The UNIVERSITY *of* BRITISH COLUMBIA ❦ The Report of the Librarian to the Senate ❦ Fifty-second Year: September-MCMLXVI to August-MCMLXVII ❦ *Vancouver* MCMLXVII.

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

52nd Year

September 1966 to August 1967

Vancouver

September 1967

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN TO SENATE

1966/1967

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I. Introductory Remarks

Every year in the life of a library, when viewed in retrospect, contains events which are marks of progress, and the past year had more than its share of these. Enormous sums of money were spent on the purchase of books, new libraries were opened, the use of library materials and facilities rose to higher levels, new staff policies resulted in improved organizational stability, and the automation of library routines continued at a quickened pace. These and other notable achievements will be recorded in this report. But in the procession of events were hidden the portents of future difficulties, difficulties so grave as to cast a shadow over the promising aspects of the library's growth. It now seems that the Library is entering a period when it will be hindered in the performance of its functions by severe limitations of physical space, affecting the book collections, students, staff and faculty alike, and by a serious depletion of funds for the purchase of library materials. This report must also address itself to these dangers, and speak in pessimistic tones. This is the more to be regretted, for the Library has in recent years been developing into the powerful instrument of instruction and scholarship which a major university requires.

II. Collections

a. Funds

By the end of the fiscal year in March 1967, the Library had spent $1,515,364 on the purchase of library materials, a decrease of $97,723 over the record year of 1965/1966. At this rate of expenditure the University of British Columbia has been for the past two years in the company of such institutions as Harvard University, Yale University, the University of Illinois, the University of California and the University of Toronto. These, it must be noted, are institutions which already possess large and rich library collections, upon which are founded strong and diverse programmes of graduate study and research. They are in many of their aspects what the University of British Columbia aspires to become.

In setting up allocations within these budgets, the Senate Library Committee working in cooperation with the staff of the Library had made provision for the manifold needs of the developing University. Rapid headway was being made in the creation of specialized collections to support studies to the doctoral level for many disciplines. For the first time in its history the Library was enabled to keep abreast of the swelling flood of new books and periodicals in all subjects and languages of interest to the University. To satisfy the demands of a large undergraduate enrollment, funds were available to purchase multiple copies of the growing number of titles recommended for reading by members of faculty. Yet even with a million and a half dollars to spend, the Library was constantly under pressure to exceed its budget by making additional purchases, the majority of which were clearly justifiable in the light of the University's present stature and future ambitions. Adding to these pressures were the two realities which librarians have had to

face almost since the invention of the printing press: that there are always more books to buy, and that they cost more every year.

That the Library was able to maintain a desirably high rate of expenditure was due, of course, to the benefaction of Mr. H. R. MacMillan, whose contribution, added to funds made available annually from the University's operating budget, has already turned a minor library into a major one. Yet the funds available from Mr. MacMillan's benefaction will be exhausted in the current fiscal year. This was known in April, and the Senate Library Committee, working from the then available estimates of revenues, approved a budget for 1967/1968 of $1,261,009, a reduction over the previous year of $254,355.

This reduced budget soon placed strains on the development of the collection. By the middle of the summer, many allocations were overspent or overencumbered. Particularly affected were purchases relating to the development of graduate studies. In addition, some restrictions were placed on the acquisition of current publications.

The troubles of this fiscal year, it seems, are but a foreshadowing of those that lie ahead, for to maintain the budget for library materials at a million dollars or more, the University must find within its own operating budget additional hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Library. It remains to be seen if the necessary amounts can be found. If they are not found, it will not be simply the future of the Library which is in question. It will be the future of the University.

II. Collections

b. Acquisitions

At the end of the fiscal year in March the number of catalogued volumes in the Library's collection stood at 844,992. In addition to physical volumes, the Library's resources are supplemented by great numbers of documents, microforms, maps, manuscripts, and phonograph recordings; the extent of these important holdings is shown in Appendix B.

However, a closer examination of our holdings made at the end of August revealed that the University had already acquired its millionth volume. In addition to the 861,536 volumes catalogued by the end of that month, 29,811 volumes were in the process of being catalogued, 59,500 volumes were in controlled storage (meaning that they were represented in the catalogue by an author card only and housed in a separate storage area), and approximately 50,000 volumes were to be found in the Colbeck collection, which will be described later in this report. The grand total as closely as it could be approximated was 1,000,847.

There is a certain mystique associated with the figure of one million, yet this should not be permitted to obscure the essential questions that must be asked about any library collection. Are a million volumes sufficient for a university with an annual enrollment of over twenty thousand students? How well does the existing collection serve the needs of the users? Are sound plans being made for the development of the collection? Are there any foreseeable limits to its development?

As to the matter of the sufficiency of the present size of the collection in relation to the present size and programme of the University, it can be

demonstrated that the University of British Columbia has not yet attained the standards set by other major institutions of the United States and Canada. In 1965/1966 McGill University held eighty-three volumes for every student, the University of Toronto held seventy-nine, the University of California at Los Angeles about one hundred, and the University of California at Berkeley about a hundred and twenty-five, and these institutions are not resting on their laurels. U.B.C. in 1966/1967 held about fifty volumes per student, including those which are uncatalogued.

The question may now be raised: is it not possible that our fifty volumes might be better than some other library's one hundred? The possibility certainly exists. It has been emphasized in previous reports and attested to by the results of national surveys of academic libraries, that careful selection of library materials over the years has provided this University with a collection remarkably rich for its size. However, by comparing library holdings with standard lists of references, surveys provide only one kind of measure. The opinion of those using the library's collection would be another very significant form of measurement.

Fortunately, as one result of the work of the newly established Student Library Committee, the University has for the first time just such a measure. Throughout this report reference will be made to the findings of a survey of student opinion taken in November when, on a single day, over a quarter of the registered students filled in a questionnaire which dealt with the services and collections of the Library. That the sample is so large must lend particular authority to the replies which were received.

When the students were asked if the book collection served them adequately, 56% replied affirmatively, 37% replied negatively and 7% did not reply to the question. Replies were also tabulated by faculty and department, and it was discovered that only students in the School of Librarianship and the Faculties of Medicine and Law replied affirmatively in over 80% of the cases. Affirmative responses from other faculties and departments clustered around the 50% mark. It must be assumed that for nearly half the students the Library's book collection is not good enough. Many students added comments to their questionnaires, and these gave added weight to the numerical results. Said one: "The Library is doing a good job but it will never have enough books." Said another: "Who can ever find a bloody book in a library that is short on books?" And one wistful comment on the difficulty of obtaining the books we have: "All my books are on the empty shelves."

In another question the students were asked to comment on the adequacy of the collection of periodical literature. Here the results were somewhat more encouraging. Twenty-one percent of the students did not reply, 59% replied affirmatively, but only 19% were able to reply with a decided no. Students in Medicine, Dentistry, Law and Librarianship were the most satisfied with the journal collection, replying affirmatively in over 90% of the cases. Among the least satisfied were students in Architecture, Social Work and the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

All of the foregoing only serves to underline the importance of the continuance of the rate of growth established in the past two years. That the Library has doubled the size of its collection in only six years is remarkable. That in the past two years its size has increased by over one-third is even more remarkable. Yet remarkable growth is in itself no cause for

comfort if the end product still fails to serve the needs of the users.

One wonders if there is a predictable and final limit to the size of the collection. This question always produces a great deal of speculation and very little in the way of resolution. Developing civilizations produce more and more recorded knowledge, and as long as this process continues, one can expect the appearance of more educational institutions and attached to them repositories of recorded knowledge. For the immediate future, the method of recording, storing and dispensing knowledge seems to be handled with the greatest efficiency by the printed book, made available through stores and libraries. More efficient means may be devised through the application of new principles of information storage and retrieval, but despite impressive strides and wide experimentation, these principles can not yet be translated into practical realities. For this to take place more than technical achievements will be required: a complete revolution in methods of instruction will be necessary. In the light of this, there is little choice for a university but to continue to develop its library along more or less conventional lines, assisted by new technology wherever practical, making whatever adjustments are necessary for the best possible development under constantly changing circumstances.

