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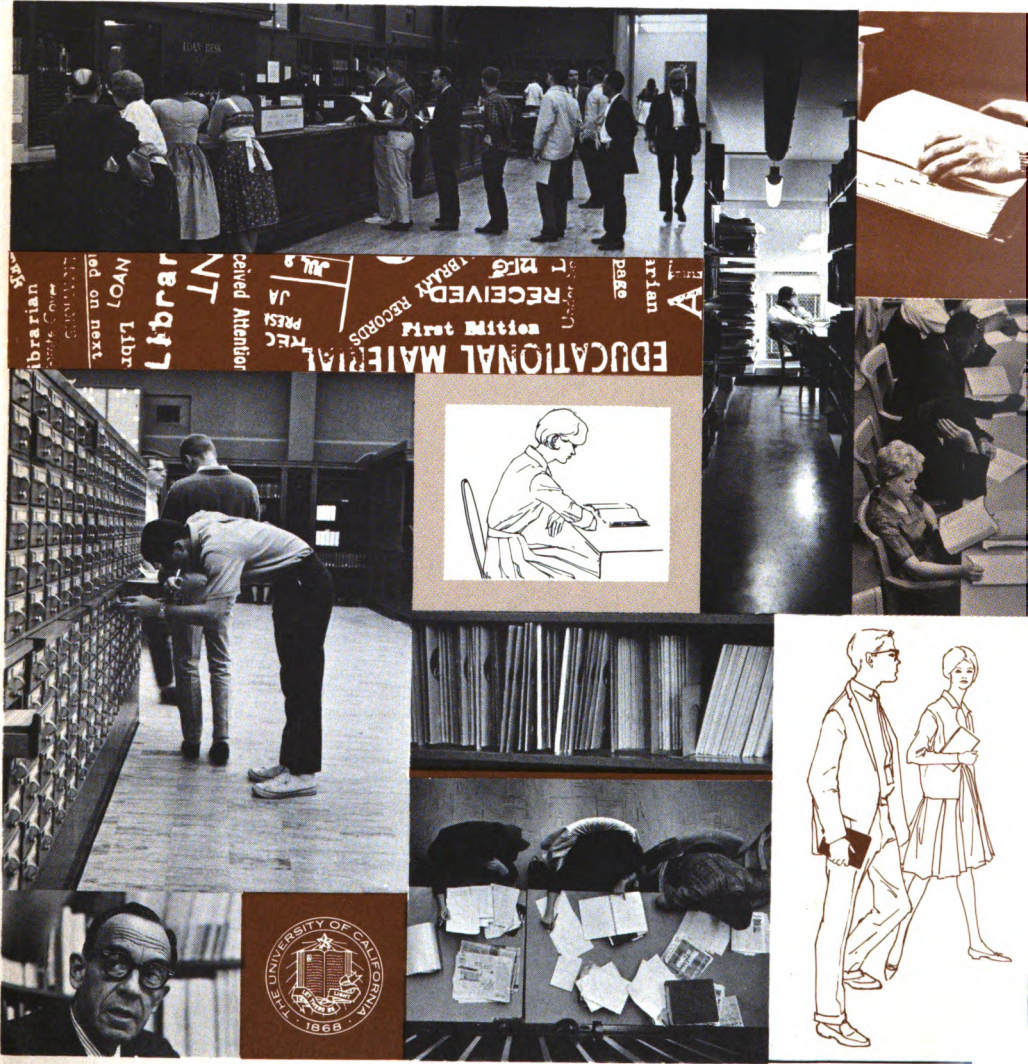


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# LIBRARIES

*of the University of California*





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California University.

LIBRARIES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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## FOREWORD

This pamphlet on University of California libraries outlines the history of the various library collections held by the University, provides information on the scope and variety of these collections, and describes the future development that is planned for the University's system of libraries. Like its companion volume, *Foreign Languages at the University of California*, it seeks to present a comprehensive picture of one of the University's vital scholarly resources. Because it deals with a subject of such great importance to virtually all aspects of teaching and research, it should prove useful to most and interesting to all members of the University community.

My thanks are due to members of the library staffs on all campuses and to Professor Russell H. Fitzgibbon of the Santa Barbara campus for his authorship, which, as in his work on the language brochure, combines painstaking research with persuasive presentation.

CLARK KERR

*President, University of California*

*The true university of these days  
is a collection of books*  
—THOMAS CARLYLE, 1841

# WHAT THE LIBRARIES ARE PLANNING

## THE LIBRARIES LOOK TO THE FUTURE

It is still true, as Carlyle suggested many decades ago, that a university revolves around its library. The oversimple distinction is sometimes made that a college is oriented primarily to teaching and a university to research. This presumes a dichotomy that does not in fact exist, but in either case the book is central and essential to the operation.

Universities are often measured by the distinction of their libraries. This matter of distinction is not one of just the number of volumes in the collection, much less of the ornateness of their bindings. It is rather a question of the comprehensiveness of coverage, both in breadth and depth, of the possession of unique or scarce source materials, of the utility of the collections, of the vigor and imagination shown in keeping abreast of the explosively expanding records of human knowledge and achievement.

Compared in terms of age with the libraries of some of the eminent eastern universities those of the University of California are, of course, mere youngsters. But, especially in the cases of those at Berkeley and Los Angeles, they have grown into husky, vigorous, and enterprising youngsters, and give even more promise of usefulness and productivity for the future.

The very rapid growth of the University and the systematic allocation of respective responsibilities for it, the state colleges, and the junior colleges made in 1960 by the *Master Plan for Higher Education in California* make it incumbent upon the University to plan systematically for its libraries' needs and expansion in the forthcoming years and decades. The Regents of the University, in consequence, approved on



April 22, 1961, a ten-year plan for library development within the University. The skeleton provisions of the statement then adopted are:

1. By 1971 there will be two great research libraries in the University—one located at Berkeley and the other at Los Angeles. Each of these will have an active collection of 3,000,000 volumes covering the full range of basic scholarly interests.

2. There will also be established two storage libraries, one at Berkeley and one at Los Angeles, to which volumes in excess of the 3,000,000 target will be transferred as current additions to these 3,000,000-volume libraries continue to be made at the rate of at least 4 per cent per year.

3. Library collections at Davis, Riverside, and Santa Barbara will total not less than 500,000 volumes each by 1971.

4. Basic libraries of 75,000 volumes each will be available, by the time general campus instruction is started, at San Diego, Irvine, and Santa Cruz.

The fundamental plan approved by the Regents calls, therefore, for two great research libraries, located strategically north and south, with strong and emerging programs on the smaller campuses of the University, all by 1971.

The principal objective of the University of California libraries is to support adequately the academic programs of the University. Thus each campus has or will soon develop its own library closely responsive to the academic needs of the particular campus. The University Librarian on each campus is administratively responsible to the Chief Campus Officer and is advised by a faculty committee of the Academic Senate. The same plan and relationships will be followed for new campuses as they are opened or expanded at Santa Cruz, Irvine, and San Diego, or at other campuses established in the more distant future. When the three campuses just mentioned are opened for general University instruction it is planned to have a good working library on hand in each as a basic collection. The program to develop these basic libraries is already under way at the San Diego library.

Thus, a decade, or two or three decades from now, the University will not have to confess that its libraries grew haphazardly. Their expansion will be systematic, intelligent, generally noncompetitive, and mutually reinforcing. Thus will the libraries be prepared to support what Allan Nevins in vivid phrase describes as “the inexorable emergence of an entirely new [academic] landscape. It will no longer show us a nation dotted by high academic peaks with lesser hills between; it will be a landscape dominated by mountain ranges. California’s nine university campuses will constitute an especially massive range.”\*

### AS THE UNIVERSITY EXPANDS, SO MUST THE LIBRARIES

It is neither practical nor desirable to provide for completely or even largely duplicating libraries on all the University’s campuses, or, for that matter, even at Berkeley and Los Angeles, both of which will continue to have great research libraries. This policy, consciously adopted by the Regents, means that avenues and techniques of intercampus cooperation must be devised to adapt the operation of the University’s libraries to the vastly larger enrollment that appears inevitable within the foreseeable future.

In this respect, the problem faced by the University of California is different from the corresponding problem posed for other parts of the country. In the New York–Boston area, for example, major libraries available to the researcher, who, in any case, would not have to travel more than about 225 miles, include a total of approximately 16,500,000 volumes. In the New York–Washington region, again involving about the same distances, total library resources are about 20,000,000 volumes. Within a little more than 400 miles of Chicago as a center, major research libraries include some 22,500,000 volumes. But on the West Coast only the Stanford University

\* *The State Universities and Democracy*, Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press (1962), p. 114.

library, with about 2,400,000 volumes, and one or two smaller but highly specialized and important collections exist to meet the needs of research apart from what the University of California can provide. Hence, the University as a whole must be more self-sufficient and the avenues of intra-University mutual library assistance more clearly marked and widely used.

Despite the progress of the policy of decentralization to the campus level of many activities previously performed on a statewide basis, the need for integration within the library system of the University grows as time goes on. The Regents have recognized this problem and as early as 1961 moved toward making provision to meet it. Funds have been assigned to provide for additional clerical and other services to the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries to facilitate intercampus library lending. Already in operation is a daily intercampus bus service connecting the Davis campus and the Berkeley library and the Santa Barbara and Riverside campuses with the Los Angeles library. Special bus service has also been provided for the Los Angeles campus to connect with the Clark and Huntington libraries.

Most of the libraries in the University system are connected by a teletype network, and teletype is also used to communicate with other research libraries in the United States. The major libraries now also have special photographic services for providing a user with a single copy of materials he needs; this does not violate copyright laws and, of course, greatly facilitates use of such materials. Mechanical transmission of library materials from one campus to another is now possible and may become practical and economically feasible within the next few years. The use of data-storing machines for library purposes is an eventual possibility and is being explored.

Also under study is the possibility of issuance of a universal library card for University of California faculty and graduate students. Such a card would allow the holder to borrow freely from any library in the University system. Special borrowing



privileges are now extended to undergraduates, when at home for Christmas and other vacations, to enable them to continue their studies at a University library adjacent to their home residences. The University is also considering some expansion of subsistence and travel grants to facilitate and encourage faculty and graduate-student travel to the major research collections of the University.

Among the more ambitious projects to permit greater intra-University (as well as extra-University) utilization of library resources is the reproduction, already under way, of the Berkeley and Los Angeles catalogs. The Berkeley author-title catalog will involve photographing approximately 2,500,000 cards and will run to an estimated 120 volumes; it will constitute an index to the approximately 2,800,000 bound volumes in the collections of the main library, its nineteen subject branches, the Bancroft Library, the Law Library, and twenty research and departmental collections. The author-title-subject catalog of the Los Angeles main library involved reproduction of approximately 2,750,000 cards and fills 129 volumes; it includes the materials in the Clark Library as well as the campus branch libraries. The work of preparing the catalogs is being done under contract by G. K. Hall and Company, which will offer the volumes for commercial distribution to other libraries. All libraries in the University system will, of course, have the full set of volumes for both the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries.

The effect of these actions—and still others under study by library authorities—will be to make the University's bibliographical resources function as a totality rather than as a group of separated and isolated segments. In the last analysis, it is not the total number of books that is meaningful but rather the number and *availability* of different but related materials. The University of California system of nine campuses within one university makes possible the imaginative and effective devel-

opment and use of a great total library resource, and the several actions referred to above are designed to lead to this end.\*

Availability of the magnificent resources of the University's libraries is not limited to members of the University community. In accord with the *Master Plan for Higher Education* and the Donahoe Act, the University has, since March 1962, followed a policy of offering reference, interlibrary loan, or borrowing privileges (on a spelled-out basis) to all faculty members of all institutions of higher education in California accredited by the Western College Association, almost 150 in number.

### THE LIBRARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Regents in 1963 approved the establishment of a Library Research Institute and steps were taken in the succeeding months to implement and activate the decision. It was an action that, librarians felt, "would be a primary benchmark in library research and education, putting the University of California libraries vigorously and imaginatively in the forefront of progress."

The Institute will be centered at the School of Librarianship at Berkeley but will have a branch, with a vice-director, at the School of Library Service on the Los Angeles campus and will be of service to all campuses of the University. It is designed to conduct research into library problems, advance education for librarianship, and develop methods for the improvement of the University of California library system.

The Institute's principal purpose will be fundamental research into the problems of modern librarianship, together with the development of new technologies. These problems, University Librarians feel, are so complex and so fundamental to the needs of society that the research can no longer be left to pragmatic manipulation in operating libraries. A formally organized research effort is now needed, with contributions to

\* The statement of policy on diversity and specialization of the University's libraries is included as an appendix, page 88.

be made by such disciplines as mathematics, engineering, linguistics, and logic. The University's library system is considered to be an unprecedented laboratory for the comparative and cooperative investigation of information problems that are significant to the entire scholarly world.

As the first research effort of its kind the Institute is certain to have an invigorating effect on the educational program in librarianship. Opportunities will be created for the enrichment of the curriculum, the development of faculty competence in now-neglected aspects of librarianship, increased cross-fertilization with other disciplines whose fundamental knowledge is applicable to librarianship, and the attraction of more and better students at both master's and doctor's levels.

The Institute will also seek practical answers to the problems of the University's library system. The statewide system is an impressive constellation of rapidly growing libraries with urgent problems of development and coordination, among others. The welding of the entire system into an efficient operating unit is a challenge and an opportunity. Joint use of library facilities and technological improvement in library methods will be among the problems considered.

Four broad areas of immediate and long-range concern to the University library system and to librarianship in general present themselves for the Institute's concern:

1. The cooperative acquisition and disposition of library resources.
2. The services of libraries in the intellectual analysis and utilization of those resources.
3. The cost and efficiency of conventional library methods of providing such services.
4. Advanced technological improvement or replacement of such methods.

Thoughtful studies are needed—which the Institute hopes to make—of the mutual responsibilities and relationships of libraries at the regional, national, and even international levels, with reference to the geography of scholarly needs. Such

studies would include the implications of existing cooperative collecting schemes, such as the Farmington Plan and its European counterpart, the Scandia Plan, and of such cooperative institutions as the Midwest Inter-Library Center. In California the Donahoe Act has given academic libraries a mutual responsibility that is still not fully understood in operational terms. The rules of many special kinds of resources in the University's library system will also doubtless be investigated.

One of the current quandaries of librarianship, vis-à-vis documentation, is the range and depth of staff functions, e.g., subject analysis, abstracting, translating, and literature searching. The Institute will very likely turn its attention to such a problem, perhaps in the context of a study of the selective dissemination of information, after the manner of industrial and other special libraries, in an academic environment.

The Institute will also be concerned with the study of further technological extensions of library capacity to collect, organize, store, and retrieve greater quantities of resources for larger numbers of readers. Emphasis will be placed on advanced mechanization of processes for centralized or cooperative use by the libraries within the University system. Examples would include: the processing of serial records by computer, the mechanization of future cumulations of the published catalogs of the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries, advanced methods of indexing and information analysis, automation of book location and delivery devices within individual libraries, centralized storage by computer or microform of little-used resources for research (with rapid print-out and distribution facilities), long-distance facsimile reproduction, and the coordination and combination of many presently individual library processes into unified, automated systems.

Officials within the University's library system believe that the interest of the Association of Research Libraries, the Council on Library Resources (a Ford Foundation subsidiary), the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission,

the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health (through the National Library of Medicine), and the Armed Services Technical Information Agency in what the Institute proposes to undertake seems assured.

Qualified officials regard the Institute as one of the most significant ventures of its kind the University has at any time undertaken.

## NEW CAMPUSES LIBRARY PROGRAM

The New Campuses Program, for the development of three identical, 75,000-volume undergraduate collections for the Santa Cruz, Irvine, and San Diego campuses, grew out of the early plans for such a collection at San Diego. University Librarian Melvin Voigt calculated that by selecting, ordering, and cataloging three copies at once, approximately \$400,000 could be saved in processing costs. President Kerr's referral of the proposal to the Library Council resulted in enthusiastic support, and the project was started in the San Diego Library in the fall of 1961. Selection of the books for the basic libraries by a staff of experts was completed in early 1964. The titles selected have been reviewed by specialists in various parts of the country. The selection list has been approved for publication by the American Library Association and will be the first standard list of books for college libraries in forty years.

When processing is completed in 1965, each library will have fundamental collections including 60,000 volumes of monographs and 15,000 volumes of periodicals. Of the monographic titles, 35 per cent will be in literature and language, 17 per cent in history, 17 per cent in the social sciences, 7 per cent in fine arts, 7 per cent in science, 6 per cent in philosophy and religion, 6 per cent in psychology, and 5 per cent in general works. The subject balance is similar to that in working collections at the Lamont Library at Harvard University and the undergraduate library at the University of Michigan.

Approximately 850 periodical titles are being received for each of the collections, with bound back files of varying length, depending on the periodical's importance for use by undergraduate students.

The books for Santa Cruz and Irvine, labelled and ready for use with complete card catalogs, are stored in La Jolla, ready for shipment to the new campuses in 1965. The San Diego books go into immediate use as part of the library's general collection.

## THE LIBRARY COUNCIL

The Library Council of the University of California was created by President Robert Gordon Sproul in 1945 to consider library problems affecting more than one of the University's campuses and to concern itself with consistency of policy and practice and with the appropriate distribution of responsibilities. It is composed of the University Librarians on each campus and the Deans of the two library schools. It has made valuable contributions to the development of libraries on the various campuses of the University and is a useful sounding board for the discussion of library problems common to all campuses.

The Council has assumed responsibility for those areas of library activity in which coordination and cooperation are necessary or mutually desirable. In the last few years it has taken action on such topics as diversification and specialization of library collections, publication of printed book catalogs, joint acquisitions of important collections, intercampus use of libraries, use of libraries by faculty of other institutions, development of the Library Research Institute, collection and safeguarding of University archives, and on many aspects of personnel management. Since 1961, an administrative committee, known as the Executive Committee of the Library Council, has been appointed by the President of the University and has dealt with some aspects of the same topics.



# HOW THE LIBRARIES GREW

## BERKELEY

The humble beginnings of the University of California less than a century ago included inheritance from the College of California of a "library." At least it could be called that by courtesy, although the total size of the collection was probably under 1,200 volumes. The University began instruction in the fall of 1869 on the Oakland campus of the College of California. The library was then located on the top floor of Brayton Hall, long since torn down.

Despite the small size of the collection, the operation of the library must have been dignified and its demeanor awesome. No conversation was permitted, even in a whisper (how did one request a book of the librarian?), and the printed rules flatly prescribed: "no tobacco-chewing." One may wonder about the utility of the library as then operated, however; the rules of 1870-71 specified that it was to be open daily except Sunday, *one hour each day*, from 4:00 to 5:00. "At *five o'clock precisely*," the printed rules continued, "at a signal given by the Librarian, all books shall be immediately returned to him, and the Library closed." No overnight charge-outs, obviously.

