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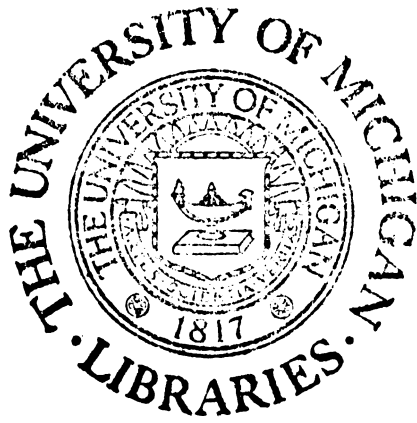
LIBRARY

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ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY COUNCIL

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THE LIBRARY COUNCIL of the University of California was created by President Robert G. Sproul in 1945 to consider library problems affecting more than one of the University's eight campuses, and to concern itself with consistency of policy and practice and with the appropriate distribution of responsibilities. It is composed of the head librarians of the eight campuses of the University (J. Richard Blanchard—Davis; Donald Coney—Berkeley; John B. de C. M. Saunders—San Francisco; Stanislavs Vasilevskis—Mount Hamilton; Donald C. Davidson—Santa Barbara; Lawrence Clark Powell—Los Angeles; Edwin T. Coman, Jr.—Riverside; W. Roy Holleman—La Jolla) and the Dean of the School of Librarianship (J. Periam Danton).

The librarians of Berkeley and Los Angeles and the Dean of the School of Librarianship comprise the Executive Committee of the Council. The Secretaryship alternates every two years between the librarians of Los Angeles and Berkeley, the librarian at Los Angeles holding the position for 1955/56–1956/57.

This is the seventh Unified Annual Report of the libraries of the University issued by the Library Council, and was prepared by the Secretary, and Betty Rosenberg of the Los Angeles library staff.

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL
Secretary,
The Library Council

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DEQUATELY to report the varied doings of one year in the life of the state-wide University of California libraries is never an easy task; and the year 1954/55 is no exception. Its activities make it one of the richest and most useful of all years in the libraries' histories since the mother-collection was commenced on the Berkeley campus in 1868.

By agreement of the Library Council the *Annual Report* of the libraries last year emphasized problems of space and size of buildings. This year the theme agreed upon is "The Book," of which object the combined libraries now house more than three million examples. The why and how of selecting and using books in the state-wide libraries is therefore the main concern of the following report, with the usual statistical summaries in conclusion.

A book is to read

Definitions, especially if couched in academic terms, are subject to suspicion as being nonsense. If we state the belief, however, that "A book is to read" (paraphrased from a modern nursery classic, *A Hole Is to Dig*, in which a book is "to look at"), we may have a basic and useful definition with which to open this report on the place of the book in the libraries of the University.

Circulation statistics also are suspect, subject to interpretation to fit a thesis, and criticized by derision, as in the book *How to Lie with Statistics*. Yet libraries justify themselves and test the quality of their service with statistics of use. When circulation increases, they are cheered, taking it as an indication that services are efficiently organized to promote the greatest possible use of their bookstock. All statistics must be qualified, however, according to the services the library aims to provide.

. . . . and to further scholarly research

Historically, it is said, a college or university is a community of scholars. While the libraries of the University of California are diverse in purposes, they share a common devotion to the interests, legitimate and idiosyncratic, of their faculties. A book needed for faculty or graduate research, or for the now apparently indigenous foundation-endowed project, is a matter for immediate purchase or for the secondary expedient of interlibrary borrowing or film reproduction. Research is no respecter of limited budgets,

vanishing space, or a narrowing book market. Nor does it limit itself in historical time or language. The book is needed and now. The libraries of the University are geared to anticipate the demands of research to obtain the primary and secondary source books for present and future needs. The hazards are time enough and an inelastic budget.

. . . . and to extend the horizon and scope of science

While the libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles are confronted with the enormous demands of book coverage in all the sciences as well as in the humanities and social sciences—staggering in the respect that the potential number needed is figured on an infinite quotient—they share with the specialist libraries the almost intolerable demand of immediacy for the latest in scientific research. Current periodicals, of course, are the primary solution. Davis reports that “periodicals are important in any discipline but are the life blood of science and technology, areas in which advances of knowledge make printed matter obsolete with great rapidity.”

However, a glance at the table for current serials received poses the immediate dilemma. The number is overwhelming, and dependence on indexing and abstracting services is sometimes crippling. San Francisco reports the seriousness of the problem. “The difficulties imposed by the recent rapid increase in medical publication is apparent in regard to availability, since all the reference indexes and bibliographies of which medicine has long been proud, have now fallen woefully behind. The most cherished medical index, the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, is now two years late and this serious deficiency has led to the introduction of a number of ‘current’ lists which greatly complicate the life of a reference librarian and remain an enigma to the casual reader in search of a recent article.” Scholars in the humanities have long been resigned to “current” annual bibliographies appearing about two years late in a literature or specialized field, but time in these fields is not a vital factor except in eliminating a scholar’s annoyance at duplicating research. In the sciences, this “annoyance” becomes an expensive and critical hazard.

Coverage for the history of science has been a continuing program in both the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries. This historical perspective is also felt to be a necessity at San Francisco in the health sciences, Davis in the agricultural sciences, La Jolla in oceanography, and the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station in subtropical horticulture.

. . . . and to facilitate the teaching program

Defining a university as a community of scholars evades, if it does not obscure, the public’s definition of a college as a mechanism for the training

of students for life in general, and for scholarly, business, or scientific careers in particular. It is a question as to which community the library emphasizes in selecting its book stock. Ideally there is no antithesis. The research campuses, Mount Hamilton, La Jolla, and Riverside's Citrus Experiment Station, serving only graduate and research staffs, can pursue relatively clear-cut policies. While following a similarly precise policy in supplying diverse research needs, the other libraries explicitly report provision of the books and reference services necessary for the teaching program as one of the basic concerns in determining policy.

.... and to further the development of the student as an individual

Urgency, dictated by the need for survival, tends to give disproportionate emphasis to the training of specialists, particularly in the sciences and technologies. But it is futile to yearn nostalgically for the Renaissance ideal of a universal man: the proliferation of science since the nineteenth century demands the specialist. Educators are concerned, however, and sometimes frightened, lest a straitened education produce a partial man. The humanistic tradition, recently at bay, finds itself called to serve as physician to a disturbed culture.

While preference must be given to those books essential for teaching and research, it has been the policy on the Los Angeles campus for both the Engineering and Biomedical libraries to provide peripheral book material for general cultural background. Budget limitations naturally check this program, but a judicious use of gifts has helped. San Francisco finds this the only method possible as the new publications in the field of medicine and its corollary sciences make a prohibitive demand on its budget. Prefatory to listing the fine humanities collections given to the library by doctors, San Francisco presents this statement of need: "There is, in addition, a broader service which a medical center library may provide, namely to aid in the wider cultural development of the student and to prepare him for a fuller and more satisfactory life. On a campus devoted entirely to professional interests this is not easy to accomplish and there is a tendency to omit such matters as are not directly concerned with the practical aspects of professional training."

The book as historical record

University libraries are harassed by two conflicting philosophies: either to observe the dictates of utilitarianism and concentrate on the currently useful, or to cock a wary eye toward the judgment of posterity and attempt a universal coverage in time that will constitute a historical record. Com-

pleteness in the latter is of course beyond the limits of probability; but the library's grasp can be infinite and the fact that money, space, and the availability of books are finite is a barrier, not a cause for despair. The conflict is acute on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses because of the fluctuating influences that affect a large library's growth. The Berkeley report describes the situation: "Unlike the work of a private collector whose boundaries both of interest and time are limited (man's mind and life span being what they are) the University Library reflects the interest of all the faculty . . . work of generations of scholars avid in their search for materials . . . and of generations of librarians. . . ."

The specialist libraries can place logical subject limitations on the scope of their collections. But all emphasize the need for complete historical coverage. Where the demands on space and budget would be prohibitive, they must rely on the book stock of the Berkeley or Los Angeles libraries.

Hence these two largest libraries face the hazards of gigantism: unwieldiness, vanishing space, colossal card catalogs. Though Berkeley may report that others view with suspicion or awe their rise to the eminence of two million volumes, it realizes that the demands of a large teaching and research university library dictate an almost boundless collection.

Catholicity in book selection

Superficially, catholicity may be considered a sign of weakness in book selection. Yet the libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles must be all things to all men—striving for specialized strength in all disciplines in which there are research and teaching demands. The library must collect for potential as well as actual or immediate need. That a book may lie dormant for five to fifty years is immaterial: it will be there when needed. Indeed the library will be berated, often justifiably, for being inadequately stocked, by the irate reader who finds the book lacking, when his need for it is immediate and urgent.

Librarians as book selectors

The concept of the librarian as a keeper of books is not yet sufficiently obsolete. That some librarians may perpetuate this belief by a fanatic devotion to techniques is balanced by the more urbanely fanatical librarians who insist on reading books. In actual practice the libraries of the University of California provide for book selection as the joint enterprise of the library staff and the faculty. The means that librarians can develop to direct this selection are subjects for study. The problem is to reconcile the catholicity of selection, the need for rounding the library's collection toward completeness, with the tendency of many faculty members to pursue

specialized interests exclusively. Here the librarian must compensate by functioning as a watchdog with universal and omniscient curiosity.

Responsibility for selection of the basic reference and bibliography collections is, of course, assumed by the library staff. The development of subject specialists, a natural occurrence in branch libraries, adds immeasurably to the strength in selection. Growth in such fields as Slavic and Oriental languages has caused the provision in both Berkeley and Los Angeles of staff specialists. In providing for the Modern India Project, Berkeley has a full-time bibliographer on the library staff as liaison with the Project staff.

While being indefatigable in recommending books to the departments for purchase, the librarian is frustrated by lack of response and the inevitability that certain books will be slighted, and that their lack in the collection will be grievous, if not calamitous. Berkeley reports at some length on the problems of coordinated selection, a difficulty that should be intensively studied. "In the matter of book selection circumstances long present lead to the question as to whether there is sufficient correspondence between departmental subject interests and the scope of research under way in Berkeley. The narrowness of interest or indifference of some members of the faculty as contrasted to the assiduous attention of other members leads to imbalance even within fields covered by individual departments. The seeming indifference of some departmental faculty members to individual titles may stem from a desire to spend limited funds on other titles, individual bias, the interdisciplinary character of the work in question, or a difference in judgment as to its value. Interdisciplinary work as characterized by the activities of bureaus and institutes is an especially important element in the problem. . . .

"These circumstances have been overcome in some areas by the production by subject specialists, bibliographers and reference librarians of a continuous flow of items for the consideration and approval of designated representatives of academic departments concerned. The items submitted to the faculty have been selected by using both subject familiarity and technical skills in the screening of extensive bibliographical resources. It has been quite apparent—and expected—that many titles suggested failed to arouse the active interest of the faculty representative of any specific department. These are frequently purchased against funds other than allotments made to departments in order to assure the University at Berkeley of a well-rounded representation of current scholarship in those fields in which there is active interest. Another circumstance is the dilemma created by having to decide whether to buy for the present only or to consider future needs.

"Alternatives to the present selection methods operating at Berkeley need to be explored. One alternative—already in operation to a limited degree,

for selection only in humanities, social sciences and other fields—would be to turn all Library allotments made to a related group of departments into a common pool, together with some money now available for general purposes. Any faculty members would be free to nominate books to be purchased in the general field of the fund. Final responsibility for selection might well rest with competent members of the library staff. The objectives of any scheme must be to secure the utmost coöperation of the faculty in order to build as useful a collection as possible for the scholarly community.”

Faculty as subject bibliographers

Proselytizing the faculty into becoming the library's subject bibliographers is a task of delicacy. All bibliographers have two dominant characteristics, persistence and insistence. To encourage this activity for the furtherance of the general library program is the responsibility of the librarian. The librarians of the University of California report the usual library practice of constant referral to the faculty of new book announcements, selections from second-hand and antiquarian catalogs, and quotations from dealers. The instinct of knowing not only which department but also which faculty member has the proper judgment on a particular item is a discretion developed by experience and a catholic—though not necessarily superficial—general subject knowledge. There are many areas of learning where the bibliographies can supply the librarian with the necessary critical evaluation. For many specialized items, however, dependence is rightly placed on the specialist in the academic department. The preliminary step, of course, is to have ensured his interest in being a conscientious ex-officio member of the library staff.

Faced at San Francisco with the fact that the library was dependent on too few faculty members interested in aiding in selection, the librarian arranged a system of approval deliveries. A book in hand proving infinitely more interesting than a review, it was possible to encourage a great number of faculty members to come in and give expert opinion. While this procedure is eminently practicable in a specialized library, size and diversity of interest in general libraries makes this expedient possible only on a limited scale.

Bookstore and bookseller

It is a measure of the libraries' good fortune to be situated in communities such as the Bay area or Los Angeles where a diversity of book shops exist, though they reluctantly do not admit to thriving. Bookselling is a profession, and as with librarians, no true bookman enters into so financially unrewarding a profession for reasons other than love of books. The wry tribute of the



Davis report is simple truth: "Of equal or greater importance, than the bibliophile, to the librarian is the bookdealer, who is also a lover of books but who must part with them for cash."

The aggressiveness of bookdealers in serving as bibliographical assistants to the library depends wholly on the resourcefulness of the librarian in making his needs known. The seemingly inexhaustible flow of quotations in line with a library's interests and needs come from all corners of the earth. The local bookdealer, however, is in the position not only of knowing the general interests but of knowing specialized faculty and research needs. By the judicious use of approval shipments, the bookseller can "sell" items whose value is not so demonstrably apparent in mere bibliographical description.

Although new books are so liberally advertised and conveniently listed, they are more readily selected from active display. The efficacy of the approval system at San Francisco has been noted. Berkeley has for some years been aided by a bookstore—within walking distance—which segregates copies of newly published books for review by the library staff and interested faculty. Though not so conveniently located for walking, the bookstores near the Los Angeles campus also prove an aid in selection.

Private book collectors and library collections

As public institutions the libraries of the University of California share an invulnerability to time that history has shown to be the great strength of a public or cultural institution, especially universities. Fire may destroy such a library as Alexandria or the bombs of modern war impartially lay waste a factory or university, but barring accident, no library relinquishes its books. A private collector, however, is subject to mortality, and his collection is either dispersed to the auction house, the bookstore, or purchased by or donated to a library. In noting additions to the library from private collections, the Davis report pays the librarian's respects: "Both the Leupp and the Einstein collections illustrate the prime importance of the bibliophile, who with loving care builds up a collection that eventually passes to the less personal but equally affectionate care of the librarian." In effect, the private collector functions as a library's subject bibliographer, devoting to his enthusiasm both time and money that are frequently beyond the library's resource.

Gift and exchange

The libraries of the University of California have great absorptive capacity. An advantage of size and diversity of interests on eight campuses eliminates a wastage in gifts that many libraries must shudder at: on our cam-

poses we can maintain a fluidity of gifts to areas of strength as well as of disposal of duplicates economically and to mutual advantage.

The gift of a private collection not only enriches the library but saves the library the expense of specialized selection. Further, the usual hazard of a large gift collection, the high incidence of duplication, is rendered negligible by the expedient of sharing the gift with the other campuses. The large collection of the late Provost Ernest Carroll Moore is an example of bequests to be shared jointly, in this case by the Los Angeles and Riverside libraries.

Another area in which gifts are used advantageously was noted by the San Francisco library in reporting the gifts of extensive collections of belles-lettres, history, travel, and biography—forming a pleasant fringe collection for the cultural use of the students for areas in which the library is unable to use budgeted funds. Especially gratifying was the receipt of a small endowment for the continuance of this collection.

One characteristic of large gifts that is noticeable in the library reports is that known strength in specialized areas attracts gifts to further that strength. Notable are the gifts to the Bancroft Library, to Los Angeles's Department of Special Collections, and to the medical history collection of San Francisco. Scholarly collectors seem not only eager to enhance their own collections by propinquity, but have shown an interested concern for the advantage of posterity. Sharing the same characteristics are the collections of the faculty to which libraries may fall heir. These hold a special value, as the interests of the faculty member have usually already influenced the library's collection and the personal library definitely adds to a present strength.

Exchanges continue to bring the library inestimable wealth, especially in foreign serials and documents. In view of the currency difficulties and restrictions in many of the foreign countries, exchange has proved the only way some materials can be obtained.

Building the collection—the liberal arts colleges

Creating a library for a liberal arts college poses problems of selection and constant revision that only indirectly influence an "open-end" collection in a large university library. Although no statutory limit has been placed, the liberal arts collections at Davis, Santa Barbara, and Riverside are planned not to exceed 150,000 volumes. Some use may be made, as the Davis report indicates, of the catalog of the Lamont Library of Harvard College as a basic guide, but no single collection can be definitive. The librarians of these new colleges are confronted with the task of building a collection that must remain fluid, under constant surveillance by the library

staff and the faculty. A glance at the statistical tables will demonstrate the steady growth of their collections.

All of these campuses, however, are operating under the difficulty of serving steadily growing student and faculty populations while building their collections. Santa Barbara, "shaking down" into a new building, reports that neither the library staff nor the faculty were free to undertake any major projects of checking for weaknesses in the collection, weeding the collection, or even encouraging gifts. Notable acquisitions such as a leaf of the *Gutenberg Bible*, the portfolio *Wall Paintings of the Horyuji Monastery*, and the fifty-five volumes of *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898* enriched the collection. The year was marked, though, by a greatly increased use of all the library facilities, and for the first time the total "charges" were less in number than the total book stock. "Never before, do we believe, have we been able to answer so many of the needs of our students and faculty as we have during the past year. Never before have we had an opportunity to see so clearly how much more could be done." The librarian also reports that some reconsideration will have to be made of the library's selection policy to accommodate the modest program of graduate study now in progress.

While the liberal arts college library collects to support the needs of a general cultural curriculum in the humanities and the sciences, such is not the case with the Riverside Library, because of the presence on the campus there of the Citrus Experiment Station, nor with the Davis Library, because of an established and strong agricultural collection. This conjunction is advantageous to the two libraries, giving them a strength in technical and scholarly science, of historical depth, that is normally beyond the limits of a liberal arts college. Conversely, their scientific curricula are enriched by the proximity of humanities libraries, so that their students need not languish in a technological desert.

Riverside reports that the great demands on its budget hindered collection building. Purchasing was restricted to the books urgently needed for teaching and basic reference books related to teaching need. Screening of the periodicals list for possible discontinuance was done by the faculty, a procedure that is necessarily constant to keep a liberal arts collection within coordinate limits. Strength in economics was added to the collection by the gift of 829 volumes by Provost Gordon S. Watkins, and in anthropology-ethnology and paleontology-geology by the purchase of private collections. Completion of serials files for the Citrus Experiment Station library collection, together with the purchase of certain basic reference sets on microfilm and microcard, added to the strength of the science collection.

Although relatively unimportant in a scientific library, the book has had

an increased emphasis at Davis with the development of the College of Letters and Science. With the needs of the new curricula in mind, determined efforts are being made to build up a good liberal arts collection of approximately 150,000 volumes. Such a collection will consist largely of books, rather than bound periodicals, and will include standard and basic works representing the best thought and creative efforts of the world's civilizations. Special interests at Davis have been taken into account, so that the undergraduate collection will reflect local needs. For instance, material on the history of agriculture and the Trans-Mississippi West is proportionately large because of definite interests in these areas by the Davis Department of History.

At Davis, also, the liberal arts collection was enriched by the purchase of the libraries of private collectors: in the humanities and social sciences through the purchase of the library of Harold L. Leupp and in music by the shared purchase of the Alfred Einstein collection. With a graduate program largely in the agricultural sciences, it is necessary for the library to ensure strength for the graduate research and teaching need. It is anticipated that the science collection will reach 200,000 volumes. As this science collection will be strong in serial sets, a policy for the limitation of serials is reported. If the title is seldom used and readily available on interlibrary loan, it will not be purchased. Emphasis will be on the acquisition of files for the last fifty years, with exception for those descriptive sciences such as botany and entomology, for which original description of specimens is important and historical files are needed. Many files are available and will be obtained on microcard or microfilm, with definite preference for microcard. If the title is heavily used, an attempt will be made to obtain it in its original format.

