

U.B.C. LIBRARY NEWS

Volume IV, No. 6

July - August, 1971

Vancouver, B.C.

This newsletter is published as an information service for UBC faculty, students and other readers outside the Library. It contains feature articles and news about developments in the library system which we feel will be of interest or concern to the larger community. The *News* welcomes all comments, criticisms and suggestions for future articles.

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER LIBRARY HOURS

During the intersession period (August 12 - September 12) most campus libraries will be closed in the evenings and on weekends. Beginning on September 13, all libraries return to normal service hours. A separate schedule for each period is given below.

AUGUST 21 - SEPTEMBER 12

WOODWARD LIBRARY

August 21 - September 6	MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
	SUNDAY	Closed
September 7 - 9	TUESDAY - THURSDAY	8 a.m. - 9 p.m.
September 10 - 11	FRIDAY - SATURDAY	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

MAIN LIBRARY AND ALL OTHER BRANCHES

August 21 - September 12	MONDAY - FRIDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
	SATURDAY - SUNDAY	Closed

WINTER SESSION

(SEPTEMBER 13 - DECEMBER 21
AND JANUARY 3 - APRIL 28)

MAIN AND SEDGEWICK LIBRARIES

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - midnight
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	12 noon - midnight

WOODWARD LIBRARY

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - midnight
SATURDAY	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	12 noon - midnight

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY AND CRANE LIBRARIES

MONDAY - FRIDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SATURDAY - SUNDAY	Closed

LAW LIBRARY

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - midnight
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 8 p.m.
SUNDAY	10 a.m. - 10 p.m.

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - 11 p.m.
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	Closed

MUSIC LIBRARY

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - 11 p.m.
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	12 noon - 11 p.m.

RECORDINGS COLLECTION

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	Closed

ALL OTHER LIBRARIES

MONDAY - FRIDAY	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
SATURDAY	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNDAY	Closed

IS YOUR CARD STILL VALID?

Faculty and staff members are reminded that all 1970-71 library cards expired on August 31. Renewing your card for the next year takes only a minute. Just bring it to the Main Library's Circulation Office, or to the Circulation Desk in the Woodward Library, any weekday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Avoid the September rush — do it now!

LIBRARY ORIENTATION '71: SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

It's that time of year again. In a few days over 20,000 students arrive on campus for the winter session. Almost one-quarter of them will be completely new to UBC, and will need help with a library system of this size.

As always, the major problem area will be the Main Library building. This year a special effort is being made to introduce students to it without confusing them. Group tours will be offered, as before, but students may choose any one of three types: the standard 20-minute guided tour; a shorter one beginning with a slide-tape show; and a subject-related class tour showing how the Library can help with the work that particular class will be covering during the fall term. The first two types of tours will be offered daily, beginning on September 15.

STANDARD TOUR

September 15 — October 15
3 p.m., Monday — Friday
Begins in main entrance hall

AUDIO-VISUAL TOUR

September 15 — October 1
11:30 a.m., Monday — Friday
Begins in Reserve Reading Room,
next to Fine Arts Division

The subject-oriented class visits can be arranged on request any time after October 1. They are especially useful for students who will be working on term papers or other library assignments this fall. More detailed information will be given in next month's *News*.

The Library is also making more aids available for those who would rather learn at their own speed. From September 6 on, a "do-it-yourself" tour guide can be picked up in the main entrance hall. It shows newcomers how to find their way through the Main and Sedgewick Libraries, and briefly describes the services given in each area. The Main Card Catalogue — always a problem for new students — now has simple instruction signs posted on every cabinet, and a self-help centre is being set up nearby. It will bring together printed library guides, visual aids such as the three-dimensional plexiglass model of the Library building, and an Audiscan machine which offers a brief audio-visual program on the UBC libraries and their use. More of these centres will be set up during the fall, in the bookstacks as well as in the major public service areas.

Most branch libraries will be giving out printed guides describing their collections and services. All of them would be happy to arrange for tours or class visits; please call the branch concerned.

All the campus libraries want to help students and faculty make the best use of their resources. Faculty members can do their part by making sure that students know about these library orientation programs.

INTERSESSION EXHIBITS

Bayefsky Prints

On display in the main entrance hall are seven unusual colour prints by the Canadian artist Aba Bayefsky. Mr. Bayefsky is perhaps better known in Ontario, where his paintings and murals have won critical acclaim. The prints on display show his fascination with East Indian myths and spirits. All the work shown is taken from *Legends*, a portfolio of 12 original Bayefsky block prints held in the Special Collections Division.

