

*Report of the
University Librarian
to the Senate*

*University of British Columbia
Sixty-Second year
1976-77*

The Report
of the University Librarian
to the Senate
of the
University of British Columbia

Sixty-second Year
1976/77

Vancouver
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I. INTRODUCTION

Those long-time members of Senate and others who are faithful readers of these reports may wonder whether a document such as this might better be titled The Librarian's Annual Lament. Certainly, in recent years, there has been much to bewail, as the Library has attempted to maintain standards of performance with diminishing means at its disposal. It is not that the University environment is hostile, or that its administration is disinterested or unsympathetic. To the contrary, the Library has been favourably treated. But as part of the University it must share a total environment which eternal optimists might call challenging, but which in reality is simply trying. Throughout this report reference will be made to features of this environment which lay behind a number of persistent difficulties. But at the outset, in order that the reader may appraise the Library's accomplishments and shortcomings, it may be useful to state in the simplest terms what are the primary objectives of the University of British Columbia Library.

First, to acquire, organize, preserve and make available for use a collection of materials relevant to teaching and research at this University.

Second, to provide a variety of supporting and information services for the students and faculty of this University.

Third, to make these collections and services available to other institutions and persons, insofar as this can be done without detriment to the interests of students and faculty at this University.

Fourth, to meet the above objectives in the most cost-efficient manner possible.

How did the Library fare in 1976/77, in light of these objectives? The following pages tell that story, which has its high points and its low points.

II. THE COSTS OF LIBRARY OPERATIONS

Three trends with serious implications for the Library, all of them related to the operating budget, continued their development in 1976/77. They were: continued inflation; a fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against many other major currencies; and a further decline in hours of staff time available to the Library. These factors impinged on virtually all Library operations. It is perhaps less obvious, because less immediate, that their future effects will be more serious than their current effects, since the long-term quality of collections and services depends on consistent and regular development. There is a brutal fact which every member of the University community must confront: the University Administration has neither the power nor the means to offset or reverse these trends. That the Library has been able to continue functioning is attributable to readjustments within the University's budget, mostly in the nature of personnel reductions, involving nearly all faculties and departments. As will be shown, the Library too has made its sacrifices. But the point has now been reached where no further sacrifice is possible, without severe and adverse effects on the quality of collections and services.

A review of spending by major categories will be found in Appendix C.

The money spent on salaries and wages, including part-time student assistants, increased from \$4,263,647 in 1974/75 to \$5,344,412 in 1975/76, to \$5,755,893 in 1976/77, and will increase to an estimated \$6,350,000 in 1977/78. These amounts expressed as percentages of total Library expenditures for the four years are 67.4%, 69.8%, 66.8% and 68%. No striking trend is discernable.

However, it has been calculated that while 68% of the Library's budget is spent on salaries and wages, and while the amount spent on salaries over four years has increased by an impressive two million dollars, there has been an effective reduction of 76.5 full-time equivalent positions in the Library establishment. This reduction was made up by a loss of student assistant hours equivalent to 30 positions, a loss of 19.5 full-time staff positions struck from the establishment, and a loss of 27 full-time equivalent positions (51,675 working hours) arising out of increased vacations, shortened work weeks and other time benefits.

Considering that the Library establishment as of July 1, 1977 numbered 402.5 positions and that funds for student assistants were sufficient for another 48 full-time equivalent positions, for a total strength of 450.5, it is clear that the loss of 76.5 positions will have had telling effects. There has been in just the past three years a decline of 14.5% in staff. Users of the library are beginning to note the effects in shorter hours, diminished service, untidy stacks, cataloguing delays, errors in records. Yet statistics reveal that the demand for Library services is increasing.

As for collections, the amounts spent in 1974/75, 1975/76, 1976/77 and projected for 1977/78, with percentages of the total Library budget shown in parentheses, are: \$1,629,797 (25.7%); \$1,885,287 (24.6%); \$2,108,164 (24.5%); and \$2,240,000 (24%). As a proportion of the Library's expenditures, collections have declined slightly; but the budget has increased by over \$600,000, a significant amount in these times, and an indication that the University administration regards collection development as essential to the processes of teaching and research.

But again it is necessary to draw attention to an ominous trend. Despite the increases to the Library's collections budget, the number of volumes added to the collections has declined. There were 96,258 volumes added in 1974/75. There were 92,843 volumes added in 1976/77. It is expected that expenditures of nearly two and a quarter million dollars will result in the addition of about 90,000 volumes in 1977/78.