Building the collection—the specialist campuses

The very specialized interests served by the campuses at La Jolla, Mount Hamilton, and San Francisco largely determine the scope but not the historical depth of the library collections. La Jolla plans an eventually complete reference collection of the works needed for the study of oceanography and the marine sciences. "Such volumes should commence chronologically with the work of the ancient philosophers and extend in time to the present. Translations of many of these works are of limited availability and are expensive. They are, however, essential to historical studies and a broad understanding of the sciences in which the Scripps Institution of Oceanography is engaged." Mount Hamilton must provide in the library for the convenient use of such nonbook materials as the new Mount Palomar Sky Atlas, which is now being issued in parts.

San Francisco, servicing the most demanding of the sciences, medicine,

must limit itself by partially excluding disciplines such as mathematics and physics, although the interrelations of the physical and human sciences with the biological make this an almost impossible task. Like the other specialist libraries, San Francisco can amputate these corollary sciences only because of the availability of the collections of the other campuses. In these related sciences completeness within possibility is necessary to satisfy research needs. Concentration is on the health sciences, with strength in the coverage of journals, the history of science, and the books needed for teaching. The additional demands of research can largely be met by loan from the Berkeley library. The strength of San Francisco's historical collection is epitomized in the coincidence of four important purchases during the year on the subject of milk: Accoramboni's *Tractus de Lacte*, 1535; Conrad Gesner's *Libellus de Lacte*, 1541; Voltelin's *De Lacte*, 1775; Greiseli's *De Cura Lactis*, 1779. The report also notes the completion of the collection of the works of René Laennec with the acquisition of his *Traité de l'Anscultation*, 1826. An additional area of strength lies in the collection of foreign medical theses, now numbering 41,903.

Building the collection—Berkeley and Los Angeles

The eclectic collections at Berkeley and Los Angeles defy description, as their many areas of strength are being developed to meet the multiple demands of undergraduate instruction, graduate study, and faculty research. With so many demands on their budgets, the libraries find that these collections may seem to develop in erratic fashion, but as the Berkeley report notes, "the Library's collections grow at an uneven rate depending on faculty, interest, the availability of money—and on exchanges and gifts." In the general fields of the humanities and the sciences, collections are made by both libraries on the assumption that nothing is alien to them. It is in certain esoteric or specialized areas that the two collections diverge in areas of strength, owing to faculty interest, research, or teaching programs, and to tacit agreement that complete coverage in certain fields will be the responsibility of one campus.

In amassing its impressive two million volumes, Berkeley has increased its strength in such collections as the history of art, forestry—with special emphasis on areas geographically akin to California—the Leibniz collection, and other areas of special interest. Notable this year, however, were additions to the music collection with the purchase of the Sigmund Romberg collection of some four thousand items. The exceptional richness of this collection in eighteenth- and twentieth-century opera scores and American musical comedy scores rounded out a collection of nineteenth-century opera scores obtained by the prior purchase of the Connick collection. Comple-

menting this collection was the purchase of Dr. Alfred E. Einstein's library of musicology, duplicates from which, as already noted, were shared with other campuses. Additional strength was added by the purchase of microfilms of early English music and opera.

The unique collections of the Bancroft Library were further enhanced by additional primary source materials in the form of letters, papers, and diaries, notably those of William Alexander Carter, Senator George J. Hatfield, and the Herbert E. Bolton collection. Microfilm increased the source strength in archival material from Mexico and from Great Britain's Public Record Office for items relating to the Americas. The General Library and the Bancroft Library joined in adding to the Hispanic collection, with emphasis on government documents and primary source materials.

The Modern India Project, begun in 1954/55 with a Ford Foundation grant, increases the library's strength in the East. The East Asiatic Collection, now numbering 225,000 volumes, has been greatly augmented this year. In addition to books, there are extensive holdings of maps, charts, and rubbings for China, Japan, and Korea.

Major additions were also made in the Slavic languages collection. As receipts under the Farmington Plan began to come through in some quantity from Yugoslavia, this country could be added to Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia as an area of interest.

The establishment of a Rare Book Department at Berkeley "will stimulate, it is hoped, the acquisition of materials through gifts and will revitalize collecting in certain fields represented by special collections in the new department's care; these include collections devoted to Rudyard Kipling, tobacco, the history of accounting, and the history of printing." Acquired during the year was a group of papers relating to Mark Twain, added to the official collection which is permanently deposited at Berkeley.

The Los Angeles library's continuing interest in several specialized areas has greatly added to the strength of the collections. In the field of folklore, additions were made to the journal collection and to the ballad and broadside collections, supplementing the steadily increasing monographs on world folklore. The purchase of a private library added to the growing English local history collection. In the coverage of the British Empire and Latin America, emphasis was made on filling in the government documents collection largely through subscription and gift. The history of science collection is being amplified by the purchases of the Biomedical Library. Additions to the collections on printing were made both at the Main Library and at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library. Large purchases in the field of classical archaeology strengthened the art history collection.

With the Clark Library giving the campus unique strength in the seven-

teenth century, the Main Library has been able to continue building a strong collection in eighteenth-century English literature through use of the Blanchard endowment fund. Additions to the Sadleir collection of Victorian fiction continue steadily. Complementing the novel collection, large additions have been made to the files of nineteenth-century English periodicals and minor poetry.

It is in the Department of Special Collections, however, that the unique strengths of the library are evidenced. Notable collections were purchased this year in American wit and humor, "penny bloods" and children's books, greatly increasing the historical scope of the children's book collection. Both the Southern California local imprint collection and the coverage for the American Southwest were increased. A gift of over five hundred first editions of English and American authors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries added to the department's collection which has been for a selected group of authors.

Many fine items were added to the author collections, including manuscripts and letters, for Spinoza, Eden Phillpotts, Ezra Pound, and Norman Douglas. The file of original manuscripts given to the library by local authors received further additions from Ray Bradbury and Paul Wellman. New collections, manuscripts and letters as well as first editions, were received for Theodore Dreiser and D. H. Lawrence.

Strength as one of eight

The stacks of the University of California libraries extend geographically if not in measurable terms for some eight hundred miles. Richness of such quantity would satisfy any but the incorrigible scholar and the eternally covetous librarian: there is, fortunately, always one more desirable book, satiety not being a comfortable condition for either of these contented slaves of books. Not only is there the special advantage to the University's librarians of drawing by interlibrary loan on the diverse strength of eight campuses: there is also the unique advantage of bringing to bear on building the collections the variety of knowledge and experience of a diverse staff of librarians and faculty.

APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES INTERLIBRARY LOANS

TITLES LENT

	To other U. C. libraries		To all other libraries		Total	
	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55
Berkeley	1,947	1,883	4,457	5,014	6,404	6,897
Los Angeles	572	816	2,410	2,484	2,982	3,300
San Francisco	175	132	925	782	1,100	914
Davis	25	30	222	147	247	177
Santa Barbara	..	6	19	68	19	74
La Jolla	12	9	131	46	143	55
Riverside	3	..	13	66	16	66
Mount Hamilton	3	7	..	2	3	9
Total	2,737	2,883	8,177	8,609	10,914	11,492

TITLES BORROWED

	From other U. C. libraries		From all other libraries		Total	
	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55
Berkeley	161	281	1,385	1,394	1,546	1,675
Los Angeles	636	598	1,051	1,109	1,687	1,707
San Francisco	105	162	181	144	286	306
Davis	764	699	294	299	1,058	998
Santa Barbara	457	421	204	247	661	668
La Jolla	379	225	198	125	577	350
Riverside	218	491	13	94	231	585
Mount Hamilton	17	6	1	2	18	8
Total	2,737	2,883	3,327	3,414	6,064	6,297

DETAIL OF INTERCAMPUS LENDING 1954/55

Titles lent by	To:	Berk	LA	SFr	Dav	StB	LaJ	Riv	MtH
Berkeley	..	..	584	154	643	190	101	205	6
Los Angeles	174	..	..	1	32	206	124	279	..
San Francisco	85	10	..	..	24	12	..	1	..
Davis	13	2	2	5	..	8	..	2	..
Santa Barbara	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
La Jolla	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
Riverside	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hamilton	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1955 (Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE I

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1954	1955	% Gain	1954	1955	% Gain
BERKELEY	(1,986,818)	(2,063,082)	3.8	(23,427)	(24,748)	5.6
General Library.....	1,793,460	1,859,715	3.7	20,203	21,407	6.0
Departmental Libraries.....	193,358	203,367	5.2	3,224 ^b	3,341 ^b	3.6
LOS ANGELES	(1,051,677)	(1,114,876)	6.0	(14,513)	(15,624)	7.7
General Library.....	914,606	969,389	6.0	13,331 ^b	14,378 ^b	7.9
Clark Library.....	54,627	55,707	2.0	57	53	(-7.0)
Law Library.....	82,444	89,780	8.9	907	972	7.2
Bureau of Government Research.....				218	221	1.4
SAN FRANCISCO	(132,958)	(138,381)	4.1	(1,730)	(1,862)	7.6
Medical Center Libraries.....	101,873	105,559	3.6	1,545	1,647	6.6
Hastings College of Law.....	31,085	32,822	5.6	185	215	16.2
DAVIS	(104,907) ^c	(117,685)	12.2	(2,388) ^c	(2,594)	8.6
SANTA BARBARA	(74,122) ^c	(80,897)	9.1	(1,093) ^c	(1,163)	6.4
Main Library.....	63,948 ^c	70,236	9.8	1,073 ^c	1,141	6.3
Wyles Collection.....	10,174	10,661	4.8	20	22	10.0
LA JOLLA	(27,036)	(28,083)	3.9	(675)	(711)	5.3
RIVERSIDE	(50,929) ^c	(68,223)	34.0	(1,253) ^c	(1,432)	14.3
College of Letters and Science.....	35,104 ^c	51,714	47.3	779 ^c	946	21.4
Citrus Experiment Station.....	15,825	16,509	4.3	474 ^c	486	2.5
MOUNT HAMILTON	(20,713)	(21,034)	1.5	(405)	(410)	1.2
TOTALS	3,449,160 ^c	3,632,261	5.2	d	d	

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Includes some government documents.

^c Corrected figure.

^d Totals excluding duplicate titles not available.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1955
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE II
(Berkeley details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS*		
	1954	1955	% Gain	1954	1955	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY	(1,793,460)	(1,859,715)	3.7	(20,203)	(21,407)	6.0
<i>Main Building</i>	(1,404,090) ^b	(1,448,876)	3.2	c	c	
Central Collection	1,259,783 ^b	1,300,332	3.2	c	c, d	
Bancroft Library	103,043 ^b	105,806	2.7	401	469	17.0
Morrison Library	18,635	18,788	0.8	11	11	0.0
Rental Collection	22,629 ^b	23,950	5.8	.....	.....
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(389,370) ^b	(410,839)	5.5	c	c	
Architecture	8,730 ^b	9,467	8.4	119 ^b	177	48.7
Astronomy	4,944	5,045	2.0	366	373	1.9
Biochemistry	2,081	2,278	9.5	109	122	11.9
Biology	110,016 ^b	114,709	4.3	.....	1,821 ^a	.....
Chemistry	5,065	5,500	8.6	139	146	5.0
City and Regional Planning	1,191	1,049	(-11.9)	59	57	(-3.4)
East Asiatic	110,000	116,970 ^f	6.3	312	352	12.8
Education	22,404 ^b	23,164	3.4	502	515	2.6
Engineering	19,251	20,218	5.0	467	516	10.5
Forestry	10,947 ^b	11,215	2.4	817	881	7.8
Geology	4,273	4,417	3.4	158	163	3.2
Landscape Architecture	977	1,054	7.9	16	18	12.5
Library School	24,927	25,615	2.8	1,081 ^b	1,111	2.8
Math-Statistics	2,594	2,889	11.4	154	168	9.1
Mineral Technology	5,875	5,954	1.3	111	112	0.9
Music	29,212	31,696	8.5	74	78	5.4
Optometry	1,136	1,299	14.3	36	40	11.1
Paleontology	6,782 ^b	7,064	4.2	107	154	43.9
Physics	5,728	6,092	6.4	81	90	11.1
Philosophy	2,220	2,309	4.0	22	26	18.2
Public Health	11,017 ^b	12,835	16.5	.....	407 ^e	.....
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	(193,358)	(203,367)	5.2	(3,224)	(3,341)	3.6
Giannini	7,958	8,343	4.8	543	558	2.8
Law	112,266	116,632	3.9	1,304 ^e	1,359 ^e	4.2
All others	73,134	78,392	7.2	1,377	1,424	3.4
TOTALS	1,986,818	2,063,082	3.8	23,427	24,748	5.6

* Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Corrected figure.

^c Totals excluding duplicate titles not available.

^d The Documents Department currently receives over 9,946 government document serials.

^e Figure obtained by recount. Adjusted figure for 1954 not available.

^f In addition, East Asiatic Library has approximately 92,300 uncataloged volumes.

^g Includes government documents.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1955
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE III
(Los Angeles details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS*		
	1954	1955	% Gain	1954	1955	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY	(914,606)	(969,389)	6.0	(13,331)	(14,378) ^b	7.9
<i>Main Building</i>	764,559	(787,452)	3.0	(9,539)	(8,605) ^c	(-9.8)
Central Collection.....	733,767	755,475	3.0	9,399	8,422 ^c	(-10.4)
Oriental Languages.....	30,792	31,977	3.8	140	183 ^d	30.7
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(150,047)	(181,937)	21.3	(3,792)	(5,773) ^e	52.2
Agriculture Reference.....	8,011	9,047	12.9	511	529	3.5
Art.....	3,790	4,724	24.6	30	1 ^f	.....
Biomedical.....	49,536	70,029	41.4	1,614	1,904	18.0
Chemistry.....	10,223	10,901	6.6	220	251	14.1
Education.....	2,034	3,315	63.0	151	154	2.0
Engineering.....	23,839	26,155	9.7	872	940	8.0
English Reading Room.....	6,083	6,464	6.3	36	34	(-5.6)
Geology.....	19,064	20,683	8.5	434	565	30.2
Industrial Relations.....	9,445	10,571	11.9	491	1,126 ^g	.....
Meteorology.....	1,084 ^h	1,084 ^h	.....	65	41 ^h	.....
Music.....	585 ⁱ	706	20.7	.....	.....	.....
Physics.....	3,814	4,389	15.1	121	133	9.9
Theater Arts.....	2,987	3,153	5.6	46	75	63.0
University Elementary School.....	10,137	10,716	5.7	20	20	.....
CLARK LIBRARY	(54,627)	(55,707)	2.0	(57)	(53)	(-7.0)
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ^j.....	.....	.....	.....	(218)	(221)	1.4
LAW LIBRARY	(82,444)	(89,780)	8.9	(907)	(972) ^k	7.2
TOTALS	1,051,677	1,114,876	6.0	14,513	15,624	7.7

* Includes serials titles currently received and government documents which are serials received by all departments or branches of the Library with the single important exception of Government Publications Room. Bound volumes of serials and documents are in all cases counted in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Not including 885 duplicate titles and 129 current newspapers.

^c This is a statistical decrease only. Serials received by Serials Section of Acquisitions and forwarded to Branches were formerly counted with Main Library. 767 such titles were so forwarded in 1954/55.

^d Not including 4 newspapers.

^e Includes forwarded titles formerly counted with Main Library. See note c above.

^f 29 titles transferred to Main Library.

^g Includes many government serials and 377 corporation reports not previously counted.

^h As reported by Serials Section of Acquisitions only.

ⁱ Not reported in 1954.

^j Except for serials, all materials in the Bureau are reported as pamphlets. See Table IV.

^k Not including 533 duplicate titles and 6 current newspaper titles.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1955

(Non-Book Library Materials, partial record)

TABLE IV

	Manu- scripts	Maps	Microcopy		Pamphlets	Recordings	
			Reels	Cards		Musical	Speech
BERKELEY	(3,690,453)	(102,061)	(19,685)	(16,636)	(389,966)	(11,768)	(1,993)
General Library.....	3,690,448 ^a	101,986 ^b	18,095 ^c	8,181	123,378 ^d	11,768	1,993
Departmental Libraries	5	75	1,590	8,455	266,588 ^e	.....	.....
LOS ANGELES	(43,874)	(41,442)	(4,871)	(12,096)	(155,062)	(2,974)	(595)
General Library.....	38,444	41,196	4,747	12,096	68,157	2,974	595
Clark Library.....	5,430	246	124	.....	563	g	g
Bureau of Government Research.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,342 ^h	.....	.....
DAVIS	(2)	(2,878)	(267)	(15,721)	.....	(527) ⁱ	(174)
SANTA BARBARA.....	.....	(138)	(1,136)	(1,328)	(9,247)	(2,242)	(402)
LA JOLLA	(3)	(8,427)	(3,169) ^k	(3,890)	.....	.....	.....
RIVERSIDE	(1)	(1,159)	(1,320)	(406)	(5,459)	(475)	(43)
MOUNT HAMILTON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2,600)	.....	.....
TOTALS	3,734,333	156,105	30,448	50,077	562,334	17,986	3,207

^a In addition, the East Asiatic Library has over 9,000 volumes of manuscripts and the Paleontology Library has 26 volumes. Total for Central Collection not available.

^b Corrected comparable 1954 figure—97,562.

^c Includes exposures previously reported separately. Exposures were converted to reels using the formula 650 exposures equal one reel. Corrected comparable 1954 figure—11,794 reels and 2,222,115 exposures.

^d Corrected comparable 1954 figure—116,580.

^e In addition, Law Library has 225,000 briefs, United States and California courts, not previously reported, and Giannini Library has 340 vertical file drawers and 13 three-foot sections of stack containing cataloged pamphlet material, including maps.

^f Does not include newspapers on microfilm previously reported in this table.

^g Included in General Library figure.

^h Composed of 68,922 in Bureau Collection and 17,420 in Haynes Collection. All holdings are counted as pamphlets.

ⁱ Corrected comparable 1954 figure—12,311.

^j Does not include approximately 920 uncataloged musical recordings in the Music Dept.

^k Includes slides.

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University Library

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY COUNCIL

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

T

HE LIBRARY COUNCIL of the University of California was created by President Robert G. Sproul in 1945 to consider library problems affecting more than one of the University's eight campuses, and to concern itself with consistency of policy and practice and with the appropriate distribution of responsibilities. It is composed of the head librarians of the eight campuses of the University (J. Richard Blanchard—Davis; Donald Coney—Berkeley; John B. deC. M. Saunders—San Francisco; Stanislavs Vasilevskis—Mount Hamilton; Donald C. Davidson—Santa Barbara; Lawrence Clark Powell—Los Angeles; Edwin T. Coman, Jr.—Riverside; W. Roy Holleman—La Jolla) and the Dean of the School of Librarianship (J. Periam Danton).

The librarians of Berkeley and Los Angeles and the Dean of the School of Librarianship comprise the Executive Committee of the Council. The Secretaryship alternates every two years between the librarians of Los Angeles and Berkeley, the librarian at Los Angeles holding the position for 1955/56–1956/57.

This is the eighth Unified Annual Report of the libraries of the University issued by the Library Council, and was written by Miss Betty Rosenberg of the Los Angeles library staff, with the help of Everett T. Moore and the Council members.

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL
Secretary,
The Library Council

REPORTING THIS YEAR on the services which

the libraries of the University of California offer to their clients, we have the task of reconciling into a logical pattern not only the almost infinite needs of a diversified clientele but the differing functions of the various campuses. All the campuses share in common the same components of student, faculty, research worker, and administrative staff; each varies, however, in kind and quantity. Mount Hamilton and La Jolla provide services for research staffs of faculty and graduate students. The San Francisco Medical Center fulfills a teaching and research function for specialized disciplines. The liberal arts colleges of Davis, Santa Barbara, and Riverside are developing beyond the customary teaching function of a liberal arts college. The existence of an agricultural college on the Davis campus has made possible the addition of a graduate science program to the liberal arts curriculum, as has the presence on the Riverside campus of the Citrus Experiment Station. The provision for faculty and graduate research is a necessary corollary at all the liberal arts colleges. Berkeley and Los Angeles, with liberal arts fields, must provide for all aspects of teaching and research. The following analysis of the client and the services offered to him is applicable to each of the campuses in relation to the functions of that campus.

Evaluating library use:

As it gathers together a collection of books which form a representative, comprehensive, or even marginally complete collection of man's attempt to evaluate both the physical world and his own function in it, the library should frequently evaluate how it is being used. These collections of books are not museum pieces, to be preserved behind glass for an uncertain posterity: they are part of the tools of daily living in the academic world, and, as this analysis of users of books shows, in the practical world of industry and business activity. The tools, infinitely varied in kind and quantity, become dog-eared, worn out, have to be rebound, are lost and replaced. But the library fulfills its basic function if it makes its materials available for use in whatever form: book, microfilm, photostat, manuscript, map.