But the early library certainly was useful, and used, as a subsequently very distinguished patron years afterward eloquently testified. The student, who was later to be the eminent philosopher, Josiah Royce, was probably the most constant reader the library had in its first years (he was a graduate of the University in 1873). In an address on the campus in 1902 he said in fond nostalgia: "What wonders that little library contained! . . . I spent in the alcoves of that garret in Brayton Hall some of the most inspiring hours of my life. . . . There are books still on the shelves of our University Library here which I can look upon as among the dearest friends of my youth."

That straitened schedule of one hour daily of accessibility meant that necessarily the position of librarian would be less

than full-time. The titular occupant of the post from 1869 to 1874 was Professor William Swinton (English Literature and History), a textbook writer and war correspondent. In 1870 the position of librarian had been offered, at three hundred dollars monthly (in gold)—surely not then an inconsiderable salary—to Bret Harte. He declined—and one can only speculate about what might have happened to the course of American letters had he accepted. The post went in 1874 to Professor Edward Rowland Sill, who held it for a year. One of his responsibilities, as recorded by the early archives, was that of mixing paste to use on the bookplates.

The first full-time librarian was not appointed until 1875. The man named to the position was Joseph Cummings Rowell, a graduate in the class of 1874. Rowell was not a trained librarian but by the time of his retirement, forty-four years later (June 30, 1919), he had become virtually the dean of librarians in the entire country. Rowell's first action after his appointment was to leave on a three-month trip through the East to study library organization and operation.

On his return he began a vigorous and imaginative administration that introduced a number of "firsts" in library operation in the West. The first card catalog was completed in 1878; it was probably the first one in any library on the West Coast. Throughout Rowell's career his approach to the problem of cataloging the library collection shows the qualities of an original mind. At a time when the influence of Dewey was persuading many American libraries to conceive of classification as primarily a tool for the organization of knowledge, Rowell devised a scheme of his own with purely practical goals. The first faculty "advisory" library committee was appointed, at Rowell's request, about 1877. At about the same time Rowell began a local index to periodicals received by the library; when Poole's Index was begun in 1880, Rowell discontinued the local service and began to contribute to Poole's centralized national indexing. Exchange of publications with academies

and institutions began in 1888 and the library was soon receiving publications from twenty-four foreign universities in Europe, Canada, and South America.

For six years Rowell had no help in operating the library; in 1881, however, 100 per cent increase in staff was achieved by the addition of a "janitorial assistant" who also doubled as a junior librarian.

With the removal of the University campus from Oakland to Berkeley, the library had been installed in the north end of the first floor of South Hall, still one of the ancient landmarks of the Berkeley campus. It remained in such cramped quarters for some years. Near the end of the seventies Henry Douglas Bacon of Oakland offered the University \$25,000 for a new library building provided the Legislature would match the sum. The Legislature not only did match the generous gift but also added \$10,000 for furnishings. Bacon added his personal library and art collection. Ground was broken for Bacon Hall, as it came to be known, in 1879 and the building was occupied in 1881. This structure continued to serve as the Berkeley Library until occupancy of the Doe Library in June 1911.

The book collection, in the meantime, grew apace. The approximately 1,200 volumes of 1869 were supplemented in 1870 by purchase of a collection of 300 volumes of rare Californiana and travel books. A gift in 1871 by Edmund L. Goold added "a very large number of modern works" including the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. By 1872 the library contained 4,651 volumes, including *one novel*. The 2,000-volume library of Francis Lieber of Columbia University, plus a big collection of Civil War pamphlets he had made, was purchased in 1873 by Michael Reese and given to the University Library. A bequest in the same year added the 1,500-volume library of F. L. A. Pioche of San Francisco on linguistics and French literature. By 1874 the collection had grown to 14,000 volumes and was virtually splitting the seams of its quarters in South Hall. Expansion of the collections was

facilitated by the generous provision by Michael Reese in 1879 of an endowment of \$50,000 for book purchases. A new pattern of support developed in 1883–84 when, through the efforts of Congressman James H. Budd, the Berkeley Library was made a depository for United States government publications. The book count in 1887 was 37,199 volumes and the following year it was reported that only three larger libraries existed in the State, the San Francisco Public, the State Library, and the Mechanics Library.\*

The construction of Bacon Hall seemed to the optimists of the day to solve housing problems for all time. It had space to spare. Indeed, the basement of the building, with only an earth floor, was used for about ten years by the viticulture division of the College of Agriculture as a wine cellar; Librarian Rowell was led to comment in one report that the library housed books upstairs (*spiritus mentis*) and bottles and barrels in the basement (*spiritus frumenti*).

Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, whose gifts to the University were multiform and legion, provided funds in 1896–97 for the drafting of an architectural plan for the University's physical expansion. Librarian Rowell, in pursuance of the possibility thus presented, drew up in May 1896 a general plan for a library building to accommodate 750,000 volumes and 1,000 readers; he proposed that a system of campus subways be constructed to connect the library with other buildings and to contain a "pneumatic book railway." This advanced idea was not then or later realized but it was obvious that the horizons must be flexible ones. Mrs. Hearst in this period also began to enrich the collections with rare books, manuscripts, and many standard necessities on art and architecture, as well as the first of the library's rarities in Persian.

Book losses are by no means a strictly modern problem. Mr. Rowell in his first report, in the spring of 1876, recorded the

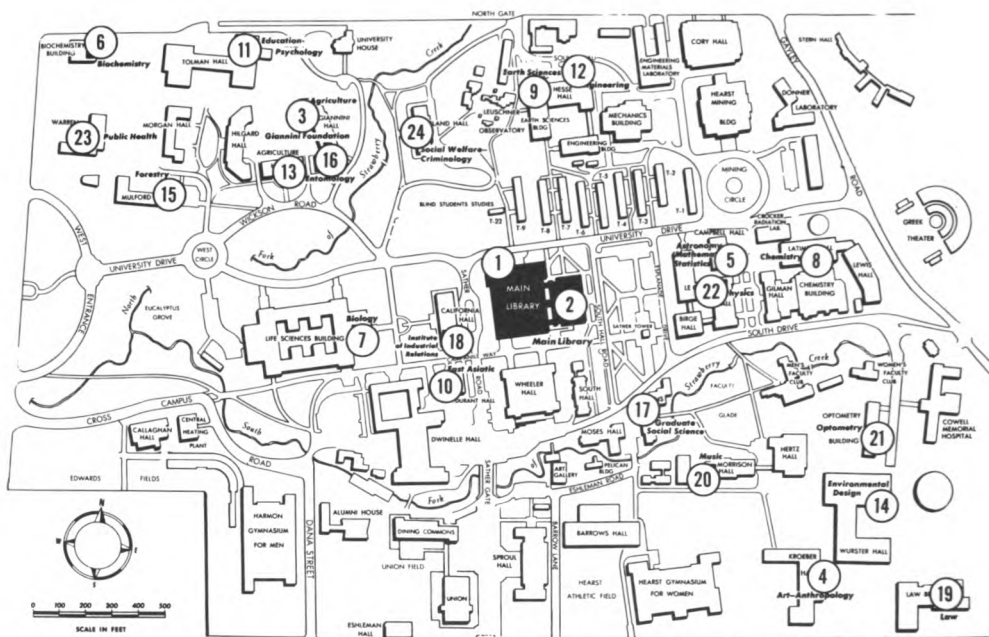
\* Some early milestones included passing the 100,000-volume mark in 1901–02, 200,000 in 1910–11, 300,000 in 1914–15, 400,000 in 1918–19, 500,000 in 1922–23, 600,000 in 1925–26, and 700,000 in 1927–28.

disappearance of eleven volumes from the collection. Later annual reports included comparable statistics, although they also gratefully recorded the return of a few previously missing volumes. The chronic problem moved the librarian to write poignantly to the *Berkeleyan*, the campus weekly paper, in 1885 asking, "Are there among us, students mean spirited enough to steal what may be had for the asking? . . . Are the students of this California institution more lacking in self respect, more deficient in a sense of honor than those of Rhode Island [at Brown University, where book losses had been reported as light]? Shall bars and locks curtail the free unrestricted use of our Library? . . . Answer to yourselves,"

The turn of the century did not introduce any immediately new look in the Berkeley Library but the rapidly growing collections, the greater and greater student use, and other factors did footnote the recurrent need for larger facilities. The famed Bancroft Library was bought for the University during the year 1905–06. Space relief came at the end of the first decade of the century with a munificent gift in the will of Charles F. Doe, a New Englander who had made his fortune in California. The cornerstone of the building which by Regental action was named the Charles Franklin Doe Memorial Library was laid in November 1908 and the building was occupied two and a half years later.

Rowell in 1911, realizing that the size of the Berkeley collections was beginning to exceed the capacity of his earlier classification scheme, persuaded the Regents to authorize the recataloging of the collections—at a time when the Library was still small enough for the project to be feasible.

The second decade of the century also saw the establishment of an accessions department and the beginning of experiments in card production and photographic service. The creation of a depository catalog brought information of the resources of major research libraries in America and abroad; and the University began to report its specialized resources to the Library



## *Campus Libraries, Berkeley*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>1. Main Library*</i>                    | <i>13. Entomology</i>                        |
| <i>2. Bancroft Library</i>                 | <i>14. Environmental Design</i>              |
| <i>3. Agriculture</i>                      | <i>15. Forestry</i>                          |
| <i>4. Art-Anthropology</i>                 | <i>16. Giannini Foundation</i>               |
| <i>5. Astronomy-Mathematics-Statistics</i> | <i>17. Graduate Social Science</i>           |
| <i>6. Biochemistry</i>                     | <i>18. Institute of Industrial Relations</i> |
| <i>7. Biology</i>                          | <i>19. Law</i>                               |
| <i>8. Chemistry</i>                        | <i>20. Music</i>                             |
| <i>9. Earth Sciences</i>                   | <i>21. Optometry</i>                         |
| <i>10. East Asiatic</i>                    | <i>22. Physics</i>                           |
| <i>11. Education-Psychology</i>            | <i>23. Public Health</i>                     |
| <i>12. Engineering</i>                     | <i>24. Social Welfare-Criminology</i>        |

*\* In the Main Library building are the General Reference Library and also the Bureau of International Relations Library, the Institute of Governmental Studies Library, and the Library School Library.*

of Congress. Summer courses in library service, intended to relieve a shortage of trained personnel, laid the foundations of the School of Librarianship, which became an independent department of instruction in 1922. In 1918, the Academic Senate reaffirmed a policy of library centralization formulated by the Regents in 1912: departmental collections were regarded as part of the University Library and their acquisitions were to be recorded in the main catalog.

The chapters of growth of the Berkeley Library are bounded in large part by the tenures of the major librarians. The second of these, Harold L. Leupp, began his career at Berkeley in 1910 when he came from the University of Chicago to join Rowell as Associate Librarian. He became Librarian upon Rowell's retirement in 1919.

Rapid expansion in the 1920's of both the University and its library collections soon led to congestion of the central building and a new growth of scattered collections. The first step toward effective centralization was taken in 1920 by the College of Agriculture, which decided to transfer its collections to the General Library in the Doe Building. Simultaneously with the transfer, the College contributed funds for the staffing of the Agricultural Reference Service in the Doe Building, thus creating the first of the specialized services to the social sciences that were developed during the Leupp administration.

In 1924 the Lange Library of Education was opened in the newly constructed Haviland Hall. Both the School of Education and the collections on the subject had previously occupied the Doe Building. As then conceived, the experiment consisted of having the General Library administer in a departmental building the collections of primary interest to the occupants.

A further step in the same direction was the establishment in the early 1930's of the Biology library in the Life Sciences Building. The Education and Biology libraries set a pattern for the evolution of branches that has become particularly apparent in various consolidations of the present postwar period.

For lack of other space, the Doe Building has continued to serve as a depository for the historical collections not needed in branches and for the useful portions of various collections that teaching departments find burdensome to administer.

Another trend of the Leupp period affected the collections and the developing role of the faculty in creating them. As early as 1915, Rowell had suggested that the efficacy of exchanges in building collections in the social sciences was hampered by inadequate development of the University's publications in these areas. By 1920, the faculty had begun to take a more specific interest in collection development—one that it was to maintain fruitfully.

The Academic Senate turned its attention in the late 1920's to a further problem: it began to survey the collections for the purpose of defining established strengths, identifying areas of weakness, and setting goals for future development. When the first results were reported in 1931, the total collections (including the 50,000 volumes in Bancroft Library) numbered about 800,000 volumes. On the basis of strength established, the Senate proposed that the Berkeley Library should strive for national preeminence in certain fields and preeminence among Western libraries in others. As fields requiring further intensive development it listed several that have since developed strong library collections.

By 1924, the Berkeley Library had discontinued purchasing for what were then known as Departments in San Francisco and Branches at Davis and Los Angeles, and these campuses began to administer their own programs of acquisition. However, Berkeley has steadily conducted exchanges abroad on behalf of some of the smaller campuses, and it has maintained a pool of gift duplicates that have been available to other campuses, as has the Los Angeles Library. In 1938, the libraries began another experiment in joint action when Berkeley and Los Angeles shared in the purchase of the personal libraries of Otto



Bremer and Konrad Burdach. The results added 12,000 volumes to the Berkeley Library.

Among many donations of the Leupp period, that of Mrs. Alexander F. Morrison, an alumna, must be given prominence. The Morrison Reading Room, which she furnished in the Doe Building to house the 15,000-volume library of her husband, with an endowment added for upkeep, provided a center for recreational reading when it opened in 1928. The function of the room—with a scope of activity enlarged through other donations of the 1950's, notably from the McEnerney Endowment—has been important on a campus that has otherwise lacked luxuries of space or accommodation.

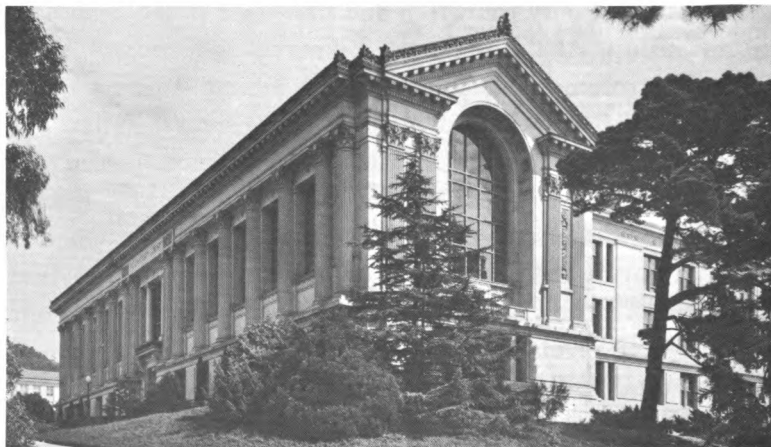
The two world wars and the Depression inevitably had serious consequences for library acquisitions. However, with the shutting down of some accustomed channels of purchasing, the library turned its energies to the development of others. The closing of the German market during the first war led to the seeking out of markets in Asia. The result has been that the East Asiatic Library is now one of the four significant collections of its kind in this country.

The present era of library development at Berkeley was introduced by the Regental appointment, in 1945, of Donald Coney as University Librarian and Professor in the School of Librarianship. At the time, the Library's collections totaled 1,260,504 volumes, placing it seventh among American university libraries; they also included a considerable, but unestimated, number of manuscripts and archives—mainly in the Bancroft Library—and fewer than 1,000 reels of microfilm. The Library's services as a center of information and research during the war had already established its national significance. Since 1945, the Library's history has been a record of continuing involvement with, and contribution to, national and international library programs, other programs of the state, and continuous planning for the integrated development of the collections and services of its several university libraries.

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The postwar years have seen a marked increase in gifts of both books and funds, a steady rise in level and range of exchange activities, a greater continuing participation of faculty, and useful bibliographic support from dealers. The early automation of many routines of acquisition and search made established methods more effective. Most significant among the results of the broad new support the Library has received have been the massive extensions of the Library's research collections through the acquisition of manuscripts and other unique materials in microcopy or photocopy.

To conclude, one memorable event—the acquisition of the Library's two millionth volume—and two decisions of the Regents need to be recorded. The Crocker family dignified the first occasion, in 1955, by the gift of a Shakespeare First Folio. In 1956, Berkeley was instructed to plan for the building of a separate undergraduate library; and in 1961, the University's overall plan for development provided for Berkeley and the other northern campuses a facility for library storage in the area. By relieving chronic overcrowding in the Doe Building, these decisions have made it possible to plan for adequately diversified services, which have been added year by year as space and staffing permit.



*Doe Library, Berkeley*

## LOS ANGELES

The history of the library at Los Angeles begins with the establishment of the Los Angeles State Normal School in 1881, at a time when Los Angeles was a town of 12,000 people. The first book, Hayden's *Survey of Wyoming and Idaho*, was accessioned in 1883; by 1907, the collection had grown to 15,000 volumes. There was no official librarian until 1894, when Harriet E. Dunn was named to the position, dividing her time between the library and her duties as teacher of history and rhetoric. She was succeeded in 1904 by Elizabeth H. Fargo, who had served for some years as Assistant Librarian and who became the first full-time Librarian.

In 1914, the Normal School moved from its downtown location—the present site of the Los Angeles City Library—to the Vermont Avenue campus, where buildings were equipped to accommodate 3,000 students, although current enrollment was only 700. The library and the school continued to amble on at a leisurely pace, until, in 1919, came the great change. As a result of the heroic efforts of Normal School President Ernest Carroll Moore, and University of California Regent Edward A. Dickson, the Normal School became the Southern Branch of the University of California, with Dr. Moore as Director. The library was completely inadequate to meet the needs of even a beginning university. There was a staff of four, plus one part-time student assistant, and a collection of 24,000 volumes; but this collection contained twenty-five copies each of *Stepping Stones to Literature* and *Nature Stories for Young Readers*, while it lacked a single standard scholarly edition of Chaucer or Shakespeare and had not got around to subscribing to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which began publication in 1888.

The Library of the University of California, Los Angeles, is, then, one of the youngest of the important university libraries in this country, for it dates *in effect* from only 1919. This is

recent even for a Western state university. The library of its brother (or should we say avuncular?) institution in Berkeley began in 1869. The Stanford Library dates from 1891. New Mexico opened to students in 1892, Nevada in 1874, and Arizona in 1891. The UCLA Library thus has genuine youth, and much of its character and its promise are the result of that status.

The change to membership in the University system brought immediate, if sometimes unwisely directed, enthusiasm for improving the library. In 1920, Dr. Moore purchased eight Babylonian clay tablets for \$30.00; these tablets formed the "cuneiform" end of a 1961 library exhibit on the history of the book "From Cuneiform to Microform." The University at Berkeley offered to donate each year books purchased with their funds for use in the summer session on the Southern Branch campus. The Senior Class of 1922 contributed \$164.00 toward purchase of the *Oxford Dictionary*. Sets of periodicals and documents were contributed. The book and binding budget was raised to \$10,000 for 1921-22.

A search began early for someone to take over the now heavy responsibilities of the Librarian from Miss Fargo, who was approaching retirement. In 1923, John E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of Texas, was brought in, and the first great era of the University Library began. When Dr. Arthur Patch McKinlay, chairman of the Library Committee, was asked to investigate Goodwin, he replied that he thought Mr. Goodwin ought to investigate the Southern Branch Library. Goodwin was a member of a remarkable second generation of pioneer university librarians on the Pacific Coast, whose individual and collective contribution to American librarianship may not be fully appreciated for some time. This group included Harold L. Leupp at Berkeley, Charles W. Smith at Seattle, George T. Clark at Stanford, and Matthew H. Douglass at Eugene. All built strong research libraries and at least one an unusually fine library building.

