

# ARCHIVES

THE KRESGE LIBRARY

1967/68

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Oakland University

June 30, 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
General Report.....	1
Table 1 Volumes Added & Inventory.....	13
Table 2 Periodical Subscriptions.....	14
Table 3 Circulation Statistics.....	15
Table 4 Interlibrary Loans.....	16
Table 5 Guest Cards Issued.....	16
Table 6 No. of Persons Entering Kresge Library.....	17
Table 7 No. of Photocopies Produced.....	18
Table 8 Table of Reference Questions.....	19
Table 9 Table of Ephemeral Materials.....	20
Table 10 Table of Performing Arts Facilities Used.....	21
Table 11 Selected Major Purchases.....	22

## I. TWO YEARS COMPARED

The report of the University Librarian for 1966/67 was headed "A Determinative Year.", described in that document as "for library development at Oakland..., the most important in the university's history." In that year, the university administration massively increased its support of the Library, demonstrating a recognition of the pressing need for such support. Expenditures for library purposes for 1966/67 were double those of the previous year. Authorized budgeted positions increased by 90%, and the book budget more than doubled.

Last year was one of basic change and rapid growth. A complete reorganization of the library system, long overdue, was undertaken. Recruitment of personnel on all levels constituted a major problem. On July 1, 1966, only 47% of authorized salaried positions had been filled. At the end of that fiscal year, the figure had risen to 84%.

Compared to 1966/67, this year has been one of consolidation rather than dramatic expansion. Expenditures charged against state funds for all library purposes during fiscal 1967/68 show an increase of only 13% over the previous year. Authorized budgeted positions increased by only 9% and that portion of the book budget derived from state funds suffered a 25% reduction. As a result of increases in gift and grant funds, however, expenditures for books this year run about 5% higher than last year.

In a fiscal sense, we have barely held our own this year, if indeed we have not slipped back a little. Inflationary pressures affected every account within the library budget. To cite only one example of the trend of rising costs, books and periodicals appear to be increasing in price each year by 7% to 10%, depending on the form and subject. One major supplier of scholarly material in microform has recently announced a 50% increase in all series produced.

Although last year's great leap forward has not been repeated, nevertheless this too has been an important year in the history of library development at Oakland. The collections continue to expand, but not quickly enough fully to support the multiplying undergraduate and graduate programs for a progressively enlarging student body. If we have not been able significantly to increase the investment in the library enterprise, we are beginning to realize returns on that investment in all areas of library operation. Our human, technical and bibliothecal assets, and the operative organization which brings them together in a functioning academic library, are increasingly apparent. This has been a year of genuine achievement in all areas within the library system.

## II. PERSONNEL

The national shortage of professional librarians, and a regional shortage of trained personnel on the non-professional level, resulted in problems of recruitment which continued throughout the year. Nevertheless, the staffing situation has improved to an extent. On July 1, 1967, 77% of positions authorized had been filled (as against 47% on the same date a year earlier.) On June 30, 1968, 90% of positions budgeted for fiscal 1967/68 had been filled. Eight vacancies (3 professional, 3 clerical, 1 secretarial, 1 graduate assistant) existed on July 1, 1967. Three vacancies (1 professional, 2 clerical) existed at the end of the fiscal year.

There were 11 resignations during the year--4 professional and 7 clerical. Of the professionals, three left to accept positions elsewhere, one married and joined her husband out of state. Of the clericals, four moved out of state, one left for another position, one left by request, and one found her position "unrewarding".

Of the many problems of the young university library, personnel problems remain among the more serious ones, and the most time-consuming of administrative effort on several hierarchical levels. As noted above, 90% of positions budgeted for this year were filled as of June 30, 1968. By August 15, 1968, however, announced resignations together with the creation of new positions will have changed this situation. Projections indicate that on that date only 77% of budgeted positions will have been filled--the same percentage as on July 1, 1967.

An academic library system, like any other organization, benefits from a stabilized basic staff with a minimum of personnel turnover. In this connection, the situation in Kresge Library has improved. Statistics taken at the end of last year showed that over 60% of incumbent personnel represented appointments made in that year, whereas about 40% of our present staff came to us in this fiscal year. Difficulties in recruiting last year resulted in a loss to the library of 9.58 budgeted positions, whereas this year the loss was down to 4 budgeted positions.