Cheap Literature of Yesterday

This eye-catching display is well worth a detour upstairs to Special Collections. It features the popular chapbooks and broadsides of the 17th to early 19th centuries. At a time when many people could not afford bound books, these inexpensive stories and ballads were sold by every peddler. They provided entertainment for generations of common people, and are still well worth reading today. As the Special Collections Division notes:

... They preserve a record of many details of manners and customs, superstitions and prejudices; they reflect the popular point of view and transmit a host of romances, songs, jests and anecdotes in the popular form.

With their lively, full-colour illustrations and large print, the chapbooks drew readers of all ages and tastes. The Special Collections display includes nursery rhymes and fairy tales; brief prose versions of *Hamlet* and *Othello*; and a fine assortment of adventures and romances. The title pages alone make fascinating reading: *The Haunted Tower*; *Cook, the Murdere*; *The Princess of Bagdad*; or, *The Wife of Eleven Husbands*; *Richard Turpin, the Noted Highwayman*; *Horrid Customs*; or, *An Afflicting*

Narrative Relative to the Burning of Hindoo Widows. One really deserves to be quoted in full:

The
Miller and his Men

or, the
ATROCITIES OF GRINDOFF
The Terror of Bohemia
AND HIS BANDITTI

who are all destroyed by the blowing-up of a mill and cavern
by

THE GALLANT LOTHAIR

who is rewarded by the hand of

THE BEAUTIFUL CLAUDINE

and a pension from the
Bohemian Government

The broadside ballads, although not as sensational, are also worth seeing. Where else could you find a song called *The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heugh*?

WE'RE RECYCLING – ARE YOU?

In an effort to help curb the spread of pollution and make better use of our resources, the Library has begun recycling many types of waste materials. Old IBM printouts, computer cards, form letters and scrap paper are deposited in large containers throughout the library system. Later this material is picked up by the Joshua Society and delivered to a paper recycling plant.

Staff members are also being encouraged to save and re-use memos, envelopes, file folders and other office materials. A Library committee in charge of recycling hopes to expand into other areas by advising staff on the various ways that home waste can be recycled.

Other groups who would like to try something similar should get in touch with Mrs. Joyce Harries, the committee chairman, at local 3115.

SHARED CATALOGUING: B.C. SYSTEM REACHES TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Last year the libraries of B.C.'s three public universities began a cooperative program to speed up book processing. Under the old system, each library normally received cataloguing copy from the Library of Congress and used that copy to make up sets of cards for current books. All items without LC copy had to be catalogued by the individual library. Under the new "shared cataloguing" arrangement, the three libraries waited a maximum of six weeks for the cataloguing copy to arrive. After that, items without Library of Congress copy were rush catalogued, with each library taking responsibility for one-third of the alphabet. Duplicates of the master cards were distributed to the other libraries.

Later in 1970 the system expanded to include three eastern universities: Windsor, Waterloo and York. To speed up cataloguing even more, all current works within a library's alphabetical area were catalogued as soon as they came in. Copy could then be sent to the other participating libraries with the minimum of delay.

Interest in shared cataloguing is obviously still growing. Although Windsor dropped out this year, five more university libraries have just joined the system. The new participants are the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, Manitoba and Ottawa, and Memorial University of Newfoundland.

By helping to cut down the time each library spends on book processing, the shared cataloguing arrangement will indirectly benefit readers at all ten universities.

PURCHASING AND COPYING PRACTICES AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

In the past year the state of Canadian publishing has become a matter of national concern. Some groups have suggested that libraries in this country could add considerably to publishers' revenues by changing their purchasing practices, and/or by paying royalties for photocopies of Canadian material made on library machines. Until now it has been impossible to prove or disprove these statements. Figures were just not available on the amount of money libraries currently spend inside and outside Canada, or on the origin and type of material they allow to be copied.

The University Librarian, Basil Stuart-Stubbs, organized cross-Canada surveys this spring to look into both questions. Although these surveys were limited to university libraries, they are still the largest and most detailed studies made to date.

The results of the two surveys have now been published and distributed to all members of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries. *News* readers may be interested in the following extracts from the report on purchasing. Highlights from the copying survey will appear in the September issue.

A STUDY OF EXPENDITURES ON LIBRARY MATERIALS AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

II. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

For many years both the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries have collected statistics relating to college and university libraries in Canada. Thus the total amount of money spent by each institution for books, periodicals and other library materials is known. What has not been known, even in general terms, is how and where funds are being spent.