Goodwin found a collection that had grown to 42,000 volumes and a staff that had increased to twelve, but the library, as he noted in his first annual report, was “conspicuous for its lack of much of the essential literature in the various fields of knowledge.” Goodwin also found a disturbing suggestion being considered, that the Library of the Southern Branch should remain a small working collection, with a maximum growth to 200,000 volumes, leaving Berkeley as the sole University research library. He scotched this idea, and set the keynote for the future not only of the Library but of the Los Angeles campus as a whole, with a statement in the letter that accompanied his budget request for the fiscal year 1924–25: “I am unable to adjust myself to the vision of a restricted future for this institution; on the other hand, I see it equipped to meet every demand that may legitimately be made upon it as the foremost institution of higher learning in this great southwest region.”

Goodwin’s grasp of the library’s vital needs was shown in his first annual report. He recommended that at least \$75,000 a year for the next six years be allocated for books and binding, to purchase the older materials basic to a research library. His suggestion was not adopted; it was not until 1940 that the budget reached \$75,000. But the library has suffered greatly from failing to adopt this recommendation. In 1958, a Library Committee study showed UCLA to be unique in *quantity* of retrospective materials needed to build the library to a strength commensurate with the demands made upon it. An Acquisitions Department survey made around the same time stated that \$2,000,000 would be needed, in addition to the annual book budget, to fill the gaps in the collections.

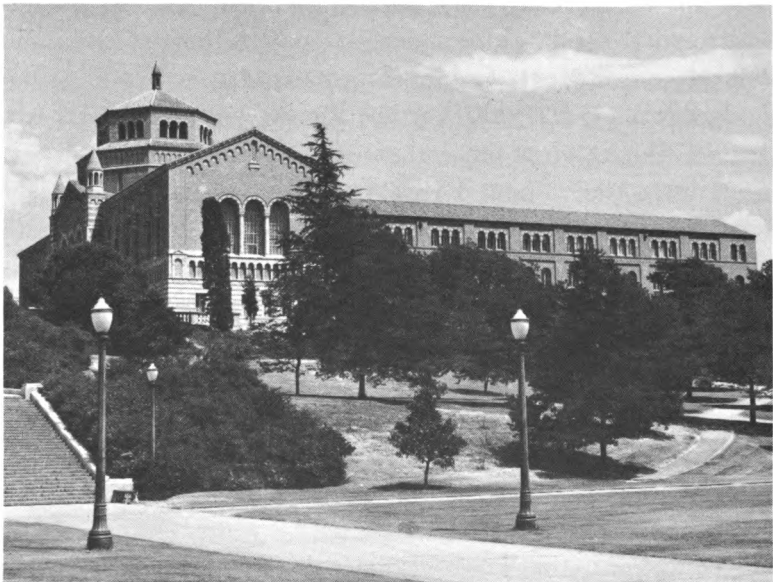
One far-seeing measure that Goodwin was able to institute was the immediate reclassification of the books from the Dewey Decimal System into the Library of Congress classification system. Provision was thereby made for the orderly expansion of the collection; other large libraries that have failed to do this have had to struggle with an inadequate system, or go through

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the pains of reclassifying an enormous collection, as Cornell has recently done.

In 1925, when the Westwood site was selected for the new UCLA campus, the future of the library was again put in doubt. The Regents decided that the Teachers' College should remain at the Vermont Avenue campus, while the College of Letters and Science and future departments should be located on the new campus. Goodwin joined Dr. Moore and Regent Dickson in fighting this measure. He pointed out the folly of dividing "a clearly inadequate whole into two far less adequate parts," each of which would have to be developed independently. The issue was bitterly fought for three years, until, in August of 1928, the Regents reversed their previous resolution, and the whole University prepared to move to Westwood.

The Library had grown to 154,000 volumes when it moved to the present building during four hectic days of August 1929. The monumental new quarters, indebted in style to the Romanesque churches of northern Italy, with touches of fifteenth-



*College Library, Los Angeles*

and sixteenth-century Spain, at first had to be shared with the University's administrative offices and with several teaching departments.

The first decade on the Westwood campus found the library struggling to provide for the needs of a rapidly expanding student-body and faculty and a growing program of research. Graduate studies began at Los Angeles in the fall of 1933, with the introduction of programs for the master's degree in Arts and in Science. The Ph.D. program was initiated in 1936, and the first Ph.D. degree, in history, conferred in 1938.

When Goodwin retired, in 1944, after twenty-one years as Librarian, the library had increased elevenfold, from 42,000 volumes to 462,000. The staff had grown from twelve persons to fifty-two. In spite of Depression austerities and wartime confusions, the quality of the collections had been greatly enriched. The library was ready for its second great period of expansion, the postwar era.

To lead the library in this new period, Lawrence Clark Powell was selected. Dr. Powell brought to the position his special love for books and for book collecting, his zeal for library cooperation, and his enthusiasm for librarianship as a way of life. During his tenure, major new programs of study were developed at Los Angeles—new schools of engineering, medicine, law, nursing, social welfare, business administration, and library service; programs in Oriental languages, theater arts, folklore, journalism, and Latin American, African, and Near Eastern studies. The library had to provide new subject collections to support these programs. Sometimes the collections had to be assembled in great haste, as was the case with the Law Library; sometimes, time was allowed for the orderly acquisition of books, as was the case with the Bio-medical Library. The appointment of a Slavic bibliographer in 1947 was the beginning of a program of using subject specialists to build the library's collections in various fields.

The long-delayed physical expansion of the library began



*University Research Library, Los Angeles (architects' rendering)*

during the Powell administration. The completion of the central book stack, followed by its expansion, brought the main library's total book-storage capacity to 800,000. The construction of a four-story east wing allowed for an open-stack undergraduate book collection, the first time the stacks had been opened to undergraduates since 1926, when the pressure of increased enrollment had forced the library to close its stacks. Planning for further expansion originally called for construction of a south wing, and of an undergraduate library building west of the main library. These plans proved unfeasible, and preparations began for the construction of an entirely new research library on the north campus. Ground for the new building was broken in spring of 1962; the first unit of the new University Research Library was ready for occupancy in the summer of 1964. Plans called for the conversion of the major part of the original building for the use of the College Library, established as a separate unit in 1958, with special responsibility for providing as fully as possible all books and services usually needed by undergraduates.



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Relations with the University community, the local community, and with other libraries were a major concern of the Powell years. Dr. Powell's first year as Librarian saw the formation of the first Student Library Committee, and, as an immediate result, the first edition of *Know Your Library*, a students' guide. In the same year, the Alumni Library Committee was established, looking toward the ultimate formation of the Friends of the UCLA Library.

In June 1961, Dr. Powell resigned as Librarian to take over the deanship of the new Graduate School of Library Service on the Los Angeles campus, which had begun classes the preceding year after years of dreaming and struggle on his part. He remains as Director of the Clark Library. During the seventeen years of the Powell administration, the Library grew from 462,000 volumes to 1,568,000. The 500,000 mark was reached in 1946, the 1,000,000 mark in 1953, and the 1,500,000 mark in 1961. The library, one of the fastest growing large libraries in the country, now ranked as twelfth among university libraries of the United States. In 1931, when Los Angeles first reported its figures to the annual Princeton Library Survey, it ranked thirty-sixth. Full-time staff had increased in seventeen years from 52 to 220, the book budget from \$55,000 to \$380,000, branch libraries from none to sixteen, and annual circulation from 303,000 to 1,593,000.

The Department of Special Collections was dedicated in 1951. In a decade it had grown from a collection of 6,600 books and 8,900 manuscripts to one of 48,000 books and 280,000 manuscripts. During the Powell years the library added such great collections as the Michael Sadleir Collection of Victorian Fiction, the Boggs Folklore Collection, and the Ogden Collection. The University Library at Los Angeles, which in 1919 was completely overshadowed by the Los Angeles Public Library, had become the leading library of Southern California, as envisioned by Goodwin.

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To direct the Library in its next great period of expansion, the University chose Robert Vosper, Librarian of the University of Kansas for the previous eight years, and before that, Associate Librarian of UCLA. The problems facing the new administration include doubling the size of the library's book collection, in a ten-year period, while enriching it in quality and depth, making the books available to a student body that will have increased to 27,500 in ten years, and to an expanding faculty, and providing services to other University of California campuses of Southern California and to the constantly growing industrial and professional community of the Los Angeles area.

Vigorous measures to make all this possible have already been taken. A mechanization feasibility survey of library operations to study methods of adapting modern machine systems to such library processes as circulation, cataloging, and acquisitions, was initiated in November 1961. Exactly a year after the survey began, its first results were seen in the Circulation Department, when the IBM circulation control system to process charge cards began operation.

To speed cataloging procedures, a system of "brief listing" was introduced, using photographic reproduction of order slips and title pages in the card catalog in advance of full cataloging.

In the first year of the Vosper administration, 154,000 books were added to the library, 50 per cent more than in the previous record year, placing Los Angeles second only to Harvard in number of volumes added.

Additional subject specialists have been added to the library staff, to direct the growth of the collections. Plans for the move to the new library building, and the remodeling of the old building, are in their final state. The way is clear for the Los Angeles Library to move ahead in what may well be its greatest decade.



## *Campus Libraries, Los Angeles*

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>1. University Research Library</i> | <i>9. English</i>                       |
| <i>2. College Library Building</i>    | <i>10. Geology and Geophysics</i>       |
| <i>3. Art</i>                         | <i>11. Law</i>                          |
| <i>4. Biomedical</i>                  | <i>12. Map</i>                          |
| <i>5. Business Administration</i>     | <i>13. Music</i>                        |
| <i>6. Chemistry</i>                   | <i>14. Oriental</i>                     |
| <i>7. Education</i>                   | <i>15. Physics</i>                      |
| <i>8. Engineering and Mathematics</i> | <i>16. Theater Arts</i>                 |
|                                       | <i>17. University Elementary School</i> |

## SANTA BARBARA

No one looking at the informal shelf of cookery books and carpentry manuals belonging to the Anna S. C. Blake Manual Training School (the Santa Barbara campus ancestor) in 1891—the year of its foundation—could have foreseen its growth within seventy years to a general campus library of more than 200,000 volumes. This first small collection only very slowly assumed the proportions of a library; it did not boast a “head librarian” until 1913–1914.

The Library at Santa Barbara was founded upon a single book, and this “foundation book” still occupies an honored place in the Department of Special Collections. Entitled *The Teacher's Handbook of Slojd*, this translation of a guide to domestic training and woodworking by the Swedish educational reformer Otto Salomon gave the school at Santa Barbara both purpose and a name, for until after Miss Blake's death in 1899 the school was known as the “Sloyd School.” After various transmutations in scope and name the institution became a branch of the University of California in 1944. Inasmuch as the training of teachers is the oldest educational program at Santa Barbara, it is understandable that the library's holdings of educational materials are particularly strong; Santa Barbara is, moreover, the only campus of the University system that has been designated a state curriculum depository.

The Library first became a recognizable entity in 1913 when a room was especially designed for it in the structure erected on the newly acquired Riviera campus. A year before this the Library was recorded as having some 250 volumes; the year afterward (1914) this figure had risen suddenly to 3,294 volumes. One can only surmise that the new location and status of the school gave occasion to this healthy influx of books. It is certain that the library's growth to this date was due almost exclusively to private gifts; the roll of distinguished donors to whom Santa Barbara is indebted began at this early time.

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Once the state had assumed the financial support of the school, a steady rate of acquisition was assured and the direction of the Library's growth became more predictable. Between 1914 and 1919 books were acquired at an average of 200 volumes per year; this average increased by nearly four times in the decade following. The second president of the college, Frank H. Ball, gave the Library some 2,000 books upon his retirement in 1918. The long and fruitful association of William Wyles with the Library began early in the 1920's, with the gift of some 80 volumes of Union and Confederate Civil War records. But it became less and less necessary to depend upon gift collections for essential materials. Between 1929 and 1939 the Library increased from 18,000 to 30,000 volumes, and by 1944 there were some 40,000 volumes, including pamphlets and periodicals.

Holdings reached the 50,000 mark in 1950; ten years later the total was 124,471, and by 1963 it had passed 200,000. Between 1950 and 1958 the entire collection was reclassified from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress system. In July 1960, the Library replaced the Santa Barbara Public Library as an official depository for U. S. Government publications, and put into effect a widely expanded program of document collection.

The small room serving as a Library in the first (1913)



*Library, Santa Barbara*

administration building on the Riviera campus was gradually outgrown. In 1928 much larger quarters capable of housing 22,500 volumes were completed, and these, with several temporary structures opened during the early postwar years and the difficult interval thereafter, sufficed until the University transferred its operations to the new Goleta campus in 1954. The Library building was one of the first two permanent structures to be erected at Goleta; it made use of modular construction, interior glass walls, and an open-stack arrangement of interspersed shelving and tables—stressing everywhere accessibility. Its book capacity was more than doubled (to 260,000 volumes) by the completion of a second unit of the building in 1962. The high-rise closed stack scheduled for erection in the mid-1960's points up the developing research function envisioned. The present shining, glass-walled building is in strong contrast to the intimacy of the first Library in 1912, a room made charming, according to President Rich's recollection, "by its furnishings of book cases, and low square, drop-leaf tables made of red birch, and wicker chairs stained a soft brown."

Santa Barbara has had five head Librarians. The incumbent, Dr. Donald C. Davidson, had previously been librarian of the University of Redlands and a member of the staff of the Huntington Library.

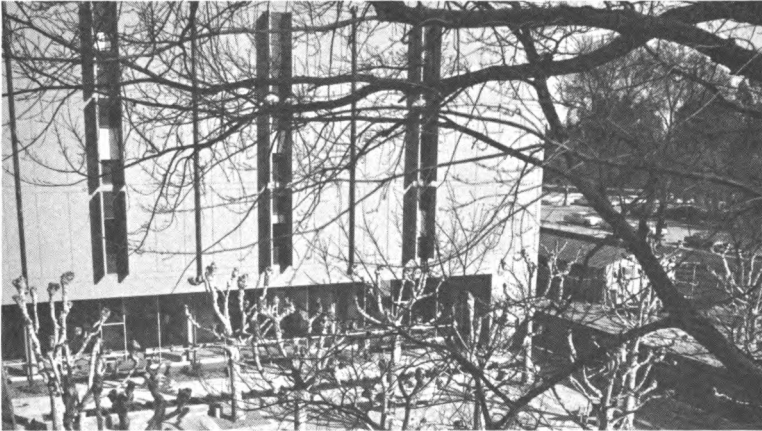
An excerpt from the Library's most recent annual report to the Academic Senate indicates in capsule form the expansion problem it currently faces:

"This fiscal year we expect to add almost 56,000 books: this is just about equal to our net inheritance from the first four decades of this Library's life, 1911–1951. It, too, is almost exactly the same figure as the increases in holdings in the eight years from 1951 to 1959, or in the three years of 1959–1962. In other terms the Library by the end of June will have doubled in these last four years immediately after designation of Santa Barbara as a general campus."

## DAVIS

The Library of the Davis Campus was founded in 1909 as a small collection of agricultural bulletins. The growth of the Library was painfully slow, and, when Nelle Branch became Librarian in 1924, it contained only 2,000 volumes housed in two classrooms. Under Miss Branch, an experienced librarian, the Library grew more rapidly. In 1940, upon the completion of a large new library and administration building, the Library was properly housed for the first time. By 1951, when Miss Branch retired, the collection had grown to about 80,000 volumes.

The same year, J. Richard Blanchard, who had formerly been with the Library of Congress, was appointed Librarian, and the College of Letters and Science was officially established. Special attention was given at this time to the development of an outstanding collection of books in the natural sciences. Efforts were also made to develop a good basic library in the social sciences and the humanities. A few years later, when Davis officially became a general campus of the University, determined efforts were initiated to develop a library that would provide adequate collections and support for graduate programs in practically all academic disciplines.



*Library, Davis*

The annual intake of books rose from 15,000 a year in 1960–61 to 40,000 in 1962–63. A goal of 725,000 volumes by 1970 was set. There were approximately 300,000 volumes in the library by the end of the fiscal year 1962–63; more than 7,000 journals and serials were being received. A large addition to the Library was under construction.

## RIVERSIDE

The College of Agriculture Library (formerly the Citrus Experiment Station Library) was formally organized in 1925. By the time of the establishment of the College of Letters and Science Library, on January 1, 1951, the Agriculture Library had 14,102 volumes and was currently receiving 460 periodicals. This Library had been developed under the able guidance of Margaret S. Buvens, who came in 1925, as the first trained librarian.

Edwin T. Coman, Jr., became Librarian of the College of Letters and Science on January 1, 1951. As of June 30, 1951, the Letters and Science Library contained 2,870 volumes and was receiving 107 current periodical titles. Many generous gifts and the purchase of the Forndale Library of nineteenth-century authors aided the upbuilding of the collection as did



*Library, Riverside*



the shipments of duplicate books and periodicals from Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara.

As the work increased, more staff was added, and books were cataloged as they arrived and then boxed for storage.

On February 15, 1954, the Letters and Science Library was opened with 35,000 books and 368 periodical titles. The book collection passed the 50,000 mark in June 1955, 100,000 in 1959, and 200,000 in 1964. These are figures for the General Library alone; if holdings of the College of Agriculture Library are added, the 200,000-mark (plus some 3,300 periodical titles) was reached in 1963. Riverside became a general campus in 1959, graduate work was started in 1960, and the College of Agriculture established in the same year.

Almost ten years to the day from the opening of the original Library a move was made into a five-story addition to the building. The precast, concrete-paneled structure has become a landmark on the campus. The blue entrance lobby with its gold ceiling and walnut paneling is strikingly beautiful. The warm grays and beiges of the reading and stack areas are set off by colorful furniture. The addition more than doubled the available space and provides 500 reading stations, including eighty-eight carrels, stack capacity for 150,000 books and 157,000 documents, and more adequate space for the staff. The total present capacity is for 800 readers, 300,000 volumes, and 157,000 documents. A third unit is planned for 1968–69 to serve 8,200 students and to house 525,000 volumes by 1970. The eventual capacity will be 1,000,000 volumes, with seating for 25 per cent of 10,000 students.

## SAN FRANCISCO

It can scarcely be claimed that the early history of the Library at San Francisco is lost in “the dim mists of antiquity,” but what amounts to that unfortunate situation prevails in view of the destruction of most early records relating to it in the great earthquake and fire of 1906.



*Library Reading Room, San Francisco*

The lineal ancestor of the present San Francisco Medical Center actually antedates the University itself. Doctor H. H. Toland in 1864 founded a medical college in San Francisco which, in 1873, became affiliated with the five-year-old University. Pharmacy and dentistry were soon added and all these elements of the health sciences began acquiring at least the rudiments of libraries. The holocaust of 1906, necessitating as it did the provision of more emergency hospital space in San Francisco, caused the first two years of medical instruction to be transferred to Berkeley. The full program of instruction was not to be completely restored to the San Francisco campus for more than fifty years.

