

THE UNIVERSITY of BRITISH COLUMBIA  
THE REPORT of THE LIBRARIAN  
TO THE SENATE

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR  
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The Report  
of the University Librarian  
to the Senate

53rd Year

September 1967 to August 1968

Vancouver

September 1968

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN TO SENATE

1967/1968

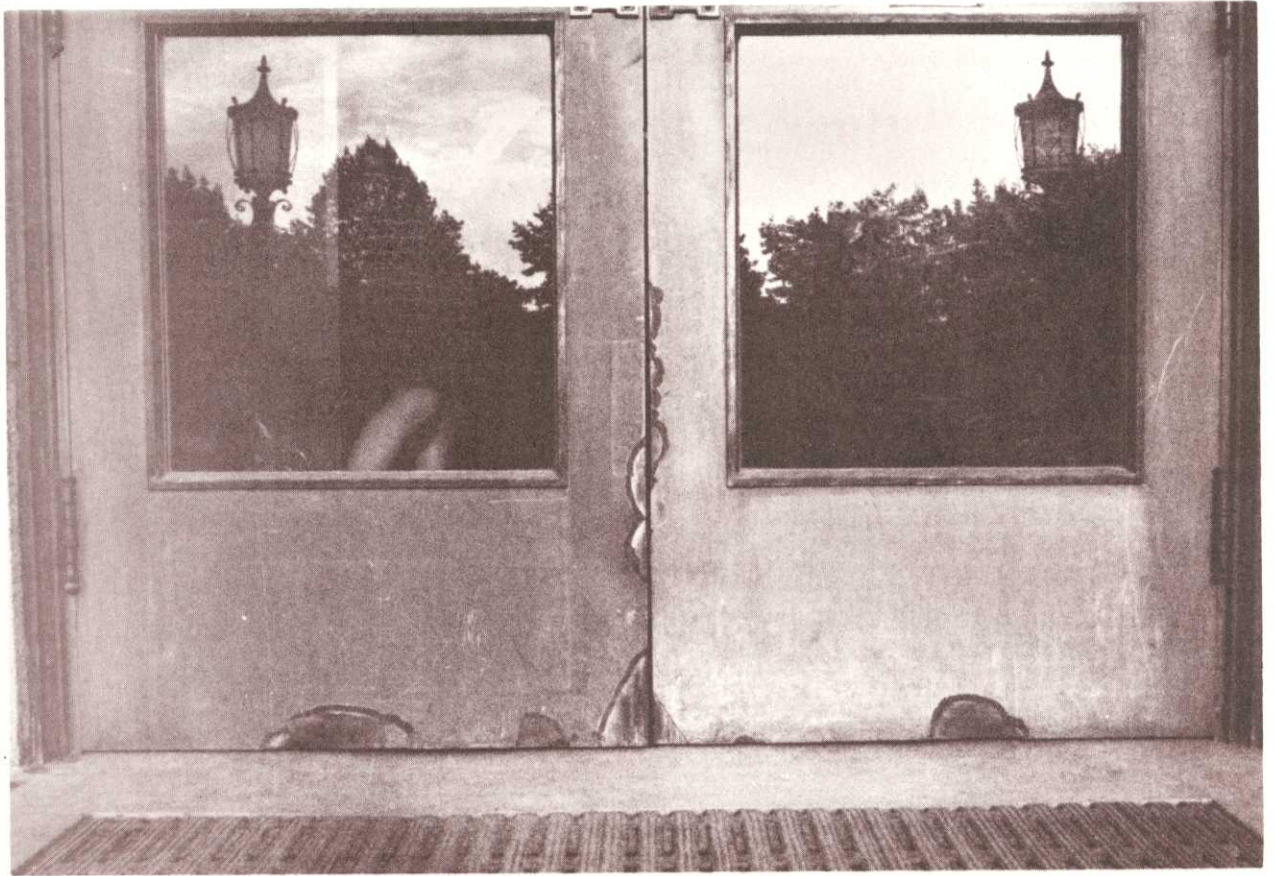
INDEX

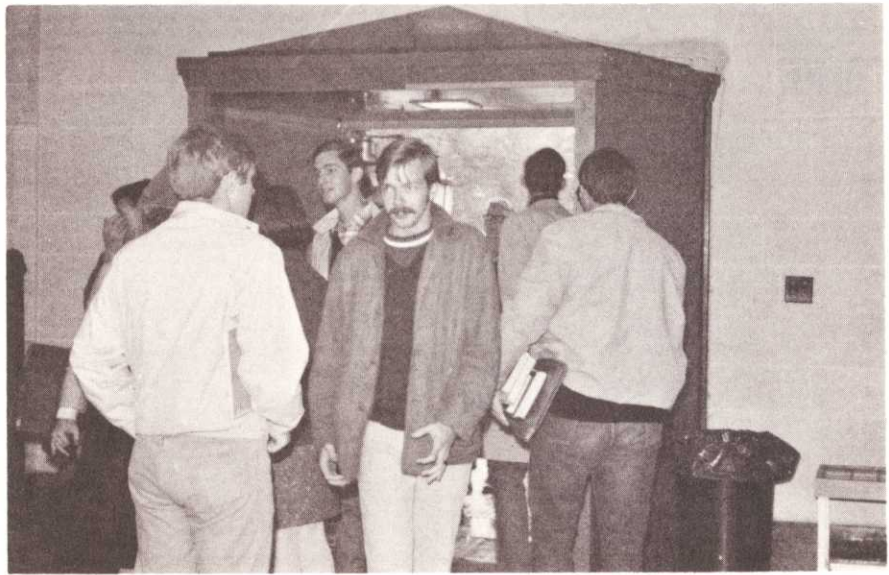
	Page
I. Introductory Remarks.	1
II. Buildings and Services.	
a. Library Buildings	3
b. New Branches	6
c. Reading Rooms	7
d. Services	8
III. Collections.	
a. Funds	11
b. Acquisitions	13
c. Processing	14
IV. Administration.	
a. Organization and Relationships	17
b. Personnel	18
c. Systems Development	20
V. Concluding Remarks	22
Appendix A: Library Expenditures	
Appendix B: Size and Growth of Collections	
Appendix C: Recorded Use of Library Resources	
Appendix D: Comparative Statistics	
Appendix E: Organizational Chart	
Appendix F: Library Organization	
Appendix G: Senate Library Committee	





