

**report of the university librarian
to the senate**

**UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY
1980-81**

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

Sixty-sixth Year
1980/81

Vancouver
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I. Introduction

This report will be quite different from those previously presented. In the first place, the prevailing atmosphere of financial restraint suggests that it should be produced as inexpensively as possible. Aesthetic compromises have been made so that wide distribution may continue. More important, however, it follows seventeen annual reports prepared by Basil Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian until June 30, 1981, when he left that position to become Director of U.B.C.'s School of Librarianship. The reports that Basil produced were a reflection of his enviable ability to say what he had to say with flair. The format and style of this year's report may differ from those to which our readers have become accustomed, but it contains some urgent and serious messages for all friends of the Library. It has been a significant year for the Library.

Basil Stuart-Stubbs' departure marked the end of an era of growth and development for the Library. During his years as University Librarian he directed the development of libraries at U.B.C. with unique skill and dedication. He joined the U.B.C. Library in 1956, working in the Cataloguing, Serials, and Special Collections divisions until 1962, when he was appointed coordinator of collections. His appointment as University Librarian followed in 1964.

Between 1964 and 1981 the collection of physical volumes in the U.B.C. Library system grew from 614,000 to more than 2.2 million. Major new facilities added during that period included the Woodward Biomedical Library, the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library, a new Law Library, and a Library Processing Centre. Less visible, but not less important, were the changes introduced in the way in which the Library and its resources were managed. The U.B.C. Library, from the mid-1960's, led the way in the application of computer technology to library processes such as circulation, acquisitions, and serials control. During those seventeen years, the use of libraries at U.B.C., as reflected in circulation statistics, increased three-fold: from 743,000 to 2,290,000 loans per year.

Statistics cannot adequately measure the enormous influence that Basil has had on the shape and quality of U.B.C.'s library services. His years as University Librarian will be

noted for the development of branch library services and for the remarkable growth in research collections. His priorities are revealed just as clearly, however, in the emphasis given to services for undergraduates, in the impressive Wilson Recordings Collection, in the Charles Crane Memorial Library for the Blind, and in the creation of a Data Library. We are in Basil's debt for the broader vision of librarianship which he shared with us, and we are confident that his success will continue in his new career.

A Presidential Advisory Committee for the Recommendation and Selection of Candidates for the position of University Librarian was established by the Board of Governors on May 1, 1981. Doug McInnes was appointed Acting University Librarian as of July 1, 1981. His duties as Assistant Librarian for Public Services have been temporarily assumed by Bill Watson, who continues to be responsible for Physical Planning and Development as well.

II. Library Space

The Annual Report for 1979/80 reviewed the steps that led to the establishment of a President's Committee on Library Space Requirements. In April, 1980 that Committee submitted its report. The Library's space situation was grave, and immediate steps were required to develop suitable new space for what was deemed to be a vital and essential department of the University.

The report advised the President to ask the Facilities Planner and the Librarian to prepare a plan for library development to the end of the century. Draft plans were made, and discussed over the ensuing eight months with other U.B.C. bodies, including the Land Use Committee, the Academic Building Needs Committee, the Senate and the Board of Governors. The work culminated in the Library Development Proposal submitted in the spring of 1981 to the Universities Council. Since that time the Library has met on several occasions with representatives of the Council, clarifying, elaborating and discussing issues arising from the proposal.

Meanwhile, until the Universities Council and the Provincial Government take action on the proposal, the Library remains in an unsatisfactory and worsening state. The system lacks open-shelf space, to a degree that is merely inconvenient in some branches but is awkward, expensive, and hard on materials in others. Overcrowded shelves are a common feature of U.B.C. libraries. Some do not have sufficient seating for users. Space for staff functions is generally very limited and overcrowded. The Main Library remains seriously deficient in terms of building code requirements. On the whole, the system is very difficult to explain to users, inefficient, hard to manage, and expensive to operate.

Two library branches were improved during the year. The Curriculum Laboratory in the Scarfe Building was reorganized and renovated to make the best use of its severely limited quarters. It is about one-third of the size it should be to provide properly for the Faculty of Education. The latest changes are probably the last that are worth the cost in extending the life of these inadequate premises.

The Asian Centre became the home of the Asian Studies Library at the end of April, and by the time of the official opening ceremony in June the Centre and its library were conspicuous as among the most attractive showpieces of campus architecture. Because of the very long period of development, the shelf space available for collections growth was very slight, but the Library staff, accustomed to cramped quarters, split collections and totally full shelves, found the Asian Centre to be a thoroughly satisfying change of locale.

As of this writing, no significant library space project is being planned. The combination of having a major library proposal before the Universities Council and needing to reorganize parts of the library system for more economical operation have put us into a waiting position. It seems probable that more books and backfiles will have to go into limited-access storage to get us over the next few years.

III. Collections

The dominant theme for library collections last year, and probably for years to come, was the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of collections funding. Increases in the cost of serials and books in recent years have consistently outstripped the University's ability to increase the collections budget. At the same time, the proportion of the budget spent on serials has risen steadily, from 32% in 1969/70 to 60% in 1980/81.