Slightly previous to the earthquake the medical library at San Francisco is stated to have had some 2,300 volumes. German periodicals in anatomy, physiology, and bacteriology were well represented. Much of the emphasis on library expansion in these fields was placed at Berkeley subsequent to 1906, however, and the stress in library expansion at San Francisco was on clinical materials.

The Library of the Medical School was moved in 1921–22 into more spacious quarters in the south wing of the Medical School building. By this time the collection had grown to

some 10,000 bound volumes of books and periodicals, including nearly 200 of the best English, French, and German periodicals, some 14,500 university dissertations, and a notable collection of ophthalmological journals.

By the beginning of the thirties a special room was being assigned to the medical classics and medical bibliography. The Library also began a "package loan system" by which library materials were made available to qualified physicians or medical institutions in the state; repeal by the Legislature in 1959 of the original enabling legislation caused discontinuance of the service at that time. By 1934–35 the medical and dental libraries had been consolidated.

A new period of active growth began in 1936–37 with the assumption of the librarianship by Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, Lecturer in Medical History and Professor of Pharmacology. A further new era of growth began in 1943–44 when Dr. John B. deC. M. Saunders, now Chancellor of the San Francisco Medical Center, became the campus Librarian. At the same time the nursing library was amalgamated with the medical-dental collections, even though the pharmacy library was still maintained separately. The total collection then numbered some 65,000 volumes, 34,500 university dissertations, and 788 current periodicals.

New and expanded facilities were occupied in June 1958, and the Pharmacy Library was finally integrated with the rest of the collection. The new Library occupies three floors of one portion of the Medical Sciences Building. By 1958 the collections exceeded 105,000 volumes. By the beginning of the 1963–64 academic year the collections totalled more than 219,000 volumes, including almost 50,000 foreign university medical dissertations, about 3,400 current serials, and more than 14,000 pamphlets. Once more the Library is running short of seats, shelf space, and staff accommodations, though relief is expected with additional space anticipated by the spring of 1966.

## SAN DIEGO

The San Diego Library had its beginnings more than forty years ago with the start of the library at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. In 1960 expansion of the collection to meet the needs of the new campus was begun, concentrating on the scientific subject fields in which graduate instruction had just begun.

The Library was faced with an unusual problem in that graduate and research programs started earlier than undergraduate instruction. Even in some fields of the humanities and social sciences, specialized materials of graduate research were essential before basic collections could be put together. Since 1961 the undergraduate collection and the research library have been developing simultaneously; the undergraduate, through the triplicate New Campuses Library Program. From 30,000 volumes in the Scripps Library in 1960, the Library has expanded to more than 175,000 volumes in 1964. Of these, approximately 73,000 are in the general collection, 41,000 in the Science and Engineering collection, 46,000 in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, and 15,000 in the Biomedical Library. By 1971 the general Library will total 280,000; the Science and Engineering Library, 100,000; the Scripps Library, 80,000; and the Biomedical Library, 90,000.

At present the general collection and the Science and Engineering Library are combined in parts of the first three floors of Building B. The Biomedical Library is on the fourth floor. The Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library building is being remodelled to provide added space.

In 1965 the general Library and the Biomedical Library will move to Building E. In 1967 the Biomedical Library will move to its permanent quarters in the Medical School. 1969 will see completion of the first unit of the University Library to house all parts of the library except science.



*Building B, San Diego*

## WHAT THE LIBRARIES HAVE BERKELEY

Berkeley's library resources involve a complex comprising the General Library (a main library and twenty specialized subject branches), the Bancroft and Giannini Libraries, the McEnerney Law Library and several other special libraries of institutes and departments.

Collections of general works and polygraphy, uniquely strong, compare with those of large national libraries. Serials currently received have been, for many years, more numerous than those in any other university library. Encyclopedias of classical antiquity, of China, Byzantium, and post-Renaissance Europe are well represented, particularly those of Spain, France, England, Italy, and Germany. Subject bibliography is highly developed in all fields of acquisition; rarities include film copy of unpublished unique collections in America and abroad. The histories of science and scholarship, campus specialties, draw on massive collections of the official reports and publications of international and national societies, of local academies and institutions.

Very strong collections in philosophy, including those of the Howison Library, are on logic, theory of knowledge, esthetics, and theoretical ethics. Periods emphasized are: classical antiquity, China, medieval Europe, Renaissance Italy, the Enlightenment in France, England since the seventeenth century, nineteenth-century Germany, America, and Italy. The Aristotelian tradition is strongly represented, with medieval and Renaissance Platonism. Symbolic logic is a specialty.

Psychology is served by collections emphasizing experiment and application, with a very considerable development of physiological and neurological relations. A second emphasis on comparative studies supporting theoretical analysis serves interests that supplement well-developed collections in anthropology, criminology, education, and social studies.

Campus research in religion has developed collections mainly along evidential and comparative lines centering on strong interests in cultural anthropology; in medieval philosophy, history, and government; in social movements and revolutions; and in the cultures of the Far East, the ancient and medieval Near East, India and Southeast Asia, Mexico and Central America, and American Indian tribes. Philological and literary interests have promoted a growth of collections on mythology and ritual, of doctrinal, devotional, and liturgical works. National developments of Asian Buddhism are well represented, as are also collections of ritual texts of exotic societies and the developments of the Latin Vulgate and English Bible, with the Biblical scholarship of the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

In the disciplines and sciences auxiliary to archaeology and history, important collections serve the study of diplomatics; paleographic papyri, manuscripts, rubbings, and maps in the languages of the Far East and ancient Near East number about 10,000. Documents since the Renaissance are numerous in the original or in facsimile. There are copious collections on English and Spanish genealogy and heraldry and of his-



torical maps, especially of the Far East, Western Europe, and North and Central America. Modern map collections are extensive.

Collections in archaeology and history, unsurpassed in some fields, are generally distinguished. Typically, an abundance of original sources and rare publications, supplemented by much film copy of other archives, supports the detailed corpus of scholarly publication.

Notably strong in the histories of particular subjects, the collections are eminent in the following general fields: physics, botany, philology and linguistics, music, international scholarship, comparative government, and modern technology. They are distinguished in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, geology, philosophy, economics, education, and art. Internationally eminent are the collections on Hispanic culture in both the General and Bancroft Libraries; eminent on this continent are those of the East Asiatic Library and those of the General Library on classical Mediterranean civilizations and on modern Slavic Europe and South Asia. The political and social history of the British Isles, of Scandinavia, continental Europe, and Russia is copiously documented, with excellent collections on modern Asia and Latin America. Collections of local history, description, and travel center on England, Italy, France, central and Slavic Europe, and Scandinavia. International movements, ecumenical councils, European socialism and communism, and labor are specialties.

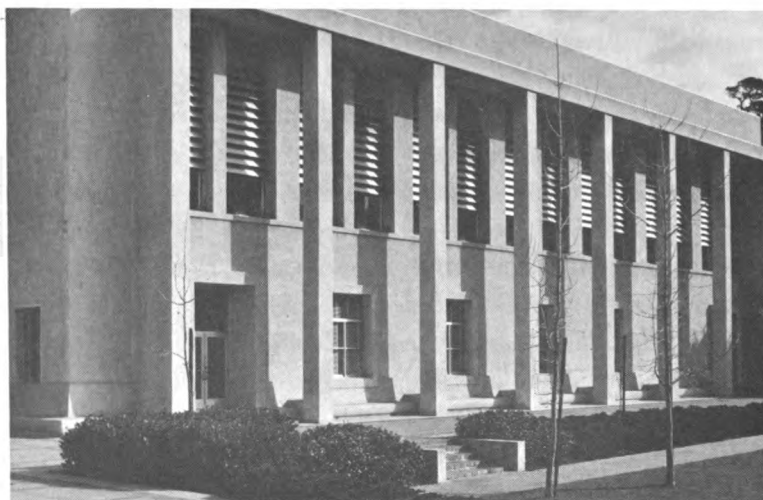
Distinguished collections in paleontology and anthropology are centered on the cultures of the Western Hemisphere, modern South and Southeast Asia, archaeological South and East Africa, the Pacific Islands, and South America. Developed interests focus on language, crafts and technology, social institutions, problems of acculturation, and cross-cultural relations. Physical anthropology and ethnology have been developed in relation to collections more specifically on anatomy and physiology, psychology, geography, and sociology.

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Collections in economics emphasize the theory of the subject, with some emphasis on mathematical analysis. Banking, management, empire and colonization, modern technology and industrial relations, international institutions and agencies have provided focuses for special development. The Gianini Library offers a distinguished concentration of special materials on agricultural economics in the United States.

Cross-disciplinary interests determine collections in sociology and social welfare. Specialties are: professions and castes, urbanization, American cultural groups, delinquency, crime and rehabilitation, environmental influence and control.

Political science, supported by collections of original sources, draws also upon very extensive files of microfilmed archives, documents, and papers, which serve both it and history. As a public depository, the University Library contains a massive record of official publications of governments and their agencies in the United States and abroad. Special collections of the Bureau of International Relations provide pamphlets and ephemera supplementing those of the General Library. In the Main and Law Libraries are abundant ma-



*McEnerney Law Library, Berkeley*

materials on medieval governments and their institutions and relations. Though collections on the twentieth century are international in scope, with concentration on central and Slavic Europe, the U.S.S.R., India, China, and Japan, those on earlier periods are strongest for Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The theory of constitutions, human and international rights, the theory of the state and its jurisdictions, social revolutions, and international relations are specialties.

The excellence of the McEnerney Law Library is characterized by the completeness of its publications of California law and of American and British statute case law; by its depository status as recipient of legal publications of California and of the United States and its Supreme Court; by its special collections on canon and mining law, and of American State session laws. Presidential papers and documents and reports and publications of congressional and state agencies and commissions supplement those of the Main Library. Specialties include private and public international law, Roman jurisprudence, federal taxation, criminal law and procedure, constitutional and administrative law and legislation.

Collections on education reflect comparative study of systems, individual institutions, and curricula. Current documentation is complete for American studies and experiments. Specialties include the problems of training the gifted, the deprived, and the socially marginal; the educational system in California; management and administration.

Very extensive collections on western music through the eighteenth century cover all main fields, with comprehensive support from original and filmed manuscripts, papers and archives, recordings and tapes. Specialties are: theory of music, song, medieval and Renaissance polyphony, opera, instrumentation, and performance. Related specialties in later periods are: symphony and sonata, instrumental forms generally, and particular schools, periods, and composers. Scores

of operas and vocal works are very numerous, with special collections on the ballad and folk music.

In the arts, collections of printed and graphic materials in several libraries are supported by paintings, drawings, plans, designs, sculptures, artifacts, reproductions, and slides in several museum and departmental collections. Strong areas of specialization include: preconquest Central and South America; the preclassical and classical Mediterranean Basin; architecture, painting, and sculpture of the Middle Ages and Renaissance; landscape gardening in Japan, England, and western Europe; costume and theatrical design; the folk arts of western America, the Pacific Islands, and selected areas in Africa. The modern collections stress architecture, painting, and sculpture, with emphasis on western Europe and America.

Language and literature are served by voluminous collections. Those on language are very highly developed, and supporting files of literary periodicals and journals of various periods are extensive. Dominant fields are: classical antiquity, including Hebrew; the Latin Middle Ages; literature in English, Spanish, and Portuguese of all periods; the literatures of the Renaissance in Latin and Italian, of the German Baroque, of the Enlightenment in France and Germany, of modern Scandinavia, and of Russia. The collections in Chinese are eminent; those in classical Korean and of the Meiji period in Japan are outstanding. Contemporary literature is comprehensively represented for America, Europe, the Soviet Union, Asia, and Australia. The literature of drama, enormously developed, includes a large number of rare publications of plays and much film copy of manuscript versions. Specializations are: theory of form, narrative and lyric poetry, the Renaissance epic, the modern novel, translation. Comparative studies and the history of criticism and taste have influenced particular developments. Of mainly linguistic interest are concentrations of texts in Egyptian, Tibetan and Mongolian,

Persian and Arabic, Welsh and Gaelic, several of the Slavic languages, and those of modern South and Southeast Asia.

Current science and technology have comprehensive collections international in scope, with periodical literature highly developed in all languages. The library is a depository for publications and reports on international and national research agencies. In mathematics, astronomy, and physics, collections are outstanding. Collections in the earth sciences on the Pacific Basin are uniquely fine; seismology and volcanology are specialties. The literature of chemistry emphasizes interfield relationships with the biological sciences. Systematic aspects of all the life sciences are eminently represented. Botany and entomology are well supported by the historical literature of description and by collections of specimens supplementing those in campus herbaria and museums, which are large. Comprehensive libraries in virology and the health sciences include research collections of the State Department of Public Health; they are strongly specialized in epidemiology, cancer research, environmental health, and medical care administration. Collections on astronomical, chemical, and nuclear engineering and on mineral technology are very comprehensive. The literature of agriculture emphasizes management and economics; forestry has an internationally outstanding collection with specialization in wood technology. There are strong collections in architecture, traffic and transportation, city planning, and environmental design.

### The Bancroft Library

The Bancroft Library is one of but two libraries west of the Mississippi—and of a bare half dozen in the entire country—that possess genuinely outstanding collections of Western Americana. In manuscript materials it is second to none, while its microfilms from the archives of Mexico, Spain, and Great Britain constitute unparalleled tools for historical research. Hubert Howe Bancroft, San Francisco bookseller and

stationer, who in 1859 began the collection of printed and manuscript materials in order to write what was to become his thirty-nine-volume history of Western North America, sold the library to the University in 1905. The only major collection to escape damage or destruction in the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, the Bancroft has been greatly augmented and expanded since its removal to Berkeley in 1906. Now numbering four million manuscripts in its holdings, the library continues to collect extensively and intensively in its chosen geographical areas.

Exceedingly rich in materials dealing with the political and social history of the Pacific States, the Bancroft Library naturally concentrates on California—in all periods of its development, including the present day. Representing the Mexican period are the more than seventy volumes of abstracts made from the Archives of California (the originals were destroyed in the 1906 fire) and the almost equal number of volumes of abstracts of the Mission records of California. Important figures of the Mexican period are represented by their personal papers: Governor Alvarado, General Castro, General Vallejo, and U. S. Consul Thomas Oliver Larkin, to name but a few.

Journals and diaries of overland travels to California—among them the much prized Breen Diary of the Donner Party—tell of that period just before the Gold Rush, and following the discovery of the “Wimmer Nugget” at General Sutter’s mill on the American River in 1848 (which “Nugget” is also in the Bancroft collection). Bancroft, pioneering in what is now called “Oral History,” sent his agents throughout the state to collect dictations and memoirs from the earliest pioneers—thus building what is still today the most comprehensive coverage of the Americanization of California.

Bancroft himself expanded his collecting into fields of newspaper and maps and also federal and state documents. In recent years the Bancroft Library has received personal papers

of such major political figures as Hiram Johnson, James D. Phelan, Culbert Olson, and John D. Works. Business records, including those of the Miller and Lux Ranch, the Spring Valley Water Company, and the Caspar Lumber Company, have been added—as well as manuscripts concerning literary history. In the latter category, papers of Bret Harte, Jack London, Frank Norris—to name but three—are representative of Bancroft's growing interest in all phases of the "California experience." In like manner, archives such as those of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, the Committee of Vigilance of 1851, and the California Food Administration are witness to the scope of the library's collections.

Aside from its California collections, Bancroft has specialized in the history of the western half of North America—that portion reaching from Alaska to Panama, from the Rockies to the Pacific, and beyond, to Hawaii. The early settlements in Washington, Oregon, and Nevada, the Mormon migration into Utah, the Russian commercial ventures in Alaska and down the Pacific Coast to California, and the Spanish civilization of Arizona and New Mexico are written about in the multitude of manuscripts detailed in the recent *Guide to the Manuscripts in the Bancroft Library: Pacific States (Except California)*. The Library also possesses the Codex Fernández Leal and displays the unique "Drake Plate."

Bancroft's purchase of the Andrade Library of Mexicana in 1869 has been supplemented by the acquisition of other large collections, the most recent of which, the Terrazas Papers, is perhaps the most comprehensive collection of Mexican Revolution material now extant. For Hawaiian history, the student may turn to the papers of Sir John Bowring, who negotiated trade treaties which opened Hawaii to European commerce; to the transcripts of "Les Russes aux Iles Hawaii," describing Russian efforts to establish a trading post; and to the Alexander Family Papers, which cover a century of development from 1830.



As the major repository of "special collections" on the Berkeley campus, it recently appeared as a natural course of action for the Bancroft Library to take over administration of the University Archives. This record of the University's history from 1860, when the College of California was established in Oakland, includes Regental and Presidential papers up to 1930, official and student publications, and collections of personal papers of faculty members. Its hundreds of photographs of campus events—Charter Days, commencements, and dramatic productions—and campus views record the highlights of the University's first century.

## LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles Library, which added its two-millionth volume during 1964, is the leading general research library of southern California, and one of the top-ranking university libraries in the United States. In many major areas of knowledge, the book collection is of considerable strength; in a few, it is outstanding. Volumes are being added at the rate of more than 150,000 a year.

An example of the dramatic changes taking place is in the field of Hebraica and Judaica. Collecting of Near Eastern materials had been under way for seven years, and holdings in Hebraica had grown to around 10,000 carefully selected volumes, when, early in 1963, an acquisition was made that immediately raised this collection to a position of national eminence. Through a generous donor, the Library was enabled to purchase *en bloc* more than 33,000 volumes, constituting almost the entire stock of an internationally known Jerusalem book dealer. This stock of books, with most of the standard and many of the rare works on Biblical and post-Biblical Hebrew literature, Jewish History, and the Hebrew language, consists of a number of famous collections of private persons and institutions: the collection of Dr. Moses Gaster, formerly Chief Rabbi of the Sephardic Jewish community of Great

Britain; the library of Sir Moses Montefiore; thousands of volumes from such institutions as Etz Hayyim Yeshivah of Amsterdam, Jüdisch Theologischer Seminar of Breslau, Prager Israelitische Cultus-Gemeinde, Israelitische Kultusgemeinde of Berlin, and Israelitische Kultusgemeinde of Vienna.

In other areas of Near Eastern studies, special funds from a variety of sources have made possible the purchase of several major collections. The goal is extensive coverage in the languages, literature, history, government, and religion of the ancient, medieval, and modern Near East, from North Africa to the borders of India. At present, holdings are strong in Arabic and Turkish languages and literature, with about 10,000 volumes in each language. There are smaller but important holdings in Armenian and Persian. The collection is particularly rich in Arabic language newspapers and periodicals; a recent purchase of early issues, worldwide in scope, is of great historical interest, while virtually every newspaper and periodical currently published in the United Arab Republic is currently received, under the provisions of Public Law 480.

In 1962, a major addition was made to the Library's Slavic collections. A trip to Yugoslavia by a faculty member led to the purchase of 20,000 volumes in Slovenian and Serbo-Croatian languages, literature, history, and anthropology. Half of these volumes are in the fields of language and literature, giving Los Angeles a nationally significant collection in this particular branch of Slavic studies.

