Report of the university librarian to the senate

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY
1983-84

The Report

of the University Librarian

to the Senate

of the

University of British Columbia

Sixty-ninth Year

1983/84

Vancouver

March 1985

INTRODUCTION

Dramatic changes are occurring these days in academic research libraries, changes that have already transformed the ways in which libraries carry out the functions required to deliver library services to their communities. During the next decade, we should expect technological and economic forces to bring about further change, making research libraries profoundly different in many respects from the libraries we have used in the past. The buildings, collections and reading areas will still be there, but the libraries will depend increasingly on new information and communications technologies to meet their institutional objectives.

At present, nearly every aspect of the U.B.C. Library's operation has been affected by new technology. The transfer and recording of information used in the day-to day operation of the Library involves in almost every instance the handling of information in machine-readable form. On this, the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the Library's first automated system, it seems appropriate to note the effect of technology on the Library's present operation and to estimate, where possible, the impact that new information and communications technologies may have in the next few years.

With the introduction of an automated system for recording loan transactions in the mid-1960's, the U.B.C. Library made an early and bold commitment to the use of the computer in its operations. Only a few large research libraries were experimenting with automation at that time. The fact that the automated circulation system, with modifications, is still functioning quite effectively today is even more remarkable. Another early development at U.B.C. was the automation of procedures for ordering and paying for books, periodicals and other materials for the collection. These first ventures in automation have been followed by computer systems to control the receipt of serial publications and to create informal cataloguing records for pamphlets and ephemeral materials. Both of these systems are now used online, making decentralized access to their records available throughout the system.

For the library user the most evident example of the work performed by the computer is the microcatalogue, augmented by microfiche records of materials on order, in process, or received as periodical issues. Prior to 1978 only the card catalogue in the concourse of the Main Library provided public information about the

collections as a whole. Since that time the microcatalogue has served to make information about both existing holdings and new acquisitions available at many locations both on and off campus. Even superceded copies of the microcatalogue are regularly requested by off-campus firms and organizations as a means of facilitating their use of the U.B.C. Library.

Since 1978, all of the Library's cataloguing has been in machine-readable form. A substantial part of that process relies on the retrieval and use of records created elsewhere and contributed to cooperative data bases. Together with records for original cataloguing done at U.B.C., these derived records constitute the data base from which our catalogues are produced.

Access to materials not held in the U.B.C. collection has also been improved through automation. Those who must rely from time to time on interlibrary loan may not realize how frequently the needed item has been identified and located through an online search of external data bases. Electronic messaging has become the normal means of communicating requests to other libraries, and the microcomputer promises to be an effective means of facilitating the handling of interlibrary loan transactions.

During the past ten years, reference service in many disciplines has been greatly enhanced through online searching of external bibliographic data bases. This Library can provide access to several hundred data bases, some of which allow more sophisticated searching of indexes and abstracts which the Library also has in printed form while others provide us with information which could not be obtained by conventional means. Demand for online bibliographic searching has increased very rapidly, particularly in the health sciences.

To remain effective, automated systems must continue to develop and change as technology and resources permit. This process will now be accelerated through the recent purchase of a computer dedicated to library applications. The expanded facility will support additional terminals, provide improved response time, and allow more applications to be moved online. In the immediate future, important benefits will include more efficient use of staff time and wider availability of current information for library users. It may also be a significant step towards the

development of a fully-automated public catalogue providing online access to bibliographic information about the Library's collection. The Library's participation in campus network developments at U.B.C. should eventually make current information about library holdings available to faculty and students wherever there are terminals to be used. To make full use of benefits of such future developments, however, the present card catalogue for materials acquired prior to 1978 will have to be converted to machine-readable form. This process, started with a special B.C. government grant and suspended when the grant ran out, would take from five to eight years and would cost several million dollars to complete. At present, the financial resources to resume such a conversion are not available.

The importance of pursuing developments which will permit the resources of the Library to be used more effectively cannot be stated too strongly. The Library is already a unique and vital resource for British Columbia, providing extensive service and resources to business, government, industry, the professions, and the public. Through the use of technology, resources which cannot be duplicated elsewhere can be made accessible to the community in ways that were not possible before. As the Province's largest information resource, the U.B.C. Library should be in a position to demonstrate the most modern applications of technology to the handling of information. Investment in making this singularly important resource more widely accessible is important to the University and to the Province.

So far, technology has been used primarily to improve existing operations. It is more difficult to predict the effects of new electronic technology for information storage and delivery. There are some who have forecast a paperless future, in which publishers will move rapidly away from print publishing, relying instead on the computer to disseminate information to the end-user. Most, however, foresee a transition period of indefinite duration, in which new technologies will grow in use while conventional printed materials continue to be produced in large quantity.

Although the implications of new communications and information technology are of critical importance, it would be dangerous to count on technology to resolve current problems of space and staffing. Rather than signalling the obsolescence of conventional printed materials, new technology constitutes a natural development in

the information supply services currently provided to library users. Experience has shown that no communication format developed in the twentieth century has yet succeeded in displacing the older forms that preceded it. Each new format has become an alternative method of communicating that influences and supplements the older ones.

