REPORT of the UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN to the SENATE of the UNIVERSITY of BRITISH COLUMBIA

1979/80

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

of the

University of British Columbia

Sixty-fifth Year

1979/80

Vancouver

December 1980

Cover: In the thirties the University kept its books in the Library at one
         end of the Mall and its cows in barns at the other. A bucolic vista
         such as this was a possibility, but this photograph was faked by a
         person whose name and motive are unknown. From the University
         Archives, Special Collections Division.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Although history is continuous, we are in the habit of dividing our times
by decades, and investing the transitional year with a special significance.
This was the perspective taken in last year's annual report, with its title
"The University of British Columbia Library in the Seventies." This year
the approach has been repeated: in 1980 the Library became the subject of a
number of studies, all of them aimed at preparing for the next ten years.
The transitional year provided a chronological vantage point from which we
could look both backward and forward. The 64th Annual Report having dealt
with what went before, this 65th Annual Report deals mostly with what may
follow.

Every aspect of the Library has been or is now the subject of intensive
study and evaluation. The Library's space requirements has been investigated
by a President's Committee. The technical processing activities of the
Library have been formally and exhaustively reviewed. A project aimed at
refining the ways in which the collection is developed is under way. And
the public services of the Library system were assessed by the users, through
a public opinion survey. The information assembled by these various studies
is as voluminous as it is valuable for planning. This present report can
only summarize the findings and present status of these separate but inter-
related inquiries

II. LIBRARY SPACE

The 63rd Annual Report for 1978/79 drew Senate's attention to the gravity of the Library system's situation in respect to physical space, stating: "It is now time to plan for the replacement of the Main Library by a new research library building, one that will not be full on the day of its opening, but that will carry the Library forward well into the twenty-first century.

The President responded promptly to this statement, and to Senate's own expression of concern, by establishing a President's Committee on Library Space Requirements. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Peter Larkin, represents with its over thirty members the interests of all those faculties most directly affected by library developments. Its terms of reference require it to study the present library space situation and projections of future needs, to prepare a comprehensive plan for meeting those needs and to recommend to the President priorities for library construction.

The Committee completed its first major report in April, 1980; a summary of its contents may be found in the June 18th issue of UBC Reports. It found that with the exception of the Law Library, all campus libraries would be out of space for collections growth before the end of the decade; that some were already out of space; that existing buildings were deficient in terms of space for users and personnel as well as for collections; and that many buildings were also deficient in terms of contemporary building and safety

codes. It concluded that an early beginning should be made on providing new space for library growth and presented two alternative plans, the major difference between them being that one called for a separate Science Library, and the other proposed that the science collections and services remain in an expanded or new Main Library. The views of users were solicited on the desirability of these two alternatives. Recognizing that the planning and siting issues raised by either of the alternatives were so detailed as to be beyond the ability of the Committee to study, it recommended that the next steps toward the development of a plan be turned over to the University's new Facilities Planning Office.

The President accepted the Committee's recommendations, and instructed the Facilities Planning Office to commence work on further studies, to be completed as quickly as possible. During the summer months both that Office and the Library committed much time and energy to describing and estimating the size of what must by their nature be large and complex structures.

This Report covers the academic year and must conclude with events occurring before the end of August. At that time, the Facilities Planning Office had completed preliminary siting studies, had determined the campus pattern of library use, and described the operating relationships between various branches and divisions of the library system. Options for construction were beginning to emerge from these studies, ones that during the fall would be placed before the President's Committee on Library Space Requirements, the President's Land Use Committee, the Senate Library Committee, the Senate

Committee on Academic Building Needs, Senate itself, and early in 1981 the

Board of Governors and the Universities Council of B.C.

III. <u>COLLECTIONS</u>

As well as taking note of decades, libraries celebrate the attainment of
numerical landmarks. Just last year the Library added its second millionth
catalogued volume. It is likely that the third millionth will be added
around 1990. So attuned are we to the printed page and the bound volume
that we tend to overlook the fact that the Library is also the repository
for information stored in other forms, such as microfilm and magnetic tape.
In fact, those items now exceed in number the conventional books and journals.
Taking everything into account, the Library can be said to contain over five
million bibliographic items. It remains the second largest collection in
Canada, being still considerably smaller than that at the University of
Toronto, and marginally ahead of that at the University of Alberta. In
comparison with research libraries at universities in the United States, it
ranks about thirty-fourth, which is largely a reflection of the greater
antiquity of universities and libraries in that country. However, this
Library ranked fortieth in that same list a decade ago, which is an indica-
tion of both our rate of progress and the rate of regress of other institu-
tions.

Certainly there have been factors militating against the growth of library
collections, even though the world's presses continue to pour forth a torrent
of publications. Inflation and the devaluation of the Canadian dollar in
relation to foreign currencies have been formidable problems with which the
University has striven to contend, not just in respect to library materials,

but also in connection with other imported goods vital to research and teaching, such as scientific equipment. In 1975/76 the Library spent less than half of what it spent on collections last year. It is anticipated that expenditures this year will exceed three million dollars, another one of those landmark figures, and a staggering one. And yet the accession rate has not risen in the same time period; on the contrary, a decline in the number of accessions is anticipated in the current year, despite a further impressive increase to the collections budget of a quarter of a million dollars.