African studies is another field in which, although collecting began only recently, the Library has already attained rank among the major institutions. Acquisitions on a large scale began in January 1960, when, with the aid of the newly established African Studies Center, the Library appointed a full-time bibliographer to survey existing resources and initiate an active long-range program for the purchase of major research materials. The Library now has around 10,000 books and

pamphlets dealing with sub-Saharan Africa, and receives some 350 serials and fifty newspapers in the field, in addition to government documents. The collection covers social sciences and the arts, including creative writing by native Africans. Recently, the Library has been given responsibility under the Farmington Plan for materials from Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, the Somali Republic, and French Somaliland, and for certain subject categories from South Africa.

Among the Library's older collections, Germanic linguistics represents an area of strength which has been consistently built up over a period of years. Collecting began in 1928, with the acquisition of the library of the philologist William Kluge, containing 8,000 books on German dialects, students' jargon, secret languages, folklore, and English linguistic history. In the 1930's, several major collections were purchased, some in cooperation with Berkeley, and the holdings have steadily expanded.

One of the earliest inter-disciplinary programs on the Los Angeles campus was Latin American Studies, and the Library reflects the interest of various academic departments in this area. There are many important Latin American collections throughout the country; among them, the position of the Los Angeles Library is one of considerable strength. Brazilian literature is a Library responsibility under the Farmington Plan; the Library is also a member of the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program, purchasing currently published materials through Stechert-Hafner of New York. In the fall of 1962, a specialist in Latin American acquisitions was added to the library staff, and a ten-year policy of collection building has been formulated and is being put into operation.

The purchase in 1960 of the Ralph Steele Boggs collection of 4,000 volumes on Latin American folklore not only augmented the Latin American holdings but gave a needed dimension to an already important group of materials on folklore. Holdings in the folklore of the British Isles, Germany, the

Scandinavian countries, and Italy had long been outstanding; with the addition of the Boggs materials, and, in the following year, of two French collections, the Romance holdings were greatly strengthened. The recent purchase of the Walter Eugene Clark Sanskrit Collection added materials in Indic mythology and folklore, and the new Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian acquisitions are rich in folklore material.

Many bibliographical treasures and important collections are housed in the Library's Department of Special Collections. Notable among these is the Michael Sadleir collection of nineteenth-century fiction, generally considered the finest of its kind to be found anywhere. In 1951, the Library purchased the 10,000 volumes described in Sadleir's *XIX Century Fiction: a Bibliographical Record Based on His Own Collection* (2 volumes; London: Constable; Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951). The collection, which concentrates on minor British novelists of the period, is distinguished for completeness of coverage in numerous specialized areas and for the bibliographical interest and perfect condition of the copies owned by Sadleir. Additions to this collection have been consistently made since its purchase, particularly by the acquisition of letters and literary manuscripts of "Sadleir authors."

Other noteworthy collections in the Department are: early British children's books from 1790 to 1850 containing around 3,000 volumes, the Spinoza collection of 1,500 volumes, important collections of books and manuscripts of modern British and American authors, and a large collection of Western Americana, with emphasis on southern California. The nucleus of the Western Americana section is the library of the California bibliographer and bookseller Robert Ernest Cowan, described in his *Bibliography of the History of California 1510-1930* (3 volumes, San Francisco: J. H. Nash, 1933). Together with most of the books, periodicals, pamphlets, and ephemera described in this bibliography, the Library pur-

chased Cowan's collection of manuscripts, pertaining chiefly to the history of northern California, and containing the papers of individuals and organizations prominent in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Holdings have been augmented by the purchases of a large percentage of the library of George D. Lyman, and the complete library of J. Gregg Layne. Papers of persons and organizations prominent in the business, political, and cultural life of southern California are constantly being added to the collection.

The Elmer Belt Library of Vinciana, gift of the collector, is separately housed and maintained. Among the 15,000 items are: a complete collection of Leonardo's drawings and manuscripts in facsimile; the sixty-three printed editions of his *Trattato della Pittura*, as well as five manuscript copies from the seventeenth century, and facsimiles of earlier manuscripts; books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries containing material on Leonardo; a collection of books, in their original editions, representing Leonardo's sources of learning, and consisting of fifty-six incunabula and about 150 books printed between 1501 and 1519, the date of Leonardo's death; collections of first and later editions of the works of Fra Luca Pacioli, Franchino Gafurio, Albrecht Dürer, Giorgio Vasari, and many others.

Another separate library is the Oriental Library, which has more than 70,000 volumes in Chinese and Japanese, and specializes in art, archeology, Buddhism, history, language, and literature. Important recent acquisitions include the Ch'ên Jung collection of poetry of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and the Bishop Togano Library on Japanese Buddhism.

Major scientific collections, maintained as branch libraries, are in the fields of physics, chemistry, geology, engineering and mathematical sciences, and biomedicine. The Biomedical Library, while comparatively young, is already the outstanding medical collection in southern California, and, with 160,000 volumes and 4,700 currently received serials, offers

distinguished facilities for medical research. Among important holdings in the history of medicine are the Richard C. Rudolph collections of Japanese books and prints, the Dr. M. N. Beigelman collection of classics in ophthalmology, the Ruth and Elmer Belt collections on Florence Nightingale and S. Weir Mitchell, and the recent Dr. and Mrs. John A. Benjamin gift of 725 titles, including seventeen manuscripts, twenty incunabula, and 114 books of the 16th century.

The bulk of the Law Library collection on the Los Angeles campus, well over 86,000 volumes of the total of 150,000, relates to the primary law of the common-law world. The session laws of the states and the United States are complete in every instance since 1900; many are complete since 1850, and for some of the states holdings go back to the colonial period. Practically all reported American cases are available and the English reports are virtually complete, going as far back as the Year Books. The collection is rich in legal periodicals in the English language published since the turn of the century, with large holdings prior to that time. The treatise collection has been acquired in depth in all subjects taught at the school. Legal history is well represented, as are legal biographies and dictionaries. Federal and California documents are received on a selective depository arrangement. The collection includes bar association reports and studies as well as a large selection of law school publications.

### The Clark Library

The William Andrews Clark Memorial Library was the first great gift made to UCLA. In 1926, William Andrews Clark, Jr., provisionally deeded the Library to the University, in memory of his father, United States Senator William A. Clark, the Montana "copper king." On the death of the younger Clark in 1934, the Library, with its buildings and grounds, became wholly the property of UCLA; stipulation was made that the books were never to be moved, merged, or consolidated with

any other institution. An endowment of \$1,500,000 was provided for maintenance and development of the property and the collections.

The Clark Library is situated about ten miles from the Los Angeles campus, in the once fashionable West Adams section of Los Angeles. It occupies a charming Renaissance-style building, designed by Robert D. Farquhar and completed in 1926, surrounded by four acres of formal gardens and lawns. The interior makes lavish use of fine marbles and carved wood panelling, with murals and ceiling paintings by Allyn Cox, depicting scenes from Dryden's *All for Love*. Furnishings are authentic seventeenth- and eighteenth-century pieces.

The collection created by Clark, with the aid of two librarian-bibliographers, Robert Ernest Cowan and Cora Edgerton Sanders, contained about 18,000 books and manuscripts, with notable holdings in Elizabethan and Jacobean literature, English literature from 1640 to 1750, Oscar Wilde and the Nineties, French literature (particularly dramatists of the seventeenth century), music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Montana history, and fine printing and graphic arts. Since it was not feasible to continue collecting in so many areas, the decision was made to concentrate on English liter-



*The Clark Library, Los Angeles*

ature of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Wilde collection, and printing and graphic arts. The proximity of the Henry E. Huntington Library, with its great English Renaissance collections, was an important factor in the decision not to develop the Elizabethan and Jacobean fields, even though the Clark Library contained an impressive group of Shakespeare folios and quartos, as well as many other rare works of the period.

Since 1935, the Clark Library holdings have more than tripled. A policy of careful selection has been followed, first under Cora Edgerton Sanders, who served as curator from 1935 to her retirement, and subsequently under Lawrence Clark Powell, director from 1944 to the present. Principal acquisitions in recent years have been books published from 1640 to 1725, and the productions of modern fine presses.

The holdings in English literature from 1640 to 1750 emphasize the life and thought of Dryden, and of his contemporaries and immediate successors. In addition to an exhaustive collection of Dryden's works, in the original and later editions, and of Dryden scholarship, there are extensive holdings of the important literary, historical, and scientific works of such writers as Bunyan, Milton, Prynne, Boyle, Evelyn, Newton, Congreve, Behn, Defoe, Swift, Dennis, and Pope. A group of more than 8,500 political and religious tracts provides a picture of the controversial issues of the period. Holdings of items listed in the *Wing Short-Title Catalogue* amount to more than 16,000.

The collection of music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries contains several hundred volumes of music books and songs, musical scores, ballad operas, and musicology printed before 1750, the edited works of Purcell, Handel, Byrd, and their contemporaries in England, and reference works on musicians and music history.

The small but important collection of French literature contains original editions, published from 1550 to 1900, of such



writers as Ronsard, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Le Sage, Rousseau, and Zola. Also, there are more than 2,600 "Mazari-nades," political pamphlets published between 1649 and 1652.

The Oscar Wilde collection, containing more than 1,500 books and 3,000 original manuscripts, typescripts, holograph letters, and association pieces, is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Virtually every edition of Wilde's works, in foreign translation as well as in English, can be found here, together with critical and biographical studies. Many of the printed books are described in *The Library of William Andrews Clark, Jr.: Wilde and Wildeiana*, compiled by Clark and Cowan and published in San Francisco, in five volumes, from 1922 to 1931. In 1957, the Library published a catalog of the manuscripts, *Oscar Wilde and His Literary Circle*, compiled by John Charles Finzi and printed by the University of California Press.

The fine printing collection ranges from Gutenberg to the present day, with emphasis on California presses, particularly those of the Los Angeles area. Almost every publication of the Kelmscott and Doves presses is included, as well as 500 items printed by Clark's own printer, John Henry Nash, and the complete production of the Ward Ritchie Press. The collection on Eric Gill, English printer, engraver, woodcarver, stonecutter, and essayist, is believed to be the most varied and numerous in existence, containing examples of sculpture, drawing, engraving, printing, and writing, in addition to a wealth of manuscript materials.

Materials on Montana and the West amount to around 2,000 bound volumes and 4,000 unbound pamphlets and other miscellaneous materials. More than sixty editions of the Book of Mormon, in English and foreign languages, are included. This collection was formed by Charles Kessler of Montana.

The Clark Library makes its treasures available to scholars and students in a number of ways. The Augustan Reprint Society, founded in 1946 by Professors E. N. Hooker, H. T.

Swedenberg, and Richard Boys, publishes every year several inexpensive facsimile editions of rare pamphlets of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The number of these has now gone beyond one hundred. The first volume of a new scholarly edition of the complete works of John Dryden, under the joint editorship of Professors E. N. Hooker and H. T. Swedenberg, was published in 1956 by the University of California Press, and contained *Poems, 1649–1680*. After the death of Professor Hooker in 1957, Professor V. A. Dearing took over his editorial responsibilities. The second published volume (Volume VIII of the total series) appeared in 1962.

A series of invitational seminars for visiting scholars, initiated in 1952, has resulted in the publication of a number of *Seminar Papers*, on such topics as *Editing Donne and Pope*, *Music and Literature in England in the Seventeenth Century*, and *The Beginnings of Autobiography in England*. The Library frequently offers its facilities for meetings of special groups, such as graduate seminars from the Los Angeles campus and the University of Southern California, the Friends of the UCLA Library, and the Zamorano Club. Since 1945, a graduate fellowship has been granted annually to a student from UCLA, and in 1961 an annual research scholarship was inaugurated, to enable an established scholar to spend a year of research in the Clark Library.

## SANTA BARBARA

Of particular note at Santa Barbara is the Wyles Collection on Lincoln, the Civil War, and Westward Expansion which now totals well over 14,000 volumes; it is the largest collection on the Pacific Coast devoted exclusively to these subjects. The first gift of William Wyles was in 1921 but formal arrangement for the housing of his collection in the Library was not made until 1928; at his death in 1946 Mr. Wyles left his estate in trust as an endowment for the collection, thus assuring that it would continue to grow.

Special strengths of the collection as defined in the collecting policy include: Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, with emphasis on personal memoirs; the Negro, slave and citizen, 1619–1877; the Civil War and Lincoln in fiction; Lincoln association books; the Mississippi Valley in the pioneer period; and the whole area of expansion following the Civil War, into the American West, and American expansion into the Pacific and China and Japan. Again personal memoirs, biographies, accounts of voyages, travel diaries, accounts of missionaries, and commentaries of such figures as Harriet Martineau, Frances Trollope, and Charles Dickens are noteworthy.

The unusual Printers Collection should also be mentioned, Begun as a gift of some 500 items from Hobart Skofield of Santa Barbara in 1948, this collection has grown by judicious purchase and further gifts to its present 1,450 volumes. The collection describes by history and plentiful example the progress of printing from incunabula to the productions of twentieth-century private presses. Its first emphasis was upon modern fine printing, but the continental background has since been augmented by critical studies and impressive examples of the work of the Elzevirs, Plantin, Froben, Coburger, and Aldus—to name only a few.

Among the general collections at Santa Barbara the largest is undoubtedly that devoted to the Hispanic colonial history of the Americas, North and South. The purchase of the Roland D. Hussey Library (1960), a scholarly collection of 3,000 volumes, gave the Library particular strength in the Caribbean, Mexican, and Central American areas. This emphasis has been intensified through the purchase of other Hispanic collections.

Perhaps the most striking recent addition has been the purchase of the J. Peter Mayer Library of some 14,500 volumes devoted chiefly to political science and sociology. Its coverage of French and German publications in these fields is especially noteworthy. Contemporary problems receive great attention,

but the whole gamut of political thought since the Renaissance is covered with the result that Santa Barbara has excellent author collections of de Tocqueville, Burke, Montesquieu, Pascal, and Bodin.

## DAVIS

The Davis Library is particularly strong in agriculture, veterinary medicine, the biological sciences, and related subjects. The holdings in the physical sciences are good, but still developing. Collections in the humanities and social sciences are just beginning to show a few signs of strength; there are, however, limited areas that are noteworthy.

In certain phases of agriculture, Davis probably has the best printed collection in the western part of the United States. Three or four fields that have been long-time specialties of the campus, such as agricultural engineering, enology and brewing, apiculture, and animal husbandry, attain world-wide distinction. In the F. Hal Higgins Library of Agricultural Technology, Davis has one of the richest collections on the history of agricultural machinery in the United States, and probably the world. It presently contains about 180,000 items and its uniqueness is attested to by the transfer of the agricultural machinery catalogs collection of the National Agricultural Library to Davis and the assignment of collecting material of this nature as a national responsibility to the Davis campus.

The most valuable resource of the Davis campus for its programs in engineering and the physical sciences is its Atomic Energy Commission Depository Library containing some 60,000 items. Journal holdings in chemistry and physics also give sound support to teaching and research programs in the physical sciences.

Holdings dealing with sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and nineteenth-century English literature and history include a number of exceptional collections. The Library has more than 1,500 contemporary sixteenth- and seventeenth-century works printed

in Great Britain. The Milton collection contains more than 800 volumes of contemporary and modern works on or by Milton, including a first edition of *Areopagitica*. The history collection has considerable strength in works covering the period dealing with Charles I and Cromwell. A collection of about 350 contemporary continental European imprints supplements the holdings of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English works.

The works of nineteenth-century English writers include a number of collections of authors such as Browning, Byron, Carlyle, Hardy, Tennyson, and Wordsworth. The Wordsworth collection of some 450 volumes is especially noteworthy, as it contains several autographed presentation copies and a number of exceedingly valuable Wordsworth letters.

The first of a series of chapbooks sponsored by the Library, Miss Caroline Gordon's *A Good Soldier, A Key to the Novels of Ford Madox Ford*, was published in 1963. This chapbook both memorialized the noted novelist and short-story writer's stay in Davis as a Visiting Lecturer in English and got the series off to an excellent beginning.

## RIVERSIDE

In conjunction with the Philip L. Boyd Deep Canyon Research Center, the General Library is acquiring a strong collection on the ecology of arid lands. This includes data on the flora, fauna, geography, geology, anthropology, and archaeology of desert and semidesert areas. The Agricultural Library complements these holdings with much material on agriculture in these regions. In addition, the Agricultural Library has eminence in the field of subtropical horticulture and entomology and has one of the best collections on the avocado in the United States. In this same library a well-selected collection on air pollution is being assembled.

Through fortunate large purchases it has been possible to build up the holdings of twentieth-century English and American literature. This started with the first Library purchase, the

Farndale collection. It was augmented by the Ednah Aiken gift of first and inscribed editions of California authors. The real impetus toward the upbuilding of this section came from the University-wide purchases of the Ogden and Foot Libraries. From the Foot Library alone Riverside received 4,370 volumes representing 1,388 authors. J. M. Barrie, Hilaire Belloc, Aldous Huxley, D. H. Lawrence, the Sitwells, Hugh Walpole, and W. B. Yeats are especially well represented. The works of criticism of authors of this period are also numerous.

A respectable number of the scores of the leading composers has been assembled in the music section of the library. Works on the madrigal and ballads are also well represented. The fifty-five volume set of *Analecta Hymni Medii Aevi* was at one time unique on the West Coast.

The geography section is particularly strong in the journals of the leading geographical societies of the world. It also includes Purchas, Pinkerton, and Hakluyt among the sets of collected material on voyages. Closely related to geography is anthropology. The purchases of material from Professor E. W. Gifford and from the Robert H. Lowie estate materially add to the holdings on the American Indian and Polynesia. These and other acquisitions have formed a respectable collection on Indians of North and South America.

The purchases of the libraries of George Buwalda and Charles E. Weaver provided a solid foundation for geology in the Library. In addition to obtaining long runs of state geological publications, these purchases, particularly the Weaver purchase, brought a most useful collection on invertebrate paleontology.

In order to support the strong foreign-language program on this campus, extensive purchases have been made of German, French, and Spanish literature. The German collection is a good representative one, and the French and Spanish have been greatly strengthened over the past two years.

## SAN FRANCISCO

The collections on the San Francisco campus have developed as a well-rounded tool for the component parts of campus instruction: medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing.

The Library's scope has been broadened by the new interpretation of health sciences, with its emphasis on all matters that in any way have to do with the health and well-being of man. The collections cover all library needs of the campus, including at present much material in fields hitherto of little interest to the campus but of greater present importance now that curricula and research interests cut across all disciplines. New areas now being developed in the Library are human ecology, sociology, anthropology, educational psychology, behavioral sciences, mathematics, biostatistics, biophysics, nuclear and space medicine.

The historical portion of the Library includes special collections of medical portraits and prints, material on Osler, anesthesia, Californiana, and manuscripts on scientific historical subjects.

## SAN DIEGO

The Library of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography includes one of the best collections in marine biology and oceanography in the world. Through active exchanges with oceanographic institutions in every country, the Library maintains complete files of their contributions. An annual volume of *SIO Contributions*, issued by the library, constitutes a major contribution to the collected literature of the field. The Scripps Institution Library's special collections include important materials on early oceanic exploration, history of science, and of oceanographic research.