In a later section of this report, the physical problems of collection storage will be discussed. The concern at hand is the development of the collection: its content and worth.

Any university demands that its book collection meet requirements of currency, depth and access. The first of these three, currency, suggests that the Library must acquire all new material appearing which has some current or

possible future relevance to the curriculum or research program. This is not in itself an unreasonable expectation, but it is made problematical by the wide range of interests covered by the curriculum and the individual interests of members of faculty, and by the increasing output of the world's presses. The acquisition of even a fair representation of current material places a heavy burden on any budget for library purchases.

The requirement of depth is more difficult to satisfy. Even the largest academic libraries have their limitations, and at the same time it is clearly impossible to reconstruct the British Museum, the Library of Congress or the libraries of Harvard and Yale at every academic institution across the land. Yet each library is obliged to go whatever distance it can to meet the requirement for depth, and optimums can be achieved whereupon the structure of eminent research and scholarship can be founded. It should be observed that by regularly meeting the requirement of currency the collection will in due course have greater and greater depth.

The requirement of access is one which is of great concern to students, to judge from the comments made on the survey questionnaires. The material which they seek may be listed in the catalogue of the collection. The availability of the material at the precise point in time when it is required by a specific individual is very much in question. This is not surprising to one familiar with the history of the Library and the University. It is a fact that in the years of leaner budgets emphasis in purchasing was placed on the acquisition of individual titles as opposed to additional copies. It is also true that this policy was adhered to while the University registered dramatic increases in enrollment. Accompanying the increased enrollment was a heavier reliance by the faculty and students upon the Library as a means of instruction. To

testify to this we have the statistical evidence that while enrollment has increased 17.3% since 1962, recorded use of library materials has increased by 79.4% in the same period. The inevitable result of these circumstances is increasing dissatisfaction on the part of students who do not gain access to their required and recommended readings and on the part of faculty members who also find that the materials they seek are already out on loan. More and more frequently students seek out other students or pursue faculty members who have the books they urgently require. Professors turn their personal collections into minor lending libraries in order to alleviate the difficulties faced by their students. Some supplement their collections by borrowing library books on long term loan and relending them to their own students. Students form their own consortia for borrowing and lending books, or remove books from sequence in the collection and hide them in groups on vacant shelves in the stacks of the Library. These unsatisfactory adjustments to an unsatisfactory situation can be remedied by the purchase of additional copies. To guide the Library in making appropriate purchases of additional copies, the automated circulation system has collected and stored on magnetic tape records of all loans, and the most heavily used books can be identified with relative ease. The budget limitations mentioned in the previous section of this report make it difficult to use this information to the best advantage. The tragedy of this will become the more apparent the larger the University becomes.

Currency, depth, access. The University demands these of its Library collection now, and it will continue to demand them. Only one thing can satisfy the demand: continued financial support for the purchase of library materials.

When so many volumes are added to a collection in a short period of time, it becomes all but impossible to single out specific items for mention as notable acquisitions. However, one acquisition, not of a single volume but of a whole collection, stands out as one of the most significant events in the history of the Library, and in the history of the academic libraries of North America. Reference is made here to the gift of Norman Colbeck of his personal collection of nineteenth century English literature. The formation of this collection and its arrival at this destination furnish one of the most fascinating stories of book collecting that will ever be told. It is a privilege that the story may be recounted in a report to this University's Senate.

Over forty years ago Norman Colbeck decided to become a bookseller and to this end he joined the staff of the renowned Foyle's of Charing Cross Road, London. After a few years of apprenticeship he opened an antiquarian bookstore under his own name at 92 Great Russell Street, close to the British Museum. There he developed a consuming interest in the literature of nineteenth century England, and with increasing frequency he found himself unable to part with books which entered his sale stock. This was the genesis of an outstanding personal collection which developed and expanded as Mr. Colbeck, in the course of bookselling, learned more and more about literature, editions of books, variants of editions and their values. In 1929 he moved his business to Bournemouth, and from there continued in pursuit of books as a bookseller and collector by making the rounds of auctions and visiting authors and relatives of authors. By 1966 he had amassed a collection of some fifty thousand volumes, representing the works of five hundred or more English and Anglo-Irish authors, who had written in or been born in the nineteenth century. The importance of this collection was enhanced

by the great number of first editions, as well as comprehensive holdings of other editions and variants, and among them a preponderance of copies presented by, associated with, or annotated by the authors. In addition to the printed works Mr. Colbeck gathered together considerable quantities of manuscripts deriving from the same authors.

Recent years have witnessed the increasing scarcity of such books, as academic institutions and individual collectors have competed in greater numbers for their possession. Mr. Colbeck found himself in a predicament. The books his customers desired were not entering his stock and were not as easily to be found as formerly. If he were to oblige his customers he would have to plunder the collection which had been the work of his lifetime.

This Library had purchased books from Mr. Colbeck, as had a number of faculty members as individuals. Among the latter was a scholar of Pre-Raphaelite literature, Professor W. Fredeman of the Department of English, who, while in England on a Guggenheim Fellowship, called on Mr. Colbeck and learned of his situation. Here was a bookseller who could not bring himself to sell his own books, and ardently wished to spend the rest of his life improving and describing his collection. Here too was a University which just as ardently desired to have access to Mr. Colbeck's collection for the purposes of advanced study, yet it could not be purchased, piecemeal or complete.

An ingenious and mutually beneficial agreement was made between the University and Mr. Colbeck, as an outcome of which Mr. Colbeck in July joined the Library staff as a Bibliographical Consultant, to continue work on his collection and to bring his own consummate ability and experience to bear upon the development of the whole collection of English literature. His magnificent collection has been added to the resources of the Library.

One of the lasting benefits to scholarship which will derive from this unique transaction is the projected catalogue of the Colbeck Collection, which will be a landmark in the bibliography of English literature. To catalogue in detail a collection of fifty thousand volumes is no mean feat, and such a task is known in the parlance of librarians as a processing backlog. The Divisions of the Library devoted to the processing of books had a few similar problems of their own. It is to these we now turn our attention.

c. Processing

The record of the Processing Divisions in the past three years is one of consistent accomplishment in the face of vastly increased work loads.

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Acquisitions Division			
Requisitions Received	19,010	27,110	35,540
Orders Placed	31,939	49,744	54,323
Volumes Received	42,532	93,607	97,503
Serials Division			
Current Subscriptions (Including Law, Woodward & BMB)	5,970	7,430	8,900
Government Publications			
Documents Received	40,752	52,549	65,926
Catalogue Division			
Volumes Processed (exclusive of backlog)	70,907	79,984	103,640
Volumes Processed (inclusive of backlog)	70,907	94,984	128,640

In the case of statistics for the Acquisitions Division, what is most apparent is that the amount of work performed has doubled, as a result of the increased book funds. This Division has been notably successful in keeping abreast of its work.

In the case of the Serials Division, the figure of 8,900 current journal subscriptions gives only a partial account of the Library's wealth of journal holdings. Omitted from the figure for instance are all publications which appear annually, and all publications which although serial in their appearance, are not periodicals. Of these types of publication the Library is probably receiving an equal number regularly. Collecting statistics for this class of publications is made difficult because of the near impossibility of defining what is and what is not to be included.

In the case of the Government Publications Division, the statistics cannot take into account the number of documents acquired in microform. It would not be unrealistic to estimate that the Library has a million or more documents reduced and stored in this way. The richness of the document collection is astounding, particularly when one considers the space into which it has been crowded.

