course in an accredited secondary school in the Province, with the recommendation of the principal, may take a fling at a college education. Such a liberal policy of admissions harmonizes with the needs and objectives of a democratic society, but it creates educational problems which may interfere with the function of the University.

A small private college can, by strict entrance requirements and the close personal attention of faculty, do much to control its educational environment and standards. A large university, however, is somewhat less able to ensure a high level of attainment from every student. It must, instead, be able to offer outstanding opportunities for development to those who will take advantage of them.

The University of British Columbia as a small college has disappeared. If, in its place, we are to have a large institution, it must offer the very real compensations of size to offset its recognized disadvantages; it must not be allowed to grow large without also becoming distinguished. A first class library and faculty and ample research facilities are the chief requirements for academic distinction.

A university for undergraduates without plenty of library resources is not an instrument of education so much as it is one of reproduction, turning out reasonable facsimiles of favorite contemporary models. A proper library and faculty offer the able student the opportunity to discover his own individuality upon which to develop as a human being.

For advanced study and research the library is as essential as the faculty itself. A lack of library resources will thwart essential exploratory work and make it difficult to attract

eminent men. By leaning too heavily upon other institutions for research material, the University faces the discomfoting charge of perpetuating itself as an intellectual colony.

In spite of the University's enlightened self-interest in providing for basic Library growth, and the willingness of both federal and provincial governments to increase their university subsidies, it seems apparent under present conditions that more massive support will be needed if a truly distinguished Library is to be secured.

Many of the Library's finest collections are already owed to private means. Its library of Canadian history and literature is founded upon the eminent collections given by Judge F. W. Howay and Dr. Robie L. Reid. Slavonic Studies have been made possible by the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, supported by continuing grants from Mr. Walter C. Koerner. Forestry materials have been provided for a number of years by Dr. H. R. MacMillan. Library resources in medicine owe much to the cooperation of the Vancouver General Hospital and its affiliated health and research agencies.

During the past fiscal year the following major grants from non-University sources have been received:

- Walter C. Koerner. Addition to grant honouring Dr. William J. Rose. For Slavonic Studies, \$2,500.
- Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation. For material in the humanities, \$1,000. For Canadian studies, \$1,000.
- Men's Canadian Club of Vancouver. For Canadian publications in English, annual grant of \$500.
- H. R. MacMillan. Continuation of grant for publications in forestry. Gifts of rare material chiefly relating to western history.
- Walter C. Koerner, Leon Koerner, the B. C. Electric Company. Fund for library materials for Asian Studies, \$1,500.
- The Vancouver Italian-Canadian Mutual Aid Society, and five members of the Vancouver Italian community. For Italian studies, \$650.
- From numerous donors to the Dr. Gilbert Tucker Memorial Fund. For historical materials, chiefly the microprint edition of the Sessional Papers of Great Britain, \$3,051.
- Imperial Optical Company, Vancouver. Grant for books relating to ophthalmology, \$500.

The Dr. Charles A. Eggert Memorial Library Fund. Income of \$20,000 bequest to purchase books in the field of medicine. B. C. Forest Products Limited. Grant of \$500 for International Studies.

The Friends of the Library of the University of British Columbia—an organization just inaugurated at the end of the academic year—promises to be influential in getting an active program of accelerated growth under way. This is a wholly new factor to be reckoned with in the development of the University Library.

The Record

This has been a very full year. For a nominal increase in book funds a significantly greater number of books and journals were received; more material than ever before was borrowed at the Loan Desk, somewhat less from the Reserve Room; and another increase was realized in Bindery output. In some other respects which cannot be adequately represented statistically the Library's problems have enormously increased.

The Fiscal Record

Total Library support during the past half-decade has increased from about \$162,000 to \$315,000, and funds for books and binding from \$60,000 (from all sources) to over \$135,000. This is not all clear progress, for both inflation and new service requirements (chiefly the new Faculty of Medicine) eat voraciously into this larger grant. As faculty become increasingly aware of their dependence upon Library facilities, administration is more ready to finance the developments required. Non-University support has come to the aid of studies which could not otherwise have been pursued.

During the fiscal year 1955/56 the following amounts were expended upon books, periodicals, and binding (with comparative data for two previous periods):

	<u>1955/56*</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1954/54</u>
Library	\$83,758.10	\$73,323.68	\$63,096.33
Medicine	30,525.40	34,080.56	34,087.48
Law	8,899.88	8,530.69	7,466.71
Non-University	<u>11,915.59</u>	<u>13,729.65</u>	<u>10,477.03</u>
Totals	\$135,098.97	\$129,664.58	\$115,127.55

*For more detailed statistics, see Appendix A.

Of the annual expenditure for 1955/56, \$113,200.71 was for books and periodicals, \$21,898.26 for binding. Of the total funds, \$83,758.10 was appropriated directly to the Library, \$39,425.28 came by other University routes, and \$11,915.59 from non-University sources. Of this, 29% was devoted to two special areas (Medicine, Law), about 7% to smaller special projects (Slavonic Studies, French Canadiana, Forestry), and 64% to some forty other staple University subject fields (last year, 33%, 10% and 57%, respectively).

The University's expenditure upon the Library per student this year was \$52.84 (\$55.77 a year ago), and the ratio of Library cost to total University expenditure (omitting capital items) was 5.2% (compared with 5.6 in 1954/55).

It is instructive to compare library expenditures per student with some of the larger institutions which have well advanced graduate programs: the University of California, \$127.10; U. C. L. A., \$95.09; Duke University, \$96.51; North Carolina, \$101.25. Our closest Pacific coast neighbors, the Universities of Washington and Oregon, allow \$53.00 and \$72.36 for library use. With \$52.84 per student, U. B. C. is above the median (\$39.38) of a hundred assorted colleges and universities in the U. S., but only half a dozen notable institutions provide less than this University, and about thirty invest more. Canadian institutions range from \$5.62 to \$75.00, with the median at \$39.50.

The Record: Acquisitions and Use

The year's expenditures for library materials brought in 20,946 volumes (20,368 in 1954/55), including 9,951 bound volumes of journals (10,868 last year). This standard measure of quantity omits various types of material in micro-form, 31,071 recorded but uncataloged items received from governmental and international agencies, 2,413 maps, and sizable yet unprocessed additions in Oriental languages and for the College of Education. There were 203 new journal subscriptions placed (202 in 1954/55). Lists of notable acquisitions (Appendix B) and of new periodical titles (Appendix C) appear at the end of this report.

This year the number of volumes borrowed at the main Loan Desk increased about 6,000 over the year before, while such transactions in the Reserve Book Room declined approximately 7,000 in number. Admitting large numbers of students to the bookstacks has not seemingly interfered with the borrowing of books for home use, as was once predicted.

Loans at the main Desk increased 5.8% over the previous year, while Reserve use declined 7.3%. Extending stack access to 3d and 4th year students may have gradually led this group into the main book collection away from the very limited stock of books on open shelves in the Reserve Book Room. This explanation would be difficult to prove but is tempting to consider.

In reporting interlibrary loan statistics it can be noted that for the first time loans to other institutions were more

than double the number of items borrowed, 1,178 compared with 523 (previous year 1,049 and 727); of these the Bio-Medical Library accounted for 286 and 106.

One of a number of quantitative measures of a university library's standing as a research collection is its interlibrary loan statistics, particularly the relationship between the number of volumes borrowed and lent. With a single year's exception, (1952/53) when medical library facilities were far inferior to the research needs of the faculty, the University Library has maintained a credit position for many years.

The Record: Increasing Pressures

There are currently three kinds of pressures which tend to limit or to tax to the limit the Library's capacity for service.

Changes in personnel impose a serious burden upon Library operations, affecting both cost and effectiveness. This matter will be reviewed more fully below, but with a turnover during the year of 105% of the clerical staff and of 66% of all persons, the very basis of service itself is weakened.

Much more encouraging, and yet ominous, are the problems imposed by a sharply increased demand, coming in two dimensions: from the expansion of the University both in physical and academic stature, and from a growing campus concern with Library development and use.

Greater enrolment—the absolute increase in the number of physical bodies jamming the service desks, lining up at the catalogs and indexes, and trying, sometimes desperately, to borrow the same list of books—is a serious problem for Library and user. More students, particularly in the first two years, mean more persons engaged in the same assignments, competing for the same books. Behind the desks, for every book that is lent, four or five other requests may not be filled, and finding a book is far quicker than looking for it. Peak periods have become high plateaus, and slack times, during which many of the routine operations were formerly carried out, have disappeared. Former spare-time jobs must now be scheduled and paid for.

New departures (into Asian Studies, elementary education) and the development of existing academic interests (in sociology, classics, chemistry, economics and political science, commerce and business administration, to name a few) make new claims upon funds and staff alike.