Subscriptions to journals continue to demand a large share of the collections budget, although more than a thousand subscriptions were cancelled in 1976. Journal prices increased by more than 9% in 1976/77. As for books, the analysis of invoices paid by the Library shows that from 1975/76 to 1976/77 books from the U.S. increased in average price from \$9.80 to \$11.70, books from the United Kingdom increased from \$9.40 to \$11.76, and books from Canada from \$7.90 to \$8.78. For the mix of books acquired by the Library system, the average price increased by more than 21%.

Thus the combined effects of inflation and currency revaluation more than offset generous increases to the collections budget.

What the future would appear to hold, then, is continuing reductions in library services and in the scope of collections development. As stated above, the University is not in a position to buy the Library out of its difficulties.

It should be noted that the Library is not alone in facing such predicaments. Every department and faculty on campus could make a similar statement in regard to present economic realities. But the Library is almost unique in reporting annually to Senate, and takes this opportunity to draw that body's attention to one example of a general and pervasive situation.

III. COLLECTIONS

The gradual decline in the growth rate of Library collections has been mentioned in the foregoing pages; detailed statistics may be found in Appendices A and B.

To the collection in the Main Library were added 52,276 volumes, while 1,085 were permanently withdrawn. To the collections in the branch libraries and reading rooms 40,567 volumes were added, while 3,941 were withdrawn. Thus during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1977, there were 92,843 volumes added and 5,026 volumes withdrawn, for a net growth of 87,817 volumes.

Appendix B reveals the variety of formats of material collected and maintained by the Library. Uncatalogued government publications, for example, numbered 465,618 by the end of the year, while maps numbered 115,574. Converting the microform statistics to volume equivalents (on the basis of one roll of microfilm counting as one volume, and the total of microcard, microfiche and microprint sheets being divided by 1.4) the U.B.C. Library microform collection numbers 1,309,850 equivalent volumes. When the catalogued physical volumes, the uncatalogued government publications, and the microform equivalent volumes are added together, the Library can be said to hold 3,626,848 equivalent volumes. This figure does not include audio-visual materials, maps, manuscripts and other materials too different in character to be usefully counted together.

At the end of June the Library lost the services of Robert M. Hamilton, Assistant Librarian for Collections, who retired after guiding collections development since 1964. In that year the Library's collection numbered about 614,000 volumes. In the intervening years Mr. Hamilton supervised the unprecedented tripling in size of the collections, years during which the Library matured as a centre for research and study. In 1964, U.B.C. would have ranked 59th among the then 64 members of the Association of Research Libraries, in terms of its holdings of physical volumes; in 1976/77 it ranked 24th out of 94 members. The quantification of Mr. Hamilton's achievement, impressive as it is, tells nothing of the quality of the collection which has been assembled here: and it is the high quality that is frequently commented upon by both our own and visiting faculty members. The University is greatly in Mr. Hamilton's dept.

IV. PUBLIC SERVICES

Measures of the two basic public services provided by the Library to users are to be found in Appendices D and E. The total number of circulation transactions, including both general circulation and interlibrary loans, rose from 2,257,487 in 1975/76 to 2,321,271 in the year under review. This overall increase of 63,784 transactions, 2.8% more than in the previous year, reverses a trend in which total circulation declined since 1973/74. New loan policies, introduced in January 1977 and described below, probably had the effect of minimizing the increase; had the old policies remained in effect, the renewal of loans would have increased the number of recorded transactions.

Reference activity continued to increase, as it has done in every recent year. There were 314,880 questions answered in 1976/77, compared with 304,022 in 1975/76. Reference questions from persons and organizations not affiliated with U.B.C. made up a significant part of the total, and it has been determined that such questions typically take up more staff time than questions from U.B.C. users, who are more familiar with the Library system. A survey taken in the previous year indicated that over a quarter of the time of reference staff is consumed in providing service to off-campus users.

Recognizing that the primary responsibility of the Library is to provide materials and services to the U.B.C. community, a Task Force on Extended Services was established to determine the nature and extent of the Library's obligations to those outside the community. Its recommendations were reviewed and approved by the Senate Library Committee, and are now being implemented as University policy. In summary, these recommendations called for charges to be established or existing fees to be increased to a realistic cost-recovery level for any Library services beyond those basic ones associated with locating and using materials on the premises. There would be fewer complimentary library cards issued.

At the same time, loan policies were changed in ways which were aimed at improving the availability of materials to University users by providing for extended loans and by eliminating overdue fines except in cases where another borrower was clearly inconvenienced.