A new incentive structure for nonprofessional personnel has acted to reduce the rate of attrition in this category. The turnover of professional librarians is of course more serious, because they are in a position to offer their services in a demand market. By national standards, Oakland's library system must be regarded as a modest establishment. If we hope to attract the best academic librarians, we must be able to offer them faculty rank and status, in accordance with the national trend. It is significant that four of the six last professionals who resigned at Oakland were appointed to positions carrying full faculty rank.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF STAFF, SPACE, & PROCEDURES

A basically new library organizational system was established last year. Major changes were effected in the organization of staff, space and procedures. In view of the critical need to expedite the flow of books and periodicals to the shelves, the Division of Technical Services was greatly enlarged, and the functions of the division, for the first time, logically coordinated. The establishment of this essentially new division was, of course, only a beginning. All three department heads were new appointments last year. 75% of their staffs were also newly appointed, many coming to Kresge Library late in the year.

Last year a foundation for institutional growth was laid down. This year, through an in-service training program, a firm definition of individual responsibilities, and the initiation of a uniform system of procedures, an operative, increasingly efficient Division of Technical Services has been built on that foundation. The productivity of the Division does credit to the department heads and their staffs.

As a result of the necessary emphasis on technical services, the staff of the Division of Public Services was increased only marginally, to eight authorized positions (5 professional and 3 non-professional). Two professionals resigned during the year--the Performing Arts Librarian (then called Music & Humanities Librarian) and the Documents Librarian. Both were replaced during the year--one immediately, the other after a gap of four months. Whereas the problem in Technical Services has been to build a sound organization, the Public Services problem has been to maintain basic services for a larger academic public. The Assistant Librarian for Public Services merits special mention for the intelligence, ingenuity, and energy he has exercised in meeting the many demands made on his small full-time staff. Statistics show an increase in services for all areas within this Division. All staff members share the credit for fine performance.

Reorganization of space was minor compared to last year, when the Documents Room was opened on the basement floor, and the periodical collection established on the third floor. This year, all bound periodicals in mathematics and the sciences, some of which were heretofore housed in a Science Reading Room elsewhere on campus, were centralized in the Science area in Kresge Library. The reference and bibliographic collection has now expanded to occupy most of the main service floor not already used for student seating. The bibliographic search collection, previously located in the Division of Technical Services (a non-public area) has been moved to a Public Service area where it is available for use by students and faculty as well as library staff members. Finally, archival materials representing local, county and university history were relocated in a basement room.

#### IV. BOOK BUDGET

The library book budget derives from three sources--state, grant, and gift funds. As has been mentioned elsewhere, (see p.1) state funds for the purchase of books, periodicals and related library materials were cut 25% below last year's allocation. Given such a major reduction in state funds available for books, the construction of a viable book budget for 1967/68 was extremely difficult. Indeed, an equitable budget would not have been possible without grant and gift funds. Of the year's total expenditures for books, etc., state funds contributed 66.4%; grant funds 16.8%; and gift funds 16.8%. One-third of book funds expended, in short, came from non-state funds.

Requests for grant funds for books were initiated by the university administration, by individual faculty and/or academic departments and by the Library. Of expenditures against grant funds this year (\$38,006), 14.8% was charged to institutional grants, 27.5% to faculty or departmental grants, and 57.7% to library grants. In the last case, library administrators prepared detailed applications involving not only elaborate statistical data but also lengthy justificatory exposition. It is worth noting that the grant funds received in response to Library applications were used to augment allocations for books to the academic departments, necessarily reduced due to the cut in state funds available. Library personnel assisted faculty in preparing their grant requests by validating lists of holdings and new requirements, and by pricing such lists. After any grant for books and/or periodicals has been accepted, members of the library staff alone are accountable for its expenditure, and for the maintenance of the mandatory intricate records required by the granting authority.

Gift funds expended constituted an unusually large proportion of the total book budget. The most important gift of book funds in Oakland's history was made this year, by the students of Oakland University in memory of Mrs. Matilda R. Wilson, the University's great and gracious benefactor. After a vigorous and democratic campaign, the students voted to establish the Matilda R. Wilson Memorial Fund for the purchase of reference and bibliographic works. The large sum of \$100,000 was borrowed for this purpose, to be repaid over the years by a small increase in student fees. This magnificent gesture is unusual and may be unique. The students at Oakland richly deserve the gratitude of the entire academic community. We are very proud of them.

Over a third of the funds from this source will have been spent by the end of the fiscal year. In choosing to support the reference and bibliographic collections, the students funded the purchase of library materials needed by everyone, while at the same time permitting funds normally spent for such material to be spent for books and periodicals in other subject fields.