It may be worth recalling some of the very positive developments of the last fifteen to twenty years that have, ironically, led to the present situation. In the mid-1960's, the MacMillan donation of three million dollars, followed by increased levels of funding from the Provincial government, resulted in a quantum jump in the size, scope and adequacy of the U.B.C. Library collection. Over a period of ten years, from 1965 to 1975, it grew to be the second largest university library collection in Canada, giving place only to the much larger and older University of Toronto Library. This growth was not merely a function of the one-time injection of a large amount of capital; it was also very much the result of regular increases in the annual collections budget which allowed the Library to add a great many periodical subscriptions on a continuing basis.

The strength of an academic library collection depends to a considerable extent on the quality and breadth of its periodical holdings. Different groups of library users may need different parts of the periodical collection--scientists tend to be particularly interested in the current issues while humanists may be more dependent on long runs of backfiles--but all have a very real stake in seeing strong periodical collections maintained. Unfortunately, the cost of continuing the periodical subscriptions which were added over the years has grown beyond our means, and we now face the prospect of cutting the serial subscription list each year to help offset inflationary cost increases. Already in 1981 more than \$150,000 in serial subscriptions have been cancelled. It seems very likely that cuts will be required in each of the next few years.

The book collection, as distinct from periodicals, has also been under attack by inflation. In recent years, it has been necessary to give priority to the purchase of new

books. Failure to acquire a fairly wide selection of current materials would simply leave major gaps to be filled in later at greater cost. This emphasis has been at the expense of what we refer to as "research book funds", funds which are spent mainly on material in the humanities and social sciences, and generally on sets which cost from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. Such materials include long periodical backfiles, collections of older books reissued in microform, and very large reference sets. These form the "laboratory" of many library users in the Faculty of Arts.

If our inability to keep up with that portion of the output of the publishing world which is relevant and significant for U.B.C.'s programmes were a purely local phenomenon, there might be more basis for optimism. Unfortunately, academic libraries across Canada face the same problem. In fact, the U.B.C. library has fared better than most in recent years. Efforts to share resources are hampered, particularly in western Canada, by the distances separating major lending institutions. By virtue of geography and the unequal distribution of library resources across Canada, U.B.C. has had an unofficial, and financially unsupported, role as the resource library for British Columbia, and to a lesser extent for western Canada.

The National Library of Canada, in a recent five-year planning document, commented on the declining ability of Canadian academic libraries to support research which should be taking place in universities and other institutions. The National Library itself, which concentrates on collections and services in non-science disciplines, lacks the funding required to support a national resource collection. In the sciences, the situation is somewhat better; the national science library, CISTI, is able to collect current scientific and technological publications broadly enough to provide reliable access to materials not held locally.

The implication, particularly in the social sciences and humanities, is that the large university libraries in Canada are the libraries of last resort within the country to a much greater degree than is the case in the United States, for example, where the Library of Congress is a supplementary resource of immeasurable value. One has only to think of the size and number of large libraries near most centres of population in the United States to realize how different is the capacity for cooperation and resource

sharing in Canada, where the number of large university libraries can be counted on the fingers of two hands, scattered over five thousand miles. Unless Canada's university library collections can be better supported, their capacity to support research will gradually disappear--especially in the humanities and some of the social sciences.

On the local scene, the uncertain provincial economic picture and the high rate of inflation for library materials make it likely that the next few years will be marked by periodic if not regular cutbacks. While we may have to accept that reductions in purchasing power will take place, we can influence the way in which these occur. The prospect of a year in which there may be no increase in collections funding presents almost disastrous consequences for the library collections. As mentioned earlier, over sixty percent of the budget is used to maintain serial subscriptions; these are an on-going expense with a substantial built-in cost increase each year. To examine and assess closely a population of more than 25,000 serial subscriptions is a task which is almost impossible to accomplish in a short time. We must first find sufficient time from our somewhat reduced library staff; we must then consult extensively with all potentially interested faculty members; and finally we must try to resolve conflicting opinions and convince others who are not persuaded that the University's financial crisis must affect collections in their fields of interest. Assurance of even a minimal seven to eight percent increase each year for collections would permit the Library to plan reductions over a period of years, and allow time to consult widely and make better decisions.

The planning of collections expenditures must, under the present system, be completed long before hard information is available about the Library's operating budget. For very valid reasons, the budget process has become protracted in recent years--later provincial budgets, deliberations on the allocation of funds among the universities, extended collective bargaining procedures--with the result that the lack of any assurance of even minimal budget increases until almost halfway through the fiscal year makes rational collections budgeting almost impossible. Early commitment to a modest budget increase for library collections should receive some priority, along with funds for salary increases. Unfortunately, the library collections have no collective bargaining agency working on their behalf.

As collections funding becomes more limited, there is a growing need to establish priorities for the library collections. It seems unlikely that we will be able to maintain both the breadth and depth of all the various subject collections. Academic decisions are involved, and these should reflect the priorities of the University community. The University's priorities are complex, hard to project into the future, and to the librarian largely enigmatic. The Library thus has little choice but to reduce the level of collections, more or less even-handedly, in all areas, with potential unfortunate consequences for programmes which may be of singular importance to the University and the Province.