In 1976/77 public service staff provided orientation and/or instruction in the use of the Library to more than 10,000 students and visitors. The year also saw the expansion of the Library's computer-based bibliographic service to include many additional data bases in the sciences and social sciences. Late in the year terminals were installed in the Science and Social Sciences Divisions of the Main Library, and in the Law Library. The Woodward Library's well-established MEDLINE service continued to be heavily used, accounting for most of the 2,436 searches completed in 1976/77. However, the volume of use dropped considerably after April 1, 1977, when it became necessary to charge faculty and students for some of the costs involved in their searches.

V. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

Some impression of the magnitude of the workload of the Processing Divisions may be gained from a consideration of these few selected statistics: new serial subscriptions placed, 2,145; serial subscriptions cancelled, 1,439; current serial records maintained, 19,532; volumes processed through the Acquisitions Division, 55,761; requisitions typed, 92,309; blanket and approval plan volumes acquired, 13,771; items processed through the Pre-bindery, 21,311; titles catalogued, 60,258; items processed through the Cataloguing Divisions, 123,024.

While much of this work must be performed manually and requires human judgement, much is also amenable to handling by computer, and is being performed by systems which were designed and implemented many years ago. Now rising pressures on available staff time are adding new impetus to the work of automating routines, particularly those which are time-consuming, onerous and labour-intensive. Consider these additional statistics: catalogue card sets produced, 75,092; cards filed in the Main Library's union catalogue, 500,450; cards filed in other catalogues in the Library system, 938,865. Consider also that those nearly a million and a half cards had to be pre-sorted for filing, filed, and that filing checked; and that about thirty catalogue cabinets would be needed to hold those cards. Clearly, the card catalogue suggests itself as the next candidate for computerization.

In fact, the computerization of the card catalogue is no longer just an option, but a necessity. The Library can not find the staff time to continue to maintain it, nor in many locations the physical space to house it. In this, U.B.C. is not alone among North American research libraries. In Canada, the University of Toronto has already pointed the way by closing its catalogue and substituting for it a machine-produced microfiche catalogue.

It is, in fact, the University of Toronto's Library Automated System which U.B.C. will be using to produce its microfiche catalogue, at least initially. Current accessions will be catalogued on that system. The conversion to machine-readable form of the existing catalogue record,

and the integration of all library records of holdings into one data base are planned. One end result will be a microfiche catalogue which is exhaustive, and which will be inexpensive to reproduce and disseminate on and off campus, in academic departments as well as libraries. Further, the new data base will be susceptible to on-line and off-line searching in greater depth than is now possible. It can also be used to produce special catalogues for particular groups of users, in the form of microfiche, or printed lists of cards; in fact, the whole card catalogue could be regenerated, if this became necessary. This project will take years to accomplish and is of such a magnitude that it has province-wide ramifications, as discussed in Section VII of this report.

The staff of the Library and scores of others on and off campus were saddened on March 1st to hear of the passing of Percy Fryer, who had been the University's Binder for twenty-five years, beginning in 1951. Under his direction the Bindery turned out more than 330,000 volumes, representing nearly 20% of the present collection. His contribution to the preservation of the collection can be perceived by any user of the Library. What his colleagues will remember is his helpfulness in bringing his special knowledge to bear on problems involving rare and unusual materials, in performing work in emergencies; and what they will miss is his friendship.

VI. LIBRARY SPACES

Because the U.B.C. Library is a decentralized system, the space conditions of its various components differ. Some branches foresee no space difficulties for several years, for example the Sedgewick Library, the Law Library, the Marjorie Smith (Social Work) Library, the Animal Resource Ecology Library and the Data Library. Others are being assisted in one way or another: the Crane Library is being expanded; the Biomedical Branch Library (Vancouver General Hospital) is being enlarged and remodelled; the Music Library will add some new shelving. The Woodward Library is tending toward fullness, but is not yet overcrowded and does have some compact storage space in its basement.

Remaining libraries have either reached or exceeded their capacity to deal with collections or users, or both. Both the MacMillan Library and the Mathematics Library can gain space for collections only at the expense of readers' seats, at a time when readers complain that they can't find a place to sit. The alternative is for those libraries to consign materials to storage, which will render the collections less useful and more difficult of access.

The Curriculum Laboratory, which serves the Faculty of Education, has been cutting back its seating space for the last five years in order to contain the expanding collection. Library conditions for students and faculty in Education can only be described as substandard and deteriorating. The materials they need are split between the Curriculum Laboratory and the Main Library; in the Main Library education materials have joined other materials in storage. Seating is restricted for users in both locations. Regrettably, plans for the expansion of the Scarfe Building, which include an enlarged Curriculum Laboratory/Education Library, have been in suspension for more than a year, partly as a result of the Senate Committee on Academic Building Need's decision that this project should have a lower priority.