Since this increase amounts to over nine percent in one year, why should the accession rate decline? First, it should be noted that this percentage increase exceeds that made to the University's budget; presumably the financial calculations of the Ministry of Universities, Science and Communications, and the Universities Council of B.C. are based on estimates of what the rise in the Canadian cost of living index will be. That increase directly affects the largest component of the University's budget, namely salaries. In the case of library collections, the Canadian situation is all but irrelevant: it is a simple reality that most of the world's academic writing and publishing takes place beyond our borders. The rate of inflation in those countries has been as high or even higher than our own, and to make matters worse for us, our dollar has been diminishing in value in relation to other currencies. The effects of this situation are immediately apparent to anyone who takes a trip abroad. The Library's predicament is that it must constantly deal in an international marketplace.

The costs of journals have been rising more steeply than the costs of books.
Among the reasons for this phenomenon are shorter print runs for increasingly
specialized journals; more titles; bigger issues; and higher postal rates.
For the last five years, journal prices have risen at a rate between 17% and
20% per year. The increases to the collections budget have been used
primarily to meet higher subscription costs, while at the same time the
Library has been forced to place restraints on the adding of new subscriptions.

In the current year, subscriptions are expected to cost over $1.6 million
over $200,000 more than in 1979/80. Since any programme of cancellations
requires the careful, title-by-title examination of subscription lists, in
consultation with members of faculty, it is not something that can be
accomplished in a fortnight. Therefore the Library had no recourse but to
recommend to the Senate Library Committee that the entire increase of
$250,000 be allocated to serials, and that budget items for the purchase of
books be held to existing levels or reduced. In anticipation of a further
shortfall in 1981/82, planning for periodical cancellations is under way.

For the sake of simplicity and brevity, an account like this cannot begin
to convey the complexity of detail involved in the creation of an academic
research collection. The task is a formidable one: given the millions of
new publications appearing every year around the globe, which ones are
appropriate to the specific needs of the institution? And how does a
library go about identifying and obtaining them?

At U.B.C. the business of collection development, like the Library itself, is sixty-five years old; routines have been established, arrangements have been made for the collaboration of faculty members and libraries in the process, and staff members have developed the expertise necessary to search out and obtain tens of thousands of items every year. However, it is not wise to be complacent about such an important process, even when it functions relatively smoothly and meets with general satisfaction. an inquiry has been launched into the policies and procedures involved in the development of our collections, the object being to ensure that development does accord with the needs of the University community. is all the more important in present economic circumstances.

Fortunately, a methodology for carrying out such an investigation has been developed by the Association of Research Libraries through its Office of Management Studies. This methodology has been employed with satisfactory results at a number of major institutions in the United States, such as Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ours will be the first Canadian library to utilize it.

In March a Task Force was established within the Library to carry out what has been termed a Collections Management Project, in two phases. The first phase concentrated on defining the information, primarily statistical and financial, needed for the detailed management of the collection and the collections budget, and on determining the role of librarians in the public and technical services in relation to the selection of library materials for

the collections. The Task Force completed the first phase of its work in June, making twenty-five specific recommendations directed toward the modification of automated systems, ones that would yield cost and use information in greater detail. The involvement of librarians in the selection process was the subject of a survey; the information obtained by this survey will be studied by the Task Force during the second phase. That second phase will focus on the external factors affecting collection development, the role of the faculty, and the state of communications between the users of the collection and those who guide its growth. This part of the investigation will begin in the fall of 1980, and will probably be completed in the summer of 1981. When the Collections Management Project is completed, the most important aspects of the process of collections development will have been examined and evaluated. It is anticipated that there will be modifications and refinements to ensure that collections expenditures best meet research and teaching needs.

IV. TECHNICAL PROCESSING AND SYSTEMS

In libraries it is usually the case that the attainment of some high figure represents success. This is not the case with cataloguing backlogs. There is no satisfaction to be derived from reporting that the number of items waiting to be catalogued reached almost 77,000, representing enough work to occupy the Catalogue Divisions for a year.

Yet in terms of productivity, the outputs of the Divisions compared favourably with those for other years over the past decade. In fact, more titles were catalogued in the past year than in any year since 1975/76; it was the fourth most productive year in the history of the Library, measured in those terms. Why, then, should there be a backlog?

The simple answer is that there is more work to be done than there are staff hours in which to do it. That there is more work is an outcome of many factors, the most significant of which is that in the past several years the Library has been acquiring through purchase and gift a greater number of books than previously. Given that the collections budget has been under pressure from inflation and devaluation this would appear at first glance to be an anomaly

It must be recalled that in the middle of the decade the Library was faced with a budget shortfall in respect to periodical costs, similar to the one it faces now. At that time, it was decided that periodicals should not be

allowed to consume more than 50% of the budget. Experience at other institutions had indicated that if no restraint was imposed, periodical costs would quickly erode a library's capacity to acquire new monographic titles. At. U.B.C. it was anticipated that the accession rate for monographs would remain constant, because the costs of books were also rising. However, the inflation rate for books did not equal that for periodicals, with the unexpected result that a higher proportion of total accessions were books Since each new book title requires individual cataloguing, whereas subsequent issues of a periodical title do not, a backlog began to develop.