Growing faculty interest in the Library is noticeable, brought about partly by new academic appointments and expanding research, partly by larger book funds and the active acquisitions program promoted by the Library staff. By whatever causes, the crescendo of requests for books and journals reaches the flood stage by the winter term. Some ten thousand orders were placed during the year, but the number of requisitions received and checked was almost twice that. Procedures have been simplified, shortened, abandoned. Speed of action at this vantage point in the process of development is fundamental to an expansion program.

Developing Library use has been stimulated over a period of years by a program of acquainting new students with the Library, carried on jointly by the Library and faculty. There is no doubt that by this means the students' ability and readiness to use Library materials have been markedly increased, and reports from eastern universities upon experience with U. B. C. students there corroborate this fact. Some thirty-five classes in beginning English alone were given instruction and training twice during the year, plus some thirty hours devoted to other departments. The influx of hundreds of additional new students each year, however, raises the question whether this valuable instruction can be continued in its present form.

The Library, it must be remembered, operates a year-round, day-and-night university, open to all comers throughout a 79-hour week. Too thin a stock of essential books and too tight a staff schedule create repeated crises which cannot be avoided. The long range solution will be a larger and better established staff and more adequate facilities, but much can be accomplished immediately by closer cooperation and understanding on the part of faculty and students.

The Library is regarded by most users strictly from the consumer's point of view. It might well be an automat or a dispassionate public utility, providing hot and cold running water.

However convenient these notions, they bear little relation to a real library organization. Regular processes, yes, vast materials, and a self-disciplined professional staff; but the Library is no automatic hopper into which to toss indiscriminately checked book catalogs, carelessly prepared requisitions and reading lists, competing class assignments. The Library will be effective not only because of the calibre of the staff and collections but because those who participate in its use take some responsibility for its usefulness—in proportion, perhaps, to their own expectations.

The Needs: Books and Book Funds

Greater usefulness promotes greater use. There is, unfortunately, no simple way of assessing the holdings of a library and reporting upon its value as a research collection. Evaluations can be made by subject fields, checking against lists of most cited journals and of standard reference sets, and by noting whether they satisfy needs as expressed by local users. This sort of checking is being done continuously at U. B. C., not to ascertain rank among other libraries, but to discover and remedy weaknesses in fields where advanced work is being done or considered. One of the significant functions of the Library staff is to carry on such self-analyses jointly with subject specialists who are willing to be involved.

As a measure of usefulness, a list of the most cited journals in a number of scientific fields was checked against the collections. Although the list itself is over a decade old, it was used to rate a large group of U. S. libraries and is a guide of sorts for us.

The journals were listed in the order of their usefulness as measured by the number of times they were cited in scientific literature, and the several fields in which our holdings were studied are arranged in the following table according to their comparative rank (completeness of holdings) at this University.

Library Holdings in List of Most Cited Journals*

Field	No. of Titles	Com-plete File	Par-tial File	Noth-ing	1st $\frac{1}{2}$ of list Complete	Rank All	1st $\frac{1}{2}$
Chemistry	105	59%	24%	17%	69%	1	2
Agronomy	59	54%	38%	8%	73%	2	1
Physics	102	52%	32%	16%	64%	3	4
Geology	66	48%	31%	21%	67%	4	3
Physiology	103	46%	42%	12%	60%	5	5
Botany	110	45%	31%	24%	47%	6	8
Soils	64	45%	33%	22%	59%	7	6
Mathematics	102	37%	35%	28%	55%	8	7
Elect. Eng.	50	32%	42%	26%	44%	9	9

No comprehensive attempt has been made to check our standing in all these fields in relation to other institutions. But in chemistry, for example, our strongest field by this test, we have in 1955 the approximate periodical holdings reported by the University of Colorado in 1943 and are well below the position, say, of the University of Washington a dozen years ago. There is not very much comfort for U. B. C. here.

Like annual taxes, the cost of journal subscriptions and of current publications must be paid out of recurring funds, since they are perpetual commitments. Most collections must grow both at front and rear, and regular opportunity must therefore be provided to catch up with the past. Ventures into new fields or into graduate work call for special capital grants to get some kind of working collections assembled quickly, and regular appropriations thereafter like any other part of the University. These costs are a first charge against scholarly developments.

*From the list prepared by Dr. Charles H. Brown for the Association of Research Libraries, 1943.

A considerable part of the recorded increase in Library collections during the past few years has been because of medical library development, without which the Faculty of Medicine would be unable to function. This is particularly true of new journal subscriptions, and half of the titles added during the year were primarily of medical interest. Back sets will continue to be acquired for several years, but the medical journal list will likely be extended only with new developments in the medical Faculty. The time has now come, therefore, to place more emphasis upon other subject fields, and a considerably increased appropriation will be requested for such periodical subscriptions.

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

For new journal subscriptions	\$3,000
To increase the Library Committee Fund for research publications	1,000
Increase in departmental allocations	4,000
Research collections	5,000
Librarian's General Fund	3,500
Reference works, government publications	800
Multiple copies for undergraduate use	1,000
S.S. and M.A. taxes, etc.	<u>1,000</u>
A minimum increase of	\$19,300

The Needs: Personnel

The position of the professional librarian on this campus has always been vague, even anomalous. Except for a few persons at the top, with administrative titles, and classed with "Academic and Administrative Executive Personnel," they have been vaguely and variously ranked with clerical and "service" staff. With demands upon the Library becoming ever more heavy and specialized, some quite radical change in the status and pay of university librarians must be made if a Library of high standing is to be attained.

"Faculty" status on the campus is now largely, although not entirely, limited to members of the University who are primarily classroom teachers. Certain administrative officers are in fact included, as dealing with "academic" affairs. At what point among the basically non-teaching staff (research professor, research assistant, resident artist, librarian, editor, etc.) the fine line between "faculty" and "non-faculty" is to be found is a matter calling for some nice distinctions and decisions.

Professional librarians have educational qualifications which compare favorably with those of the teaching faculty of various professional schools. The librarian's education is academic because his work is fundamentally academic. In the University he is concerned with the literature of the several academic fields, and whether or not he is a specialist in the subject matter of one of them (which is the type of specialization with which his teaching colleagues are familiar), he has specialized knowledge of the sources of data upon which their work depends.

It is no longer seriously possible to believe that in any profession can hacks, quacks, and tyros carry on effectively. Because of the enormous complexities of contemporary scholarly publication and of the highly specialized subject matter and personnel which characterize the modern university, it is essential that librarians be educated people, dedicated to the extension of education and research. Their creative task is to develop research collections, encourage among intelligent students a self-sufficiency in their use, and work with colleagues on the teaching and research staff toward joint objectives.

So important is the function of the University Library and so great the competition for competent university people to man it that if U. B. C. is to become one of the great modern universities on the continent, attention must very soon be paid to the predicament of the professional Library staff. Their salary, status, and relationships with other academic personnel must be openly examined and re-evaluated, or the group as a serious professional body will disappear.

Turnover of Staff. During the year 44 persons left the Library staff, out of a total of 64. Of these 8 were Librarians, of a total of 25 (a turnover of 33%); 12 were Library Assistants, of 16 such positions (a loss of 75%); and 24 were of the clerical group totaling 23 (105%). There was a turnover of 66% of the total staff. The average length of service was as follows (omitting for this count five long-time professional members ranging from 18 to 42 years):

Average (Mean) Service in Months

	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>	<u>1952/53</u>
All staff	30.6	33	35.1	27.5
Professional	49.2	42	35.9	23
Others	22	28	34.6	32

Average length of service for employed professional staff increased during the year, but this ignores five vacancies which existed during the University session, three of which were filled by persons without library training and experience.

Persons in the clerical and Library Assistant positions maintain many of the basic processes upon which library services depend, and the University Personnel Department is very much aware of the difficulties of securing and retaining this staff. Parity with city salary scales and working conditions, and just rewards for continuing employment must be provided if service is to be sustained. (Appendix E, Library staff as at August 31, 1956; Appendix F, Professional Activities of the University Library staff.)

The Library of the University

The University Library is in some respects an impossible undertaking, always faced by the dichotomy between universal knowledge and specialization. While University departments recognize the

"specialist's splintered view of the universe," the Library is the model of subject integration. This does not argue against the pursuit of a problem from a specific point of view, but it accounts for the centrifugal force which tends to pull the Library asunder.

This is no place to analyze in detail the advantages of centralization and departmentalization. It can be briefly said that branch collections take more from the University's budget, are divisive, and seriously frustrate those who must cross into other disciplines. Without careful supervision, special collections become not only larger but more general as interests expand beyond an existing periphery.

Perhaps the ideal university (if site and price were no object) would be a large group of buildings radiating from a library like spokes from an axis; or several such wheels surrounding hubs of smaller diameter. In either case the library would be disposed to the advantage of related groups of users, and library staff could be chosen with appropriate subject specializations. Cost would increase very markedly but so also would service, and library, research, and teaching would be properly integrated.