The ready availability of books:

As the world of learning eccentrically ramifies in circles of concentric, overlapping, and involved interrelations of the various disciplines, the organization of this knowledge becomes a matter of difficulty beyond semantics or categorization. Bigness, even in libraries, has defects for which richness is often only a partial compensation. The largest of the University's libraries, Berkeley, notes the hazards: "The size of the collection, however, is not an unmixed blessing for the individual client. For him irrelevant and peripheral material in the form of books, pamphlets, serials, maps, microcopy, recordings, and manuscripts must be winnowed. A trained and experienced staff of librarians daily performs this process of eliminating the irrelevant for the seeker of research material or general information."

The reader must be able to get at the books without too great an expense of time and energy because of organizational hazards. The literature of librarianship has dealt at length with the methods that can be employed to bring the user and his book together with the least pain. The single bookstack, with literature arranged in serried rows of closely classified knowledge, discipline following upon discipline in the logical orderliness of the Dewey or Library of Congress systematization, is a luxury that few libraries can now accommodate. Therefore, the library divides itself along lines of types of use and material: departments in the main library and branches for certain disciplines. The purpose of this departmentalization is to make the books more readily available to specialized users. An added benefit accrues from the provision of specialized reference assistance from librarians who can concern themselves with a limited part of the library's resources.

Conversely, decentralization of the collection places a burden on both the librarian and the user, of knowing where in this dispersed collection the various subjects are to be found. As the buildings spread over a campus, it becomes necessary to provide for messenger service, in addition to reference service by phone and the exercise of basic legwork. Provisions which must be made for various and specialized types of users are noted in the following sections. It is a far cry from the day when library service was only a matter of checking a call-number in the card catalog, presenting a slip at the loan desk, and awaiting delivery of the book in a matter of minutes.

Who are the library's clients? :

Once upon a time, university libraries could consider their users primarily in terms of faculty and students, and then mainly in relation to a teaching function. The fairy-tale phrase locates this concept in historical perspective. The relationship of the scholar and student to the library has changed radically with the growing impossibility of either being able to assemble a completely satisfactory personal library. The enormous increase in book and serial publication, as well as the increasing interdependence of the disciplines, creates a situation which the library must try to alleviate. The Santa Barbara Library report states that library's position: "An academic library is the projection and reconciliation of the needs and interests of its users; it is the sometimes satisfactory substitute for the best of all libraries: the individual at his work center surrounded by all the books he needs or wants. The faculty member, indeed occasionally the student, came closer to creating his basic private library a generation and more back. Changes both in the economic status of faculty and in the complications of the literatures have now forced college and university libraries to seek to provide the individual patron with more of his basic working library."

The faculty demand as much of the library for research as for teaching. The graduate students, steadily increasing in number and variety, have library problems in direct proportion to their number. Research workers, particularly in the sciences and social sciences, need a specialized kind of service. Add to these the users outside the academic family—government, industry, authors, research institutions, and the common reader—and the librarian may become interested in an engineering definition for the tensile tolerance of elastic service; fatigue of service organization and personnel may have as definite an ultimate tolerance as does metal. To label these diverse users of the library as patrons gives a false implication of leisure in the more generous definition—although many of the libraries' users are gratifyingly patrons in this sense. However, the faculty and university employees being part of the University's investment and the students and nonacademic users of the library being fee-holders in the library, all are entitled to a service for which payment has been made; hence we consider them as clients entitled to full professional services.

Selling the product—(1) Organization for use :

In selection and ordering of the books, the library always keeps its sights on the potential client. Faculty and branches are notified when

books are ordered and received. The compilation of both general and selective lists of new books is another way of keeping clients informed. If the library does not have the book and it cannot be ordered readily, the facilities of the interlibrary loan service are available for use. A glance at the statistical table appended shows that this is a big service operation. Having the book is one aspect of getting the book to the client; seeing that the client can get the book is another.

. . . (2) *Orientation and instruction* :

Intimidation may be the normal reaction of the client to the intricacies of library organization. Alleviation of this condition is a major concern for library administrators. Taking the Berkeley library as a sample of the largest organizational unit exemplifies the dilemma: "In a large General Library of sixteen Main Library public service departments, twenty-two branches, and eight special library services, problems are often present in simply locating the area in which the pertinent material is housed." Beyond the printing of manuals, the posting of detailed directories, the exhibit of annotated samples of forms at various service points such as the public catalog and departmental service desks, the library's chief instrument of guidance must remain the librarian himself.

As the library grows in complexity, it is possible for the librarian himself to become intimidated. This possibility, however, is not allowed as the librarian wages an unrelenting battle with both quantity of new material and subjects as well as an increasingly diversified clientele. One valuable expedient, as will be noted, is the creation within the library of specialists in both the reference services and the branches. The burden, however, remains on the librarian at any service point who must be able to direct the client to the proper department or person in the organization. Orientation of students by means of tours gives physical familiarity with the maze. These tours are often by miscellaneous groups, by classes brought to the library by the instructor, or can be in the form of lectures to freshman classes in the use of the library. On a more intensive plane are the lectures given to upper-division and graduate classes by members of the reference department, subject bibliographers, and branch librarians on both the bibliographical and reference literature and the procedures to be used in research for special subjects. Exhibits of various collections in the library are mainly instruction and advertising but have an aspect of guidance.

... (3) *Departmentalization and the client:*

Having found that a completely centralized system, however convenient it may be for the general user, is an impossibility once the library's collection has reached greatness in size and diversity in materials, we can understand how a departmentalized organization gives the best service to the client. Of the general public service units, circulation, reference, and branch library, the client anticipates a very different type of service. Circulation functions provide the location, control, and charging service for the central bookstack. To many clients, it is the library. Although reference service may seem a self-explanatory activity, its manifold activities defy limiting definition. "What is . . ." may lead to a search in government documents, current periodicals, dictionaries, biographical directories, abstracting and indexing services: all are the accepted tools and resources of the competent reference librarian in answering the client's one-shot question. But a research problem leads the reference librarian to books anywhere in a far-flung system.

A guide to the library's holdings for the use of a variety of clients is prepared by the reference staff in the form of bibliographies. The Berkeley report details the scope of this service: "The publication of lists of newly received materials in various fields forms one of the most useful services. Each list is designed to meet the needs of a specific clientele and may range from modest selective lists of newly added books to elaborate inclusive listings of all new materials in a field. . . . Subject bibliographies are compiled regularly by all of the reference services and branch libraries for a variety of teaching and research purposes. Many of these are in typescript for individual use. Others are duplicated for wider distribution and gain the status of publications such as the guides to the manuscript collections in the Bancroft Library, and the *World of Labor* list of current union publications issued by Social Sciences Reference Service. Coöperation in bibliographical publications being compiled under faculty auspices is a further part of the subject specialists' work." *New Reference Books at UCLA*, prepared by the Reference Department at Los Angeles, is a new quarterly annotated list which is being widely distributed.

Concomitant with the growth of the libraries in specialized collections and clientele has been the development of subject reference and bibliographical librarians, partly through divisional separation in the reference department itself and partly through the establishment of branch libraries. As the scope of undergraduate and graduate study at the Davis campus has rapidly enlarged, the influence upon the

library necessitated adaptations in the organization: "The only major reorganization during the year was effected in the Reference Department, which was set up on a subject basis with a 'subject specialist' being responsible for reference service and book selection in each of the following fields: Science and Agriculture, Social Sciences, and the Humanities. This separation of responsibilities has been very successful and will be continued." This follows the pattern necessitated by growth in the libraries of Berkeley and Los Angeles. In a specialist library, the San Francisco Medical Center, where the reference service is subject defined by the scope of the collection itself, it is possible to increase the staff's research potential through further training in the restricted field.

Duplicating in smaller scale the activities of the main library, the branches give the client an additional service of specialized subject reference service as well as the availability of a small, integrated collection. Again, the orientation lectures on the use of the library and on the preparation of term papers and graduate theses and guidance in research methods are a function that the specialist branch librarian can perform. Most efficient service can be supplied by the branch on the marginal materials in such fields as art and music: slides, reproductions of pictures, recordings, and music scores. The librarian is able to assist in the teaching function by organizing these materials most advantageously for class demonstration use. Also, a close working relationship with the faculty in the department served by the branch allows the librarian competently to assist in the preparation of bibliographies, such as a suitable reading list for a new course in the department.

The specialist library, such as that at the San Francisco Medical Center, faces many of the same problems of service organization that Berkeley and Los Angeles face in both their branch and main libraries: "To the physician of today the Library has become as indispensable as his stethoscope. This creates a sense of urgency and the librarian in the health sciences must study his client not only to fulfill but to anticipate his needs. The requirements of the immediacy are reflected in the nature of medical literature, which is dominated by the periodical, and the urgency in large measure determines the arrangement of a medical library in which emphasis is placed upon accessibility of reference works, abstracts, and current materials. In addition, there are the requirements of the research worker who desires completeness of holdings in his field rather than accessibility, since his approach can be more leisurely. Superimposed upon these requirements are those of students in the health sciences who should be encouraged to extend

their reading beyond mere professional needs if they are to participate in the values esteemed by the society in which they live and assume positions of leadership. . . . These several requirements are in some respects in conflict, but much can be done by thoughtful arrangement in which accessibility is gained through the use of a cubicle system for current periodicals and monographs, whereas the remainder of the collection can be housed in the more traditional stack areas. Although such a device imposes certain burdens upon the librarian, the sacrifices he makes are well worthwhile in consideration of his client."

Rare book collections, map collections, government documents, service of filmed material: all are grouped behind the façade of the library desk to give the client the service that he needs. The servicing of government documents demands a technical knowledge of indexing methods peculiar to each national system as well as an ability to organize an exceedingly heterogenous kind of material which is being issued in deluge quantity by government presses. Documents cannot be used efficiently without expert assistance by a librarian; and as the material is no respecter of subject, it is used by the greatest variety of clients. The documents librarian is frequently called upon to lecture to classes on the organization and use of government documents as well as the publishing function of governmental bodies. The Los Angeles government publications librarian reports assisting students who were to attend the Model UN sessions in obtaining information not only on the use of UN publications but on the actual procedures followed in a United Nations session.

The unique manuscript materials, the large collections of pamphlets and rare primary source materials, and the university archival materials which are serviced in Berkeley's Rare Book Room, Bancroft Library, and Archives Department, in Santa Barbara's Wyles Collection, and in Los Angeles' Department of Special Collections and William Andrews Clark Memorial Library are organized for research need and demand the most exacting curatorship by the librarians. These special collections also provide a laboratory for classes in the history of the book by providing examples of manuscript and book production. The client endowed with both curiosity and persistence will gratefully find, as do many librarians, that serendipity is indigenous to libraries.

Microcosm and macrocosm:

These generalities apply in varying degree to the several campus libraries of the University of California. As the types of clients are anatomized in the following sections, the varieties of service they

require are qualified by the purposes and organization of each campus. Specialist campuses, such as La Jolla, Mount Hamilton, San Francisco, orient themselves almost entirely to graduate and research needs, and each can enjoy a single integrated collection. Clients needing supplementation of these collections are privileged to borrow, either the book or a microfilm or photostat, from the libraries on other campuses of the University and from other institutions anywhere in the world.

The liberal arts colleges—Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside—would appear on the surface to be satisfied within their definitions of a college library; however, all of these campuses have additional areas of service and interest which preclude a library organization simply based on the fundamental teaching relationship of faculty and student. Davis, with a liberal arts college added to an agricultural college, has the servicing of an undergraduate population composed of both liberal arts students and science majors as well as a graduate student group and faculty doing research largely in the sciences. Riverside, with a liberal arts college added to an agricultural experiment station, has a similar situation on a smaller scale. Santa Barbara is more strictly in the liberal arts college pattern, but has a small beginning graduate program. All of these campuses use interlibrary loan for the needs of faculty and graduate research beyond the scope of their collections. The variety of clientele described in the balance of this report exists on all of the campuses noted and is greatly exaggerated in degree in the libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

The dichotomous faculty:

The most insistent user of the library is undoubtedly the individual faculty member. His expectation of what the library can do often has a tincture of naïveté that endows the library with a flattering omnipotence—bedevilling to the librarian but wholesome in incentive to him to attempt the utmost. The Davis report summarizes the faculty's primary importance for the library: "It should be noted that the faculty receives special library services which have much bearing on the cost and maintenance of library facilities. They are allowed to charge out books indefinitely, and can have carrels in the stack; free photoprints will be obtained for them from the United States Department of Agriculture Library; library materials will be delivered to their offices when the need is urgent and will be picked up once a week according to a regular schedule. The Reference Department provides assistance in the compilation of bibliographies and in literature searching. Members of the library staff often spend hours or even days in obtaining information and materials for a single professor. In essence, the fac-

ulty is the most critical and demanding of the library's clientele and the major influence in directing its course." (Parenthetically, it must be noted that the types of individual service given the faculty vary with conditions on each campus.)

In their role as teachers the faculty regard the library's function in terms other than for the services expected to aid their research problems. That the assigned reading be available for their students, reserved and listed and controlled, may be the primary consideration. However, access to supplementary reading and reference service for term papers are basic necessities for the undergraduate student which will be discussed in a later section. The library assists the professor in book selection by sending to him book announcements and catalogs as well as recommendations of individual books listed in various journals. For class preparation he is assisted in compiling reading lists and course-of-study outlines.

His most demanding aspect as a client bears relation to the type and amount of research in which he is involved, most depending to some degree on the library's resources. Because the research needs of faculty, graduate students, and research workers vary only in type and degree, this service aspect for the faculty is incorporated in the section on research clients.

Neophyte scholar—the graduate student:

The incidence of the graduate student has coincided with the growth of the University. While the growth has been greatest in the physical sciences and technology—medicine, engineering, physics, and chemistry predominantly—the social sciences, especially in sociology, political science, and business administration, as well as the humanities have also shown a marked increase in number of graduate students. Library services have necessarily been reorganized not merely to accommodate a larger and more demanding student population but to focus services toward the very different needs of types of students whose library needs vary greatly in intensity. The primary need of the graduate student is noted in the Berkeley report: "He needs direct access to the collections in his field under conditions which permit him to conduct extensive prolonged research and he needs guidance to the literature of his field." A difficult problem presented to the library by graduate students in large numbers lies in the space problem: special study facilities—desks and carrels—are arranged as possible.

For the science student, both space needs and the availability of a coherent collection are provided at both Berkeley and Los Angeles by the branch libraries. The greater difficulty lies in satisfying the needs

of graduate students in the humanities and the social sciences: the provision of desk space in the stacks adjacent to their subject interest is not always possible. The provision of seminar collections in the Main Library at Berkeley in the fields of classics, art history, and economics as well as the provision of specialized reference services, such as the Social Sciences Reference Service and the Public Law Work Room, partially solve the problem, helped by the existence of branch libraries. Berkeley also has in construction an enlarged music branch library and plans are being prepared for a central library in social sciences and administration for the use of faculty and advanced students. On the Los Angeles campus, branch libraries in art, music, and theater arts take care of this group of the humanities, while the Institute of Industrial Relations Library partially serves in the social sciences. Under discussion are additional separate service for the business and economics fields and the provision of more specialized reference service in the main library.

The graduate student on the Davis campus is the greatest influence on the organization and development of the library: "Graduate research, particularly for the doctorate in science, requires a comprehensive collection. At present the Library has such a collection in only a few limited fields—animal husbandry, plant pathology, apiculture, and a few others. However, determined efforts are being made to increase holdings as rapidly as possible in subjects where the need is greatest. Much dependence is still placed on the Berkeley scientific libraries by Davis graduate students. In former years a great part of the graduate library work *had* to be done in Berkeley. Fortunately, because of a better collection, interlibrary loan, and free photoprints from the United States Department of Agriculture Library, this almost total dependence on Berkeley is rapidly passing."

The University administration as client:

The world of advanced education is and has been for many years in a state of ferment. It is under constant pressure to justify, if not its very existence, the purposes which it serves and the means it uses to implement them. Both to advance its own purposes and to counter criticism, the University administrative officers use the library's book collection and the specialized services of its reference and branch librarians. The University administration also uses the library to study itself: the University archives in the library are the primary source record of how the University began and how it has grown, year by year and department upon department. It is not an impersonal historical record: the career of each faculty member is documented, the develop-

ment of a department is seen through its organization and special projects and the men who guided them. Through the archives has been and is being written the history of the University, whether a centennial history or the history of a single department. In this decade of the University's rapid growth, the library archives have aided the Architect's Office in keeping track of an expanding plant through its files of photographs and plans. Many of the reference services provided for the administrative officers follow the pattern of services given to research clients and non-University clients.

The research client:

Whether the problem be in terms of the biological or physical sciences, human behavior in its anthropological, political, economic, sociological, or psychological perspective, or the tradition of humanism further exploring its literary, historical, and philosophical heritage, it must first be exhaustively explored by the research worker in terms of what has been written—or is in process of being written—by any worker in the subject area any place in the world. The prospect thus stated is daunting except to the dwellers in Academe—and to the librarians who tend the groves. A fundamental tenet of librarianship is that in the area of factual information—given a modicum of time, the necessary bibliographical training, a fair amount of institutional learning as well as detectival stubbornness—there is nothing that cannot be found. A brash statement, but a good working rule, especially in terms of what the research client expects of the librarian.

Who is the research client?—the faculty, the graduate student, research assistants in various departments, the University administrative staff, and the miscellaneous organizations and individuals throughout the state who avail themselves of the privileges offered by the University of California libraries. From both the reference and branch librarian these clients obtain direction not only as to the whereabouts of material but as to the manner and means of using it most expeditiously. Starting with subject bibliographies, abstracting services, periodical indices, and the library's card catalog, the research client supplements his specialist knowledge by reference to the librarian's experienced knowledge of the library's collection. Literature-search in specific subjects and the compilation of bibliographies is a standard reference service for certain classes of research clients.

Both the reference and branch librarians anticipate research need by the maintenance of certain current bibliographies. Berkeley notes an additional service to faculty members: "Individual faculty are alerted to articles of research interest in current periodicals. Many branch

libraries route current issues of the journals individual faculty members wish to see." In the specialist libraries, as La Jolla reports, this service to the faculty and research staff is very extensive. For the student, however, who is learning the scholarly techniques, the librarian's service is realistically limited to guidance and advice. The specialists on the subject, the bibliographer, and the branch librarian serving a specific subject area are constantly engaged in assisting the research client in his search for specific information. When the library's resources are exhausted, recourse may be had to the interlibrary borrowing service. If a book is not available for loan, it may then be ordered for the client in either microfilm or photostat.

The demands on these services are greatly magnified in the libraries of Mount Hamilton and La Jolla, where the use is entirely for research purposes and the collections are highly specialized. However, the presence of a specialist librarian on these campuses is of great assistance to the research worker.

The elusive client—the undergraduate student:

The first problem is to get him into the library. All other clients come to the library purposefully—they have a problem and they know in general terms what services the library can offer. Except for assigned reserve book reading and using the library as a study hall, it is possible for a student to slide through four years of college without, in a broad sense, reading a book. The fault lies not with the student but with the library itself and the faculty, who are jointly worried about the situation. While the libraries of Santa Barbara, Riverside and, to a lesser extent, Davis are largely organized for undergraduate use, the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries find that their energies are being concentrated on graduate and research needs, both in the main library and the branches; and the needs of the undergraduate student are often neglected. Enticing the undergraduate student into the library to do his assigned reading is not enough: services must also be oriented toward arousing interest in cultural reading. This necessitates a special library collection and staff geared toward providing both reference and circulation services for the undergraduate completely separate, but supplemented by, the main research collection. While the Los Angeles library has an embryonic Undergraduate Library, both Los Angeles and Berkeley are planning special undergraduate library service in their building programs.

The establishment of separate undergraduate libraries has a twofold purpose: not only does it allow for concentration of service benefiting the more homogeneous undergraduate student, but it frees the spe-

cialized services of the main library and the branches for a better fulfillment of their research function. In all the libraries, the most maligned of all the service units, but perhaps with the least cause, is the reserve book service. Here are the books the undergraduate student *must* use, under the most stringent circulation regulations, hardly conducive to leisurely or pleasurable reading. The pattern is repeated in the branch libraries where reserve book service is maintained. That the undergraduate student be able to obtain as expeditiously as possible the assigned class reading is only one aspect of the problem.

