Report of the university librarian to the senate

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY
1982-83

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

of the

University of British Columbia

Sixty-eighth Year

1982/83

Vancouver

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INTRODUCTION

While an annual report is intended primarily as a means of reviewing activities and developments of the previous year, it can also offer an opportunity to place before a wider audience some of the issues affecting operations. The introductory paragraphs of this report touch on questions, old and new, which will demand attention from everyone concerned with the future of the library services at the University of British Columbia.

The first of these, affecting all aspects of the Library's operation, is the question of physical facilities. When the President's Committee on Library Space Requirements made its report in 1980, it was expected that existing space for library collections would be full beyond working capacity by 1988. That prediction, which assumed further transfer of collections to non-public storage areas, remains valid. Within the present facilities of the Main Library, the only means of extending the deadline for collections space is to create a limited amount of additional closed storage on the seventh floor. Most of the smaller branch libraries are already out of space for collections; others will be by 1988.

The quality of library space is important as well, for functional and aesthetic reasons. Except for the most recently constructed campus branch libraries, most of U.B.C.'s library space is functionally inadequate, almost incapable of reorganization, and in certain instances unsafe by current building and fire codes. The Library Development Proposal submitted in 1981 to the Universities Council would have provided, over the long term, for extensive reorganization of services in new space. Under the present economic conditions, a major redevelopment of the Library's central facilities appears to be out of the question. Instead, the task will be to develop less costly alternatives which provide badly needed space soon enough without compromising future opportunities for consolidating and reorganizing services. At a time when an extended period of reduced operating budgets and technological change demand flexibility in the organization of library service, the Library faces a series of ad hoc adjustments to cope with a space problem which will increase operating costs and service deficiencies.

A second major issue is, of course, the effect of reductions in operating budgets in recent years. Retrenchment in 1982/83 saw the closure of one small

branch library and the virtual elimination of the Library's support to reading rooms. To meet its retrenchment target the Library was also obliged to give up several budgeted positions and to sacrifice savings from the operating budget that were previously used to help offset increases in the cost of supplies and outside services. The overall result of retrenchment and contractual changes has been a reduction of 13% (excluding grant-funded health science positions) since 1970 in the total staff hours available to operate the Library. During that same period, the demands for library service, both traditional and innovative, have increased and the responsibilities of the Library have been expanded.

Throughout periods of restraint the Library has protected the collection by giving it the highest possible priority. The wisdom of this policy can be seen in the strength of the periodical collections, developed and maintained through years of lean budgets both as a matter of policy and through the commitment of individuals, particularly Mr. Roland Lanning, U.B.C.'s outstanding serials bibliographer until 1968. That objective is no less important today. As the major research library in the Province, the U.B.C. Library's obligation to maintain strong collections grows in the face of reductions to other academic library collections in B.C. It is expected, quite appropriately, that materials no longer available elsewhere in the Province will continue to be represented in U.B.C.'s collection. The collections constitute a capital investment of unique importance to the Province. Failure to acquire books and periodicals as they are published would mean that many important titles could not be purchased later - most go out of print within a very short time. As we learned in the 1960's, subsequent attempts to fill in gaps and to acquire large retrospective collections are costly, difficult, and only moderately successful.

In view of the magnitude and possible duration of the present financial crisis, the maintenance of the Library's unique collections must be considered a University, not merely a Library, priority. The last collections budget increase was in 1981/82 and, although inflation has moderated, it is still a significant factor. Reduction in duplicate subscriptions funded by the Library budget, some restriction of book purchases, and favourable European exchange rates have all helped us to live within a static budget. Duplicate subscriptions are again being examined, and all but the most essential will be considered for elimination. However, if a modest

increase in the collections budget is not possible within the next year or two cancellation of some unique titles will be inevitable. Any actual reduction in the budget will, of course, require that this step be taken earlier. A significant worsening in exchange rates would have a similar impact.

Reductions to the operating budget can come only from cutting staff or collections, and as already noted the staff time available to the Library has been substantially reduced in recent years. Further reductions in the staff will probably be required and will have a visible impact on the Library's ability to process books and journals and to provide services. Most possibilities for minor adjustments have been exhausted, and the potential for major reorganization of services for more economical operation is limited by the Library's physical plant. A substantial reduction in operating funds in 1984/85, followed by static or shrinking budgets in subsequent years, would make it impossible to avoid serious cuts in the Library collection, to the detriment of research and teaching at U.B.C. and to the great disadvantage of academic work in the Province as a whole. There are no inexpensive solutions to the problem. The cost of maintaining this provincial resource increases inexorably with inflation, while no provision exists for off-setting increases to the collections budget.

The past five to ten years have seen important improvements in the provision of information about collections. The continued development of automated systems required for easier access to such information constitutes a third major issue for the Library in 1984. Prior to 1978 the only public catalogue of the entire University Library collection was the one in the concourse of the Main Library. Since then, a union catalogue representing all materials acquired since 1978 and a substantial proportion of the older collections has been maintained by computer and made available on computer-output-microfiche (COM) in all branch libraries and in many locations outside the University. As part of the same shift to automation, information about materials on order, in process, or recently catalogued is also widely available on a current basis. Both COM and on-line access have also been developed for the control of uncatalogued materials, previously known only to the branch or division in which the materials were held. Special attention has been given to the provision of information about serial publications. Until quite recently, users had to rely on a printed listing, usually

out-of-date. Information about serials received by the Library is now available on-line, allowing the user to determine quickly if a particular issue has been received and checked in.