At the University of British Columbia (where site and price are of some consequence) we should now perhaps dream of a less limited future. With a million more dollars in the Library budget, several useful changes could be prudently managed. Departmental libraries would still be impracticable; their scope is too small and their number too many. Large concentrations of material and staff would be far more productive and manageable: a library for the pure sciences, another for applied; one for the biological sciences, medicine, and agriculture; and a fourth for the social sciences and humanities (with a large storage stack for non-current material). Such comprehensive special libraries under a central administration are still quite possible on the basis of the site plan alone. They would require much duplication of material (for example, between the pure sciences, biological sciences, applied sciences); and some departments and schools

(such as architecture, chemical engineering, forestry, geology, mathematics) might remain in a poorly articulated position.

A twelve million dollar University living on a six million dollar budget—a three hundred and fifty thousand dollar Library being urged to give a million dollar service—until the University can more nearly match its income with its inclinations, some contribution of energy and patience by faculty and of willingness and ingenuity on the part of Library staff will continue to be essential.

During the year the long talked of delivery service between Library and faculty was successfully instituted. Twice-daily rounds by truck are made to a possible forty-five stations in response to calls telephoned to "Library - Delivery Service" for pick-up or delivery. When faculty want specific items or have anything to return, the Library is as close as the nearest telephone.

Senate Library Committee

This official advisory committee is the established place of exchange between Library and faculty. Through it, by osmosis or less gentle means, the needs and desires of the University relating to library service find expression and are turned into workable forms. Members of the Library Committee represent the point of view and concern, but not the restricted interests, of their own particular disciplines. They are the official protagonists of the Library in the Faculties, to devise policies and programs to foster Library development on a University-wide basis.

The Committee met in November, December, and April, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ian McT. Cowan, to allocate book funds among subject departments, expend the Committee Fund of \$2,000 upon research materials, discuss the Librarian's annual report to Senate (before and after publication), and to concern itself with a multitude of problems relating to personnel, funds and collections, the building, internal operations, faculty participation, and library service. A lively interest on the part of individuals in some of the faculties to secure membership in this Committee suggests either an increasing concern for Library development or dissatisfaction with present arrangements—in either case an awareness of the Library's importance. (For membership of Committee and Terms of Reference, see Appendix G.)

The Building

The Library is inside the building, but the hard outer shell has a very direct effect upon its development and use. Are the books generally accessible? Is the Library expensive to run? Are noise and confusion a serious problem? Is there adequate space for book storage and use? Is the staff effectively and comfortably cared for? Are traffic lanes and work spaces conflicting?

The original Library building was designed for a college of 1,500 students, in the "English Gothic" style. Like many other such buildings of the '20s, the plans called for imposing height and an impressive facade, with a commodious entrance hall in keeping with its exterior tone. Much of the lower portion served chiefly as an entryway, with more spacious quarters on the floor above. Plans called for wings to right and left, and in 1948, the building was more than doubled in size. The annex to the original block extended reading space on the upper floor and charged the old traffic lanes with most of the new load.

The University Library in 1956 is faced with a large and noisy hoard of students who descend hourly upon its five-foot Gothic entrance. They burst through the swinging doors, meeting there other lines of students marching out, and their healthy voices reverberate around the groined chamber and rise ahead of

them into the vaulted Concourse. Not planned for such a contingency, the great central block of the Library is most uncongenial for study and is an almost uncontrollable source of confusion and noise which breed and spread throughout the building.

Massive reading rooms, poorly planned traffic routes, a mixture of study and staff space, areas defying or not receiving acoustical treatment, an almost complete lack of opportunity outside the bookstack for contact with books, these all adversely affect operations and use. Poor study conditions outside the bookstack make stack access a privilege, but as an extension of the reading rooms, not to permit closer association with books; advanced students and faculty are at a disadvantage.

The University Library needs its promised second wing now, although it is not contemplated in the present ten-year building plan. It is already needed because the eight hundred seats are well filled throughout the day, and expanded services (repeatedly mentioned in earlier reports) press for attention. It is also required to alleviate conditions arising from the meeting of English Gothic and mass use:

To provide a new, adequate entryway and sound baffle, designed to accommodate the large volume of students coming and going from hour to hour.

To create facilities at ground level for a general collection of books and for reading space sufficient to meet the major needs of students in their lower years; thus to provide them ready access to the most pertinent material and to reserve the main bookstacks for more advanced use.

To set up reading rooms of smaller size in order to reduce commotion and to improve study conditions.

To permit the removal of study tables from the Loan Desk area to avoid the confusion arising from a mixture of service and study space, and to make room for the public catalog which is now crowded into a busy passageway.

Noise

Noise in the Library is partly a factor of building design. Aggravated by this condition, it is also an aspect of general student behavior on the campus. The fact is that a considerable number of persons, for their own reasons, seriously interfere with Library use by the majority, and to date no force of public opinion has been exerted against it.

There are good reasons why student behavior is basically a problem of self-government. In large groups students can resist authority with considerable social approval, and do it anonymously. Equally pertinent is the fact that librarians have no actual force with which to exert control; faculty have the grade wielding power at their command, but students know full well that the librarian has no way to cope with them if they get out of hand. "Quiet campaigns" at examination times, and spot checks upon noise conditions and noise-makers have been attempted, with some temporary success. The Library staff cannot become policemen because of lack of time, and the surety that repressive measures will only create greater opposition.

University students are expected to develop self-control as part of their education—higher education is a teaching, not an enforcement process. The cooperation of student groups, including the Alma Mater Society, is needed, but considerable support from administration and faculty will also be required to develop a new attitude toward Library use. Discipline cannot be imposed at the University, it must be engendered.

School of Librarianship

Planning continues for the establishment of a graduate School of Librarianship at this University. A cumulating need for competent professional staff in all types of library service, the special difficulty of securing such personnel in western Canada, a larger potential of graduate students because of increasing university enrolment, and the new challenges to professional education rising out of changing social conditions and recent trends in education for librarianship all argue for the establishment of such a school. The University has now taken over from the B. C. Department of Education full responsibility for the training of teacher-librarians, and this responsibility logically devolves upon the proposed library school. The School of Librarianship will then be in the unique position of providing a fully articulated program of professional education, giving both undergraduate courses for students in the College of Education and graduate work preparing librarians for positions in universities, public libraries, schools, government, and business.

Studies concerning requirements for the training of professional librarians in this area are being pursued by a joint committee representing the Public Library Commission, the British Columbia Library Association, and the University.

The Friends of the Library

The Friends of the Library of the University of British Columbia came into official existence just at the end of the academic year (September 7, 1956). In the presence of Dr. J. N. L. Myres, Bodley's Librarian, and a hundred persons brought together by their interest in books and the University, the establishment of the group was announced and effected.

Dr. Myres called attention to the very high value which Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of Oxford's great library, put upon its friends. It is to the "imagination, generosity, and foresight of the 'great store of honourable friends' that the future greatness of this library and indeed of all our great libraries may well rest."

The Council of the Friends has been created, and a well printed Announcement and Invitation to join the organization has been prepared for distribution. Plans are under way to bring the Library and its Friends together in order to stimulate their mutual and varied interest in books and their use. (For a list of the Council of Friends, see Appendix H.)

Report upon Library Divisions

The University Library is built up of a number of working units, and from these stem the service, problems, and aspirations which are detailed in this report. Segregated for functional purposes, these operating divisions join organically at many points and form a vital part of the body of the University.

Reference Division

Reference service is the product of a variety of informational sources, a multiplicity of guides and indicators, and a selection of human minds trained and experienced in their use and interpretation.

By (1) securing and handling materials which supplement the book collections (government publications, pamphlets, maps, micro-reproductions), (2) increasing the usefulness of the Library through instruction, direct assistance, and the production of guides and bibliographies, and (3) broadening the range of available information to include resources of other libraries, the Reference Division performs an essential service in the University.

Over 36,000 publications were received and recorded during the year (of which 31,071 were from governmental and international organizations, 2,431 were maps, and 467 university calendars). Lists were checked for needed material, and 1,891 volumes put through the Library bindery. Of more than 17,000 questions answered, 8,000 came by telephone, 4,500 from off-campus sources. Hundreds of persons were introduced individually to reference materials; and about 100 hours of class instruction were given in Library use, of which 1,400 students in the "Freshman Project" comprised the major part. These twice-yearly lectures included practical assignments, requiring the preparation of hundreds of separate questions and the correction of 2 x 1,400 problems, added to the normal work load of the Division. Offering special programs of Library orientation to departmental secretaries; conducting quantities of tours for campus and off-campus groups; and the mounting of 70 carefully designed displays were a part of the year's total accomplishment.

In cooperation with teaching departments, selected bibliographical guides to reference materials were prepared for advanced students in French and German literature, and in geography, and for beginning groups in agriculture and electrical engineering. When opportunity and staff coincide, individual librarians are assigned to provide special reference service for specific departments.