The contract for construction of the long-awaited Library Processing Centre was awarded during the summer and excavation began at the end of August. The building, which is expected to be ready for occupancy in September,

1978, will house the Processing and Systems Divisions now mostly accommodated in levels one and seven of the Main Library and in the Sedgewick Library. The move will ameliorate two problems. First, the now scattered divisions will be centralized in satisfactory working space. Second, space will be regained in the Main Library, particularly on stack level seven. The present intention is to relocate the Government Publications and Microforms Division from level six to level seven, and to expand the stack collection on level six; this will provide for about four years of normal collections expansion, and is thus a welcome although stopgap solution to the general problem of the growing collections. Another stopgap solution was the conversion of the former Anthropology Museum space into a compact book storage area. It is already filled.

Other space developments during the year saw the Data Library relocated to prime space in the Computer Sciences Building, and the Animal Resource Ecology Library moved to well-renovated space in Hut B-6.

Unfortunately, no progress was made in the completion of the Asian Centre. Until that project is completed the Asian Studies Division must remain in the Main Library with its collections split between the Division, the Main stacks and storage.

The most critical space problem faced by the Library and perhaps by the University, because of its magnitude, is in the Main Library building. Antiquated and falling increasingly short of contemporary standards, it is inconvenient and uncomfortable for users and staff and unable to contain all the materials needed by students and faculty. During the summer of 1977 some 75,000 volumes had to be added to the 50,000 of its volumes already in storage. It will be more than a year before the series of relocations entailed by this large shift has been completed; a further shift will be needed when the Processing Divisions move out. All of this is extremely expensive of staff time, but is essential if incoming accessions are to be shelved in their proper order. Storage entails even more expense: the location record must be changed for 75,000 volumes, and until the catalogue data base exists this work must be performed manually. The books themselves must be marked so that they will be returned to storage and not to the stacks if they have been circulated on loan.

Further, there is the expense of retrieving volumes from a distant location.

All of this greatly inconveniences the user, and impairs his access to information. Not only must he suffer a delay in obtaining the items he wants, but also he may not encounter useful materials through browsing. To the scientist, so dependent on highly developed indexing and abstracting systems based on a clear and fixed vocabulary, this may not matter; in any case, browsing is not profitable in science subjects, since the shelf classification scheme can not keep pace with new developments, nor reflect interdisciplinary relationships. But to the humanist and social scientist, the loss of the ability to scan and browse in a large and diversified collection is a crippling handicap; it serves to defeat the purpose for which the collection was developed in the first place.

Yet despite the costs and the unpopularity of closed-access storage, the immediate future holds out no alternative. That there would be such a crisis was foreseen, and has been the subject of many earlier reports. The alternatives, set down in order of greatest satisfaction, are:

1. A new building to replace the Main Library somewhere near its present site. The existing building could be usefully renovated for many other purposes which need to be satisfied at the north end of the campus. A new Main Library would permit the centralization of some services and could be designed to be operated more economically than the present building, while displaying a larger collection. At an estimated cost of \$23,000,000, such a structure would call for the special consideration by government.
2. The development of a Science Library somewhere in the south-east quadrant of the campus. This building would release a substantial amount of space in the Main Library, while raising the level of library service to the scientific community.
3. The building of a central storage library to hold the overflow of materials from the library system. Such a storage library could

usefully be shared by other academic and non-academic libraries in the province, which must all face eventually a full-shelf situation. The Ministry of Education has expressed some interest in this concept.

4. The rental of storage space near U.B.C.

Whatever alternative is chosen, this much is true: the problem of library space will not go away. If ignored, the University community can anticipate increasing problems of access, accompanied by higher operating costs.