In the case of the Catalogue Division two figures have been given, one including the processing of books for backlog storage, the other excluding it. When materials are processed for backlog, it means that they have only been partially catalogued, but are still available for public use. It has been mentioned earlier that the number of books in this category has grown to roughly 59,500. Limitations of physical space and staff make it impossible fully to catalogue these books, and it seems questionable that the necessary work will be performed soon.

In a later section of the report, innovations involving the computer which affect these divisions will be described. In addition to changes brought about by the introduction of automated techniques, the divisions have benefited by internal improvements in work methods and by the purchase of new

equipment. Numbers of staff members have been released for other work due to these improvements. Most notably, the merging of the order checking section with the section which catalogues books for which there are Library of Congress cards has saved days of working time. The Library is fortunate in having as heads of these divisions people who are inquiring and adaptable, and who are constantly looking for the better way. Compared with other institutions the output of work per staff member is commendably high.

Although hampered by staff difficulties, the Library's Bindery increased its output by close to a thousand volumes. The Bindery also shared with the Processing Divisions a limitation of space which made it impossible to increase its output through the addition of more staff and equipment. For the last several years it has not had the capacity to do all the binding which has been required, so the Library has begun to have half of its work done commercially.

	1965/66	1966/67
U.B.C. Bindery		
Volumes Bound	14,079	14,954
Cost per Volume	$ 3.60	$ 3.80
Commercial Bindery		
Volumes Bound	-	14,241
Cost per Volume	-	$ 3.60

These statistics create the illusion that it is less expensive to bind books externally. The fact is that materials for binding are divided into two categories: those which are simple and therefore less expensive to bind, such as worn books and paperbacks; and those which are more difficult to bind, requiring more detailed instructions, complex arrangement and lettering, such as journals. The former are sent to a commercial binder. Therein

lies the 20¢ differential.

III. Buildings and Services

When thinking of libraries in an abstract way, one thinks of the collection first. However, the collection is only the foundation of the Library. It is the rest of the structure that makes it possible for the collection to be used, and the object should be to create a structure wherein the collection can be used to maximum advantage. Of what is this structure constituted? First, buildings: their location, design and contents. Second, people: their individual abilities and qualities, the services they perform, the way in which they have been organized to perform those services. To discuss these topics in all their ramifications would make a long report even longer, and even a discussion in general terms will seem at times to contain too much detail. But the Library is now very large and consists of millions of details, mention of some of which can not be avoided.

a. Library Buildings

As the collection grows in size, so must more space be provided to house it. Thus far the University has been able to keep slightly ahead of the requirements of its collection, and although at times past and present some parts of the collection have not been conveniently or suitably housed, they have at least been housed on the campus.

In meeting space requirements for the users and staff of the Library, the University has fallen behind to an ever increasing degree. It is a demonstrable fact that there are an insufficient number of study seats in libraries and other buildings on campus. It is equally obvious to any visitor behind the scenes of the Library that staff members are everywhere working in such cramped quarters that efficiency and morale are at stake on a daily basis.

To define the actual space requirements of the Library it would be necessary to consider a number of factors. First, the rate of growth of the collection. Second, the number and rate of growth of the body of users. Third, the future organization of the campus. In the past year it was possible to obtain information concerning all of these factors, on the basis of which in June 1966 a report was produced by the Library entitled A Plan for Future Services; in November a supplement dealing mainly with priorities was added. These two documents have been distributed to members of the Senate Library Committee, to Academic Deans, to the Academic Planner, the Architect Planner and other members of the University Administration.

The approach taken in these documents was to attempt to define the library needs of all faculties and departments, working from estimates of future enrollments and patterns of present use; to attempt to calculate the nature and size of collections required by all faculties and departments; and to then attempt, in the light of the campus plan, to propose libraries of the right size and type in the closest possible proximity to the faculties and departments concerned. Existing buildings were of course taken into consideration. The publication in 1965 of Keyes Metcalf's Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings made it possible to convert the academic requirements of the University into realistic estimates of space requirements.

In brief, the Plan for Future Services calls for the following:

Main Library. The gradual conversion of the Main Library into a research library for graduate students in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Education through the diversion of undergraduate students in all faculties to new and more specialized libraries. A further final addition to this building would provide adequate space for the Processing Divisions, for the School of Librarian-

ship and for the Library Administration, including the Systems Development group.

Undergraduate Library. A new building for the heaviest users of the Library, the undergraduates in the faculties of Arts, Commerce and Education, with special facilities for students of the Department of University Extension. The present Sedgewick Undergraduate Library would be the nucleus for this projected Library.

Woodward Library. An addition to increase the amount of space available for books and readers. Once again, Mr. P. A. Woodward has come to the aid of the University in supplying funds to permit the construction of this addition. Plans are now being drawn.

The Biomedical Branch at the Vancouver General Hospital will also require further space.

Science Library. A new library central to all scientific departments, serving students in the Faculties of Science, Applied Science, Forestry and Agriculture.

Physical Sciences Library. A special research facility serving upper year, graduate students and faculty members in the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

Education Library. A new library expanding the present Curriculum Laboratory and including the professional literature of Education.

Map Library. A new library to be provided in or near the proposed Earth Sciences Building.

In addition to the above, predictions were made regarding the need for the expansion of such existing libraries as those serving

the Faculty of Law and the School of Social Work. It was also suggested that at some time in the future a storage warehouse for little used material might be required, and that this might be shared by other university libraries in the province.

Ambitious as these forecasts might seem, they are not exaggerated. It can be demonstrated statistically that the need for some of these buildings is not a need of tomorrow, but of today and in some instances, of yesterday. For instance, at present the ratio of study seats to students and faculty is about 16%, if one stretches the seating figure by including every known seat in every library and reading room on campus. The recommended standard at a university of this size and type is not less than 25% and up to 35%. We are presently about 2,500 seats short of the number we require for the reasonable convenience of our students.

The Student Survey bears out this contention. Students were asked as a final question to rank in priority the questions which affected them most seriously. The first concern of students: study space.

The students were also asked if they encountered difficulty in finding study space when they needed it. Fifty-five percent of the students replied that they did encounter difficulty. Other tabulations revealed that this problem was gravest for those students in Arts, Commerce and Science using the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library.

How long do students stay in the Library? It was discovered that 49% of the students stay from one to three hours every day, and that 31% stay more than three hours every day. In other words, 80% of the students hope to find a place to study in the Library for at least an hour every day. It has been shown that this is no easy task. Comments on the questionnaires were

numerous, but one student went directly to the heart of the matter: "17,000 plus people cannot sit in 2,800 plus desks. Solution A: More desks. Solution B: Less people."

The use of the phrase "study space" carries with it the implication that the students merely need a place to sit down to consult their notes and textbooks. While this may be true for some students, observation reveals that students occupying seats in the Library are regular visitors to the book stacks, to the reference divisions and to the copying service. It is the combination of facilities available that draws the student to the Library, not just the desk and chair.

It has been pointed out that the Library is already too small in terms of physical plant to satisfy the needs of the present student body. As the student body increases in size, and as long as new construction is delayed, the situation can only grow worse. Staff members too are poorly accommodated. As for the book collections, at the present rate of growth, the stacks in the Main Library and other branches with the exception of the Woodward Library will be filled to capacity by 1970. If by that time no new buildings are constructed, remote storage and attendant difficulties of access will plague the users of the Library.

b. New Branches.

These doleful realities and prospects should not be permitted to obscure the fact that notable progress has been made in the past year in regard to the decentralization of collections and services. The fall term saw the opening of new branch libraries for Mathematics and Fisheries; by summer a new library was opened for the Faculties of Forestry and Agriculture in the MacMillan Building; and, as the report year closed, books were being moved from the Main Library's Fine Arts Division to the new Music Building.