Interlibrary loans totaled 523 volumes borrowed, 1,178 lent (for 1954/55: 727 and 1,049), requiring 1,953 transactions, 4,425 pieces of correspondence, and an expenditure of over \$500 for postage and copying. (Appendix D for comparative loan statistics.) Thousands of index cards relating to the Arctic Ice Survey and a project in radio, electronics, and electricity were received.

The annual list of Publications of Faculty and Staff was again prepared, the new edition expanding from 295 to 369 separate entries and from 42 to 55 pages.

The Fine Arts Room (Miss Melva Dwyer in charge), the Howay-Reid Collection (Mr. Noel Owens), and the Map Room (Miss Doreen Taylor) serve special groups with specialized material and attention. The Map Room was opened to regular public use during November 1955.

Staff shortages and the necessary substitution for professional staff of persons without library training and experience limited the service given. With heavy service loads, many of the staff put in much overtime. Neither salaries nor working conditions allow opportunity for study which leads to increased usefulness and advancement. Miss Anne Smith, diligent leader of her profession in the field of reference work, was loyally supported by Miss Joan O'Rourke (First Assistant) and a capable and industrious staff.

Loan Division

The Loan Division lends books when they are desired, secures their return when required, and maintains the continuing flow and integrity of the Library's collections.

Over 200,000 loans—a similar number of returns, and a vast quantity of unrequited "searches"—were made during the year; all during a 79-hour week, and under conditions which allow

thousands of persons into the bookstack area and require the employment of many part-time assistants. The loan record is as follows (see also Appendix D):

	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1953/54</u>
Loan Desk	101,240	104,122	95,802
Reserve Room	<u>90,023</u>	<u>97,402</u>	<u>82,882</u>
	200,263	201,526	178,684

An increase of approximately 6% will be observed in materials borrowed at the main Loan Desk, and a decrease of 7% in volumes taken in the Reserve Book Room. This does not account for unrecorded use in the bookstack itself.

Closer control of the stack entry was instituted, covering the full 79-hour schedule. The annual inventory found 607 volumes missing in June 1956, a figure reduced to 472 by the beginning of August, a hundred less than the 579 missing in August 1955. More than 700 bills for overdue books were sent.

During the year the operations of the Reserve Book Room were fully integrated with those of the Loan Desk, improving service and security. Most reserve books are now transferred from the main bookstacks during the summer, rather than at the beginning of term, and faculty are canvassed in March for their Reserve selections. A number of simplifications in handling loans were adopted.

Relief for crowded conditions in the main bookstacks is at last in sight, for in August 1956 tenders were authorized to install new floors and shelving in the unoccupied stack "well." During the winter seven levels of bookstacks and over a hundred new study carrels will be installed, and in the spring, after a considerable spate of disruption and the shifting of the entire collection, the promised land will at last be occupied.

Staff turnover was nearly complete during the year, and Mr. Robert Neale left as Stack Supervisor after ten years. The Division depends heavily upon part-time student assistants, who are paid less for library work than for some other types of employment on the campus, and continuity for the group is not high. Miss Mabel Lanning, Head, Mr. Inglis Bell, First Assistant, and Mrs. Frances Tucker, supervising the Reserve Book Room, by dint of careful reorganization and overlong schedules cope successfully with increasing loads.

Serials Division

The Serials Division turns the world's vast supply of periodical publications to the University's particular use.

At the end of the year, 4,424 titles were being currently received, of which 203 were added during the report period, and 9,951 bound volumes augmented the Library's collections. Over 70 notable back files were acquired. The majority of subscriptions are handled on a continuing basis through periodical agencies, but 920 orders were placed for new titles, sets, and miscellaneous issues. About 40 series were regularly contributed by faculty members. (See Appendix B-I for list of notable acquisitions, and Appendix C for new journal subscriptions.)

Loans totaled 11,492 unbound issues, compared with 15,901 during the previous year. Another evening was added to the Division's schedule, which now embraces Monday through Friday nights. A slight increase in evening use was recorded.

Two great backlogs were brought under control during the year. The large purchase of journals, formerly a part of the Royal Canadian Institute library, has been virtually assimilated after a half dozen years; and the once enormous backlog of binding has been reduced to manageable proportions, to be handled henceforth with current acquisitions.

Staff losses chiefly affected bindery preparation but were not crippling in spite of the marked increase in bindery production. High staff morale and the state of the journal collections testify to Mr. Roland Lanning's discrimination and alertness in dealing with periodicals and people.

University Library Bindery. Again the volume of binding has increased while the unit cost declined. Output for the fiscal year was 9,889 volumes in full binding and 1,982 in storage covers (compared with 9,139 and 737 in 1954/55). The 8.2% rise in production, in spite of advancing costs of labor and materials, lowered binding costs on a per-volume basis.

Increased production must be attributed to Mr. Percy Fryer's good management and to the willing cooperation of a competent and dependable staff, for no additional equipment or personnel were added during the year. Each year's record of accomplishment is cheerfully accepted as a minimum quota toward next year's goal.

Bio-Medical Library

The Bio-Medical Library has become one of the most important research collections in the University Library. This has come about rapidly because of strong faculty interest, the availability of funds to carry out the project, and the energetic lead taken by the University Library staff in promoting acquisitions and use.

At the end of the year the Bio-Medical collection amounted to 24,897 volumes (about 8,000 volumes in 1951, not counting relevant materials in the main Library collection). Total subscriptions from Medical funds numbered 769 titles, of which 101 were added during 1955/56 (see Appendix C). To these add 334 periodicals received as gifts and 477 pertinent journals in the main collection, and the medical list is brought to 1,580 titles. Some 2,260 volumes of books and journals were added during the year.

Recorded loans at the Bio-Medical Branch totaled 11,203 volumes; records in the campus reading room are not complete because the major part of the journal collection is in the main Library stacks. Interlibrary loans totaled 282 volumes loaned and 121 borrowed (compared with 196 and 170 last year), a 60% increase in books lent and a 41.7 decrease in those borrowed.

A tabulation of the use made of journal files shows a heavy dependence upon volumes issued in previous decades.

Use of Journals by Date of Publication*

	Current Year	Last Decade 1945/55	Previous Decade 1934/44	Up to 1933
BMRR	536	1,251	427	224
BMB	<u>1,886</u>	<u>4,185</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>142</u>
Totals	2,422	5,436	780	366

*BMRR - Bio-Medical Reading Room, campus (incomplete).

BMB - Bio-Medical Branch, General Hospital.

If only the volumes published up to 1933 had been secured on inter library loan from other institutions, the year's borrowings would have been tripled. It is also to be reported that of the journals used at the clinical branch, 1,215 pertained to the basic sciences, 3,478 to general medicine, 4,194 to specialties, and 137 were reviews.

Some 40 hours of lectures were given to students in Medicine and Pharmacy. Ten lists of current acquisitions were distributed, a catalog of medical films was established, an information file relating to translations was set up, and the feasibility of providing a current indexing service for faculty was tested. Cooperation with the Vancouver Medical Association Library was promoted.

The Library Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, headed by Dr. Sydney M. Friedman, and the President's Committee on the Bio-Medical Branch, with Dr. Lawrence Ranta as chairman from its inception until succeeded this year by Dr. D. M. Whitelaw, dealt specifically with medical library matters.

Miss Doreen Fraser, Bio-Medical Librarian, has given both direction and energy to the program which has developed. Under the general supervision of Miss Anne M. Smith, and with the continuing assistance of Mrs. Marguerite Ford and other members of the staff, the Bio-Medical Library is one of the most active of its kind in Canada. Three staff members have resigned this year, two after three years of service, one with four, and their places will be hard to fill.

Acquisitions Division

Business and bibliography are the chief factors in the acquisitions process, and under present conditions, they find themselves arranged in that order of priority.

There were 9,780 orders placed during the year (9,028 in 1954/55), bringing 9,977 titles and 10,995 volumes into the Library (not counting 9,951 volumes of bound journals). An expenditure of \$113,200 was made from all sources. (See Appendix A.)

The use of the 9-part multiple form (introduced in July 1955) has favorably affected many phases of the Division's work, but it does not of course ease the load of bibliographical searching. To avoid delays resulting from developing backlogs of current

requisitions, simplifications of the checking procedure are being worked out. A high percentage of books requested by faculty are already in the Library, and individuals are being encouraged to check book lists and catalogs very judiciously.

During the year the Division established a list of 45 stations for pick-up and delivery, and it now administers the Library delivery service.

Staff changes of almost ruinous proportions affected the Division during the year, and bibliographic checking suffered most seriously from these conditions. Miss Eleanor Mercer, Head, and Miss Priscilla Scott, her professional assistant, faced very difficult problems of management, and further attention is being paid to stabilizing routines in order that new staff can be initiated into them more quickly.

Cataloging Division

The Cataloging Division provides the complicated subject pattern which holds the Library collections together, and it maintains catalogs and other records supplying keys to content and meaning.