VII. U.B.C. LIBRARY IN A PROVINCIAL LIBRARY NETWORK

In last year's annual report, it was asserted that "...provincial and federal governments should have an interest in the welfare of libraries like this one, and should be asked to provide funds for the maintenance of resource collections... Again, it should be acknowledged by the provincial and federal governments that they have a role to play in facilitating the sharing of collections on the one hand, and on the other of ensuring the most efficient use of public funds committed to the purchase of library materials." (p.11)

The practical implications of this contention were spelled out in a special report to the B.C. Post-Secondary Coordinating Committee in August 1976, Developing Library Service for Post-Secondary Education in British Columbia, by B. Stuart-Stubbs and Ross Carter. Briefly, the report called for:

- accelerated development of collections at college libraries
- support for resource collections at university libraries
- development of collections for extension and continuing education students
- creation of a funded interlibrary loan network
- dissemination of information about the holdings of the university libraries
- establishment of a computer-based catalogue-support-union-catalogue system
- establishment of a telex communications network
- establishment of an inter-institutional delivery system

These proposals dealt only with libraries in the post-secondary sector. Unlike many other jurisdictions, British Columbia is without an agency with responsibility for monitoring and assisting in the development of libraries of all types. It lacks a provincial library or other coordinating body which would be concerned with public libraries, government libraries and special libraries, as well as university, college and school libraries. This has meant that projects which because of their scope, complexity or cost required provincial planning and funding have either been deferred or undertaken on some partial basis by informal groupings of libraries.

It is gratifying that the Ministry of Education has responded constructively to the above proposals. A college collections development project is in its first stages. A post-secondary interlibrary loan network has been established, greatly improving access to university collections for college students throughout the province. In connection with this, a telex network has been created. Information about university library holdings, based on available but incomplete data bases, has been made available on microfiche; in U.B.C.'s case, one hundred and sixty-eight microfiche costing \$18.00 displayed all serial holdings and all holdings of monographs acquired since 1968.

It seems likely that the Ministry will take the major step of supporting the computerization of all post-secondary library catalogues. The impact of this on U.B.C.'s catalogue has been touched upon in Section V. The usefulness of a union catalogue of all library holdings for the purposes of collections sharing and rationalization is readily apparent.

In all of these developments, U.B.C. Library, by virtue of the size, and range excellence of its collections and services, must be a major factor, serving as a provincial resource. However, it remains this University's Library, and that is the basis on which it is at present funded. Thus while recognizing the importance of this Library to the province, and in a provincial network of libraries, and while expressing a willingness to participate in the development and operation of such a network, it is essential that the University make it clear to the community and to the government that it cannot at present afford to enlarge its mandate. To return to the third objective stated in the Introduction, whatever is done on behalf of the province at large must not be to the detriment of students and faculty at U.B.C. To judge from the current response of the Ministry of Education, this point is understood and accepted.

VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report began with a statement about the basic objectives of the Library. The collection continues to grow, and despite a decline in rate of growth, that growth is sound. The Library is well and heavily used. And while the Library receives its share of complaints, it also receives a generous number of expressions of satisfaction. It is fair to say that some progress is being made toward meeting objectives.

Yet there are some areas of concern and some forbidding signs. Particularly distressing are those matters over which the Library has little control: the state of the economy, government policy toward the universities, and the repercussions arising from these. Most of the Library's problems could be relieved if there were more money to spend, for collections, for staff, for buildings. In present circumstances, it seems that to hope for such relief would be to hope in vain. The University has been more than fair in its treatment of the Library. It cannot be reasonably expected to devote more of its resources to the Library at heavy expense to its other components. In this situation, one can only offer renewed assurance to the University that the Library will continue to serve the University and the community to the best of the abilities of its staff and with all the resources it is able to muster.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS - PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	<u>March 31, 1976</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>March 31, 1977</u>
<u>Main Library</u>				
General Stacks ¹	761,029	34,650	959	794,720
Asian Studies	71,035	9,700	1	80,734
Fine Arts	62,866	3,707	18	66,555
Humanities & Social Sciences & Reference	37,138	1,750	16	38,872
Science Reference	14,031	427	89	14,369
Special Collections	44,071	2,042	2	46,111
SUBTOTAL	990,170	52,276	1,085	1,041,361
<u>Branches and Reading Rooms</u>				
Animal Resource Ecology	13,212	373	34	13,551
Crane Library	6,225	255	3	6,477
Curriculum Laboratory	35,372	5,196	1,034	39,534
Law Library	99,713	4,928	29	104,612
MacMillan Library	33,726	2,473	10	36,189
Biomedical Branch ²	24,445	1,189	7,563	18,071
Mathematics Library	17,791	915	188	18,518
Music Library	24,394	1,684	52	26,026
Reading Rooms ³	94,457	8,071	786	101,742
Sedgewick Library	135,490	6,926	987	141,429
Social Work Library	10,355	924	305	10,974
Woodward Library	206,979	7,633	466	214,146
SUBTOTAL	702,159	40,567	11,457	731,269
TOTAL	1,692,329	92,843	12,542 ²	1,772,630
Storage	71,234	7,516 ²		78,750
GRAND TOTAL	1,763,563			1,851,380

Notes

1. Figures include some minor Main Library collections.
2. Materials removed from the Biomedical Branch (Vancouver General Hospital) to storage in Woodward Library are shown here as deletions from the branch collections and additions to storage.
3. Data Library volumes are included with reading rooms.