Planners must assume that academic libraries will continue to acquire the bulk of their collections in print form, at least for the next ten years, and probably longer. This assumption is supported by the fact that the volume of scholarly publishing, both of monographs and of journals, continues to increase each year. The needs of a vast majority of our present academic community will be met from the resources and technologies which are currently available. While we must prepare for the future, we cannot afford to do so at the expense of the present.

The large academic library in the 1980's and 1990's must continue to give priority to providing for the growth and strengthening of its traditional collections, and the related services and staff to make those collections and the information they contain accessible to users.

It may be true, however, that various factors will combine to slow the growth of the Library's print collections: the rationalization of academic programs may reduce the need for intensive collecting in some areas; level or shrinking acquisitions budgets, further affected by currency devaluation and inflation, may serve to purchase fewer items than in the past; and more effective ways of tapping outside resources will allow U.B.C. to avoid purchasing certain materials. Growth will continue, however, as it must in a major research library which supports a wide variety of graduate teaching and research programs and which acts as a vital regional and national resource. The amount of material which can be withdrawn and discarded without damaging the value of the collection for research and teaching is very limited.

The collection will continue to exist in its present form and will grow, though perhaps at a more moderate pace if technology begins to have a significant impact on the means by which scholarly information is disseminated. Plans for the housing, preservation and use of the collection will have to take this into account. At U.B.C.

much of the collection is already in highly compact form - we have for many years been expanding the resources available locally through the acquisition of large microform sets, acquiring the equivalent of entire libraries for specialized research without adding significantly to the need for space. The requirement for additional space for conventional materials may have to be addressed in part through greater use of compact storage and even off-site storage facilities, but it must be recognized that such measures pose additional problems to users, especially those in the humanities and social sciences, who value ready access to older collections and the ability to browse.

There will, in any event, be a continuing need for additional space to house the print collection. Technology offers no imminent solution to that problem. In terms of cost alone, the task of converting the present print collection to digital form, whether for storage on optical disk or in some other impressive medium, would be more than any institution could undertake. There are, of course, a multitude of other issues which would make such an undertaking impractical: copyright problems could be enormous, and the subsequent cost of providing adequate access for thousands of library users would further tax our resources. The printed book remains an incredibly versatile, convenient and cost-effective means of sharing information.

While continuing to maintain and improve its existing collections and services, the Library must also develop the capacity to deal with growing quantities of information available in electronic form. This will entail a gradual shift in emphasis in libraries from the acquisition of collections to the provision of access to information. The extent to which resources will be freed for new purposes is uncertain. The University of Pennsylvania's five-year plan includes as objectives the provision of $3.8 million for the application of new computer and communications technologies and $4 million to strengthen the library's traditional collections, services and physical facilities.[1]

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[1]Annual Report of the Director of Libraries, University of Pennsylvania, 1983-84, Philadelphia, January 15, 1984.

It is reasonable to assume that most libraries will need additional funding to maintain traditional collections and services while preparing at the same time for the changes that technology will bring. A strong commitment to maintain and improve library services will be required if informational, teaching, and research needs are to be met adequately in the future.

The nature of technological changes affecting future collections and services and the rate at which these might be introduced remain uncertain, however, since they depend on factors which we do not control.

For a number of reasons, any significant shift in emphasis from purchasing collections for local use to paying for access to information in electronic formats will occur gradually over an extended period during which most users will continue to satisfy most of their information needs in conventional ways. The provision of information in electronic form will not be equally satisfactory to all users or all disciplines. For many, access to materials in print form will continue to be essential, even when most of the current problems associated with the electronic storage and delivery of information have been eliminated. Availability of information in electronic form will be uneven; market forces will tend to determine how information is distributed and which information can be provided most profitably through new technology. Those decisions will not be made by libraries or by universities. To date, we have seen more rapid development of alternative electronic information services in such areas as chemistry and business, where costs of printed materials are high and where there is a premium on currency of information. Even in these areas, the change has not been particularly rapid and is far from comprehensive. It is difficult at this point, in an academic research library environment, to point to any development in the provision of information electronically which could allow cancellation of the equivalent printed source material without serious consequences for many library users.

A major question that must be addressed as we increase our dependency on information provided through new technology is the matter of access for the wide variety of users now served by the university library. Access to the print collection

has traditionally been provided free of charge, and the items in it are re-usable by all who require them. Collections funds for print materials have been used to build a capital stock of information (in the widest sense) available to every user who comes to the library. But if the library uses its resources to purchase information which, once given to one user, cannot be shared with other users, then the basic function of the library as a collective resource sharing facility will be damaged. It is possible, and desirable, that information in electronic form may be distributed in a way that will allow unlimited local use and re-use, but this is by no means assured. Commercial publishers may find their interests served best by a system which would require payment for each use of the electronic equivalent of a book, an article, or a bibliographic citation.