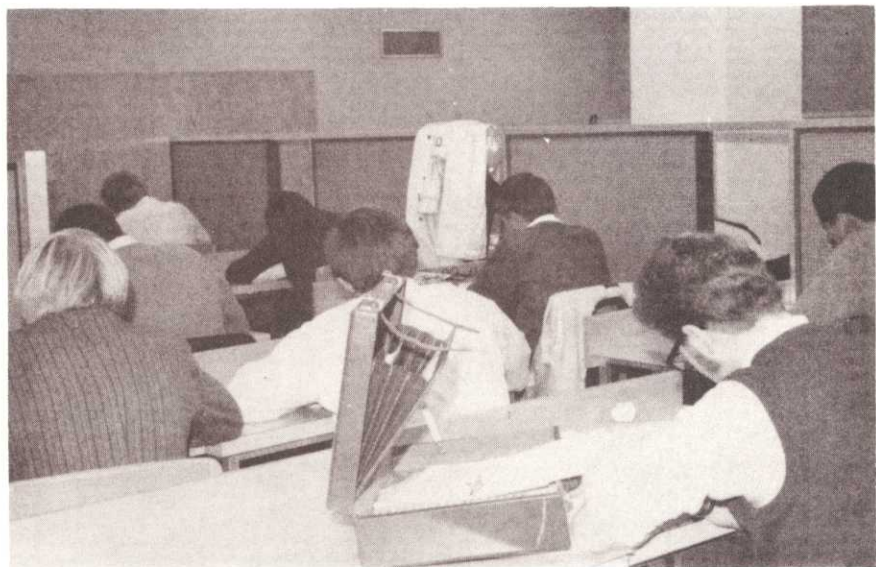




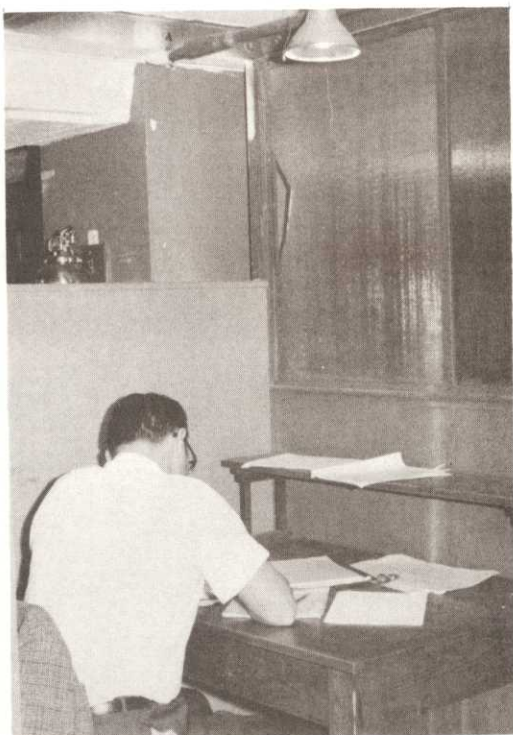
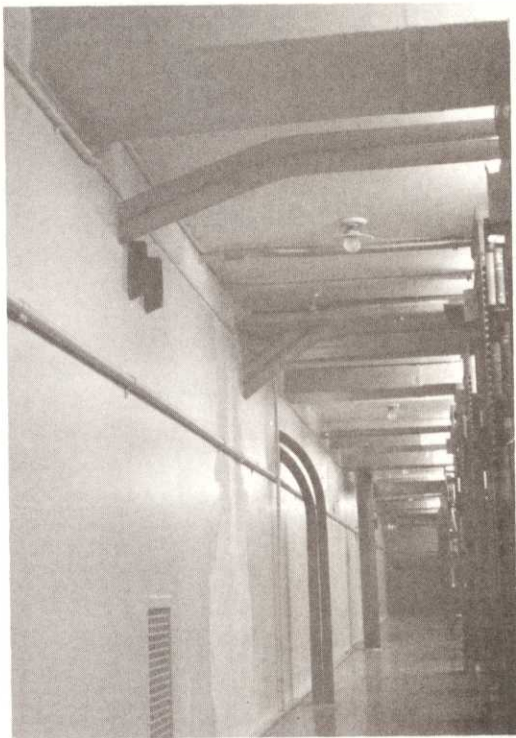






















## 1. Introductory Remarks

Because annual reports traditionally are devoted to the theme of progress, general conditions tend to be overlooked. The preceding photographs form a backdrop for the events and circumstances described in the following pages.

Statistical evidence supports the impression these photographs make.

In five years the collections have doubled in size, and at present rates of acquisition they will contain at least one million seven hundred thousand volumes, as well as hundreds of thousands of documents and microforms, five years from now.

In 1962/63, the Library loaned 653,091 items. Last year 1,445,778 items were loaned, an increase out of all proportion to the increase in enrolment from 13,598 to 18,310 students in the same period. Unless enrolment restrictions are imposed, numbers of students will exceed 30,000, and even if enrolment is held to present levels over two million items will be loaned within the next few years.

The decentralization of services and collections have helped the Library to adapt to recent increases. The past few years have witnessed the establishment in rapid succession of the Woodward Biomedical Library, the Forestry/Agriculture Library, the Music Library, the Mathematics Library, the Marjorie Smith Library (Social Work) and the Institute of Fisheries Library. But despite the opening of new libraries, there is little space remaining for the expanding collections, and the need for study seating, in libraries or outside of libraries, has not been met for this year's enrolment of 20,000 students. Even with the inclusion of new study facilities in

Brock Hall, there is only one seat for every seven students at present. Standards for a large university consisting for the most part of commuters call for roughly one seat for every three students in the humanities and social sciences, one for every four students in the sciences. That U.B.C. requires this standard of accommodation is borne out by the results of the 1966 Student Library Survey, which revealed that 54.69% of the students had difficulty in finding a place to study, and that 80.72% of the students spent more than one hour each day in the Library; in fact 31.32% spend more than three hours every day in the Library, as much time as the average student spends in classes.