In nonscience fields strengths have been developed in Spanish and Latin American literature, history, and political science; in philosophy; and in certain aspects of English and American literature.

## THE OGDEN AND FOOT COLLECTIONS

The University's libraries have been enriched by purchase from time to time of many private libraries and collections, some of which are described in other pages of this brochure. In addition, a number of block purchases have been made for the collective benefit of all the libraries by selective distribution. It is beyond the scope of this account to describe, or even enumerate, all of them, but two particularly noteworthy purchases are outlined below.

### The C. K. Ogden Collection

The C. K. Ogden Library, purchased in 1957–58 for distribution to all of the University campuses, turned out to be a combined rare-book collection, psychologist-linguist's working library, and the delightfully miscellaneous "second-hand book shop" of an eccentric and scholarly owner, with the added bonus of the remaining stock of a college book store, many titles being in multiple copies. Some 400 (500-pound) packing cases contained between 70,000 and 80,000 volumes of manuscripts (letters, journals, account books, books with manuscript marginalia, etc.), portfolios of pictures, a sixteenth-century herbarium (about ten examples of this period are known), and books ranging from incunabula to the year of purchase, largely in English but including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Persian, Russian, French, German, and Italian. Some segments of the library had been disposed of before his death, notably a collection of Jeremy Bentham to the University of London.

The miscellaneous variety of the library could be presumed from a brief review of the collector's life and works. Born in England in 1889 and educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge (first-class classical tripos, 1910), Ogden is best known as the originator of Basic English. His interest was broadly in the teaching of languages, and he travelled extensively, studying methods of teaching throughout the world and acting as an adviser in many countries. In 1927 he organized the Ortho-



logical Institute, with representatives from forty countries. He founded and was editor of *The Cambridge Magazine* (1913–1922). The breadth of his philosophical, psychological, and scientific interests was exhibited as general editor of the justly famed series *The International Library of Psychology, Philosophy, and Scientific Method*, published by Kegan Paul. His best known publication is *The Meaning of Meaning*. His hobbies included clocks, music boxes, and billiards (he represented Cambridge vs. Oxford in billiards in 1909), and books in the library reflect these interests. He was known as an indefatigable (and fatiguing) conversationalist on all subjects and at all hours of the night. He liked cats.

The purchase price of the collection was \$100,000 though it is valued at \$250,000. Purchase was approved in anticipation of augmenting the strong resources of Berkeley and Los Angeles, of adding many specialized research materials to the collections at Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Francisco, and Mount Hamilton, and of contributing to the basic collection for the San Diego campus (and as it eventuated, to the Irvine and Santa Cruz campuses). Distribution was arranged on the basis of strength of existing collections and special needs. The manuscripts and incunabula were absorbed jointly by Berkeley and Los Angeles. (A bonus of a Gutenberg Bible leaf and Shakespeare Folios Two and Four were justly allocated to Riverside, Davis, and Santa Barbara.) The publications, English and Continental, of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries were preferentially selected by Berkeley (the classical and language interests being given priority). However, the duplication on both campuses was great enough to allow for a considerable volume of early material being available to the other campuses. Also many of the early books were available in multiple copies of varying state (and sometimes completeness), and many titles had a copy available for each campus, copies not always in the “rare” category but in adequate research condition. Duplicate copies and some titles not needed or wanted by

any campus were disposed of to libraries outside the University system and by public sale to students and faculty.

C. K. Ogden's interests were largely in the fields of psychology and language. The collection was hence rich in grammars, spelling books, dictionaries, and encyclopedias, including many sets of the *New English Dictionary*, editions of Johnson, Renaissance dictionaries, the Diderot (both large and small), the first edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and sets of the ninth, eleventh, and fourteenth editions. There were some 142 titles (many in duplicate) of the International Library of Psychology that Ogden edited. The collection also included a variety of Basic English publications, many in multiple copies.

It is impossible to categorize the collection along lines of these two dominant interests, inasmuch as Ogden was obviously interested in almost everything. He read the nineteenth- and twentieth-century French novel, which is represented in the common paper editions. He collected many major and minor eighteenth- and nineteenth-century English poets: many editions of Edward Young's *Night Thoughts*, Milton, Burns, Wordsworth, Browning, Cowper, Byron, and Shelley. There was a notable collection of Omar Khayyam. He had extensive collections of Virgil, Horace, and Catullus in the English editions of the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, and some continental editions, particularly the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century folios. Religion, philosophy, classical and English antiquities, history, and economic and political theory were all represented with editions for several important writers. There were some 1,500 volumes on Shakespeare, a large collection of Bacon (and the journal *Baconiana*), and much on the Shakespeare identity comedy. Some 1,000 volumes represented editions of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer and Biblical exegesis. Runs of journals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries included the publications of the Aristotelean Society, *Mind*, the *Cambridge Magazine*, which Ogden founded and edited, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Annual Register*, these

latter two dating from the eighteenth century. He collected modern poets and novelists, including H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Aldous Huxley, E. F. Benson, George Bernard Shaw, and Wyndham Lewis.

A large and important part of the collection contained materials on the history of ideas and science. There were several notable sixteenth-century titles (including the first book on the moon) and many titles, largely English and French, of the seventeenth-century scientific revolution, and a continuing coverage in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with modern concentration on medicine and psychology.

It is almost impossible to name a subject without noting some book of interest, a natural anticipation in the library of a man who could knowledgeably and with devastating critical learning review the entire scope of the thirteenth edition of the *Britannica*.

### The Isaac Foot Library

The Right Honorable Isaac Foot began his career as a poorly paid clerk but ultimately became a solicitor in the law firm now carried on by two of his sons, John and Christopher. In politics he was a lifelong member and leader of the Liberal Party: M.P., 1922–24, 1929–35; Minister for Mines, 1931–32; President of the Liberal Party, 1947; Deputy Mayor of Plymouth, 1920–21; Lord Mayor of Plymouth, 1945–46. His other three sons, Sir Hugh, Dingle, and Michael, have been prominent in politics, being known in some quarters as the “Three Left Feet.” Foot was a leader in the free-trade movement and in the movement for Indian independence. In religion he was a Methodist and a local preacher; President of the Brotherhood Movement, 1936–37; Vice-President of the Methodist Conference, 1938; and an ardent leader of the Temperance Movement throughout his life.

Lawrence Clark Powell, now Dean of the School of Library Service at Los Angeles, established first contact with Isaac

Foot when the latter toured the United States during World War II. After Foot's death in 1960, an agent contacted the University of California about possible purchase of the Foot Library; a note in Foot's effects suggested this procedure. The matter was turned over to the Library Council of the University of California; and Edwin T. Coman, Jr., Librarian at Riverside and Secretary of the Council, handled negotiations from that time. Mr. Coman and Donald Fitch of the University of California at Santa Barbara surveyed and evaluated Foot's Library in his country home at Pencrebar, Cornwall. The result was that the University of California purchased the collection for £50,000 (\$140,000). Toward this sum, the libraries of the University of California contributed four-sevenths of the total, and the President of the University the remaining three-sevenths. Since the chief purpose in purchasing the Foot Library was to benefit the smaller campuses, Davis, Riverside, and Santa Barbara contributed one-fourth each of the libraries' share, and Berkeley and Los Angeles one-eighth each.

In July 1962 the Foot Library, containing 50,000 volumes, was shipped to the Library of the University of California at Santa Barbara for distribution, which Dr. Theodore G. Grieder was hired to implement. The aim in distribution was to give each participating Library a fair return, based upon its initial investment, and to benefit the academic programs of the various campuses insofar as the subject collections in Foot's Library were related to those programs. These considerations, plus the goal of distributing the Foot volumes in a year, led the Library Council to adopt the principle of distribution by collection wherever feasible. That is, Libraries desiring all works by a particular author or all volumes in a particular subject discipline were given priority for that author or discipline. The smaller Libraries benefited more from such a plan than did the larger, according to the idea upon which purchase of the Foot Library was based.

Representative collections distributed in this manner were author collections in nineteenth-century English literature (acquired chiefly by Santa Barbara and Davis); author collections in twentieth-century English literature (Riverside); eighteenth-century English history, contemporary as well as modern imprints (Santa Barbara); pre-eighteenth-century English history (Riverside); religion (largely by Davis); French Revolutionary and Napoleonic volumes (Santa Barbara); Wesley collection (Santa Barbara); Quaker collection (Davis); English history, 1640–60 (chiefly by Davis).

Other collections containing volumes of considerable intrinsic interest were listed by title individually. Some of these were distributed to all campuses: Bibles; English titles, 1475–1640; English titles, 1640–1700; sixteenth- and seventeenth-century continental imprints. Some were distributed to several campuses: Erasmus (Berkeley and Los Angeles); Richard Baxter (Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis). Some were distributed to one particular campus: Melancthon, Calvin (Berkeley); Luther (Riverside). The Clark Library at Los Angeles received a priority for individual titles in its period of specialization, 1640–1700. Foot's collection of 2,700 English Civil War tracts, perhaps the most outstanding except for the Bibles, was divided between Los Angeles and Berkeley, with some duplicates to the three smaller Libraries. By September 1963, when distribution of the Foot Library had been completed, reference desks of participating libraries had lists indicating the scope of the Foot volumes and the Libraries designated to receive particular collections and titles.

The monetary value of the Foot Library appears to be well over twice the amount paid for it by the University. More importantly, the academic worth is obviously great, and will increase through the years. Imprints in the Commonwealth and Restoration periods are particularly valuable, but Foot collected in any area that interested him. As a working library in its own fields, his may never be duplicated by any one man.

# WHAT THE LIBRARIES DO

## LIBRARY SCHOOLS

### Berkeley

Basic instruction toward a career in librarianship at the University of California was offered by the General Library as early as 1902, and continued intermittently until a Department of Library Science was organized in the undergraduate College of Letters and Science in 1918. Because of the faculty's belief that instruction in librarianship should be given after the baccalaureate degree, the Department of Library Science became the graduate School of Librarianship in 1926, offering a one-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science (1947–1954). The "father" of the School of Librarianship was Sydney B. Mitchell, who had been associated with the Berkeley Library since 1910 and whose long career marked him as one of the University's great librarians.

Before 1947 the School granted a certificate for completion of its first-year program. The two awards represent the same level of work accomplished and are on a par in all matters pertaining to employment, civil service, professional status, and salary. The award for the first year of professional study, somewhat expanded, was changed to a Master of Library Science degree in 1955. Believing, further, that leaders in the profession require more advanced instruction, the faculty organized curricula leading to the degrees of Doctor of Library Science and Doctor of Philosophy, authorized in 1954.

The School of Librarianship is accredited by the Committee on Accreditation of the American Library Association, and is a member of the Association of American Library Schools.

The School's first-year curriculum is designed to prepare for employment in municipal, county, college, university, school, and special libraries.

The advanced curriculum leading to the degrees of Doctor of Library Science and Doctor of Philosophy is intended to

develop students' ability to select and investigate significant problems in librarianship, to stimulate the conduct of original research, and to prepare for teaching and high-level administrative posts. The School is the only one west of the Mississippi offering work at the doctoral level.

The School's lecture and laboratory rooms are near the comprehensive collections of the University Library, to which all students of the School have access. The library of the School of Librarianship contains more than 32,000 volumes and leading journals, in all major languages, on printing and the book arts, bibliography, and librarianship proper. It is the most comprehensive collection in its field west of the Mississippi and one of the most comprehensive in the world.

A strong alumni association, jointly with the sister School at Los Angeles, publishes quarterly the *Cal Librarian*, through which the 2,000 graduates maintain contact with one another and are kept informed of developments at the School. The association maintains the Della J. Sisler prizes for student personal book collections, the Sydney B. Mitchell Scholarship, and the Edith M. Coulter Lectureship.

The Advisory Council on Education for Librarianship, also jointly with UCLA, provides a medium for liaison between libraries and librarians in the field and the School.

Faculty members and graduates of the School have served on countless local, state, national, and international library organizations; have participated in numerous local, state, and national surveys; and have produced a long list of publications.

At least one graduate of the School has been honored each year by appointment to a Library of Congress internship since the program was begun in 1947. Graduates are serving, many of them in positions of the highest distinction, in most of the fifty states and in many foreign countries.

In 1937 the School was given an endowment grant of \$150,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

## Los Angeles

A library school on the Los Angeles campus was proposed as early as 1930; and the School of Librarianship, Berkeley, at one time seriously considered expanding to become a two-campus department. As an experiment in this connection, it sent various members of its faculty to conduct summer courses on the Los Angeles campus from 1936 until 1941. The two-campus, one-school idea was abandoned because such a school was difficult to administer and seemed less efficient than the alternative of strengthening and enlarging the department at Berkeley. Following World War II several proposals and studies were made regarding the establishment of a school at Los Angeles, culminating in the 1958 recommendation of the Liaison Committee of the University and the state colleges that led directly to the opening of the School of Library Service on the Los Angeles campus. In December 1958, the Regents authorized its establishment; in September 1960, instruction was begun leading to the degree of Master of Library Science; and in June 1962, the new School was accredited by the American Library Association.

The School initially planned to limit enrollment to approximately fifty students a year until 1964 and to concentrate on developing the curriculum of the first professional degree (i.e., the MLS degree) during that time. This plan has been followed and expanded slightly to include two post-MLS internship programs in the areas of the life sciences or physical sciences. Already the School has indicated an intention to concentrate on two areas of librarianship: historical bibliography and scientific information storage, retrieval, and communication.

In addition to the basic professional MLS degree and a series of internships designed to prepare students for specialized professional practice, the School of Library Service expects to offer an interdisciplinary research degree at the master's level in scientific information retrieval. Training for



research in historical bibliography is available through courses of study that coordinate the School's program with those of appropriate departments in the humanities, fine arts, and social sciences. Through the new Library Research Institute, the School of Library Service may also participate in the doctoral research program which has already been established by the Berkeley School of Librarianship.

## FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### Bancroft

The Friends of the Bancroft Library was organized in 1946 by the Director of the Bancroft Library, George P. Hammond, and a group of scholars, among whom were Charles L. Camp, Francis P. Farquhar, George L. Harding, Warren R. Howell, George R. Stewart, Henry R. Wagner, and Carl I. Wheat. The organization now has a membership of about 1,100.

The fundamental aim of The Friends is to assist in maintaining the preeminence of the Bancroft Library in the field of western American history (from Alaska to Panama), and in extending the usefulness of the library. The group carries on this program by publication of a newsletter, *Bancroftiana*, issued three times a year, with information about the library and its current activities; by publication of a keepsake, usually a book on some phase of California or western history, for distribution to members; and by an annual meeting at the library. The Friends makes the public aware of the kind of personal correspondence, diaries, and business records that make up the history of a people, and it encourages the owners of such papers to present them to the Bancroft Library, so that they may be preserved and made available.

The Friends has been responsible for the presentation of many notable collections of this kind; for example, the correspondence and papers of General Henry M. Naglee, who came to California in 1847 with Stevenson's Regiment; the papers

of the late Edmond D. Coblentz, eminent American journalist associated with the Hearst newspapers for nearly sixty years; a collection of rare books and pamphlets on the Islands of the Pacific; three portraits in oil of members of the Estudillo family, California pioneers; letters and papers of James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco and U. S. Senator; and the extensive correspondence of Noël Sullivan, patron of the arts.

The Friends has also provided funds for the purchase of special collections of rare books and manuscripts. It has contributed, for example, a substantial sum toward the purchase of the correspondence, papers, and library of Silvestre Terrazas, a major source of research material on the Mexican Revolution of 1910. Special contributions of The Friends have made possible the purchase of original documents relating to California's first governor, Gaspar de Portolá, and to the exploration and founding of San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. Among the rare books acquired by The Friends in recent years is a first edition of Father Bartolomé de las Casas' famous book, *Brevísima Relación de la Destrucción de las Indias* (Seville, 1552); the first edition of the journals of Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied, describing his journey to North America, 1832–34, with illustrations by the famous artist, Karl Bodmer, a four-volume set published under the title *Reise in das innere Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (Coblentz, 1839–41); and the first edition of the *Book of Commandments, for the Government of the Church of Christ* (Zion, 1833), one of the first publications of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

## UCLA

The Friends of the UCLA Library brings together a community group of book collectors and book lovers, for the enjoyment of mutual interests and the enhancement of the library's collections. Among the original organizers were Professors William A. Nitze and Majl Ewing, Librarians Law-

rence Clark Powell and Robert Vosper, and members of the Alumni Library Committee, headed by Mr. Glen Dawson.

At the inaugural meeting on November 13, 1951, W. W. Robinson was elected president, the first of a number of officers who have combined an interest in books with achievement in business or the professions. Subsequent presidents have been Dwight L. Clarke (1955–57), Justin G. Turner (1958–59), Mrs. Stafford L. Warren (1960–61), Majl Ewing (1962), Dr. Robert J. Moes (1963), and Remi Nadeau (1964).

Through dues and individual gifts, The Friends has made possible notable additions to the Norman Douglas, Spinoza, Sadleir, and many other collections in the UCLA Library's Department of Special Collections. The Library's millionth book, Nicholas Dawson's *California in '41. Texas in '51*, was purchased by The Friends and ceremonially presented in the fall of 1953.

Two or three meetings are held annually, usually at the UCLA Faculty Center, occasionally at the Clark Library. Among the speakers at these meetings have been Dr. Elmer Belt, Stephen Spender, J. Frank Dobie, Paul Wellman, Paul Jordan-Smith, James T. Babb, Irving Stone, John Butt, A. L. Rowse, and Walter Starkie.

The Friends has contributed funds toward a number of publications by the Library, and has issued several "keepsakes" every year, printed by outstanding printers of the area. Notable among these are: *The Sadleir Collection*, printed by Grant Dahlstrom in 1953, and containing the addresses given at the dedication of the Collection; the *Botica general de los remedios experimentados*, printed at the Ward Ritchie Press in 1954, a reprint and translation of a rare Zamorano item of 1838; and *Eight Letters of D. H. Lawrence*, printed by Grant Dahlstrom in 1956.

## San Diego

Through an active Friends of the Library organization many

valuable books and collections have come to the library, and special collections relating to Baja California, California history, the desert, and military history are developing.

## PUBLICATIONS

The several libraries of the University have not only performed the monumental task of assembling and making available millions of volumes of books and other publications—they have added to the materials in print and processed form many interesting and noteworthy publications of their own.

Some of these might be classed as ephemera—newsletters, reports, guides to the use of the libraries, etc.—but others are genuine and permanent contributions to knowledge. Only a selection, almost at random, of the publications of the libraries can be noted here.

The Library Council has issued a series of distinguished annual reports, some of them with separate titles (e.g., *Acceleration and Impact*, the report for 1957–58). These have been thoughtful and even philosophical analyses of library problems and prospects as well as exciting records of the achievements of the University's libraries.

The library at Berkeley has published a number of *Library Orientation Leaflets* giving detailed and attractively—sometimes graphically—presented information about the library's rich resources. The Bancroft Library has issued detailed catalogs of its holdings, a notable contribution to specialized bibliography. The Friends of the Bancroft Library has issued a number of serial and independent publications.