It will be increasingly anomalous for libraries to provide free access to information in print but to charge the user for access to information in electronic form. This inconsistency will become apparent first in the provision of online bibliographic searches. At the present time, online searching is still treated as supplementary to the use of printed bibliographic services, and most of the direct costs for searches are passed on to the user. With rapidly increasing dependency on such sources, however, online retrieval of information from remote data bases must soon be considered an essential part of normal reference services, for which special charges should not be made. To let ability to pay control access to information would be clearly inappropriate in a university. Parenthetically, we should note that present charges for complex online bibliographic searches could not be eliminated without considering the impact of increased searching on reference staff time. Manual literature searches are normally done by the user with some initial guidance from a reference librarian. The formulation of online searches to external data bases shifts most of that work to the reference librarian. Increasingly, reference librarians in most parts of the U.B.C. system are experiencing difficulty in coping with their workloads. The extra demand on their time for dealing with more online searches is likely to be a greater problem than the additional direct costs of computer searching.

The obvious conclusion is that libraries and universities will have to be more successful in future in finding funds and staff support for new information services and in negotiating arrangements with database owners which will ensure shared access to

information. Publishers have been more than ready in the past to charge libraries much higher fees for print subscriptions than they charge to individuals. Extension of this practice to electronic publishing could be serious for libraries and for prospects of ensuring that all members of the university community have the access they require to current information sources.

It should be noted as well that payment for the use of individual articles on demand could also have serious implications for the ability of researchers in specialized or less marketable fields to get their work published. The academic world has contributed to the concentration of the sources of information in the hands of the "for profit" publishing industry by shifting responsibility for the publication of many scholarly journals from the universities and learned societies to commerical publishers. It is possible that much of the more specialized publishing will again have to be carried out on a non-profit or subsidized basis if it is to survive the transfer to electronic form.

New technology will provide no quick solution for the problems of funding or housing academic libaries. For the foreseeable future, libraries will have to continue to provide and expand traditional collections and services while at the same time developing and integrating new electronically-based services. And the latter will continue to change, improve and develop in ways that are less predictable and subject to institutional control than we would like. Where the resources to accomplish this dual responsibility may be obtained in a time of financial constraint is difficult to imagine. It is clear, however, that those resources must be found if the library is to meet the growing demands of the academic community.

REVIEW OF 1983/84

Collections:

The Association for Research Libraries annually publishes statistics on the relative size of its members' collections. In the number of catalogued print volumes held, U.B.C. continues to be 34th among the 105 member libraries and third in Canada.

However, our microform holdings rank 12th overall and first in Canada. The combined collection of print and microform holdings is still the second largest in Canada. It should be noted as well that the ARL figures do not include an increasing number of less substantial acquisitions that are informally catalogued using our online document retrieval system. This approach is used at U.B.C. for selected materials as a cost-saving measure and as a means of organizing collections that would otherwise have to wait indefinitely for full cataloguing. Finally, the ARL statistics for 1983/84 rank U.B.C.'s collection of current serials 21st overall and second in Canada.

During the course of the 1983/84 fiscal year, the Library was required to make a temporary reduction of $50,000 in the collections budget as part of its assessment towards the resolution of a University cash-flow problem. That amount was restored for 1984/85, and there was also the prospect of a 5% increase to the collections budget in the fall of 1984. During the planning for general retrenchment for 1984/85, the University administration again recognized the importance of maintaining the Library's budget for materials by exempting it from consideration for reduction.

Exchange Rates and Inflation

The effect of fluctuating exchange rates has been less detrimental to the Library in the last few years than it was in the late 1970's. Between 1975 and 1980 the Canadian dollar dropped against most of the major world currencies; about 90% of our collections purchases became more expensive for this reason alone, quite apart from other cost increases due to inflation. In the last three or four years the situation has been different. Although the Canadian dollar has continued to fall vis a vis the U.S. dollar, this loss has been balanced to some extent by a steady rise against almost all other currencies of concern to us. In this respect, a large library like U.B.C.'s, which buys from a variety of countries, has suffered less seriously than a smaller library which might spend 75% of its budget on materials from the U.S. It is, however, difficult to predict how the purchasing power of the Library collections budget will fare under the more recent rapid change in currency values.

The effects of inflation have also moderated during the past few years, and a substantial increase to the collections budget in 1981/82 has allowed us to avoid

serious damage in subsequent years, when increases were not available. Despite the recession, the output of materials in the major countries seems to be increasing, bringing more pressures to buy new journals and more books.

Donations and Other External Financial Support

It is always a great pleasure to acknowledge support from individuals and agencies outside the University.

The Library has continued to apply for and receive grants under the Support to Specialized Research Collections Program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). Successful applications each year since the program began in 1979/80 have helped immeasurably to strengthen resources for research in the social sciences and humanities. In 1983, a SSHRC grant of $50,000 allowed the Library to purchase lengthy backfiles of selected European newspapers. Two new grants were awarded in 1984: $35,000 to purchase materials on Italian Renaissance art, in support of a new Ph.D. program; and $15,000 to acquire backfiles of 19th century music periodicals. Since individual institutions are limited to a maximum of $50,000 annually under this program, we have been extremely fortunate in receiving such strong suport from the Council.

