The University of British Columbia ≈

The Librarian's Report to The Senate ≈ Fifty-fourth Year ≈ September, 1968 to August, 1969 ≈ Vancouver

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

54th Year

September 1968 to August 1969

Vancouver

December 1969

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introductory Remarks

II. The Physical Library

III. Library Services

1. Divisions and Subject Collections
2. Branch Libraries
3. Reading Rooms
4. Services

Hours of Opening
Copying Service
Book Returns
Lockers
Campus Delivery
Interlibrary Loans
Telex

5. Student Opinion

IV. Collections

1. Funds
2. Collections
3. Processing
4. Use

V. Administration

1. Organization and Relationships
2. Personnel
3. Systems

Appendix A: Library Expenditures
Appendix B: Size and Growth of Collections
Appendix C: Recorded Use of Library Resources
Appendix D: Library Organization
Appendix E: Library Supported Reading Rooms
Appendix F: U.B.C. Library Organizational Chart
Appendix G: Senate Library Committee

1. Introductory Remarks

It is in the nature of libraries that they are subject to constant change. Every hour sees something added, something taken away, and although some days are marked by more noteworthy happenings, the evolution of a library can be read only through the measurement and interpretation of small events. This is the rationale for an annual report. Within the artificial limitations of a specified period of time it must describe more clearly than can be readily perceived where an institution has been, and where it is going.

For an organization as large and complex as the University Library has become, a backward or forward glance of a year frequently gives too limited a perspective. Therefore this report will extend the view as far as necessary, in order to determine whether the Library is attaining its goals, and how far away new goals might be.

The broad aim of a university library is simply to serve the interests of its parent body, and it does this by acquiring, listing, preserving, retrieving, loaning and providing information from recorded manifestations of man's mind, hand and heart. Mundane as they might seen, all libraries have this part to play in the continuation of human culture.

At the University of British Columbia, the larger aim, with its emphasis on service, is being met by a consistent striving toward a number of component goals.

The enrichment of collections is one of these goals.

Another is the improvement of access to the contents of these collections, through their decentralization, in combination with improved and specialized public services.

A third goal is to increase, through the application of what has been called the new technology, the utility and efficiency of the organization which binds these collections and services together.

A fourth is to attract, retain and develop an informed and helpful staff, without which no amount of space, books or machines would be able to meet the needs of a large university.

In regard to the first of these, rapid progress has been made, and although the pace has now slowed, sound and steady improvement of collections continues.

The same can not be said in regard to the decentralization of services and collections, which was proceeding quickly a few years ago, and has been stopped by a shortage of funds for construction. The results of this situation are both numerous and serious, and relief from them seems at this time to be many years away.

Insofar as the automation of library routines is concerned, better results could hardly be wished for or expected.

Finally, the Library has enjoyed considerable success in developing a well-trained and well-motivated staff; but in order to maintain or raise present standards, salaries must be kept at a competitive level, and practices and policies affecting personnel must be constantly reviewed.

Thus, in most respects, the Library is progressing at a better than satisfactory rate. The picture is badly marred by a critical shortage of space, however, and this must be the subject, as it was in last year's annual report, of unfavourable and unhappy comment in the following pages.

II. The Physical Library

An appendix to this report lists the thirty administrative units which make up the present system of libraries. A visit to almost any one of them on an ordinary day during term would reveal a cramped and crowded situation, the few exceptions to this general condition being the newer branch libraries in recently constructed academic buildings. Some areas would be seen to be worse than others: the Sedgewick Library, almost all divisions of the Main Library, the Curriculum Laboratory, all of which are facilities containing the services and collections needed by students enrolled in our largest faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education. What steps are being taken to alleviate these conditions?

Four years ago Senate approved policies governing the development of a system of branch libraries and reading rooms. Those policies have been implemented: new branch libraries and reading rooms have been established. As a means of assuring the continued development of a logical, integrated network of libraries, the needs of all faculties were assessed, weighed with the enrollment predictions issued by the Academ ic Planning Office, and used in developing a comprehensive program for library development described in

A Plan for Future Services. This lengthy document was issued first in June 1966, revised in the light of new enrollment figures, and issued in a second edition in January 1969. Its contents have been presented in simpler form in previous annual reports and in other library and university publications.

One restatement of future requirements was produced in September 1968 by the Senate Library Committee for the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs. When the latter Committee made its first report to the Senate on October 30, 1968, it recommended that work begin immediately on plans for four university buildings, among them the first stage of an addition to the undergraduate (Sedgewick) Library.

The present Sedgewick Library came into existence in 1960 with the building of the Walter Koerner wing of the Main Library. Developed to meet the needs of students in the humanities and social sciences in their undergraduate years, it has become the most heavily used and also the most congested of all libraries on campus. Using the enrollment predictions then available for 1973/74, the Senate Library Committee had projected the need for a new undergraduate library which would serve 12,665 students, most of them enrolled in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Education.

Taking the accepted standard of 35% of potential users for seating, space for 4,432 students was to be provided. Faced with many demands for new buildings, the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs proposed a first stage only, containing 60% of the requirement of 4,432, or 2,659 students, which resulted in an overall seating ratio of 21% for the group of students concerned.

On November 5, 1968 the Board of Governors approved the Committee's recommendation, and Client's and Users' Committees were formed. By the end of January 1969, a Facilities List was ready for the Board of Governors, which upon receiving it on February 3rd appointed architects for the project, Rhone and Iredale. A detailed Program for the building was delivered to the architects in April 1969. It called for a structure containing 143,087 square feet in gross.

It was necessary to determine where such a library should be located in order to be of maximum usefulness to the potential users. In order to resolve this question, a number of studies were undertaken by both architects and librarians: questionnaires, polls, motion pictures and aerial photographs were among the means employed to study the present density and direction of traffic; the occupancy rates of present and projected buildings were studied in relationship to traffic to and from the Main and Sedgewick Libraries; and all of these factors were viewed in the light of the guidelines proposed in the Master Plan submitted by Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons in 1968.

The next step was to find a specific location for a building of the magnitude proposed. Surveys of student use of libraries taken in November 1966 and April 1969 revealed that although 81.9% of the students using a library did so for reasons involving functions unique to a library, only 65/63% of the total replying to the questionnaires required seating in conjunction with a library. Thus it was concluded that the seating requirement adjacent to collections could be reduced from the proposed 2,659 to around 1600, in the expectation that other seats for study only could be provided in other academic buildings, conveniently close to classrooms and offices.

This decision reduced the proposed building to an area of 91,558 square feet, of which about 13,000 square feet would be needed for bookstacks to accomodate 200,000 volumes, about 10,000 square feet for library operations, and 68,000 square feet for use by readers.

Even though the structure had been diminished, it still proved to be difficult to accommodate it within strictures imposed by existing buildings and landscaping. Observing that the grade in front of the Main Library was some twelve feet below the level of the Main Mall, the architects explored the possibility of using the Main Mall as the roof of a building which would open onto courts on its east and west sides. This solution proved to have a number of distinct advantages in terms of both form and function: it contained the Library and its services on two large floors, thus simplifying it for users; it eliminated the need for a number of costly escalators or elevators connecting the floors; it placed the library squarely in the centre of pedestrian traffic between the Angus and Buchanan Buildings; and it preserved the open, natural character of the area to the west of the Main Library.

While the User's and Client's Committees concerned themselves with planning for the Library, the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs continued to prepare its second report, dealing with priorities, and delivered it to Senate on June 25, 1969. Assuming a capital budget of over sixteen million dollars between 1969 and 1971, it set out priorities which included buildings and renovations in addition to those proposed in its first report, and it reduced the Library to study space only. This recommendation, which seemed to ignore the way students use libraries and the serious consequences to students of failing to provide satisfactory library conditions, met with criticism on the floor of Senate.