Unfortunately, what is already a bad situation can only get worse. No funds for further construction are in sight, and even if funds were available today, it would be several years before new library buildings were ready for occupancy. The physical library system as it exists today is all that will be available for the increases of the near future. Previous annual reports have drawn the attention of the University to the prospects of more acute crowding of students and staff, and the removal to storage of parts of the collection. Hard work and ingenuity can not remedy the fundamental problems arising from simple lack of space.

An honest acknowledgement that the Library faces nearly insoluble problems may at least prepare the University community for the difficult times that lie ahead.



## II. Buildings and Services

It is customary to give over to a discussion of the collections the earliest chapter of the annual report. This year, however, the inadequacy of the Library's physical accommodations far outweighs in importance the state of the collections. The aim of a library is simple, even though it may be difficult and expensive to achieve: to provide readily the materials a patron requires and a table at which he can use them. The University of British Columbia Library is failing in this prime objective, and it is failing because of its physical accommodations, and for no other reason.

### a. Library Buildings.

Planning for the expansion of library facilities has been under way for several years. The framework for a system of branch libraries and reading rooms was set up on November 4, 1965, when Senate approved a document entitled Policies Governing the Establishment and Growth of Branch Libraries and Reading Rooms Outside the Main Library Building. Within this framework a second lengthy document was developed by B. Stuart-Stubbs and W. J. Watson, entitled A Plan for Future Services, and issued in June 1966 to the Senate Library Committee, the Deans, the Administration, the Architect Planner and the Academic Planner. Its substance was presented in the previous annual report.

A number of factors must be taken into consideration in planning a system of libraries. Of principle importance are the following:

- A. Geography. The U.B.C. campus is large. When fully developed its academic core will occupy a rectangle of about 4800' by 3200'. A pedestrian campus with peripheral vehicle access and parking is contemplated. Climatic conditions make it desirable that such service

facilities as libraries be located as close as possible to potential users.

- B. Demography. According to current planning, academic "zones" will be developed, which will locate the Health and Life Sciences in the southeast corner of the campus, the Pure and Applied Sciences in the southwest and centre, and the Humanities and Social Sciences in the north. The Woodward Library is already in existence to serve the first of these "zones"; the Main Library, supported by a few branch libraries and reading rooms, is now serving in an unsatisfactory way the rest of the campus. Within each of these zones, new estimates of student population are now available, and whereas for planning purposes two years ago a total enrolment of 22,000 was used, today the figure is a staggering 34,371 by 1973/74.
- C. Needs of Faculties and Departments. Each discipline has its own particular library requirements where collections and services are concerned. No single library could meet such a diversity of requirements; yet libraries can be developed which serve the common needs of several faculties and departments in broad subject areas, as in the case of the Woodward Library. There was a time when libraries devoted to special interests could be developed, but the lines between disciplines have been blurred, and the interests of students and faculty members range over a host of topics in many parts of a library collection. To fragment collections and services can work against more interests than it serves. In designing a library system, it is not enough to assume that a certain type of library can be constructed, without analyzing the use made of collections by the potential users, an ability afforded

to this University through the automated circulation system.

- D. Growth of Collections. While it may be possible to set an upper limit to the growth of the student body, no end is in sight where the growth of library collections is concerned. However, not all books are equally used, although all might be essential at one time or another in the life of the university. The day must come when the less frequently used material is moved into storage, or, depending on the state of technology, miniaturized or converted to digital form. It follows that useful limits to collection size should be set in developing new libraries.
- E. Economy of Operation. Every service point adds to the cost of operation, a fact which argues in favour of multi-disciplinary libraries as opposed to faculty or departmental libraries, and in favour of a type of architecture which allows services to be concentrated as much as possible in one area of a building.
- F. Technological Change. Much is said and written about the promises of future systems of information storage and retrieval, involving miniaturization, machine encoding, on-line access to data banks, and so on. The long-term implications of these unrealized systems can only be guessed at, but even the most futuristic-minded prophets do not predict the end of libraries. What the Library must do is to adapt to change, and exploit new techniques as they become practical, and this has been its approach. In architecture, what is called for is design flexible enough to accommodate new combinations of people, equipment and material. Already the Library has made notable progress in introducing new technology into its operations; this is described in a later section of this report.



- G. Experience. Planning outside the context of the experience of other universities and libraries would be foolhardy. There have been hundreds of new library buildings erected in North America in the last few years, and many experiments performed. There is an abundant literature to be exploited and related to the needs and characteristics of our own situation.

During the fall of 1968 a revised edition of A Plan for Future Services will be issued, based on the latest predictions of enrolment and on a re-examination of the factors listed above. The aim, as has been said, will be to design a library system which will permit every user conveniently to locate and use the material he needs.

b. New Branches.

The fall of 1967 witnessed the opening of new branches for Forestry/Agriculture and Music, both in new specialized academic buildings. While these facilities marked an advance in services to faculty members and students directly concerned, they had little effect on general library conditions. A development that will have a greater effect is the planned addition to the Woodward Biomedical Library. A Client's Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. W. C. Gibson moved swiftly through the stages of the user's program (October 1967), to the architectural program (February 1968), to the schematic drawings, to the final drawings, and finally to the bidding process. The addition will be completed by the spring of 1970, making available double the existing space for collections and triple the space for users.

At the time of writing, no other library facilities are in the detailed planning stage.

Two other developments may alleviate crowding in the Library. One is the opening of the Student Union Building, whose lounges and cafeterias may remove from the Main Library some of the social role it has played. The other is the conversion of the ball room and cafeteria areas of Brock Hall into a study area containing about 450 seats, a development mentioned earlier and already taken into consideration in stating that in 1968/69 only one seat is available for every seven students.

Again, it must be emphasized that this situation is critical. On the average, fewer than half of the 20,000 students are in classes at any one time. The rest must be accommodated elsewhere, and the majority will look for a place to study and read.

c. Reading Rooms.