The Friends of the Kresge Library continued to play an important role in the promotion of gifts of books and funds. From membership dues, Memorials and Tributes, and "Operation Books", over \$3,600 has been collected, for the purchase of books. In addition, several thousand volumes have been given to Kresge Library this year, most of these gift books coming to us as a result of the efforts of the Friends. Many faculty members, librarians, and staff members of the University have also made contributions.

## V. DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

### A. Acquisitions Department

The Acquisitions Department began the year with two vacancies, one of them for a professional librarian. This key position in the department's organizational structure was not filled until February, 1968.

This department has taken on additional duties in several areas. Maintenance of mail service and control of library supplies are new responsibilities. In the interest of expediting the flow of books to the shelves, the Bibliographic Section has progressively extended its search procedures, in an attempt when possible to identify final catalog copy. This sort of precataloging acts to relieve the Catalog Department of at least a portion of its heavy burden. A new Polaroid camera, specially designed for photographing specific bibliographic copy, is now in use by all Technical Services Departments. Use of this camera eliminates the necessity for much laborious copying of entries, and therefore assists in speeding up the flow of books.

The volume of material handled in Acquisitions increased up to 10% over the previous year. The Order Section, responsible for the placement of orders and the maintenance of book fund records, had an especially difficult year. Shortage of computer storage caused a continuation of a system which is partially automated, partially manual, and by its very nature wasteful of clerical time. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, the Acquisitions Department had only two full-time staff members. This year, it has gained in size (although in terms of academic library standards, it is not large) and in stability.

### B. Catalog Department

Staffing in this department has been an especially serious problem because catalogers are in critically short supply

throughout the country. Three professional positions were budgeted for the department this year, exclusive of the department head. One position remained vacant throughout the year. The two other positions, filled at the beginning of the year, were both vacated--one in August, 1967, the other in February, 1968. Only one of these professional positions has been filled, late in the year. For most of the year, the department head has had only one full-time professional cataloger on her staff, and for a period of three months, no full-time professional. Given this year-long shortage of full-time professional catalogers, the performance of this department has been notable indeed.

To compensate in some way for the lack of this most needed type of personnel, three part-time professionals were recruited. The present organization includes as well one graduate library assistant, one pre-professional, and a number of library assistants on several levels. Working with inadequate professional help, the Head of the Catalog Department and her staff have fully cataloged 13,850 volumes, more than twice last year's production (6,514 volumes). This effort is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that cataloging necessarily stopped for six weeks in August and September, when a complete inventory of library holdings was taken.

In order to correct previous inconsistencies in counting volumes, a comprehensive inventory was essential. For two weeks, almost all of the Kresge Library staff was allocated directly to inventory-taking. After this phase of the inventory was completed, the Catalog Department had to take on the exclusive responsibility for coordinating, validating and utilizing the data retrieved. We considered it essential to take full advantage of the opportunity (perhaps the only one we may ever have) to analyze the collection statistically. This has been done for cataloged monographs only; next year we hope to analyze periodicals and other serials in the same way.

As a result of this unique project, the cataloging of books virtually stopped for six weeks. The valuable by-products of the inventory, however, more than justify the loss of production. The most important derivative is an accurate statistical record of the number of titles and volumes in each subject area, as organized under the Library of Congress Classification System. From this data, we have a useful quantitative guide to the strengths and weaknesses of our

collection. An additional by-product of the inventory is a list of missing volumes in all subject areas. These subject listings have been routed to the appropriate departments for replacement recommendations.

### C. Serials Department

This department operated all year with the Head, one part-time professional serials cataloger, an intermediate library assistant and some student help. Responsibilities included maintenance of the Central Serials Record, bibliographic searching for periodicals, initiation of new subscriptions, and preparation of monographs and periodicals for binding.

Abbreviated holdings information was transferred to a Linedex file for over 1,000 periodical titles to serve a public service area. This file will be revised and kept up to date regularly. In addition, xerox copies of the file have been placed at the main service points.

Periodical volumes added to the collections increased by 87% over last year's additions. 309 new subscriptions were placed. Over 300 serials (other than periodicals) have been fully cataloged. Because serials cataloging, a difficult and complicated matter, has been either ignored or misdone at Kresge Library in the past, this solid effort can be said to constitute another beginning.