Appendix B

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	<u>March 31, 1976</u>	<u>Net Growth</u>	<u>March 31, 1977</u>
Volumes - Catalogued	1,763,563	87,817	1,851,380
Documents - Uncatalogued	434,647	30,971	465,618
Films, Filmloops, Filmstrips & Video Tapes	2,789	199	2,988
Slides & Transparencies	9,795	6,902	16,697
Pictures & Posters	66,898	3,045	69,943
Microfilm (reels)	45,541	3,997	49,538
Microcard (cards)	111,680	-	111,680
Microprint (sheets)	885,000	50,750	935,750
Microfiche (sheets)	610,465	106,542	717,007
Maps	109,945	5,629	115,574
Manuscripts*	3,617 l.f.	100 l.f.	3,717 l.f.
Recordings	59,835	2,303	62,138
Magnetic Tapes	165	117	282
Air Photos	70	-	70

*Thickness of files in linear feet

Appendix C

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April - March

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	Estimated 1977/78
Salaries & Wages	4,263,647	5,344,412	5,755,893	6,350,000
Books & Periodicals	1,502,317	1,741,021	1,954,121	2,065,000
Binding	127,480	144,266	154,043	175,000
Supplies & Equipment	<u>428,391</u>	<u>428,696</u>	<u>752,810</u>	<u>750,000</u>
TOTALS	6,321,835	7,658,395	8,616,867	9,340,000

Appendix D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1976 - August 1977

					% Increase/ Decrease over 1975/76
GENERAL CIRCULATION	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	
<u>Main Library</u>					
General Stack Collection	483,699	465,534	427,094	454,310	+ 6.4%
Reserve Circulation	35,383	31,656	19,657	16,775	-14.7%
Extension Library	5,317	3,831	4,356	5,764	+32.3%
Asian Studies Division	13,691	18,586	17,943	23,003	+28.2%
Fine Arts Division	74,145	81,097	88,359	97,055	+ 9.8%
Government Publications	130,491	148,980	149,975	109,430	-27.0%
Map Collections	9,320	7,650	9,928	12,503	+25.9%
Special Collections	20,068	19,571	19,051	17,667	- 7.3%
SUBTOTAL	772,114	776,885	736,363	736,507	-
<u>Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms</u>					
Animal Resource Ecology	6,598	9,651	8,447	9,773	+15.7%
Crane Library	43,085	48,626	31,293	52,700	+68.4%
Curriculum Laboratory	239,365	249,054	225,261	252,129	+11.9%
Law Library	135,054	124,169	142,628	153,440	+ 7.6%
MacMillan Library	39,323	41,860	41,193	42,956	+ 4.3%
Marjorie Smith Library	11,900	12,969	12,603	14,017	+11.2%
Mathematics Library	22,976	18,972	19,251	19,283	+ 0.2%
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	27,606	26,947	27,469	30,390	+10.6%
Music Library	26,473	27,468	33,624	38,279	+13.8%
Reading Rooms	75,447	75,195	83,907	78,642	- 6.3%
Sedgewick Library	433,681	396,286	377,882	367,927	- 2.6%
Woodward Biomedical	204,380	189,408	195,110	183,053	- 6.2%
SUBTOTAL	1,265,888	1,220,605	1,198,668	1,242,589	+ 3.7%
<u>Recordings</u>					
Wilson Recordings Collection	247,146	255,498	261,278	280,150	+ 7.2%
Music Library Record Collection	33,906	37,920	38,976	40,756	+ 4.6%
SUBTOTAL	281,052	293,418	300,254	320,906	+ 6.9%

Appendix D (Continued)