While these new branches did little to alleviate the problems of seating a large undergraduate body, they represented a significant improvement in service and convenience to students and faculty members in the departments concerned. It should be mentioned that the Library is also cooperating with the Faculty of Arts in the establishment of the Charles Crane Memorial Library for the Blind at Brock Hall, a unique facility which will include braille books and tape and record playback equipment.

c. Reading Rooms.

As pressures mount yearly for the construction of additional libraries, so do pressures increase for the improvement of departmental reading rooms around the campus. In order to assess the situation accurately, a survey of all known reading rooms was made, and a report was prepared for the Senate Library Committee in September 1966, describing the holdings, organization and condition of thirty reading rooms, the majority of which had had no previous connection with the Library. These rooms contain about 23,000 volumes and 600 journal titles, mostly uncatalogued. Many departments have turned to the Library for financial and administrative assistance, but the Library has been reluctant to extend support to one or two departments when it could not, for want of adequate resources, be of assistance to all.

A plan of organization in which the reading rooms are treated as a decentralized branch library has been drawn up, and submitted to the University in the budget request for 1968/69. If funds are forthcoming, the reading rooms will be supported according to the terms of the Senate policy on reading rooms and administered in cooperation with the departments. All purchasing and processing will be carried out by the Library, and reading room holdings will be represented in the Library's catalogue. If funds are not forthcoming, the reading rooms will be left as at present to the manage-

ment of the departments. In the absence of a network of branch libraries, these reading rooms will bear the brunt of the demands for decentralized and specialized facilities.

d. Services.

Hours of Opening

Hours of service are frequently a subject of complaint by students and comment by the Ubyssey. At first glance the difficulties of extending hours would seem to be few and the costs slight. Unfortunately this is not the case. Because the Library has so many service points it is costly to increase the number of hours they are to be manned. Timetabling for the whole library is made increasingly difficult by conflicting demands of shift changes, meal breaks and peak service periods. The danger exists that reference service available during the day will be further diluted by scheduling staff for late night and weekend shifts.

The extent of the real demand for a change in hours was made clear by the Student Survey. In comparison with other aspects of the Library, hours of opening ranked sixth in the minds of the students. Nevertheless, 16% of the students said they were inconvenienced by weekday hours and 23% by weekend hours. Written comments on the questionnaires were helpful in defining the times most critical to students, and on the basis of this information and given an increase in the Library budget for staff, hours of opening have been further extended, commencing with the past summer term. It is probable that the Library now has the longest opening hours of any large academic library in Canada.

Stack Access

Last September for the first time the stacks in the Main Library were made

accessible during all hours of opening to students in their first and second years. Previously these students were permitted to enter only after 6 p.m. or before by procuring a special pass.

This change was in keeping with the trend to provide maximum access to library materials for all students; it was in fact becoming impossible for students in some faculties to complete their assignments without access to the stacks, a condition that will continue to exist until the collection in the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library is developed to the point that it can carry the whole load of undergraduate reading.

Predictably this change, which brought indisputable benefits to the undergraduates, also brought into sharp focus the extreme nature of the seating shortage. Upper year and graduate students completing Student Survey questionnaires commented frequently and bitterly about the difficulties of finding seats in the stacks, and about the noise created by the additional numbers of students. Many recommended that first and second year students be banned from the stacks, and that all seats be assigned and timetabled for maximum occupancy. Yet no student suggested where the first and second year students might go to do their work. The fact is simply this, and it has been stated before: there are not enough seats for everyone. It can be predicted that intense competition for seating space will exist until this real need is filled.

Borrowers and Borrowing

It will come as a surprise to some that the registered borrowers of the Library in 1966/67 numbered 30,548. This high total is accounted for in the following way:

Students - Day	17,219	
Extra Sessional	1,608	
Correspondence-Credit	1,016	
Summer 1967	5,555	
		25,398
"A" Card Holders. (Faculty, etc.)		2,450
"B" Card Holders.		
Staff*	1,500	
Extra-Mural, Visiting Students & Faculty*	1,000	
Simon Fraser University Faculty & Graduate Students*	200	
		2,700
		30,548

* approximate

In the category of extra-mural card holders are found considerable numbers of representatives of local business and industry, who register as individuals but make use of the Library on behalf of their employers. Particularly in the field of science the University has collections which are unexcelled between Vancouver and Toronto, and these collections are supporting the activities of many firms of engineers and industrial scientists. Their use of the Library is not limited to the borrowing of books and the making of copies: they also make extensive use of the reference services of the Library, and it is not uncommon for at least half of the Science Division's daily staff time to be spent on non-university concerns.

As an outcome of the recommendations of George Bonn's survey of the resources of Canadian scientific collections, the National Research Council may be supplying aid to libraries on a regional basis, and in effect treating them as branches of the National Science Library. It is hoped that some arrangements of this kind will be made in order to enable the University Library to render better service to the community.

Recorded loans of library materials are only a partial indication of the use of the Library, since it is impossible to measure the use of materials within the Library. Considering that they are partial, they are an impressive evidence that the Library is very heavily used. In fact, the total number of our loans is among the highest in North America for academic libraries. In 1966/1967 that total was 1,171,920, an increase of 9.5% over the previous year, and more than double the number of only four years ago.

Generally the increase in the circulation of materials was evenly spread over all divisions and branches, but a few exceptions merit attention. The circulation of books from the Reserve Book Room in the Main Library decreased by 104,083 transactions, while the circulation of books from the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library increased by 113,024 transactions. The explanation for this lies in the fact that for the greater convenience of the students reserve books for third and fourth year courses were moved from the Reserve Book Room to the Sedgewick Library. In the course of the year it became apparent that this transfer worked a hardship against students in the Faculty of Commerce and books for their courses have therefore been returned to the Reserve Book Room.

It is interesting to note that the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library now accounts for about one third of the Library's total circulation, and lends more books from its collection of about 50,000 volumes than does the Main Library from its collection of over half a million. The collection in the Sedgewick Library will continue to be developed to sustain the pressures imposed on it by undergraduate needs, but it is hindered in this objective by physical and financial limitations. The need for a new undergraduate library is urgent.

Through the Interlibrary Loan Department the Library increases its usefulness

to the University through borrowing from other libraries, and extends its services to other libraries by lending materials in its collections. Two years ago the Library loaned 1,213 volumes and sent 1,173 photocopies to other libraries, for a total of 2,386, while it borrowed 1,062 volumes and received 813 photocopies, for a total of 1,875. In 1966/1967 the totals had ballooned to 51,607 and 4,170 respectively. Much of the increase could be attributed to the reliance of Simon Fraser University upon the Library for the support of its programme of graduate study and research. Their Library borrowed 1,015 books, double the number of the previous year, and made 44,591 copies on their own machine installed in the U.B.C. Library, triple the number of the previous year. This use is regulated by a policy adopted by Senate, and has been neither burdensome nor inconvenient. During its years of growth, U.B.C. Library was in the debt of larger institutions for similar support; now that it is older and larger these debts are being repaid in kind.

It is obvious that although the Library loaned hundreds of thousands of books, not every book in the collection was used during the year. In fact, through an analysis of loan records, it could be shown that some books were in particularly high demand, having been designated as assigned reading for large numbers of students. Faculty members have been improving the quality of undergraduate instruction, and in doing so have been distributing longer and longer lists of recommended readings. This in part accounts for the earlier mentioned disparity between the increase in the number of enrolled students and the increase in the number of books loaned. It also accounts for the creation in the Library of a problem familiar to economists: that of supply and demand.