The thirty reading rooms scattered around the campus for the most part still lack a formal affiliation with the Library, and the conditions described in previous annual reports still apply. For a third consecutive year, the budget submission of the Library for 1969/70 contained a proposal for the organization and central financing of reading rooms. A clear need for properly maintained reading rooms exists: their very existence, eked out of departmental supply and expense and research funds, is proof of that. However, the financing of the reading rooms must be acknowledged by the University as an item separate from and above the normal Library budget. The Library should not be forced into a position of supporting reading rooms at the expense of neglecting the development of services and collections in its larger branches.

d. Services.

Hours of Opening

The Library now maintains one of the largest schedules in North America, major branches being open from eight in the morning until midnight daily, except for Saturday, when they close at five, and Sunday, when they open at noon. In the fall of 1968 the Brock Hall study areas will be open for an even longer period of time, from 7:30 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. Monday to Friday, from 7:30 a.m. to midnight on Saturday and from 9:00 a.m. to midnight on Sunday. These extended hours may be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the minority of students who prefer working in the early hours of the morning.

One development which will have an affect on hours of operation is the proposal before Senate that the summer sessions be extended for teaching purposes. It is presently the custom of the Library to cut its hours of opening back to about forty a week in the period between Spring and Summer Terms. During this period most of the public service employees take their vacation, and other staff members are reallocated to clear up backlogs and to work on special short term projects such as inventory. If the summer session is extended, it will be necessary to extend hours, and this will require additional staff.

Borrowers and Borrowing

Recorded circulation of library materials swelled to 1,445,778 items in 1967/68, almost double the figure of 1963/64, and an increase of more than 21% over 1966/67. For the second year, circulation from Branch Libraries exceeded circulation from the Main Library, a desired result of the decentralization of collections and services. Reflecting an increasing



need for materials on the part of undergraduates, circulation in the Sedgewick Library has doubled in three years, and indications are that a further significant increase will be registered in 1968/69. In September 1968, circulation in the Sedgewick Library was 150% higher than in September 1967, a circumstance for which early registration alone can not account.

It has been the usual experience that the decentralization of collections and their situation in improved surroundings adjacent to interested borrowers has resulted in heavier use of collections, which can be taken as an indication of improved educational opportunity and experience for students. The housing of the Sedgewick Library and science collections in new buildings would have a dramatic effect on circulation, and would markedly improve the quality of education.

During the summer, library staff began a review of loan regulations, and arrived at a number of suggested policy changes, which are now being scrutinized by the Senate Library Committee. One of the most pressing problems facing the Library is the increasing amount of service it is rendering to students of other institutions, and to the community at large. The person unfamiliar with the Library actually requires more staff assistance than one of the University's own students, and as often as not the material required is also in demand by our own students. Since the Library is the largest collection of scholarly books and documents west of Toronto, it has an obligation to meet local and national requirements which can not be satisfied elsewhere, yet at the same time some system of limitation must be devised to protect the interests of the University community.

### Copying Service

In only half a dozen years, improved copying machines have become a major factor in extending library resources in an environment of mass education. In 1966/67 machines installed in U.B.C. Libraries produced more than 532,000 copies. In 1967/68 the figure had risen to 871,110, and it would come as no surprise if the total reached a million in 1968/69. During the summer additional coin-operated machines operating for a nickel a copy were installed in old and new locations. In addition to saving students hundreds of hours of time, the copying process has the effect of keeping material in the Library for use by other students.

### Reference Services

Decentralization of services accompanied the decentralization of collections in the case of the new branches for Forestry/Agriculture and Music, affording more specialized assistance to students and faculty in those areas. Apart from this, the most significant development in the area of reference services was the creation during the summer of a new division of Information and Orientation, located in the Main Concourse of the Main Library. The primary function of this division is to improve the usefulness of the Library to the students by rendering individual assistance in the use of the catalogue, providing general information, directing inquiries to the appropriate department, and by instructing students in the basic techniques of library use and bibliographic research. In this latter activity, extensive use will be made of audio-visual techniques and published guides.

A step towards reducing the complexity of services within the Main Library was taken this summer when the Humanities Division was moved into the Ridington Room, bringing services in the humanities and social sciences together in the same area.

Regrettably the real potential of reference service has yet to be tapped, and will not be tapped until more branch libraries are constructed, and until staff strength is increased to the point that a qualified reference librarian is available at each service point during all the hours of opening.

Increases in reference staff have not kept pace with the increase in the number of hours of service, with the result that the level of assistance available on evenings and Sundays is low. Increased assistance at these times would leave the public service divisions short-staffed during the peak periods of the day. The dimensions of information today are such that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the individual to gain access to the material he requires without the intervention of an information specialist. To reach a point of optimum utility, it is essential that the Library have the human resources to assist library users to exploit the full resources of the collection.

### III. Collections

#### a. Funds.

In 1967/68 the expenditures for books and magazines dropped suddenly and drastically from \$1,515,364 in 1966/67 to \$1,011,181. This signalled the end of the funds available from the gift of Mr. H. R. MacMillan, and of a period of rapid development of collections, which had seen the Library increase by a third in only three years, a rate of growth unprecedented

in the history of large academic libraries. Regrettably the University has not since been able to maintain anything approaching the level of spending on collections necessary to the development of a university with growing ambitions in research and graduate study, and with increasing numbers of undergraduates. In dealing with the reduction of 1967/68 and the further reduction of 1968/69 the Senate Library Committee had many difficult decisions to make regarding priorities. Their accommodation to the cutback, in its simplest terms, was to maintain as much as possible the level of spending for current publications, both books and periodicals, and to reduce drastically allocations for the purchase of retrospective publications. Most seriously affected, therefore, were those faculties and departments which have a need for older books, both in and out of print, and for journal backfiles and works of reference. At the end of August more than a dozen such departments had exhausted their funds, with seven months remaining in the fiscal year.

By way of contrast, the University of Toronto spent \$1,416,171 in books and magazines in 1967/68, while the University of Alberta spent \$1,506,803. Overall Library expenditure per student at Toronto increased from \$200.69 in 1967/68 to \$210.28 in 1968/69, and at Alberta from \$245.17 to \$247.55.