In the lower division to a lesser extent than in the upper division, he needs guidance that is tailored to undergraduate needs and not merely a subsidiary of the library's research function. The liberal arts colleges are in a more advantageous position in this regard than are either Berkeley or Los Angeles; these latter must provide a separate service which is essentially a liberal arts college collection. While, as the Berkeley report notes, "the undergraduate is apt to be awed by the size of the library, confused by the complexity of its departmental organization and intimidated when confronted with row upon row of drawers in the public card catalog," this situation can be somewhat remedied by orientation and skilled readers' advisor service.

However, the real undergraduate need cannot be met in a service largely devoted to research needs. The librarian must give individual attention to the student as he learns the basic techniques of bibliography in preparing term papers, using some primary but mainly secondary sources, as well as periodical articles. On the upper-division level, the student needs proper guidance in the beginnings of research technique. There is, also, no substitute for browsing in an open-stack collection which the liberal arts college collection can provide: exposure to the physical book itself outweighs in importance any expedient of service that the library can provide. That sometimes this open service serves the student too well, as the Santa Barbara report wryly testifies, in respect to loss of books, is a hazard that is compensated for in potential cultural development of the undergraduate student. Also to be kept in mind is that the undergraduate is the potential graduate student; if he is not equipped to use the library efficiently while an undergraduate, he later loses valuable time and energy garnering the necessary techniques when he can least afford it.

The people of the state :

The libraries of the University of California, while dedicated to the furthering of the education of the students of the state and the academic pursuits of the faculty, have responsibility to all the residents

of the state, whether as private individuals or as governmental or corporate entities. That the libraries act on this conviction is evidenced by a survey of their circulation statistics: a generous proportion represents users outside the academic family, fee-paying holders of borrower cards and the privileges thereof. It takes delicate management on the part of the library administration, whether in the main library or a branch, to safeguard the primary rights of the academic clients from infringement by this eager and active citizens group. Codes, subject to constant surveillance and adjustment, have been established by the libraries that define the client's privileges, whatever his status.

Who are these off-campus clients? Their number exhausts the categories of the nursery rhyme—doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief—and ranges from antiquarians to zoo-technicians. The richness of the state of California is apparent upon scanning the list of registered borrowers. The governmental agencies and research institutions—federal, state, and municipal—which cover the state are barely exceeded in number by museums, private libraries, and learned societies. Add to these the business corporations, industrial firms—engineering, chemical, mining, agricultural, as well as the “lively arts” of radio, motion picture, and television—which have grown in California to gargantuan size in the last two decades, and we find that there is almost no human activity not represented as a library client. Scholars and educators are anticipated clients, but the common reader, with an amazing diversity of scientific and cultural interests, forms a large proportion of these off-campus clients. The following sections, grouping them loosely by type, attempt to describe the infinite variety of their questions.

Visiting scholars and students:

Visiting scholars from other universities are by courtesy accepted as members of our academic family. As the collections of the libraries have grown and gained eminence in many specialties, they have drawn scholars from all parts of the world. The Department of Special Collections at Los Angeles reports that the greatest use of its manuscript, pamphlet, and archival material, as well as separate author collections, is made by visiting scholars, both professors and doctoral candidates, as well as nonaffiliated scholars. An increment of value to the department from these clients comes from the additional information they can supply of location of items pertinent to a specific collection which are in other institutions or private collections. Similar use is made of the Bancroft Library and Rare Book Department at Berkeley, the Wyles Collection at Santa Barbara, and the William An-

draws Clark Memorial Library at Los Angeles. The specialized collections at La Jolla, Mount Hamilton, and San Francisco and the special agricultural collections at Davis and Riverside have made the visiting scholar a long-accepted client.

For the scholar who cannot visit the library in person as well as for the servicing of interlibrary loan within the University libraries, there is the provision for photocopying of material, limited only by the capacity of the physical facilities available. That this service is extensively used is evidenced in the reports of all the libraries. Use by photographic reproduction is not limited to scholars but extends to most of the clients described in the following sections, as does the additional reference aid by telephone and letter. These means, as well as the interlibrary loan service, extend the clients of the University libraries to a world-wide scope.

Students from neighboring colleges, junior colleges, state colleges, and private institutions, are frequent users of the University libraries; they merely add to the native student population. More elementary in character and in type of use are the neighboring high school and junior high school students who come in to use the encyclopedias and periodicals and to work on term papers.

Authors, artists, musicians, and the "lively" arts :

The state of California has long been a mecca for artists of all kinds, and most of them naturally turn to a neighboring library for their research resources. Popular writers such as Edgar Goodspeed, Aldous Huxley, Harold Lamb, and Paul Wellman are cherished patrons of the Los Angeles library. The Bancroft Library's extensive holdings of Western Americana have proved invaluable to such well-known authors as George R. Stewart, Oscar Lewis, and C. S. Forester. George Gamow is a regular client at La Jolla. Always pleasing to librarians are the acknowledgments which preface books of all types, thanking the library and individual librarians for assistance in research. Musicians, painters, architects, and members of the motion picture, radio, and television industries are frequent clients. The music libraries at Los Angeles and Berkeley list over ninety organizations and private artists as borrowers of orchestral scores, from the San Francisco Little Symphony to Capitol Records, José Iturbi, and Liberace.

The industrial plant :

Although the suspicion that the booming industrial growth of the entire state is not unrelated to the deplorable smog may cause some regret for the extensive growth of the industrial plants in the state,

industrial needs are a factor greatly influencing the services of all the campus libraries. There are an estimated 17,000 industrial firms within a one-hundred-mile radius of Los Angeles, and the concentration in the Bay Area is more intense, while the dispersion policy for vital industry has spread plants to erstwhile agricultural areas such as the Goleta Valley, La Jolla, and Riverside. The greatest number of plants fall in the engineering category, with such names as Aerophysics, International Rectifier, Servomechanism, Logistics Research, Propulsion Research, and Rocketdyne. Most of these in the Los Angeles area are related to aeronautics and the aircraft industry; the largest of these maintain company libraries in their own plants, but their librarians depend heavily on the University libraries for research materials. Other types of industry are frequent users of the chemistry, geology, and agricultural collections. In many ways, these clients are the least demanding of the librarian's time, for either a research specialist or a company librarian comes to the library and is usually an independent and competent user of the library's collection.

The world of business:

While the industrial plant is usually a client of the science libraries, the business firm is more interested in the social sciences collection—administration, personnel psychology, labor relations, government regulations—although the management divisions of the industrial firms also fit into this category. Allied to these groups are lawyers, chambers of commerce, labor unions, industrial research organizations, and governmental agencies (which will be noted later). Both Berkeley and Los Angeles have Institutes of Industrial Relations which maintain close working relations with all these elements of the business community. The Los Angeles Institute of Industrial Relations lists more than seventy-five organizations to which it has given service, including eighteen labor unions.

Agencies of government:

The state of California itself has an exceedingly great number of agencies which have research functions; add to these the agencies of the federal government and municipal governmental units and it is obvious that the University libraries have a good many civil servants as clients. Not only are they clients but the agencies may be contractual members of the University family, as the Berkeley report notes: "Municipal, state, and federal agencies are regular clients of branch and departmental services. The California Forest and Range Experiment Station and the California Region of the Forestry Service rely

in great measure upon the Forestry Library for all materials except current periodicals and pamphlets. The City and Regional Planning Library's bibliographical publications are sent to all of the planning agencies in the state. . . . The California State Department of Public Health, by contract with the University, receives all its library service from the Public Health Library. This service includes orientation talks and tours, regular routing of journals after they have been screened for articles of value to the Department of Public Health, reference and editorial assistance on a statewide basis, the compilation of bibliographies, and the indexing of the departmental publication, *California's Health*." A similar contractual status exists at Davis with the United States Department of Agriculture: "U.S.D.A. personnel in seven western states (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona) are given library service through a contract with the U.S.D.A. Library. The service consists of routing periodicals, providing reference service, and sending out lists of new books. In return, full use of the U.S.D.A. Library, including free photoprint service, is made available to Davis faculty and graduate students. This experiment in coöperation has been beneficial to all concerned." As do other agricultural staffs at Riverside, Berkeley, and Los Angeles, the Davis staff also provides service on request to California State Department of Agriculture staff members who work very closely with research workers in agriculture on all campuses. Most of the campuses have research workers, doing projects under U. S. government contract, who often require intensive use of the library.

Hospitals, doctors, private medical research institutions :

Approximately one-third of the off-campus use is of materials from the Biomedical Library at Los Angeles, the San Francisco Medical Center, and the Biology Library at Berkeley. Practicing physicians, hospitals and medical libraries and institutions form the largest part of this clientele, but in addition there are pharmaceutical and chemical companies as well as research workers in a variety of fields in business, government, and industry.

Other clients :

Also clients of the University Libraries are the workers in the field of education. Teachers, coördinators, administrators, and school librarians from the community have close contacts with the schools of education and the education libraries on the campuses. Close relations are maintained with foreign educators, who frequently come as visiting scholars to use the libraries' resources. Many different types

of research organizations use the education libraries in studying problems, such as why teachers drop out of the profession or why we lag behind Soviet Russia in training scientists. Most education libraries also maintain a curriculum collection of sample textbooks and school supplies, which are used not only by the students but by practicing educators.

University Extension brings a type of client to the libraries who would not otherwise be users, many of whom become regular clients after this introduction. These extension programs draw members not only from local business but in some cases from firms all over the nation. For example, the Los Angeles campus offered the Executive Program in Business Management, and courses in Engineering and Management and Statistical Methods in Industry. These courses brought management and executive personnel to the library who, either as individuals or firms, remained as clients.

Some of our readers are rather young: the University Elementary School Library at Los Angeles has a clientele beginning with the three-year-old nursery school students.

The urbane client:

These genial clients want to be interested, entertained, and given some cultural stimulation. The obligation is there for the libraries and they try to provide for it. In the new library buildings at Santa Barbara and Riverside, the enticement of comfortable furniture and pleasant surroundings invites the client to enjoy reading as a pleasurable experience. An effort is made to provide for pleasant reading rooms, as in the outdoor patio adjacent to a reading room in Los Angeles' Biomedical Library, in planning new buildings or additions to present library quarters. The fulfillment of a long-felt need is anticipated by the San Francisco Medical Center in the completion of its new building, which provides a browsing room for its nonmedical collection of cultural reading. The Morrison Library at Berkeley, with its recreational reading collection in the liberal arts and a growing collection of phonograph records, with listening rooms available, is a comfortable and inviting haven. The client can do his research surrounded by the elegance of another century at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library at Los Angeles. The natural advantages of California's climate and scenery offer fortuitously happy outdoor reading space on the "farm" at Davis, at Mount Hamilton's high retreat, on the seashore at La Jolla and Santa Barbara, amidst Berkeley's groves, on the sun-soaked lawns at Los Angeles, or in the orange-grove-scented patios

of Riverside. This bookman who will read whatever the conditions, whether in a formal reading room or lying on lawn or seashore, is the indigenous client of libraries and can be simply labeled.

The common reader:

He had best be mentioned at the end—after the anatomization of the types of clientele and before the inhuman statistics. He just reads books: any books. No trouble at all!

APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES INTERLIBRARY LOANS

TITLES LENT

By:	To other U.C. libraries		To all other libraries		Total	
	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56
Berkeley	1,883	2,248	5,014	5,285	6,897	7,533
Los Angeles	816	962	2,484	2,844	3,300	3,810
San Francisco	132	256	782	838	914	1,000
Davis	30	44	147	212	177	253
Santa Barbara	6	3	68	39	74	101
La Jolla	9	15	46	91	55	107
Riverside	..	..	66	39	66	105
Mount Hamilton	7	2	2	..	9	14
Total	2,883	3,530	8,609	9,348	11,492	12,559

TITLES BORROWED

By:	From other U.C. libraries		From all other libraries		Total	
	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56
Berkeley	281	293	1,394	1,885	1,675	2,178
Los Angeles	598	743	1,109	1,072	1,707	1,815
San Francisco	162	231	144	173	306	444
Davis	699	810	299	195	998	1,005
Santa Barbara	421	379	247	171	668	530
La Jolla	225	319	125	97	350	416
Riverside	491	741	94	135	585	575
Mount Hamilton	6	14	2	..	8	14
Total	2,883	3,530	3,414	3,728	6,297	7,238

DETAIL OF INTERCAMPUS LENDING 1955/56

TITLES LENT

By:	To:	Berk	LA	SFr	Dav	StB	LaJ	Riv	MtH
Berkeley		..	722	224	703	175	115	295	14
Los Angeles		103	..	3	53	168	199	436	..
San Francisco		166	16	..	54	15	4	1	..
Davis		15	5	2	..	13	1	8	..
Santa Barbara		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
La Jolla		5	..	2	..	8	..	..	..
Riverside	
Mount Hamilton		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B

ZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1956 (Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE I

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1955	1956	% Gain	1955	1956	% Gain
BERKELEY	(2,063,082)	(2,142,801)	3.9	(24,748)	(26,190)	5.8
General Library.....	1,859,715	1,927,303	3.6	21,407	22,707	6.1
Departmental Libraries.....	203,367	215,498	6.0	3,341 ^b	3,483 ^b	4.3
LOS ANGELES	(1,114,876)	(1,159,728)	4.0	(15,890) ^c	(17,392)	9.5
General Library.....	969,389	1,006,787	3.9	14,638 ^c	15,975	9.1
Clark Library.....	55,707	56,889	2.1	53	53	....
Law Library.....	89,780	96,052	7.0	978 ^c	1,146	17.2
Bureau of Gov't. Research.....	.....	.....	....	221	218	(-1.4)
SAN FRANCISCO	(138,381)	(147,270)	6.4	(1,862)	(1,940)	4.2
Medical Center Libraries.....	105,559	110,620	4.8	1,647	1,715	4.1
Hastings College of Law.....	32,822	36,650	11.7	215	225	4.7
AVIS	(117,685)	(131,135)	11.4	(2,480) ^c	(2,658)	7.2
ANTA BARBARA	(80,897)	(87,171)	7.8	(1,163)	(1,263)	8.6
Main Library.....	70,236	75,812	7.9	1,141	1,239	8.6
Wyles Collection.....	10,661	11,359	6.5	22	24	9.1
AVILA JOLLA	(28,083)	(29,384)	4.6	(711)	(741)	4.2
VERSIDE	(68,223)	(80,224)	17.6	(1,432)	(1,573)	9.8
Coll. of Letters and Science.....	51,714	62,597	21.0	946	1,061	12.2
Citrus Experiment Station.....	16,509	17,627	6.8	486	512	5.3
DUNT HAMILTON	(21,034)	(21,337)	1.4	(410)	(413)	0.7
TOTALS	3,632,261	3,799,050	4.6	d	d	.....

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Includes some government documents.

^c Corrected figure.

^d Totals excluding duplicates not available.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1958
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE II
(Berkeley details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1955	1956	% Gain	1955	1956	% Ch.
GENERAL LIBRARY	(1,859,715)	(1,927,303)	3.6	(21,407)	(22,707)	6.1
<i>Main Building</i>	(1,448,914) ^b	(1,494,924)	3.2	c	c	
Central Collection	1,304,847 ^b	1,347,076	3.2	c	c,d	
Bancroft	105,806	107,971	2.0	469	495	5.5
Morrison	15,165 ^b	15,362	1.3	11	14	27.3
Rental Collection	23,096 ^b	24,515	6.1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(410,801) ^b	(432,379)	5.3	c	c	
Architecture	9,467	9,947	5.1	177	186	5.1
Astronomy	5,045	5,315	5.4	361 ^b	371	2.9
Biochemistry	2,278	2,401	5.4	121 ^b	130	7.4
Biology	114,709	117,443	2.4	1,821	1,977	8.5
Chemistry	5,583 ^b	6,351	13.8	141 ^b	147	4.3
City and Regional Planning	1,049	1,091	4.0	57	101	77.2
East Asiatic	116,970	123,039 ^c	5.2	352	395	12.2
Education	23,164	24,922	7.6	515	509	(-1.2)
Engineering	20,218	22,434	11.0	516	550	6.6
Forestry	11,215	11,703	4.4	881	915	3.9
Geology	4,417	4,654	5.4	90 ^b	90	.....
Landscape Architecture	1,054	1,228	16.5	18	20	11.1
Library School	25,494 ^b	28,156	2.6	1,111	1,195	7.5
Math-Statistics	2,889	3,367	16.5	163 ^b	179	9.8
Mineral Technology	5,954	5,903	(-0.9)	112	109	(-2.7)
Music	31,696	33,395	5.4	78	81	3.8
Optometry	1,299	1,339	3.1	40	43	7.5
Paleontology	7,064	7,285	3.1	154	171	11.0
Philosophy	2,309	2,449	6.1	26	26	.....
Physics	6,092	6,339	4.1	79 ^b	83	5.1
Public Health	12,835	15,618	21.7	407	523	28.5
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	(203,367)	(215,498)	6.0	(3,341)	(3,483)	4.3
Giannini	8,343	8,646	3.6	558	554	(-0.7)
Law	116,632	121,057	3.8	1,359 ^f	1,525 ^f	12.2
All others	78,392	85,795	9.4	1,424	1,404	(-1.4)
TOTALS	2,063,082	2,142,801	3.9	24,748	26,190	5.8

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.
^b Corrected figure.
^c Totals excluding duplicate titles not available.
^d The Documents Department currently receives over 10,000 government document serials.
^e In addition, East Asiatic Library has approximately 89,700 uncataloged volumes.
^f Includes government documents.

STATE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—30 JUNE 1956
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE III
(Los Angeles details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS*		
	1955	1956	% Gain	1955	1956	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY ^b	(969,389)	(1,006,787)	3.8	(14,638)	(15,975)	9.1
<i>in Building</i>	(787,452)	(793,235)	0.7	(8,731)	(9,392)	7.6
Central Collection.....	755,475	757,737	0.3	8,544	9,187	7.5
Oriental Languages.....	31,977	35,498	11.0	187	205	9.6
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(181,937)	(213,552)	17.4	(5,507)	(6,582)	11.4
Agricultural Reference.....	9,047	10,187	12.6	529	542	2.5
Art.....	4,724	5,625	19.1	1	.....	.....
Biomedical.....	70,029	85,109	21.5	1,904	2,194	15.2
Chemistry.....	10,901	11,726	7.6	251	274	9.2
Education.....	3,315	4,446	34.1	154	189	22.7
Engineering.....	26,155	28,734	9.9	940	1,042	10.9
English Reading Room.....	6,464	6,664	3.1	37 ^c	32	(-13.5)
Geology.....	20,683	22,069	6.7	565	576	1.9
Home Economics ^d.....	.....	1,686	.....	.....	45	.....
Industrial Relations.....	10,571	12,155	15.0	1,255 ^e	1,276	1.7
Meteorology.....	1,084	1,496	38.0	41 ^e	111 ^f	.....
Music.....	706	4,811	581.4	.....	75	.....
Physics.....	4,389	4,793	9.2	133	133	.....
Theater Arts.....	3,153	4,090	29.7	77 ^e	74	(-3.9)
University Elementary School.....	10,716	9,961	(-7.0)	20	20	.....
CLARK LIBRARY.....	(55,707)	(56,889)	2.1	(53)	(53)	.....
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ^g.....	.....	.....	.....	(221)	(218)	(-1.3)
LAW LIBRARY.....	(89,783)	(96,052)	7.0	(978) ^{h,i}	(1,146) ^j	17.2
TOTALS	1,114,876	1,159,728	4.0	15,890	17,392	9.5

* Includes current serials and government documents which are serials received by all departments and branches of the Library with the single important exception of Government Publications Room.

^b Main Library and branches. Not including Clark, Law, or Bureau of Government Research.

^c Revised figure.

^d Home Economics Library opened September 30, 1955.

^e Figures incomplete.

^f Complete figures.

^g Except for serials, all materials in the Bureau are reported as pamphlets. See Table IV.

^h Not including 533 duplicate titles.

ⁱ Not including 386 duplicate titles.

^j Not including 739 duplicate titles.

UNIVERSITY
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EXPANSION AND CHANGE

*Annual Report of the Libraries of the
University of California 1956/57*

ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY COUNCIL

The Library Council of the University of California was created by President Robert G. Sproul in 1945 to consider library problems affecting more than one of the University's eight campuses, and to concern itself with consistency of policy and practice and with the appropriate distribution of responsibilities. It is composed of the head librarians of the eight campuses of the University (J. Richard Blanchard—Davis; Donald Coney—Berkeley; John B. deC. M. Saunders—San Francisco; Stanislavs Vasilevskis—Mount Hamilton; Donald C. Davidson—Santa Barbara; Lawrence Clark Powell—Los Angeles; Edwin T. Coman, Jr.—Riverside; W. Roy Holleman—La Jolla) and the Dean of the School of Librarianship (J. Periam Danton).