## VI. DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

This division, which offers direct services to the academic public, is vitally affected by numerical increases in student enrollment and by additional faculty appointments. Enrollment for 1967/68 shows an increase of 23.6% over the previous year. Use statistics, however, show a far larger percentage of increase for most operations of this Division.

Circulation of books increased by one-third, from 75,042 last year to 98,243. Inter-library loans increased by 27.7% from 901 to 1,151. Xerox copying increased by 93.2% from 51,196 to 98,938 pages. Door count increased by 25%, from 210,044 to 262,865.

It should be noted that the use of library facilities by persons other than the students, faculty and staff of Oakland University continues to rise. 1,036 guest cards have been issued this year; 956 of these were complimentary, and only 80 carried a small fee. Oakland-related users comprise three groups: Oakland alumni, Continuing Education students, and Friends of the Kresge Library. "Outside" users include (in descending order of library use)

students from Michigan State University, Oakland Community College, and Michigan Christian College; area residents, high school students, and students from other universities.

A survey of book circulation to guest card holders covering a ten-month period revealed that 8.6% of all books circulated were checked out by guest card holders. Furthermore, two-thirds of the books circulated to guest card holders were checked out to "outside" users.

As a group, guest borrowers tend to be less cooperative than our University patrons. In general, the amount of time spent in processing overdue notices for guests is proportionally much higher than for Oakland students, and the degree to which they respond is proportionally much lower. Perhaps a re-evaluation of our guest card policy is indicated. The increasing demands of our University on library collections, staff, and study space are sufficiently great to justify an equitable limitation of the privileges extended to non-University library users.

The Reference Librarian arranged a series of successful exhibits during the year, several of which received favorable publicity in regional newspapers. Among the more notable displays mounted were: the "Luther and Music" exhibit loaned by Frederick L. Schwass; a collection of library prints loaned by Gale Research Incorporated; and a book display on exhibit during "Negro History Week."

The Documents area has shown development in all phases of service and in growth of collections during the year. Most importantly, students are becoming increasingly aware of the value of government documents as original source material in a wide variety of subject fields. Besides U. S. Government depository items, the collection now includes publications of the State of Michigan and the United Nations, as well as British and Canadian Parliamentary Debates. Our membership in the Documents Expediting Project has resulted in a consistent influx of significant documents.

This year marked a beginning in the integration of archival collections. University archives received special attention. Meadow Brook Festival programs have been filed and indexed with a duplicate index in the School of Performing Arts. All music programs, sponsored by the Music Department, have been dated, indexed, and arranged. The John Fernald Company has supplied a full file of programs. The University Archives now contains a complete file of the Oakland Observer, the college bulletins and yearbooks.

Over one hundred volumes of county records have been received from the State Archivist. The most notable single collection in Archives is the Billie S. Farnum Collection of private papers, which Mr. Farnum, the well-known Michigan Democrat and former U. S. congressman, has generously given to Kresge Library. A substantial portion of this collection will be sealed for twenty-five years.

Furniture and electronic audio equipment in the Performing Arts area on the second floor have been rearranged so as to improve and extend listening and taping facilities. A more comprehensive system for cataloging recordings has been initiated. The music and drama collections show a significant rate of growth, due to the efforts of faculty attached to the School of Performing Arts and the Music Department, and the assistance of the Performing Arts Librarian.

With the consolidation of all bound periodicals in Kresge Library, the Science Librarian has been able to offer a more unified service than has been possible in the past. Gifts have constituted a valuable source of additional material. A major gift of science periodical backruns, many of them complete, was received from Ling-Temco-Vought Aerospace-Michigan Division.

#### VII. MEASURES OF GROWTH AND PROGRESS

There is no known way at this time by which the development of an academic library, in its totality, can be accurately measured. Qualitative criteria cannot, in the present state of the library art, be defined with any valid and generally acceptable degree of objectivity. Quantitative statistics, on the other hand, are in abundant, even over-abundant supply. The variety of methods used in academic libraries throughout the country, however, for collecting statistics of growth acts to limit the value of published library statistics as viable sources. All academic libraries count books, periodicals, documents, microforms (film, card or fiche), but no uniform standard exists for tabulating "volumes" added or for representing them in a total inventory of holdings.

The statistical evidence of library progress at Oakland this year is compelling, regardless of the area of library operations examined or the criterion of growth utilized. The attached tables of comparative statistics for both divisions document a year of improved and expanded services and a substantial increase in volumes added to the collection.