Since the Library has little or no control over the creation of the demand for its resources, it can only respond by taking steps to ensure an adequate

supply. This it attempts to do by two means: first, by buying additional copies of needed titles, although this sometimes means the purchase of more than a hundred copies of a single title; and second, by rationing the supply by placing needed books in a reserve collection and imposing short term loan periods and higher overdue fines.

The Student Survey posed three questions concerning reserve books. Students were asked if they often used reserve books. Forty-eight percent said they did, 49% said they did not, and 3% did not reply to the question. They were then asked if the reserve books were usually available when they needed them. Twenty-eight percent said they were, 34% said they were not, and the remaining 38% who did not reply presumably were those who did not use reserve books frequently. Finally they were asked if they thought that faculty members should request that more of the frequently used course books be placed on reserve. Fifty-nine percent answered affirmatively, 27% answered negatively, and 14% did not reply. One hundred and ninety-nine students added thoughtful comments concerning this subject to the questionnaire. Many observed that the reserve system would be unnecessary if funds were available to purchase sufficient copies of books in demand. Others observed that some faculty members had requested that too many books be placed on reserve, others too few. The difficulty of reading long books on short loans was frequently mentioned.

Reserve collections present some of the most vexing problems with which librarians have to contend. In effect, every new term brings with it a requirement for a new reserve collection, and this means that within a space of about two months a massive amount of work must be performed in order to identify, order, locate, retrieve and catalogue books, and to copy journal articles. It is sometimes difficult to secure lists of recommended readings

from faculty members, and when these are secured late it is often impossible to obtain the necessary books in time, not because the Library is slow in sending out its orders, but because booksellers and publishers are also having their difficulties with a mounting volume of requests. After much effort, it is not unusual for the Library to discover that it has too many copies or too few, either because there are more or fewer students than were anticipated, or because many students have been required to read specific titles in short periods of time.

Review must be given by the university to the whole problem of supplying undergraduates with those materials which all members of a class are required to read. Such required reading might include novels, textbooks, chapters from books of readings, journal articles or any combination of all four.

Over the years, the Library has attempted to answer the demands for such material by multiple copy purchasing, xerography and reserving programs. However, the time has long passed where the Library could successfully meet its obligations vis à vis such material, and it is most unlikely that it will ever again be able to do so.

Thankfully the Library now has at its disposal a tool which can measure actual use of materials accurately and with relative ease: the computer. Reference is made here again to the record of library loans kept on magnetic tape. If the results of an analysis of this record can be applied to the selection and purchasing of books, problems occasioned by reserve collections should diminish, and the collections themselves should shrink in size. Again the emphasis must be placed on the Library's need for an adequate book budget.

Copying Service

A little over four years ago the Library installed its first efficient copying machine. At the time, there was some concern that the expense of the installation would not be warranted by use. Today there are almost a dozen machines working in association with libraries around the campus, and last year more than 532,000 copies were made.

The Student Survey inquired whether students thought that the Library had an adequate number of machines, and 78% believed that the Library did have. When it came to hours of operation, 71% believed that these too were adequate. But despite this relatively favourable comment, lineups of people and backlogs of work attested to the increasing demand for faster and better copying machines. To librarians everywhere working in an era of mass education it now seems unthinkable that libraries can meet their responsibilities without the modern copying machine.

Reference Services

For a hundred or more hours a week nineteen separate specialized divisions and branches of the Library offer reference service to the University. It is not possible to give a realistic statistical account of the work performed by these divisions because of the number of different tasks performed by reference librarians. They answer questions both simple and complex, by phone, in person and by mail. They guide students in the use of the Library and its contents, and lecture to them on research methods and resources. They scan new journals and books, drawing the attention of faculty members to references important to their research and teaching. They assist in the development of collections. They compile bibliographies and other aids to assist students in exploiting the Library's resources. There is simply no end to their work, and the more service they offer the more is demanded. Their market is indeed one that cannot be saturated.

Every additional book and student increases the magnitude of their task. As the Library becomes larger and more complex it becomes more difficult for the students to use it effectively without assistance. Evidence of this may be seen in the increasing demands placed on the General Information Desk at the Main Catalogue as well as at other points offering reference service. The questions that are being asked point to an urgent need for improved methods of student orientation, by every possible means. The reference librarians are addressing themselves to this problem. Audio-visual methods of instruction are being further explored. In the next few years there may be added to the staff of the Library a group of librarians whose sole function it will be to lecture to students on the use of libraries. The ability to locate information is becoming an essential qualification for academic and professional attainment, and that ability becomes all the more difficult to acquire as knowledge increases in breadth and depth. But however expert the users of the Library become, the real experts will always be the reference librarians, performing the essential task of interpreting the Library to its users.

Experience in the Woodward Library has shown that profitable use of collections increases in direct proportion to the ease of access the Library can provide. New branches like Forestry/Agriculture and Mathematics, with improved and specialized reference services, can provide the kind of access to information that is becoming more and more difficult to offer in a complex and overcrowded Main Library building.

IV. Administration.

a. Organization and Relationships.

Administratively the Library is responsible to the President and through him to the Board of Governors. The Senate Library Committee guides the Library in the development of its programme, the formulation of policy and the

allocation of book funds. The personnel and terms of reference of this Committee are listed in Appendix G. During 1966/1967 in its deliberations it concerned itself mainly with the problems of the book budget, of the duplication of materials and of the reading rooms. The counsel of the Committee members in consort and as individuals is greatly appreciated.

The past year witnessed the creation of a new Student Library Committee, which was set up as the result of discussions between the President of the Alma Mater Society and the University Librarian. Although no terms of reference were defined, it was hoped that this Committee would act as the official voice of the student body in respect to library matters, and that it would both express the needs of the students to the Library and assist in interpreting the Library to the students. The first year of activity more than justified the existence of the Committee. The programme of the Library was thoroughly discussed. Some of the subjects covered were student orientation, the seating shortage, noise, theft, student discipline, loan regulations, fines, and stack access. Unquestionably the major contribution of this Committee was the drafting and distribution of the questionnaire relating to the services of the Library. The results, analyzed and tabulated by the Computing Centre, gave the Library its first reliable indication of student opinion. Recommendations growing out of this survey are already being implemented.

In the last few years the Library has grown very rapidly, and as an outcome of this growth a new internal administrative structure, charted in Appendix E, has been developed. In line with practices established by the previous librarian, Dr. J. Ranz, this structure features the clear delineation of areas of responsibility and presumes the delegation of all responsibilities to the appropriate divisions and individuals. The establishment as charted was completed in July with the appointment of Mr. D. N. McInnes as Assistant

Librarian for Public Services; the area of his responsibility is as vast as it is important, and has been discussed in Chapter III of this report.

The Library has also entered into a number of relationships with other organizations in the past year. One of these immediately conferred great benefits upon the University. By becoming a member of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, the Library gained access to a large repository of research material which had been assembled over many years by the major universities of the American midwest, when the organization served them as the Midwest Inter-Library Center. The purpose of the Center as now reorganized is to acquire and house "large classes of research-related publications and other materials, now generally unavailable, which could never be acquired or justified for acquisition by most research libraries, or secured on interlibrary loan, but could be efficiently provided by a joint cooperative facility". Included in the Center's resources are massive collections of foreign and domestic newspapers, government documents, university dissertations and directories. Materials may be borrowed en bloc for extended periods. A catalogue of Center holdings is in the process of being published and will greatly increase the usefulness of the Center to this Library.

During the year, the Library was invited to become a member of the prestigious Association of Research Libraries, a Washington-based organization devoted to the furthering through cooperation of the interests of its now eighty members. The Association has been responsible in the past for many valuable contributions to the operation of research libraries and to scholarship. Its most notable recent achievement has been the assistance it has rendered in securing the implementation through the U.S. Congress of a vastly expanded programme of acquisition and cataloguing for the Library of Congress. Our own Library has already reaped the benefits of this work through the increased amount of cataloguing copy which has become available for new

foreign publications. The early appearance of this copy expedites our own cataloguing processes and reduces costs.