The librarians of Berkeley and Los Angeles and the Dean of the School of Librarianship comprise the Executive Committee of the Council. The Secretaryship alternates every two years between the librarians of Los Angeles and Berkeley, the librarian at Berkeley holding the position for 1957/58–1958/59.

This is the ninth Unified Annual Report of the libraries of the University issued by the Library Council, and was written by Melvin J. Voigt with the help of the Council members.

DONALD CONEY
Secretary,
The Library Council

The development of the western United States, hastened by war, has shown itself in many ways, but especially in a great population increase and a maturing economy. These two manifestations have become specific for the University of California in the form of many more students, greatly enlarged interest in advanced study, and demands from industry and government for research assistance. Factors growing out of this situation which have direct effect on the University's libraries are: increase in students and faculty; improvement in the faculty-student ratio; shifts in the distribution of students; increase in research grants from government, foundations, and industry; the development of industry adjacent to most of the campuses; the projection of new campuses, both University and state college. The result is expansion and change, for not only must the libraries plan to accommodate more students, but the increase will force the development of new services. Enrollment increase, at Berkeley and Los Angeles, calls for new undergraduate libraries. New members of the faculty mean changes in collecting emphasis as well as more scholars to be served. Need to provide for more students in certain parts of the State has brought about, either in fact or in plan, an abandonment of traditional limitations of field as at Davis and La Jolla.

In a time of rapid change and wide development four major problems are discernible:

1. *"Dynamic" user vs. "static" library.* New areas for investigation and new research organizations come into existence more quickly than do library collections and new services; and it is hard for a library to learn of impending changes in academic plans. Watchful and imaginative management will be necessary if the libraries are to keep up with the University's academic development.

2. *The University's libraries are "unseasoned."* All the libraries are young; all are closely parallel in their collections to the immediate programs of the institutions they serve; some, soon to serve general needs, are now highly specialized. If the University is to have an adequate supply of library materials to support teaching and research, unusual amounts of money must be assigned for this purpose and programs of gift solicitation accelerated.

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3. *Competition for library books and space.* More students and more faculty on any campus require more books. This obvious solution answers many, but not all library needs. Books alone will not minimize the competition for library seats nor solve the problems of the undergraduate in using efficiently an expanding research library.

4. *Conflict of campus with inter-campus and outside use.* The rapid expansion into new fields on all campuses increases the demands of one campus on another for books, but lessens their availability and necessitates the strengthening of library collections particularly those on the small campuses. A similar conflict arises between campus and community as industry develops research activity. No single solution is seen to meet these conflicts. An adequate but often difficult solution is found in photographic duplication. The libraries are investigating the development of new and economical techniques of reproduction or transmission which will effectively increase the convenience of access to library materials. The creation, within the next decade, of new research campuses calls for advance acquisition as well as the use of all co-operative techniques.

The Changing University

Planning for the expanding University would be relatively simple if the expansion were only a proportional increase of present programs. The requirements of such growth could be satisfied to a large degree by proportionate increases in space for users, by increased duplication of much-used materials, by continuous acquisition of relevant research materials, and by provision of staff to process and service the increased collections and to help students and faculty to make use of the Library's resources. But on each campus the expanding University is also a changing University.

2 At Davis, Santa Barbara, and Riverside, educational objectives have been greatly changed and library policies and programs are being adjusted to reflect these altered objectives. These adjustments and similar ones on other campuses require years of planning and preparation. They involve expanded book collections; and library collections at best expand slowly. They require not only new space, but the conversion of old space to new uses, involving minor and major capital improvements which take years for realization. They require hitherto

unneded library services, carefully planned and with budget provisions for staff to provide the services.

Santa Barbara was to have been a four-year undergraduate college. This concept has been amended and Santa Barbara is now offering the first year of graduate work in several fields and anticipates a graduate program in all departments within a few years. That this graduate program will probably extend beyond the master's level within the next decade is now the accepted basis for long-range academic planning. Where 150,000 volumes was thought to be the ideal working library for an undergraduate college, the size limit for a developing research library is controlled only by budget and space limitations. A second unit of the library building, now being programmed, will increase the book capacity to 225,000 volumes, with some compact storage for further expansion. Into this area must be shelved the basic research materials required for a campus of university character. Santa Barbara is already looking ahead to a third unit for its library and to dispersal of libraries as the academic program expands and enrollment passes the 4,000 figure now used as the planning base. The areas of expansion are the present unknowns toward which academic planners are feeling their way and which will eventually dictate the development of library resources.

At Davis, a collection weak in the liberal arts will be expanded to meet the changes taking place in the programs offered to students on that campus. Improvement of this collection is well under way but it will have to be accelerated in the next few years. New research programs at Davis in such fields as food technology, programs which have been transferred from Berkeley, and contracts with the federal government and industry all call for stronger research collections in many areas of agriculture and the closely related applied sciences.

At Riverside, the development of a good college library had hardly begun before graduate materials were needed. With graduate courses in education and the physical sciences expected first, followed by those in the humanities and the social sciences, the Library has readjusted its sights and must continue a strong acquisition program to meet these new requirements. Fortunately, Riverside's original plan to require senior theses demanded an acquisition program which will help support graduate instruction on that campus. Expansion plans at Riverside have resulted in a proposal for a physical sciences branch, with small reference collections in other fields to meet the needs for quick access to basic information sources.

At the Medical Center at San Francisco, expansion also means change. New programs and greater emphasis in paramedical areas such as medical technology, clinical dietetics, physical therapy, occupational therapy, rehabilitation, audiology, orthoptics, and radiological technique, as well as the developing medical institutes, require a widening of the Library's collecting policy. Library planning at San Francisco must reflect the breadth of interest and the heavier library use inherent in an institution engaged wholly in graduate instruction and research.

Even as stable an institution as the Lick Observatory finds widening horizons and demands for materials in new fields such as radioastronomy.

At Berkeley and Los Angeles, large collections, deep-rooted organizations, and time-honored service patterns must be remolded to meet the needs of dynamic educational institutions. The most evident and perhaps the most significant aspect of this change is the growing emphasis on graduate and research work. As graduate work and research activities expand, they inevitably lead the University into new fields of study. Some of these are closely connected to existing disciplines. Others move in new directions by combining established lines of study from several departments into institutes. Some are embodied in research agencies or academic departments with little relation to existing departments. Each new development is studied carefully by the library and the departments concerned to determine the requisite services and materials, taking into account the best use of existing collections and facilities. In some cases, a new branch library may be necessary, including a collection of materials hitherto not existing in the University, together with the essential materials collected earlier for use in closely related fields. In other cases, where most of the materials needed are already on the campus, but are widely scattered, the emphasis is likely to be on providing librarians who can learn what is needed and can use their professional skills in compiling bibliographies and in bringing existing materials together. Federal research projects or foundation grants may produce agencies which are temporary but which nevertheless have new and legitimate library needs.

The shift in emphasis toward graduate education has been evident over the last decade. At Los Angeles, new graduate and professional programs which have been organized since World War II include Medicine, Engineering, Law, Journalism, Theater Arts, Public Health, Nursing, Social Welfare, and Business Administration, as well as de-

partments in Slavic, Oriental, and Middle Eastern Studies. At Berkeley, too, new graduate departments and institutes have been developed, and these, as well as older departments which have had inadequate library service, must be cared for. During the past year, the Library has been active in providing improved library services for the Department of Anthropology, the School of Social Welfare, and for such projects as the Water Resources Institute and the civil defense project.

To meet these changing needs at the time new units are born or when the new teaching and research programs commence, the libraries must know of them well in advance and must have time to bring the necessary collections and services into existence. The University knows that, in a period of rapid expansion, it must recruit its faculty ahead of the time it is needed. It takes even longer to develop library resources for a new program, and librarians and University administrators must take great care to see that the "static" library has time to catch up and keep up with the "dynamic" academic program.

California's "Unseasoned" Libraries

The University's libraries are all relatively young. With such short histories—by comparison with the major eastern and midwestern university libraries—it is remarkable that they have the strength comparative studies reveal. The libraries' immediate responsibility is to keep up with current publishing in the expanding world of scholarship. Despite special appropriations and a sympathetic administration, the filling of gaps in basic collections and the acquisition of distinctive materials proceeds slowly

The libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles have done well in supporting the physical and biological sciences, because their essential literature comes in the form of journals. The titles which make up a good science collection are easily determinable; these journals are generally useful to all who do research in the subject areas covered; most of them are relatively recent and the number of older journals that had to be acquired was not great; the University has maintained a strong exchange program which has simplified the acquisition of academy and society publications.

In the humanities and social sciences, the problem of developing collections to meet expanding research needs is quite different. Research materials in these fields take a variety of forms but include

manuscripts, early editions of literary works, government archives, newspapers, labor publications, private correspondence, and the like. In these fields, most of the retrospective and current buying must be in the interests of current research needs.

As faculty are replaced or augmented, the libraries are faced with new demands, not for material in new fields as much as for material in the parts of old fields not previously subjected to scholarly study at the University. The libraries must be flexible and adaptable. They must be ready to shift direction quickly to meet the needs and pressures of today's faculty, which differ from those of yesterday's faculty and will be changed in turn by new research interests tomorrow. In maintaining this flexibility, there is necessarily a conflict between a slowly growing collection with a planned program of development and the speedier shifts of scholarship. The libraries must overcome their disabilities to provide for the library users of the future as well as for the needs of the present.

In older institutions, whose library collections have been influenced by many generations of scholars, more aspects of scholarly fields have been covered than in young institutions; their comprehensive collections are more nearly adequate to the needs of new scholars. In the University of California this is less likely to be true, and as a result the libraries must continuously put much time and effort toward obtaining older materials essential to current scholarly studies.

On the large campuses, the collecting of retrospective materials and a plan for acquiring current publications will result eventually in a true university library. Because of the mass of material being published, the smaller campuses have less opportunity for building collections to meet all future needs. New fields of study will be developed at Santa Barbara and Riverside; but until these fields are known, the libraries cannot build the collections necessary. The Santa Barbara librarian believes that a book budget four times the size of the present budget and a similar increase in processing staff will be necessary to support the purchase of the essential materials in fields important to that campus.

In a sense, the libraries on the small campuses will continue to be "unseasoned." Whole categories of materials must await decisions to add them to the academic program. For the undergraduate students, emphasis will continue to be put on a changing collection, concentrating on those books which form the basis for the undergraduate curriculum and eliminating those books no longer relevant.

In obtaining retrospective material to fill in undeveloped areas, the University's libraries are facing rapidly increasing competition from other institutions in this country and throughout the world. Educational institutions and libraries are expanding and developing everywhere, and out-of-print material becomes ever more difficult to find. Microforms, including microfilm and microprint, are becoming increasingly important in making such material available, and in the University, as elsewhere, more reliance will need to be placed on these substitutes for original materials.

Competition for Library Books and Space

Change and expansion on a university campus might be considered as a composite of linear growth produced by the addition of more students and faculty, and multidimensional growth, the result of new and augmented academic and research programs described earlier. Each of these growth factors creates competition for the use of the library's books. It has been noted that when the University reaches out in new directions it touches, and often overlaps, areas of study already well developed. When this occurs, immediate conflicts arise over the location of parts of the library's collection and there is competition for the use of library books. Linear growth also causes competition for library materials, for the same journals must now serve more faculty and more graduate students.

The needs of an increasing undergraduate student body can often be met with additional copies of books. However, the book needs of the advanced undergraduate and those of the graduate student and faculty often overlap to a degree which tends to deprive the undergraduate of important materials. The libraries must be certain that, while providing for the needs caused by greater emphasis on graduate studies, they do not neglect the undergraduate. At Berkeley and Los Angeles, statistics on use of books by undergraduates during the past year show little or no increase in spite of substantial increases in the number of undergraduate students. At Berkeley, Loan Department circulation, which in part reflects undergraduate use, decreased while reserve book use increased only proportionately to the increase in numbers of students. At Los Angeles, undergraduate circulation showed little change. The undergraduate's academic experience is sure

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to lack breadth, and his preparation for the future will suffer if competition for books results in his using the library and its books less or limits his use to a few books assigned as required reading.

The need to provide for the undergraduate is urgent; at both Berkeley and Los Angeles this need is recognized in plans for undergraduate or college libraries separate from the great research collections so important to faculty and graduate students. The undergraduate should and will have collections comparable to the best college libraries, with materials on open shelves readily available to support the undergraduate teaching program. The large research collections, and their associated services, will then be released to the needs of advanced scholarship. At the same time, these advanced materials will be available to the undergraduate on those occasions when he is led to explore beyond the boundaries of his normal curricular needs. At Berkeley, a new building will be constructed for the college library close to the center of classroom concentration so that the students will be encouraged to make maximum use of its facilities. At Los Angeles, shifting campus geography may require a new research library building while the present library may be modified to serve as the college library.

The competition found in the library is not for books alone. There is also competition for seats—for space in which to read and study. Since Los Angeles and Berkeley must plan to meet the needs of 25,000 or more students, the library system on each of these campuses must provide seats for at least six or seven thousand readers. University plans call for a lowering of student-faculty ratios. Faculty growth will be proportionally greater than student growth, pointing to the need for more faculty studies or similar space in the libraries, particularly for the faculties of the humanities and social sciences. Carrels or other assigned space for graduate students whose studies require constant library use are essential, and neither Berkeley nor Los Angeles now has adequate facilities for this purpose.

As the libraries grow—branches expand, hours are extended, services are spread—the quality of service cannot help but decline unless additional qualified and competent staff is added. On many of the campuses, library users are not now being served to their—nor the libraries'—satisfaction. At San Francisco, the library will move into new quarters in 1958. There will, however, not be adequate staff to meet the campus needs and, as a result, full value will not be extracted from the new facilities.

The college libraries planned at Berkeley and Los Angeles will add

space for 2,000 or more readers on each campus, and many new buildings will contain branch libraries with space for more readers and more books. At Berkeley, special provision will be made for the social sciences on the conversion of the present Stephens Union Building into a Social Sciences Branch Library. The Main Library building, with some alteration, will then be able to provide for the expansion necessary in library facilities for the humanities and history.

To meet the needs of many more students on the smaller campuses, libraries will have to be enlarged. Competition for space in which to read and study will face students everywhere unless library facilities are developed proportionately to increases in number of students.

At Davis, a building program has been developed which calls for a library to serve 5,000 students with shelving facilities for 350,000 books. At Santa Barbara, library Unit II is scheduled for completion in 1961. Units I and II combined will serve a student body of 4,000 and provide space for a collection of 225,000 volumes. Santa Barbara library's Unit III has already been placed on the local 1959/64 five-year building program. At Riverside, the first library expansion will add 200 more seats, to bring the total to 675. This will be adequate for 2,500 students. Within a few years, enrollments are predicted at twice this number, and the library must be planned accordingly. It is common experience that space, when it becomes available, is not as adequate as had been anticipated. The new library at San Francisco, it is now realized, will be adequate for 1958, but will not meet the needs of 1960.

To supply more books for more students and faculty also means more space for staff. Work space is now overcrowded on several campuses. At Davis, for example, work space is now 120 per cent filled.

Not all library materials need to be located close to the users. In planning for expanding libraries, storage libraries will house important but less used parts of library collections. The first unit of such a storage library is planned at Berkeley for joint use by the libraries on the northern campuses and non-library departments.

As the University grows and competition for the use of materials increases, it is important that the total library resources on each campus be developed and used in the most efficient manner possible. The totality of library service on each campus cannot help but improve under the President's recent directive providing for appropriate consolidation and co-ordination of libraries under the chief librarian on

campus must be reference or on-campus use. One local research organization has one or more librarians working in the Berkeley Library forty hours per week to collect information from its collections.

The University's two major research libraries are state-wide community resources: the library at Berkeley is the only two-million-volume library west of the Mississippi, and it serves the entire West with printed materials not available anywhere else in the West; the Los Angeles collections have become a major resource for the southwestern part of the country.

At Los Angeles, where total circulation increased 13 per cent last year, over half of the increase was for "outside" use; 25 per cent of the circulation in the Engineering Library at Los Angeles was to "outside" users. Library use by industrial organizations is also related to use by graduate students, since many graduate students in engineering are at the same time employees of commercial, industrial, and research organizations. Other branch libraries, such as City and Regional Planning at Berkeley and the Institute of Industrial Relations Library at Los Angeles (which now serves forty outside agencies), are experiencing increased demands from outside organizations. Davis, Riverside, and Santa Barbara all report increased use by local industry. The development of a variety of industries in Sacramento and of electronics and aeronautic-related industries in the Santa Barbara area is placing new demands on the local collections. At San Francisco, in addition to student, faculty, research, and hospital and clinical staff use, practicing physicians make heavy use of the Library's materials. The Library recognizes its responsibility to these physicians and anticipates increased use when the Lane Medical Library moves to the Stanford campus. The Medical Library at San Francisco should be developed so that it can serve as an outstanding medical resource for the San Francisco area. Industry in the San Diego area, now without adequate technical library resources, will expect to make heavy use of the collection to be developed on the new campus at La Jolla.

University extension activities are also reflected in library demands. During the past year, twelve special extension programs at Los Angeles required special borrower cards, preparation of bibliographies, and other services. The faculties of California's state colleges make heavy use of the University's libraries, and new and expanded state colleges will intensify this demand.

Postscript — Getting Ready for Tomorrow

Preparation by the libraries during the past few years for University expansion is already beginning to show results. At Davis, for example, the collection has begun to show strength in the biological sciences and has become a distinguished collection in certain fields of agriculture. The importance of this development is demonstrated in the fact that circulation statistics for 1956/57 show a 17 per cent increase over 1955/56, even though the number of students increased by only 12 per cent. During the past four years, the increase in circulation has been 86 per cent compared to a student body increase of 51 per cent, favorably reflecting the extended library collections. The increase in student use, compounded by the expectation of more students, gives the Davis Library a clear forecast of what to expect.

Similar patterns appear in the Santa Barbara and Riverside statistics. At Santa Barbara, building use increased at a higher rate than the increase of students. At Riverside, enrollment increased 2 per cent and student book circulation 11 per cent, emphasizing the conclusion that library expansion cannot be based wholly on the increase in numbers of students and faculty, but must include an additional factor for increased library use as collections approach adequacy and teaching methods lead students to make greater use of library materials.

Use of specialized branch libraries and collections is largely graduate use. At Berkeley, the greatest increases in use of materials during the past year have been in the Rare Books Department and in the branches covering astronomy, chemistry, landscape architecture, mathematics-statistics, physics, and public health. In these units, circulation showed increases of from 20 to 400 per cent, although graduate enrollment is up only about 8 per cent. Increasing numbers of graduate students will use the Library far out of proportion to their numbers. At Los Angeles, the over-all branch circulation increase was 33 per cent, again a reflection of graduate student use.

The libraries have made progress in developing collections and services to meet future needs. Plans for further expansion are well in hand. To make them effective requires a joint effort by the libraries

and the University administration. The funds necessary to carry out the plans must be provided if the libraries are to meet the University's needs. Planned growth, taking account of the basic problems set forth in this report, will produce libraries well able to meet the needs of a changing and expanding University.