At the end of the report year, the documents prepared by this Committee, by the Client's Committee, by the Senate Liaison Committee on Planning Permanent Buildings, and the transcripts of Senate Meeting were all in the hands of the President for transmittal to the Board of Governors.*

Unfortunately the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs, anticipating stringent capital budgets, felt unable to recommend other library buildings for early construction. Two science libraries and an Education Library were thus pushed further into the future, as was a structure to house the Processing Division, the Systems Analysis Division, the Library Administration and the School of Librarianship. The space occupied by these latter units is needed by such expanding public service divisions in the Main Library as Periodicals, Government Documents and Microforms, Asian Studies and Maps. Other tenants in search of new homes are the Art Gallery and Museum, neighbouring library basement dwellers who deserve a better situation; they were also unaffected by the first priority recommendations of the Senate Committee.

Other elements in the library system outside the Main Library were undergoing change in the same period. Planning of the addition to the Woodward Biomedical Library was completed in August 1968, and construction began in October 1968, using funds donated by the Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward Foundation. When the structure is completed in the Spring of 1970, it will be capable of seating 1045 users and housing in excess of 200,000 volumes, and will have attained its maximum size. No future additions are anticipated, nor should they be necessary, if present enrollment predictions are not exceeded.

A new building for the Faculty of Law was among those recommended by the Senate Committee on Academic Building Needs. The practice of law and the teaching of

* In October, 1969, the Board of Governors approved proposals for a new undergraduate library; work on preliminary drawings commenced immediately.

it revolve around libraries, a point made clearly in the Faculty's proposals for their building. Embodied in their planning is an expanded Law Library, designed for 545 readers and 150,000 volumes. By the end of the report year, the Faculty had completed a facilities list, and an architect was about to be appointed.

Other branch libraries suffered from growing pains: the Mathematics Library expanded its quarters; the Institute of Fisheries Library moved into new rooms; the Marjorie Smith Library at the School of Social Work was considering alternative plans for expansion; the Record Library increased its floor space. At U.B.C. libraries always seem to be at their limit, pressed for space and looking for more. A decade or so ago no one could have forecast the spectacular increases that have taken place in higher education, or in knowledge itself and its published records. Hopefully the forecasts used for current planning are reliable. Considering the present critical situation, in which the University lacks the resources to meet a backlog of building requirements, students, faculty and librarians might pause to reflect what present library conditions might have been without the south wing of the Main Library (housing the Sedgewick Library, the Science Division, the Asian Studies Division, half of the Catalogue Divison, the Map Division and the Special Collections Division) and the Woodward Library. Both of these were the result of private benefactions, on the part of Walter Koerner and P.A. Woodward.

While it is true that expansion of physical facilities has not been rapid enough to meet the real needs of the students of today and tomorrow, substantial progress has nevertheless been made with the decentralization of library collections and services. Within a five year time span the Woodward Biomedical

Library, Forestry/Agriculture Library, Institute of Fisheries Library, Mathematics Library, Marjorie Smith Library, Music Library, and Record Collection have been opened, while existing libraries such as the Curriculum Library and Law Library have been greatly improved. The creation of the new undergraduate Library, and the long hoped-for Science and Education Libraries would achieve for the university its goal of an evenly distributed library system, permitting ready access to materials for students and faculty, whatever their discipline.

III. Library Services

1. Divisions and Subject Collections.

While some collections and services have moved into other locations in the past few years, those remaining in the Main Library have been subdivided into specialized units. Some divisions can be categorized as reference divisions: the Humanities, Social Sciences, Science, and Information and Orientation Divisions. Others are, in effect, libraries within a library, formed around collections of a particular type or subject: the Government Publications and Microforms, Asian Studies, Fine Arts, Special Collections and Map Divisions, and the Colbeck Collection and Record Collection. Some of these collections are candidates for independent libraries, as the Main Library is gradually transformed into a research library for the humanities and social sciences.

The newest of these Divisions, Information and Orientation, enjoyed a successful first year of operation, simplifying the use of the Library by means of lectures, tours, handbooks, newsletters and signs. A greatly appreciated

grant from the Alumni Association enabled the Division to proceed more quickly with the publication for free distribution of a students' guide to the library system, with the creation of audio-visual programs of instruction on library use, and with the building of a three-dimensional model of the Main Library. The impact of these developments will be felt most strongly in the fall of 1969, as the work of a year arrives at its culmination.

The combining of the Humanities and Social Sciences Divisions in the Ridington Room similarly paid new dividends to the Library's patrons, consolidating the reference collections and staff expertise in one area. In order to improve the depth of service available to the Faculty of Commerce, a specialist librarian was added to the staff of the Social Sciences Division. In addition to performing their normal services, these divisions compiled and published a number of bibliographies in 1968/69:

A Doukhobor Bibliography, based on materials available in the U.B.C. Library. Compiled and annotated by Mrs. Maria Horvath, Humanities Division.

A Reference Guide to Canadian Newspapers. Prepared by the Special Collections Division.

Reference Guide to Book Reviews. By Jennifer Gallup, Humanities Division.

Guide to Reference Materials in Anthropology. Compiled by Patricia McCalib, Social Sciences Division.

Guide to Reference Materials in French Language and Literature. By Sue Port, Humanities Division.

Library Guide for Commerce Students. By Doreen A. Lilley, Social Sciences Division.

In addition, many other bibliographies and guides, prepared with particular groups of students in mind, have been compiled and distributed in order to promote more effective use of the Library's resources.

The Science Division, out of which the future Science Library will grow, began some experiments with new methods of disseminating information. Working in cooperation with the National Science Library's CAN/SDI Project and four interested faculty members in the fields of chemistry, pharmacy, electrical engineering and pathology, the Division drew up interest profiles for use in conjunction with magnetic tapes containing bibliographic information on recent scientific literature. The object of this experiment is to determine whether in fact computer-based information services can significantly improve the research-worker's access to new scientific information, supplementing the conventional means of scanning journals, searching indexes and abstracts, and exchanging preprints and reprints.

If information can be disseminated by these or similar means, changes in library practices and in the library behavior patterns of scientists must inevitably follow.

The subject collections in the library were partners in a common irony: their flourishing condition is creating physical problems affecting collections, users and staff alike. Some divisions, such as Fine Arts and the Record Collection, were able to buy a little time by expanding into the last available storage space in the Main Library. Others are not so fortunate. The Map Division, occupying what is in fact the public reading space of the Special Collections Division, has reached the limit of expansion. The Special Collections Division,

having already lost space for its patrons, had to place in commercial storage important collections of documents contributed by local businesses and industries. In the same month that Senate approved a doctoral program in Chinese and Japanese, the Asian Studies Division sent blocks of its research collections to a basement storage room. The Government Documents and Microforms Division with its rich resources is reshuffling its collections in a final attempt to maximize the use of its space, which in any case is fundamentally ill-adapted to effective access. At the same time, stack collections moved that much closer to absorbing the total capacity of available shelves. While the provision of a new undergraduate library would temporarily alleviate conditions in the stacks, the main hope for most subject collections lies in the withdrawal from the Main Library of such units as the Science Division, Processing Divisions, Art Gallery and the Museum of Anthropology.

2. Branch Libraries

An important turning point in the process of decentralization of libraries was reached in 1967/68; in that year, for the first time, the total recorded use of branch libraries exceeded that of the Main Library, by 181,399 loans. In 1968/69, the difference grew to 229,529 loans. This number should increase every year, as library use becomes more evenly distributed throughout the system.

As has been mentioned, some of the branch libraries have been expanded in the past year, or are in the process of expanding. Those in new buildings, such as the Forestry/Agriculture and Music Libraries, enjoy nearly optimum conditions for the present. The branch library most seriously affected by lack of space, and for which no immediate relief seems likely, is the Curriculum

Laboratory, which is the third most heavily used library on campus. Originally conceived of as a facility to assist student teachers in preparing for practice teaching, faculty and students alike have called for it to develop into a complete education library. Unfortunately, this cannot be accomplished in the available area in the Education Building, although some improvement has been made possible through internal alterations.