% Increase
Decrease Over
1975/76

INTERLIBRARY LOANS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	
<u>To Other Libraries</u>					
<u>- Original Materials</u>					
General	5,582	7,362	3,078	1,941	-36.9%
To FIN libraries*	-	(9 ⁶⁸⁵ mos.)	1,314	1,459	+11.0%
To BCMLS**	1,415	1,997	2,298	2,975	+29.5%
To SFU***	1,396	1,645	987	1,090	+10.4%
To U. Victoria***	299	314	364	306	-15.9%
To BCIT***	106	89	53	100	+88.7%
To Bamfield***	-	-	-	13	100%
SUBTOTAL	8,798	12,092	8,094	7,884	- 2.6%
<u>- Photocopies</u>					
General	6,991	8,142	3,591	1,412	-60.7%
To FIN libraries	-	(9 ¹⁸³ mos)	571	736	+28.9%
To SFU***	4,227	2,951	2,446	1,875	-23.3%
To U. Victoria***	1,020	1,492	1,245	1,307	+ 5.0%
To BCIT***	335	269	178	766	+330.3%
To Colleges***	181	416	142	428	+201.4%
To Bamfield***	27	30	90	85	- 5.6%
SUBTOTAL	12,781	13,483	8,263	6,609	-20.0%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	21,579	25,575	16,357	14,493	-11.4%
<u>From Other Libraries</u>					
<u>- Original Materials</u>					
General	2,613	2,657	2,020	2,580	+27.7%
From BCMLS	473	919	1,164	694	-40.4%
<u>- Photocopies</u>	3,241	3,801	2,661	3,502	+31.6%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	6,327	7,377	5,845	6,776	+15.9%
GRAND TOTAL	2,346,960	2,323,860	2,257,487	2,321,271	(+63,784)
(General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)					
				Overall % increase =	+ 2.8%

* Federated Information Network (Greater Vancouver Libraries)

** B.C. Medical Library Service

*** Loaned via special Simon Fraser University unit

Appendix E

REFERENCE STATISTICS

September, 1976 - August, 1977

	<u>Directional Questions</u>	<u>Reference Questions</u>	<u>Research Questions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage Increase/ Decrease</u>
<u>Main Library</u>					
Asian Studies	1,383	3,735	1,384	6,502	
Fine Arts	9,449	9,639	1,110	20,198	
Government Publications	498	24,480	664	25,642	
Humanities	2,191	8,706	715	11,612	
Information Desk	14,762	59,972	-	74,734	
Map Collection	378	3,469	232	4,079	
Science	590	7,300	756	8,646	
Social Sciences	636	17,140	822	18,598	
Speicial Collections	900	7,512	271	8,683	
	<u>30,787</u>	<u>141,953</u>	<u>5,954</u>	<u>178,694</u>	+0.7%
(1975/76)	(27,677)	(144,399)	(5,435)	(177,511)	
<u>Branch Libraries</u>					
Animal Resource Ecology	1,809	2,369	149	4,327	
Crane Library	2,813	3,422	522	6,757	
Curriculum Laboratory	7,179	14,122	121	21,422	
Law Library	3,205	3,630	1,672	8,507	
MacMillan Library	2,199	4,760	235	7,194	
Marjorie Smith Library	307	1,586	135	2,028	
Mathematics Library	947	1,180	278	2,405	
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	7,112	5,798	395	13,305	
Music Library	2,463	7,450	710	10,623	
Sedgewick Library	12,711	14,699	602	28,012	
Woodward Library	4,482	23,991	3,133	31,606	
	<u>45,227</u>	<u>83,007</u>	<u>7,922</u>	<u>136,186</u>	+7.6%
(1975/76)	(38,549)	(78,207)	(9,755)	(126,511)	
GRAND TOTALS	76,014	224,960	13,876	314,880	
(1975/76)	(66,220)	(221,966)	(15,170)	(304,022)	+3.6%

35,352 questions in Reading Rooms not included in totals.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil
Bell, Inglis F.
Hamilton, Robert M.

McInnes, Douglas N.
MacDonald, Robin

Mercer, Eleanor

Watson, William J.

de Bruijn, Erik

University Librarian
Associate Librarian
Assistant Librarian - Collections
(until June 30, 1977)
Assistant Librarian - Public Services
Coordinator of Technical Processes
and Systems
Acting Assistant Librarian - Collections
(from July 1, 1977)
Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning
and Development
Administrative Services Librarian

ACQUISITIONS

Harrington, Walter

Head Librarian

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King

Head Librarian

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elliston, Graham
Forbes, Jennifer

Jeffreys, Anthony
Johnson, Stephen
McIntosh, Jack
Mercer, Eleanor

Palsson, Gerald
Shields, Dorothy

Bibliographer - Serials
Acting Bibliographer - English Language
(from July 1, 1977)
Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Research Bibliographer
Bibliographer - Slavonic Studies
Bibliographer - English Language
(until June 30, 1977)
Bibliographer - Science
Bibliographer - European Languages

BINDERY

Fryer, Percy

Foreman (retired November 19, 1976;
died March 1, 1977)