The following is the record of production for the Division during the year:

	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1954/55</u>
Books cataloged	11,575	13,764
Serial vols. added	12,947	13,909
Unbound serial entries	142	124
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	24,664	27,797

The drop in output can be readily accounted for by the loss of four of a total of six professional catalogers during the year and the vacancy of three of the positions from January until June 1956. Likewise only two of six non-professional staff survived. The showing would have been even less commendable had very capable catalogers not been added to the staff in the closing months of the period.

It can nevertheless be reported that cataloging (if not the typing of cards) is on a current basis. However, several

thousand volumes from the Normal School and the Victoria Summer Session library remain to be processed gradually. A large collection of materials in Oriental languages awaits the employment of specialists in this field. Some backlog has accumulated in various Slavic languages, and the re-cataloging of the medical collection is not yet quite completed. Materials in the reading room of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy have been processed, and other similar collections remain to be done.

In spite of recent handicaps and the need for additional typing assistance, the Division is in a sound and vigorous state. Miss Marjorie Alldritt, Head, is a very able organizer, and she and her staff are congenial and competent workers.

Extension Library

The University maintains several open doors to the Province, one of which is the Extension Library. Operated by the Library with the cooperation of the Department of Extension, it supplements other library services in British Columbia.

Loans from the Extension Library totaled 21,135 during the year, with 765 borrowers paying the two dollar fee (in 1954/55 21,794 and 835). Theatre groups account for 185 registrations and received 5,621 plays during the period (285 and 5,923). Eight correspondence courses required 1,248 loans (1,192). Through the Extension Library 1,807 volumes were borrowed from the main collection of the University Library. Reader interest centers in world affairs, general science, biography and travel, and Canadiana.

Basic subject lists of books are issued, supplemented (4 times this year) by the annotated Library Supplements. Appreciative letters and annual gifts, ranging from five to fifty dollars, reflect both interest and understanding on the part of many borrowers.

Miss Edith Stewart, Extension Librarian, is known to most of her borrowers by mail, but her familiarity with individual books and personal tastes serves to demolish the barrier of distance between them. Mrs. Norene Brackett transferred to the Extension Library during the year and gives a full share of support to this hard pressed service.

Acknowledgments

These annual acknowledgments, like greeting cards, arrive regularly at this time of year, are usually directed to the same people, and express the good will and gratification of the sender. They have a personal as well as a formal tone since they allude to some mutual interest and carry a special message intended only for the receiver. The University Library is in some way the personal and public concern of each of the individuals mentioned below, and as this annual review is made, the Librarian pays his sincere respects to all of them.

To Dr. Samuel Rothstein and Miss Anne M. Smith, special year-end greetings; they and the Heads of Divisions, supported by staff, all of whom are listed somewhere in this report, have served with the energy and success indicated here. During a difficult financial year, the President, Finance Committee, and Board of Governors have always been receptive to presentations of Library needs. The administrative departments, Library Committee, and Deans have given ready assistance, and many members of faculty have turned uncounted hours to Library development in their own chosen fields.

To new Friends of the Library, and particularly to the Council of Friends, new year's greetings; now for them as well as for us is the University's motto: "tuum est."

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>1954/55</u>	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1955/56</u>	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1955/56</u>
Library Budget	\$57,597.03	\$67,392.91	\$15,726.65	\$16,365.19	\$73,323.68	\$83,758.10
Faculty of Medicine	28,355.06	26,325.90	5,725.50	4,199.50	34,080.56	30,525.40
Faculty of Law	7,461.89	7,566.31	1,068.80	1,333.57	8,530.69	8,899.88
Non-University Sources	13,729.65	11,915.59			13,729.65	11,915.59
Totals	\$107,143.63	\$113,200.71	\$22,520.95	\$21,898.26	\$129,664.58	\$135,098.97

(2) Volumes Added to the Collections

	<u>1954/55</u>	<u>1955/56</u>
Books	9,500	10,995
Serials	<u>10,868</u>	<u>9,951</u>
Total volumes	20,368	20,946

APPENDIX B

Selected List of Notable Acquisitions

Part I: Serials

- Acta biotheoretica. v.1, 1935 to date
- Acta musicologica. v.2, 4-25, 1930, 1932-53
- Acta radiologica. v.21-43, 1934, 1940-55
- American Entomological Society. Transactions. v.6-10, 12-81,
1877-1955
- American mathematical monthly. v. 1-20, 1894-1913
- Annales medicinae experimentalis et biologiae fenniae. v.25-32,
1947-54
- Annali di matematica pura et applicata. Series 4. v.2-24,
1924-45
- Annals of tropical medicine. v.2-47, 1908-53
- Archiv für elektrischen Übertragung. v.1-9, 1947-55
- Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes. v.31-108,110,112, 1870-1924
- Brooklyn Entomological Society. Bulletin. v.24-49, 1929-54
- Castanea. v.1-20, 1936-55
- Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik. v.1-26, 1928-54
- Classica et mediaevalia. v.1-14, 1938-53
- Classical weekly. v.10-48, 1916/17-1955
- Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und
Geistesgeschichte. v.1-29, 1923-55
- English Dialect Society. Parts 1-73, 1873-94
- English Place Name Society. Survey of English place names.
v.1-24, 1924-52
- Entomological Society of Washington. Proceedings. v.33-52,
1931-50
- European magazine and London review. v.1-77, 1782-1820
- Federation proceedings. v.1-12, 1942-53

- Fennia (Societas Geographiae Fennicae). v.53-76, 1930-53
- Giornale storico della letteratura Italiana. v.91-127,
1928-50
- Goethe-gesellschaft. Schriften. v.1-54, Beilage I, 1885-1951
- Historische Zeitschrift. v.62-165, 169-178, 1889-1942, 1949-54
- Hrvatska revija. v.1-18, 1928-45
- Indian journal of medical research. v.13-42, 1925-54
- Indogermanische Forschungen. v.1-4, 7-10, 14-19, 33, 1891-94,
1897-99, 1903-06, 1914
- Institute of Actuaries. Journal. v.35-77, 1887-1951
- International journal of psychoanalysis. v.1-30, 1920-49
- Latomus. v.1-11 #3, 1937-52
- Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie.
v.1-66, 1880-1944
- Mnemosyne; Bibliotheca Philologica Batava. v.1, 1852 to date
- Nautilus. v.1-67, 1886-1954
- New York Entomological Society. Journal. v.1-62, 1893-1954
- L'opinion publique. v.1-14, 1870-83
- Pan-Pacific entomologist. v.1-30, 1929-54
- Philosophische Vorträge der Kant-gesellschaft. #1-3, 5-23,
25-28, 30-31, 33, 1912-34
- Practica oto-rhino-laryngologica. v.1-15, 1931-52
- Radiologica clinica. v.1-22, 1932-55
- Revista hispanica moderna. v.1-20, 1934-54
- Revue Canadienne. v.1-80, 1864-1922
- Revue des études anciennes. v.1-57, 1899-1955
- Revue internationale de philosophie. v.1-10, 1938-56
- Rheinisches Museum für Philologie. v.43-96 #2, 1888-1952
- Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose. v.1-10, 1944-53

- Scripta mathematica. v.2-20, 1933-54
- Le semeur. v.2-17, 1905/06-1920/21
- Sewanee review. v.1-52, 1892-1944
- Shakespeare-jahrbuch. v.1-89, 1865-1953
- Slavia. v.1-41, 1922-37
- Société de linguistique de Paris. Mémoires. v.1-23, 1868-1935
- Sveriges geologiska undersökning. Årsbök. v.34-47, 1940-53
- Virchow Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie.
v.150-167, 1898-1902
- Western folklore. v.1-13, 1942-54
- Western humanities review (formerly Utah humanities review).
v.1, 1947 to date
- Zeitschrift für Deutsche Philologie. v.2, 4-22, 1870, 1873-90
- Zentralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektions-
krankheiten. Referate. v.63-1954, 1915-1954/55

Part II: Books

- Amundsen, Roald Engelbregt Gravning. The South Pole. An account
of the Norwegian Antarctic expedition in the 'Fram',
Translated by A. Chater. London, 1913. 2 v.
- Bach, Johann Sebastian. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke; heraus-
gegeben vom Johann-Sebastian-Bach-Institut Göttingen und
vom Bach-Archiv Leipzig. Kassel, 1954-
- Baranov, A. N., ed. Atlas mira. Moscow, 1954. (The Walter C.
Koerner Slavonic Collection Honouring Dr. William J. Rose.)
- Bartholomew, John. Times atlas of the world. Mid-century edition
Edinburgh, 1955-
- Blanck, Edwin, ed. Handbuch der Bodenlehre. Berlin, 1929-32. 10
- Behagel, Otto. Deutsche Syntax, eine geschichtliche Darstellung.
Heidelberg, 1923-32. 4 v.
- Brébeuf, Jean de. The travels and sufferings of Father Jean de
Brébeuf among the Hurons of Canada, as described by himself.
Edited and translated by Theodore Besterman. London, 1938.
Limited edition, Golden Cockerel Press.