A rough idea of the nature and origin of library purchases could be obtained by asking libraries to report, under a number of general categories, expenditures made in various countries The information used in this study was obtained by this method. It [provides], for the first time, an indication of the nature of library acquisitions for higher education in Canada

Member university libraries of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries were asked to fill out a table which listed twenty-two geographic areas against four general categories of vendors of library materials The libraries were asked to record the total amount of money to the nearest dollar spent under each category in each country, for the budget year 1969/70.

Three categories of vendors were chosen: new book dealers, antiquarian dealers, and periodical agents. Although most library vendors fall into one of these three groups, a fourth category for miscellaneous vendors was provided, to include vendors of an assortment of library materials such as microforms, films, records, maps, manuscripts and pictures. Also to be included in this category were those societies, organizations and individuals which sell library materials, but which would normally be regarded as being outside of the book trade.

For most libraries, supplying this information was no easy matter. Expense records are not maintained in the way described above, and the majority of libraries had to examine and classify every paid invoice for 1969/70 in order to obtain the desired totals. Nevertheless, full reports were received from almost all libraries at degree-granting Canadian universities

The survey . . . covers the expenditures of thirty-eight degree-granting Canadian universities. Not included in the survey are approximately fifty colleges.

III. TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON LIBRARY MATERIALS

Annual national expenditures on library materials have jumped from two million to over twenty million dollars during the past decade. These figures reflect the general increase in support for higher education

The Canadian Association of College and University Libraries has collected the following information about budgets for library materials, including binding, for 1970/71:

Universities	\$23,745,581 (36 reporting)
Colleges	\$ 2,255,333 (52 reporting)
TOTAL	\$26,000,914

An analysis of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for 1969/70 reveals that Canadian university and college libraries spend 7.9% of their materials budgets on binding. When this percentage is applied to the C.A.C.U.L. budget figure for 1970/71, which includes both library materials and binding, a budget figure for library materials alone of \$23,946,842 is indicated.

Thus, Canadian university and college libraries are currently spending about \$24,000,000 annually on library materials.

The thirty-eight university libraries participating in this survey reported total expenditures of \$18,113,797 in 1969/70. This represents 78.4% of the total reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in that year.

Although the available information regarding university library expenditures is incomplete for recent years, it is clear that the rate of growth of budgets for library materials is slowing. This follows as a natural result of economic conditions, public concern over the costs of higher education, and a falling off in the increase in enrollments. Librarians do not anticipate another ten-fold increase in acquisitions budgets during the nineteen-seventies. On the contrary, librarians assume that they will be unable to acquire as large a proportion of the world's output of information as they have in recent years.

It must be borne in mind that the \$24,000,000 spent on library materials by universities and colleges in 1969/70 covered expenditures on all types of library materials, not books alone, and not just books which have been recently published; and that these materials are obtained from every corner of the earth. University library collections reflect the concerns of faculty members and students in their pursuit of learning and research, and these concerns deal with the future and the past, deal with every conceivable subject of study, and are expressed in all of the world's languages. Naturally, these collections are complex and difficult to assemble. The analysis of expenditures which follows reveals the diversity of library requirements, and gives a general idea of the pattern of development of library collections at the close of a decade of rapid growth.

IV. EXPENDITURES WITH VENDORS OF NEW BOOKS

Vendors of new books include publishers, agents for publishers, retail and wholesale booksellers, governments, organizations and individuals, selling books which are in print.

It was pointed out in Chapter II that thirty-eight libraries provided information concerning their expenditures; of these, thirty-seven provided complete information, and one [the University of Toronto] provided partial information. In order to reflect accurately the relationships between expenditures, survey results will be reported throughout on the basis of the thirty-seven libraries, which accounted for a total of \$16,335,319 in expenditures on library materials in 1969/70. Where applicable, the partial information from the University of Toronto will be used and the use noted.

Of the total of \$16,335,319, the thirty-seven libraries paid almost half, \$8,084,675, to vendors of new books Over six and a half million of the eight was paid to dealers in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. While it is clear that this is evidence of the importance to Canadian libraries of books printed in English, the relationship is not precise, because Canadian university libraries, for reasons of economy or efficiency, may buy materials in other languages from dealers in English-speaking countries. Books published in South America can be purchased in New York, and books published in the Soviet Union can be purchased in London. This limitation on the implications of expenditure figures expressed in national terms must be borne in mind throughout this study.

Of the eight million total, \$2,357,178, or 29.2%, was spent in Canada. This amount includes expenditures for original Canadian publications, books published abroad but distributed by Canadian publishers acting as agents, and books published abroad but distributed by library jobbers and wholesale and retail booksellers who are not publishers.

Of the eight million total, \$3,268,249, or 40.4% was spent in the United States. This would include expenditures for U.S. and other foreign books, sold by publishers, booksellers, jobbers, organizations, governments and individuals.