Other developments have improved access to information and materials held elsewhere. The Library holds COM catalogues for other library collections and can also make enquiries in many instances on-line through its computer terminals. The same terminals provide access to a vast array of bibliographic information held in remote data bases. More rapid access to materials identified in external sources has been achieved through the use of electronic mail and through ordering systems offered by vendors of bibliographic information. While the magnitude of the changes that have occurred may not be apparent to the average library patron, they represent the beginning of a revolution in access to information.

Efforts to continue the development of improved access systems appear to be at a standstill, at least in British Columbia. The exciting potential of mounting a local system to provide cataloguing and other forms of support to the university and college libraries (the B.C. Library Network) has been abandoned for lack of funding. It is doubtful that the University of British Columbia Library can continue even to participate in the maintenance of a B.C. union catalogue since, without a B.C.L.N., it is necessary to make continued use of expensive arrangements for entering and holding records at the UTLAS processing centre in Toronto. Further developments must occur with extremely limited operating funds and are likely to focus on urgent local needs. Meanwhile, the potential for on-line access to information has hardly begun to be exploited and the benefits of closer cooperation in sharing resources will be less easily achieved.

In our concern for the more obvious problems arising from reduced budgets we must also remain aware of the extent to which the quality of future collections and information services depends on the effective use of present funding. Earlier reports have noted the high standing achieved by the U.B.C. Library among North American research libraries. For its collections, staff and services the U.B.C. Library has, over a period of many years, earned a reputation for excellence which must be preserved.

The immediate problems are clear enough. Without increased funds to at least maintain buying power for collections, there will inevitably be a reduction in the purchase of books and journals that are not held elsewhere in British Columbia; further reductions in staffing will limit services over the system as a whole and will lead to larger processing backlogs. If the level of collecting remains high, there must also be staff to order, receive and process the materials purchased or they are of little immediate use to patrons. Without effective and constantly improving systems, neither the acquisition of collections nor the process of making them available for use can proceed efficiently. Even the task of selecting the best from the vast array of publications available requires adequate staff support. And while our branch system is an effective way of providing access to the Library's resources, it can function only with a substantial commitment of staff resources.

It is particularly unfortunate that reductions in operating budgets should occur at a time when our library, like others, is faced with the need both to maintain traditional collections and services and to prepare for the multitude of changes arising from developments in communications and information technology. Our task will be not merely to preserve the Library's present position as one of Canada's leading research and teaching resources; we must also find the means to introduce and use the technology on which future collections access and services will be based.

REVIEW OF 1982/83

Collections:

The 1982/83 statistics from the Association of Research Libraries show that the U.B.C. Library collection now ranks thirty-fourth among the 104 member libraries (thirtieth in 1981/82) and third among Canadian university libraries (second in 1981/82). The apparent drop in standing is due entirely to the fact that the holdings of campus reading rooms are no longer reported as part of the Library collection. Since U.B.C. ranked fifteenth (twenty-first in 1981/82) in the number of volumes added during the year, it is obvious that the Library has not fallen behind in its development of the collection. Only one other change is worth noting.

U.B.C.'s microform collection, still the largest among Canadian university libraries, was ranked twelfth in size among A.R.L. libraries in 1982/83 (fifth in 1981/82). A number of major libraries in the United States reported remarkable growth in microform holdings in 1982/83. While no reliable explanation is available, the dramatic change may result from more complete reporting, made possible through cooperative efforts to provide detailed cataloguing of large microform sets, and increased deposit of U.S. government documents in microfiche format. U.B.C.'s collection continues to grow, though the increase last year was partly offset by replacement of the microprint edition of the British Sessional Papers of the 19th Century.

During another period of retrenchment, in 1981, the Senate Library Committee proposed that serials expenditures be limited to 60-65% of the total collections budget for 1981/82, and that the target be reduced to 60% by 1984/85. Additional funding obtained later that year, largely through a special allocation made available with the assistance of the Universities Council, resolved that question by bringing the percentage spent on serials down to 54-55%. Subsequently, the funds were included as a continuing collections grant, allowing 1982/83 serials costs to be held at roughly the same level as in 1981/82. Other contributing factors were the elimination of many duplicate subscriptions, and the very favourable European exchange rates. In future, the Library will try to keep serial costs within the 55-60% range.

The statistics reported annually on collections growth (Appendices A and B) reflect the number of items for which processing has been completed and do not correspond precisely to the number of items actually purchased during the course of the year. Since cataloguing backlogs are always present, the rate of growth may appear relatively constant when in fact the number of books purchased fluctuates considerably from year to year. It may be of interest to note that in 1982/83, 44,960 monograph titles were acquired through our central Acquisitions Division. (Monographs for Law, Woodward, and the hospital libraries, ordered separately, are not included in that figure.) For purposes of comparison, last year's total is somewhat higher than the corresponding figures for the early to mid-1970's (1973/74: 41,955 items) but considerably lower than figures for the late 1970's (1978/79: 56,031 1979/80: 53,531). While there are many factors which influence

the number of books purchased in a given year, the figures suggest that we cannot be complacent about the number of non-serial items currently being added to the collection.