Planning for one new branch to join the others in 1969/70 took place during the year, although the situation will not be one of the original birth but of adoption. The Crane Memorial Library has been a work of devotion on the part of many: the family of the late Charles Crane, Delta Gamma Sorority, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Woodward Foundation, the Faculty of Arts, the Library, and numbers of individual faculty members, librarians, students, and citizens. Although the library, consisting of braille and large-type books and magazines, records, tape recordings, braille typewriters, and audio recording and playback equipment, is and has been offering assistance to visually handicapped students at all institutions of higher educations throughout B.C., it has lacked a formal relationship to the University for administrative and financial support. It is this relationship which will be established. There are now twenty-two students at U.B.C. making regular use of the facilities, and at least twice that number at other institutions. Collections available for their use are being steadily improved. During the past year twenty-seven titles have been transferred to magnetic tape, from printed copies held in other campus libraries, and a program has been set up whereby sighted students read and record on behalf of the partially sighted and blind.

3. Reading Rooms

Although Senate approved a Policy on Reading Rooms as well as Branch Libraries in the fall of 1965, it was not until the summer of 1969 that funds could be made available to implement the Policy, the intent of which was to provide continuing support through the Library for collections and maintenance. It was not the case, of course, that the reading rooms had been without support of any kind. A few had received annual grants from the Library's budget for over twenty years; others had been brought into existence and sustained with research funds and departmental supplies and expenses funds. However, the level of support varied widely, and for the most part, the reading rooms were having difficulties with the administrative problems of ordering, classifying, cataloguing and binding books and periodicals. The Library's budget for 1969/70 made provision for relieving these problems, through grants to reading rooms for the purchase of materials, and through the formation of a small staff to undertake the work of assisting the reading rooms: the Reading Rooms Division was founded in July, 1969.

The new Division found itself with more work than it could handle from its first day. There were thirty-six reading rooms already in operation, and talk was heard of starting two more. A good beginning has been made in setting up standard procedures for reading room operation, in listing the collections in the union catalogue and in relieving the departments of the burdensome work of processing books.

The purpose of the large majority of these reading rooms is to act as a convenient resource for graduate students and faculty members. As such, the premises are usually restricted to those groups, some reading rooms actually serving as

the locus vivendi for master's and doctoral candidates. The terms of the Senate Policy ensure that this situation does not harm the interests of the students generally, by providing for the duplication in the Main and Branch Libraries of materials in reading rooms, and by making possible in emergencies loans from reading room collections.

Within the next few years, the Reading Rooms Division, working in cooperation with the academic departments, will have achieved one of the objectives set out in Guideposts to Innovations, the 1964 report of the President's Committee on Academic Goals.

4. Services

Hours of Opening

For the great majority of students, the Main and Branch Library schedule of a hundred hours a week has proved to be sufficient. The schedule of the Brock Hall study areas is longer still, at 112 hours a week and 122 hours at examination time; here students can continue working until 2 a.m. Even with this, a few determined and tireless students ask each year for around-the-clock libraries and study areas.

It is difficult to imagine what the situation of the undergraduate student might be today, without the opening of the Brock Hall study areas and the Student Union Building. Both of these new facilities were heavily used in 1968/69. Nevertheless, the Main and Sedgewick Libraries were as crowded as ever. With further increases in enrollment, such crowding will continue until the new Undergraduate Library opens in two years' time.

Although the daily length of the schedule appears to be adequate for most libraries, there are growing difficulties concerning the period of the year during which it should be maintained. These difficulties arise out of two factors: first, the continued presence on campus in growing numbers of graduate students; second and more importantly, the introduction of more and more extra-sessional courses. Customarily, library hours are greatly abbreviated during May and June, and it is during this period that many of the staff members, who are required to maintain the long schedules of the regular terms, take their vacations. Most of the extra-sessional courses require library use, and most of the registrants are unable to visit the library during the day, which creates a requirement for a longer daily schedule in May and June. In effect, year-round full operation is expected. The staffing implications of this are apparent, and they are costly. For the last two years longer hours have been maintained, using part-time help and staff members who have volunteered to work on evenings and week-ends. This approach has not been satisfactory to the students or to the staff, and must be replaced with regular scheduling, at a higher operational cost.

Copying Service

The impact on the educational process of the inexpensive copying machine has been immense. It has enabled faculty members to teach more effectively, it has simplified and speeded student access to source materials, it has given the library the opportunity of improving its resources through acquiring out-of-print materials and replacing missing issues, pages and illustrations in its collections. In addition to nineteen of the familiar book-copiers, the library now owns copiers which will produce enlarged prints from microfilm, microfiche

and microcard, devices which greatly increase the usefulness of the Library's growing microform resources. The list of educational applications is long and diverse: one class in 1968/69 used copying machines for an assignment in an art course, by arranging objects on the copying surface, and pressing the button, thus producing an instant still life. It is not surprising to discover that in 1968/69, the library's copiers registered 1,318,055 exposures, compared with 871,110 in 1967/68, 532,127 in 1966/67 and about 100,000 in 1962/63.

Book Returns

As the campus grows in size, and parking and residence areas are constructed on the periphery, the returning of books becomes more burdensome. Some steps have been taken to make the return of library materials more convenient. Book-drops have been established in the residence common blocks, and a first, experimental, all-weather book drop, a gift of the U.B.C. Alumni, has been situated on the traffic circle north of the Student Union Building. If the experiment succeeds, it is proposed to install more book drops close to the major parking areas.

Lockers.

Regrettably, the time seems to have passed when students can leave their belongings unprotected in public areas. Although instances of theft have not been numerous or frequent, the results have been serious to those affected; briefcases can be replaced, but not their contents, which can include notes and

essays in progress, representing hours of work. It is unfortunate also that in the Main Library, students cannot be permitted to take their briefcases into the stacks. The reason is simple: it is not possible for the turnstile attendants to check out books, inspect briefcases, and still keep the heavy traffic moving at a fast enough rate when class breaks are imminent on the half hour. The rigid architecture of the Main Library does not lend itself to better physical solutions. Pending the opening of the new undergraduate Library, all that can be done is to install lockers, the first group of which were delivered in the summer of 1969. These operate through the deposit of a twenty-five cent piece, which is returned to the user when he re-opens the locker. More installations are planned as funds permit.

Interlibrary Loans

For many years interlibrary loan service has demonstrated the value of co-operation among libraries, allowing faculty and graduate students to reach beyond the limits of a single collection to draw on library resources all over the world. Lending thousands of books and photocopies each year, the University of British Columbia Library serves as a major source of interlibrary loans for many libraries in western Canada. The extent of our own borrowing has increased as well, as a direct result of the same factors affecting general circulation, but influenced also by the development of graduate programmes in areas in which the Library still lacks adequate collections.

Aside from steady increases in the volume of interlibrary loans, several other developments should be noted. First, a growing proportion of the requests are

being met with photocopy rather than the loan of the original text. Since many of the traditional interlibrary loan procedures were designed to protect valuable books in transit and to ensure their return, libraries should be able to streamline procedures for requesting photocopy of journal articles and other short items. In this respect, the extensive use of telex, particularly between U.B.C, and the National Library in Ottawa, has allowed faster service to be given. The second major development is a growing willingness to co-operate regionally and nationally in order to improve service for users of interlibrary loan. It is possible that the University of British Columbia Library should accept responsibility in future for developing and operating special interlibrary loan services for academic libraries in British Columbia, providing them with faster service through separate staffing, greater use of telex and, where feasible, daily delivery of materials requested.