APPENDIX A
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES
INTERLIBRARY LOANS

BOOKS LENT

By:	To other U.C. libraries		To all other libraries		Total	
	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57
Berkeley	2,248	2,302	5,285	5,643	7,533	7,945
Los Angeles	962	1,165	2,844	3,517	3,806	4,682
San Francisco	256	372	838	962	1,094	1,334
Stanford	44	59	212	239	256	298
Santa Barbara	3	8	39	33	42	41
Santa Jolla	15	17	91	134	106	151
San Serrano . . . . .	..	3	39	30	39	33
Mount Hamilton	2	..	..	3	2	3
Total	3,530	3,926	9,348	10,561	12,878	14,487

BOOKS BORROWED

By:	From other U.C. libraries		From all other libraries		Total	
	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57	1955/56	1956/57
Berkeley	293	398	1,885	2,605	2,178	3,003
Los Angeles	743	768	1,072	1,060	1,815	1,828
San Francisco	231	236	173	291	404	527
Stanford	810	759	195	179	1,005	938
Santa Barbara	379	531	171	184	550	715
Santa Jolla	319	335	97	232	416	567
San Serrano	741	869	135	173	876	1,042
Mount Hamilton	14	30	..	2	14	32
Total	3,530	3,926	3,728	4,726	7,258	8,652

DETAILS OF INTERCAMPUS LENDING 1956/57

BOOKS LENT

By:	To:							
	Berk	LA	SFr	Dav	StB	LaJ	Riv	MtH
Berkeley . . . . .	..	721	196	643	224	164	324	30
Los Angeles	119	..	22	39	284	162	539	..
San Francisco	258	28	..	77	7	1	1	..
Stanford	13	7	15	..	13	7	4	..
Santa Barbara	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Santa Jolla	1	10	3	..	3	..	..	..
San Serrano	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hamilton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA 30 JUNE 1957 (Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE I

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1956	1957	% Gain	1956	1957	% Gain
BERKELEY	(2,142,801)	(2,226,359)	(3.9)	(26,190)	(27,473)	(4.9)
General Library.....	1,927,303	2,002,432	3.9	22,707	23,778	4.7
Departmental Libraries.....	215,498	223,927	3.9	3,483 ^b	3,695 ^b	6.1
LOS ANGELES	(1,159,728)	(1,229,572)	(6.0)	(17,753) ^c	(16,992)	(-4.3)
General Library.....	1,006,787	1,065,399	5.8	15,957 ^c	14,947	(-6.3)
Atomic Energy.....	.....	1,711	... ^d	.....	82	... ^e
Bureau of Governmental Research.....	.....	.....	...	218	243	11.5
Clark Library.....	56,889	57,794	1.6	53	53	0.0
Law Library.....	96,052	104,668	9.0	1,525 ^c	1,667	9.3
SAN FRANCISCO	(147,270)	(156,063)	(6.0)	(1,940)	(2,023)	(4.3)
Medical Center Libraries.....	110,620	115,613	4.5	1,715	1,767	3.0
Hastings College of Law.....	36,650	40,450	10.4	225	256	13.8
DAVIS	(131,315) ^e	(145,597)	(10.9)	(2,658)	(2,946)	(10.8)
SANTA BARBARA	(87,171)	(93,695)	(7.5)	(1,263)	(1,291)	(2.2)
Main Library.....	75,812	81,807	7.9	1,239	1,264	2.0
Wyles Collection.....	11,359	11,888	4.7	24	27	12.5
LA JOLLA	(29,384)	(30,620)	(4.2)	(741)	(822)	(10.9)
RIVERSIDE	(80,264) ^c	(93,269)	(16.2)	(1,573)	(1,706)	(8.5)
College of Letters and Science....	62,597	75,173	20.1	1,061	1,178	11.0
Citrus Experiment Station.....	17,667 ^c	18,096	2.4	512	528	3.1
MOUNT HAMILTON	(21,708) ^e	(22,070)	(1.7)	(413)	(430)	(4.1)
TOTALS	3,799,641 ^c	3,997,245	5.2	.....^f	.....^f	.....

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the volumes count.

^b Includes some government documents.

^c Corrected figure.

^d The decline in serial titles is due to the exclusion of 1,646 foreign documents titles formerly included in the Serials count.

^e Not previously reported.

^f Totals excluding duplicates not available.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1957
 (Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE II
 (Berkeley details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1956	1957	% Gain	1956	1957	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY	(1,927,303)	(2,002,432)	(3.9)	(22,707)	(23,778)	(4.7)
<i>Building</i>	(1,494,924)	(1,539,054)	(3.0)	....^b	....^b	...
<i>Central Collection</i>	1,347,076	1,389,621	3.2	....^b	....^{b,c}	...
<i>Croft</i>	107,971	110,845	2.7	495	514	3.8
<i>Harrison</i>	15,362	12,882	(-16.1)	14	12	(-14.3)
<i>Mental Collection</i>	24,515	25,706	4.9	....	2	....
<i>Stack Libraries</i>	(432,379)	(463,378)	(7.2)	....	....	....
<i>Anthropology</i> ^d	1,732	....	....	....^d	52	....
<i>Architecture</i>	9,947	10,640	7.0	186	204	9.7
<i>Astronomy</i>	5,315	5,559	5.0	371	405	9.2
<i>Biochemistry</i>	2,401	2,529	5.3	130	130	0.0
<i>Biology</i>	117,443	120,572	2.7	1,977	2,108	6.6
<i>Chemistry</i>	6,351	6,924	9.0	147	164	11.6
<i>City and Regional Planning</i>	1,091	1,269	16.3	101	109	7.9
<i>East Asiatic</i>	123,039	129,991 ^e	5.7	395	606	53.4
<i>Education</i>	24,922	29,245	17.3	509	562	10.4
<i>Engineering</i>	22,434	24,376	8.7	550	609	10.7
<i>Forestry</i>	11,703	12,394	5.9	915	963	5.2
<i>Geology</i>	4,654	4,767	2.4	90	91	1.1
<i>Landscape Architecture</i>	1,228	4,456	262.9	20	45	125.0
<i>Library School</i>	26,156	27,133	3.7	1,195	1,288	7.8
<i>Math-Statistics</i>	3,367	3,549	5.4	179	182	1.7
<i>General Technology</i>	5,903	6,400	8.4	93 ^f	98	5.4
<i>Music</i>	33,395	36,288	8.7	81	81	0.0
<i>Photometry</i>	1,339	1,438	7.4	43	49	14.0
<i>Zoontology</i>	7,285	7,670	5.3	171	180	5.3
<i>Philosophy</i>	2,449	2,521	2.9	26	26	0.0
<i>Physics</i>	6,339	6,727	6.1	83	99	19.3
<i>Public Health</i>	15,618	17,198	10.1	523	530	1.3
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	(215,498)	(223,927)	(3.9)	(3,483)	(3,695)	(6.1)
<i>Mannini</i>	8,646	9,114	5.4	554	570	2.9
<i>Law</i>	121,057	125,534	3.7	1,525 ^g	1,611 ^g	5.6
<i>Others</i>	85,795	89,279	4.1	1,404	1,514	7.8
TOTALS	2,142,801	2,226,359	3.9	26,190	27,473	4.9

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.
^b Totals excluding duplicate titles not available.
^c The Documents Department currently receives more than 10,200 government document serials.
^d Not previously reported.
^e In addition, the East Asiatic Library has approximately 90,000 uncataloged volumes.
^f Corrected figure.
^g Includes government documents.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1957
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE III
(Los Angeles details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1956	1957	% Gain	1956	1957	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY^b	(1,006,787)	(1,065,399)	5.8	(15,957) ^c	(14,947) ^d	(-6.3)
<i>Main Building</i>	(793,235)	(826,495)	4.2	(9,392)	(7,850) ^d	(-16.4)
Central Collection.....	757,737	788,903	4.1	.....	.....	.....
Oriental Languages.....	35,498	37,592	5.9	205	380	85.4
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(213,552)	(238,904)	11.9	(6,565) ^c	(7,097)	8.1
Agriculture.....	10,187	10,812	6.1	542	534	(-1.5)
Art.....	5,625	6,559	16.6	.....	.....	.....
Biomedical.....	85,109	94,003	10.5	2,194	2,405	9.6
Chemistry.....	11,726	12,548	7.0	273 ^c	288	5.5
Education.....	4,446 ^e	7,850 ^f	76.5	189	204	7.9
Engineering.....	28,734	31,416	9.3	1,042	1,129	8.4
English Reading Room.....	6,664	7,057	5.9	32	31	(-3.1)
Geology.....	22,069	23,819	7.9	574 ^c	650	13.2
Home Economics.....	1,686	2,022	19.9	43 ^c	54	25.6
Industrial Relations.....	12,155	14,591	20.0	1,276	1,322	3.6
Meteorology.....	1,496	1,704	13.9	111	114	2.7
Music.....	4,811	5,597 ^g	16.3	73 ^c	123 ^h	68.5
Physics.....	4,793	5,251	9.6	122 ^c	144	18.0
Theater Arts.....	4,090	5,106	24.8	74	79	6.8
University Elementary School....	9,961	10,569 ⁱ	6.1	20	20	0.0
ATOMIC ENERGY^j.....	.....	(1,711)	...	.....	(82)	...
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH^k.....	.....	.....	...	(218)	(243)	11.5
CLARK LIBRARY	(56,889)	(57,794)	1.6	(53)	(53)	0.0
LAW LIBRARY	(96,052)	(104,668)	9.0	(1,525) ^c	(1,667)	9.3
TOTALS	1,159,728	1,229,572	6.0	17,753 ^c	16,992 ^d	(-4.3)

^a Titles currently received excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Main Library and branches. Not including Atomic Energy Project, Bureau of Governmental Research, Clark, or Law.

^c Revised figure.

^d 1646 foreign documents titles formerly included in Serials count were transferred during 1956/57 to Government Publications Room.

^e Not including 2,435 textbooks.

^f Including 2,668 textbooks.

^g Not including 17,727 Music Scores.

^h Including 33 transfers.

ⁱ Estimate.

^j Included in statistics for the first time.

^k Except for Serials titles, all materials in the Bureau of Governmental Research are reported in pamphlets. See Table IV.

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SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1957
(Non-Book Library Materials, partial record)

TABLE IV

	Manu- scripts	Maps	Microcopy		Pamphlets	Recordings	
			Reels	Cards		Musical	Speech
BERKELEY	(3,887,417)	(107,501)	(26,143)	(36,070)	(438,519)	(12,892)	(2,253)
General Library.....	3,887,409 ^a	107,306	24,451	23,805	144,683	12,892	2,237
Departmental Libraries	8	195	1,692 ^b	12,265	293,836 ^c	.....	16
LOS ANGELES	(75,586)	(34,130)	(5,542) ^d	(65,934)	(184,376)	(13,629)	(570)
General Library.....	70,026	33,881	5,023	19,200	78,102	13,628	561
Atomic Energy.....	.....	.....	.....	45,315	6,340	.....	.....
Bureau of Govern- mental Research.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,316 ^e	.....	.....
Clark Library.....	5,560	249	125	.....	618	1	9
Law Library.....	.....	.....	394	1,419	.....	.....	.....
DAVIS	(4)	(4,174)	(425)	(17,795)	.....	(1,641)	(348)
SANTA BARBARA .....	.....	(223)	(1,286)	(5,780)	(10,520)	(2,758)	(538)
Main Library.....	.....	215	994	5,090	10,520	2,757	537
Wyles Collection.....	.....	8	292	690	.....	1	1
LA JOLLA	(6)	(9,742)	(95)	(4,369)	(12,728)	.....	(2)
RIVERSIDE	(2)	(1,345)	(2,042)	(42,592)	(6,664)	(697)	(183)
College of Letters and Science.....	2	638	1,852	42,592	3,500	697	183
Citrus.....	.....	707	190	.....	3,164	.....	.....
MOUNT HAMILTON.....	.....	.....	(6)	.....	(2,792)	.....	.....
TOTALS	3,963,015	157,115	35,539	172,540	655,599	31,617	3,894

^a In addition, East Asiatic Library has over 9,000 volumes of manuscripts and the Paleontology Library has 26 volumes. Total for Central Collection not available.

^b Corrected comparable 1956 figure: 1,684.

^c In addition, Giannini Library has 340 vertical file drawers and 13 three-foot sections of stack containing cataloged pamphlet material, including maps; Institute of Industrial Relations has 85 file drawers and 78 shelves of pamphlets, documents, and arbitration case materials; and Law Library has 232,816 briefs, U.S. and California courts.

^d Does not include 7,167 microfilm reels of newspapers.

^e Composed of 81,896 in the Bureau Collection and 17,420 in the Haynes Collection. All holdings are counted as pamphlets.

Acceleration & Impact

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

University of Michigan
University Library
Library Science Library

1957/58

Issued by the Library Council

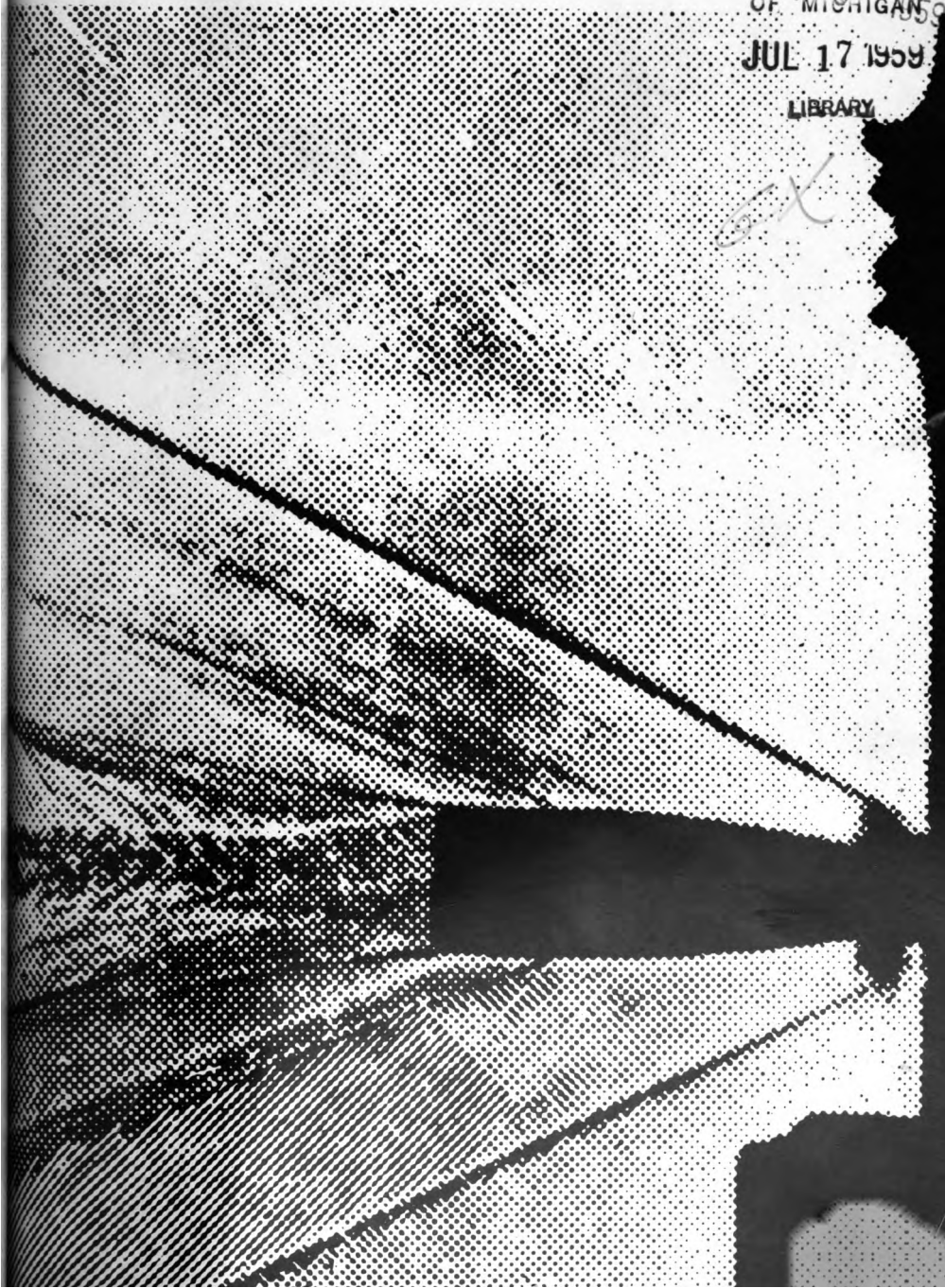
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LIBRARY

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The Library Council of the University of California was created by President Robert G. Sproul in 1945 to consider library problems affecting more than one of the University's eight campuses, and to concern itself with consistency of policy and practice and with the appropriate distribution of responsibilities. It is composed of the head librarians of the eight campuses of the University (J. Richard Blanchard—Davis; Donald Coney—Berkeley; John B. de C. M. Saunders—San Francisco; Stanislaus Vasilevskis—Mount Hamilton; Donald C. Davidson—Santa Barbara; Lawrence Clark Powell—Los Angeles; Edwin T. Coman, Jr.—Riverside; W. Roy Holleman—La Jolla) and the Dean of the School of Librarianship (J. Periam Danton).

The librarians of Berkeley and Los Angeles and the Dean of the School of Librarianship comprise the Executive Committee of the Council. The Secretaryship alternates every two years between the librarians of Los Angeles and Berkeley, the librarian at Berkeley holding the position for 1957/58–1958/59.

This is the tenth Unified Annual Report of the libraries of the University issued by the Library Council, and was written by the Secretary with the help of the Council and the assistant librarians at Berkeley, Mrs. Helen M. Worden and Mr. Marion A. Milczewski.

DONALD CONEY
Secretary,
The Library Council

... Gibbs' innovation was to consider not one world, but all the worlds which are possible answers to a limited set of questions concerning our environment. His central notion concerned the extent to which answers that we may give to questions about one set of worlds are probable among a larger set of worlds. Beyond this, Gibbs had a theory that this probability tended naturally to increase as the universe grows older. The measure of this probability is called entropy, and the characteristic tendency of entropy is to increase.

As entropy increases, the universe, and all closed systems in the universe, tend naturally to deteriorate and lose their distinctiveness, to move from the least to the most probable state, from a state of organization and differentiation in which distinctions and forms exist, to a state of chaos and sameness. In Gibbs' universe order is least probable, chaos most probable. But while the universe as a whole, if indeed there is a whole universe, tends to run down, there are local enclaves whose direction seems opposed to that of the universe at large and in which there is a limited and temporary tendency for organization to increase. . . .

—NORBERT WIENER

*We cannot rest on old policies
Or follow an antique drum.*

—T. S. ELIOT

Acceleration & Impact

The great and rapid growth of student populations is one of the commonest concerns of higher education today. Aggravated in California, this condition, for some time, has been the principal stimulus to planning in the University. Nowhere in the University does this enrollment increase and the quickening of customary rates fall with greater force than on the libraries. Changes that would have evolved gradually and would have been scarcely noticed now must receive careful attention if they are to be brought about within the time allotted by the population curve. The collections of books—the substance of a library—claim such attention, if they are to be equal to demand, for their development is less amenable to acceleration than are the other elements: staff and quarters. With book collections the essence is time, in the sense of time enough.

The Present Library Situation

Traditionally each campus library has reflected in books and similar materials the educational policy of the campus as expressed by the curriculum, the research program, and the scholarly interests of the faculty. Such a collection is often modified by the accident of gift or special purchase—the Clark and the Bancroft Libraries, the Wyles Collection—and sometimes by the interests or susceptibilities of the principal librarian. Each library has aimed at as much self-sufficiency as a single library may expect to have. This objective has been

adversely affected by the parent campuses whose youthfulness has precluded the acquisition on publication of what is now scarce and hard to come by.

Thus each library has developed quite independently of the others, with a healthy recognition of local needs. Coordination, to a limited degree, occurred in the early days through the natural gregariousness of librarians and out of reciprocal helpfulness, and latterly through the Library Council. Practically, so far as book collections are concerned, interrelationships have taken the forms of a large volume of mutual interlibrary borrowing, the sharing of duplicate gifts, occasional joint purchases—of which the recent Ogden Library acquisition is the most conspicuous, but not the sole, example—and the multiple exploitation of University Press publications through exchange with institutions all over the world on behalf of all the libraries.

This system of discrete libraries came into being through the federating of already formed campuses (usually noncompetitive or complementary) into the State-wide University. As enrollment accelerates and the tide of students rises on each campus, each is forced to assume, in its programs of education and research, more and more similarity to all the others. The import of such change subjects the libraries to severe stress.

New University Policies

The anticipated accelerated growth of the student population has required the University of California to make a searching study of its immediate future. The future educational policy of each campus has been charted in ways that are indicative of library responsibilities to come.

Berkeley and Los Angeles will continue to carry on comprehensive programs of instruction, research, and professional training, all grounded in intellectual disciplines of high and equal quality. It is expected, however, that these campuses in their more recondite offerings will be complementary rather than identical: that each will have “a library commensurate with the far reaching needs”* thus determined.

* *University Bulletin*. July 28, 1958, p. 8.