Another aspect of the collection which is not adequately revealed in the statistics is the very significant growth in the collections of non-book materials which help to support research in the humanities and related areas.

We have been able to complete the purchase on microfilm of the Goldsmith's-Kress Library of Economic Literature: Resources in the Economic, Social, Business, and Political History on Modern Industrial Society, Segments I & II. This extensive collection of 50,000 to 60,000 titles includes the books published before 1850 which are held in these two very important libraries.

The Library has taken out a subscription to another important microfilm collection, The Eighteenth Century, which will include all significant English language books published in the 18th century. The collection will be purchased slowly over a very long period of time, unless future donations or collections budget increases allow us to speed up the rate of acquisition.

The annual output of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction, a federally-funded project to film all pre-1900 Canadiana, is also being acquired. The acquisition of this material will greatly increase our holdings of early Canadian publications and provide insurance against the rapid deterioration of those original copies that we do have in our collection.

Long term efforts to improve our files of newspapers on microfilm have continued as well. While Canadian titles have received closest attention, we have recently tried to add some key European titles. Important additions include the Ottawa Citizen (complete to date), Montreal Gazette (complete to 1932), Winnipeg Free Press Report on Farming (complete), Frankfurter Zeitung (complete), Journal des Debats (complete) and Neue Zuercher Zeitung (1780-1872). During the summer of 1983, the Library succeeded in obtaining a grant of $50,000 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council to purchase some additional lengthy European files.

With the support of several external funding agencies we have, in recent years, been able to build up a significant collection of material on Japanese business history. The collection, which we believe is unique in Canada, supports a new area of interest in the History Department.

Without the external funding provided by SSHRC and other agencies such as the Vancouver Foundation, the purchase of large, expensive sets of research material would be extremely difficult. The contribution that such funding makes to the continued development of our collection as a resource for research is gratefully acknowledged.

Services:

Traditional measures of library use are the number of items circulated to borrowers and the number of reference questions answered. The appendices provide a breakdown of loans transacted, interlibrary loans in and out, reference questions by type, and, recently, computer-assisted searches.

In the year under review circulation transactions in the aggregate increased from 2,181,794 to 2,255,623, up by 3.4 percent over 1981/82. Most departments of the Main Library reported increases, and altogether the Main Library's circulation went up by 8.7 percent.

Until this year, items circulated from reading rooms were counted with those from branch libraries. Now that reading rooms are no longer part of the library system, their data are not reported. On the other hand, figures appear here for the first time for the two hospital libraries newly part of the system, Hamber Library at the Shaughnessy complex and St. Paul's Library. Most branches reported increases over the previous year. The subtotal for branch libraries shows a slight decline from 1,104,018 loans in 1981/82 to 1,095,835 in 1982/83. Adjusted to exclude the reading rooms and the two hospital libraries from both years, branch circulation would show an increase of 4.4. percent from 1,035,366 to 1,080, 602.

A category reported here for the first time, under the caption "Interbranch Loans", indicates 24,052 interbranch transactions among the units of the Health Science Library Network. The network was established to share the resources of

the U.B.C. health science libraries, which are linked by computer terminals and delivery services. A network office based in the Woodward Library draws heavily on the Woodward collections and to a lesser extent on the branches to provide rapid delivery of hard copy requested at any of the member units. The headquarters office also provides a back-up reference service to the branches.

Interlibrary loan activity between the U.B.C. Library system and other libraries has fallen off considerably over the last four or five years. The number of loans from U.B.C. reached a peak in 1978/79 at 24,198 transactions, and the figures have declined every year since then: 1979/80 - 24,042; 1980/81 - 21,245; 1981/82 - 21,097; 1982/83 - 18,600. The drop in 1982/83 would be greater if we excluded the 1,343 loans made by the Film Library, a recent addition to the Library system.

The decline in the number of outgoing items can be attributed in large part to a reduction in requests from the post-secondary colleges of British Columbia. The extent to which this reflects reductions in programs and library budgets is not clear. As U.B.C. is the major lender in the province, the decline in loans is prominent in this Library's statistics.

Interlibrary borrowing on behalf of U.B.C. users was at its highest level in 1979/80 at 8,175 transactions. The figure dropped to 7,168 in 1980/81 and to 6,117 in 1981/82. 1982/83 saw an increase to 7,855, including 762 films. The reasons for the rise and fall in demand by U.B.C.'s users are not apparent, but since the rate of success in obtaining loans from other libraries remains fairly constant, the reasons would seem to lie outside the Library.

Reference and information activity for the Library as a whole grew by more than five percent over the previous year, from 322,560 to 339,317 questions of all types. The divisions of the Main Library experienced an increase of seven percent, while the branches as a group had an increase of 3.3 percent. Questions are categorized as directional, reference or research, depending on their nature and the time required to answer them. For the entire system, there were increases of 6.5 percent in "reference" questions and 17.2 percent in "research" questions. The demand for assistance in finding information remains very high and calls for a knowledgeable and experienced staff of reference librarians to cover the full range of subjects taught and researched at U.B.C.