From another federal agency, the Cultural Properties Fund in the Communications Ministry, the Library received a grant of $22,688 to bring additional material back to Canada for our Malcolm Lowry collection. Malcolm Lowry, of course, spent a significant part of his life in the lower mainland of B.C., and his writings have received prominent international attention in recent years. U.B.C. has the premier collection of Lowry material in the world and will be hosting an international conference on Lowry's work in a few years' time. The Cultural Properties Fund makes grants to enable the repatriation to Canada of items which are of value to Canada's cultural heritage.

Local organizations have also been most supportive during the year. The Ernest Theodore Rogers Fund, administered through the Vancouver Foundation, has provided extensive support for the purchase of maps and books relating in particular to the

history of the Pacific Northwest. Repeated donations from the Fund have allowed us to acquire for this collection important materials which would otherwise have been beyond our means. Appreciation must also be directed to the Law Foundation for its continued valuable support for collections in the Law Library, and to the Boag Foundation for assistance in the purchase of materials on the history and development of socialism.

Continuing support from individual donors is particularly welcome and heartening in times of retrenchment. Special mention should be made in this report of two individuals who have had a long association with U.B.C. and who have contributed for a number of years to the support of particular areas of the library collection. Emeritus Professor Samuel Lipson has contributed generously to the purchase of materials in philosophy, history, and Canadiana. Former University Librarian Kaye Lamb has been very much involved in the purchase of materials for the Howay-Reid Collection in the Special Collections Division. The Library receives financial contributions, large and small, from a great many individuals each year. While it is not possible to mention all of them here, the following examples may illustrate the different kinds of donation we have received. Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Smith gave to the Woodward Library a collection of rare books and set up an endowment to provide funds to acquire additional volumes on Jewish, Medieval or Russian medicine. Mr. Khosrow Afshar gave the Library $2,000 to purchase books on Iran, and Mr. R.A. North donated $2,000 for purchases at the Library's discretion. The continued assistance of the many individuals who have supported the Library's collections provides the means to enrich our holdings of specialized materials and is greatly appreciated.

Once again the importance of good library collections for students was recognized by the donation of $1,500 by the 1984 Graduating Class.

The Library's most recent fund-raising event was held in the spring of 1984 to support further development of Chinese and Japanese collections in the Asian Studies Library. Jointly sponsored by the Sing Tao Newspaper and the Library, Oriental Night brought together members of the Chinese and Japanese communities, U.B.C. faculty members, and library staff. Performances by members of both ethnic communities and others entertained a large audience at the Robson Square Media Centre. We are

particularly indebted to the Chinatown Lions Club, the Mitsui Corporation, and the Sing Tao Newspaper for their important contributions. This event raised almost $10,000 for the Asian Studies Library.

During the course of the year, the Library also received many substantial gifts of materials. Of special importance were the gift of Beethoven and Debussy manuscripts to the Music Library, and the donation of the S.D. Scott Archive to the Special Collections Division. The music manuscripts were donated by the son and daughter of Jan Cherniavsky in honour of their father's contribution to the musical life of Vancouver and British Columbia. The Scott Archive includes personal papers as well as a very extensive collection of pamphlets relating to the 19th century history of the Maritime and Atlantic provinces.

Services:

Reductions in staffing and relocation of staff made it difficult for public service divisions and branch libraries to keep up with further increases in library use in 1983/84. Staff members should be commended for maintaining a good level of service throughout the year.

The appendices provide statistical summaries of the volume of circulation, reference, interlibrary loan and computer assisted searching carried out in 1983/84. Overall, circulation of materials increased by 6.6% in the Main Library and by 4.8% in the branches. The total number of loans exceeded 2.3 million for the library system. This total is particularly remarkable when one considers that it represents almost one hundred loans to every full-time student and faculty member during the course of the year. It should be noted as well that these statistics do not include the extensive use of materials within the Library; according to estimates of researchers elsewhere, at least two to three items are consulted in the Library for each item borrowed for home use.

For the year ending in June, 1984, reference and information questions answered totalled 345,625. Questions answered in the Main Library units declined by 0.5%, while the number of reference questions in the branches increased by 4.4%. a net

increase of 1.9% for the system. It seems likely that the capacity of the reference staff to absorb further increases is nearly exhausted. This is particularly apparent during peak hours and at such times as Saturday and Sunday afternoons, when staffing is minimal and the Library is heavily used by visitors unfamiliar with our resources and in need of special assistance. The complexity of many enquiries combined with rapidly changing sources of information imposes an additional requirement for knowledgeable and experienced reference assistance through the full range of subjects important to a large university with strong graduate programs.

Organizational Changes

In May, the Humanities Division and the Social Sciences Division were merged as the Humanities and Social Sciences Division. For most library users the change has simplified matters, inasmuch as the staff now work from a single reference desk. All librarians in the expanded division provide general reference service across the full range of the humanities and social sciences. At the same time, each person continues to specialize in particular subject and language areas. The merger is part of an effort to put the Library in a better position to adjust to changes in budget and demands for services.

The Extension Library took on a new role in January, 1984, providing reference services to off-campus students registered in credit courses. Previously, Extension had been mainly a mechanism for circulating books to distant students. Now such students have toll-free long distance telephone access to the Extension Librarian, who provides a reference and consultative service and assistance in selecting and obtaining books, articles, and other library materials for particular courses and assignments. Funding for this expanded service comes from an allocation to support distance education services. It has proven to be a very popular and heavily used service.