British Columbia's universities have not registered the same gains. The newer universities, at a time when they are still building basic collections, have had to curtail per capita spending. Simon Fraser University's level of expenditure dropped from \$307.99 to \$251.00, and the University of Victoria's from \$322.50 to \$307.63. At the University of British Columbia

the decline was from an already-low \$169.24 to \$162.09. At this rate, U.B.C. became twenty-sixth on a list of thirty-six Canadian university libraries in terms of per capita support. Lower than U.B.C. are: Acadia, Memorial, St. Francis Xavier, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Selkirk, Sir George Williams, Waterloo and Waterloo Lutheran.

b. Acquisitions.

In last year's annual report it was stated that a library collection, in order to satisfy its users, must meet the criteria of currency, depth and access. That is to say, new material must be available soon after publication, a broad range of older material will be needed as a base, and individual items should be available at the time they are wanted by an individual user.

The first of these criteria is the one that is being met most successfully, and progress is being made toward meeting the third through the purchase of multiple copies. However, the previously mentioned budget reductions are impairing the library's ability to develop the depth of collections necessary for graduate study and research in all fields. That serious shortcomings exist in this aspect of the Library was clearly demonstrated in Robert B. Downs' Resources of Canadian Academic and Research Libraries, Ottawa, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1967. In evaluating the collections of all Canadian academic libraries, Dr. Downs employed two formulas. The first, a somewhat simple standard recommended by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, calls for 75 volumes per full time student; applying this to U.B.C., Dr. Downs discovered that in 1966 the Library was 518,305 volumes short of its requirement. Using the same formula in the current year, this deficiency would



be reduced to about 450,000 volumes. More spectacular was the result obtained by Dr. Downs in using a more sophisticated formula developed by Verner W. Clapp and Robert T. Jordan of the Council on Library Resources. This formula weighs seven factors: a basic undergraduate library, the number of faculty members, total number of students, undergraduates in honours or independent study programmes, number of fields of undergraduate concentration, number of fields of graduate concentration at the master's level and number of fields of graduate concentration at the doctoral level. Applied to the U.B.C. collection in 1966, it indicated a deficiency of 1,210,885 volumes, the highest figure of any Canadian library. Alberta followed with a deficiency of 802,125 volumes, while at the end of the scale Toronto was calculated to have a surplus above requirement of 286,741 volumes.

Other surveys of the collection have revealed its strength in respect to essential works. What is still lacking is the bulk of secondary materials which will give it the depth necessary to the pursuit of research and graduate study.

c. Processing.

The statistics of work performed by the Processing Divisions show a tapering off of acquisitions, paralleling the decline in funds, and an impressive increase in the number of volumes catalogued, indicating that encouraging inroads are being made into the backlogs accumulated during the years of heavier expenditures.

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
<u>Acquisitions Division</u>				
Orders Placed	31,939	49,744	54,323	27,520
Volumes Received	42,532	93,607	97,503	74,212
<u>Serials Division</u>				
Current Subscriptions	5,970	7,430	(10,650 ( 8,900	11,750*
<u>Government Publications</u>				
Documents Received	40,752	52,549	65,926	57,927
<u>Catalogue Division</u>				
Volumes Processed (exclusive of backlog)	70,907	79,984	103,640	171,478
Volumes Processed (inclusive of backlog)	70,907	94,984	128,640	198,056

\* Despite appearances, the increase in the number of active subscriptions was 575. The apparent increase, from 8,900 to 11,750, reflects three factors: the real increase; a revised definition of "serial", and the consequent inclusion of many publications formerly considered "continuations"; and a more accurate tally of actual subscriptions.

The cataloguing backlog, which is listed in the catalogue under the author's name only and which is stored in an area closed to the public, numbered 57,643 volumes at the end of August, over 2,000 volumes less than at the same time last year, and it can be predicted that the total will drop below 50,000 during the coming year.

Reorganization within the Cataloguing Division resulted in higher production, yet at the same time a number of special projects were undertaken and completed. The most notable of these was the division of the main catalogue. Formerly in a single cumbersome alphabetic sequence, it has been divided into two alphabetic sequences, one for authors and titles, and the other for subjects. In the latter file, all subject headings have been added in plastic-jacketed guide cards, a feature which has greatly simplified use of the catalogue.

In the course of the year, the routines of the Serials Division and the Acquisition Division were automated. These developments will be discussed in a later section of the report.

#### IV. Administration

##### a. Organization and Relationships.

At its meeting of May 22, 1968, the Senate adopted new terms of reference for the Senate Library Committee. (See Appendix G) In the new terms there is an increased emphasis on communication between the Library, the Senate Library Committee, the Senate, and the University community. In response to this, the Library has begun to issue on a monthly basis a newsletter to Faculty, U.B.C. Library News, and the Senate Library Committee has adopted a heavy schedule of meetings for 1968/69, and proposes to bring to Senate reports on their deliberations, particularly as they affect policy. The Library has consolidated a strong administrative structure which is productive of consistency, efficiency and economy. Thus no radical changes in the internal structure of the Library have taken place in the past year (See Appendix E), other than the addition of the previously mentioned new branches. However, the increasing size of the staff and complexity of the organization have been the cause of difficulties in communication. To rectify this situation, a U.B.C. Library Bulletin is now published frequently and circulated to library staff members. The Bulletin carries administrative information and notices, and supplements the staff-produced monthly, Biblos. In addition, a policy and procedure manual is being compiled, in order to ensure consistent practices in all parts of the library system.

Throughout the year, the Librarians of U.B.C., University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University met periodically to continue the work of developing complimentary collections and compatible automated library systems, and of exploring all possible areas of co-operation. Information networks based on electronics, although they are still a thing of the future, will require



firm foundations which must be laid now. Realizing that it will not be possible for any one Library to keep abreast of all fields of knowledge in their collections, librarians are stressing the importance of mutually supportive collections at the level of research and graduate studies, and searching for more effective means of sharing resources.

b. Personnel.

The success of a service organization rests in large part on the quality of the staff, and this can only be developed through the application of sound policies in recruitment, training and promotion. There is evidence that the Library is making steady progress in this direction.

There are now  $366\frac{1}{2}$  positions in the Library's establishment,  $91\frac{1}{2}$  of which are positions for professional librarians, the remainder being positions for employees in a diversity of classifications, such as library assistants, programmers, and technicians. U.B.C. Library is thus the second largest Library in Canada in terms of staff, following the University of Toronto ( $715\frac{1}{2}$  positions) and being followed by the University of Alberta (348 positions).