Computer-assisted bibliographic searching of remote data bases is an area which continues to develop and expand. The total number of searches recorded in the Library system in 1982/83 was 6,633, up by 69.4 percent over the previous year. Most of the increase can be attributed to the growing internal use of on-line searching principally for verification and location of interlibrary loans. Growth in this category was a remarkable 91.9 percent. As on-line searching becomes a more routine aspect of reference service, continued increases can be expected. Another factor in the increase was the inclusion of figures from Hamber and St. Paul's libraries. Users of health science libraries are among the most active consumers of computer-assisted bibliographic searching. The Woodward Library and the three hospital libraries account for more than half of the total for the system.

Arts/Sedgewick Computer Terminal Room

In the summer of 1983 a computer terminal room was installed on the lower floor of the Sedgewick Library. Some fifteen terminals, provided by the Faculty of Arts, were thus made available for student use and for classroom exercises. The terminals were installed and are maintained by the University Computing Centre. The facility is usually heavily used. In the future, the number of terminals can be increased to about thirty, and a printer can be added in an adjoining room.

Asian Studies Library

During the summer of 1982 the Indic-language books from the Main Library were transferred to the Asian Studies Library. This fulfilled one of the objectives in the development of the Asian Centre, bringing virtually all of the Asian-language library materials of the University under one roof. It also served as a reminder that the shelves of the Asian Studies Library would be full by 1984, as expected.

Access to Periodicals Study

Access to issues of periodicals has been a long-standing concern of librarians and library users. The issue of whether periodicals should circulate has active champions on both sides. For some, anything less than freedom to take periodicals

to their offices, laboratories, or homes is useless. Others believe that the value of the collection is reduced if they are unable to find the issues they need in the library at all times. As funds for duplicate subscriptions have been greatly reduced by rising costs, the question of ensuring access to periodicals appears still more urgent. To look into the question of ways to improve access to periodicals and particularly the question of circulation, a committee was established in January, 1983. The committee planned a survey of availability of periodicals to take place in November with a final report to be submitted in the spring of 1984.

Loan Regulations and Procedures

In November, 1982, with no dissenting vote, Senate approved a change in the loan regulations enabling the Library to suspend the borrowing privileges of faculty members who had not settled outstanding accounts for library fines. The change in policy was made necessary because a few individuals, fined for returning requested material late, were not being penalized. All borrowers must now conform to the same regulations or else forego borrowing from the Library.

A new system of notifying borrowers about overdue materials was inaugurated in October, 1982. It is a pleasure to report that the system is more effective, easier on both the borrower and the library staff, and less costly than the one it replaced. When a person borrows a book, a message can be produced immediately at the check-out point, listing any books that may be overdue. The printed message can be retained by the borrower as a reminder. Once the message has been delivered, it is dropped from the file. If the message is not picked up within a month of the due date, a reminder notice is generated automatically and mailed to the borrower. The new procedure has substantially reduced the number of notices mailed to borrowers.

Another change was the simplification of the end-of-term recall process. Prior to the change, some borrowers waited to be billed for replacement charges before returning or renewing books after the end of term. As charges were cancelled when the material was returned there was no penalty, despite the

considerable amount of non-productive work created for library staff. Now a flat rate is collected for each invoice processed even though the materials are subsequently returned. This change should make it possible for the staff to spend their working time on more useful work. It is also expected to improve the availability of materials for other users and to reduce the number of books that are lost permanently from the collection.

The Library and Reading Rooms

Anticipating concern about the withdrawal of Library support for reading rooms, the Library provided those responsible for their operation with a specially prepared manual entitled Guide to Procedures for Maintaining Reading Rooms. Intended as a basic description of procedures and useful information, the manual outlines services available through the U.B.C. Bookstore and the Purchasing Department as well as those still to be provided by the various Library divisions. The Library also conducted a survey of reading rooms to determine which were intended to continue (all but one) and what were the perceptions about services needed from the Library (mainly help with cataloguing). The report of the survey is being studied to determine what changes might be possible. These will obviously have to be considered in the light of further reductions in resources and demands for other services.

Technical Processing:

The quantity of items ordered, received, and catalogued did not change substantially in 1982/83. Some trends affecting the work of the technical processing divisions are worth noting:

For various reasons, many major suppliers of monographs have reduced their inventories of titles held in stock. This is particularly true in the United States, where financing costs and changes in tax regulations have increased the cost of maintaining large inventories. As a result, orders must be placed quickly if titles are to be obtained from current stock, and long delays are more frequently encountered, even for fairly recent titles. Additionally, the tendency for associations and societies to require prepayment is increasing, further complicating the ordering process.

Cataloguing processes were also affected by the revised reading room policy. Reading room titles are no longer added to the library catalogue. Instead, catalogue copy is provided to the reading room when it is available. The survey of reading room operations, completed during the summer, indicated that the full cataloguing service hitherto provided was badly missed.

More than 69,000 new titles were catalogued in 1982/83. The high output can be attributed in part to improved methods of automatic searching for catalogue information using acquisitions data such as Standard Book Numbers. Backlogs of materials awaiting cataloguing fluctuated from 46,000 to 56,000 items, with a slightly rising trend. This material is, however, listed by author and title and is available on-demand for patrons through a rush cataloguing procedure which continues to work well. The need to reduce backlogs must always be balanced against the economies of waiting an appropriate length of time for catalogue copy to be distributed by national libraries. To eliminate the backlog entirely would require increased staff for original cataloguing.