5. Student Opinion

The results of the survey of student opinion conducted by the Student-Library Committee in 1966 were widely distributed, and have played a significant part in library planning and in operational changes. A similar survey was undertaken in the Spring of 1969, in connection with the planning for the new Undergraduate Library. The questionnaire was briefer, and the sample involved only the users of the Main and Sedgewick Libraries. There were 2,415 completed questionnaires, representing about 12% of the total enrolment, but a much higher percentage of the students regularly using the two libraries. The use of the results in determining seating requirements has been mentioned earlier in this report. In addition to the tabulated information, over 1100 students added comments, all of which are being used as a guide in developing the Library.

One major concern of students was the frequent unavailability of desired materials. This was not so much a question of the items not being in the collection, as it was of the items not being present on the shelves at the right time. This often expressed opinion verified the Library's calculation, based on course reading lists and course enrolments, that the liminal adequacy of the Sedgewick Library Collection in 1968/69 would be 152,000 volumes, compared with its holdings of about 85,000 volumes. Unfortunately, space will not be available for the larger collection until 1971/72. However, within the limits of space, the collection is being developed through a computer analysis of loan records, described in a later section of the report.

Naturally, there were hundreds of pleas for more places in which to use library materials. The desirability of keeping seats and collections adjacent was stressed. In the new Undergraduate Library this provision will be made.

The present physical plant came in for heavy, sometimes bitter and sarcastic, criticism. The main complaints were directed toward insufficient air and overheating. Students were unaware that tens of thousands of dollars have been spent in trying to improve the situation, but the problem is apparently technically insoluble: the Main Library was designed as a closed-stack book storage facility, which was the fashion in 1926, and the resulting low-ceiling areas were never meant to house thousands of people every day. One of the side effects of the completion of the new Undergraduate Library will be to reduce the population in the Main Library.

In the same vein, over half the respondents remarked on the "chaotic", "disturbing" and "noisy" atmosphere that is a simple by-product of over-crowding.

Twenty-five percent mentioned the lack of such amenities as lavatories, lockers, drinking fountains, smoking areas, coffee bars, lounge areas, typing rooms, and general cleanliness. Again, the solution to this lies in a new, bigger and better Library for undergraduates.

Sampling of opinion has proved to be an invaluable aid in improving the Library physically and operationally. As the planning of new buildings proceeds, the opinions of the users will be sought again and again.

IV. Collections

1. Funds.

In 1965/66, supported by the far-sighted and unprecedented gift of Mr. H.R. MacMillan, the Library spent $1,613,087 on books and periodicals. Since that time, the trend has been in a contrary direction, the University being unable to find the resources to sustain that level of expenditure: in 1968/69, $998,414 was spent, including $21,183 in gift funds and $33,206 from the Canada Council, whose policy of library grants has now been suspended indefinitely. Ironically, U.B.C.'s period of affluence has acted as a spur to other institutions, with the result that while budgets declined here, they have been on the rise elsewhere: last year the University of Toronto spent $1,913,448 on acquisitions and binding, and the University of Alberta spent $1,466,419. In the present year, expenditures at Alberta may exceed $2,000,000, and budgets of over $1,000,000 have been set at Calgary, Windsor and York Universities as well as at Toronto. Fortunately, the direction has now been reversed at U.B.C., and slightly over $1,000,000 will be available from the University for collection development in 1969/70.

This bibliothecal game of snakes and ladders has not been easy for either faculty members or librarians to play. New programmes needing heavy and immediate support have often gone wanting, and faculty members, particularly in the humanities, have watched many purchasing opportunities pass them by. As for the library, there have been administrative problems in this boom and bust era, but these have been more smoothly handled than could have been expected, although some still linger on, in the form of work backlogs and crowded conditions for staff and books.

The consolation lies in the immensely improved resources of the Library's collection. Amazingly, it is physically more than twice as large as it was only seven years ago. Although the gross size of a collection is but one criterion of a library's strength, it is an important one, the effects of which are felt in all faculties and departments.

2. Collections

At a half million volumes, the U.B.C. Library was already rich in periodical holdings and basic works in all subjects covered by the curriculum, according to the 1962 NCCUC - sponsored report, Resources of Canadian University Libraries for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, by E.E. Williams. The developments of the last few years have been concentrated on correcting the deficiencies Mr. Williams detected in the ability of the Library to support graduate study and research. Simultaneously, more funds have been devoted to maintaining current coverage and to supplying additional copies. These emphases are simple by-products of more students, more courses, more books.

Given the present level of spending, the Library is able to assure its users of access to new materials, and to offer hope for improving access to multiple copies of works in demand. Unfortunately, the acquistion of research materials has slowed; unfortunately, not just for the fairly limited group of persons involved in such acquisition, but for scholarship in Canada generally, since such materials represent more than a local, but part of a national resource.

For many years, the Canada Council has assisted Canadian university libraries in developing research collections through the awarding of annual grants for specific projects. It has been a matter of concern and regret to librarians and faculty members that this practice has been discontinued. In 1968/69 U.B.C. spent over $33,000 of Canada Council Library funds then available to it, and received a grant for 1969/70 of $70,000. This assistance, in the majority of cases, made the success of particular graduate programmes possible. If this much-appreciated supplement can no longer be expected, either the University must make up the difference or research in the humanities and social sciences will suffer.

Throughout the years, the Library has had many friends, as is evident by the great numbers of gift bookplates to be found throughout the collections. The past year proved to be no exception in the number of friends who came bearing gifts.

The recipient of the Master Teachers Award for 1968 was the University's President Walter Gage, whose mathematics classes have always had a tendency to grow beyond their registered numbers. The President again gave evidence of his personal commitment when he turned the award money over to the Library for the

purchase of books for the Sedgewick Library, Mathematics Library and Engineering Reading Room.

The Graduating Class of 1969 followed suit. Having had some experience of the limitations of the Library from an undergraduate point of view, but nevertheless bearing it much good will, the Class donated $4,000 for the purchase of books for the new Sedgewick Library.

Some of the numerous gifts of the Alumni Association in 1968/69 have been mentioned earlier. Special grants were also made for the purchase of extra copies of books in demand, and for a collection of paperback books for the Sedgewick Library. All of these gifts in combination have made great improvements possible in the quality of collections the Library can offer to undergraduates.

At the end of August 1969, U.B.C.'s collections numbered over 1,100,000 catalogued volumes, with probably as many or more bibliographical items again stored in micro images. If Mr. Williams were to survey our collections again, he would find them greatly improved from the point of view of both the graduate and the undergraduate student. Collecting policy is in tune with the academic programme, and kept that way with a budget that takes into consideration the needs of every discipline represented in the curriculum. If anything is missing, it is the extraordinary financial support needed for research collections in the humanities and social sciences. In considering the optimal size of U.B.C.'s collections, R.B. Downs in his Resources of Canadian Academic and Research Libraries (1967), found them to be at least a million volumes short. At present rates of growth, that deficiency will be made up in another seven years: the two million volume collection will arrive in 1975/76. If this schedule is to be

speeded up, Alberta-style financing will be needed, and demanded by the academic community; and room in which to house and service the collections will be needed all the more urgently.

3. Processing

The work output of the Processing Divisions reflected to some extent the continuing decline of the budget for books and magazines.

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Acquisitions Division			
Volumes Received	97,503	74,212	50,718
Catalogue Division			
Volumes Processed	103,640	171,478	137,502
Serials Division			
Current Subscriptions	10,650	11,750	12,979
Government Publications			
Documents Received	65,926	57,927	60,853

In the coming year, the figures for volumes received and processed will rise in response to increased funds, and the addition of the reading room collections to the work load.

The backlog of uncatalogued volumes accumulated during the years of heavier spending was reduced by close to 30,000 volumes in 1968/69. At the end of the fiscal year, only 30,000 more remained in the backlog, which will be completely eliminated in the span of two more years.