For the first time in many years, the salary floors for librarians were not raised, placing the Library in a disadvantageous position in recruiting. The U.B.C. floor is \$6500, compared with \$6800 at the University of Victoria, \$7000 at the University of Alberta, \$7200 at the University of Calgary, and \$7000 at the University of Toronto. Out of thirty-three institutions responding to an annual survey conducted by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, one library has a starting floor of less than \$6500, U.B.C. shares the \$6500 floor with four other institutions, and the

twenty-seven remaining institutions offer more than \$6500. Fifteen offer \$7000 or over. Since it is anticipated that a further increase in floors will occur next spring at other institutions, U.B.C. will have a large bill to pay in across-the-floor increases if it is going to escape from its perilous position. Other local institutions now offer more money and better working conditions, and this must be recognized in establishing salary policy.

The Library Assistants, by contrast, found their position improved. The introduction of a four-level classification for library assistants, combined with competitive salary scales and a policy of promoting staff members as they become qualified, into more senior positions coming vacant, has paid encouraging dividends. In 1965/66, the turnover rate was 68.27%; in 1966/67, it dropped to 54.12%; and in 1967/68 it declined further to 43.88%. Admittedly this rate of turnover is still high, but the trend is in the right direction, and considerable savings have been made already in the time spent in staff training. The increased experience of staff has also resulted in better service to library borrowers.

The situation can be improved by the introduction of more changes in personnel policy. Prominent among recommended changes are: salary differentials for shift work; a new classification of Library Assistant V which would permit the transfer to library assistants of work presently performed by librarians, and enhance the prospect of careers for non-professional library staff; increases in the length of the scales, which are too short; improvement of floors in some parts of the scale; provision for exceptional salary raises, in recognition of outstanding performance; and more reasonable treatment of reclassification requests.

c. Systems Development.

The University can be justifiably proud of the progress which has been made in the application of the principles of automation to library routines. In its fourth year of operation, the computer-based book lending system is still the largest of its kind in the world, and has afforded benefits to library staff and users not to be obtained by manual systems. While it has increased the efficiency of routines and record-keeping, the information on the borrowing habits of students and faculty which it compiles is equally important to the future success of the Library. For instance, a use study of the books housed in the Main Library's Reserve Book Collection revealed that of 9,000 volumes, 5,000 were not used frequently enough to justify being placed on reserve, and that in fact the students would have been able to make better use of the books had they been loaned on the usual basis. Further such studies will be performed, involving the relationship between the size of classes, the length of reading assignments, and the use of books, with a view to developing practical guidelines for faculty to use in preparing their reserve lists.

A number of other studies are in progress. One such study will analyze the use made of library materials by students in the Arts I programme, compared with students in the regular Arts programme. Another study will determine by an analysis of recorded use whether changes in loan and overdue policies are indicated, and will evaluate our present practices as they relate to the user.

During the year, two other systems went into operation: one for the management of serials records, one for the acquisitions process.

The serials system has been under development for some time, and will eventually record holdings of all serially issued publications, and make the record widely available. An early by-product was Serials Holdings 1967, which will be published annually. The system has progressed to the point that it now maintains records on a daily basis, and provides copies of the record to major service points in the Library. Another by-product will be a bindery schedule based on the predicted completion dates of volumes of individual titles.

Late in the report year, an automated acquisitions system was initiated, with a view to improving accuracy and efficiency in bibliographic records and accounts.

Other operational systems, such as those for producing the accessions list, the phonograph record catalogue, the Mathematics Library catalogue, and maintaining the brief-listing scheme for uncatalogued materials, continue to be refined. In order to assist the TRIUMF Project in handling its collection of report literature, a special indexing system is being devised, and this system will be sufficiently flexible to permit its application to other collections of literature, such as government documents, pamphlets and microforms.

Few Libraries in North America can boast of such a comprehensive programme of automation. What is particularly impressive is the fact that so much has been accomplished with a staff of two systems analysts, two programmers, and eleven machine operators. Although the emphasis has been in improving the internal records and processes for operations and management, the groundwork for the utilization of more sophisticated systems of automation



and information retrieval has been well laid. Ample and regular support has been provided by the Data Processing Centre, but as new systems offering on-line access to mass storage become available, the Library must be able to avail itself of them or the effect of today's achievements will be blunted.

#### V. Concluding Remarks

The tone of the preceding report is far removed from that of the report of three years ago, when the Library marked its first half century of service. At that time, the Library seemed to be on the threshold of a period of expansion which would raise its collections and services to the levels necessary to support a thriving major University. But now the promise of that year has waned. Collection development has been retarded by a decline in funds. Most serious of all, the University's needs have outstripped the Library's ability to serve them through existing structures. At the time of writing, there is little cause for encouragement and none for complacency.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April-March

	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69*</u>
<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	\$ 873,300	\$1,327,320	\$1,674,536	\$1,970,477
<u>Books and Periodicals</u>	1,613,087	1,515,364	1,011,181	955,090
<u>Binding</u>	50,684	105,654	88,052	106,616
<u>Supplies, Equipment, Etc.</u>	179,731	264,162	325,093	271,596
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	\$2,716,802	\$3,212,500	\$3,098,862	\$3,303,779

\* Estimated Expenditures

APPENDIX B  
SIZE AND GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31 1967	Additions 1967/68	Withdrawals 1967/68	March 31 1968
Volumes - Catalogued	844,992	114,428	41	943,990
Volumes - Controlled Storage	38,608	26,578	7,552	57,634
Documents	425,690	57,927	-	483,617
Films	2	22	-	24
Microfilm (reels)	9,578	2,119	-	11,697
Microcard (cards)	27,761	6,908	-	34,669
Microprint (sheets)	236,130	16,452	-	252,582
Microfiche (cards)	16,248	7,016	-	23,264
Maps	51,278	9,604	938	59,944
Manuscripts	437 ft.*	20 ft.*	-	457 ft.*
Phonograph Records	9,782	2,654	391	12,045

\* Thickness of files.