The library at Los Angeles issues several kinds of publications, among them *Know Your Library*, an annual guide to the use of the library for students and other patrons, and the *UCLA Librarian*, a biweekly newsletter on the library's collections and activities for the library staff, the faculty, and other interested persons. Bibliographies, guides to collections, essays, and other reports on library matters have been published in the

*UCLA Library Occasional Papers.* The texts of papers presented at the Clark Library seminars are regularly published. The Augustan Reprint Society, which is closely related to the Clark Library, each year publishes six reprints of rare English works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with scholarly editing and annotations. The Clark Library has issued two noteworthy decennial reports, for the decades 1934–44 and 1945–55. The Friends of the UCLA Library publishes an occasional *News Bulletin*.

The library at Santa Barbara issues a periodic student handbook, *Your Library*, with information on arrangement of materials, facilities, and library procedures. *Schedule and Report* is a biweekly staff bulletin of several pages issued primarily to inform the staff and others of library activities, policies, and relationships; staff contributions are frequently a feature of it. The *Library Letter* to the faculty is an occasional publication to inform instructional staff members of specific policies and/or procedures pertaining to faculty-library relations. Among a number of miscellaneous publications are *The Isaac Foot Library*, a report to the University on the magnificent private library bought for allocation among the campuses and described elsewhere in this brochure; *Jay Monaghan: His Publications*, a memoir and bibliography of the eminent writer, Lincoln bibliographer, and teacher; and *William Wyles and the Wyles Collection*, a brief description of the outstanding Civil War materials and Lincolniana.

The library at San Francisco publishes *Your Library*, a handsomely illustrated guide for users of the collections.

The San Diego library issues an annual volume of *SIO Contributions*, a collection of oceanographic materials emanating from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

The Davis library publishes an annual *Library Handbook* intended for the use of faculty and students as a guide to the various services offered and to the library's physical arrangement. It has also started publication of a chapbook series, the

first, issued in 1963, being Caroline Gordon's *A Good Soldier, A Key to the Novels of Ford Madox Ford*; this will be followed by a bibliography of the writings of Malcolm Cowley.

## THE ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

Early in 1959, Dr. Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., was asked to help establish an oral history project in the Library at Los Angeles. From a very modest beginning, with only Dr. Nunis, a typist, and two tape recorders, the small project has reached the respectable status of a regular department within the University Library. The original staff of two part-time employees has grown to five part-time and two full-time employees.

The work of the Oral History Program consists of making tape-recorded memoirs of persons prominent in their own fields of endeavor. These recordings are then transcribed verbatim; edited for proper spelling, punctuation, clarity, and continuity; retyped in good manuscript form; indexed; and bound. The original of the final copy is placed in the Department of Special Collections of the University Library; one copy is presented to the interviewee; one copy is retained in the Oral History office; and the last copy is sent to the General Library on the Berkeley campus. Only a small portion of one of the tapes is kept for voice quality and manner of delivery; the rest of the tapes are erased and reused.

It has been the policy of the Program to maintain as broad an interview pattern as possible. In pursuing this policy, persons have been interviewed in sixteen fields, from the arts, to politics, to labor unions, to drug addiction.

Plans are formulated for an expansion of the interview program. It is also anticipated that this new technique in historiography will find more and more persons considering entering the field professionally. Toward this end, in-service training for Oral History Librarians has already been established in cooperation with the School of Library Service on the Los Angeles campus.



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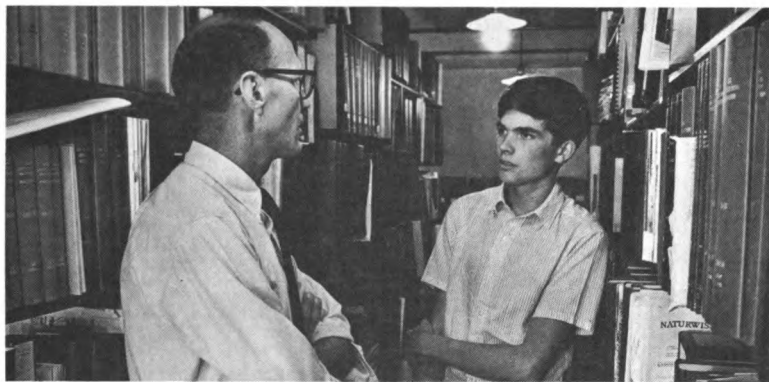
## HOW THE LIBRARIES MEASURE UP

As indicated previously, the value of a library is measured not by the number of volumes it contains but by the breadth and depth of its coverage, the availability of ancillary materials for research, the awareness it has of being a living, changing tool for the use of scholar and student.

Qualitative estimates of the worth of a library are difficult, for a number of reasons, to make. If they are made by the librarians most directly concerned, or by specialists in various fields on the several campuses, they are open to the ready (but often unfair) charge of being biased. If made by a librarian or other specialist from the outside they are subject to the obvious fault of being based on insufficient acquaintance with the collections.

Quantitative assessments, though less helpful to the scholar, have the advantage of dealing in terms of countable numbers of books, pamphlets, serials, maps, recordings, etc.

The following statistical tables show in some detail the status of the University's libraries as of the end of the fiscal year 1962-63 and the place of the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries, in terms of holdings, annual acquisitions, etc., among the top score of North American university libraries over a period of four decades.



*Professor and student in an impromptu discussion on research material.*

**Size of the Libraries of the University of California, June 30, 1963**  
**Bound Volumes and Current Serials**

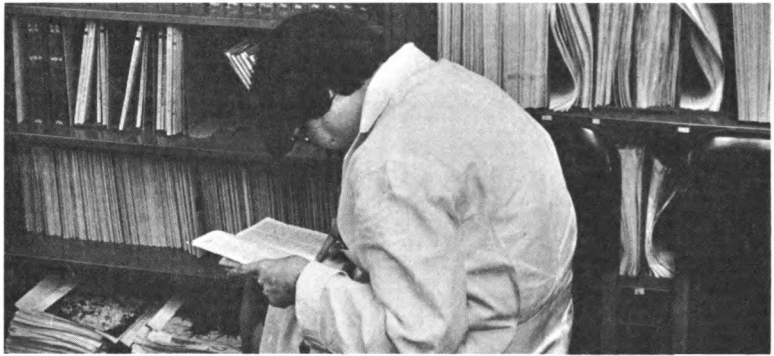
Campus	Volumes			Current Serials <sup>a</sup>		
	1962	1963	% Gain	1962	1963	% Gain
<b>BERKELEY</b> .....	(2,701,686) <sup>b</sup>	(2,829,330)	4.72	(36,082)	(38,064)	5.49
General Library .....	2,432,705 <sup>b</sup>	2,549,606	4.81	30,438	32,154	5.64
Other Libraries .....	268,981	279,724	3.99	5,644	5,910	4.71
<b>DAVIS</b> .....	239,377	279,901	16.93	5,113	5,947	16.31
<b>IRVINE</b> .....	2,167	18,317	745.27	.....	831	.....
<b>LOS ANGELES</b> .....	(1,719,359)	(1,866,651)	8.57	(24,197)	(27,556)	13.88
General Library .....	1,521,386	1,658,955	9.04	21,555	24,770	14.92
Other Libraries .....	197,973	207,696	4.91	2,642	2,786	5.45
<b>MOUNT HAMILTON</b> .....	24,984 <sup>b</sup>	25,531	2.19	577	618	7.11
<b>RIVERSIDE</b> .....	(177,706)	(205,384)	15.58	(3,376)	(3,896)	15.40
University Library .....	151,920	175,721	15.67	2,669	3,115	16.71
Citrus Experiment Station .....	25,786	29,663	15.04	707	781	10.47
<b>SAN DIEGO</b> .....	67,529	111,228	64.71	1,774	3,819	15.28
<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b> .....	(246,902)	(261,412)	5.88	(3,295)	(3,673)	11.47
Hastings College of the Law .....	41,428	42,195	1.85	270	278	2.96
Medical Center Libraries .....	205,474	219,217	6.69	3,025	3,395	12.23
<b>SANTA BARBARA</b> .....	(168,376)	(232,633) <sup>c</sup>	38.16	(2,489)	(2,848)	14.42
General Collection .....	154,307	218,210	41.41	2,455	2,811	14.50
Wyles Collection .....	14,069	14,423	2.52	34	37	8.82
<b>SANTA CRUZ</b> .....	2,167	21,210	878.77	.....	849	....
<b>Totals</b> .....	5,350,253	5,851,597	9.37	76,903	88,101	14.56

<sup>a</sup> Titles currently received, excluding government documents. Bound volumes of serials and documents included in "Volumes" count.

<sup>b</sup> Corrected figure.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes 25,638 volumes in microtext.





*Recent medical journals attract a student at San Francisco.*

## Size of the Libraries of the University of California, June 30, 1963

### Nonbook Library Materials (Partial Record)

Campus	Manu- scripts	Maps	Microcopy			Pamph- lets	Recordings	
			Reels	Cards	Prints		Musical	Speech
<b>BERKELEY</b> .....	(4,452,556)	(128,041)	(65,843)	(119,029)	(77,171)	(805,556)	(19,141)	(3,552)
General Library.....	4,452,543	127,781	63,539	101,575	77,171	221,165	19,141	3,518
Departmental Libraries..	13	260	2,304	17,454	....	584,391 <sup>a</sup>	....	34
<b>DAVIS</b> .....	4	....	1,806	23,809	35,171	73,614	3,554	652
<b>LOS ANGELES</b> .....	(387,285)	(162,257)	(9,142) <sup>b</sup>	(157,831)	.... <sup>c</sup>	(266,630)	(19,778)	(982)
General Library.....	381,010	161,974	8,046	148,249	....	133,647	19,775	938
Institute of Government and Public Affairs.....	....	21	....	....	....	130,390 <sup>d</sup>	....	....
Clark Library.....	6,275	250	657	....	....	803	3	34
Law Library.....	....	12	439	9,582	....	1,790	....	10
<b>MOUNT HAMILTON</b> .....	....	....	23	....	....	3,157	....	....
<b>RIVERSIDE</b> .....	(7,549)	(4,535)	(3,984)	(36,722)	(21,004)	(10,514)	(1,933)	(369)
University Library.....	7,544	3,802	3,762	36,595	21,004	5,796	1,933	369
Citrus Experiment Station	5	733	222	127	....	4,718	....	....
<b>SAN DIEGO</b> .....	12	14,693	160	27,158	....	20,801	11	24
<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b> ..... (Medical Center only)	9	123	44	3	12	14,086	16	27
<b>SANTA BARBARA</b> .....	....	(590)	(5,433)	(36,039)	(27,793)	(11,387)	(4,661)	(932)
General Collection.....	....	574	3,656	30,641	19,539	....	....	....
Wyles Collection.....	....	16	1,777	5,398	8,254	....	....	....
<b>SANTA CRUZ</b> .....	4	....	....	....	....	519	....	16
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	4,847,419	310,239	86,435	400,591	161,151	1,206,264	49,094	6,554

<sup>a</sup> In addition, Giannini Library has 515 vertical file drawers and 29 three-foot sections of stack containing cataloged pamphlet material and the Institute of Industrial Relations has 98 file drawers of pamphlets.

<sup>b</sup> Does not include newspapers on film.

<sup>c</sup> Included with microcards.

<sup>d</sup> Includes J. R. Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation Collection.

## Total Volumes in the First Twenty University Libraries, 1924-25 to 1962-63

Numbers in parentheses are volumes added for the year.

Figures are those supplied by the libraries to the Princeton University Library and the Association of Research Libraries.

Libraries may vary their methods of counting, add uncataloged materials, subtract withdrawals, etc., leading occasionally to discrepancies between figures for volumes added and figures for total holdings in successive years.

	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60
1	Harvard (195,577) 7,073,689	Harvard (82,658) 6,931,293	Harvard (151,524) 6,848,635	Harvard (204,651) 6,697,111
2	Yale (119,946) 4,693,072	Yale (90,015) 4,572,893	Yale (95,432) 4,490,420	Yale (85,106) 4,394,968
3	Illinois (108,823) 3,634,643	Illinois (142,436) 3,525,820	Illinois (66,789) 3,383,384	Illinois (93,908) 3,288,158
4	Michigan (125,756) 3,133,503	Michigan (119,976) 3,049,715	Columbia (89,707) 2,939,751	Columbia (79,954) 2,875,761
5	Columbia (97,430) 3,088,460	Columbia (85,875) 3,012,464	Michigan (107,952) 2,912,936	Michigan (98,908) 2,818,341
6	Calif. Berkeley (143,864) 2,829,330	Calif. Berkeley (106,710) 2,701,186	Calif. Berkeley (106,022) 2,596,526	Calif. Berkeley (114,989) 2,503,060
7	Cornell (141,932) 2,413,369	Stanford (71,323) 2,287,332	Cornell (97,509) 2,198,654	Cornell (78,233) 2,116,230
8	Stanford (108,119) 2,379,079	Cornell (135,260) 2,278,046	Chicago (53,393) 2,142,223	Chicago (60,040) 2,094,824
9	Chicago (85,913) 2,271,450	Chicago (82,284) 2,210,062	Minnesota (58,580) 2,020,594	Minnesota (43,227) 1,968,101
10	Minnesota (73,627) 2,220,811	Minnesota (61,423) 2,072,285	Pennsylvania (49,447) 1,703,089	Pennsylvania (42,863) 1,665,114
11	Toronto (117,700) 1,944,356	Indiana (82,778) 1,828,992	Princeton (65,943) 1,689,302	Princeton (58,313) 1,626,537
12	Calif. L. A. (154,104) 1,866,651	Princeton (66,102) 1,754,580	Stanford (92,945) 1,615,740	Stanford (80,463) 1,592,287
13	Pennsylvania (71,983) 1,835,638	Pennsylvania (60,750) 1,744,680	Calif. L. A. (105,995) 1,568,565	Calif. L. A. (90,706) 1,464,308
14	Princeton (85,800) 1,834,074	Calif. L. A. (154,801) 1,719,359	Duke (60,455) 1,493,022	Duke (45,775) 1,435,164
15	Indiana (.....) 1,787,194	Duke (47,041) 1,540,063	Northwestern (54,364) 1,481,175	Northwestern (60,336) 1,429,431
16	Duke (57,745) 1,592,672	Northwestern (54,549) 1,532,420	Wisconsin (64,674) 1,455,758	Wisconsin (58,173) 1,384,222
17	Ohio State (76,284) 1,591,346	Wisconsin (78,664) 1,527,432	Ohio State (82,464) 1,447,387	Ohio State (59,195) 1,369,348
18	Northwestern (58,481) 1,587,192	Ohio State (79,953) 1,520,597	Texas (76,171) 1,424,861	Texas (58,094) 1,350,671
19	Texas (72,093) 1,578,490	Texas (86,203) 1,508,262	Indiana (.....) 1,414,286	Indiana (.....) 1,317,269
20	Wisconsin (72,536) 1,445,521	Johns Hopkins (20,601) 1,207,246	Johns Hopkins (25,499) 1,185,246	Johns Hopkins (20,190) 1,159,747

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
1	Harvard (142,677) 6,492,124	Harvard (214,723) 6,350,227	Harvard (139,686) 6,225,447	Harvard (129,995) 6,085,761	Harvard (122,650) 5,955,766
2	Yale (83,305) 4,309,882	Yale (70,556) 4,215,909	Yale (58,701) 4,139,047	Yale (63,476) 4,073,946	Yale (56,280) 4,280,473
3	Illinois (93,461) 3,209,404	Illinois (88,067) 3,125,882	Illinois (88,601) 3,049,741	Illinois (98,427) 2,978,597	Illinois (113,294) 2,888,557
4	Columbia (73,802) 2,730,732	Michigan (92,561) 2,624,468	Michigan (105,384) 2,532,849	Michigan (63,661) 2,411,628	Michigan (75,724) 2,325,295
5	Michigan (68,523) 2,690,313	Calif. Berkeley (90,231) 2,305,121	Calif. Berkeley (89,334) 2,226,359	Columbia (63,640) 2,164,652	Columbia (65,537) 2,116,641
6	Calif. Berkeley (99,267) 2,397,117	Columbia (69,062) 2,274,586	Columbia (69,501) 2,218,641	Calif. Berkeley (85,299) 2,142,801	Calif. Berkeley (82,335) 2,063,082
7	Chicago (54,741) 2,044,335	Chicago (49,829) 1,988,700	Chicago (47,017) 1,952,374	Chicago (43,038) 1,925,754	Chicago (47,282) 1,911,111
8	Cornell (79,672) 2,043,026	Cornell (79,872) 1,967,599	Cornell (63,224) 1,870,728	Minnesota (60,264) 1,841,437	Minnesota (63,705) 1,791,047
9	Minnesota (42,938) 1,937,495	Minnesota (52,798) 1,905,678	Minnesota (49,543) 1,868,566	Cornell (71,432) 1,812,826	Cornell (74,742) 1,745,987
10	Pennsylvania (42,782) 1,593,824	Pennsylvania (41,587) 1,570,009	Pennsylvania (38,275) 1,543,234	Pennsylvania (43,258) 1,501,586	Pennsylvania (112,457) 1,475,243
11	Princeton (63,930) 1,569,825	Princeton (53,146) 1,508,240	Princeton (51,277) 1,457,173	Princeton (37,618) 1,407,179	Stanford (50,992) 1,308,680
12	Northwestern (50,122) 1,465,228	Stanford (.....) 1,355,715	Stanford (.....) 1,414,611	Stanford (57,947) 1,366,627	Princeton (34,219) 1,308,000
13	Stanford (78,085) 1,448,080	Duke (53,860) 1,343,768	Duke (50,514) 1,292,448	Duke (46,500) 1,244,880	Duke (40,757) 1,198,497
14	Duke (48,488) 1,390,544	Northwestern (57,783) 1,339,218	Northwestern (47,940) 1,268,084	Northwestern (44,672) 1,224,720	Northwestern (44,166) 1,184,653
15	Calif. L. A. (81,410) 1,375,262	Calif. L. A. (75,265) 1,301,075	Calif. L. A. (68,612) 1,229,572	Texas (36,044) 1,166,295	Texas (40,313) 1,132,128
16	Wisconsin (55,263) 1,327,425	Wisconsin (49,456) 1,276,217	Wisconsin (48,931) 1,227,335	Calif. L. A. (64,998) 1,159,728	Calif. L. A. (63,199) 1,114,876
17	Ohio State (62,681) 1,312,786	Ohio State (57,856) 1,252,819	Texas (44,653) 1,208,265	Ohio State (47,748) 1,148,346	Ohio State (50,448) 1,103,303
18	Texas (52,688) 1,299,217	Texas (42,154) 1,248,265	Ohio State (52,268) 1,198,757	Johns Hopkins (18,437) 1,076,266	Johns Hopkins (18,161) 1,068,363
19	Indiana (.....) 1,258,038	Indiana (.....) 1,190,566	Indiana (.....) 1,106,299	New York Univ. (35,492) 1,066,333	New York Univ. (28,690) 1,041,186
20	Johns Hopkins (22,429) 1,140,867	Johns Hopkins (19,387) 1,118,438	Johns Hopkins (19,408) 1,095,674	Wisconsin (66,794) 1,065,940	Wisconsin (49,250) 997,146