The effects of the boom-and-bust era were felt most directly in the Processing Divisions, which have undergone a period of continuous review and reorganization. Coupled with the introduction of automated procedures, this reorganization has produced a flexible and efficient working unit. The major problem that has not been solved in the Processing Divisions is one outside their power to solve: space. These Divisions are located in a stack area which will soon be needed for collection storage. Yet no satisfactory site is available for their relocation.

4. Use

Although statistics of use are imperfect, in that they do not reflect in-library use, they are an important indication of the worth of a library collection.

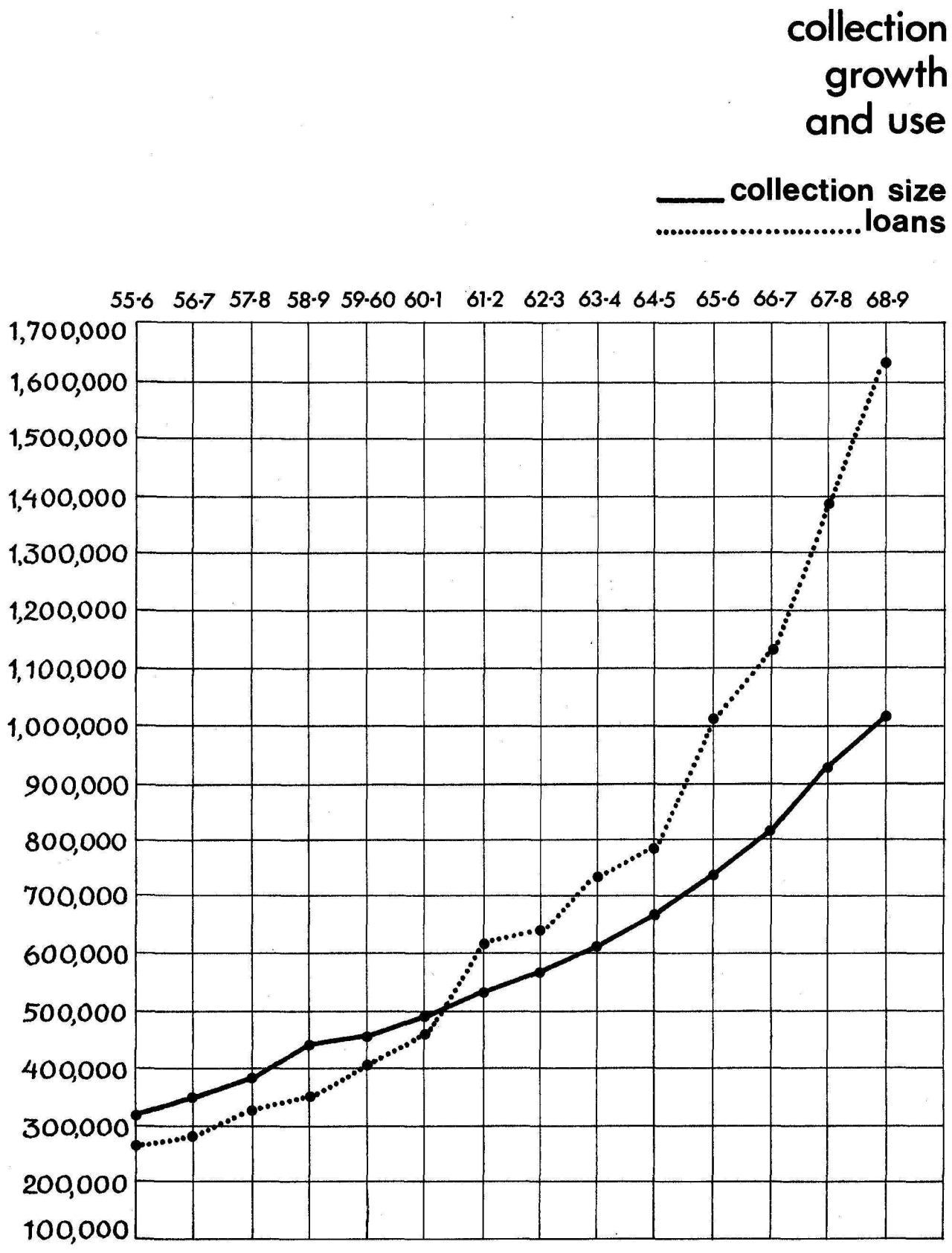
In 1968/69 measured use increased by another 16.73%, from 1,389,916 loans to 1,622,451. In keeping with an established trend, the Sedgewick Library recorded a 23.9% increase; at 434,890 loans, business has more than doubled in only three years. The rate of increase has not been so great in the case of the Main Library collection, but the increase was nevertheless 21.6%. The effect of new branch libraries on borrowing could be seen clearly in the cases of the Forestry/Agriculture and Music Libraries, both in their second year of operation: they showed increases of 38.2% and 39.6% respectively.

It is not often that satisfaction can be taken in a significant decline in use, but one such instance was the 32.4% decrease in the use of books from the Reserve Collection in the Main Library. Analysis of the statistics collected by the circulation system bears out a suspicion long held by librarians: that the unregulated use of the reserve principle is detrimental to the interests of

students. U.B.C. Library News for December 1968 and January 1969 told the story at length: up to 80% of the items on reserve were not justified in being there, and the restriction of the loan period was probably inhibiting student access. Using the system's book-by-book analysis, the Reserve Collection was reduced almost by half. Faculty members, equipped with use figures for the books placed on reserve for their individual courses, responded by making fewer reserve requests: 3,513 in 1968/69, compared to 5,284 in the previous year. At the same time, the Library is using the same statistics as a basis for the purchase of additional copies of needed titles. Thus the computer is being put to use for the purpose of fashioning a collection in keeping with established demand.

The graph of use holds other messages. (See illus. 1) In 1960/61 the Library began to lend more books than it had in its collections, and this gap is continuing to widen, indicating a greater intensity of use. And in 1964/65, use of materials took a sharp turn upward, which shows little sign of levelling off. This dramatic development can probably be attributed to four factors: the decentralization of services and collections; the automation of circulation routines; the increase in enrollment; and the heavier reading assignments demanded of students by teachers. Clearly, the benefits of a collection made better by recent purchasing are being realized by the university community, to a constantly increasing degree.

Illustration 1



V. Administration

1. Organization and Relationships

In 1945, when Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, then an Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology, attended his first meeting of the Senate Library Committee, the Library had a collection of about 160,000 volumes, housed in the old centre block of the Main Library. A few years later he became the chairman of the Committee, and guided its activities for a period of twenty-two years. Stepping down as chairman prior to a sabbatical leave, he could look back with satisfaction at the results of continuous advocacy of improved library facilities and services. The present Library system bears little resemblance to the rudimentary organization which he first knew. The Library, the Senate, the University and generations of students are in his debt.

In 1968/69 the Committee gave its usual attention to the allocation of book funds, and to all of the necessary small changes in policy and procedure. Much time was spent in a careful review of loan policies and regulations; the result was a new code which was better adapted to current requirements. In line with a new Committee requirement to improve communication with the academic community, ten issues of U.B.C. Library News were published, beginning in August, 1968. It has been a source of pleasure that this publication elicited favourable letters from many faculty members, and many individual articles have prompted helpful exchanges between the Library and its patrons on a score of topics.

In 1968/69 no separate Student Library Committee was formed, principally due to the inability of the Alma Mater Society to find a sufficient number of

interested students in a year when there were much larger issues of concern. Fortunately, this gap was well filled by the three students who were members of the Senate Library Committee, one of whom also served on the Users' Committee for the new Undergraduate Library. Their assistance and advice was greatly appreciated.