## APPENDIX C

## RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1967 - August 1968

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
<u>General Circulation</u>				
<u>Main Library</u>				
General Stack Collection	257,530	303,863	308,765	386,765
Reserve Circulation	127,561	166,443	62,360	76,830
Asian Studies Division	1,593	2,886	3,632	5,243
Fine Arts Division	28,457	30,508	27,271	28,103
Government Publications Division	-	28,927	31,524	48,571
Humanities Division	2,200	1,347	985	-
Science Division	1,925	2,641	3,808	3,334
Social Sciences Division	9,457	6,569	2,750	-
Special Collections Division	4,636	5,654	5,842	9,028
Sub Total	<u>434,359</u>	<u>548,838</u>	<u>446,937</u>	<u>557,462</u>
<u>Branch Libraries</u>				
Sedgewick Undergraduate Library	175,923	203,229	316,253	351,004
Curriculum Laboratory	106,860	103,505	133,562	146,884
Woodward Library	54,527	70,042	72,046	88,117
Biomedical Branch, V.G.H.	17,988	19,762	20,805	23,418
Law Library	-	48,823	51,772	67,164
Social Work Library	-	8,174	10,908	18,178
Mathematics Library	-	-	10,366	16,980
Forestry/Agriculture Library	-	-	-	15,306
Music Library	-	-	-	9,810
Sub Total	<u>355,298</u>	<u>453,535</u>	<u>615,712</u>	<u>738,861</u>
<u>Recordings</u>				
Record Collection	-	44,166	53,494	60,000
Music Library Record Collection	-	-	-	12,399
Sub Total		<u>44,166</u>	<u>53,494</u>	<u>72,399</u>
<u>Extension Library</u>				
Volumes for Extension Department Courses	-	-	1,802	2,887
Drama Collection	-	-	1,021	857
Sub Total			<u>2,823</u>	<u>3,744</u>
<u>Interlibrary Loans</u>				
To Simon Fraser University	-	536	1,015	789
To B.C. Med. Library Service	-	615	888	698
To other Libraries	1,213	2,355	2,053	2,593
From B.C. Med. Library Service	-	413	479	364
From Other Libraries	1,062	1,545	1,836	2,308
Sub Total	<u>2,275</u>	<u>5,464</u>	<u>6,271</u>	<u>6,752</u>
<u>Photocopies</u>				
To Simon Fraser University Lib.	-	15,015	44,591	61,880
To Other Libraries	1,173	1,696	3,060	4,273
From Other Libraries	813	1,181	1,855	2,407
Sub Total	<u>1,986</u>	<u>17,892</u>	<u>49,506</u>	<u>68,506</u>
Grand Total	<u>792,918</u>	<u>1,069,895</u>	<u>1,174,743</u>	<u>1,445,778</u>



# APPENDIX D

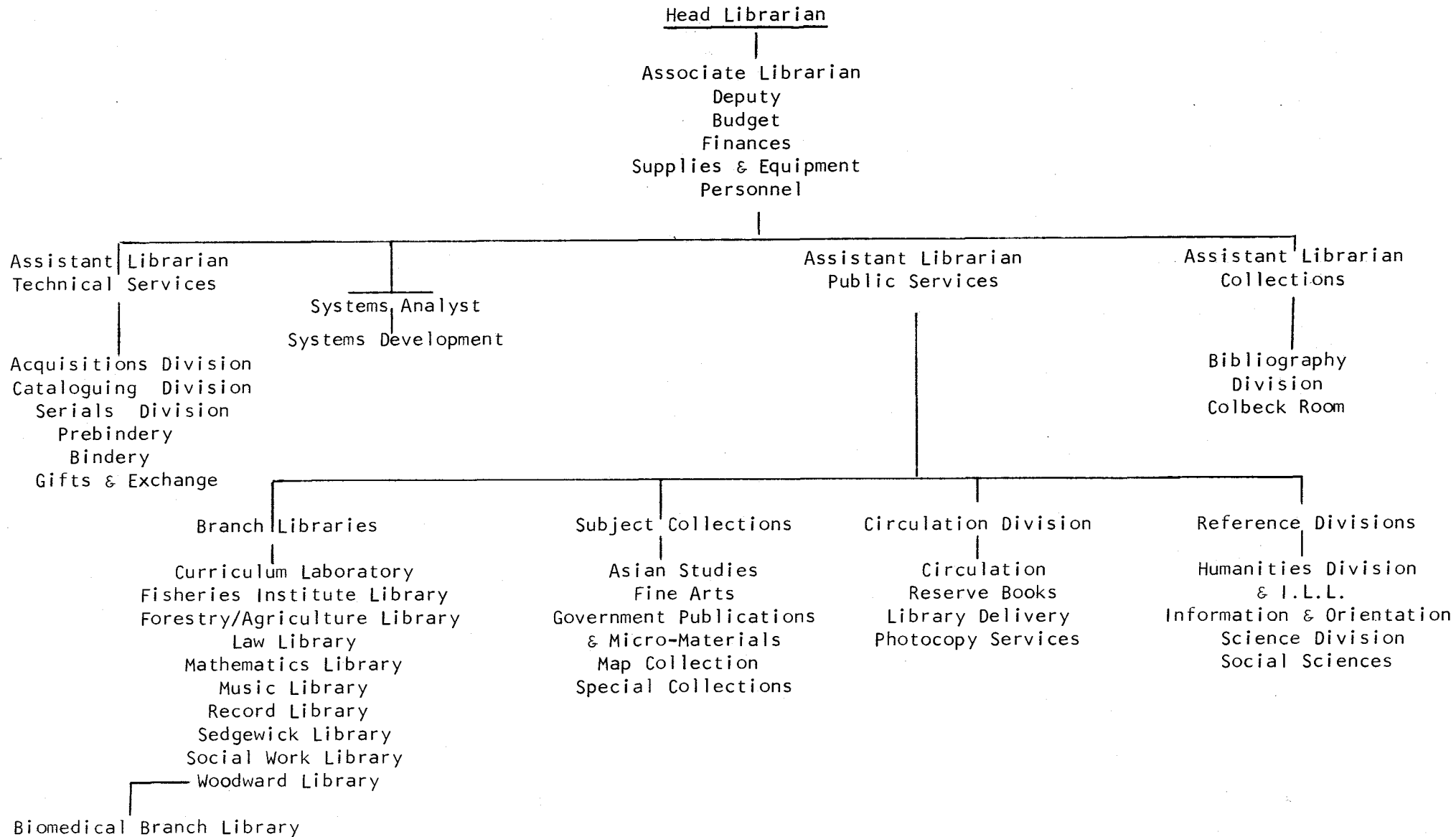
## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - U.S. AND CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	<u>Acquisitions &amp; Binding</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Supplies, etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Texas	2,471,835 (65.7)	1,185,029 (31.5)	104,998 (2.8)	3,761,861
Illinois	1,825,472 (35.4)	2,883,728 (56.0)	442,705 (8.6)	5,151,905
Harvard	1,742,614 (23.1)	4,501,690 (59.7)	1,299,487 (17.2)	7,543,791
California - Berkeley	1,412,172 (28.4)	3,302,245 (66.5)	247,984 (5.1)	4,962,401
Oregon	1,386,039 (46.7)	1,350,298 (45.5)	230,885 (7.8)	2,967,222
California - L.A.	1,308,354 (30.4)	2,680,478 (62.4)	306,352 (7.2)	4,295,184
Cornell	1,284,776 (31.5)	2,460,814 (60.4)	324,189 (8.1)	4,069,779
Stanford	1,282,166 (32.2)	2,413,215 (60.6)	285,481 (7.2)	3,980,862
Wisconsin	1,247,918 (40.3)	1,675,761 (54.2)	170,390 (5.5)	3,094,069
Michigan	1,229,586 (27.7)	2,979,022 (67.2)	221,380 (5.1)	4,429,988
Washington	1,189,424 (35.4)	1,968,793 (58.6)	202,563 (6.0)	3,360,780
Minnesota	1,152,248 (39.0)	1,681,493 (57.0)	114,123 (4.0)	2,947,864
Alberta 1967 - 68	1,642,124 (51.6)	1,342,006 (42.2)	198,440 (6.2)	3,182,570
1968 - 69	1,481,000 (42.1)	1,755,030 (50.0)	279,170 (7.9)	3,515,200
Toronto 1967 - 68	1,576,311 (32.8)	2,810,729 (58.6)	411,504 (8.6)	4,798,544
1968 - 69	1,578,000 (27.6)	3,626,261 (63.4)	514,114 (9.0)	5,718,375
Simon Fraser 1967 - 68	765,502 (47.5)	630,657 (39.2)	213,382 (13.3)	1,609,541
1968 - 69	630,000 (40.6)	748,748 (48.2)	174,175 (11.2)	1,552,923
Victoria 1967 - 68	620,556 (47.7)	564,293 (43.4)	115,467 (8.9)	1,300,316
1968 - 69	660,000 (44.2)	742,000 (49.8)	90,000 (6.0)	1,492,000
UBC 1967 - 68	1,099,233 (35.5)	1,674,536 (54.0)	325,093 (10.5)	3,098,862
1968 - 69	1,061,706 (32.1)	1,970,477 (59.7)	271,596 (8.2)	3,303,779