Appendix B (Cont.)

- Buehler, Johannes. Deutsche Geschichte. Revised edition. Berlin, 1954-
- Busolt, Georg. Griechische Geschichte bis zur Schlacht bei Chaeroneia. Gotha, 1893-1904. 3 v. in 4.
- Busolt, Georg. Griechische Staatskunde. Munich, 1920-26. 2 v. and index.
- Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de. La vie de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, institutrice et première supérieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1724. (Carnegie Corporation Grant for French-Canadian Studies.)
- Corominas, Juan. Diccionario critico etimologico de la lengua castellana. Bern, 1955-
- The costume of the Russian Empire. London, 1804. 73 engravings, plates hand colored. (The Walter C. Koerner Slavonic Collection Honouring Dr. William J. Rose.)
- DeBure, Guillaume-François. Bibliographie instructive. Paris, 1763-83. 13 v. in 12.
- Delacour, Jean Théodore. The waterfowl of the world. London, 1954-
- Duns, Johannes, Scotus. Opera omnia. Vatican City, 1950-
- Fritzner, Johan. Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog. Photographic reproduction of 2d ed., 1883-96. Oslo, 1954.
- Gluck, Christoph Willibald. Sämtliche Werke; herausgegeben im Auftrag des Instituts für Musikforschung, Berlin, mit Unterstützung der Stadt Hannover von Rudolf Gerber. Kassel, 1954-
- Gore, Montague. Observations on the disturbances in Canada. London, 1838. (Carnegie Corporation Grant for French-Canadian Studies.)
- Graciansky, Pierre de. Color atlas of dermatology, translated from the French by M. Sulzberger. New York, 1955-
- Händel, Georg Friedrich. Hallische Händel-Ausgabe; im Auftrag der Georg-Friedrich-Händel-Gesellschaft herausgegeben von Max Schneider und Rudolf Steglich. Kassel, 1955-
- Hall, Basil. Travels in North America in the years 1827 and 1828. Edinburgh, 1829. 3 v.
- Handbuch der normalen und pathologischen Physiologie, mit Berücksichtigung der experimentellen Pharmakologie. Hrsg. von A. Rothe et al. Berlin, 1927-32. 18 v.

Appendix B (Cont.)

- Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris, ed. Dictionary of organic compounds. Revised ed. New York, 1953. 4 v.
- Jacquemin, Raphael. Iconographie générale et méthodique de costume du IVe au XIXe siècle (315-1815)... Paris, 1863-68. (Gift of Miss Dorothy Somerset.)
- La Tour, Bertrand de. Mémoires sur la vie de M. de Laval, premier évêque de Québec. Cologne, 1761. (Carnegie Corporation Grant for French-Canadian Studies.)
- Lexikon der Pädagogik; hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Wissenschaftliche Pädagogik, Münster, und dem Institut für Vergleichende Erziehungswissenschaft, Salzburg. Verantwortlich für die Schriftleitung: Heinrich Rombach. Freiburg, 1952-55. 4 v. and supp.
- Menendez Pidal, Ramon. Historia de España. Madrid, 1947-
- Möllendorf, Wilhelm Hermann Wichard von, ed. Handbuch der mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen. Berlin, 1927-
- Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart; allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Musik. Unter Mitarbeit zahlreicher Musikforscher des In- und Auslandes, hrsg. von Friedrich Blume. Kassel, 1949-
- Ostrowski, Alexander. Vorlesungen über Differential- und Integral Rechnungen. Basel, 1945.
- Pagel, Julius. Handbuch der Geschichte der Medizin. Berlin, 1902-05. 2 v.
- Pope, Arthur Upham, ed. A survey of Persian art, from prehistoric time to the present. London, 1938-39. 6 v. (Arts 1924 Fund.)
- Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum, ed. by Theodor Klausner. Stuttgart, 1950-
- Russian-American Company. Records of the Russian-American Company, 1802-67. Microfilm edition, 77 reels. (The Walter C. Koerner Slavonic Collection Honouring Dr. William J. Rose.)
- Somadeva Bhatta. The ocean of story, being C. H. Tawney's translation of Somadeva's Katha sarit sagara (or Ocean of streams of story) now edited with introduction, fresh explanatory notes and terminal essay, by N. M. Penzer. London, 1924-28. 10 v.
- Shoberl, Frederic, ed. The world in miniature; Russia. London, 1822-23. 4 v. (The Walter C. Koerner Slavonic Collection Honouring Dr. William J. Rose.)
- Simončič, Franc. Slovenska bibliografija del knjige (1550-1900). Ljubljana, 1903-05. 3 parts. (Rockefeller Foundation Grant for Slavonic Studies.)

Appendix B (Cont.)

- Sreznevskii, Izmail Ivanovich. Materialy dlia slovaria drevne-russkago iazyka. Moscow, 1893-1912. 3 v. (The Walter C. Koerner Slavonic Collection Honouring Dr. William J. Rose.)
- Stevens, Henry. Photo-bibliography, or a word on printed card catalogues of old, rare, beautiful and costly books, and how to make them on a cooperative system ... London, 1878.
- Thucydides. Thucydidis... de Bello Peloponnesiaco libri octo. Iidem Latine, ex interpretatione L. Vallae, ab H. Stephano nuper recognita, quam AE. Portus ... repurgavit. Frankfurt, 1594.
- Tooley, Ronald Vere. English books with coloured plates, 1790 to 1860. London, 1954. (Gift: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McLennan.)
- U. S. Armed Forces Medical Library. Catalog. Washington, 1950-54. 6 v.
- United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. Records relating to the United States exploring expedition under the command of Lt. Charles Wilkes, 1836-42. Microfilm edition of records in the U. S. National Archives. 27 reels.
- Vindel, Francisco. Mapas de America en los libros españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII (1503-1789). Madrid, 1955.
- Wroth, Lawrence Counselman. History of the printed book, being the third number of the Dolphin. New York, 1938.

APPENDIX C

New Periodical Titles Received

AATSELL journal (American Association of Teachers of Slavonic
and East European Languages)
ABT Abstracts of bioanalytic technology
Acta biotheoretica
Acta musicologica
Acta neurovegetativa
Acta philologica Scandinavica
Acta sociologica
Acta tropica
Advances in chemical engineering
African studies
Albrecht von Graefes Archiv für Ophthalmologie
Amateur book collector
American Clinical & Climatological Association. Transactions
American Entomological Society. Transactions
American library annual
American Psychopathological Association. Proceedings
American quarterly
American surgeon
Annales d'anatomie pathologique
Annales d'oto-laryngologie
Annales paediatricae fenniae
Annales Polonici mathematica (continues Société Polonaise
Mathématique. Annales)
Annual review of entomology
Antibiotics monographs
Archives d'ophtalmologie
Archives des maladies de l'appareil digestif
Archiv für die gesamte Virusforschung
Archiv für Hygiene und Bakteriologie
Archiv für klinische und experimentelle Dermatologie
Archiv für Mikrobiologie
Archiv für Ohren-Nasen-und Kehlkopfheilkunde
Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten
Arctic Institute of North America. Special Publications
Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur
Blut
Brooklyn Entomological Society. Bulletin
Cahiers internationaux de sociologie
California. University. Publications in sociology and social
institutions
Cambridge monographs in experimental biology
Canadian architect
Castanea
Cereal science today
Child study
China reconstructs
Classical weekly
Clinica chimica acta

Appendix C (cont.)

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik
Childhood education
Chirurg
Contemporary psychology
Dental abstracts
Deutsche hydrographische Zeitschrift. Ergänzungsheft
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrank-
heiten
Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin
Dissent
Edinburgh post-graduate lectures in medicine
Editor and publisher
Electronic engineering
Entomological Society of America. Bulletin
Ergebnisse der allgemeinen Pathologie und pathologischen
Anatomie
Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete
Far Eastern economic review
Federation of Ontario Naturalists. Bulletin
Fiddlehead poetry books
Folia geographica Danica
Fontes artis musicae
Fortschritte der Chemie organischer Naturstoffe
Fortschritte der Neurologie Psychiatrie und ihrer
Grenzgebiete
French review
German medical monthly
Globe and mail (Toronto)
Gynécologie et obstétrique
Harvard case studies in experimental science
Harvard University. Monographs in medicine and public health
Hautarzt
Helvetica chirurgica acta
Hermes
Hermes Einzelschriften
Histochemische methoden
Hsin-hua pan-yueh-kan (New China monthly)
Index zur Geschichte der Medizin, Naturwissenschaft
und Technik
Indian pulp and paper
Indogermanische Forschungen
Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung. Mitteilun-
gen
International medical digest (Tice)
International relations
International Conference on Testing Problems. Proceedings
Iowa State Medical Society. Journal
Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas
Janua linguarum
Journal für praktische Chemie
Journalism quarterly

Appendix C (cont.)