We are sometimes asked why the three university libraries cannot work more closely to rationalize their collections. As long as duplication of graduate programmes exists among the three Universities, their libraries are unlikely to succeed in rationalizing responsibility for collections. This is particularly true of U.B.C., where those involved in specialized programmes have come to expect this library to have much the largest collection. Since we are still operating at the level of trying to persuade people that it will be necessary to use collections in buildings other than their own, it will be difficult to convince them that for certain materials we must rely on other university libraries.

To conclude this section of the report on a positive note, the collections across the library system grew during the year by 110,000 volumes. Since the reported figure refers to catalogued volumes the rate changes somewhat from year to year, depending on processing output, though it is in the same range of magnitude (around 100,000 volumes) as for previous years. Together with the figure for growth of the non-book collections, 230,000 pieces in the year, it is an indicator of the steadily developing maturity of the resources of this research library.

The university collections are now valued at more than two hundred million dollars for insurance purposes, though their true value is inestimable.

IV. Technical Processing and Systems

The Library began the year 1980/81 with a substantial backlog of materials to be catalogued and the expectation that the backlog would continue to grow unless compromises could be made through changes in cataloguing standards. A Task Force on Cataloguing Alternatives was asked to determine whether all materials did, in fact, require full cataloguing, and whether an alternative level of cataloguing could be found which, while of a lower bibliographic standard, would be suitable and less costly for many items.

Anticipated continued growth in the cataloguing backlog was temporarily avoided, however, as it became necessary to divert more collections funding to meet increasing serial costs, with the result that fewer monographs were purchased. The reduced intake of monographs permitted some catch up in the cataloguing backlog, which was reduced to 61,500 volumes from more than 77,000.

The Task Force on Cataloguing Alternatives, after a thorough examination of potential economies, was unable to recommend a long-term solution. Development of an acceptable lower standard of cataloguing for certain categories of material, together with the need to find appropriate selection criteria for a two-standard approach, proved to be extremely elusive. A number of useful changes to procedures did emerge, however, and have been implemented. Collectively, the net result is not sufficient to be considered a solution to the backlog problem, and the prospect of further growth in the backlog will be with us again when the purchase of monographs returns to previous levels.

Overall, services and operations for the technical processing divisions have remained stable and reasonably adequate. The potential for service problems, mainly in the form of backlogs, remains as a function of changes in collections spending.

Systems development for the Library continued to focus on improvements to existing applications and on implementing new support systems only where clear operational benefit could be derived. In view of the financial pressures anticipated by the

University, this emphasis can be expected to continue for systems applications affecting all areas of the Library: public services, collections, and technical processing. New computer-supported library services and improvements to existing services will for the present occur only as a by-product of developments required to improve operations and effect economies. Priority must also be given to maintaining existing services.

The Library has a small but highly specialized group of systems professionals and is able to determine priorities for work in relation to Library requirements. The potential for using automated methods to obtain better library operations has generated a significant increase in demands to extend the use of existing systems within the Library, to enhance systems, to generate more and better COM listings, and to introduce on-line systems. There has also been a distinct change in general acceptance of computer-based systems. There is virtually no need to "sell" the use of computers any longer; the problem is to find means to meet the demands and expectations of library staff and patrons.

In a number of its operations the Library is experiencing an increasing and critical dependence on the computer and library software essential to maintain services. In the same way that inadequate library collections and services can affect academic programmes of the University, inadequate computing resources can cripple a library operation or another academic/administrative function. So far this has not been a problem, but increased commitment to automated systems by the Library and other areas of the University combined with growth in academic use of computing facilities raises some concerns. To date the University's computing facilities have been able to meet most of the increased demand, but there are indications that the resources are somewhat strained and that little if any extra capacity exists. The time may be approaching when escalating demand can no longer be met through prudent financial management, through cost/performance gains provided by better technology and a highly competitive marketplace. Two concerns should be noted: there may be a need for substantial increases in funding for computing resources in the immediate future, and library services may be seriously impaired if the central computing facilities are not adequate, or separate and dedicated facilities cannot be obtained.

December 31, 1980 marked the retirement of Walter Harrington as Head of the Acquisitions Division. Walter joined the Library in 1965 upon retirement from the Canadian Army. A graduate of the University of Toronto Library School, he worked initially in the Prebindery area, transferring to Gifts and Exchanges in 1967. In 1969 he was appointed Head of the Reading Rooms Division, and in 1974 he became Head of the Acquisitions Division. Walter's retirement did not sever his connection with the Library. He has continued in a consulting role to develop and implement prebindery and binding policies.

V. Public Services

For the public service divisions of the Library the year saw a continuation of normal activity rather than the beginning of any major new trends. Staff dealt with the central library activities of dispensing information, instructing and assisting in the use of resources, circulating material for on and off-premises use, making facilities available. There was little substantial change, but continued pressure to provide the highest level of service that resources would allow.