Note: All U.S. figures are for 1965/66.  
Canadian figures for 1968/69 are budgeted amounts.

# APPENDIX E

## UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## APPENDIX F

### LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

#### ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil  
Bell, Inglis F.  
Hamilton, Robert M.  
McInnes, Douglas N.  
Watson, William J.

University Librarian  
Associate Librarian  
Assistant Librarian - Collections  
Assistant Librarian - Public Services  
Assistant Librarian - Technical Services

#### ACQUISITIONS

Omelusik, Nicholas

Head Librarian

#### ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Miss Tung King

Head Librarian

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colbeck, Norman  
Palsson, Gerald  
Elliston, Graham  
Mercer, Miss Eleanor

Bibliographical Consultant  
Bibliographer - Science  
Bibliographer - European languages  
Bibliographer - English language

#### CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee  
Little, Margaret  
Misewich, Mrs. Elizabeth  
Sharpe, James  
Shields, Miss Dorothy

Head Librarian  
Catalogue Specialist  
Catalogue Specialist  
Catalogue Specialist  
Catalogue Specialist

#### CIRCULATION DIVISION

Butterfield, Miss Rita

Head Librarian

#### CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard

Head Librarian

#### FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Miss Melva

Head Librarian

#### FISHERIES INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Verwey, Huibert

Head Librarian

#### FORESTRY/AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

Brongers, Mrs. Lore

Head Librarian

Appendix F Cont'd.

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Harrington, Walter Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Mrs. Suzanne Head Librarian

HUMANITIES DIVISION

Selby, Mrs. Joan Head Librarian

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION

Chew, Luther Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Thomas Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Miss Maureen Head Librarian

MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Kent, Mrs. Kathy Head Librarian

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans Head Librarian

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas Record Librarian

SCIENCE DIVISION

Brongers, Rein 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

Leith, Miss Anna

Head Librarian

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Cummings, John

Head Librarian

COLBECK ROOM

Colbeck, Norman

Curator



## APPENDIX G

### Senate Library Committee

1967/68

Dean I. McT. Cowan (Chairman)  
Dr. C. S. Belshaw  
Dr. M. Bloom  
Dr. W. C. Gibson  
Mr. W. L. Holland  
Dr. D. V. Smiley  
Dr. S. Rothstein  
Dr. M. W. Steinberg  
Dr. S. H. Zbarsky  
Dr. B. A. Dunell  
Dr. G. Tougas  
Dr. N. J. Divinsky  
Mr. G. Mate  
Chancellor J. Buchanan (ex officio)  
President K. Hare (ex officio)  
Mr. J. E. A. Parnall (ex officio)  
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs (ex officio)

#### Terms of Reference:

- (a) To advise and assist the Librarian in:
- (i) formulating a policy for the development of resources for instruction and research;
  - (ii) advising on the allocation of book funds to the fields of instruction and research;
  - (iii) developing a general programme of library service for all the interests of the University; and
  - (iv) keeping himself informed about the library needs of instructional and research staffs, and keeping the academic community informed about the library;
- (b) To report regularly to Senate on matters of policy under discussion by the Committee.