Journal of agricultural engineering research
Journal of education (Boston University. School of education)
Journal of protozoology
Journal of psychosomatic research
Journal of southern history
Journal of teacher education
Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde
Listy Filologické
London. University. School of Oriental and African
Studies. Bulletin
Manchester Statistical Society. Transactions
Mechanical translations
Medievalia et humanistica
Medizinische Klinik
Micropaleontology
Mikroskopie
Monatsschrift für Ohrenheilkunde und Laryngo-rhinologie
Monographs on the Soviet economics system
NPPA News (National Probation Parole Association)
National Book League Reader's Guides
Naturwissenschaften
Navy Record Society. Publications
Nervenarzt
New Mexico quarterly
New York Academy of Sciences. Transactions
Nieuwe taalgids
Nigerian publications
Nuclear physics
Nuclear science and engineering
Numbers: a quarterly collection of New Zealand writing
Ontario field biologist
Osteuropa
Paper-maker and British paper trade journal
People's China
Pharmaceutical bulletin
Physical Society of Japan. Journal
Physical Society. Yearbook
Practitioners' conferences
Prairie schooner
Progress in low temperature physics
QST
Radiography
Reconstruction surgery and traumatology
Record of chemical progress
Recreation news and views (Canadian Welfare Council)
Renaissance Society of America. Publications
Revista hispanica moderna
Revue d'immunologie
Revue de chirurgie orthopédique
Revue des études anciennes
Revue française d'études cliniques et biologiques
Revue international de philosophie
Rheinisches Museum für Philologie
Romanische Forschungen
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Journal

Appendix C (Cont.)

SLA Bibliography (Special Libraries Association)
SLA Monographs (Special Libraries Association)
School progress
Schweizerische Anstalt für das forstliche Versuchswesen.
Mitteilungen
Scientia paedagogica
Science in progress
Science teacher
Scottish historical review
Scottish medical journal
Scripta mathematica
Sight-saving review
Social work (National Association of Social Workers)
Société entomologique de France. Annales
Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics. Journal
Solid state physics
Soviet physics
Spectrochemical abstracts
Stanford University. Hoover Institute. Bibliographical
series
Südostforschungen
Survey of ophthalmology
Symposia in applied mathematics. Proceedings
Systematic zoology
Technical book review
Texas state journal of medicine
Toyo Gakuho
Translation monthly (Special Library Association)
Twentieth century literature
Utah Geological Society. Guidebook to the geology of Utah
Virginia medical monthly
Voices (Maine)
Vox romanica
Vox sanguinis
Western folklore
Western humanities review
Wiener Archiv für Psychologie, Psychiatrie und Neurologie
Wiener klinische Wochenschrift
Wiener Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde
William and Mary quarterly
Winnipeg free press
Winter's tales
World affairs
World affairs quarterly
Zeitschrift für Haut- und Geschlechts-Krankheiten
Zeitschrift für Laryngologie, Rhinologie, Otologie und
ihre Grenzgebiete
Zeitschrift für mathematische Logik und Grundlagen
der Mathematik
Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft
Zeitschrift für Slawistik
Zeitschrift für Tropenmedizin und Parasitologie
Zeitschrift für Urologie
Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Mikroskopie und
mikroskopische Technik

APPENDIX E

LIBRARY STAFF AS OF AUGUST 31, 1956

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-
Clayton, Anne	Librarian I	Aug., 1956-
Knowles, Dorothy	Librarian I	July, 1953-
Mackenzie, Janet	Librarian I	July, 1956-
Owens, Noël	Librarian I	July, 1951-
Brown, Mrs. Rosemary	Library Assistant	Jan., 1956-
Jory, Mrs. Ada	Library Assistant	June, 1956-
Skinner, Valerie	Stenographer II	Aug., 1956-
Handkamer, Merle	Clerk I	June, 1956-

Bio-Medical

Fraser, Doreen	Bio-Medical Librarian	July, 1947-
Riches, Eleanor	Library Assistant	Oct., 1952-
Timberley, Darien	Library Assistant	July, 1956-

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Alldritt, Marjorie	Head	Aug., 1951-
Jefferd, Dorothy	Librarian II	Jan., 1915-
Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	Librarian II	May, 1956-
Dobbin, Geraldine	Librarian I	June, 1956-
Turner, George	Librarian I	June, 1956-
Giuriato, Mrs. Lydia	Library Assistant	June, 1950-
Weinberg, Mrs. Florence	Library Assistant	June, 1956-
Browne, Anne	Clerk I	May, 1952-
Cobb, Carol	Clerk I	Aug., 1956-
Hellawell, Mrs. Anne	Clerk I	Aug., 1956-
O'Shay, Maureen	Clerk I	May, 1956-
Robinson, Doris	Clerk I	June, 1956-

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Lanning, Mabel M.	Head	Sept., 1926-
Bell, Inglis	Librarian III	June, 1952-
Blakstad, Mrs. Mary	Library Assistant	Sept., 1954-
Hall, Carol	Library Assistant	Sept., 1954-
Tucker, Mrs. Frances	Library Assistant	Sept., 1955-
Imeson, George	Stackroom Attendant	May, 1956-
Brooke, Patricia	Clerk I	Aug., 1956-
Cochrane, Verna	Clerk I	Feb., 1956-
Niall, Margaret	Clerk I	Apr., 1956-
Peterson, Denise	Clerk I	June, 1956-
Ramsey, Lois	Clerk I	Apr., 1956-
Rolfe, Dorothy	Clerk I	Sept., 1944-

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Mercer, Eleanor B.	Head	Oct., 1938-
Scott, Priscilla	Librarian I	July, 1953-
Newton, Mrs. Catherine	Library Assistant	Oct., 1955-
Sephton, Richard	Library Assistant	Aug., 1956-
Howell, Mrs. Nancy	Clerk III	Sept., 1954
Böttger, Hermine	Clerk I	Aug., 1952-
Forsythe, Mrs. Yvonne	Clerk I	July, 1948-
Mabee, Mrs. Patricia	Clerk I	May, 1956-
Spence, Joyce	Clerk I	Sept., 1952-

SERIALS DIVISION

Lanning, Roland J.	Head	Sept., 1926-
Rutherford, Alice	Librarian III	Aug., 1952-
Brooks, Mrs. Kathleen	Library Assistant	Sept., 1955-
Dearing, Enid	Library Assistant	Feb., 1956-
Katarinich, Serge	Library Assistant	Nov., 1955-
Lougheed, Joan	Library Assistant	Oct., 1954-
Murphy, Mrs. Colleen	Library Assistant	Apr., 1955-
Stoochnoff, Violet	Clerk I	Nov., 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-
Brackett, Mrs. Norene	Stenographer II	Sept., 1951-

RESIGNATIONS DURING PERIOD 1 Sept., 1955 - 31 Aug., 1956REFERENCE DIVISION

Cunningham, Margaret	Librarian I	Oct.1955-May 1956
Russell, Phyllis	Librarian I	Sept.1954-Sept.1955
Shanahan, Claire	Librarian I	Sept.1954-Sept.1955
Adams, Audrey	Library Assistant	June-Dec.1955
Fischer, Mrs. Gretl	Library Assistant	May-June 1956
Kirk, Mrs. Margaret	Library Assistant	Nov.1955-June 1956
Klassen, Herbert	Library Assistant	May 1955-May 1956
Weinberg, Mrs. Florence	Library Assistant	Aug.1955-Apr.1956
Timmer, Maria	Stenographer II	Sept.1954-Feb.1956
Stein, Mrs. Palma	Clerk I	March-May 1956

Bio-Medical

Ford, Mrs. Marguerite	Librarian I	Apr.1952-Aug.1956
Barnes, Mrs. Margaret	Library Assistant	Oct.1952-July 1956
Pritchard, Mrs. Muriel	Library Assistant	Oct.1951-May 1956

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Donald, Jean	Librarian I	Nov.1953-Dec.1955
Elias, Elizabeth	Librarian I	Aug.1955-June 1956
Liggins, Patricia	Librarian I	July 1952-Jan.1956
Steckl, Peter	Librarian I	Sept.1953-Oct.1955
Bowker, Mrs. Patricia	Library Assistant	Sept.-Oct.1955
Hester, Mrs. Isabel	Library Assistant	Sept.1955-July 1956
Fabian, Mrs. Janet	Clerk I	Aug.1955-Feb.1956
Goreski, Lucille	Clerk I	Jan.-June 1956
Hartley, Mrs. Wilma	Clerk I	May 1955-Apr.1956
Lutig, Mrs. Sheila	Clerk I	Nov.1955-Mar.1956
More, Jean	Clerk I	May-July 1956

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Macdonald, Nancy	Library Assistant	Oct.1954-Sept.1955
Neale, Robert	Stackroom Attendant	Sept.1945-June 1956
Babcock, Ellen	Clerk I	Oct.1955-June 1956
Kew, Mrs. Della	Clerk I	May 1952-Sept.1955
Tankard, Patricia	Clerk I	Oct.1953-Aug.1955
Garm, Mrs. Patricia	Junior Clerk	Oct.1955-Feb.1956
MacLennan, Mrs. Nancy	Junior Clerk	Oct.1955-Feb.1956
Wood, Patricia	Junior Clerk	May 1954-June 1956