Throughout this report, comparisons have been made based on the statistics recorded in Tables 1 through 10. Table 1, however, requires additional comment.

The volume count of books, periodicals and related library materials (exclusive of microforms) added to the collection this year is more than double last year's count of added volumes. The count of microforms added is even more impressive.

In calculating microforms added, we have followed the usual practice of counting physical units (reel, card, or fiche). A book on film is just as valid a bibliographic entity as a book in codex or any other form. Nevertheless, few if any academic libraries apply to each title in microform the complete cataloging applied to monographs in conventional form.

Such large microprint sets as Early American Imprints, for example, are almost always considered "available for use" after a single catalog card has been filed for each author.

If the method of counting microforms is reasonably standardized for academic libraries, there is a wide variation in the use of microform statistics as representing a portion of the "volumes" held in inventory. Of the fifty largest academic libraries in the United States, twenty-six reported (1964/65) that microforms were not counted in total library holdings; one if left to assume that twenty-four of these libraries included microforms in inventory. Two regional universities in Michigan include microforms, as does Florida Atlantic University, a new institution. On the other hand, York University, one of the most rapidly expanding of all the new universities, excludes microforms from its total volume count.

The best course for Oakland University to follow, in my view, is to recognize that on June 30, 1968, Kresge Library contained 108,804 "volumes" and 47,700 "units" in microform, cataloged or otherwise organized for use. We should further be aware that the total inventory, (156,504), which some academic libraries would record as a "volume" count, is for comparative purposes an ambiguous statistic. In comparing our library holdings with those of other universities, we should be wary of over-estimating or underestimating our strengths through the use of the now rather familiar techniques of statistical legerdemain.

Qualitatively, the collection continues to improve. Substantial sums have been spent this year on backruns of learned journals, multiple volume sets, and new subscriptions for periodicals and other continuing publications. Table 10 (p.21) lists some of the more important additions to the collection.

#### VIII. PROGRAMS AND GOALS

Our continuing purpose is to build an efficient and dynamic library system, a book collection of substance and quality commensurate with need, to organize that collection for easy availability, and to offer the best possible library service to the academic community. To say that the University is very far from reaching this goal is to understate a critical emergency. Indeed, the library system is not yet on the threshold of minimal adequacy.

The urgent common need of new universities to develop library collections and services quickly has led to a number of surveys, reports, commissions, and recommendations to institutional, regional, national and governmental agencies. A number of attempts to define standards for new and developing university libraries have been made, and new techniques for the accelerated selection, acquisition, cataloging and processing of library materials are under constant study. As a result, a growing body of statistical data and

professional literature exists. Against the best available quantitative standards Oakland University's library may objectively be measured.

It is now generally recognized that no new university should open its doors to students without having a basic collection of books on hand, properly cataloged, and available for use. The three new campuses of the University of California, for example, began with collections of 75,000 volumes each. The satellite colleges of the University of Toronto, planning more modestly for lower division undergraduates only, opened with collections of 35,000 volumes. A new university library in Germany had collected 200,000 volumes before the first student appeared on campus.

One recent report on preplanning resources for new university libraries contains the following statement:

We recommend...that a new institution should plan to spend an initial book fund of at least \$500,000...plus a related amount for library salaries, during the first four years of library operation, and that the expenditure of this money should begin early, at least two years (and, if possible, four or five years) before classes are to begin.<sup>1</sup>

Oakland University began classes without books, and in the first five years of its existence, less than half the amount recommended above was spent for books. Furthermore, book budgets have been inconsistent throughout Oakland's history, rising one year only to be reduced the next.

In September, 1968, Oakland University will enroll approximately 4,900 students. At the beginning of the year (July 1, 1968) the library collection totalled 156,504 "volumes" (inclusive of microforms)<sup>2</sup> either cataloged or otherwise organized for use. How does this collection measure up in terms of accepted standards for academic libraries?

The Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, has devised a reasonable formula for testing the adequacy of academic library collections, described as follows:

Since there appears to be a correlation between the growth of the student body and the growth of the collection, there is a convenient measure based upon observation of the development of college libraries which may serve as a guide: up to 600 students, 50,000 volumes; for every additional 200 students, 10,000 volumes.<sup>3</sup>

1. Canadian Association of College and University Libraries. Forecast of the Cost of Academic Library Services in Canada: A Brief to the Bladen Commission on the Financing of Higher Education, 1964, p. 9.
2. For a consideration of the ambiguities related to the counting of microforms in library inventories, see Section VII, p. 9 ff.
3. (American Library Association. Association of College and Research Libraries) "Standards for College Libraries" College & Research Libraries, XX (July, 1959), p.278.