To draw attention to a few of the measures that serve as indicators of public service activity, the circulation of materials to users was recorded at 2,220,631 transactions, down slightly (a little less than three percent) from those of 1979/80. Interlibrary lending declined somewhat from last year's: loans out from UBC numbered 21,245, a drop of 11.6 percent, while incoming borrowings were 7,168, down by 12.3 percent. Questions asked at the reference desks were comparable to those of 1979/80 at 337,632, a decline of just under one percent. Changes of these magnitudes are insignificant, unless they persist over a long period. They demonstrate that things were very much the same as last year.

Users' Survey

Considerable effort was invested in planning, conducting and analyzing a survey of user attitudes to and opinions about the library system, its facilities, its policies and procedures, its staff, collections, services. More than 6,000 students, faculty and staff, twenty percent of the UBC population, completed the form distributed throughout the library system in the second week of March, 1980. Their responses confirmed many known and believed ideas about the Library, and drew attention to several areas of special concern.

It was not a surprise to learn that users were often frustrated and dissatisfied to find the books and journals they wanted were not on the shelves, nor that there was insufficient study space available in some branches, notably the Sedgewick and MacMillan libraries and the Curriculum Laboratory. Users, particularly students,

confirmed what library staff knew to be the case from observation, that copying facilities were a source of general dissatisfaction.

On the positive side, four out of five of the responders rated the Library as a whole "good" or "excellent", though fewer than half of those surveyed liked the decentralized system. One fifth were actively inconvenienced by the spread of branches, and those whose collections are most widely dispersed - Nursing, Planning, Education, Home Economics - were least well served by it. With regard to collections, two thirds of those who responded rated them as good or excellent. The hours of opening were generally satisfactory. Assistance from staff received more favorable comment than any other aspect of the Library. Fewer than one person in 25 reported finding staff unhelpful.

It is encouraging to the librarians and support staff that most users are so generous in their assessment of the Library, but there are many matters needing attention. Some of these can be put right with a few necessary adjustments and reminders. Others are less amenable to easy solution, especially in times of belt-tightening. The difficulty in locating the particular book or journal wanted, for example, is a phenomenon likely to become more rather than less commonplace. Probably the loan regulations will have to be adjusted to permit fairer access to resources, since extended loans are resulting in more material out for longer periods, and hence, inaccessible to others. The cancellation of multiple subscriptions and the limitation of monograph purchases to stay within the available funds can only compound the shortage.

Health Science Library Network

The system of libraries to serve the needs of the teaching hospitals associated with the University is still in process of development. Steps towards the establishment of the health science library network are being taken deliberately and probably irrevocably, but still without long-term commitment of resources on the part of the Province.

During the year under review the construction of the Children's/Grace/Shaghnessy Hospital complex proceeded, complete with a small library to serve the combined needs

of the three hospitals. Plans were made and funds were provided for furnishing and equipping the library to a good standard. Plans were also made, revised, and re-made for development of a new and larger library in the St. Paul's Hospital extension.

The outcome in both locations should be a small reference library, providing a basic clinical collection of books, journals and other materials, but dependent for back-up on the other local health sciences libraries, notably the Woodward Biomedical Library. In both Children's/Grace/Shaugnessy and St. Paul's the space available is less than that wanted by the Library, so that the extent of dependence on other collections is likely to be greater than we would prefer.

Libraries, among institutions, go much further in implementing cooperation than most, even to the extent of having a formal international code governing interlibrary lending. In this respect the UBC Library has been a full-fledged cooperator, lending three times as much material to other libraries as it borrows from them. The Woodward Library contributes heavily to interlibrary lending. A worrisome question is now being posed: how far can Woodward go in serving as a major resource library for teaching hospitals without working to the critical disadvantage of its primary constituency of users, the faculty and students of the University? Plans for health sciences library expansion have emphasized the need to augment the Woodward Library's resources in accordance with its increased responsibilities. Special funding provided must be adequate for this purpose if the Library is to be responsible for the operation of the proposed network.

Major concerns

In the course of the last series of division by division annual reviews, certain recurrent themes were identified. The division heads, those people who manage the daily operation of the system, were concerned with the basic stuff of library service - collections, space and staff. Here again their concerns are not new ones, though they have reasons to be somewhat more anxious than in other recent years.

At no time in the last twenty years has the state of the Library collections been so bleak. The combination of inflation and a weak Canadian dollar has seriously curtailed

purchasing power. The spate of material from the world's presses is growing, and new journals which we cannot afford continue to come onto the market. Competition in the libraries by users, including many from off-campus, is keen. The users' survey has confirmed that there is not enough of the most-wanted material to go around. No doubt the situation will get worse.

The UBC Library system gets closer and closer to full working capacity. Plans for the new central library have had the short-run effect of intensifying the space problem, for until there is a response from the Universities Council, no substantial expense for improvement of the deficient Main Library is warranted. Most parts of the Main Library, and particularly the stacks, are overfull and difficult to use. Again the situation will surely worsen before it improves.

The staff time available to the Library system began to decline five years ago, partly because collective bargaining reduced the number of hours worked, partly because funds for staff would not go so far as before. With cuts in the work week, more vacation, increased inter-departmental transfers, higher salaries and wages, more leaves of absence, fewer student assistant hours, the staff time available to provide services and conduct internal operations stretches more thinly each year. Although the work load is fairly stable, there are many tasks the division heads would assign if there were staff enough to do them. As it is, work is handled in order of priority and there is no end to what remains to be done.