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Elrod, J. McRee

Head Librarian

Original Cataloguing

Bailey, Freda

Head

Catalogue Preparations

Baldwin, Nadine

Head

Searching/LC Cataloguing

Balshaw, Mavis
Joe, Linda

Head (until April 30, 1977)
Head (from July 1, 1977)

CIRCULATION

Butterfield, Rita Head Librarian

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard Head

DATA LIBRARY

Ruus, Laine Head

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Melva Head Librarian

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY

Nelson, Ann Head Librarian

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

Macaree, Mary Head Librarian

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

Elliston, Graham Head Librarian

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Dodson, Suzanne Head Librarian

HUMANITIES

Forbes, Charles Head Librarian

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION

Sandilands, Joan Head Librarian

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Friesen, Margaret Head Librarian

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Tom Head Librarian

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Maureen

Head Librarian

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

de Bruijn, Elsie

Head Librarian

MUSIC LIBRARY

Burndorfer, Hans

Head Librarian

READING ROOMS

Omelusik, Nicholas

Head Librarian

RECORD COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas

Head

SCIENCE DIVISION & MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

Brongers, Rein

Head Librarian

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

Erickson, Ture

Head Librarian

SERIALS DIVISION

Turner, Ann

Head Librarian

SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Carrier, Lois

Head Librarian

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Yandle, Anne
Selby, Joan

Head Librarian
Curator, Colbeck Collection

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Dennis, Donald
Dobbin, Geraldine

Systems Analyst
Systems & Information Science Librarian

WOODWARD LIBRARY

Leith, Anna

Head Librarian

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Freeman, George

Head Librarian

Appendix G

LIBRARY SUPPORTED READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST, 1977

Adult Education	Room 20 5760 Toronto Road	Electrical Engineering	Elect. Engr. Bldg. Rm. 428 (Enter by Rm. 434)
Agricultural Economics	Ponderosa Annex D Room 105	English	Buchanan Tower Room 697
Anthropology-Sociology	Anth. Soc. Bldg. Room 2314	French	Buchanan Tower Room 897
Applied Science/ Mechanical Eng.	Civil & Mech. Eng. Building, Room 2050	Geography	Geography Building Room 140
Architecture	F. Lasserre Bldg. Room 9B (Basement)	Geology	Geological Sciences Building, Room 208
Asian Studies	Buchanan Building Room 2208	Geophysics	Geophysics Building 2nd Floor, South
Audiology	James Mather Bldg. Fairview Pl., Room 205	Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Building Room 2220
Chemical Engineering	Chem. Engineering Bldg., Room 310	Home Economics	Home Economics Bldg. Room 205A
Chemistry	Chemistry Building Room 261	Institute of Industrial Relations	Auditorium Annex 100
Classics	Buchanan Building Room 2218	Institutional Analysis & Planning	Main Mall N. Admin. Bldg.
Commerce	Henry Angus Bldg. Room 307	Library School	Library North Wing 8th Floor
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Building Room 227	Linguistics	Buchanan Building Room 227
Computing Centre	Computer Sciences Bldg. Room 302	Metallurgy	Metallurgy Building Room 319
Creative Writing	Brock Hall, South Wing, Room 204	Microbiology	Wesbrook Building Room 300
Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097	Mineral Engineering	Mineral Engineering Building, Room 201

Appendix G (continued)

Pharmacology	Medical Sciences Building Block C, Room 221
Pharmacy	Cunningham Building Room 160
Philosophy	Buchanan Building Room 3270
Physics	Hennings Building Room 311
Physiology	Medical Sciences Building Block A, Room 201
Political Science	Buchanan Building Room 1220
Psychiatry	Rm. 22, Health Sciences Centre 2255 Wesbrook Road
Psychology	Henry Angus Building Room 207
Rehabilitation Medicine	Hut B2 Room 26-27
Religious Studies	Buchanan Bldg. Room 2250
Slavonic Studies	Buchanan Building Room 2251
Theatre	Frederick Wood Theatre Room 211

Appendix H

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

1976/77

Mr. W. H. Black
Dr. E.M. Fulton
Dr. M.C.L. Gerry
Dr. W.C. Gibson
Dr. R.F. Gosse
Dr. R.F. Kelly
Dr. P.A. Larkin
Mr. S.L. Lipson
Rev. J.P. Martin
Dr. M.F. McGregor (Chairman)
Mr. J.F. McWilliams
Dr. H. Mitchell
Dr. P.H. Pearse
Mrs. A. Piternick
Dr. M. Shaw

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor D.F. Miller
President D.T. Kenny
Mr. J.E.A. Parnall
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs

Terms of Reference:

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