The operation of the Catalogue Products Division continued as usual last year. An area of growing concern is the maintenance of the computer-based catalogue. There have not been funds to use the authority support facility available with the present system. Since sufficient staff time to carry out this work manually is no longer available, there is an increasing inconsistency within the catalogue data base which is reflected in the microcatalogue. Full implementation of the B.C.L.N. system would have provided the means to reduce this problem. The Library must now explore other solutions if the quality of the catalogue is to be maintained.

Library Systems Development:

The Phase One implementation project for the British Columbia Library Network (B.C.L.N.) required a heavy commitment of time from the U.B.C. Library systems staff during the year. This project marked the end of several years of study and investigation into the feasibility of a local library computer system that

could be made available to all libraries in the Province. Five libraries participated in Phase One, using software based on the catalogue system developed for the Washington Library Network, installed on a University of Victoria IBM 4341 computer by Biblio-Techniques, Inc., of Olympia, Washington.

The evaluation of the system features, including benchmark and cost data, demonstrated the system to be competitive with present services and attractive for the improvements it offered. For continued operation, however, the system required assurance of a minimal level of usage and a long term financial commitment. Since the prospect of budget reductions made it impossible to obtain the necessary commitments from participating libraries, the B.C.L.N. project has been discontinued.

B.C.L.N. would have provided a support system to meet future as well as current needs. In particular, it would have permitted the implementation of an on-line public catalogue. U.B.C.'s substantial investment in time and money in this project since its inception many years ago was made in support of a cooperative approach to obtaining improved library services and resource sharing. These goals remain valid but must now be considered at each institution in the context of reduced funding.

While completion of the B.C.L.N. project affected the time available on the part of Systems staff for other work, some progress was made in moving towards the implementation of on-line systems and the extension of batch systems. As noted elsewhere, an electronic message system for library overdues and recalls was introduced. The present circulation system was also extended to include the hospital libraries in the Health Science Library Network. Improvements to the serial system included the implementation of on-line checking in of journal issues and new support for the binding of serials.

The use of on-line systems offers great advantages to the Library, but still suffers from one serious limitation: slow response time. While this represents an inconvenience to all users of the on-line systems, the cumulative effect on staff time in processing thousands of transactions daily is substantial enough to make additional on-line applications impractical. In spite of efforts by the Library and

the Computing Centre to improve response time for library applications, the problem persists. There are more users during peak times than the resources can support with reasonable performance. One solution would be to have a larger, faster central computer; another would be to have an additional computer primarily for library applications. In the meantime, slow response time has required examination of existing on-line library usage of the computer and curtailment of further implementation of on-line systems.

During the year, a review of systems projects was completed and a priority list for future systems work was developed, based on consultation with all parts of the Library system. A key requirement in the coming year will be providing systems that improve operational efficiency.

Personnel:

Changes and Appointments

A number of librarians undertook new assignments during this year. The expansion of services to the teaching hospitals required a reallocation of administrative responsibility for Library public services. Bill Watson was named Assistant University Librarian for Public Services (Central Libraries), with responsibility for the Main and Sedgewick libraries, and Heather Keate was appointed Assistant University Librarian for Public Services (Branch Libraries). Elsie de Bruijn moved to the Woodward Biomedical Library as Associate Head, and was replaced as Head of the Marjorie Smith (Social Work) Library by Judith Frye. Nick Omelusik, previously Head of the Reading Rooms Division, become Head of the Catalogue Products Division. During the absence of Ann Yandle on study leave, Joan Selby served as Acting Head of Special Collections. Laurenda Daniells, University Archivist, assumed responsibility for the Data Library while the Head, Laine Ruus, was on leave. Margaret Price transferred to a reference position in the Woodward Library, having previously worked in the Retrospective Conversion Unit in the Catalogue Records Division. Joe Jones also left Catalogue Records to become a reference librarian in the Humanities Division.

New appointments in 1982/83 included Lore Brongers, who returned to the MacMillan Library as a half-time reference librarian; Janice Kreider as Science Bibliographer; Jo-Anne Naslund as reference librarian in the Curriculum Laboratory; and Brenda Peterson as a catalogue librarian in the Catalogue Records Division.

Retirements

Stephen Johnson retired at the end of June, 1983, having worked in various Library departments for twenty-six years. After working in Acquisitions, Cataloguing and Serials divisions, he became Head of Serials in 1965 and was in charge of that division throughout the period of very rapid growth in the serials collections. In 1972, he became Research Bibliographer, a position he held until his retirement.

Maria Horvath, employed in the Library for twenty-two years, almost entirely in the Humanities Division, retired at the end of the reporting year. She was responsible for the subject areas of east European languages and literatures, German language, literature and history, Italian language, medieval history and Christian sects. She compiled an extensive and important bibliography of the Doukhobors and is now working on a comparable bibliography of the Hutterites.

Helen Goetz joined the Library staff in 1965 and retired at the end of March, 1983. For most of that time she was in charge of the mendery and, except for brief periods when she had an assistant, she was single-handedly responsible for all of the bookmending carried out within the Library.

Ardelle Henderson retired at the end of December, 1982. She had joined the Library in 1971, working for several years as a keyboard operator. She became a member of the Humanities Division in 1979.