The head librarians of the three public universities continued their quarterly meetings, proceeded with arrangements for creating compatible automated systems and complementary collections, and for sharing resources. Always conscious of the desirability of creating an interlocking network of libraries for higher education, the university librarians laid plans for a meeting with the librarians of the regional colleges, in the hope that mutually beneficial policies might be adopted as the newer libraries struggle to maturity.

2. Personnel

In the introduction to this Report, the point was made that good libraries are more than books and buildings. It is a point worth restating, that good libraries depend for their successful daily operation on the capabilities and attitudes of individual staff members. The quest of the Library is to find intelligent and helpful people, to train them and retain them, so that the Library patron will feel that he has been well and fairly served, wherever he turns for assistance.

In 1968/69 there were 387½ staff positions in the Library's establishment, 95½ of which were positions for professional librarians, the remainder being positions for library assistants, technicians, clerks and keypunch operators. This approximate ratio of 25% is significantly lower than the average of fifty major

U.S. and Canadian libraries, wh ich stands at 37%. In terms of staff size, U.B.C. has dropped to fourth place in Canada, following the University of Toronto (727 positions), the University of Alberta and McGill University (452 positions each).

In 1967/68 the salary floors for librarians were not raised, and although an increase was provided in 1968/69, a gap has developed between U.B.C. and most other Canadian Universities. A survey of 31 university libraries reported three with a floor for new graduates of over $8,000, eleven with a floor over $7,500, ten with a floor over $7,200, two at $7,000, and five between $6,500 and $6,900. U.B.C.'s floor is $7,000. Floors for Division Heads were even less attractive. At U.B.C. the floor is $9,600, at Simon Fraser University it is $12,000, at Victoria it is $10,800, at Alberta it is $11,800 and at Toronto it is $12,000. This situation, besides creating problems of recruitment, is invidious and destructive of morale.

The position of Library Assistants was greatly improved in the previous year and that position has fortunately been maintained. Although other factors contributed to the phenomenon, salary improvements must account in large part for our falling turnover rate: 68.27% in 1965/66, 54.12% in 1966/67, 43.88% in 1967/68 and 43.1% this past year. Lower turnover pays dividends in the economical use of staff time, and in the improved level of service an experienced staff can render.

The Library's internal vehicle of communication, the U.B.C. Library Bulletin, attained its thirty-third issue before the end of the report year, and it too is serving its purpose of increasing the flow of information within what has become a large and complex organization. Aiding in this process was the staff's

own magazine, Biblos, now in its fifth year of publication.

The nurturing of personnel is a never-ending process. There are many objectives yet to be attained, among them a classification for Library Assistant V; increases in the length of scales, and in floors; raises for exceptional merit, differentials for shift work. The ultimate objective is to create careers in the Library for individuals whose orientation is toward books, people, education and service.

The summer of 1969 witnessed two departures. William J. Watson, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, resigned to take up a position as Chief Librarian at the University of Waterloo. His few years at U.B.C. were important ones for the Library; it was his responsibility to manage the divisions most directly affected by the massive increase in book funds, the Acquisitions, Serials and Cataloguing Divisions. The end result of the reorganization he undertook is a processing unit of impressive efficiency. In addition, he shared responsibilities in the area of long range planning, and was a co-author of A Plan For Future Services. Yet when he was gone, it was not his accomplishment that came to the minds of staff members: they merely complained that they had lost a friend.

Since 1956, Walter Lanning had been the Director of the Curriculum Laboratory. This service unit was originally located in a crowded room in the Main Library, and was moved first to a temporary location in the old Faculty Club, and finally to the Faculty of Education Building in 1962, where it still finds itself in a crowded situation. After the Main Library and the Sedgewick Library, it has always been the third heaviest used Library on campus. This in itself is evidence that it has been well adapted to the needs of students, and for this Mr.

Lanning deserves much credit. If the name sounds familiar, it is because his sister Mabel and brother Roland have also been long-time members of the Library staff. In fact, this trio has contributed the amazing total of ninety years of service to the University through its Library; natives of Ladner, all were U.B.C. graduates. Walter Lanning continues to teach, perhaps with a view to establishing the century mark.

In August 1968 the Library was saddened by the passing of Mr. P. A. Woodward, whose generosity made possible the construction of the Woodward Biomedical Library, and thereby a great improvement in library service for students and faculty in the life sciences. His interest in the development of the addition to the building was keen, and it is the more to be regretted that he did not live to see it completed.

3. Systems

The University of British Columbia Library is almost unique among large university libraries in having successfully operating automated systems for the acquisition and lending of books and periodicals. The introduction of computer-based systems commenced four years ago, and has proceeded at a steady rate since that time. Today, the list of systems and sub-systems is a long one.

The transference of routine operations from staff to machinery has not been the sole result. Perhaps more important have been the benefits to the users: the simplicity of borrowing books, the ease of reference in many locations to library records such as loan records, order files and current periodical lists, formerly hidden behind the scenes.

Furthermore, the computer analysis of loan records, made possible by a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation, is enabling the Library to identify items within the collection which are under intensive pressure, and to use this information as the basis for collection development. This analysis has also led to a rationalization of the reserve book system, and may result in the production of a list of books needed by undergraduates, which can be used to good advantage at British Columbia's regional colleges.

The next major developments in library automation will involve the conversion into machine-readable form of all catalogue information, and the conversion of some systems to an on-line mode. However, these developments will require such a heavy financial commitment that careful analyses of costs and benefits must be performed before decisions to proceed are made. As in the past, the aim will be to bring into being systems which are economic, effective and useful in human terms.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Readers of this report will now understand that steady progress has been made in the enrichment of collections, in the extension and refinement of computer-based systems, and in the creation of a specialized library staff. These elements have been combined to meet the sophisticated and diversified information requirements of a complex educational institution. Similar progress cannot be claimed in providing badly needed library space.

This report opened with the statement that its purpose was to describe where the Library has been and where it is going. Where buildings are concerned, it is all too easy to perceive the beginnings of the University Library. After fifty years of development from a simple college to a multi-university, and from a student body of five hundred to one of twenty-two thousand, the University

must still rely for the most part on the original Library building, which has become overcrowded and inefficient. Not many universities can make that claim. Few would want to.

It is somewhat more difficult, in terms of buildings, to visualize the future. Neither the present Main Library (into which, by actual count, some nineteen thousand users venture every day) nor the projected undergraduate library can provide service to students and faculty who must in some cases walk half a mile to reach the collections they need. Obviously, to the detriment of academic standards, there are faculty and students who will not bother to make the journey. Nor can the combined shelf space of all libraries, present and projected, hold the rapidly growing collection for long. In two or three years' time thousands of books will have to go into storage. Obviously such a move will be expensive, perhaps most of all in terms of human inconvenience.

The library staff, who cannot be put into storage, must continue to work under steadily more crowded conditions. Technical services, for example, now has one hundred and fifty employees working under a seven-foot ceiling in an overcrowded, badly lighted and heated area which was meant to be used only for book storage. Others do not even enjoy the comparative luxury of a window.