Davis, now expanded from an agricultural campus to include a lively curriculum in letters and sciences; Riverside, established initially as a special agricultural research station and more recently augmented by a liberal arts campus; and Santa Barbara, developing beyond a liberal arts college, must all absorb a share of enrollment increases while new campuses are being developed. Rising enrollment carries with it increased demands for opportunities to do graduate work. Thus it seems certain that these are emergent general campuses, having to assume more and more responsibilities for the giving of graduate degrees. (Indeed, Santa Barbara includes in its academic plan the assumption that master's programs will have been developed in most departments during the five years beginning with 1959, and the expectation that doctoral programs in some fields will develop in the following five years.)

The La Jolla campus has been designated as the site of a new Institute of Technology and Engineering intended to offer a graduate program of instruction and research in the sciences and technology with the necessary supporting undergraduate instruction. This institute is regarded as the initial phase of a general University campus in the San Diego area. It joins the original Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the Institute of Marine Resources established by the Board of Regents in January, 1954.

It is inevitable that the San Francisco campus will expand not only in its present direction—the health sciences—but will pass gradually (with the great increase in its graduate training programs in the basic science departments) to upper division work in general biology.

The Mount Hamilton campus, it is assumed, will continue to develop along the lines of its present specialization in astronomy.

Population trends indicate clearly that unless the Los Angeles and Berkeley campuses are to be desperately overcrowded, two new general campuses, ultimately offering the diversity of graduate and undergraduate programs found at Berkeley and Los Angeles, must be created, one each, north and south. Site investigations to this end are already in hand.

Library Materials for Whom?

It is extraordinarily difficult to talk about the large diverse collections of books, periodicals, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, and photocopies which comprise university libraries. Brief descriptions—or, indeed, almost any general description, whether brief or not—border on the meaningless. Yet some relationship must be established between the quality and character of existing collections on the several campuses and their projected educational programs. An approach thought useful for this purpose is to categorize library materials according to the sophistication of their use.

Speaking generally, it is possible to discern two extremes of library material present in an institution of higher education. At the beginning level of use are the materials needed to support the undergraduate curriculum—the *college library collection*. Illustrations come readily to mind: the works of the great literary figures, the classic works in history and the social sciences, secondary works of history and criticism, the “serious” general periodicals, and the principal standard journals in all fields. Usually, with the exception of works of well-known earlier writers, a collection adequate for undergraduate instruction tends toward the contemporary; as books decline into disuse they are replaced by those of more recent publication.

At the other end of the spectrum lie the *special collections*: unique and scarce source materials such as manuscripts (historical or literary), old and consequently rare books (of widely varying degrees of scarcity and cost), and genuinely comprehensive bodies of library materials on a given subject. One would also include at this end of the scale extensive collections of materials whose cost lies in the difficulty of acquiring them, and in their multiplicity—such as extensive bodies of newspapers, large collections of foreign dissertations, government publications, “little” magazines, and long runs of early journals. Such materials support the most advanced research.

Between these lies a large area of material into which each extreme shades by degrees. This focus is harder to define, but

an attempt would include printed source materials, such as collections of private and public papers of important historical figures, literary men, etc., advanced monographs in any field useful primarily to the researcher, and a wide array of specialized journals and publications in foreign languages, especially the less familiar. The items of this group are characterized by their availability in multiple copies. This is the *basic research collection*.

It is obvious that centers of concentration have been described and that the "classes" of material shade by infinite degree into each other. The class necessary for the support of undergraduate instruction would be limited in the judgment of some teachers but to others would extend with some depth into the middle area. Literature needed to support master's programs in the humanities and the social sciences would certainly require a good deal of material essential to the support of the undergraduate curriculum and would move rather far into the middle area of printed sources, advanced monographs, etc. A reasonable boundary to this shadow zone must be established campus by campus, and, perhaps, book by book. In the social sciences, particularly, there is a tendency of all interests to converge upon the same body of literature, which is used over and over in various combinations by faculty and students alike. Thus the distinction between the college library and the basic research collection is, in this field, a tenuous one and hard to establish on a campus with an active graduate program in the social sciences.

Estimate of the Collections and Their Needs

A specific library collection lends itself no more readily to brief description than do the books of higher education. Nevertheless, in order to have some basis for proceeding toward a plan of library development, the collections of the several campuses are here summarized.

The Southern Libraries

RIVERSIDE has just begun to achieve a modicum of adequacy in library resources to support an undergraduate liberal arts program. Material has been acquired largely to support the teaching program and, to a small extent, faculty research. The strong resources of the Citrus Experiment Station Library in botany, entomology, and genetics give support to the life sciences, but holdings in this area are weak in biology. Fortunate purchases of private libraries make anthropology and geology two of the strongest sections of the library. French, German, and Spanish literatures are also building up strength. The youthfulness of the collection is the greatest weakness at Riverside. This is evident in the lack of important monographs and works of criticism published before 1940, especially in the humanities and social sciences, and back files of periodicals in all fields.

The framework of a strong library has been built, but it must be filled in and extended. The acquisition program must be aimed at correcting present weaknesses, particularly the lack of early runs of periodicals. A strong collection at the college level must be built. This collection must be enriched by substantial purchases of basic research material. In this area, the first priority should be given to those items on the larger campuses which cannot be lent because of heavy use.

The enlarged research program at the Citrus Experiment Station is requiring acquisition of material on field crops, air pollution, and other new areas of research. The possibility that the Citrus Experiment Station will become the center of agricultural activities in the southern half of the State is becoming more and more a probability. If this development occurs, the Citrus Experiment Station Library must broaden its acquisitions program to support undergraduate teaching in agriculture, research in all types of agriculture appropriate to the southern half of California, and an enlarged extension program.

SANTA BARBARA has an undergraduate collection adequate to support instruction only through the early range of

upper division courses. It is working to maintain this, and to increase its stock in support of the upper division seminar and independent study projects. The present graduate courses, now numbered in the dozens, are ill-supported locally and are dependent on Los Angeles and Berkeley for much material.

It seems clear, from developments to date, that Santa Barbara is about to abandon its role as a college in favor of one as a more general campus with 10,000 students by 1970, offering master's degrees in many subjects and doctor's degrees in certain fields. Its library collections will have to broaden rapidly in books needed to support existing and additional master's work, and develop strength in the published materials required to support work in the fields eventually approved for doctoral degrees. The Wyles Collection of Lincolniana and Americana will continue to develop as a special collection supporting advanced graduate work.

At LA JOLLA, the substantial library is that of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, a highly specialized collection of advanced materials needed by the faculty, graduate students, and research specialists in the field of oceanography and the related sciences. All important materials published in marine geology and geochemistry, marine biology, marine geophysics, chemistry, and physics are continually being acquired, subject only to fund limitations.

The establishment of the Institute of Technology and Engineering in 1958 has led to the need for acquisition of books suitable to its anticipated program. Selection is done with the cooperation of the Scripps faculty who are members of the faculty of the new Institute. The Institute of Marine Resources is state-wide in function, with its headquarters located on the La Jolla campus. Its book needs at present are not extensive, and are met by the Berkeley, Los Angeles, and La Jolla campus libraries.

The present acquisitions program of procuring back files of periodical holdings, translations of important foreign publications in the marine sciences (especially those of the USSR), and classics in the field of oceanography—all essential to historical studies and broad understanding of the sciences in

whose extension the Scripps Institution is engaged—must be greatly broadened to meet the anticipated demands of the other institutes, the long-range needs of an undergraduate program, and the research program of a major campus.

LOS ANGELES has a collection generally adequate for present undergraduate instruction, but many more copies of these same books will have to be provided in the near future in order to accommodate an increased enrollment.

Basic and special research collections in the humanities and social sciences are inadequate to support the full programs of these departments, but there are areas of strength within scattered specialties. English literature, for example, is strong in British works of the late sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries (primarily because of the rich holdings at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library) and is rapidly developing strength in nineteenth-century materials, but is weak in American literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. History is strong in materials relating to the Baltic area during the medieval period, and to revolutionary France, but weak in German and South European materials of all periods, in the materials of American history, of British colonial history, and of all non-European countries. Similar spottiness can be cited for every department.

In the sciences the number of current journals received is relatively adequate, but the subscription list needs to be increased, as does the acquisition of current monographs, before real strength is achieved. The greatest weakness lies in the incompleteness, or complete absence, of back files of the older periodicals.

In the most recently established fields of graduate work, such as art, history, business administration, and area studies of the Near East, Slavic and East Europe, and Africa, the collections will now support only the most limited work.

In all fields the primary need is for massive acquisition of the older published materials required to make the Los Angeles library sufficient for most of the demands of faculty and graduate students, and for greater coverage of current publications, world-wide, to keep from falling further behind.

The Northern Libraries

The MOUNT HAMILTON library collection has been developed to support the most advanced research in astronomy, especially in the fields of astrophysics and astrometry. One of the outstanding astronomical collections, it is strong in monographs and journals and in other serially published materials. Books and periodicals in physics, mathematics, and other fields related to astronomy have been incorporated into the collection as needed. This part of the collection is supplemented by occasional loans from Berkeley.

No definite effect of new educational policy on the Mount Hamilton library can yet be predicted. It is expected that the present acquisition program will continue, expanding as worldwide publication in the Observatory's established fields increases. Although no definite emphasis on research in the new fields of radio astronomy and astronautics is expected at the Observatory, they are so closely related to research here that library expansion into these subjects is inevitable.

The DAVIS collection, with some exceptions, is adequate for the research and graduate programs in the College of Agriculture which have been established on the campus. Since 1951, when the College of Letters and Science was established, materials in the basic sciences and in the humanities and social sciences have been systematically strengthened. Such good progress has been made with the literature of the basic sciences that it should soon be possible for the library to support graduate work in many areas. This is already being done in chemistry and botany. Efforts on behalf of the humanities and the social sciences have been limited, until recently, to developing a college library. Much dependence is placed on Berkeley; except for agricultural subjects, no effort has been made to duplicate obscure or little-used material.

Davis appears destined to become a more general campus. To meet the obligations of such a program its library will have to maintain its present strength in agriculture and the basic sciences, bringing certain fields up to graduate strength; rapidly expand the undergraduate collection in the liberal arts; and

begin new, or augment existing, holdings of basic research materials for those nonagricultural fields in which master's or doctor's work is to be given. It is assumed that little-used materials will be stored and that Berkeley and other libraries will supply highly specialized materials.

SAN FRANCISCO has a fairly well-balanced collection covering the basic needs of the teaching programs in the four professional schools of the campus (Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing) and the research needs of the faculty and research groups. The strength of the library lies in its periodical collection, which constitutes approximately 70 per cent of its total holdings. This periodical collection, in a variety of languages, represents a broad segment of publications in the health sciences. However, the fields of natural history, general science, technology, veterinary medicine, and aviation, military, and naval sciences are also represented as supporting material to the main part of the collection. The collection of Russian periodicals and translations in the health sciences is probably the strongest on the West Coast. A collection of some 43,000 foreign medical theses and a carefully selected nucleus of works in the history of the health professions furnish additional strength. To this can be added incipient collections of archival materials, medical Californiana, West Coast medicine, Oriental medicine, and special collections in ophthalmology, anesthesia, and Osleriana.

In view of the rapid expansion of existing teaching programs in the health professions, the extraordinary development of new research programs, the return of the basic science departments of anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry to the campus, and the fellowship training programs of the Cardiovascular Research Institute and the Cancer Research Institute, the acquisition program of the San Francisco Medical Center Library will have to undergo considerable expansion if it is to meet its new obligations. As one of the two major medical libraries of the West, the collection is compelled to supply the needs of a great many medical and quasi-medical institutions in the Bay Area as well as throughout the State. The removal of the only other major medical library, namely Stanford-Lane Medical

Library, to Palo Alto will undoubtedly bring additional burdens formerly carried by the Lane Library.

The San Francisco Medical Center Library will have to acquire all of the significant current literature in the health sciences on a world-wide basis and in the broadest interpretation of the term. It needs to acquire carefully selected retrospective materials, periodicals, monographs, texts, and pamphlets and build extensively in the unique and expensive materials of research in the health sciences. Greatest weaknesses in the collection are gaps in some of the important periodical sets for the period (fifty-two years) during which the basic sciences were housed in Berkeley, and in some texts and monographs of war and depression years when budgets were lean.

At BERKELEY the extensive strength of the collection traces its origin to the support given to the selective purchase of current publications by the library during the past eighty-five years. The basic research collection now available is substantially adequate for graduate instruction. The holdings of journals and serially published materials are especially noteworthy and offer indispensable support to the various levels of research in all fields of the library's responsibility. For Spanish America, richly represented in the holdings of the Bancroft Library, and in the field of East Asiatic literature there are holdings of scarce and unique material of real distinction. In several other areas—in which musicology, art history, labor unions, and entomology are noticeable—the special holdings approach distinction. Obvious lacks exist in earlier literature and scientific monographs. The current migrations of the scholar's interest over the world scene have disclosed many areas only sparsely covered by the present collection.

An appropriate acquisitions program for the future should permit the collection at Berkeley to attain genuine maturity by acquiring all the significant additions to the literature of current intellectual endeavor on a global basis. A separate undergraduate collection should be developed to improve access to books for this group and to disengage its members from the central collection to the advantage of graduate students

and faculty. With proper regard for the possibilities of copying techniques, the selective acquisition of retrospective material is indicated either in response to expressed needs consistent with the campus academic program or in their anticipation. Alertness together with means at hand will be needed to seize opportunities to procure stimulating resources of scarce or unique research materials.

The Problem

All campuses, except Mount Hamilton and San Francisco, are committed to programs of general undergraduate education and inevitably to the college library collections needed to support them. All these campuses (with the exception of La Jolla) are either well equipped with college library materials or have made substantial progress toward reasonable adequacy. It seems obvious that any new campuses brought into being should be fully equipped to meet this obligation at a very early stage in their development.

Campuses offering postgraduate work at the master's level will have to augment their undergraduate collections with substantial bodies of basic research material. However, really massive holdings in this middle group are necessary only where postgraduate work beyond the master's degree is given.

It is impossible to provide either graduate or undergraduate instruction without the majority of the library resources required being immediately at hand. In the future, devices may be available which can provide reading copies quickly in a place distant from that where the book is located, but such devices are neither at hand today, nor appear near enough to realization to warrant inclusion in library planning now.

The great problem lies at the upper end of the spectrum: the unique, expensive material. This kind of high-quality library support to graduate student and faculty investigation is mandatory. In any university with a single campus the responsibility for acquiring such material is accepted without question and is resolved as a matter of course. The problem becomes acute in the University of California because of the existence

of two general campuses committed to a policy of comprehensive research and because of comparable obligations in the fields of their specialties at Davis, Riverside, La Jolla, Mount Hamilton, and San Francisco. Furthermore, at Davis there are already doctoral programs in botany and chemistry, in addition to agriculture, and there is the probability that, in selected fields, Santa Barbara and Riverside will proceed to the offering of doctoral work. And, finally, there is the certainty that within the next two decades there will come into existence two new general campuses offering a full array of undergraduate and graduate work, and the probability that La Jolla will become a general campus.

The area of the scarce and the unusual is so extensive, various, and costly as to require serious consideration of the degree to which the University may invest in such holdings. It is this body of material which poses the most difficult question for the libraries and for the University. Yet, it is this kind of material which gives real distinction and wide reputation to a university library and serves as a powerful magnet to attract or hold scholars of more than usual quality.

This problem is intensified by the application on every campus of a common high standard of faculty selection and promotion leading inevitably to active research by each member of the faculty, whether he is attached to a campus offering graduate work in his field or not.

If we reject as unrealistic the alternative that the University will not acquire substantial bodies of library research material of the highest quality, and if we assume that the University cannot, at least for many years, undertake to develop equivalent bodies of such material on all or most of the campuses, we have two other possibilities to explore: specialization of course offerings and research, and the localization of high-level material.

Specialization

The demand for books comes from people; people's interests in a university are determined by its research program. Librarians have often observed that if a university would decide

not to enter a given area of intellectual inquiry, its library could then disregard in its acquisition program materials relevant to this area. To a librarian sitting at some distance from the places where educational policy is made this alternative is attractive and appears a simple one to apply. It would, of course, have little effect on the collections for the sciences, except those which rely in part on retrospective materials—for the essential literature of the sciences is a compact journal literature relatively inexpensive to procure and maintain. In the sciences the laboratory, rather than the library, is the most expensive element. Thus, specialization of research in the humanities, the social sciences, and, to a degree, in the biological sciences is what this alternative is concerned with.

The University has practiced specialization of research rather conspicuously, but it should be noted that this specialization is determined not by a deliberate act of forswearing at the policy level, but because of expensive apparatus. Veterinary medicine, for instance, with its special laboratory requirements, and applied agriculture are limited to the Davis campus. Medicine was added to the Los Angeles campus only after long deliberation and with strong local support. Oceanography is explored extensively only at La Jolla. Thus, hospitals, farm land, and ships have been determinants in the University's major restrictions on the distribution of research efforts, not concern over library development. It has already been noted that evolving University policy calls on the specialized campuses to generalize their educational and research programs in order that the University may acquit itself of the task imposed by population.

A powerful deterrent to the exclusion of an area of research from a campus, especially a general campus, is the natural competition that exists in institutions. The specialization of research programs raises, in the words of one writer on the subject, "All the evident and subtle aspects of the institutional identity, sovereignty, pride and competitiveness."*

* Ertell, Merton W., *Interinstitutional Cooperation in Higher Education*. (Albany, June, 1957) p. 106.

Furthermore, the very idea implicit in the word "university" militates against limitation of program except through such restrictions as may be imposed from time to time by the absence of funds or space, or by accident. Generally, librarians have concluded that, attractive as specialization seems to be, human and institutional nature runs so counter to the concept as to make it a vain hope.

Localization of Special Collections

Current educational policy assigns to Berkeley and Los Angeles research responsibilities of the broadest sort and recognizes the importance of commensurate libraries. Other imperatives of University policy commit *some* students at other campuses and *all* faculties to the prosecution of research at the upper level.

Fortunately, special collections of rare and unusual materials for the most advanced research are less frequently used than that great middle area upon which all research is dependent. One solution worthy of careful exploration is the localization of the substantial research collections at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the largest, most diverse, and comprehensive libraries, which already play a large role as regional resources for the University campuses in their vicinity.

While such a program would require self-denial on the part of several campuses, the very high cost of special material makes this denial more apparent than real. Such a plan would need to assure all faculties of access with increasing ease to a much wider array of library materials than they can ever hope for on their own campuses. Although the plan of localizing special collections intends to concentrate these materials at Berkeley and Los Angeles, it should not foreclose all possibility of special materials at the other campuses. Obviously, the La Jolla campus, Lick Observatory, the Riverside Experiment Station, and San Francisco must acquire depth in their specialties. Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Davis are not prevented by this

proposal from accepting unusual gifts germane to their programs, even though the offered material may go beyond their level of activity. The two completely new campuses pose an acute problem; it may be supposed that for many years they will have to rely heavily on the accumulations of others, especially at Berkeley and Los Angeles. With all its difficulties, the localization of special materials would provide a basis for a real University-wide collecting program at the level of greatest difficulty and expense.

In addition to other limitations earlier suggested, localization of research collections might lead to such devices as the following:

- Agreement to maintain a single subscription on one campus of little-used periodicals and the cancellation of duplicate subscriptions on all other campuses.
- The maintenance of a single historical collection of the documents of the forty-eight other states. The collection might well be divided among the campuses, depending on interest in particular states or issuing agencies.
- Acquisition of a single set of the documents of minor foreign states to permit individual campus libraries to reduce their acquisition activities in this field. This collection, like state documents, might be divided.
- Maintenance of a joint pool of newspapers in the original and on microfilm.
- Maintenance of a joint pool of scientific journals covered by the major abstracting services. While the more common journals might be heavily duplicated, those less frequently consulted might be held on only one campus, except where time assumes great importance, i.e., as in the health sciences, where the welfare of human beings is directly concerned.
- Maintenance of a union catalog in Los Angeles and Berkeley of East Asiatic materials, with principal acquisition centered at Berkeley.