This paragraph should perhaps be in parentheses because it deals with a matter that does not belong to the year under review. It is included here because, recognizing that the conventions of annual reports are somewhat arbitrary, we consider it would be artificial not to acknowledge that developments of the summer and fall of 1981 are going to have serious effects on the Library. The financial situation, the consequent austerity, and the preparations for retrenchment, will certainly exacerbate the tensions in the Library about collections, space, staff, facilities, and everything else dependent on the availability of funds.

VI. Prospects

The Library entered the 1980's with the promise that this would be an interesting, but not an easy decade. The Library's assets were considerable: extensive collections, of greater depth than one might expect to find in a relatively young university library; experienced, knowledgeable and specialized staff; an early and substantial commitment to the use of computer technology for both record-keeping and information retrieval; and, not least in importance, goodwill and support from a large community of diligent library users. Some progress had been made in identifying potential solutions to major space problems, and the Library's role as a "keystone" resource for the Province was in the process of being clarified and confirmed.

In coming years, the Library must continue to build upon those assets, developing and improving its capacity to support the University's academic programs, scholarship and research.

Collections of 2.2 million physical volumes - more than 5.6 million items when materials other than conventional books and journals are included - represent a resource to be nurtured so that it can continue to meet the changing needs of the University's students, faculty and staff and provide critically needed support for others engaged in post-secondary teaching, study and research in B.C. The systematic development of that capital resource is at risk of serious compromise as the cost of materials increases more rapidly than University budgets. Duplication of collections, which many consider essential to the effective operation of a decentralized library system, has been greatly reduced and will be subject to further reductions in the next year or so. Our ability to protect the Library's unique collections from being diminished is uncertain. The highest priority must be given to discovering a means by which adequate annual increases in library collections funds can be assured.

The high quality of the University of British Columbia's Library is exemplified as well in its staff. Over the years, the Library has developed a corps of subject specialist librarians, whose training and experience make them uniquely qualified to assist researchers with information problems in areas ranging from Asian Studies to Zoology.

Specialization is characteristic of almost every aspect of a large university library's operation, but it merely reflects and responds to the complex nature of information itself and the highly specialized programmes of a graduate university. At the same time, the Library has not forgotten its responsibilities to undergraduate students. Reference librarians in the Sedgewick Library have responded to undergraduate needs through special programs of instruction in the use of the library, "term paper clinics", and a general reference service designed to encourage new students to work their way gradually into the research collections. All U.B.C. libraries provide service to undergraduates, of course, and all provide the means for those unfamiliar with U.B.C.'s library resources to learn to use these more effectively. In each of the last three years, more than ten thousand library users have been given some formal introduction to the use of the Library, often taking the form of classroom instruction, accompanied by a practical exercise in library use. Such instruction requires a considerable investment of staff time, but it pays immeasurable dividends in encouraging greater and more sophisticated library use. The effect of future retrenchments on the services provided by Library staff will not be difficult to predict. With fewer staff available, it will be necessary to consolidate services into larger, more cost effective units. In the process, many of the special services now offered through small branch libraries or separate reference divisions will receive less priority than in the past. Some very basic questions about the future organization of library services will be posed.

The U.B.C. Library was among the first to apply computer technology to library procedures in the mid-1960's. While continuing to develop its own internal systems, the Library has played an important role in the creation of the B.C. Union Catalogue, so necessary to the sharing of library resources in the Province. Through grants provided by the Provincial Government, records for older materials in U.B.C.'s collection are gradually being converted to machine-readable form. Since 1977, the B.C. Post-Secondary Interlibrary Loan Network (NET) has provided the means by which students and faculty can have access to library collections throughout the Province. The B.C. Union Catalogue has already made that process easier by disseminating information about the holdings of each post-secondary library, and some public libraries, in B.C. The next stage in this development, the B.C. Library Network, would see facilities in place within the Province to permit post-secondary and other libraries to move

cooperatively toward the development of more sophisticated computer-based services. The willingness of libraries to cooperate in this endeavour has been remarkable, but to carry it through will require financial resources, as well as commitment and foresight.

Comparative figures on the use of university libraries are seldom compiled, since reliable and meaningful measures of library use have yet to be established. Most libraries record the number of items borrowed annually from their collections and the number and nature of the reference questions answered by their staff. By any yardsticks available, the U.B.C. Library stands out as one of the most heavily used university libraries in North America. One could speculate that methods of teaching and an emphasis by faculty members on library research contribute substantially to the heavy use of library materials at U.B.C. Experience and intuition suggest that faculty members are most influential in determining the extent to which their students use the library. On the other hand, it may be partly the wet weather that drives students and faculty to seek refuge in the library stacks! The recent Library Survey, completed by more than six thousand students and faculty, indicates in fact that the quality of library collections and services does stimulate more intensive use of library resources.

Use of the library collections increased significantly with the introduction of an automated circulation system in the 1960's. Further increases were registered each time a branch library was established, bringing collections closer to their primary users. Decentralization of collections and services has been a major factor in encouraging greater use of the Library. The existence of a branch library system has also helped to make the Library more responsive to the special interests and needs of its community.