Of the eight million total, \$978,946, or 12.1% was spent in the United Kingdom.

\$493,318 was paid to new book dealers in France, a sum representing 6.1% of the total

V. EXPENDITURES WITH PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS

While half the total expenditures of Canadian university libraries in 1969/70 was devoted to the acquisition of new books, slightly over a quarter of the total was spent on periodical subscriptions. Keeping abreast of current literature is evidently a priority with the libraries, and an expensive one.

Of the \$16,335,319 total, \$4,460,519 or 27.3% was paid to periodical publishers and agents

As in the case of books, expenditures in English-speaking countries bulked high. Publishers and agents in the United States and the United Kingdom were paid \$2,028,962 and \$501,819 respectively, or 45.5% and 11.3% of the total paid for subscriptions.

Canadian publishers and agents received . . . 24.3% of the total. Given the comparatively small number of journals published in Canada, it is evident that Canadian university libraries are placing many subscriptions for foreign periodicals through Canadian agents.

The next highest amount . . . was paid to publishers and agents in the Netherlands. This accounted for 7.1% of the total.

Following was Germany, with . . . 3.5%, and France, with . . . 2.2%.

These countries together proved to be the main suppliers of periodical literature to Canadian universities, accounting for 93% of the total.

VI. EXPENDITURES WITH ANTIQUARIAN DEALERS

Expenditures with dealers in antiquarian books, periodicals and other library materials accounted for 14.4% of the reported total expenditures of \$16,335,319

Dealers in the United States captured almost half of the total amount spent by Canadian university libraries for antiquarian materials. The great numbers of antiquarian dealers in the United States account for this imbalance. What is surprising is that Canadian antiquarian dealers, who are relatively few in number, should have obtained 17.9% of the total, compared with the more numerous dealers of the United Kingdom who obtained 13.6% of the total. One possible explanation might be that Canadian libraries are buying heavily in Canadiana

VII. EXPENDITURES WITH OTHER VENDORS

In addition to materials which are more conventionally thought of as library materials, Canadian university libraries purchase microforms, maps, films, magnetic tapes, recordings, pictures and manuscripts. They also purchase books and periodicals which are not available through normal trade channels. In total, \$1,430,958 was spent for such materials, 8.7% of the sample total of \$16,335,319

As in the case of old and new books and periodicals, [Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom] proved to be the major sources of miscellaneous materials for Canadian university libraries

VIII. EXPENDITURES ON ALL LIBRARY MATERIALS BY NATION

Of expenditures on all library materials, the largest amounts are paid to vendors in the United States, Canada and the United

Kingdom, in that order. The following table provides totals and percentages:

<u>Country or Area</u>	<u>Payments to All Vendors</u>	<u>% of \$16,335,319</u>
Canada	\$4,329,378	26.5%
United States	6,935,965	42.5
Great Britain and Ireland	1,901,225	11.6

In the case of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, payments are distributed in approximately the same way among types of vendor: about half of the total spent in each of the three countries is for new books, a quarter for periodical subscriptions, and the balance for antiquarian books and other materials

IX. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY OF EXPENDITURES

One purpose of this study was to reveal the pattern of Canadian university library spending, as an indication of how collections are presently being developed.

The results point to a strong and natural emphasis on current publications. Expenditures with dealers of new books and periodicals amounted to \$12,545,194 in 1969/70, or 76.7% of the total amount reported, \$16,335,319. Of this twelve and a half million dollars, 27.4% was spent in Canada, 42.2% . . . in the United States, and 11.8% . . . in the United Kingdom. Thus, over eighty percent of the funds spent on new books and periodicals was spent in countries which are principally suppliers of English language materials.

More money was spent in the United States for new books and periodicals than in any other country, or in Canada and the United Kingdom combined. One reason for this dependence upon the United States as a source of library materials may be found in annual book production statistics, compiled by UNESCO for 1968:

United States	59,247
United Kingdom	31,372
Canada	3,527

Since United States and United Kingdom publishers are the major producers of library materials in the English language, it follows that Canadian libraries will acquire most of their new books and periodicals from these countries. Whether they are purchased through Canadian agents or from publishers and booksellers abroad, most materials in Canadian academic libraries originate in the United States or in the United Kingdom, and payments find their way back to the publishers

A second purpose of this study was to gain a better understanding of the effects of direct purchasing of library materials from the country of origin, particularly of books published in the [U.S. and U.K.] which might be available through Canadian agents.