Computer Assisted Bibliographic Search Services

In many library units, computer assisted bibliographic searching is a growing and labour intensive part of the reference services. The number of users of this service grew by 3.6% last year, while the number of data bases searched increased by 25.5%.

That trend will continue because of the interdisciplinary nature of the questions asked and the increasing number of data bases available.

Most of the activity centers in the biomedical sciences, pure and applied sciences, business, psychology, and education, where the bibliographic data bases are well established. At the present time, sixty-three percent of the total searching is done in the health sciences. Growth in that area may be attributed to the availability of relatively inexpensive data bases, the need for current information, and the popularity of the service in the teaching hospital libraries. Online searching of abstracting and indexing services is rapidly becoming the preferred method of searching the health science literature. Development and growth can be expected to occur in other disciplines as more data files become available.

End users of information may now access data bases directly using their own terminals or microcomputers. Students and faculty in medicine and chemistry have been particularly interested in gaining direct access to these services and, in many cases, library staff have been able to provide information on the services available and assistance in using them. It is interesting to note that end user searching in the health sciences has not reduced the number of searches requested in the library. Promotion of direct service to end users may in fact be stimulating interest in online searching among those who are becoming aware of its advantages but prefer, for one reason or another, to have assistance in formulating their searches.

Technical Processing:

The total number of items processed did not change substantially in 1983/84, and the cataloguing backlog remained at about 50,000 items waiting to be processed. With fewer staff and a hiring freeze in effect, it was necessary to make changes in priorities, work assignments and procedures. Under the circumstances, many less critical tasks were set aside. Of greater concern is the cumulative effect of staff shortages on the Library's ability to review entries in the catalogue for consistency. Inevitably, the quality of access for library users will be adversely affected.

Systems Development:

During 1983/84 a comprehensive review of the Library's systems support requirements was completed. The review was necessary because existing computer support was inadequate for current library needs and because the cost of continuing to purchase catalogue support services from Toronto could no longer be afforded. If improvements in efficiency were to be found to help to offset the loss of staff in the Library, it was essential to obtain less costly and more effective computer systems support.

Several alternatives were examined, including the acquisition and use of "turnkey" solutions available from a number of vendors, increased use of services purchased from bibliographic utilities, and greater use of in-house systems. Costs were the principal disadvantage of some options. In addition, no individual package or combination of hardware/software offered a complete or fully adequate solution to U.B.C.'s requirements.

The outcome was a recommendation to purchase a library computer providing some immediate benefits but not precluding future use of turnkey software. Of immediate benefit would be the improvement in response time for existing online operations, which would allow greater productivity for several key technical processing functions. The major savings would occur, however, with the development of a new in-house catalogue system based on existing library software. It was anticipated that the system could be developed within six to eight months after the installation of the new computer. Because the library software is well tested and provides extensive support for bibliographic applications, it should be possible to develop a new system as comprehensive as any presently available through an outside service. Provision will be made, for example, for special support to maintain the quality of access entries, thereby reducing the problem of inconsistency in the catalogue. It was determined that annual savings from the changeover to a local catalogue system would be sufficient to pay for the additional computer support.

A proposal for the purchase of an IBM 4381 computer for the Library was made and accepted by the University. The computer would be installed in December, 1984, and the new catalogue system would be developed for implementation in May, 1985.

Acquisition of a separate computer will provide the capacity for all of the Library's current requirements, and will permit online access to be extended to a number of new locations within the Library system. The expanded use will be monitored carefully to avoid any recurrence of problems with response time. Initially, online access will be available only to Library staff. While future planning should include the implementation of an online public access catalogue system, that development will require substantial additional funding.

Staff:

Layoffs, a hiring freeze, and retrenchment seriously affected levels of staffing throughout the Library system. At the beginning of September, 1983, when grant funds for retrospective conversion of the Library's catalogue ran out, the jobs of ten senior Library Assistants came to an end and the incumbents had to be placed in other positions, displacing more junior staff members in various divisions and branches. The process of placement and retraining was not accomplished without some difficulty, and led to the eventual layoff of some staff members who had worked for the Library for two or three years.

The hiring freeze, which continued for most of the reporting period, placed additional stress on divisions and branches already finding it difficult to satisfy user demands for services as a result of previous retrenchment. Positions were filled only when absolutely necessary, and only when temporary solutions such as reassignment of staff were not feasible.

In April, 1984, when the Library's target for retrenchment was established, 10.5 FTE support staff positions, 3.75 FTE professional positions, and student assistant time equivalent to 2.9 FTE were eliminated from the Library's budget. While most of the eliminated positions were ones not filled because of the hiring freeze, a number were the result of retirements. Livia Fricke, Library Assistant 4, Catalogue Products, retired at the end of October, 1983; Yun Luke Chin, Stack Attendant, Sedgewick Library, retired at the end of November, 1983; and Paulina Kirman, Library Assistant 4, Catalogue Records, retired at the end of May, 1984. Margaret Fukuyama, the Library's only cataloguer of Japanese materials, retired at the end of December, 1983, and her position was reduced to half-time as part of the retrenchment program, affecting the Library's ability to catalogue and process Japanese materials.