According to this formula, Oakland University's library holdings at the beginning of the fall semester, 1968, should total 265,000 volumes, cataloged or otherwise organized for use. Moreover, this formula is not specifically designed for the urgent situation of the new, rapidly expanding university. Furthermore, no special provision is made in this formula for the massive book needs resulting from the initiation of graduate programs.

A more recent formula accepted by the Ontario Association of College and University Libraries, designed to further the rapid development of new university libraries, is described in the following passage:

Applying standards adopted by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, we have estimated what the holdings of each institution should be to support its undergraduate enrollment, as follows: (a) a minimum of 100,000 volumes, plus (b) 75 volumes per full-time undergraduate student when the resulting figure overtakes the minimum of 100,000 volumes. In addition, we have used the Clapp-Jordan formula to estimate what the holdings of each institution should be in order to support its graduate enrollment, as follows: 27,550 volumes for every field of graduate concentration covering both Master's and Doctoral work, and 3,050 volumes for every field of graduate concentration at the Master's level only.<sup>4</sup>

In terms of this formula, for purposes of undergraduate use only, Kresge Library should contain a total of 367,500 volumes adequately to support the fall enrollment. If weight is given to Oakland's ten developing graduate programs, the recommended book stock increases to 402,500 volumes. Finally, Oakland University has received a specific recommendation from a Visiting Committee for the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In its report, the Committee states explicitly that "...an institution stressing quality undergraduate instruction should have about 300,000 volumes in its collection."<sup>5</sup>

By objective standards, then, for minimal adequacy Oakland University's library holdings should be more than double the present total. For full support of superior undergraduate and graduate programs, the library's book stock today should be nearly three times as large as it now is.

In view of the clear inadequacy of the present library collection, our continuing goal is to achieve adequacy as quickly as possible. Basic to this program is a rapidly expanding book budget; a progressive, regulated increase in library staff; a growing utilization of the best techniques for mass acquisitions, speedy cataloging and processing of library materials; and a steady improvement in services to the academic public. The library must keep pace with the University, or the University will not keep pace with others.

4. Ontario Association of College and University Libraries. A Brief to the Commission appointed to study the development of graduate programs in Ontario Universities, April, 1966, p.1.
5. North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Commission on Colleges and Universities. Report of a Visit to Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan - January 16-18, 1967, p. 12.

TABLE I  
COMPARATIVE TABLE: VOLUMES ADDED & INVENTORY

	Volumes Added		Volumes Added	
	July 1, 1966- June 30, 1967	Inventory June 30, '67	July 1, 1967- June 30, 1968	Inventory June 30, '68
<b>A. BOOKS &amp; RELATED LIBRARY MATERIALS (other than microforms)</b>				
Cataloged Books	6,514		13,382	
		65,097		78,479
Periodicals	1,536		2,885	
		10,392		13,277
Documents	2,900		5,550	
		8,300		13,850
Bibliographies	---		- 468	
		1,535		1,067 <sup>1</sup>
Music Parts	---		700	
		1,431		2,131
Total Books & Related Library Materials	10,950		22,049	
		86,755		108,804
<b>B. MICROFORM MATERIALS</b>				
Cataloged	---		27,000 <sup>2</sup>	
		5,596		32,596
Organized for use	366		2,792	
		12,312		15,104
Total Microform Materials	366		29,792	
		17,908		47,700
Total Books and Microforms <sup>3</sup>	11,316		51,841	
		104,663		156,504

1. Materials available for use but not fully cataloged; transferred to "Cataloged Books" line as cataloging takes place.
2. Early American Imprints: 27,000<sup>+</sup> Microprint cards; 42,000<sup>+</sup> titles.
3. The Library's collections also include 3,877 phonorecords; 746 of these were added during 1967/68.