Unfortunately, these very real problems are beyond the capacity of the Library alone to solve. The fate and stature of the University hinge to a considerable extent on the condition of its Library. Even to maintain the Library at its present level will require more capital expenditure than is now planned. To improve it will cost even more. The future disbursement of resources will tell clearly enough how the University feels about its Library, and thus about itself.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70*
Salaries and Wages	$1,327,320	$1,674,536	$1,949,238	$2,280,792
Books and Periodicals	1,515,364	1,011,181	998,414	1,054,229
Binding	105,654	88,052	111,506	117,288
Supplies, Equipment, Etc.	264,162	325,093	359,000	290,432
	$3,212,500	$3,098,862	$3,418,158	$3,742,741

* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE AND GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1968	Additions 1968/69	Withdrawals 1968/69	March 31 1969
Volumes - Catalogued	943,990	119,598	29	1,063,559
Volumes - Controlled Storage	57,634	1,646	29,545	29,735
Documents	483,617	60,853	-	544,470
Films	24	148	-	172
Microfilm (reels)	11,697	2,037	-	13,734
Microcard (cards)	34,669	-	-	41,099
Microprint (sheets)	252,582	-	-	252,582
Microfiche (cards)	23,264	6,869	-	30,133
Maps	59,944	3,716	440	63,220
Manuscripts	457 ft.*	105 ft.*	-	562 ft.*
Phonograph Records	12,045	2,699	385	14,359

* Thickness of files

APPENDIX C

Recorded Use of Library Resources

September 1968 - August 1969

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	% Increase/ decr. over 1967/68
Main Library					
General Stack Collection	303,863	308,765	386,765	470,404	+ 21.6%
Reserve Circulation	166,443	62,360	76,830	51,910	- 32.4%
Asian Studies Division	2,886	3,632	5,243	5,597	+ 13.6%
Fine Arts Division	30,508	27,271	28,103	30,130	+ 7.2%
Government Publications	28,927	31,524	48,571	58,324	+ 20 %
Humanities Division	1,347	985	-	580	-
Map Collection	-	-	-	4,249	-
Science Division	2,641	3,808	3,334	1,220	- 63 %
Social Sciences Division	6,569	2,750	-	-	-
Special Collections	5,654	5,842	9,028	7,844	- 13.1%
SUB-TOTAL	548,838	446,937	557,462	630,618	+ 13.2%
Branch Libraries					
Curriculum Laboratory	103,505	133,562	146,884	143,890	- 2 %
Forestry/Agriculture	-	-	15,306	21,165	+ 38.2%
Law	48,823	51,772	67,164	84,497	+ 25.8%
Mathematics	-	10,366	16,980	18,010	+ 6 %
Medical Branch, V.G.H	19,762	20,805	23,418	26,315	+ 12.3%
Music	-	-	9,810	13,696	+ 39.6%
Sedgewick	203,229	316,253	351,004	434,890	+ 23.9%
Social Work	8,174	10,908	18,178	20,705	+ 13.9%
Woodward Biomedical	70,042	72,046	88,117	97,279	+ 10.4%
SUB-TOTAL	453,535	615,712	738,861	860,147	+ 16.4%
	1,002,373	1,062,649	1,296,323	1,490,765	

RECORDINGS	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	
Record Collection	44,166	53,494	60,000	82,321	+ 37.2%
Music Library Record Collection	-	-	12,399	24,335	+ 96.2%
SUB-TOTAL	44,166	53,494	72,399	106,656	+ 47.3%
EXTENSION LIBRARY					
Volumes for Extension Courses	-	1,802	2,887	4,382	+ 51.8%
Drama Collection	-	1,021	857	803	- 6.3%
SUB-TOTAL	-	2,823	3,744	5,185	+ 38.5%
INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
Original Materials					
To Simon Fraser Univ.	536	1,015	789	709	
To Univ. of Victoria	- *	- *	- *	56	
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	- *	- *	- *	31	
To B.C. Med. Lib. Service	615	888	698	835	
To Other Libraries	2,355	2,053	2,593	3,077	
From B.C. Med. Lib. Service	413	479	364	318	
From Other Libraries	1,545	1,836	2,308	1,718	
SUB-TOTAL	5,464	6,271	6,752	6,744	
Photocopy Requests					
To Simon Fraser Univ.	975**	2,895**	4,018**	5,545	
To Univ. of Victoria	- *	- *	- *	620	
To B.C. Inst. of Tech.	- *	- *	- *	111	
To Other Libraries	1,696	3,060	4,273	4,518	
From Other Libraries	1,181	1,855	2,407	2,309	
SUB-TOTAL	3,852	7,810	10,698	13,103	+ 22.5%
GRAND TOTAL	1,055,855	1,133,047	1,389,916	1,622,451	+ 16.73%

* Not Recorded Separately
** Estimated from number of exposures

APPENDIX D

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University Librarian
Bell, Inglis F.	Associate Librarian
Hamilton, Robert M.	Assistant Librarian - Collections
McInnes, Douglas N.	Assistant Librarian - Public Services
Watson, William J.	Assistant Librarian - Technical Services

ACQUISITIONS

Omelusik, Nicholas	Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Miss Tung King	Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colbeck, Norman	Bibliographical Consultant
Palsson, Gerald	Bibliographer - Science
Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Mercer, Miss Eleanor	Bibliographer - English language
Shields, Miss Dorothy	Bibliographer - European languages

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy	Foreman

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee	Head Librarian
Little, Margaret	Catalogue Specialist
Bailey, Freda	Catalogue Specialist
Gray, John	Catalogue Specialist
Price, Margaret	Catalogue Specialist

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Butterfield, Miss Rita	Head Librarian

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard	Head Librarian

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Miss Melva	Head Librarian

FISHERIES INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Verwey, Huibert	Head Librarian

Appendix D cont'd.

FORESTRY/AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

Macaree, Mrs. Mary	Head Librarian

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Kwong, Linda	Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Mrs. Suzanne	Head Librarian

HUMANITIES DIVISION

Selby, Mrs. Joan	Head Librarian

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION

Chew, Luther	Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Thomas	Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Miss Maureen	Head Librarian

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

Freeman, George	Head Librarian

MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Kent, Mrs. Kathy	Head Librarian

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans	Head Librarian

READING ROOMS

Harrington, Walter	Head Librarian

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas	Head Librarian

SCIENCE DIVISION

Brongers, Rein	Head Librarian

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian

Appendix D cont'd.

SERIALS DIVISION

Johnson, Stephen	Head Librarian

SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Carrier, Miss Lois	Head Librarian

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Yandle, Mrs. Anne	Head Librarian

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

McDonald, Robin	Systems Analyst
Dobbin, Miss Gerry	Systems & Information Science Librarian

WOODWARD LIBRARY

Leith, Miss Anna	Head Librarian

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Cummings, John	Head Librarian

COLBECK ROOM

Colbeck, Norman	Curator

APPENDIX E

LIBRARY SUPPORTED

READING ROOMS

AS OF DECEMBER 1969

Academic Planning	Main Mall North Administration Bldg. Room 140	A small working collection of some 350 volumes applicable to higher education and curriculum planning.
Applied Science	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 305	Basic reference and standard works in the applied sciences and selected material to support Graduate Civil Engineering courses.
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 7B (Basement)	Essential reference and texts, works of current interest and pamphlet material for students in Architecture.
Asian Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2250	Some 1700 volumes of works on the culture, history, language and politics of South and East Asian for the use of Asian Studies graduate students.
Chem. Engineering	Chem. Engr. Bldg. Room 310	Reference works in the applied sciences and texts and works to support Chem. Engineering courses. Approximately 1000 volumes and 17 journal subscriptions.
Chemistry	Chemistry Bldg. Room 261	Reference works, texts and current interest works for the use of faculty, 4th year, and graduate Chemistry students. Some 2500 volumes of monographs and 99 journal titles.
Classics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	A small collection of works of Greek and Roman history, language and literature, most in Greek and Latin.
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 403	Commerce and Business Administration reference and graduate class required reading. Over 1500 volumes and circa 75 journal titles.
Comparative Literature	Buchanan, North Lecture Wing, Basement.	Collection now being assembled to consist of about 200 standard and frequently used works in literature and language study. For the use of graduate students approved by faculty.
Computing Centre	Civil Engr. Bldg. Room 238	Some 800 volumes and 25 journal titles in computer science and mathematics for the use of Computer Science students approved by faculty.