The effects of retrenchment decisions will also be severe for the Library's bibliographers or book selectors. The loss of librarian positions and the resultant need to stretch positions more thinly over a variety of duties resulted in further reduction to the time available for collections development. The position of Physical Sciences Bibliographer was reduced from full to three-quarter time, and the bibliographer responsible for selecting Canadian and West European materials would be reduced to two-thirds time upon the retirement of Dorothy Shields in December, 1984.

The amalgamation of the Humanities and the Social Sciences Division in May, 1984, led to changed responsibilities for two long-service librarians. Lois Carrier, Head of the former Social Sciences Division, decided to return to full-time reference work, and Chuck Forbes, Head of the former Humanities Division, became Head of the new Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Special funding from the President's Office supporting distance education enabled the Library to appoint Rhonda Nicholls as a part-time librarian in the Extension Library, providing reference and other library services to U.B.C. students beyond the Greater Vancouver area.

Senate Library Committee:

The Senate Library Committee met twice during the year, in the fall and in the spring. A further review of library building proposals was initiated. The Committee also examined the question of access to journal literature, approved collections allocations for 1984/85, and considered the impact of budget reductions on services. At its April meeting, the Committee expressed its gratitude to Peter Larkin on his retirement from the Chair of the Committee. During seven years as Chairman, Dr. Larkin provided outstanding leadership and wise counsel on the many issues addressed by the Committee.

Appendix A

SIZE OF COLLECTION- PHYSICAL VOLUMES

Main Library	March 31/83	Additions	Deletions	March 31/84
Asian Studies Library	164,087	9,283	-	173,370
Biomedical Branch Library (V.G.H.)	26,413	1,497	347	27,563
Catalogue Records Division	5,242	117	33	5,326
Crane Library	7,503	217	-	7,720
Curriculum Laboratory	75,780	5,244	665	80,359
Data Library	276	62	3	335
Fine Arts Division	94,784	4,960	11	99,733
Government Publications Division	2,100	529	2	2,627
Hamber Library (CGSH)	6,794	1,167	1	7,960
Humanities & Social Sciences Reference	51,273	2,365	94	53,544
Law Library	126,215	2,945	172	128,988
MacMillan Library	42,057	2,508	50	44,515
Main Stacks	895,225	34,060	623	928,662
Map Division	7,389	316	1	7,704
Marjorie Smith Library	15,721	969	87	16,603
Mathematics Library	24,793	964	13	25,744
Music Library	38,596	2,712	46	41,262
St. Paul's Library (S.P.H.)	4,113	1,326	-	5,439
Science Reference	16,456	727	62	17,121
Sedgewick Library	177,265	6,913	2,288	181,890
Special Collections Division	56,651	1,916	11	58,556
Storage Collections	153,440	-	-	153,440
Woodward Library	270,037	11,613	10	281,640
TOTAL	2,262,210	92,410	4,519	2,350,101

Appendix B
GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	March 31, 1983	Net Growth	March 31, 1984
Volumes - Catalogued	2,262,210	87,891	2,350,101
Documents - Uncatalogued	631,972	22,316	654,288
Microfilm (reels)	76,023	2,489	78,512
Microcards (cards)	111,680	---	111,680
Microprint (sheets)	995,500	111,000	1,106,500
Microfiche (sheets)	1,506,799*	136,380	1,643,179
Aperture Cards	2,589	---	2,589
Films	1,461	55	1,516
Filmloops	15	(7)	8
Filmstrips	3,701	(1,498)	2,203
Slides	16,811	(526)	16,285
Slide/Tape Shows	2	-	2
Transparencies	1,810	(560)	1,250
Video Tapes	671	229	900
Photographs	23,309	1,955	25,264
Pictures	73,369	(756)	72,613
Maps	153,308	6,234	159,542
Manuscripts+	1,609 m	152 m	1,761 m
Sound Recordings	138,169	5,077	143,246
Computer Tapes	445	22	467
Air Photos	72	---	72

*This figure represents a revised count for March 31, 1983, reported last year as 1,504,519.

+Thickness of files in meters.

Appendix C

LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years, April/March

Year	Salaries & Wages		Collections		Binding		Other		Totals
1981/82	8,901,978	(64.42)	3,716,019	(26.89)	174,402	(1.26)	1,027,039	(7.43)	13,819,438
*1982/83	9,794,212	(64.23)	3,971,674	(26.05)	171,609	(1.13)	1,310,877	(8.60)	15,248,372
*1983/84	10,140,508	(65.76)	3,839,763**	(24.90)	193,605	(1.26)	1,246,746	(8.08)	15,420,622

* From 1982/83, figures include operating expenditures from special funding for the health science libraries. One-time, non-operating expenditures are not included.

**In 1983/84, the collections budget was permanently reduced by a transfer of $106,950 to departments for continued support of reading room collections. Not shown here are expenditures from grant and non-recurring funds, which totalled $232,129 in 1983/84.