TABLE 2  
PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Titles received June 30, 1967	1,252	
New subscriptions placed, July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968	<u>308</u>	
		1,560
Withdrawn (cataloged serials, newsletters, etc.)	<u>31</u>	
Titles received June 30, 1968		1,529

TABLE 3  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CIRCULATION STATISTICS

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
July	3,389	5,865
August	1,536	2,169
September	6,603	8,801
October	8,492	12,743
November	8,460	12,744
December	4,829	7,290
January	8,583	11,150
February	7,647	9,922
March	9,942	11,937
April	6,376	6,833
May	4,960	4,822
June	<u>4,225</u>	<u>3,967</u>
Total	75,042	98,243

TOTAL CIRCULATION BY YEAR

1961/62	30,351
1962/63	50,094
1963/64	54,103
1964/65	52,228
1965/66	61,152
1966/67	75,042
1967/68	98,243

TABLE 4  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INTERLIBRARY LOANS

1965/66	320
1966/67	901
1967/68	1,151

TABLE 5  
GUEST CARDS ISSUED JULY 1, 1967-JUNE 30, 1968

Paid	80
Complimentary	<u>956</u>
Total	1,036

TABLE 6  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF  
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING KRESGE LIBRARY

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
July	8,700	10,420
August	3,200	2,990
September	12,300	23,176
October	18,733	36,830
November	27,909	32,889
December	21,524	24,282
January	21,740	28,066
February	23,507	29,516
March	25,575	31,382
April	20,492	21,823
May	13,737	11,527
June	<u>12,627</u>	<u>9,964</u>
Total	210,044	262,865

TABLE 7  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF  
NUMBER OF PHOTOCOPIES PRODUCED

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
July	3,172	7,743
August	1,783	5,368
September	1,440	7,825
October	5,367	9,390
November	5,052	8,280
December	3,803	6,514
January	5,486	8,680
February	5,774	9,694
March	7,120	11,092
April	5,049	9,044
May	3,950	9,350
June	<u>3,200</u>	<u>5,955</u>
Total	51,196	98,935

TABLE 8  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REFERENCE QUESTIONS

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
July	270	325
August	126	200
September	911	1,152
October	1,456	1,637
November	1,079	1,290
December	665	932
January	964	1,220
February	1,158	1,334
March	1,730	1,855
April	1,472	1,514
May	889	1,251
June	<u>662</u>	<u>815</u>
Total	11,382	13,525

TABLE 9  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EPHEMERAL MATERIALS

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
<b>Vertical File</b>		
1. Pamphlets	3,896	5,359
2. Annual Reports	672	876
3. Maps	586	678
4. Newsletters	<u>---</u>	<u>106</u>
Total	5,154	7,019
<b>College Catalogs</b>		
1. United States	1,012	1,519
2. Foreign	<u>20</u>	<u>285</u>
Total	1,032	1,804

TABLE 10  
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF  
PERFORMING ARTS FACILITIES USED

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>
1. Reference	986	1,736
2. Telephone	444	160
3. Audio	<u>8,961</u>	<u>18,758</u>
Total	10,391	20,654

TABLE 11  
 SELECTED MAJOR PURCHASES 1967-68

- American Catalogue of Books, 1876-1910, 9 Vols. in 13.
- Americans in Fiction, 70 Vols.
- Annual Register, 1758-1846, Vol. 1-89 with index.
- Bibliografía General Española e Hispano-Americana, Vols. 1-16.
- Bibliographie de la France, Années 1-28.
- Bibliographie der Rezensionen und Referate, Vols. 1-77.
- Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften, Vols. 1-39, 42-54.
- Boston Gazette, 1719-1798. (microcard).
- British and Foreign State Papers, Vols. 1-105.
- British Museum Subject Index, Vols. 1926-35, 1946-50, 1951-55.
- Brown, John Howard, ed. Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, 7 Vols.
- Brown, Thomas Allston. History of the New York Stage, 3 Vols.
- Brunet, Jacques-Charles. Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, 7 Vols.
- Cabrol, Fernand. Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie, 15 Vols.
- California University. Institute of East Asiatic Studies Library. U. S. Author-Title Catalog, Subject Catalog.
- Chaucer Society, Publications, Series 1, Nos. 1-99, Series 11, Nos. 1-56.
- Chinese Repository Vols. 1-20, and General Index 1-20.
- Columbia University. Libraries. Avery Architectural Library. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals.
- Detroit Public Library. The Automotive History Collection of the Detroit Public Library, 2 Vols.
- Deutsche Bibliographie, 1945-50, 1963-66.