Again, because it was expected that the quantity of material requiring cataloguing was bound to fall off, some processing staff positions were transferred to the public service, where user demands were mounting. In 1980 there are ten and a half fewer positions in the Processing Divisions than there were in 1970. But that is not the whole story.

During the seventies, hours worked by staff members decreased as a result of collective bargaining. In small offices, the impact of this decrease might not have been too perceptible. However, in larger working units the effects of such a decrease are significant, and can be demonstrated.

In 1970, there were 149 staff members in the Processing Divisions, working 261,405 hours per year. An additional 5,128 hours of student assistance was available, for a total of 266,533 hours.

By 1980, the work week had been reduced by two and a half hours, an additional week in vacation had been provided to many staff members, B.C. Day had been proclaimed, nine union meetings of an hour's duration were allowed under a negotiated contract, and sick leave had been extended by three days. This year there are 138½ staff positions in the Processing Divisions, providing 218,682 hours. Hours of student assistance have risen to 6,232, for a grand total of 224,914 hours

This represents a decrease in staff hours of 15.6% in ten years, and a loss of over 40,000 working hours.

It is not implied here that these benefits were undeserved by the staff members concerned, but it must be pointed out that their cumulative effect is significant, and has not been offset by the hiring of additional staff. Given the University's present financial situation, there is not much likelihood that it will be offset.

In a search for solutions to this predicament, an exhaustive review of the Technical Processing Divisions was initiated in October 1979, and completed in July 1980. The workload and productive capacity of every section of the divisions were investigated, enumerated, and described in a survey document of 113 pages. This document provided both the depth of information and the perspective needed to frame a number of long-term and short-term recommendations aimed at achieving a better balance between work input and output. But it appears that even the implementation of all these recommendations will not

close the gap between work and workers and result in a reduction of the backlog. Therefore a further study has been started, and a Task Force on Cataloguing Alternatives has been set up to determine whether all materials entering the cataloguing workflow do in fact require full cataloguing, and whether there are forms of cataloguing which, while of a lower bibliographical standard, would be suitable for many items. Some compromise between high standards and user access must be found, or the backlog will continue to grow and produce increasing frustration for our patrons.

V. PUBLIC SERVICES

In 1973/74 the recorded use of library materials exceeded 2.3 million loans for the first time. Had there not been a major change to loan policies a few years ago, creating longer loan periods and decreasing the number of renewed loans, that figure would probably have risen to two and a half million or more. Instead, loans have fluctuated around the 2.3 million mark for most of the decade, reflecting perhaps a stabilized enrollment But among academic libraries in North America, that is one of the highest rates of use reported.

The other major indicator of library use, the number of questions answered at public reference desks, has risen steadily from a quarter of a million in 1972/73 to over three hundred and forty thousand in 1979/80, an increase of about 36%. And this figure too might have been higher, had not the public service staff invested so much time in training students to make more effective use of the Library, and in preparing instructional sheets and other publications to answer many of the questions repeated frequently by users. Over twelve thousand persons availed themselves of special library instruction in classrooms and on tours, or roughly a half of the fall/ spring enrollment. This statistical evidence of increased reference use supports the experience of staff members, who report that the Library system seem to be more intensively used with each passing year.

Although statistics reveal something about the rate of library use, they tell us nothing about its quality, and the satisfaction or dissatisfaction

experienced by the users. In 1966 the Library took its own pulse by

conducting an extensive survey of user opinion, the results of which

assisted in modifying and planning library service throughout the seventies

The time having arrived for another similar review, a Task Force on a

Library Survey was established in November 1979. This hard-working group

of librarians devised and tested a questionnaire, decided on a sampling

strategy, and conducted a survey during the second week of March. The

survey more than succeeded: the Task Force underestimated the enthusiasm

of the users for recording their views, and a second printing of the

questionnaire had to be rushed before the survey was into its second day.

In the end, over six thousand completed questionnaires were turned in,

having been completed by students and faculty members from every part of

the campus. The responses have been tabulated by computer, and the Task

Force is engaged in interpreting the results and writing a report, to be

completed in the new year

The questionnaire did include a final "bottom-line" question which asked

users to indicate their general level of satisfaction with the Library

system. The results:

Excellent	18.4%	Poor	1.8%
Good	56.5%	No opinion	.9%
Adequate	16.7%	No reply	5.7%

To learn that so few individuals found the Library unsatisfactory came as a

relief, for like the technical services, the public services have also

experienced an attrition in available staff time over the past ten years

In 1970 librarians, supporting staff and student assistants provided

484,008 hours of work directly on behalf of users. In 1980 that figure

was down to 454,867 hours, a decrease of 6%. Yet during the seventies,

the library system expanded with the construction of the Sedgewick Library,

the new Law Library, the addition to the Woodward Library and the creation

of new services such as on-line information retrieval and the Data Library.