The Requirement of Access

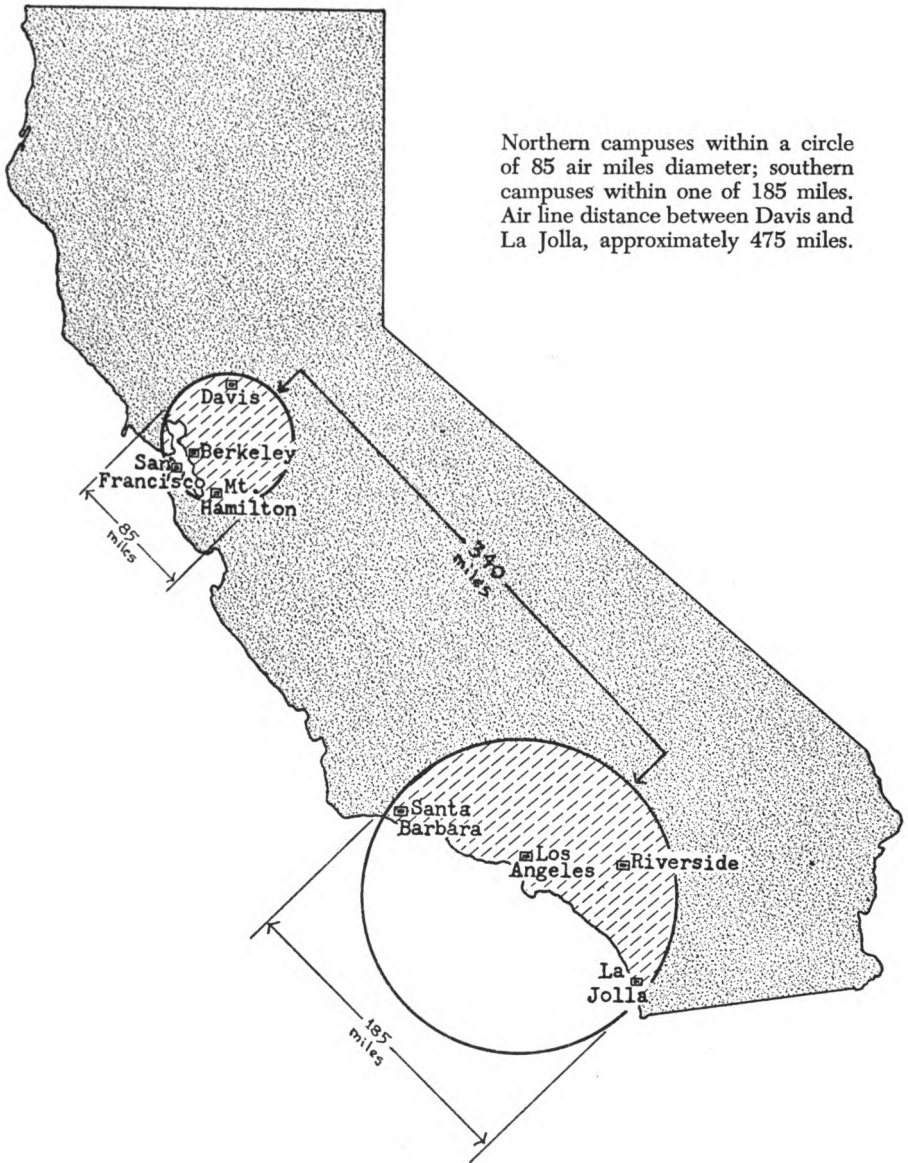
Such a plan would have to include provisions for giving as easy access as possible to such collections by persons from the other campuses. Interlibrary loans would have to be speeded up, long-term lending provided for blocks of material conventionally assumed to be nonlendable, existing and forthcoming developments in making photocopies exploited and subsidized so as to make facsimiles a feasible substitute for the original item on occasion, and experiments in taking the scholar to the book instead of the reverse financed and carried out. Simultaneously, the faculties of the two large campuses would have to adopt attitudes of self-denial toward materials on loan to sister campuses.

Fortunately, there is room for much expansion along all these lines. Recent advances in photocopying offer the prospect of duplicating whole books at prices often considerably lower than the total cost of searching for and buying an out-of-print book. Regional or national pools of items available for copying or loan are employed more and more for bulky, little-used source materials. Serious attention to the problem of transporting man to book might lead to simplification of travel arrangements and the provision of hostels on certain campuses in which University scholars could live for brief periods at very low cost.

A Corollary for Berkeley and Los Angeles

Such a plan carries with it as a corollary the necessity for the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries to develop complementary programs of acquisition at the level of special research material. The post war expansion of research interest to the entire globe has brought with it the collecting of books from countries whose languages are not commonly employed. Thus, India, the whole Slavic region, Southeast Asia, and the Orient enter collecting programs. Africa as a continent, though posing relatively few linguistic problems, throws open a vast array of literature ranging from the obvious to the very obscure.

Distribution of the University of California Libraries:



It would be reasonable to suppose that even the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses would not seek to produce identical research collections, at least in their upper reaches. It would hardly be good sense for Berkeley to move to duplicate Los Angeles' William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, rich in the literature of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English culture; by the same token, the areas intensively developed in Berkeley's Bancroft and East Asiatic libraries point to a special obligation for Berkeley. Student population, the State's geography, and a natural competitiveness will not make the task simpler. The existence of a State-wide University of California should not blind anyone to the fact that each of two major campuses is already larger than the single campus of most other states (as the population of California itself is larger) and that they are also further apart geographically than the universities of many separate states in the Midwest and the East.

The Isolated Librarian

Library collections are the externalization in books (and other materials of record) of the educational and research policies of the University. The converters of policy into book orders are the members of the faculty and the library staff, working independently and interactively. The library will be a good one, economically constructed, to the degree that educational policy is understood by these converters. Most educational policy is formed by faculty as members of departments, schools, colleges, and committees. But statements of such policy seldom flow upward except in the form—often enigmatic—of budget requests. Synthetic statement and restatement of educational policy is not a familiar phenomenon in universities.

To the extent that policy is understood and conscientiously pursued by faculty book selectors, the book collection will be good. But much selection has been delegated—tacitly or otherwise—to library staff. The library is distant from the springs of policy—and is correspondingly handicapped in its own selecting activities and in exercising such controls as it might from its position of over-view.

It is suggested that the local administrations make a conscious effort to develop connective tissue between their chief librarians and points in the organization where academic policy is created or reviewed. It appears that building planners, business managers, registrars, or budget officers are often better informed on matters crucial to library development than are librarians. It would be valuable if the State-wide administration were to review periodically the state of the University's over-all educational and research plan. This might well be supplemented by periodic interpretations at the local level by the local chief administrative officer or his delegate. Librarians would benefit greatly through opportunities to participate in, or observe, the meetings of local committees which consider educational policy.

The New Campuses—A Plan

The character of the two new general campuses—one in the northern and one in the southern part of the State—is not yet clear, but if they are to be operable within the next five or six years, it *is* clear that books should be bought *now*. The designing of a library collection and the realization of the design in books, journal files, maps, etc. on the shelves is a difficult and lengthy process.

It may be assumed with some certainty that the new campuses will offer the usual panoply of languages, literatures, social sciences, and physical and biological sciences for the bachelor's degree, and, in a number of fields, for the master's and the doctor's. Thus a complete college library collection must be on the campus when it opens for business and a basic research collection must have been projected. These books cannot be borrowed from existing campuses where they form the most active parts of the libraries.

Circumstances will force reliance on the special collections of Berkeley and Los Angeles for advanced graduate work—if the plan proposed in this report is adopted and Berkeley and Los Angeles are successful in developing workable access devices. What should be done to construct local special collections

will depend on the impetus given to Ph.D. work on the new campuses. For instance, the creation of certain research institutes, amounting to specializations peculiar to each new campus, would determine the direction of special collection development, at least in the early years of the new campuses.

The need for early acquisition of library materials for these new campuses in advance of the planning of buildings and the employment of faculties suggests the following proposal:

- that an acquisition officer (and necessary clerical help) for each new campus be employed;
- that one be located under the supervision of the University Librarian at Los Angeles and the other at Berkeley;
- that the scope and design of the initial collections be determined for each campus by a group composed of the acquisition officer, the University Librarian supervising him, and appropriate Los Angeles or Berkeley faculty;
- that materials be acquired against a special book fund for each new campus;
- that the materials thus acquired be cataloged and stored as practicable until the new campuses are ready to receive them.

Both the Los Angeles and Berkeley libraries are actively planning and developing undergraduate library collections for use in the near future and have valuable experience to contribute, as have the librarians at Davis, Santa Barbara, and Riverside.

A Caveat on Erosion

Experienced observers of the evolution of universities as institutions are aware of the fluctuating character of the body known as a university, of the important role played by accident in its development, and of the impact on policy by persons of strong and determined character. No policy such as the one suggested for the development of the University's research collections should be set in motion without the intent to review it periodically, again and again, and adjust it to new realities.

APPENDIX A

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES INTERLIBRARY LOANS

TITLES LENT

By:	To other U.C. libraries		To all other libraries		Total	
	1956/57	1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1956/57	1957/58
Berkeley.....	2,302	2,367	5,643	5,752	7,945	8,119
Los Angeles.....	1,165	1,111	3,517	4,528	4,682	5,639
San Francisco.....	372	332	962	766	1,334	1,098
Davis.....	59	61	239	236	298	297
Santa Barbara.....	8	28	33	25	41	53
La Jolla.....	17	25	134	236	151	261
Riverside.....	3	11	30	37	33	48
Mount Hamilton.....	..	1	3	17	3	18
Total.....	3,926	3,936	10,561	11,597	14,487	15,533

TITLES BORROWED

By:	To other U.C. libraries		To all other libraries		Total	
	1956/57	1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1956/57	1957/58
Berkeley.....	398	407	2,605	2,169	3,003	2,576
Los Angeles.....	768	835	1,060	1,146	1,828	1,981
San Francisco.....	236	278	291	269	527	547
Davis.....	759	879	179	244	938	1,123
Santa Barbara.....	531	602	184	240	715	842
La Jolla.....	335	227	232	197	567	424
Riverside.....	869	678	173	287	1,042	965
Mount Hamilton.....	30	38	2	4	32	42
Total.....	3,926	3,944	4,726	4,556	8,652	8,500

DETAIL OF INTERCAMPUS LENDING 1957/58

TITLES LENT

By:	To:							
	Berk	LA	SFr	Dav	StB	LaJ	Riv	MtH
Berkeley.....	..	778	237	764	240	99	211	38
Los Angeles.....	133	..	24	61	318	111	464	..
San Francisco.....	219	37	..	52	20	3	1	..
Davis.....	21	10	17	..	7	5	1	..
Santa Barbara.....	22	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
La Jolla.....	10	3	..	2	10	..	..	..
Riverside.....	2	3	..	1	3	2	..	..
Mount Hamilton..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX B

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

30 JUNE 1958

(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE I

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS ^a		
	1957	1958	% Gain	1957	1958	% Gain
BERKELEY	(2,226,359)	(2,305,121)	(3.5)	(27,473)	(28,787)	(4.8)
General Library.....	2,002,432	2,072,854	3.5	23,778	24,943	4.9
Departmental Libraries.....	223,927	232,267	3.7	3,695 ^b	3,844 ^b	4.0
LOS ANGELES	(1,231,238) ^c	(1,301,075)	(5.7)	(16,992)	(18,183)	(7.0)
General Library.....	1,065,399	1,128,775	5.9	14,947	16,052	7.4
Other Libraries.....	165,839	172,300	3.9	2,045	2,131	4.2
SAN FRANCISCO	(156,063)	(161,507)	(3.5)	(2,023)	(2,260)	(11.7)
Medical Center Libraries.....	115,613	120,084	3.9	1,767	1,853	4.9
Hastings College of Law.....	40,450	41,423	2.4	256	307	19.9
DAVIS	(145,597)	(159,587)	(9.6)	(2,946)	(3,291)	(11.7)
SANTA BARBARA	(94,271)	(101,158)	(7.3)	(1,291)	(1,488)	(15.3)
Main Library.....	81,807	88,573	8.3	1,264	1,450	14.7
Wyles Collection.....	12,464 ^c	12,585	.01	27	38	40.7
LA JOLLA	(30,620)	(31,131)	(1.7)	(822)	(935)	(13.7)
RIVERSIDE	(93,243) ^c	(108,328)	(16.2)	(1,706)	(1,979)	(16.0)
College of Letters and Science.....	75,173	89,652	19.3	1,178	1,405	19.3
Citrus Experiment Station.....	18,070 ^c	18,676	3.4	528	574	8.7
MOUNT HAMILTON	(22,394) ^c	(22,890)	(2.2)	(430)	(451)	(4.9)
TOTALS	3,999,785	4,190,797	4.8	....^d	....^d	

^a Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the volumes count.

^b Includes some government documents.

^c Corrected figure.

^d Totals excluding duplicates not available.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1958

(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE II
(Berkeley details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS*		
	1957	1958	% Gain	1957	1958	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY	(2,002,432)	(2,072,854)	(3.5)	(23,778)	(24,943)	(4.9)
<i>Main Building</i>	(1,539,054)	(1,583,220)	(2.9)	....^b	....^b	....
Central Collection.....	1,389,621	1,434,882	3.3	....^b	....^{b,c}	....
Bancroft.....	110,845	113,668	2.5	514	553	7.6
Morrison.....	12,882	13,037	1.2	12	15	25.0
Rental Collection.....	25,706	21,633	(-18.8)	2	2	0.0
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(463,378)	(489,634)	(5.7)	....	....	....
Anthropology.....	1,732	2,860	65.1	52	87	67.3
Architecture.....	10,640	11,598	9.0	204	221	8.3
Astronomy.....	5,559	5,803	4.4	405	412	1.7
Biochemistry.....	2,529	2,750	8.7	130	136	4.6
Biology.....	120,572	123,801	2.7	2,108	2,254	6.9
Chemistry.....	6,924	7,431	7.3	164	176	7.3
City and Regional Planning.....	1,269	1,434	13.0	109	120	10.1
East Asiatic.....	129,991	138,662 ^d	6.7	606	827	36.5
Education.....	29,245	31,866	9.0	562	664	18.1
Engineering.....	24,376	25,942	6.4	609	663	8.9
Forestry.....	12,394	12,815	3.4	963	1,036	7.6
Geology.....	4,767	4,993	4.7	91	93	2.2
Landscape Architecture.....	4,456	4,839	8.6	45	63	40.0
Library School.....	27,133	28,380	4.6	1,288	1,419	10.2
Mathematics-Statistics.....	3,549	4,066	14.6	182	192	5.5
Mineral Technology.....	6,400	6,222	(-2.9)	98	103	5.1
Music.....	36,288	38,324	5.6	81	109	34.6
Optometry.....	1,438	1,593	10.8	49	51	4.1
Paleontology.....	7,670	7,935	3.5	180	191	6.1
Philosophy.....	2,621	2,586	2.6	26	25	(-4.0)
Physics.....	6,727	7,352	9.3	99	106	7.1
Public Health.....	17,198	18,382	6.9	530	527	(-6)
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	(223,927)	(232,267)	(3.7)	(3,695)	(3,844)	(4.0)
Giannini.....	9,114	9,524	4.5	570	570	0.0
Law.....	125,534	128,897	2.7	1,611 ^e	1,660 ^e	4.3
All others.....	89,279	93,846	5.1	1,514	1,594	5.3
TOTALS	2,226,359	2,305,121	3.5	27,473	28,787	4.8

* Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.

^b Totals excluding duplicate titles not available.

^c In addition, the Documents Department currently receives more than 15,000 government serials.

^d In addition, the East Asiatic Library has approximately 87,000 uncatalogued volumes.

^e Includes government documents.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1958
(Bound volumes and current serials)

TABLE III
(Los Angeles details)

	VOLUMES			CURRENT SERIALS*		
	1957	1958	% Gain	1957	1958	% Gain
GENERAL LIBRARY^b	(1,065,399)	(1,128,775)	(5.9)	(14,947)	(16,052)	(7.4)
<i>Main Building</i>	(826,495)	(862,973)	(4.4)	(7,850)	(8,428)	(7.4)
Central Collection.....	788,903	823,161	4.4	7,470	8,013	7.3
Oriental Collections.....	37,592	39,812	5.9	380	415	9.2
<i>Branch Libraries</i>	(238,904)	(265,802)	(11.3)	(7,097)	(7,624)	(7.4)
Agriculture.....	10,812	11,746	8.6	534	554	3.7
Art.....	6,559	7,466	13.8	.....	.....	...
Biomedical.....	94,003	101,570	8.0	2,405	2,551	6.1
Chemistry.....	12,548	13,536	7.9	288	300	4.2
Education.....	7,850 ^c	14,641 ^d	86.5	204	333	63.2
Engineering.....	31,416	34,878	11.0	1,129	1,198	6.1
English Reading Room.....	7,057	7,423	5.2	31	31	0.0
Geology.....	23,819	25,709	7.9	650	701	7.8
Home Economics.....	2,022	2,373	17.4	54	62	14.8
Industrial Relations.....	14,591	17,010	16.6	1,322	1,370	3.6
Meteorology.....	1,704	1,764	3.5	114	116	1.8
Music.....	5,597 ^e	6,164 ^f	10.1	123	162	31.7
Physics.....	5,251	5,848	11.4	144	155	7.6
Theater Arts.....	5,106	6,242	22.2	79	74	(-6.8)
University Elementary School....	10,569 ^g	9,432 ^h	(-12.1)	20	17	(-17.6)
ATOMIC ENERGY	(3,377) ⁱ	(3,675)	(8.8)	(82)	(100)	(22.0)
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH^j.....	.....	.....	.....	(243)	(243)	(0.0)
CLARK LIBRARY	(57,794)	(58,484)	(1.2)	(53)	(53)	(0.0)
LAW LIBRARY	(104,668)	(110,141)	(5.2)	(1,667)	(1,735)	(4.1)
TOTALS	1,231,238 ⁱ	1,301,075	5.7	16,992	18,183	7.0

* Titles currently received excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents are included in the "VOLUMES" column.
^b Main library and branches. Not including Atomic Energy Project, Bureau of Governmental Research, Clark, or Law.
^c Includes 2,668 textbooks.
^d Includes 3,491 textbooks and 5,013 transfers.
^e Not including 17,727 music scores.
^f Not including 18,779 music scores.
^g Estimate.
^h 1,318 volumes withdrawn in 1957/58.
ⁱ Revised figure.
^j Except for serial titles, all materials in the Bureau of Governmental Research are reported as pamphlets. See Table IV.

SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 1958
(Non-Book Library Materials, partial record)

TABLE IV

	Manu- scripts	Maps	Microcopy		Pamphlets	Recordings	
			Reels	Cards		Musical	Speech
BERKELEY	(4,032,575) ^a	(110,950)	(29,815)	(51,374)	(467,590) ^b	(13,258)	(2,308)
General Library.....	4,032,565	110,754	28,118	37,153	165,344 ^c	13,243	2,308
Departmental Libraries.....	10	196	1,697	14,221	302,246 ^d	15	.....
LOS ANGELES	(97,690)	(35,548)	(5,892)	(75,163)	(199,667)	(17,062)	(592)
General Library.....	92,061	35,299	5,361	22,463	85,636	17,061	581
Atomic Energy.....	.....	.....	.....	50,346	8,253	.....	.....
Bureau of Govern- mental Research.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,129	.....	.....
Clark Library.....	5,629	249	137	.....	649	1	9
Law Library.....	.....	.....	394	2,354	.....	.....	2
DAVIS	(4)	(4,766)	(838)	(18,294)	.....	(1,976)	(435)
SANTA BARBARA	(54)	(233)	(1,292)	(8,871)	(10,697)	(2,841)	(578)
Main Library.....	.....	225	999	5,090	10,697	2,840	577
Wyles Collection.....	54	8	293	3,781	.....	1	1
LA JOLLA	(10)	(10,820)	(109)	(4,379)	(14,733)	.....	(2)
RIVERSIDE	(2)	(1,502)	(2,161)	(32,072)	(7,046)	(886)	(201)
College of Letters and Science.....	2	794	1,969	32,072 ^f	3,773	886	201
Citrus.....	.....	708	192	.....	3,273	.....	.....
MOUNT HAMILTON.....	.....	.....	(9)	.....	(2,783)	.....	.....
TOTALS	4,130,335	163,819	40,116	190,153	702,516	36,023	4,116

^a In addition, East Asiatic Library has over 8,000 volumes of manuscripts. Total for Central Collection not available.

^b Corrected comparable figure for 1957: 445,419.

^c Corrected comparable figure for 1957: 151,483.

^d In addition, Giannini Library has 360 vertical file drawers and 13 three-foot sections of stack containing cataloged pamphlet material, including maps; Institute of Industrial Relations has 92 file drawers and 84 shelves of pamphlets, documents, and arbitration case materials; and Law Library has 237,593 briefs, U.S. and California courts.

^e Does not include 7,412 microfilm reels of newspapers.

^f Corrected comparable figure for 1957: 30,672.

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