RECORDED USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Years ending June 30

GENERAL CIRCULATION	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% Increase Decrease vs. 1982/83
Main Library				
General Stacks	412,969	457,543	489,525	+ 7.0
Reserves	31,398	29,777	35,346	+ 18.7
Extension	6,174	7,560	6,720	− 11.1
Fine Arts	102,833	108,701	112,856	+ 3.8
Government Publications	103,798	109,806	115,096	+ 4.8
Maps	9,719	9,209	9,980	+ 8.4
Special Collections	18,317	22,118	24,012	+ 8.6
SUBTOTAL	685,208	744,714	793,535	+ 6.6
Branch Libraries				
Asian Studies	20,998	22,670	20,133	− 11.2
Crane	38,492	45,052	32,394	− 28.1
Curriculum Laboratory	174,292	170,112	160,111	− 5.9
Film Library	---	1,370	1,441	+ 5.2
Hamber	---	13,863	21,988	+ 58.6
Law	117,722	119,684	113,777	− 4.9
MacMillan	46,608	58,418	65,114	+ 11.5
Marjorie Smith	19,553	20,510	23,604	+ 15.1
Mathematics	19,657	20,001	23,035	+ 15.2
Medical Branch	39,170	31,928	31,929	---
Music	47,437	51,470	52,681	+ 2.4
St. Paul's	---	11,752	15,664	+ 33.3
Sedgewick	303,385	318,762	345,230	+ 8.3
Woodward	197,610	210,243	241,638	+ 14.9
SUBTOTAL	1,104,018	1,095,835	1,148,739	+ 4.8
Use of Recordings				
Wilson	313,648	311,618	296,885	− 4.7
Music	51,706	52,958	53,210	+ 0.5
SUBTOTAL	365,354	364,576	350,095	− 4.0
Document Delivery				
Health Sciences Network	---	24,052	29,036	+ 20.7
INTERLIBRARY LOANS				
To Other Libraries	21,097	18,600	16,097	− 13.5
From Other Libraries	6,117	7,855	8,010	+ 2.0
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LOANS	27,214	26,455	24,107	− 8.9
GRAND TOTAL (General Circulation & Interlibrary Loans)	2,181,794	2,255,632	2,345,512	+ 4.0

Appendix E
INTERLIBRARY LOANS
Years ending June 30

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1982/83
To Other Libraries				
- Original Materials				
General	1,707	1,722	1,739	
Federated Information Network	1,298	1,222	1,003	
BC Medical Library Service	5,000	3,465	3,690	
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	2,260	2,303	2,286	
Bamfield Marine Station	15	27	16	
SUBTOTAL	10,280	8,739	8,734	0.0
- Films	---	1,343	1,075	- 20.0
- Photocopies				
General	2,079	1,975	1,878	
Federated Information Network	742	1,040	660	
BC Medical Library Service	---	92	29	
BC Post-Secondary Library Network	7,867	5,344	4,722	
Bamfield Marine Station	129	67	74	
SUBTOTAL	10,817	8,518	7,363	- 13.6
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY LENDING	21,097	18,600	17,172	- 7.7
From Other Libraries				
- Original Materials				
General	1,988	2,273	2,457	
BC Medical Library Service	556	553	383	
SUBTOTAL	2,544	2,826	2,840	+ 0.5
- Films	---	762	779	+ 2.2
- Photocopies	3,573	4,267	5,170	+ 21.2
TOTAL INTERLIBRARY BORROWING	6,117	7,855	8,789	+ 11.9

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK
July 1983 – June 1984
Interbranch Loans

To Other Branches	Original Material	Photocopies	Total
Woodward	4,416	19,314	23,730
Medical Branch	529	2,215	2,744
Hamber	194	236	430
St. Paul's	217	202	419
Other U.B.C. Libraries	968	745	1,713
SUBTOTAL	6,324	22,712	29,036
(1982/83)	(5,430)	(18,622)	(24,052)

From Other Branches			
Woodward	416	1,134	1,550
Medical Branch	2,274	5,713	7,987
Hamber	2,014	8,598	10,612
St. Paul's	1,119	5,578	6,697
Other U.B.C. Libraries	501	1,689	2,190
SUBTOTAL	6,324	22,712	29,036
(1982/83)	(5,430)	(18,622)	(24,052)