The widespread development of reading rooms in departments was a feature of the 1960s which was encouraged by a vigorous statement of policy approved by Senate. Today that policy is being revised and rewritten. Though the value of reading rooms is not in question, the costs for duplicate subscriptions and for staffing are an increasing drain on the funds, which are hard pressed now to cover even essential core collection and services. Departments and Faculties have shared in the costs of reading rooms in the past. They may have to carry the whole cost in the future.

We now face the prospect of re-integrating some services for reasons of economy. Given appropriate central physical facilities, as proposed by the President's Committee on Library Space Requirements, the transition could be accomplished in a way that offered compensating advantages, as well as economies in operating costs. These might include opportunities to provide more adequately for on-site use of periodical collections, for improved security, and for the introduction of new technology. Without such space, advantages will be hard to find and even the potential for operating economies will be limited.

The challenge of the 1980's will be to redesign and reconstruct the Library system. Because the existing system imposes severe financial, staff and space constraints, it will take some time to make a fundamental change. Circumstances, however, are likely to impose change whether it is welcome or not; our task will be to anticipate and respond positively to the circumstances that will shape the Library, and to move towards a system that will continue to support the University's programmes as effectively as it has done in the past.

Appendix A
SIZE OF COLLECTIONS -PHYSICAL VOLUMES

<u>Main Library</u>	<u>March 31/80</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>March 31/81</u>
General Stacks ¹	821,303	45,748	4,084	862,967
Asian Studies	108,398	9,607	16	117,989
Fine Arts	79,417	6,252	28	85,641
Humanities & Social Sciences Reference	45,428	1,944	103	47,269
Science Reference	15,179	447	96	15,530
Special Collections	51,665	2,065	1	53,729
SUBTOTAL	1,121,390	66,063	4,328	1,183,125
<u>Branches & Reading Rooms</u>				
Animal Resource Ecology Library	14,483	341	21	14,803
Biomedical Branch Library	21,507	1,742	1	23,248
Crane Library	7,152	235	2	7,385
Curriculum Laboratory	55,985	8,811	890	63,906
Law Library	116,351	4,060	149	120,262
MacMillan Library	34,410	3,333	622 ²	37,121
Marjorie Smith Library	13,259	1,127	55	14,331
Mathematics Library	21,385	1,174	58	22,501
Music Library	31,369	2,688	113	33,944
Reading Rooms ³	117,328	6,254	554	123,028
Sedgewick Library	163,610	10,810	2,896	171,524
Woodward Library	238,729	9,952	32	248,649
SUBTOTAL	835,568	50,527	5,393	880,702
TOTAL	1,956,958	116,590	9,721	2,063,827
<u>Storage</u>	150,505	2,691 ⁴	2	153,194
GRAND TOTAL	2,107,463	119,281	9,723	2,217,021

- Notes: 1. Includes some minor Main Library collections.
2. Includes 456 volumes removed to storage.
3. Includes the Data Library and bibliographic material in the Library Processing Centre.
4. Includes 2,233 net volumes processed directly to storage and 456 volumes removed from the MacMillan Library to storage.

Appendix B
GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	<u>March 31, 1980</u>	<u>Net Growth</u>	<u>March 31, 1981</u>
Volumes - Catalogued	2,107,463	109,558	2,217,021
Documents - Uncatalogued	554,311	22,882	577,193
Microfilm (reels)	65,229	2,159	67,388
Microcards (cards)	111,976		111,976
Microprint (sheets)	1,058,250	24,250	1,082,500
Microfiche (sheets)	1,062,338	153,916	1,216,254
Aperture Cards	2,589		2,589
Films	85	1	86
Filmloops	15		15
Filmstrips	3,056	250	3,306
Video Tapes	387	27	414
Slides	27,234	1,343	28,577
Slide/Tape Shows	11		11
Transparencies	1,650	50	1,700
Photographs	19,094	2,395	21,489
Pictures	68,410	838	69,248
Posters	2,779	99	2,878
Maps	130,106	3,425	133,531
Manuscripts ⁺	4,344 l.f.	132 l.f.	4,476 l.f.
Sound Recordings	97,364	16,284	113,648
Computer Tapes	371	54	425
Air Photos	70		70

⁺Thickness of files in linear feet.

Appendix C

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April /March

<u>Year</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Binding</u>	<u>Supplies & Equipment</u>	<u>Totals</u>
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
1980/81	8,074,711	3,311,221	234,778	1,272,232	12,892,942

The figures above include expenditures from special grants,
as well as those from the regular library budget.