The Library has been attempting to do more with less, and to protect

patrons against any major deterioration in the level of service. It has

been necessary to reduce schedules slightly, and some popular services,

such as the faculty delivery, have been discontinued. The point has now

been reached that should any further reduction in available staff time occur,

the results would be painfully perceptible, in the shape of greatly reduced

schedules or the closing of branch libraries. In such a situation it is

fruitless for anyone on campus or off campus to ask for additional services,

or the restoration of the conditions of 1970.

It is in this climate that the Library has become involved in providing

support to the expansion of the medical teaching programme. What this

development calls for is the strengthening of collections and services at

St. Paul's Hospital, at the new Children's/Grace/Shaughnessy Hospital site,

and even at the Woodward Library, where the completion of the Acute Care

Hospital has created a demand for clinical collections simlar to those at

the Vancouver General Hospital. In addition, all of these locations must

be linked to one another and to the Woodward Library, in order to maximize

the use of local resources not just on behalf of medical students, but also on behalf of all health care personnel at all hospitals. In being asked to assume these new responsibilities, the library has taken the position that expanded services to the medical sector, as beneficial as they might be to students, medical practicioners and the public, must be matched by additional financial support. Clearly, in the absence of a supplementary budget, any expansion in this sector can only be at the expense of the programmes and services now supporting teaching and research in other departments and faculties. This point is well understood and accepted by the Faculty of Medicine, and preliminary supplementary funding has already been provided; nevertheless, assurance of adequate continuing funding is still awaited from the government.

VI. PROSPECTS

In The Mission of The University of British Columbia, published in November
1979, the President set the course for the future development of the
University. Although only one of the goals and objectives he has defined
deals explicitly with the Library, others contain implications for the
development of its services and collections. Collectively, the goals and
objectives point to a University which places greater emphasis on graduate
and professional studies, on the maintenance of standards of excellence in
teaching and research, and on community relations

Recognizing that the Library is essential to the accomplishment of academic
goals, the President has set as an objective for 1980 the following: "To
maintain and expand the collections and resources of the Library in order
to provide the best possible support for the University's academic programs,
scholarship and research. UBC's library system is a major provincial and
national resource which is called upon daily to meet the needs of a wide
range of people outside the University, particularly in the professions,
other educational institutions, industry and government. It is essential
that the quality of the Library's collection and service not be eroded. The
objective is therefore to fund the Library on a basis which is not tied to
student enrolment

The last sentence is an important one: it acknowledges that student numbers
are but one factor in the costs of library operations, and are by no means

the major factor. More significant are such things as the growth of knowledge
the numbers of publications appearing in subjects related to the University's
interests, the scope of the University's programme of instruction as
reflected in its faculties, departments, institutes, programmes and courses,
and, as noted previously, economic factors such as inflation and currency
devaluation. The Library is undoubtedly not the only entity on campus so
affected. But the inappropriateness to the Library's real situation of
formula budgeting based on enrolment is enough to make a re-examination of
this approach crucial.

The Mission Statement having provided a chart for the University's future,
it is necessary to forecast the course of the Library's own development.
Although the word "futurology" may have been an invention of the seventies,
man has always tried to imagine what might lay ahead. Over the years there
has been no dearth of predictions concerning libraries and information.
One recalls from the forties and fifties the prediction that libraries would
be replaced by microforms, and that the contents of the British Museum and
the Library of Congress would be available to all in a microdot format,
housed in a file no larger than a shoebox. In the sixties one heard that
the computer would replace books, journals, libraries and librarians
These radical predictions have not come to pass as yet: the pace of develop-
ment has been slower, the direction sometimes different, and unforeseen
practical and economic obstacles imposed themselves in the path of
revolutionary technological change. The ruminations that follow are more
conservative, but they may be more realistic.

One must first examine the condition of that which is most basic to the library: information itself, in the broadest sense of that word. That there has been a so-called information explosion in the past quarter century is widely recognized, has been documented, and the reasons for its occurrence are known. It seems likely that new information, in the shape of facts, theories, opinions, ideas, fictions and sentiments, will continue to come into existence at least at current rates. Given that the world's population is increasing, and that literacy and education continue to spread among the populations of both economically developed and developing countries, the rate at which new information is produced could increase.

Information is one thing: its publication and dissemination is another. It has been frequently observed that much that is published did not deserve publishing. This may be true, but it seems not to have any effect on the will to publish or the act of publication. Neither the creators, nor those keepers of the gate, the editors and the publishers, seem to be able to restrain a flood of new books and journals. In any case, it is only by means of publication that the worth of any form of expression can be judged by the community at large. It is probable, then, that new publications will continue to appear at least at the current rates, and perhaps at increased rates.

But will publication be so heavily dependent on print and paper? Will more authors record their ideas not on blank sheets, but in computer files, to which their readers will have access through terminals in their homes,

creating what one author has dubbed "the on-line intellectual community"?
Will many other documents appear in microform only?