Appendix G

REFERENCE & INFORMATION QUESTIONS ANSWERED
July 1983 – June 1984

	Directional Questions	Reference Questions	Research Questions	TOTAL	% Increase/ Decrease vs 1982/83
Main Library					
Fine Arts	18,215	18,438	2,312	38,965	
Government Publications	943	24,472	1,077	26,492	
Humanities & Social Sciences	2,002	24,660	1,787	28,449	
Information Desk	10,651	47,532	---	58,183	
Map Collection	310	4,123	69	4,502	
Science Division	507	7,277	753	8,537	
Special Collections	4,287	4,410	1,436	10,133	
SUBTOTAL	36,915	130,912	7,434	175,261	
					- 0.5
(1982/83)	(36,347)	(133,029)	(6,693)	(176,069)	
Branch Libraries					
Asian Studies	2,064	4,236	875	7,175	
Crane	1,241	1,560	777	3,578	
Curriculum Laboratory	11,717	14,930	234	26,881	
Hamber Library	4,816	4,285	950	10,051	
Health Sciences Network	---	1,378	114	1,492	
Law Library	2,707	4,180	1,410	8,297	
MacMillan Library	1,777	7,077	272	9,126	
Marjorie Smith	1,638	1,757	106	3,501	
Mathematics Library	1,480	1,256	398	3,134	
Medical Branch (V.G.H.)	2,162	9,939	557	12,658	
Music Library	2,871	9,757	112	12,740	
St. Paul's	2,117	5,817	1,148	9,082	
Sedgewick Library	9,099	15,504	94	24,697	
Woodward Library	8,296	25,800	3,856	37,952	
SUBTOTAL	51,985	107,476	10,903	170,364	
					+ 4.4
(1982/83)	(48,576)	(101,205)	(13,467)	(163,248)	
GRAND TOTAL	88,900	238,388	18,337	345,625	
					+ 1.9
(1982/83)	(84,923)	(234,234)	(20,160)	(339,317)	

Appendix H

COMPUTER-ASSISTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCHES

July 1983 - June 1984

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	371	---	245	1	125	906	117
Hamber	802	1	388	---	413	1,489	446
Humanities & Social Sciences	411	90	142	12	167	618	---
Law	58	3	32	10	13	620	---
MacMillan	213	16	9	1	187	277	---
St. Paul's	477	1	245	1	230	993	108
Science	2,222	45	124	45	2,008	2,994	2
Woodward Library	2,321	106	639	28	1,548	4,299	930
TOTALS	6,875	262	1,824	98	4,691	12,196	1,603
(1982/83)	(6,633)	(192)	(1,444)	(97)	(4,900)	(9,720)	(1,053)

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

1983/84

ADMINISTRATION

McInnes, Douglas N.	University Librarian
de Bruijn, Erik	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Administrative Services
Jeffreys, Anthony	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Collections
Keate, Heather	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services - Branch Libraries
MacDonald, Robin	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Technical Processes and Systems
Watson, William J.	Assistant Univ. Librarian for Public Services - Central Libraries

ACQUISITIONS DIVISION

Davidson, Joyce	Head

ASIAN STUDIES LIBRARY

Ng, Tung King	Head

BIOMEDICAL BRANCH LIBRARY (V.G.H.)

Freeman, George	Head

CATALOGUE RECORDS DIVISION

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

CATALOGUE PRODUCTS DIVISION

Omelusik, Nick	Head

CIRCULATION DIVISION

Butterfield, Rita	Head

COLLECTIONS DIVISION

Elliston, Graham	Bibliographer - Serials
Forbes, Jennifer	Bibliographer - English Language
Hallonquist, P. Lynne	Bibliographer - Life Sciences
Kreider, Janice	Bibliographer - Science
McIntosh, Jack	Bibliographer - Slavonic Studies
Shields, Dorothy	Bibliographer - European Languages

CRANE LIBRARY

Thiele, Paul   Head

CURRICULUM LABORATORY

Hurt, Howard   Head

DATA LIBRARY

Ruus, Laine   Head

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Dwyer, Melva   Head

GIFTS & EXCHANGE DIVISION

Elliston, Graham   Head

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS & MICROFORMS DIVISION

Dodson, Suzanne   Head

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

Nelson, Ann   Head

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY NETWORK SERVICES

Price, Jane   Co-ordinator

HUMANITIES DIVISION (amalgamated with the Social Sciences Division on May 1, 1984)

Forbes, Charles   Head (to April 30, 1984)

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Forbes, Charles   Head (from May 1, 1984)

INFORMATION & ORIENTATION DIVISION

Sandilands, Joan   Head

INTERLIBRARY LOAN DIVISION

Friesen, Margaret   Head

LAW LIBRARY

Shorthouse, Tom   Head

MACMILLAN LIBRARY

Macaree, Mary   Head

MAP DIVISION

Wilson, Maureen   Head

MARJORIE SMITH LIBRARY

Frye, Judith   Head

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 (amalgamated with the Humanities Division on May 1, 1984)

    Carrier, Lois   Head (to April 30, 1984)

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

    Yandle, Anne   Head
    Selby, Joan   Curator, Colbeck Collection

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

    Dennis, Donald   Systems Analyst and Head
    Dobbin, Geraldine   Systems & Information Science Librarian

WILSON RECORDINGS COLLECTION

    Kaye, Douglas   Head

WOODWARD LIBRARY

    Leith, Anna   Head
    de Bruijn, Elsie   Associate Head

SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
1983/84

Mrs. H.M. Belkin

Mrs. M.F. Bishop

Dr. K.O.L. Burridge

Dr. D.J. Campbell

Mrs. P. Jones

Dean P.A. Larkin (Chairman)

Mrs. A. Piternick

Dr. G.G.E. Scudder

Dr. J.G. Silver

Dr. C.E. Slonecker

Dr. J. Wisenthal

EX-OFFICIO

Chancellor J.V. Clyne

Dr. K. George Pedersen

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.