Table 11  
Selected Major Purchases

- Dun and Bradstreet Million Dollar Directory and Middle Market Directory.
- Early American Imprints, 1639-1800. (42,000 titles, Microprint.)
- Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 8 Vols.
- Fétis, Francois Joseph, Biographie Universelle des Musiciens et Bibliographie Générale de la Musique.
- Godefroy, Frederic Engène, Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis le 16<sup>e</sup> Siècle Jusqu'à Nos Jours, 10 Vols.
- La Grande Encyclopédie, Inventaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts. 31 Vols.
- Great Britain, Public Record Office, Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. 1509-1677.
- Hakluyt Society Publications, Hakluyt Society Publications Series 2, Vols. 1-108.
- Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaften, 22 Vols.
- Hansard. British Parliamentary Debates 1066-1830, 102 Vols.
- Hispanic Society of America. Library, Catalogue of the Library, 110 Vols.
- Historical Records Survey, American Imprints Inventory, Vols. 1-20, 23-26, 31-32, 36, 38-42, 44-45, 52.
- Index Translationum, Série 1, Nos. 1-31, 8 Vols.; Série 11, Vols. 1-11, 15-18. (also Répertoire International des Traductions).
- International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.
- Johnson, Samuel, Dictionary of the English Language, 2 Vols.
- Kingsford, William. The History of Canada, 1608-1841, 10 Vols.
- Larousse, Pierre, Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle, 17 Vols.
- Lavisse, Ernest, Histoire de France Contemporaine Depuis la Révolution Jusqu'à La Paix de 1919, 10 Vols.
- League of Nations, Annuaire Statistique de la Société des Nations.
- Library of Southern Literature, 16 Vols.

Table 11  
Selected Major Purchases

London Library, Catalogue, 2 Vols. Supplements 1913-1950, 3 Vols. and Subject Index 4 Vols.

Manske, Richard Helmut Fred, The Alkaloids, Chemistry and Physiology, 10 Vols.

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated, 45 Vols.

Michigan Digest, 30 Vols.

Michigan Reporter, 50 Vols.

New York Public Library, Reference Department, Dictionary Catalog of the History of the Americas Collection, 28 Vols.

New York Public Library, Reference Department, Subject Catalog of the World War I Collection, 4 Vols.

Notes and Queries for Readers and Writers Collectors and Librarians, Vols. 1-176.

Sadtler Spectra, 6000 N.M.R. Spectra Including Indices, Spec-Finder, and Chemical Shift Index.

Sadtler Spectra, 13,000 Standard Grating Spectra, Including Indices and Spec Finder.

Smith, Sir William, Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature Sects and Doctrines.

Theilheimer, Wilhelm, Synthetic Methods of Organic Chemistry, Yearbook 20 Vols.

Times. London, Official Index to the Times, 1906-196), 118 Vols.

Times. London, Palmer's Index to the Times Newspaper, 65 Vols. 1906-1941(35 Vols.).

United States Code, Annotated, 142 Vols.

Universal-Handbuck der Musikliteratur Völker und Zeiten.

Vitamins and Hormones: Advances in Research and Applications, Vols. 1-17.

Yale University, Library. Collection of Western Americana, Catalog of the Yale Collection of Western Americana, 4 Vols.

Table 11  
Selected Major Purchases

PERIODICALS - Backruns

- Acta Linguistica, Vol. 1-17 (1951-1967).
- Advanced Energy Conversion, Vol. 1-6.
- Annals of Physics, Vol. 1-30.
- Burlington Magazine, Vols. 1-90.
- Classica Botanica Americana, 9 Vols. in 13.
- Dwight s Journal of Music 1852-1881.
- Elementary English, Vol. 1-38.
- Instrument Abstracts, Vol. 1-19.
- International Socialist Review, Vols. 1-18, No. 8, (1900-1918) Chicago.
- International Socialist Review, Vol. 1-20, (194?-1959) New York.
- Jorunal d Analyse Mathematique, 1951-66, Vols. 1-17.
- Journal für die Reine und Angewandte Mathematik, Vols. 162-216.
- Journal of Chromatography, Vol. 2-25. (1958-66).
- Jorunal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry, Vol. 1-25.
- Jorunal of Insect Physiology, Vol. 1-12.
- Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy, 1961-67.
- Journal of Politics, Vol. 1-21 (1939-39).
- Journal of Scientific Instruments, Vol. 1-30, 38-39.
- Language (Journal of the Linguistics Society of America), Vols. 1-26 and General Index Vols. 1-3).
- Nuovo Cimento, Series 9, Vols. 9-12, Supplements, Vols. 9-12, Series 10, Vols. 1-6 (1955-1957), Supplements Vols. 1-6.