In fact, there are trends in these directions. The Library already contains
more information on microform than it does on paper, and much of that
information is not available in any other format. The Library has a separate
branch, the Data Library, dealing exclusively with statistical information
in machine-readable form. The Library is linked electronically to computer-
based indexes to scientific literature, and for some of these there is no
printed equivalent. But experience to date suggests that new information
technologies are not replacing or supplanting print and paper, but
supplementing it, and in some respects actually leading back to it. Not
only do the computer-based indexes refer in the main to printed literature,
most of it to be found only in libraries, but there is also a demand from
users, when confronted with a computer data base or a roll of microfilm,
for their own "hard copy". The advent and proliferation of different
means of recording and storing information has been accompanied by the
greatest burgeoning of books and journals the world has ever known, and by
the highest consumption of paper, as individuals create their own materials
with copying machines and computer printers. Authors in the future may
indeed have different options open to them where the dissemination of their
thoughts is concerned. For some purposes, the familiar printed format may
always be the format of choice, for its convenience, portability, and direct
accessibility. Microphotographic and electronic formats will have other
advantages, and will attract certain kinds and uses of information appropriate

to these media.

To the library, which will continue its functions as the collector and preserver of information, this will mean a proliferation of formats, new and constantly developing equipment to provide access to these formats, and a more formidable task in organizing collections and services in an attempt to make matters more comprehensible to patrons.

On the side of the patrons, a greater investment of their time will be required to learn the means of access to more abundant information in a variety of formats. Contrary to expectations, technology has not made life simpler, but more complex, in almost every dimension; as in life, so in the library.

Twenty years ago, it was supposed that new technology would bring about economies, and indeed at the level of unit costs it can often be demonstrated that this is the case, in operations ranging from automobile assembly to accounting. Costs of books and periodicals are higher then ever before in this century, but at the same time the products of the new technology are by no means cheap. It would be a pleasure to predict that the costs of information will decline, but given the proliferation of both information itself and the formats in which it is recorded, one can only foresee a continuing need for support of the Library, in order that it may fulfill its responsibility of collecting, preserving and providing the University with an appropriate selection of information relating to its interests.

This has implications for capital as well as operating budgets: throughout the eighties, and although present planning will hopefully result in an expanded and renovated Main Library, the inadequacy of many smaller branches to contain collections and serve users will become increasingly apparent and call for rectification

To summarize, if the Library of today is a large and complex institution, in 1990 it will be even larger and more complex. In the intervening years, its physical plant will need to be in almost a constant state of contruction and renovation. Its collections in all formats will grow, with the proportions among formats changing, so that relatively more information will require mechanical and electrical devices for access. The task of organizing individual items of information so they can be located will be even more formidable; the computerized systems that had their origins in the mid-sixties will be more sophisticated, and those systems will be on-line and available to users, so that access to the Library's catalogue information will be possible wherever there is a computer terminal. Staff members, already subject to formal and informal continuing education as new technology permeates the world of information, will increasingly play the role of specialists and teachers, for users will require more not less assistance in dealing with any other than their own sub-discipline. In all, it promises not to be an easy decade. But it will not be dull.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS – PHYSICAL VOLUMES

	March 31/79	Additions	Withdrawals	March 31/80
Main Library				
General Stacks[1]	792,673	30,461	1,831	821,303
Asian Studies	100,737	7,664	3	108,398
Fine Arts	75,009	4,441	33	79,417
Humanities & Social Sciences Reference	42,909	2,620	101	45,428
Science Reference	14,766	431	18	15,179
Special Collections	50,229	1,438	2	51,665
SUBTOTAL	1,076,323	47,055	1,988	1,121,390
Branches & Reading Rooms				
Animal Resource Ecology Library	14,145	343	5	14,483
Biomedical Branch Library	20,408	1,099	---	21,507
Crane Library	7,028	125	1	7,152
Curriculum Laboratory	48,555	7,802	372	55,985
Law Library	112,490	3,865	4	116,351
MacMillan Library	39,950	2,562	8,102[3]	34,410
Marjorie Smith Library	12,109	1,185	35	13,259
Mathematics Library	20,323	1,087	25	21,385
Music Library	29,307	2,167	105	31,369
Reading Rooms[2]	113,057	4,703	432	117,328
Sedgewick Library	154,785	9,106	281	163,610
Woodward Library	229,289	9,453	13	238,729
SUBTOTAL	801,446	43,497	9,375	835,568
TOTAL	1,877,769	90,552	11,363	1,956,958
Storage	141,096	9,437[4]	28	150,505
GRAND TOTAL	2,018,865	99,989	11,391	2,107,463

Notes:
1. Includes some minor Main Library collections.
2. Includes the Data Library and bibliographic material in the Library Processing Centre.
3. Includes 7,676 volumes removed to storage.
4. Includes 1,761 volumes processed directly to storage and 7,676 volumes removed from the MacMillan Library to storage.