Senate Library Committee:

The Senate Library Committee met twice during the year, in the fall and in the spring. In addition, a special tour of the Library was arranged for members of the Committee, focusing on the extent of technological change in the provision of services and in the processing of library collections. The Committee gave its approval to the issuing of "gold card" privileges to members of the Wesbrook Society, to several minor adjustments in loan policies and procedures, and to the allocation of collections budgets for 1983/84. At its April meeting, the Committee initiated steps to revive consideration of the 1981 Library Development Proposal, on which a definite response had still not been received. The Committee also reviewed the situation of reading rooms following the change in Senate policy and elimination of the Library's Reading Rooms Division.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTION- PHYSICAL VOLUMES

Main Library	March 31/82	Additions	Deletions	March 31/83
Asian Studies Library	129,775	34,312 A		164,087
Biomedical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	25,030	1,384	1	26,413
Catalogue Records Division	5,080	165	3	5,242
Crane Library	7,363	202	62	7,503
Curriculum Laboratory	69,482	6,986	688	75,780
Data Library	249	32	5	276
Fine Arts Division	89,824	4,960		94,784
Government Publications Division	1,848	278	26	2,100
Hamber Library (C/G/S.H.)B		6,794		6,794
Humanities & Social Sciences Reference	49,447	1,919	93	51,273
Law Library	123,381	2,909	75	126,215
MacMillan Library	39,725	2,414	82 C	42,057
Main Stacks	887,458	34,279	26,512 A	895,225
Map Division	7,058	341	10	7,389
Marjorie Smith Library	14,975	779	33	15,721
Mathematics Library	23,728	1,079	14	24,793
Music Library	36,067	2,591	62	38,596
St. Paul's Library (S.P.H.)B		4,113		4,113
Science Reference	15,968	514	26	16,456
Sedgewick Library	176,112	6,062	4,909	177,265
Special Collections Division	55,404	1,256	9	56,651
Storage Collections	153,384	56 C		153,440
Woodward Library	259,198	10,884	45	270 037
TOTAL	2,170,556	124,309	32,655	2,262,210

Notes: A. Includes 25,497 volumes in Indic languages transferred from the Main Stacks to the Asian Studies Library.

B. The Library assumed responsibility for the Hamber Library at the Children's/ Grace/Shaughnessy Hospitals and for the St. Paul's Hospital Library.

C. Includes 56 volumes transferred from MacMillan Library to Storage.

Appendix B
GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31, 1982	Net Growth	March 31, 1983
Volumes - Catalogued	2,170,556	91,654	2,262,210
Documents - Uncatalogued	605,059	26,913	631,972
Microfilm (reels)	68,849	7,174	76,023
Microcards (cards)	111,680		111,680
Microprint (sheets)	1,112,750	-117,250*	995,500
Microfiche (sheets)	1,346,002	158,517	1,504,519
Aperture Cards	2,589		2,589
Films	86	1,375	1,461
Filmloops	15		15
Filmstrips	3,453	248	3,701
Video Tapes	483	188	671
Slides	16,101	710	16,811
Slide/Tape Shows		2	2
Transparencies	1,710	100	1,810
Photographs	22,709	600	23,309
Pictures	69,798	593	70,391
Posters	2,978		2,978
Maps	132,756	20,552	153,308
Manuscripts+	1434.4 m	174.4 m	1608.8 m
Sound Recordings	123,979	14,190	138,169
Computer Tapes	428	17	445
Air Photos	72		72

*The decrease is due to the replacement of the British Sessional Papers of the 19th Century with a microfiche version.

+Thickness of files in meters.

Appendix C

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April /March

Year	Salaries & Wages		Collections		Binding		Other		Totals
1973/74	3,522,626	(65.11)	1,348,775	(24.93)	165,081	(3.05)	373,302	(6.90)	5,409,784
1974/75	4,263,647	(67.44)	1,502,317	(23.76)	127,480	(2.01)	428,391	(6.77)	6,321,835
1975/76	5,344,412	(69.78)	1,741,021	(22.73)	144,266	(1.88)	428,696	(5.59)	7,658,395
1976/77	5,755,893	(66.79)	1,954,121	(22.67)	154,043	(1.78)	752,810	(8.73)	8,616,867
1977/78	6,303,582	(66.54)	2,473,368	(26.11)	177,253	(1.87)	518,360	(5.47)	9,472,563
1978/79	6,515,980	(62.65)	2,722,613	(26.18)	184,223	(1.77)	976,638	(9.39)	10,399,454
1979/80	7,227,991	(65.16)	2,872,972	(25.90)	195,527	(1.76)	795,386	(7.17)	11,091,876
1980/81	8,074,711	(62.62)	3,311,221	(25.68)	234,778	(1.82)	1,272,232	(9.85)	12,892,942
1981/82	8,901,978	(64.11)	3,781,209	(27.23)	174,402	(1.26)	1,027,039	(7.40)	13,884,628
*1982/83	9,464,458	(63.75)	3,894,288	(26.23)	171,609	(1.16)	1,315,521	(8.86)	14,845,876
+1982/83	9,812,519	(63.17)	4,149,070	(26.71)	171,609	(1.10)	1,400,549	(9.02)	15,533,747

*Figures on this line include a total of $188,375 in non-recurring expenditures on hospital libraries. They are comparable with reported figures for previous years.

+These totals include for the first time all grant-funded operating expenditures in the hospital libraries.