The University also became a member of an organization officially called the Intercommunications Council, but known by the acronym EDUCOM. This body is concerned with the application of new techniques of information storage, retrieval and transfer within the community of North American educational institutions. It is engaged in pilot studies of the programs of research library storage, computer sharing, the use of satellites for educational television, and a score of related topics. If it is successful in obtaining the financial support it needs to carry out its objectives it will be a powerful influence in whatever revolutions take place in the realm of information handling in the educational context.

For many years the Library has been contributing to the support of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center at the University of Washington in Seattle. The function of this Center is to maintain a union catalogue of the holdings of libraries in the northwest states and British Columbia. The existence of this catalogue has naturally brought about a sharing of regional resources through interlibrary loan. Similarly the Library has also been supplying information about its holdings and acquisitions to the National Union Catalogue which is maintained by the National Archives and Library in Ottawa. This vast catalogue, which now contains over eight million entries, is the key to the cooperative use and development of the resources of Canadian academic libraries. Most large libraries are now subscribers to Telex and are thus able to communicate swiftly with the National Library and with one another, enabling them to locate and lend materials more quickly. The next major step in the process of transferring information will be the invention of a reliable and economical means of electronically transmitting printed materials. Equipment now commercially

available does not meet these two criteria, but within a few years it will no doubt be possible to send clear copy from one place to another at low cost.

It is a source of pride to this University that the National Archivist and Librarian, Dr. Kaye Lamb, a graduate of U.B.C. and its librarian from 1940 to 1948, presided over the opening of a superb new National Archives and Library Building in June, thus rendering visible the results of his many years of work in the interest of Canadian scholarship. Since its creation the National Archives and Library has provided librarian and scholar with many previously lacking services: the National Union Catalogue of Books, the National Union Catalogue of Manuscripts, sound bibliographical control of all Canadian publications, a record of all university theses written in Canada, to mention but a few. The relationship between this Library and the National Archives and Library has always been close, and will become closer now that it has the physical base it so desperately needed to perform its functions.

Several times during the year the three librarians of U.B.C., the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University met to discuss ways and means of cooperating in the development and sharing of collections, and in the development of automated techniques for the performance of library routines and information handling. The close working relationship among these institutions will result in the maximization of the benefits of library services and collections available now and in the future, and will give the province the best library value possible for its dollars. Already notable progress has been made. One large shared purchase of books has been made. In the area of automation the three universities are showing leadership. To facilitate the sharing of resources, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University share the services of a separate staff member,

student assistants and a xerox machine at the U.B.C. Library.

Cooperation among western Canadian university libraries began to develop this year with the first meeting of the western Librarians at U.B.C. in February. This meeting was held at the request of the Presidents of the western universities, who wished their librarians "to explore ways and means of cooperating in the development of collections and in sharing collections through the rapid transfer of library materials and information". In their report to the Presidents, the librarians emphasized that while they were prepared to effect whatever economies possible through the sharing of resources, the multiplication of graduate programmes in identical areas of knowledge at various institutions in the west would tend to force the libraries to duplicate expensive research collections.

This section of the report has dealt with the extra-mural relationships and internal organization of the Library. Attention will now be given to that element without which the best plan of organization would founder: a competent and devoted staff.

b. Personnel.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance to the Library of attracting, employing and retaining staff members of ability, intelligence and character. Since library work is demanding at every level, another desirable quality is simple physical stamina. It is encouraging that the Library is enjoying more success in finding and keeping the staff it needs.

In 1966/1967, $1,327,320, or 41.3% of the total Library budget was spent on the salaries of full and part time staff, including student assistants. In the previous year, only 31.5% of the budget was spent for staff, due to the sudden influx of book funds and a disproportionate increase in salary funds. In 1963/1964 and 1964/1965 the percentages were 53.2% and 50.6%,

much closer to the Canadian but lower than the American average. In 1968/1969 the percentage will be restored to about 50%. As of July the staff numbered 325 persons, of whom 93 were librarians. This ratio of roughly 28% is also close to the Canadian average for academic libraries.

This year the average salary of librarians at U.B.C. was $8,495, compared with $9,193 at the University of Alberta and $8,095 at the University of Toronto. The minimum starting salary is now $6,500, and is being forced up annually by the continuing shortage of qualified staff. Libraries in the United States are beginning to offer over $7,000 to new graduates of Schools of Librarianship, and their recruitment officers are making regular visits to Canadian Schools. Unfortunately the beginning salaries are increasing more rapidly than the salaries of senior librarians, with the result that the scale is becoming compressed and the premium for experience and responsibility reduced. In general, division heads and other senior staff members are paid several thousand dollars less per year than their American counterparts. Unless this situation is remedied the Library risks the danger of becoming a training ground for libraries to the south.

Two hundred and two staff members are now classified as Library Assistants, and the balance of the staff consists of Secretaries, Clerks, Stack Supervisors, Programmers and Keypunch Operators. In these categories turnover was reduced from 68% in 1965/1966 to 47% in 1966/1967. Not that a turnover rate of close to 50% should be cause for good cheer, but a 21% reduction in a single year was an impressive step in the right direction. This trend was no accident, but the hoped-for result of a number of changes affecting personnel.

The better the salary is, the better is the quality of the persons who can be employed. A significant increase in salaries paid to Library Assistants

brought the University of British Columbia Library into a closer comparison with, but still somewhat below, the salary rates for the same category of personnel at the Vancouver Public Library, Simon Fraser University, the University of Victoria and the University of Alberta. Salary levels must be made competitive at least locally if they are to be eliminated as a factor in rates of turnover.

An important change in the classification of Library personnel accounts in large part for the retention of present staff, and will have a salubrious effect on the operation of the Library in the years to come. Formerly most staff members fell into the categories of Clerks I and II, unless they possessed a Bachelor's degree, in which case they were categorized as Library Assistants I and II. Now a single classification for Library Assistants, ranking from I to IV, has been created. The effect of this has been to provide a career in the Library for persons who do not intend to become Librarians. Previously the Library had served as a way station for persons moving on to more rewarding occupations. Impractical qualifications for advancement from one level of the classification to the next have been reduced in number, and all positions in the Library have been reviewed and reclassified so that salary differentials would reflect real differences in responsibility. Staff members are encouraged to improve their qualifications for promotion through experience, and to apply for vacant positions when they occur. Besides retaining and developing the abilities of staff members, these measures have had a marked effect on the improvement of morale. Moreover, they have reduced the hidden costs of turnover. It can be roughly calculated that it costs about $1,000 to train a new staff member, if one includes the time of other staff members consumed in training and of time lost in having an inexperienced staff member. The reduction of turnover in the past year has saved the Library about forty staff members, or about $40,000.

As the corps of Library Assistants becomes ever more stable and experienced, more of the work now performed by librarians will be transferred to them, to bring about further economies in the operation of the Library. Library Assistants are our most numerous employees. Their importance lies not just in their numbers, but in their consistently excellent performance, rendered sometimes under the most exasperating of working conditions.

Quality is the touchstone where personnel is concerned. To achieve it the Library must have sound policies of staff selection and promotion, supported by competitive salary scales. That it is developing these is evident.

c. Systems Development.

The responsibility of the Systems Development group is to improve the efficiency with which library routines are performed, and, where desirable, to introduce the techniques of automation. Signal progress has been made in this regard. The benefits of new approaches and systems are accruing to librarians and users alike.