Appendix B

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31, 1979	Net Growth	March 31, 1980
Volumes - Catalogued	2,018,865	88,598	2,107,463
Documents - Uncatalogued	525,510	28,801	554,311
Microfilm (reels)	65,355	(126)*	65,229
Microcards (cards)	111,976		111,976
Microprint (sheets)	1,010,750	47,500	1,058,250
Microfiche (sheets)	969,721	92,617	1,062,338
Aperture Cards		2,589	2,589
Films	51	34	85
Filmloops	15		15
Filmstrips	2,996	60	3,056
Video Tapes	98	289	387
Slides	24,219	3,015	27,234
Slide/Tape Shows		11	11
Transparencies	1,640	10	1,650
Photographs	15,206	3,888	19,094
Pictures	62,960	5,450	68,410
Posters	2,629	150	2,779
Maps	126,012	4,094	130,106
Manuscripts[+]	4,067 l.f.	277 l.f.	4,344 l.f.
Sound Recordings	80,080	17,284	97,364
Computer Tapes	320	51	371
Air Photos	70		70

* The decrease is the outcome of a splicing program together with a revision of the previous count.

+ Thickness of files in linear feet.

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April/March

Year	Salaries & Wages	Collections	Binding	Supplies & Equipment	Totals
1970/71	2,584,069	1,214,875	126,932	482,787	4,408,663
1971/72	2,896,602	1,286,401	151,501	346,378	4,680,882
1972/73	3,178,630	1,308,537	154,593	350,455	4,992,215
1973/74	3,522,626	1,348,775	165,081	373,302	5,409,784
1974/75	4,263,647	1,502,317	127,480	428,391	6,321,835
1975/76	5,344,412	1,741,021	144,266	428,696	7,658,395
1976/77	5,755,893	1,954,121	154,043	752,810	8,616,867
1977/78	6,303,582	2,473,368	177,253	518,360	9,472,563
1978/79	6,515,980	2,722,613	184,223	976,638	10,399,454
1979/80	7,227,991	2,872,972	195,527	795,386	11,091,876

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

September 1979 - August 1980

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	% Increase/ Decrease over 1978/79	
Main Library						
General Stack Collections	454,310	425,211	442,606	422,346	−	4.6%
Reserve Circulation	16,775	17,401	15,080	33,432	+	121.7%
Extension Library	5,764	5,943	8,450	6,512	−	22.9%
Asian Studies Division	23,003	17,856	18,183	21,245	+	16.8%
Fine Arts Division	97,055	96,747	95,700	102,534	+	7.1%
Government Publications	109,430	141,013	128,760	125,634	−	2.4%
Map Collections	12,503	11,824	10,870	10,423	−	4.1%
Special Collections	17,667	17,651	19,164	20,135	+	5.1%
SUBTOTAL	736,507	733,646	738,813	742,261	+	0.5%
Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms						
Animal Resource Ecology	9,773	11,178	11,441	10,510	−	8.1%
Crane Library	52,700	51,713	46,219	38,140	−	17.5%
Curriculum Laboratory	252,129	254,022	209,155	188,267	−	10.0%
Law Library	153,440	138,942	140,087	143,738	+	2.6%
MacMillan Library	42,956	44,503	47,334	46,576	−	1.6%
Marjorie Smith Library	14,017	19,251	18,694	19,049	+	1.9%
Mathematics Library	19,283	19,504	18,388	18,758	+	2.0%
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	30,390	32,554	36,559	36,895	+	0.9%
Music Library	38,279	40,029	42,735	42,627	−	0.2%
Reading Rooms	78,642	76,824	73,170	76,977	+	5.2%
Sedgewick Library	367,927	344,561	339,805	322,849	−	5.0%
Woodward Library	183,053	191,575	187,425	186,138	−	0.7%
SUBTOTAL	1,242,598	1,224,656	1,171,012	1,130,524	−	3.5%
Use of Recordings						
Wilson Recordings Collection	280,150	312,375	331,756	332,257	+	0.1%
Music Library Record Collection	40,756	45,672	52,393	52,573	+	0.3%
SUBTOTAL	320,906	358,047	384,149	384,830	+	0.2%

INTERLIBRARY LOANS*	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	% Increase/ Decrease over 1978/79	
To Other Libraries						
Original Materials	7,884	11,533	10,940	10,921	–	.2%
Photocopies	6,609	11,705	13,258	13,507	+	1.9%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	14,493	23,238	24,198	24,428	+	1.0%
From Other Libraries						
Original Materials	3,274	3,243	3,521	3,406	–	3.3%
Photocopies	3,502	3,549	4,131	4,534	+	9.8%
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	6,776	6,792	7,652	7,940	+	3.8%
GRAND TOTAL (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,321,271	2,346,379	2,325,824	2,289,983	–	1.5%

* Interlibrary Loans are presented in greater detail in Appendix E.