Percentages of annual expenditures are shown in parentheses.

Appendix D

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Years ending June 30

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	% Increase Decrease vs. 1981/82
Main Library				
General Stacks	425,038	412,969	457,543	+ 10.8
Reserves	24,076	31,398	29,777	- 5.2
Extension	6,400	6,174	7,560	+ 22.5
Fine Arts	105,765	102,833	108,701	+ 5.7
Government Publications	124,477	103,798	109,806	+ 5.8
Maps	10,648	9,719	9,209	- 5.3
Special Collections	17,088	18,317	22,118	+ 20.8
SUBTOTAL	713,492	685,208	744,714	+ 8.68
Branch Libraries				
Asian Studies	19,539	20,998	22,670	+ 8.0
Crane	38,615	38,492	45,052	+ 17.0
Curriculum Laboratory	177,453	174,292	170,112	- 2.4
Ecology	8,600	10,442	---	
Film Library	---	---	1,370	
Hamber	---	---	13,863	
Law	123,732	117,722	119,684	+ 1.7
MacMillan	45,302	46,608	58,418	+ 25.3
Marjorie Smith	18,135	19,553	20,510	+ 4.9
Mathematics	19,026	19,657	20,001	+ 1.8
Medical Branch	36,633	39,170	31,928	- 18.5
Music	45,814	47,437	51,470	+ 8.5
Reading Rooms	72,333	68,652	---	
St. Paul's	---	---	11,752	
Sedgewick	305,933	303,385	318,762	+ 5.0
Woodward	184,590	197,610	210,243	+ 6.4
SUBTOTAL	1,095,765	1,104,018	1,095,835	- 0.74
Use of Recordings				
Wilson	331,284	313,648	311,618	- 0.7
Music	51,686	51,706	52,958	+ 2.4
SUBTOTAL	382,970	365,354	364,576	0.2
Document Delivery				
Health Sciences Network			24,052	
INTERLIBRARY LOANS				
To Other Libraries	21,245	21,097	18,600	- 11.8
From Other Libraries	7,168	6,117	7,855	+ 28.4
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LOANS	28,413	27,214	26,455	- 2.8
GRAND TOTAL (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,220,640	2,181,794	2,255,632	+ 3.3

Appendix E

INTERLIBRARY LOANS
Years ending June 30

To Other Libraries	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1981/82
- Original Materials				
General	1,962	1,707	1,722	+ 0.9
Federated Information Network	1,269	1,298	1,222	- 5.8
BC Medical Library Service	4,118	5,000	3,465	- 30.7
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	2,676	2,260	2,303	+ 1.9
Bamfield Marine Station	9	15	27	+ 80.0
SUBTOTAL	10,034	10,280	8,739	- 15.0
- Films	---	---	1,343	---
- Photocopies				
General	1,908	2,079	1,975	- 5.0
Federated Information Network	679	742	1,040	+ 40.2
BC Medical Library Service	---	---	92	---
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	8,535	7,867	5,344	- 32.1
Bamfield Marine Station	89	129	67	- 48.1
SUBTOTAL	11,211	10,817	8,518	- 21.3
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	21,245	21,097	18,600	- 11.8
From Other Libraries				
- Original Materials				
General	2,256	1,988	2,273	+ 14.3
BC Medical Library Service	793	556	553	- 0.5
SUBTOTAL	3,049	2,544	2,826	+ 11.1
- Films	---	---	762	---
- Photocopies	4,119	3,573	4,267	+ 19.4
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	7,168	6,117	7,855	+ 28.4

Appendix F

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK
July 1982 - June 1983
Interbranch Loans

To Other Branches	Original Material	Photocopies	Total
Woodward	3,669	15,675	19,344
Medical Branch	832	2,169	3,001
Hamber	115	132	247
St. Paul's	57	64	121
Other U.B.C. Libraries	757	582	1,339
SUBTOTAL	5,430	18,622	24,052
From Other Branches			
Woodward	457	1,126	1,583
Medical Branch	1,718	4,612	6,330
Hamber	1,661	7,111	8,772
St. Paul's	989	3,939	4,928
Other U.B.C. Libraries	605	1,834	2,439
SUBTOTAL	5,430	18,622	24,052

Appendix G

REFERENCE & INFORMATION QUESTIONS ANSWERED

July 1982 - June 1983

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	TOTAL	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1981/82
Main Library					
Fine Arts	17,850	19,823	1,880	39,553	
Government Publications	861	23,955	1,036	25,852	
Humanities	1,652	9,198	793	11,643	
Information Desk	10,179	49,020		59,199	
Map Collection	357	3,597	81	4,035	
Science Division	404	6,972	832	8,208	
Social Sciences	543	15,429	975	16,947	
Special Collections	4,501	5,035	1,096	10,632	
SUBTOTAL	36,347	133,029	6,693	176,069	
(1981/82)	(34,524)	(123,395	(6,660)	(164,579)	+ 7.0%
Branch Libraries					
Asian Studies	1,993	3,438	3,044	8,475	
Crane	1,832	1,441	426	3,699	
Curriculum Laboratory	10,789	14,435	188	25,412	
Hamber Library	3,294	2,920	730	6,944	
Health Sciences Network	----	----	193	193	
Law Library	2,480	4,130	1,383	7,993	
MacMillan Library	1,672	6,994	306	8,972	
Marjorie Smith	1,965	2,607	355	4,927	
Mathematics Library	1,322	1,184	379	2,885	
Medical Branch (V.G.H.)	2,276	7,721	606	10,603	
Music Library	2,272	9,992	505	12,769	
St. Paul's	3,019	5,721	1,170	9,910	
Sedgewick Library	7,935	15,192	109	23,236	
Woodward Library	7,727	25,430	4,073	37,230	
SUBTOTAL	48,576	101,205	13,467	163,248	
(1981/82)	(50,962)	(96,478)	(10,541)	(157,981)	+ 3.3%
GRAND TOTAL	84,923	234,234	20,160	339,317	
(1981/82)	(85,486)	(219,873)	(17,201	(322,560)	+ 5.2%