Appendix D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1979/80
<u>Main Library</u>						
General Stacks	441,023	(442,606)*	417,960	(422,346)*	425,038	1.7
Reserves	15,353	(15,080)	32,853	(33,432)	24,076	- 26.7
Extension	7,500	(8,450)	7,605	(6,512)	6,400	- 15.8
Asian Studies	16,881	(18,183)	21,646	(21,245)	19,539	- 9.7
Fine Arts	95,929	(95,700)	101,052	(102,534)	105,756	4.7
Government Publications	131,333	(128,760)	123,753	(125,634)	124,477	0.6
Maps	10,799	(10,870)	10,538	(10,423)	10,648	1.0
Special Collections	19,027	(19,164)	20,273	(20,135)	17,088	- 15.7
SUBTOTAL	737,845	(738,813)	735,680	(742,261)	733,022	- 0.4
<u>Branch Libraries & Reading Rooms</u>						
Crane	47,176	(46,219)	37,723	(38,140)	38,615	2.4
Curriculum Laboratory	206,837	(209,155)	186,927	(188,267)	177,453	- 5.1
Ecology	11,561	(11,441)	10,816	(10,510)	8,660	- 19.9
Law	137,982	(140,087)	144,939	(143,738)	123,732	- 14.6
MacMillan	47,556	(47,334)	46,161	(46,576)	45,302	- 1.9
Marjorie Smith	18,853	(18,694)	18,493	(19,049)	18,135	- 1.9
Mathematics	18,700	(18,388)	18,591	(18,758)	19,026	2.3
Medical Branch	35,074	(36,559)	37,604	(36,895)	36,633	- 2.6
Music	41,850	(42,735)	42,636	(42,627)	45,814	7.5
Reading Rooms	72,113	(73,170)	76,000	(76,977)	72,333	- 4.8
Sedgewick	335,100	(339,805)	326,852	(332,849)	305,933	- 6.4
Woodward	189,149	(187,425)	184,947	(186,138)	184,590	- 0.2
SUBTOTAL	1,161,951	(1,171,012)	1,131,689	(1,130,524)	1,076,226	- 4.9
<u>Use of Recordings</u>						
Wilson	321,169	(331,756)	335,313	(332,257)	331,284	- 1.2
Music	52,107	(52,393)	52,355	(52,573)	51,686	- 1.3
SUBTOTAL	373,276	(384,149)	387,668	(384,830)	382,970	- 1.2
INTERLIBRARY LOANS**						
<u>To Other Libraries</u>						
Original Materials	10,055	(10,940)	10,913	(10,921)	10,034	- 8.1
Photocopies	13,581	(13,258)	13,129	(13,507)	11,211	- 14.6
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	23,636	(24,198)	24,042	(24,428)	21,245	- 11.6
<u>From Other Libraries</u>						
Original Materials	3,066	(3,521)	3,647	(3,406)	3,049	- 16.4
Photocopies	3,929	(4,131)	4,528	(4,534)	4,119	- 9.0
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	6,995	(7,652)	8,175	(7,940)	7,168	- 12.3
GRAND TOTAL (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,303,703	(2,325,824)	2,287,254	(2,289,983)	2,220,631	- 2.9

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

* NOTE: Figures are for the year ending June 30. In previous annual reports they were for years ending August 31. Figures in parentheses are from last year's annual report and are included here for comparison. The reason for the changed report year is that the Library is asked by two statistics-gathering organizations to provide figures for the earlier year, and we wish to standardize on that one.

Appendix E
INTERLIBRARY LOANS
Years ending June 30

<u>To Other Libraries</u>				Percentage Increase/Decrease vs 1979/80
- Original Materials	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	
General	1,739	2,085	1,962	- 5.9
Federation Information Network ¹	1,353	1,267	1,269	- 0.2
BC Medical Library Service	2,661	3,628	4,118	- 13.5
BC Post-Secondary Library Network ²	4,269	3,922	2,676	- 31.8
Bamfield Marine Station	<u>33</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>- 18.2</u>
SUBTOTAL	10,055	10,913	10,034	- 8.1
- Photocopies				
General	1,846	2,000	1,908	- 4.6
Federation Information Network	854	840	679	- 19.2
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	10,777	10,174	8,535	- 16.1
Bamfield Marine Station	<u>104</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>- 22.6</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>13,581</u>	<u>13,129</u>	<u>11,211</u>	<u>- 14.6</u>
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	<u>23,636</u>	<u>24,042</u>	<u>21,245</u>	<u>- 11.6</u>
 <u>From Other Libraries</u>				
- Original Materials				
General	2,825	2,657	2,256	- 15.1
BC Medical Library Service	<u>241</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>- 19.9</u>
SUBTOTAL	3,066	3,647	3,049	- 16.4
- Photocopies	<u>3,929</u>	<u>4,528</u>	<u>4,119</u>	<u>- 9.0</u>
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	<u>6,995</u>	<u>8,175</u>	<u>7,168</u>	<u>- 12.3</u>

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.