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Choma, Anne	Library Assistant	Jan.-June 1956
Ketter, Annemarie	Library Assistant	Aug.1954-Dec.1955
Frajkor, George	Clerk I	Mar.-May 1956
Greenwood, Mrs. Sylvia	Clerk I	Nov.1955-Mar.1956
Houston, Mrs. Ida	Clerk I	June 1955-May 1956
Hutchinson, Mrs. Helen	Clerk I	July-Sept. 1955
Mackay, Gordon	Clerk I	May 1955-Mar.1956
Regan, Mrs. Joan	Clerk I	Mar.-Apr.1956
Tankard, Patricia	Clerk I	May-Aug.1956
Veerman, Mrs. Marthe	Clerk I	May 1955-Mar.1956

SERIALS DIVISION

Bailey, Freda	Library Assistant	Jan.1953-Jan.1956
Isman, Erla	Stenographer I	May-Oct.1955

APPENDIX F

Professional Activities of The University Library Staff

- ALLDRITT, Marjorie. Member: B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Personnel Relations Committee); P.N.L.A.; C.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.
- BELL, Inglis I. Member: B.C.L.A. (Automatic Membership Committee; Special Activities Committee); C.L.A. (Membership Committee); University of Toronto Library School Alumni Association (President). Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; Conference on B.C. Writing (Magazine Committee). Lectures and Papers: twenty lectures to U.B.C. students on the bibliography of English literature; radio broadcast on Canadian literature. Publications: "Reference Books in English Literature" (U.B.C., 1956 edition; mimeographed).
- DOBBIN, Geraldine F. Member: C.L.A.
- DWYER, Melva J. Member: B.C.L.A. (Membership Committee); P.N.L.A.; C.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: "The Music Collection of the University Library" (Registered Music Teachers Association of B.C. Conference); fourteen lectures to English 100 classes; five lectures to Architecture students.
- FRASER, M. Doreen E. Member: U.B.C. Faculty of Medicine Library Committee (Secretary); U.B.C. President's Bio-Medical Branch Library Committee (Secretary); B.C.L.A.; C.L.A.; Medical Library Association (Committee on Standards; President, Northwest Regional Group); P.N.L.A. (Secretary-Treasurer, Special Services Division). Attended: Medical Library Association Conference. Lectures and Papers: lectures to students in medicine, pharmacy, and nursing. In charge of reclassification of Anglican Theological College Library; survey of the Vancouver Medical Association Library (report in press).
- HARLOW, Neal. Member: A.L.A. (Council; Chairman, A.L.A.-C.L.A. Liaison Committee; Committee on Multiple Copying Methods); C.L.A. (Council; Research Section Council; Microfilm Committee); B.C.L.A.; P.N.L.A. (Chairman, Board of Managers, Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center); Bibliographical Society of Canada (Council); Bibliographical Society of America; B.C. Department of Education Certification Board for Professional Librarians; Vancouver Community Arts Council (Board of Directors); Vancouver Institute (President); Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation (Secretary, Projects Committee); member of many University Committees.

HARLOW, Neal (Cont.)

Attended: C.L.A. Conference; A.L.A. Midwinter Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference; B.C.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: "Academic Library Finance" (C.L.A. Conference); "Library-Faculty Relations" (P.N.L.A. Conference). Publications: "The Well-Tempered Bibliographer" (Bibliographical Society of America Papers, 50:28-39, 1st Quarter, 1956); "Managing Manuscript Collections" (Library Trends, 4:203-12, October, 1955); "Documentation and the Librarian" (Library Journal, 81:1083-85, May 1, 1956).

JEFFERD, Dorothy. Member: B.C.L.A.; C.L.A.; P.N.L.A.; A.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. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.

MERCER, Eleanor B. Member: B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Centennial Committee; Councillor; Special Committee on Professional Organizations); C.L.A. (Budget and Finance Committee; Nominations Committee); P.N.L.A.; Bibliographical Society of Canada. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.

O'ROURKE, Joan. Member: B.C.L.A. (Nominations Committee; Membership Committee; Treasurer); P.N.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: twenty-three lectures to classes in English 100.

OWENS, Noel Arthur Scott. Member: B.C.L.A. (Bursary-Loan Committee); C.L.A.; P.N.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.

ROTHSTEIN, Samuel. Member: University Archives Committee (Chairman); University Committee on Automation (Secretary); University Committee on Medieval and Renaissance Studies; University Convocation Founders' History Committee; University Convocation Executive Council; College of Education Committee on Curriculum Laboratory; B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Recruiting Committee; Special Activities Committee); C.L.A. (Chairman, Library Education Committee; Councillor, Cataloguing Section; Councillor, University Salaries Committee); A.L.A.; B.C. Public Library Commission's Committee on Library Education (Secretary). Attended: A.L.A. Midwinter Conference; B.C.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: "Canadian University Libraries" (Pacific Northwest College Librarians Conference); McGill University Library School; Library Career Day Conference, U.B.C.; High School Counsellors Meeting, U.B.C.; Jewish Community Centre. Publications: "Canadian library schools and accreditation—a pressing problem" (Canadian Library Association Bulletin, 12:186-88, April, 1956).

- RUTHERFORD, Alice. Member: P.N.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.
- SCOTT, Priscilla R. Member: B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Public Relations Committee). Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference.
- SMITH, Anne M. Member: B.C.L.A. (Chairman, Special Activities Committee); C.L.A. (Vice-chairman, Reference Section; Councillor, Nominating Committee; Chairman, Exchange of Librarians Committee); A.L.A.; (International Relations Committee); P.N.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference; C.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: twenty-six lectures to English 100 classes; lectures to classes in Soils Seminar, Agriculture 100, Education Seminar, Electrical Engineering. Publications: bibliographical guides for students in Agriculture and Electrical Engineering (mimeographed).
- STEWART, Edith. Member: B.C.L.A.
- STUART-STUBBS, Basil. Member: C.L.A.; A.L.A. (Membership Committee); Quebec Library Association (Counsellor). Lectures and Papers: two lectures to McGill University Library School classes.
- TURNER, George Godfrey. Member: Law Society of British Columbia; C.L.A.; Beta Phi Mu (Library Science Honorary Fraternity).
- TAYLOR, Doreen. Member: B.C.L.A. (Membership Committee); P.N.L.A. Attended: B.C.L.A. Conference; P.N.L.A. Conference. Lectures and Papers: eleven lectures to classes in English 100. Publications: bibliographical guide for students in Geography (mimeographed).

APPENDIX G

Senate Library Committee

1955/1956

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Arts and Science | - (Dr. I. McT. Cowan (Chairman)
(Dr. H. B. Hawthorn
(Dr. M. F. McGregor |
| Applied Science | - Dr. G. V. Parkinson |
| Agriculture | - Dr. W. J. Anderson |
| Law | - Dr. G. D. Kennedy |
| Pharmacy | - Mr. F. A. Morrison |
| Graduate Studies | - Dr. K. C. McTaggart |
| Medicine | - Dr. S. M. Friedman |
| Forestry | - Dean G. S. Allen |
| Appointed by President | - (Dr. B. A. Dunell
(Mr. G. L. Hall
(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.

APPENDIX H

The Friends of the Library of the University of British Columbia

...

Purpose

To develop the library resources of the University of British Columbia and to provide opportunity for persons interested in the Library, and for its benefactors, to express their interests more effectively.

Council

The following persons are members of the Council of the Friends of the Library:

Dr. Wallace Wilson (President)	Mr. Kenneth Caple
Dr. Ethel Wilson	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Mr. Leon J. Ladner	Dr. Luther Evans
Mr. Aubrey Roberts	Dr. Leslie Dunlap
Dr. Ethlyn Trapp	Mr. Lester McLennan
Dr. H. R. MacMillan	Mr. Willard E. Ireland
Mr. Harold Foley	Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie
Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Clyne	Dean Geoffrey Andrew
Mr. Reginald Tupper	Mr. Arthur Sager
Mrs. Frank Ross	Dr. Ian McT. Cowan
Dr. A. E. Grauer	Dean Gordon Shrum
Mr. Walter Koerner	Dean F. H. Soward
Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Wilson	Dean S. N. F. Chant
Mrs. E. T. Rogers	Mr. Neal Harlow (Secretary)
General Sir Ouvry Roberts	Dr. Samuel Rothstein
Mr. Leon Koerner	Mr. E. S. Robinson

Organization

The Council will be the governing body of the organization. The executive of the Council will consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the President of the University.

The membership fee will be five dollars and upward a year, the funds to be used for the purchase of Library materials. Special meetings and publications for the group will be provided, and reports upon needs and accomplishments. Other activities will be determined by the advice of the Council.