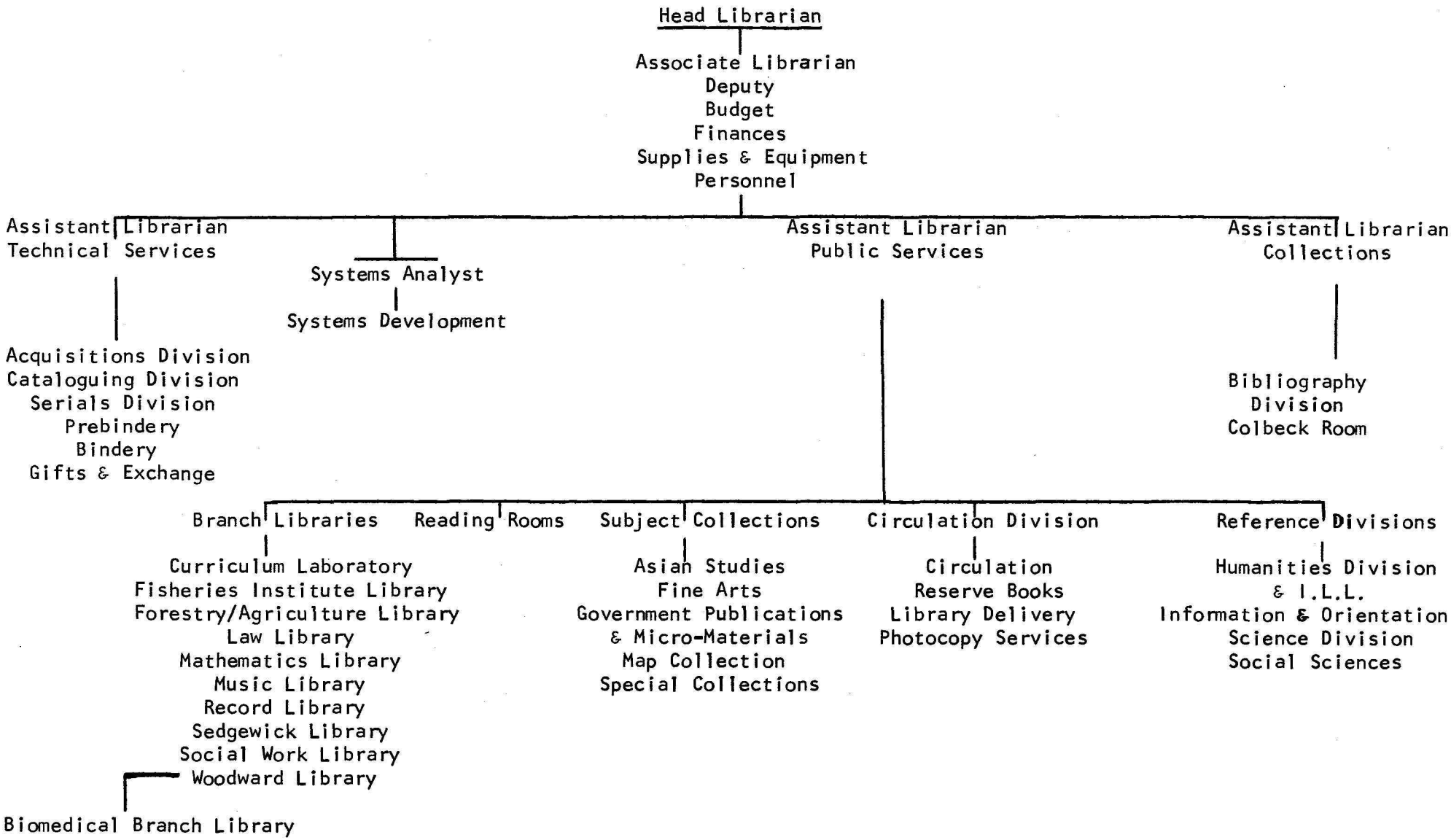
Creative Writing	Brock Hall South Wing Room 204	A small collection of standard reference works in literature and writing techniques.
Elect. Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Room 428 (Enter Room 434.)	A collection of some 1000 volumes of standard works to support studies in electrical engineering. Subscriptions to 40 journal titles.
English	Brock Annex (Former Billiard Room.)	Large collection (circa 2500 volumes) Standard authors and critical works applicable to English graduate courses.
French	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2208	Standard authors in French literature and reference works applicable to French language study at the honours and graduate study levels.
Geography	Geog. & Geol. Bldg. Room 216	Large collection of general reference works and texts to support all levels of Geography courses.
Geology	Geog. & Geol. Bldg. Room 114	Standard reference and texts in Geology. Small collection of Geological surveys and some maps.
Geophysics	Geophysics Bldg.	Small collection of standard references and some ten journal titles. Includes Inst. of Astrology and Space Science collection.
Hispanic/Italian	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2220	Collection of works to support current graduate courses in Spanish and Italian literature and language study.
History	Buchanan Bldg. Room 1220	Reference and reading collection to support graduate History courses.
Home Economics	Home Ec. Bldg. Room 103	Large number (2000 volumes) of text and reference works applicable to Home Economics studies.
Inst. of Industrial Relations	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 310	Reference works in labour relations. Large pamphlet and reprint collection. 28 journal titles.
Librarianship	Library North Wing 8th Floor	Reference and standard works in Library Science. Some 2000 volumes and over 50 journal titles.
Linguistics	Buchanan Bldg. Room 167	Small basic collection of works in linguistics.
Mechanical Engr.	Mech. Engr. Bldg. Room 212	Standard works in the pure and applied sciences applicable to Mechanical Engineering studies. Some 1000 volumes.

Metallurgy (Cominco Library)	Metallurgy Bldg. Room 319 (Cominco Library)	Large collection of reference and standard texts applicable to the study of metals and the metal industry.
Microbiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Room 4 (Apply at Office Room 127)	Mainly a journal collection. Subscriptions to 30 titles.
Mineral Engr.	Min. Engr. Bldg. Room 201	Small collection of works on properties of metals and the mining industry.
Pharmacology	Wesbrook Bldg. Block C	Large journal collection and a few standard reference works. 66 journal titles.
Pharmacy	Cunningham Bldg. Room 160	Reference and standard works and journals applicable to pharmaceutical science. Includes the De Haem Indexing Service.
Philosophy	West Mall Block Room A 112	Modest collection of standard works in Philosophy for use of graduate students.
Physics	Hennings Bldg. Room 311	Large collection of periodical titles and bound volumes, and some standard texts. Essentially a reference collection for the use of Physics students.
Physiology	Wesbrook Bldg. Block A Room 203	Small immediate reference collection and some journals for faculty and students of the department.
Psychiatry	Health Sc. Centre Wesbrook Road Campus	Large reference and working collection of texts in medicine and psychology for the use of faculty and students of the department. (To be opened January 1970)
Psychology	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 203	Standard works in Psychology. 600 volumes and 30 journal titles.
Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut M S 1 Room 20	Texts and referred reading for students in Rehabilitation Medicine. Large vertical file collection.
Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2251	Miscellany of works of Slavonic Literature and language studies, and some history, pol.-science and economics.
Social Sciences	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 305	This is a joint Reading Room for the Departments of Economics, Pol. Science and Anthropology-Sociology. Collection is about 2000 volumes with 100 journal titles.

Theatre	Freddy Wood Theatre Room 211 (Apply at Room 207)	Play scripts and critical works on drama and theatre.

APPENDIX F

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX G

Senate Library Committee

1968/69

Dean I. McT. Cowan (Chairman)
Dr. C.S. Belshaw
Dr. M. Bloom
Dr. W.C. Gibson
Dr. S. Rothstein
Dr. M.W. Steinberg
Dr. S.H. Zbarsky
Dr. B.A. Dunell
Dr. G. Tougas
Dr. N.J. Divinsky
Mr. A. Keller
Mr. K. Bushell
Mr. D. Munton
Mr. W. Armstrong
Chancellor J. Buchanan (ex officio)
President K. Hare (ex officio)
Mr. J.E.A. Parnall (ex officio)
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 polity under discussion by the Committee.