Appendix F
REFERENCE STATISTICS
July, 1980 - June, 1981

	<u>Directional Questions</u>	<u>Reference Questions</u>	<u>Research Questions</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% Increase/ Decrease vs 1979/80</u>
<u>Main Library</u>					
Asian Studies	1,550	2,898	3,284	7,732	
Fine Arts	12,085	15,162	1,671	28,918	
Government Publications	942	27,814	677	29,433	
Humanities	1,880	9,276	801	11,957	
Information Desk	23,062	39,825		62,887	
Map Collection	295	3,531	91	3,917	
Science Division	491	6,606	1,773 *	8,870	
Social Sciences	672	14,386	866 *	15,924	
Special Collections	<u>3,099</u>	<u>6,033</u>	<u>1,023</u>	<u>10,155</u>	
SUBTOTAL	44,076	125,531	10,186	179,793	
(1979/80)	(33,532)	(141,798)	(10,263)	185,593)	- 3.1%
<u>Branch Libraries</u>					
Animal Resource Ecology	1,704	2,948	193 *	4,845	
Crane	1,711	2,080	443	4,234	
Curriculum Laboratory	7,864	18,236	114	26,214	
Law Library	3,126	3,904	1,413 *	8,443	
MacMillan Library	2,188	6,963	304 *	9,455	
Marjorie Smith	1,298	2,558	419	4,275	
Mathematics Library	1,227	1,158	343	2,728	
Medical Branch (V.G.H.)	14,154	11,114	861 *	26,129	
Music Library	2,169	8,818	734	11,721	
Sedgewick Library	11,460	12,639	144	24,243	
Woodward Library	<u>6,826</u>	<u>25,264</u>	<u>3,462 *</u>	<u>35,552</u>	
SUBTOTAL	53,727	95,682	8,430	157,839	
(1979/80)	(48,038)	(98,005)	(8,471)	(154,514)	+ 2.2%
GRAND TOTALS	97,803	221,213	18,616	337,632	
(1979/80)	(81,570)	(239,803)	(18,734)	(340,107)	- 0.7%

47,853 questions (44,658 in 1979/80) 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 number of computer searches is provided in Appendix G.

Appendix G

COMPUTER-ASSISTED REFERENCE SEARCHES

July, 1980 - June, 1981

<u>Division</u>	<u>No of Searches</u>	<u>Student Special Searches</u>	<u>UBC Searches (excluding Student Specials)</u>	<u>Non-UBC Searches</u>	<u>Reference & ILL Verification</u>	<u>Total Data Bases Searched</u>	<u>Current Awareness Profile & Reports</u>
Ecology Library	57	18	23	--	16	86	--
Law Library	75	26	7	19	23	449	--
MacMillan Library	101	33	16	2	50	170	--
Medical Branch Library - VGH	558	--	264	1	293	1,140	4
Science Division	1,041	57	102	38	844	1,171	3
Social Sciences Division	326	148	104	25	49	392	--
Woodward Library	1,240	57	581	38	564	3,065	674 ^(e)
TOTALS	3,398	339 ^(a)	1,097	123 ^(b)	1,839 ^(c)	6,473 ^(d)	681
(1979/80) ^(f)	(3,225)	(364)	(974)	(151)	(1,736)	(5,415)	(608)

(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 inter-library 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 awareness (SDI) profiles are included in the "patrons served" total only when they are initially established or subsequently revised.

(f) Unlike the 1980/81 information, the 1979/80 figures indicate totals based on a September - August year. This means that July and August 1980 are common months to both 1979/80 and 1980/81.

Appendix H
LIBRARY ORGANIZATION
1980/81

ADMINISTRATION

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University Librarian (to June 30, 1981)
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 Acting University Librarian (July 1, 1981 -)
Watson, William J.	Assistant Librarian - Physical Planning and Development Acting Assistant Librarian - Public Services (July 1, 1981 -)

ACQUISITIONS

Harrington, Walter	Head (to December 31, 1980)
Davidson, Joyce	Head (January 1, 1981 -)

ANIMAL RESOURCE ECOLOGY LIBRARY

Nelson, Ann	Head
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ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head
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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
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Appendix H
(continued)

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

Appendix H
(continued)

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

Appendix H
(continued)

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

Appendix J
LIBRARY SUPPORTED READING ROOMS
AS OF AUGUST, 1981

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
Chemical 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	Buchanan Building Room 4258
Economics-History	Buchanan Tower Room 1097
Electrical Engineering	Electrical Engineering Building Room 428 (Enter by Room 434)
English	Buchanan Tower Room 697

Appendix J
(continue)

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	Westbrook Building Room 300
Mineral Engineering	Metallurgy Building Room 319
Oceanography	Biological Sciences Building Room 1449
Pharmacology	Medical Sciences Building Block C, Room 221
Philosophy	Buchanan Building Room 3270
Physics	Hennings Building Room 311

Appendix J
(continued)

Physiology	Medical Sciences Building Block A, Room 201
Political Science	Buchanan Building Room 1220
Psychiatry	Room 22, Health Sciences Centre 2255 Westbrook 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

Appendix K
SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
1980/81

Mrs. M.F. Bishop
Dr. K.O.L. BurrIDGE
Mr. C. Fulker
Mr. Steve T. Henderson
Dean P.A. Larkin (Chairman)
Ms. M.C. MacPherson
Mr. R.K. Paterson
Mrs. A. Piternick
Miss R. Robinson
Dr. G.G.E. Scudder
Dr. J.G. Silver
Dr. C.E. Slonecker
Dr. M. Smith
Dr. N. Sutherland
Dr. J. Wisenthal

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor J.V. Clyne
President D. Kenny
Mr. K.G. Young
Mr. B. Stuart-Stubbs
Mr. D. McInnes

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.