The automated book lending system is entering its third year of operation, and is today the largest and most effective system of its type in existence anywhere. The physical handling of books has been greatly speeded up and manual files have been all but eliminated. But perhaps the greatest advantage of this system lies in its ability to collect and store for further manipulation precise statistics about the use of library materials. To enable the Library properly to exploit this information, the Donner Canadian Foundation has provided a grant. Exhaustive studies will be made of the real use of collections, and these studies will be meaningful to academic libraries everywhere. A preliminary study, consisting of about ten thousand pages of printout, has analyzed the frequency with which books are borrowed and the duration for which they are kept by users. It was mentioned earlier

that this analysis will be applied to the development of the book collection when adequate funds are available. Many things are possible, such as the correlation of library use with academic performance, and the comparison of the reading habits of students in the old and new arts programmes.

Other systems are at various stages of development. In the Acquisitions Division work is far advanced in designing a system for book ordering and fund accounting, to go into operation in 1967/1968. The Serials Division has completed two stages of a three-stage progression toward an automated system for the recording of current issues of journals. One by-product of this system appeared in November, when a complete list of all journal holdings was issued. A new edition of this list will be published in the fall of 1967, distributed to all departments on campus and offered for sale to other libraries and to individuals. A future edition of this list might include the holdings of the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University. Completion of the third stage of this system is anticipated in 1967/1968.

The computer came to the assistance of the Cataloguing Department by maintaining a record of the growing quantity of uncatalogued books. A system has been devised whereby a monthly accession list covering both catalogued and uncatalogued materials and author entry cards for the uncatalogued books are produced; the work of locating uncatalogued material has thereby been transferred from the overburdened staff of the Cataloguing Division to the Circulation Division. An experimental printed book catalogue for the Mathematics Library brought mixed blessings. Issued in several copies, it made it possible for persons remote from the Library to examine its holdings; however, not unforeseen problems of currency proved to be considerable, principally due to the shortage of computer and programming time. The same difficulties plagued the book catalogue of the phonograph record collection.

Inevitably more sophisticated computer facilities will be required by the library as it evolves new systems, and particularly so if these systems are to involve information networks. Many of the areas presently under development will be economically feasible because improved efficiency in the use of staff will offset development and operating costs. In contrast, as computerized information systems are designed and implemented, it is not likely that there will be equivalent savings, for the value of computer time and other costs must be levied against increased services. Sophisticated information systems can only be established if the Library can avail itself of a generous share of the most modern computer facilities, and if it has at its disposal sufficient staff time for experimentation and programming.

Automation is an area in which the libraries of the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University work closely together, drawing on each other's experience and invention. Not knowing what to expect of future generations of computers or of the organization of higher education in the province, precautions are being taken to make systems as compatible as possible. In order to inform other libraries of their work, and as a way of replying to ever-increasing numbers of inquiries, the three libraries now issue an occasional newsletter, Recent Developments in Automation at British Columbia University Libraries. The libraries being long on results and short on documentation, the newsletter provides only an outline of developments and little detailed description. For the institutions directly concerned, it is the results that count, and they can all take some satisfaction in the attainments of their libraries in this expanding field.

V. Concluding Remarks.

The University can be proud of the five-year record of its Library: a collection twice as large used twice as heavily in a decentralized system of libraries. The old saying that a library is the heart of a university has been borne out by experience. There is another old saying: that pride cometh before a fall. It is earnestly hoped that a record of recent accomplishment will not deter the University in carrying out its ambitious plans for its Library. The University's success and reputation will depend to a great extent on the Library: its collections, buildings, services and staff. The support that the Library has enjoyed in past from the Administration, the Senate, faculty members and students is needed now in greater measure than ever before.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68*
Salaries and Wages	$ 685,040	$ 873,300	$1,327,320	$1,611,043
Books and Periodicals	516,153	1,613,087	1,515,364	1,261,009
Binding	55,135	50,684	105,654	57,752
Supplies, Equipment, Etc.	94,299	179,731	264,162	234,582
	$1,350,627	$2,716,802	$3,212,500	$3,164,386

* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B

SIZE AND GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1966	Additions 1966/67	Withdrawals 1966/67	March 31 1967
Volumes	741,361	103,631	9	844,992
Documents	359,764	65,926	-	425,690
Microfilm (reels)	6,907	2,671	-	9,578
Microcard (cards)	15,810	11,951	-	27,761
Microprint (sheets)	236,130	-	-	236,130
Microfiche (cards)	12,934	3,314	-	16,248
Maps	40,285	11,050	57	51,278
Manuscripts	410 ft.*	27 ft.*	-	437 ft.*
Phonograph Records	8,278	1,691	187	9,782

* Thickness of files

APPENDIX C

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1966 - August 1967

	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
General Circulation				
Main Stack Collection	307,383	257,530	303,863	308,765
Reserve Circulation (Main Library)	115,372	127,561	166,443	62,360
Fine Arts Division	27,737	28,457	30,508	27,271
Humanities Division	3,466	2,200	1,347	985
Science Division	2,228	1,925	2,641	3,808
Social Sciences Division	7,957	9,457	6,569	2,750
Special Collections Division	2,785	4,636	5,654	5,842
Asian Studies Division	2,370	1,593	2,886	3,632
Government Publications Division	----	----	28,927	31,524
Sedgewick Library	164,577	175,923	203,229	316,253
Woodward Library	27,494	54,527	70,042	72,046
Biomedical Branch, V.G.H.	----	17,988	19,762	20,805
Law Library	----	----	48,823	51,772
Curriculum Laboratory	77,228	106,860	103,505	133,562
Mathematics Library	----	----	----	10,366
Social Work Library	----	----	8,174	10,908
	738,597	788,657	1,002,373	1,062,649
Record Collection	----	----	44,166	53,494
Interlibrary Loans				
To Simon Fraser University	----	----	536	1,015
To B. C. Medical Library Service	----	----	615	888
To Other Libraries	1,215	1,213	2,355	2,053
From B. C. Medical Library Service	----	----	413	479
From Other Libraries	1,160	1,062	1,545	1,836
	2,375	2,275	5,464	6,271
Photocopies				
To Simon Fraser University Library	----	----	15,015	44,591
To Other Libraries	1,505	1,173	1,696	3,060
From Other Libraries	678	813	1,181	1,855
	2,183	1,986	17,892	49,506
Grand Total	743,155	792,918	1,069,895	1,171,920