Appendix E

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

To Other Libraries	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Percentage Increase/Decrease over 1978/79
- Original Materials				
General	2,132	1,979	1,987	+ .4
Federation Information Network[1]	1,477	1,331	1,236	- 7.1
B.C. Medical Library Service	3,466	3,401	3,743	+ 10.1
B.C. Post-Secondary Library Network[2]	4,428	4,198	3,951	- 5.9
Bamfield Marine Station	30	31	4	- 87.1
SUBTOTAL	11,533	10,940	10,921	- .2
- Photocopies				
General	2,012	1,977	2,041	+ 3.2
Federation Information Network	797	843	900	+ 6.8
B.C. Post-Secondary Library Network	8,860	10,313	10,459	+ 1.4
Bamfield Marine Station	36	125	107	- 14.4
SUBTOTAL	11,705	13,258	13,507	+ 1.9
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	23,238	24,198	24,428	+ 1.0
From Other Libraries				
- Original materials				
General	2,453	2,961	2,461	- 16.9
B.C. Medical Library Service	790	560	945	+ 68.8
SUBTOTAL	3,243	3,521	3,406	- 3.3
- Photocopies	3,549	4,131	4,534	+ 9.8
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	6,792	7,652	7,940	+ 3.8

----

[1] FIN, a network of public libraries operating since December 1974 under the aegis of the Greater Vancouver Library Federation. It provides access to the UBC collections for its own members and for some B.C. Government libraries in Victoria.

[2] NET, a network of B.C. public university and college libraries, since September 1977.

REFERENCE STATISTICS

September, 1979 – August, 1980

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	Total	Percentage Increase/ Decrease
Main Library					
Asian Studies	2,007	3,654	3,663	9,324	
Fine Arts	11,162	15,233	1,691	28,086	
Government Publications	718	28,725	437	29,880	
Humanities	1,898	9,190	734	11,822	
Information Desk	16,053	50,227	23	66,303	
Map Collection	385	3,566	82	4,033	
Science	610	6,937	1,938*	9,485	
Social Sciences	526	16,088	871*	17,485	
Special Collections	2,161	6,962	612	9,735	
	35,520	140,582	10,051	186,153	+ 1.6%
(1978/79)	(28,711)	(145,761)	(8,762)	(183,234)	
Branch Libraries					
Animal Resource Ecology	2,170	2,926	349*	5,445	
Crane Library	1,863	2,385	632	4,880	
Curriculum Laboratory	8,181	17,687	116	25,984	
Law Library	2,969	3,810	1,275*	8,054	
MacMillan Library	2,396	6,758	236*	9,390	
Marjorie Smith Library	1,118	2,406	308	3,832	
Mathematics Library	1,197	1,208	272	2,677	
Medical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	9,679	11,502	1,018*	22,199	
Music Library	2,237	8,257	787	11,281	
Sedgewick Library	10,957	14,267	114	25,338	
Woodward Library	6,221	27,515	3,253*	36,989	
	48,988	98,721	8,360	156,069	+ 2.0%
(1978/79)	(47,847)	(95,760)	(9,332)	(152,939)	
GRAND TOTALS	84,508	239,303	18,411	342,222	+ 1.8%
(1978/79)	(76,558)	(241,521)	(18,094)	(336,173)	

44,658 questions (46,746 in 1978/79) in Reading Rooms are not included in Appendix F.

* Patrons served through computer-assisted bibliographic searches are included in the reference statistics under "research questions". A separate table showing the numbers of computer searches is provided in Appendix G.

Appendix G

COMPUTER-ASSISTED REFERENCE SEARCHES

September, 1979 - August, 1980

Division	No of Searches	Student Special Searches	UBC Searches (excluding Student Specials)	Non-UBC Searches	Reference & ILL Verification	Total Data Bases Searched	Current Awareness Profiles & Reports
Ecology Library	61	18	28	---	15	66	---
Law Library	131	27	20	47	37	393	---
MacMillan Library	76	32	21	---	23	106	---
Medical Branch Library (VGH)	402	1	187	1	213	861	10
Science Division	1,128	69	116	38	905	1,274	5
Social Sciences Division	293	141	86	29	37	339	4
Woodward Library	1,134	76	516	36	506	2,376	589 [e]
TOTALS	3,225	364 [a]	974	151 [b]	1,736 [c]	5,415 [d]	608
(1978/79)	(1,653)	(283)	(1,242)	(128)	(n.a.)	(2,937)	(565)

(a) "Student Special" searches are limited searches provided to UBC students at a flat fee of $5.00. The relatively low number done in the Woodward Library results from the exclusion of MEDLINE searches, which are normally inexpensive, from the special rate.

(b) Full costs, including staff time, for computer-assisted searches are charged to patrons not associated with the University. The number of searches is therefore relatively low, although the searches that are done for non-patrons tend to be complex and often require the use of several data files.

(c) Not recorded separately in 1978/79, staff searches are usually for the purpose of verifying the existence and location of documents, and ordering them on-line as interlibrary loans. Computer-assisted searching methods have become increasingly helpful to this process, particularly in the sciences.

(d) A single reference search may involve the use of more than one data base (i.e. MEDLINE and Psychological Abstracts). Depending on the particular combination of data bases required, this may involve a substantial amount of additional staff time.