COMPUTER-ASSISTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHES

July 1982 - June 1983

Division	1 No. of Searches	2 Student Searches	3 UBC Searches	4 Non-UBC Searches	5 Reference & Verification	6 Data Bases Searched	7 SDI Reports
Biomedical Branch	379	---	230	1	148	700	15
Hamber	489	---	197	---	292	847	144
Humanities	7	---	2	---	5	8	2
Law	52	8	18	11	15	424	---
MacMillan	202	26	16	6	154	244	---
St. Paul's	376	---	162	---	214	694	16
Science	2,704	25	135	36	2,508	2,837	---
Social Sciences	244	91	85	16	52	287	---
Woodward Library	2,180	42	599	27	1,512	3,678	876
TOTALS	6,633	192	1,444	97	4,900	9,720	1,053
(1981/82)	(3,916)	(245)	(1,018)	(100)	(2,553)	(6,489)	(900)

1. Number of searches: a total of the figures in columns 2 to 5.

2. Student specials: limited searches provided to UBC students at a flat fee. MEDLINE searches, normally inexpensive, are excluded from the special rate.

3. UBC searches: for UBC members, excluding student specials.

4. Non-UBC searches: full costs, including staff time, are charged for searches on behalf of persons not associated with the University. These searches tend to be complex and often involve the use of several data files.

5. Library staff searches are usually for the purpose of verifying the existence and location of documents and ordering them on-line as interlibrary loans.

6. A single reference search may involve the use of more than one data base. Staff time for a reference search may vary depending on the number and combination of data bases used.

7. SDI reports: the number of monthly updates distributed to clients. Current awareness (SDI) profiles are included in columns 1 to 5 only when they are initially established or subsequently revised.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION
1982/83

ADMINISTRATION

McInnes, Douglas N.	University Librarian
de Bruijn, Erik	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Administrative Services
Jeffreys, Anthony	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Collections
MacDonald, Robin	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Technical Processes and Systems
Watson, William J.	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Physical Planning and Development (to Sept 14, 1982)
	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services-Central Libraries (from Sept 15, 1982)
Keate, Heather	Interim Planning Coordinator, Health Sciences Library Services (to Nov 30, 1982)
	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services - Branch Libraries (from Dec, 1982)

ACQUISITIONS

Davidson, Joyce	Head

ASIAN STUDIES

Ng, Tung King	Head

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Forbes, Jennifer	Bibliographer - English Language
Hallonquist, P. Lynne	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Johnson, Stephen	Research Bibliographer (to June 30, 1983)
Kreider, Janice	Bibliographer - Science (from Oct 18, 1982)
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

 Omelusik, Nick   Head

CIRCULATION

 Butterfield, Rita   Head

CRANE LIBRARY

 Thiele, Paul   Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

 Hurt, Howard   Head

DATA LIBRARY

 Ruus, Laine   Head (Leave of Absence (April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983)

 Laurenda Daniells   Acting Head (June 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983)

FINE ARTS

 Dwyer, Melva   Head

GIFTS & EXCHANGE

 Elliston, Graham   Head

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS & MICROFORMS

 Dodson, Suzanne   Head

HAMBER LIBRARY (Children's/Grace/Shaughnessy Hospitals)

 Nelson, Ann   Head

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK SERVICES
Price, Jane   Co-ordinator

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 (to Jan 31, 1983)
Frye, Judith   Head (from March 1, 1983)

MUSIC LIBRARY
Burndorfer, Hans   Head

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL LIBRARY
Saint, Barbara   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 (Study Leave July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983)

Selby, Joan   Curator, Colbeck Collection
Acting Head (July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983)

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Dennis, Donald   Systems Analyst

Dobbin, Geraldine   Systems & Information Science Librarian

WILSON RECORDINGS/COLLECTION

Kaye, Douglas   Head

WOODWARD LIBRARY

Leith, Anna   Head

de Bruijn, Elsie   Associate Head (from Feb 1, 1983)

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
1982/83

Mrs. M.F. Bishop

Dr. K.O.L. Burridge

Dr. D.J. Campbell

Mr. R.D. Diebolt

Mr. K.D. Freeman

Mrs. P. Jones

Dean P.A. Larkin (Chairman)

Mrs. A. Piternick

Miss R. Robinson

Dr. G.G.E. Scudder

Mr. G.M. Shepard

Dr. J.G. Silver

Dr. C.E. Slonecker

Dr. J. Wisenthal

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor J.V. Clyne

President D. Kenny

Mr. K.G. Young

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.