APPENDIX D

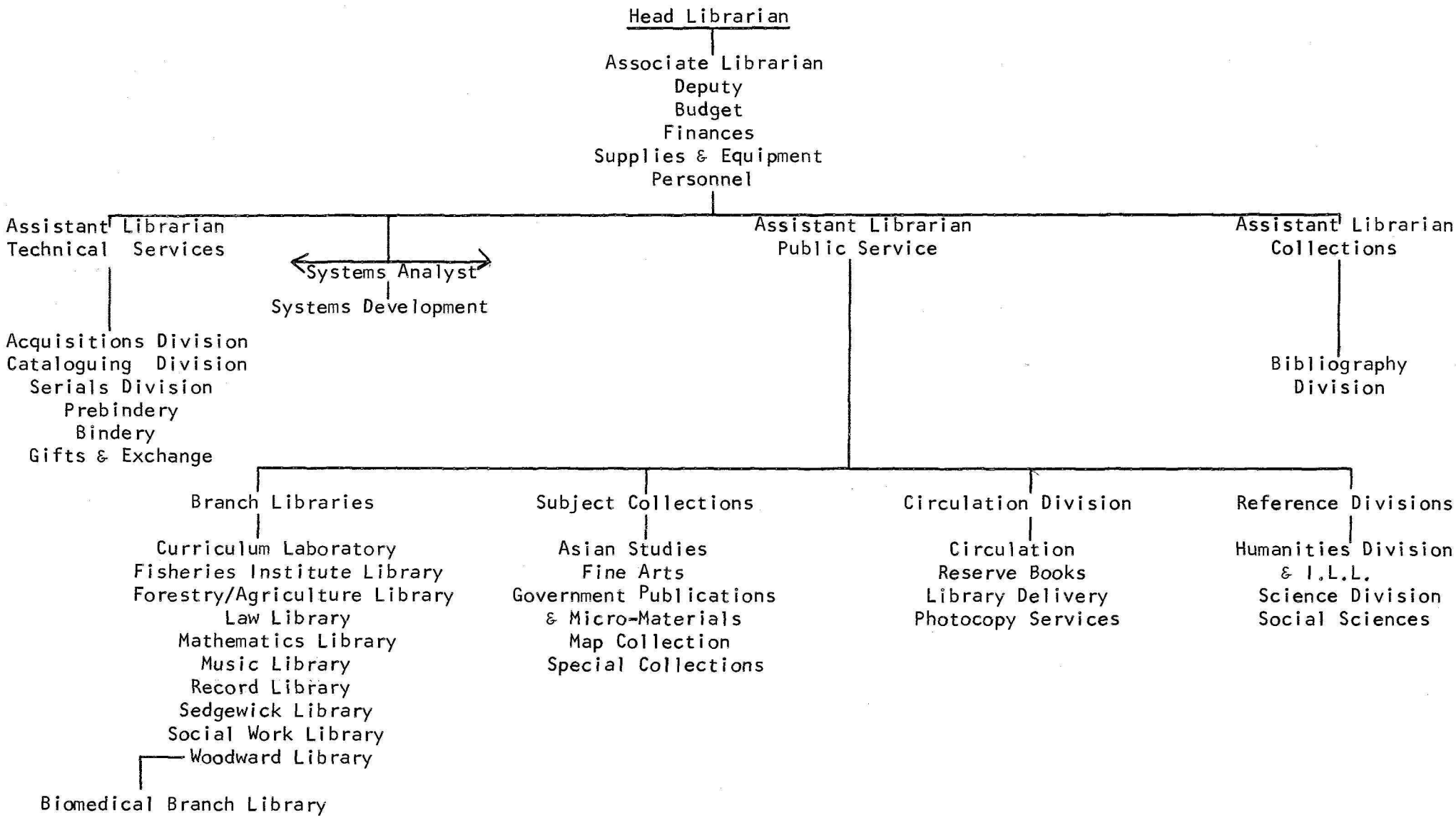
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - U.S. AND CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	Acquisitions & Binding	Salaries	Supplies, etc.	Total
Illinois	1,744,763 (39.1)	2,505,870 (56.2)	204,123 (4.7)	4,454,756
Harvard	1,596,989 (23.8)	4,058,779 (60.3)	1,072,687 (15.9)	6,728,455
California - L.A.	1,428,584 (33.2)	2,593,648 (60.3)	273,519 (6.5)	4,295,751
Yale	1,420,206 (32.6)	2,288,763 (52.6)	644,143 (14.8)	4,353,112
California - Berkeley	1,382,883 (29.4)	3,064,184 (65.2)	255,321 (5.4)	4,702,388
Cornell	1,149,001 (31.2)	2,272,894 (61.6)	265,103 (7.2)	3,686,998
Indiana	1,116,335 (40.9)	1,520,278 (55.8)	87,434 (3.3)	2,724,047
Wisconsin	1,107,503 (42.7)	1,361,512 (52.5)	123,775 (4.8)	2,592,790
Stanford	1,074,801 (32.1)	2,039,954 (60.9)	234,639 (7.0)	3,349,394
Michigan	1,066,365 (27.0)	2,688,212 (68.1)	195,206 (4.9)	3,949,783
Texas	1,065,798 (49.2)	1,033,805 (47.7)	65,887 (3.1)	2,165.491
Washington	840,028 (30.4)	1,774,076 (64.3)	147,402 (5.3)	2,761,506
Alberta - 1966-67	1,087,000 (49.3)	1,025,690 (46.5)	91,000 (4.2)	2,203,690
1967-68	1,489,000 (49.4)	1,413,000 (46.9)	113,000 (3.7)	3,015,000
Toronto - 1966-67	1,065,000 (29.5)	2,298,705 (63.7)	248,359 (6.8)	3,612,064
1967-68	1,348,000 (27.3)	3,053,000 (61.8)	538,000 (10.9)	4,939,000
McGill - 1966-67	555,575 (34.3)	1,006,350 (62.2)	57,065 (3.5)	1,618,990
1967-68	446,000 (24.4)	1,318,000 (72.1)	64,000 (3.5)	1,828,000
U.B.C. - 1966-67	1,621,018 (50.5)	1,327,320 (41.3)	264,162 (8.2)	3,212,500
1967-68	1,318,761 (41.6)	1,611,043 (50.9)	234,582 (7.5)	3,164,386

Note : All U.S. figures are for 1965/66

APPENDIX E

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX F

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

Lanning, R. J.	Bibliographer - Serials
Colbeck, N.	Bibliographical Consultant
Constable, Mrs. Helen	Bibliographer - Science
Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - European languages
Mercer, Miss Eleanor	Bibliographer - English language

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee	Head Librarian
Little, Margaret	Catalogue Specialist
Misewich, Mrs. Elizabeth	Catalogue Specialist
Sharpe, James	Catalogue Specialist
Shields, Miss Dorothy	Catalogue Specialist

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Butterfield, Miss Rita	Head Librarian

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Woodward, Mrs. Emily A.	Head Librarian

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Miss Melva	Head Librarian

FISHERIES INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Verwey, Huibert

FORESTRY-AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

Brongers, Mrs. Lore	Head Librarian

Appendix F Cont'd.

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Harrington, Walter	Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Suzanne	Head Librarian

HUMANITIES DIVISION

Selby, Mrs. Joan	Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Thomas	Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Miss Maureen	Head Librarian

MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Keevil, Miss Susan	Head Librarian

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans	Head Librarian

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas	Record Librarian

SCIENCE DIVISION

Leith, Miss Anna	Head Librarian

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Erickson, Ture	Head Librarian

SERIALS DIVISION

Johnson, Stephen	Head Librarian

BINDING SECTION

Fryer, Percy	Foreman

SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Carrier, Miss Lois	Head Librarian

Appendix F Cont'd.

SOCIAL WORK LIBRARY

Freeman, George	Head Librarian

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Yandle, Mrs. Anne	Head Librarian

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

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

WOODWARD LIBRARY

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Cummings, John	Head Librarian

APPENDIX G

Senate Library Committee

1966/67

Dean I. McT. Cowan, Chairman
Dr. C. Belshaw
Dr. M. Bloom
Dr. W. Gibson
Mr. K. Lysyk
Dr. J. Norris
Dr. S. Rothstein
Dr. M. Steinberg
Dr. S. Zbarsky
Chancellor J. Buchanan (ex officio)
President J. B. Macdonald (ex officio)
Mr. J. E. A. Parnall (ex officio)
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs (ex officio)

Terms of Reference:

The Senate Library Committee shall advise and assist the Librarian in:

(1) Formulating a library policy in relation to the development of resources for instruction and research;

(2) Allocating book funds to the fields of instruction and research;

(3) Developing a general program of library service for all the interests of the University;

(4) Keeping the Librarian informed concerning the library needs of instructional and research staffs;

(5) Interpreting the Library to the University.

Appendix G Cont'd.

Student Library Committee

P. R. Braund, President, Alma Mater Society
R. Holt, Graduate Students Association
F. Flynn, Science Undergraduate Society
D. McNamara, Engineering Undergraduate Society
K. Emmott, Ubyssey.

B. Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian
T. Erickson, Sedgewick Library
S. Port, Main Library
G. Palsson, Woodward Library.