(e) Figure represents the number of monthly updates distributed to patrons. Current awarenes (SDI) profiles are included in the "patrons served" total only when they are initially established or subsequently revised.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

1979/80

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University Librarian
Bell, Inglis F.	Associate Librarian
de Bruijn, Erik	Assistant Librarian - Administrative Services
Jeffreys, Anthony	Assistant Librarian - Collections
MacDonald, Robin	Assistant Librarian - Technical Processes and Systems
McInnes, Douglas N.	Assistant Librarian - Public Services
Watson, William J.	Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning and Development

ACQUISITIONS

Harrington, Walter	Head

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY

Nelson, Ann	Head

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, John	Bibliographer - Science
Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Forbes, Jennifer	Bibliographer - English Language
Hallonquist, P. Lynne	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Johnson, Stephen	Research Bibliographer
McIntosh, Jack	Bibliographer - Slavonic Studies
Shields, Dorothy	Bibliographer - European Languages

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY (V.G.H.)

Freeman, George	Head

CATALOGUE RECORDS
    Turner, Ann   Head
    Bailey, Freda   Deputy Head & Bibliographic Control Librarian

CATALOGUE PRODUCTS
    Joe, Linda   Head

CIRCULATION
    Butterfield, Rita   Head

CRANE LIBRARY
    Thiele, Paul   Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY
    Hurt, Howard   Head

DATA LIBRARY
    Ruus, Laine   Head

FINE ARTS
    Dwyer, Melva   Head

GIFTS & EXCHANGE
    Elliston, Graham   Head

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS & MICROFORMS
    Dodson, Suzanne   Head

HUMANITIES
    Forbes, Charles   Head

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION
    Sandilands, Joan   Head

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

    Friesen, Margaret   Head

LAW LIBRARY

    Shorthouse, Tom   Head

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

    Macaree, Mary   Head

MAP DIVISION

    Wilson, Maureen   Head

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

    de Bruijn, Elsie   Head

MUSIC LIBRARY

    Burndorfer, Hans   Head

READING ROOMS

    Omelusik, Nicholas   Head

SCIENCE DIVISION & MATHEMATICS LIBRARY

    Brongers, Rein   Head

SEDGEWICK LIBRARY

    Erickson, Ture   Head

SERIALS DIVISION

    Baldwin, Nadine   Head

SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

    Carrier, Lois   Head

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

    Yandle, Anne   Head
    Selby, Joan   Curator, Colbeck Collection

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

    Dennis, Donald   Systems Analyst

    Dobbin, Geraldine   Systems & Information Science Librarian

WILSON RECORDINGS/COLLECTION

    Kaye, Douglas   Head

WOODWARD LIBRARY

    Leith, Anna   Head

LIBRARY SUPPORTED READING ROOMS

AS OF AUGUST, 1980

Adult Education	Room 20 5760 Toronto Road
Agricultural Economics	Ponderosa Annex D Room 105
Anthropology-Sociology	Anthropology-Sociology Building Room 2314
Applied Science/Mechanical Eng.	Civil & Mechanical Engineering Bldg. Room 2050
Architecture	Frederick Lasserre Building Room 9B (Basement)
Asian Studies	Buchanan Building Room 2208
Audiology	James Mather Building Fairview Crescent, Room 205
Checmial Engineering	Chemical Engineering Building Room 310
Chemistry	Chemistry Building Room 261
Classics	Buchanan Building Room 2218
Commerce	Henry Angus Building Room 307
Comparative Literature	Buchanan Building Room 227
Computer Centre	Computer Sciences Building Room 302
Creative Writing	Brock Hall, South Wing Room 204
Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097
Electrical Engineering	Electrical Engineering Building Room 428 (Enter by Room 434)

English	Buchanan Tower Room 697
Extended/Acute Care	Health Sciences Centre Room M40, Extended Care Unit
French	Buchanan Tower Room 897
Geography	Geography Building Room 140
Geology	Geological Sciences Building Room 208
Geophysics	Geophysics Building 2nd Floor, South
Hispanic-Italian	Buchanan Building Room 2220
Home Economics	Home Economics Building Room 210
Institutional Analysis & Planning	Main Mall N. Administration Bldg. Room 140
Library School	Main Library, North Wing 8th Floor, Room 831
Linguistics	Buchanan Building Room 0210
Metallurgy	Metallurgy Building Room 319
Microbiology	Wesbrook Building Room 300
Mineral Engineering	Mineral Engineering Building Room 201
Oceanography	Biological Sciences Building Room 1449
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   Room 22, Health Sciences Centre
                                        2255 Wesbrook Road

Psychology   Henry Angus Building
                                        Room 207

Religious Studies   Buchanan Building
                                        Room 2250

Slavonic Studies   Buchanan Building
                                        Room 2251

Theatre   Frederick Wood Theatre
                                        Room 211   .

Transportation Studies   Auditorium Annex
                                        Room 100

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
1979/80

Rev. P.C. Burns

Mrs. M.F. Bishop

Mr. R.T. Franson

Ms. P. Gouldstone

Dr. H.J. Greenwood

Dr. F.R.C. Johnstone

Dr. L.D. Jones

Dr. P.A. Larkin (Chairman)

Mr. F. Lee

Rev. J.P. Martin

Ms. M.C. MacPherson

Ms. A.J. Moonen

Mrs. A. Piternick

Dr. S.O. Russell

Dr. G.G.E. Scudder

Dr. O. Sziklai

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor J.V. Clyne

President D. 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.