In Chapter III it was estimated that Canadian university and college libraries are currently spending approximately \$24,000,000 on all library materials. [The survey indicates that the following amounts are being] spent with dealers in new books in Canada, the U.S. and the U.K.

Canada	\$3,336,000
U.S.	4,488,000
U.K.	1,392,000

To know whether the money presently being spent in the United States and the United Kingdom could be spent in Canada with the same effect, something must also be known about the Canadian agency system. This system deals principally in books. It could not supply libraries with most of the materials which they require, and has not claimed this ability.

Unfortunately, the available statistics relating to publishing are not full enough to provide completely accurate information about the relative strength of the Canadian agency system in respect to books. However, some approximations can be obtained from the use of a combination of sources

Among . . . [U.S.] publishers . . . without representation in Canada, but which publish books of importance to academic libraries, are 101 large and small university and college presses, 324 university and college departments, 48 agencies of federal, state and municipal governments, 157 art galleries, museums and libraries, and 633 scientific, professional and scholarly academies, associations, institutes, leagues and similar organizations. [There are also] hundreds of specialist publishers who concentrate their activities within limited subject areas.

It is clear, therefore, that publisher-agents in Canada are severely limited in their capacity to serve academic library needs, and that it is not possible to equate the amount of money spent by libraries out of the country with an amount of money lost to Canadian publisher-agents in potential sales.

Nevertheless, it has been suggested that Canadian university and college libraries should be required to purchase U.S. and U.K. books through Canadian agents, and in this fashion to contribute to the support of original Canadian publishing. It is said that since libraries are supported with public funds, they should be the medium through which the public supports publishing.

This is an oversimplification of a complex issue. It overlooks the fact that universities and colleges derive a substantial amount of their support from private sources, including student fees.

Moreover, librarians, who purchase abroad in order to obtain lower prices and better service, are making the most efficient use they can of the tax dollar on behalf of their patrons, assuming service to patrons to be the primary mission of the library.

There are no guarantees that income from the sale of imported books will be diverted into the publishing of Canadian authors. Nor is there any evidence that sales of imports to libraries have a large effect on the quantity of Canadian publishing.

If public support is required to subsidize Canadian publishing, an effort to wring that support out of university library budgets seems like an inefficient way of proceeding, and one in which the disadvantages would outweigh the benefits.

The amount of money to be derived through the placing of all possible orders through Canadian agents would not be large. It has been shown that expenditures with U.S. vendors of new books in all languages are now at the level of about four and a half million dollars per year. It has also been shown that a great many publishers whose books are required by academic libraries are not represented in Canada. It would be impractical for agents to import a few copies each of thousands of specialized titles, in an attempt to meet demands which are difficult to predict. Nevertheless, let it be assumed that the Canadian and U.S. dollars remain at par, that net prices and discounts were identical in both countries and that Canadian vendors might claim as much as a third of \$4,488,000, or \$1,496,000. From this gross return the publisher-agents would have to pay their own operating expenses, and these would include payments to the U.S. publishers of books. Nothing is known of the profitability of agency sales, but if the margin is as high as 6%, which is doubtful, the net gain to the entire publisher-agency system would be about \$89,760.

Results of the photocopying survey will appear in the next issue.

RIDINGTON ROOM BIBLIOGRAPHIES RESHELVED

Readers doing work in the humanities and social sciences should find the Ridington Room reference collection easier to use this fall. Formerly, all bibliographies were grouped together on the shelves, regardless of subject. This meant that general reference material on, say, geography (G call numbers) had to be shelved some distance away from bibliographies on the same subject, which all had ZG numbers and were filed in with the rest of the Z's.

The collection is now being rearranged so that each bibliography will be located next to the general reference material on that subject. To illustrate: bibliographies on the Arctic (ZG 600 call numbers) would be found immediately after the other reference material on that subject (G 600 call numbers).

Reshelving should be finished by the start of the fall term. In the meantime, the Social Sciences and Humanities staff can help you locate any material that is being moved.

MORE ABOUT CAN/SDI

Following our offer to subsidize twenty new subscribers to the National Science Library's CAN/SDI service (see the May-June *Library News*, pp. 5 - 7) a number of enquiries have reached the Science Division. However, the number of actual new subscribers has yet to reach twenty, and those who act now may still be eligible for a \$40 subsidy.

For more information, please call R.J. Brongers, Head of the Science Division, at local 3826. Copies of the *News* article on CAN/SDI and its benefits are available from the Information and Orientation Division, local 2076.

HELP!

The Library is looking for an extra copy of *Western Homes and Living* for April, 1970. If you have a copy to donate or sell, please call Graham Elliston of the Bibliography Division at local 2304.