	1949-50	1944-45	1939-40	1934-35	1929-30	1924-25
1	Harvard 5,397,286	Harvard 4,702,292	Harvard 4,159,606	Harvard 3,693,620	Harvard 2,971,600	Harvard 2,416,500
2	Yale 3,979,942	Yale 3,432,363	Yale 2,955,539	Yale 2,445,682	Yale 1,983,341	Yale 1,697,322
3	Illinois 2,383,503	Illinois 1,964,308	Columbia 1,715,263	Columbia 1,476,450	Columbia 1,214,524	Columbia 930,541
4	Columbia 1,897,715	Columbia 1,731,533	Illinois 1,618,579	Illinois 1,273,446	Illinois 1,006,900	Illinois 762,227
5	Chicago 1,797,584	Chicago 1,533,976	Chicago 1,300,785	Chicago 1,117,818	Chicago 915,837	Cornell 724,452
6	Calif. Berkeley 1,665,063	Minnesota 1,382,010	Minnesota 1,120,075	Cornell 939,724	Cornell 831,000	Chicago 717,153
7	Minnesota 1,528,288	Calif. Berkeley 1,260,504	Michigan 1,098,197	Michigan 926,396	Michigan 775,516	Pennsylvania 597,219
8	Cornell 1,463,968	Michigan 1,240,942	Calif. Berkeley 1,081,151	Calif. Berkeley 896,502	Calif. Berkeley 756,505	Michigan 596,614
9	Michigan 1,415,650	Cornell 1,170,943	Cornell 1,063,203	Pennsylvania 826,037	Pennsylvania 712,358	Princeton 574,503
10	Pennsylvania 1,194,808	Princeton 1,039,849	Princeton 959,645	Minnesota 785,054	Princeton 643,861	Calif. Berkeley 570,544
11	Princeton 1,166,634	Pennsylvania 1,013,653	Pennsylvania 934,150	Princeton 725,942	Minnesota 609,332	Minnesota 445,454
12	Stanford 1,092,008	Stanford 918,873	Stanford 773,626	Stanford 635,873	Stanford 528,934	Stanford 390,988
13	Northwestern 1,013,151	Texas 775,124	Texas 639,732	Northwestern 506,606	Wisconsin 417,467	Wisconsin 341,250
14	Duke 994,233	Northwestern 754,631	Northwestern 637,795	Texas 490,345	Texas 407,536	Texas 325,873
15	Texas 934,290	Duke 722,613	Duke 600,235	Brown 481,150	Brown 395,930	Brown 316,211
16	New York Univ. 888,181	Johns Hopkins 718,259	New York Univ. 592,041	Wisconsin 475,600	Johns Hopkins 376,775	Johns Hopkins 273,527
17	Ohio State 863,154	Ohio State 696,500	Johns Hopkins 568,064	Johns Hopkins 472,024	Ohio State 359,850	Ohio State 267,635
18	Johns Hopkins 839,804	New York Univ. 687,580	Ohio State 564,344	New York Univ. 462,860	Northwestern 354,601	Northwestern 247,768
19	Indiana 796,797	Brown 648,469	Brown 577,027	Ohio State 439,189	New York Univ. 319,974	Washington (St. Louis) 245,000
20	Wisconsin 777,491	Indiana 590,036	Cincinnati 491,537	Cincinnati 436,573	Iowa 314,502	Iowa 231,469
21	Calif. L. A. 762,366	Calif. L. A. 478,722	Calif. L. A. 355,965	Calif. L. A. 232,401	Calif. L. A. 153,855	Calif. L. A. 62,996

## Comparison of Certain Aspects of Berkeley and Los Angeles Operations with Those of Certain Other University Libraries

### I. Total Library Expenditures, 1962-63:

	Total Expenditures	% Spent on Books & Binding	% Spent on Salaries & Wages
Harvard.....	\$4,775,402	24.5	59.7
UC-Berkeley.....	4,089,478	30.9	64.7
UC-Los Angeles.....	3,391,722	36.7	58.3
Illinois.....	2,748,662	33.0	63.6
Michigan.....	2,731,877	29.7	65.7
Cornell.....	2,711,166	31.4	63.7
Columbia.....	2,320,548	24.3	71.9
Yale.....	2,126,067	37.9	62.1
Stanford.....	1,886,068	29.3	63.2
Minnesota.....	1,786,078	32.5	62.0
Chicago.....	1,729,567	29.9	62.4

### II. Library Expenditures per Student and per FTE Faculty, 1962-63:

	Total Expenditures	Per FTE Faculty Books & Binding	Per FTE Faculty Sal. & Wages	Total Expenditures	Per Student Books & Binding	Per Student Sal. & Wages
UC-Berkeley...	\$2,723	\$842	\$1,762	\$163	\$50	\$105
UC-Los Angeles	2,688	985	1,570	168	62	98
Cornell.....	2,199	692	1,399	214	67	136
Harvard.....	2,180	521	1,322	385	94	230
Yale.....	2,171	847	1,325	254	96	158
Stanford.....	2,033	554	1,325	190	53	120
Chicago.....	1,847	551	1,160	210	63	131
Michigan.....	1,745	443	1,220	91	27	60
Illinois.....	1,066	352	678	81	27	51
Columbia.....	1,033	268	719	129	33	90
Minnesota.....	733	238	454	39	13	24

### III. Number of Periodicals Received, 1961-62 (1962-63 data not available although it is assumed the ranking would not change significantly in one year):

Michigan.....	37,548
UC-Berkeley.....	36,082
Stanford.....	26,812
UC-Los Angeles.....	24,197
Harvard.....	24,024
Cornell.....	19,367
Illinois.....	18,480
Columbia.....	14,115
Minnesota.....	12,194
Chicago.....	7,111
Yale.....	NA

### IV. Funds for Books and Related Materials and Binding:

	1962-63 Amount	% Books & Related Materials & Binding to Total Library Expenditures				
		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
UC-Berkeley.....	\$1,265,333	21.7	26.6	29.4	28.8	30.9
UC-Los Angeles.....	1,242,710	26.4	28.6	34.5	35.2	36.7
Harvard.....	1,168,817	24.9	25.4	25.6	23.9	24.5
Illinois.....	906,585	28.2	31.1	30.4	31.3	33.0
Cornell.....	853,693	28.8	30.4	29.3	30.4	31.4
Michigan.....	809,740	20.0	23.1	23.9	25.4	29.7
Yale.....	805,416	31.8	44.5	42.9	39.0	37.9
Minnesota.....	580,925	29.9	29.3	34.0	35.1	32.5
Columbia.....	565,024	25.4	27.7	26.3	26.0	24.3
Stanford.....	522,510	26.5	28.2	27.5	27.3	29.3
Chicago.....	517,775	29.3	29.6	27.9	29.8	29.9

V. FTE Library Staff Positions, 1962-63:

	Prof.	Non-Prof.	Total	(% Prof.)	Student Assistants*	Total FTE
Harvard.....	160.0	314.0	474.0	(33.8%)	51.8	525.8
UC-Berkeley.....	153.1	204.3	357.4	(42.8 )	140.0	497.8
Michigan.....	136.2	127.5	263.7	(51.6 )	107.7	371.4
Cornell.....	132.0	185.5	317.5	(41.6 )	50.5	368.0
Columbia.....	111.0	180.0	291.0	(38.1 )	71.1	362.1
UC-Los Angeles..	119.0	146.3	265.3	(44.9 )	90.0	355.3
Illinois.....	149.0	144.0	293.0	(50.9 )	58.6	351.6
Stanford.....	81.5	125.9	207.4	(39.3 )	49.5	256.9
Chicago.....	57.0	119.0	176.0	(32.4 )	73.2	249.2
Minnesota.....	96.0	80.0	176.0	(54.5 )	72.0	248.0
Yale.....	123.0	199.0	322.0	(38.2 )	NA	NA

\* Estimated by dividing total annual hours reported by 2,000. Presumed to include all hourly help.

VI. Ratio Fall Enrollments and FTE Faculty per FTE Library Staff, 1962-63:

	FTE Faculty	Fall Enrollment	FTE Faculty per FTE Library Staff	Students per FTE Library Staff
Yale*.....	923	8,364	3.0†	26.0†
UC-Berkeley.....	1,502	25,092	3.0	50.4
Cornell.....	1,233	12,687	3.4	34.5
Stanford*.....	790	9,934	3.4	38.7
Chicago*.....	830	8,233	3.5	33.0
UC-Los Angeles.....	1,262	20,189	3.6	56.8
Michigan*.....	1,416	30,152	3.9	81.2
Harvard*.....	1,965	12,413	4.1	23.6
Columbia*.....	2,084	16,686	5.7	45.9
Illinois.....	2,579	33,956	7.3	96.6
Minnesota.....	2,438	45,849	9.8	184.9

\* 1961-62 data for these institutions. It is assumed the ranking would not change significantly in one year.

† Yale ratio presumed to exclude student help.

VII. Average Salary FTE Library Staff, Excluding Student Help and Average Hourly Wage Paid Student Assistants, 1961-62 (1962-63 data are not available but it is assumed the ranking would not change significantly in one year):

	Average Salary Library Staff	Average Hourly Rate for Student Assistants
UC-Los Angeles.....	\$5,764	\$1.93
Michigan.....	5,677	1.16
Illinois.....	5,644	1.33
UC-Berkeley.....	5,539	1.85
Harvard.....	5,452	2.32
Minnesota.....	5,276	1.39
Stanford.....	4,796	1.50
Chicago.....	4,661	1.44
Cornell.....	4,606	2.31
Columbia.....	4,129	2.05
Yale.....	NA	NA

SOURCES USED:

- (1) Association of Research Libraries, "ARL Statistics, 1962-63," November 21, 1963.
- (2) US Dept. of HEW, "Opening Enrollment in Higher Education, 1962." (Headcount).
- (3) US Dept. of HEW, "Library Statistics of Colleges & Universities." Separate issues, 1959-60 through 1961-62.
- (4) Assoc. of College & Research Libraries, "College & Research Libraries," Jan., 1960.
- (5) US Dept. of HEW, "Faculty & Other Prof. Staff in Inst. of Higher Educ." Fall 1961 and Fall 1962.

## APPENDIX

### *Diversity and Specialization of University Libraries*

On April 22, 1961, The Regents of the University of California approved a ten-year plan for development of libraries within the University. The basic provisions of this plan, which was later incorporated into the "Academic Plan for the University of California," are as follows:

1. By 1971 there will be two great research libraries in the University—one located at Berkeley and the other at Los Angeles. Each of these will have an active collection of three million volumes covering the full range of basic scholarly interests.

2. There will also be established two storage libraries, one at Berkeley and one at Los Angeles, to which volumes in excess of the three million target will be transferred as current additions to these libraries continue to be made at the rate of at least four per cent per year.

3. Collections totaling three million volumes will be developed by the several other campuses of the University by 1971.

4. Basic libraries of seventy-five thousand volumes each will be available, by the time general campus instruction is started, at San Diego, Irvine, and Santa Cruz.

5. To avoid undue duplication, the specialized collections at Los Angeles and Berkeley will develop concentrations unique to the collection of each. This principle will be extended to the other libraries of the University as they grow in size and complexity.

The fundamental plan approved by The Regents, therefore, calls for two great research libraries, located strategically north and south, with strong and emerging programs on the smaller campuses of the University, all by 1971.

Central to the feasibility and utility of such a program is *increased availability*, especially of the major collections at Berkeley and Los Angeles, to members of the faculty on the other campuses of the University. Accordingly, in September 1961, The Regents approved financial commitments to provide, among other things, the following:

1. Reproduction of the catalogs of the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries for use on the other campuses of the University.

2. Funds to provide additional clerical and other services to the Berkeley and Los Angeles libraries to facilitate intercampus library lending.

3. Funds for the purchase and operation of suitable vehicles for the Santa Barbara, Riverside, and Davis campuses to expedite interlibrary lending between those campuses and the libraries at Los Angeles and Berkeley.

4. Funds for the support of intercampus exchange of faculty and advanced graduate students for study and research on other campuses of the University.

Additionally, funds have been made available to the Los Angeles campus for bus service to make possible fuller use of the unique library collections at the Huntington and Clark Libraries. Finally, official notice has been taken by the University of that part of the Donahoe Act of 1961 that states, "The University may make reasonable provision for the use of its library and research facilities by qualified members of the faculties of other institutions of public higher education in this state." This means that provision must be made for interlibrary loan and other support for faculty members of state colleges and other institutions of higher education within the state.

The effect of these actions is that the University's bibliographical resources are to function as a totality rather than a group of separated and isolated segments. In the last analysis, it is not the total number of books that is meaningful but rather the number and *availability* of different but related materials. The University of California system of nine campuses within one University makes possible the imaginative and effective development and use of a great total library resource, and the several actions listed above are designed to lead to this end.

In passing, it should be noted that all across the United States programs of library cooperation are becoming more popular and more necessary because of the vast increase in



printed, scholarly material and the financial and storage problems related thereto. The Midwest Interlibrary Center in Chicago, the Farmington Plan, and the cooperative library efforts between Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore, and between the University of Massachusetts, Smith College, and Amherst are but a few examples of many new programs.

One basic problem remaining for the University of California as it looks to 1971 is the matter of an acquisitions policy among the several libraries of the University. If an effective plan of interlibrary utilization is developed, the total library program of the University will be further enhanced if the nine to ten million volumes presently envisaged for all of the University libraries by 1971 represent the broadest possible bibliographical spectrum.

On the other hand, for a variety of reasons—geographical, practical, and otherwise—all of the libraries will be required to have certain fundamental teaching and research collections in common. Moreover, on the newer campuses these basic collections must be built up as rapidly as possible to meet local needs and to prevent undue dependence on the Berkeley and Los Angeles holdings. The question is to find an acquisitions policy that will bring into proper balance the principle of University-wide diversity on the one hand and practical and local requirements on the other.

Because such an acquisitions policy cannot be stated in precise detail, its implementation will depend, in the largest measure, on the good sense of the several librarians of the University, on proper communication among them, and on the understanding support of administrative officers and faculty members. The following is suggested as a philosophy to guide the librarians and their staffs in the matter of acquisitions:

1. Berkeley and Los Angeles are required by Regents' policy to have large, multipurpose research libraries. This implies that they must have solid scholarly strength across the board in all disciplines and all languages relevant to their approved academic programs.

2. Additionally, it is to be expected that some unique eminences of highest distinction should develop in each of these libraries. These eminences have arisen and will arise in at least two ways: by fortuitous access to magnificent and very valuable collections, as in the case of the Bancroft and Clark Libraries, and by determination of educational policy to which the libraries must always respond flexibly and with vigor. In either case, however, the University libraries must be on guard not to attempt to duplicate the unique or eminent peaks, but rather to work to see that new specializations are created where appropriate.

These eminences or specializations are apparent through the display of one or several of these characteristics: unique or scarce source materials, rare books, comprehensiveness. Such specializations may be related to a period, a geographic area, or a subject.

The Bancroft Library, with its collections of rare books and manuscripts in Western America, Mexico, and Central America, and colonial Latin America, is unique in the United States. Any attempt to duplicate it at Los Angeles or any other University campus would be inappropriate. The Mark Twain collection at Berkeley is unique within the University and should remain so. The Berkeley campus has become the major center for Far Eastern Studies, and its East Asiatic Library is already one of the greatest of its kind in the United States. Under the Farmington Plan, Berkeley has the responsibility for Southeast Asiatic materials, and this is appropriate since this is also an area of academic specialization on the Berkeley campus. There are comprehensive collections in depth such as medieval ecclesiastical history and canon law, medieval and Renaissance art history, entomology, opera, and early instrumental and keyboard music.

On the other hand, examples at Los Angeles would include the distinguished Clark Library, with its important and rare collections of English literature, history, and science of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but also with strong collections of Oscar Wilde and Eric Gill material; the Michael Sadleir collection of the Victorian novel; the Elmer Belt and

Nicodemi Libraries which support specialization in medieval and Renaissance thought; the Crocker collection of Aldine imprints; and great collections in depth and breadth in folklore and children's literature. Under the Farmington Plan, Los Angeles has the responsibility for Australasia (Australia and New Zealand). By way of educational policy Los Angeles is engaged in a special effort in the field of African, as well as Middle Eastern Studies and is attempting to build up unusually strong collections of various kinds relating to these two areas of the world.

Clearly, in the above mentioned areas both at Berkeley and at Los Angeles, the objective should be not to duplicate the uniquely strong collections, but in fact to help each make those collections stronger. Obviously, materials relating to Africa and the Middle East must be in the Berkeley Library just as materials relating to the Orient and oriental languages must be in the Los Angeles Library, but the rare, the unique and the highly expensive items should be sought by the campus which has either the specific educational policy commitment or the existence of an especially strong collection.

3. These same general concepts of basic local strength on each campus and of nonduplicative peaks of distinctive specialization within the University-wide system can already be foreseen for the other campuses. Although Berkeley and Los Angeles currently have the responsibility of being the University's two major pillars of strength in bibliographical terms, the smaller or emerging campuses can already begin to define the areas of specialization that can become uniquely or mainly theirs.

By virtue of the earlier academic history of the campuses, for example, some of the newer general campus libraries already have outstanding collections of specialized and unusual material, and these collections must continue to be fostered and enriched as a special resource for the entire state. It would be an unwise use of resources for any other campus library to duplicate extensively such collections as those of Riverside

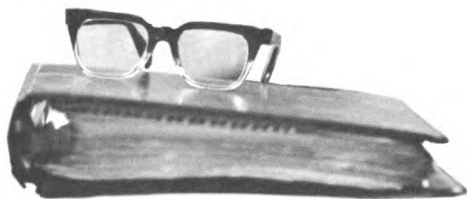
in subtropical horticulture and desert ecology; of San Diego in oceanography and marine biology; or of Davis in agriculture and veterinary medicine. Santa Barbara, building on the foundation of the Wyles gift, should continue to emphasize Lincoln and the Civil War.

Moreover, as these newer campuses undertake expanded academic functions and as they fulfill their primary responsibility for establishing solid teaching and research libraries in all relevant fields, each will necessarily identify other areas of special interest as the educational policy of the campus is developed or as good fortune brings them special collections of marked importance.

In the same way, Irvine and Santa Cruz, as they develop, will identify areas of knowledge in which, either by virtue of educational policy or because of gifts, they will wish to build distinctive specialized collections.

With better knowledge of holdings on the other campuses, which will come with the availability of the printed book catalogues of Berkeley and Los Angeles, and with appropriate consultation, there can be no doubt that a whole range of non-duplicated peaks of excellence can be built within the nine campus libraries of the University, thus guaranteeing not only a large number of available books and related materials for the faculty and students of the University, but assuring the broadest possible range of materials.

So that this philosophy may be diligently pursued, it is requested that the Library Council devote one meeting each year to a progress report and discussion of acquisitions and development of library holdings on the several campuses.

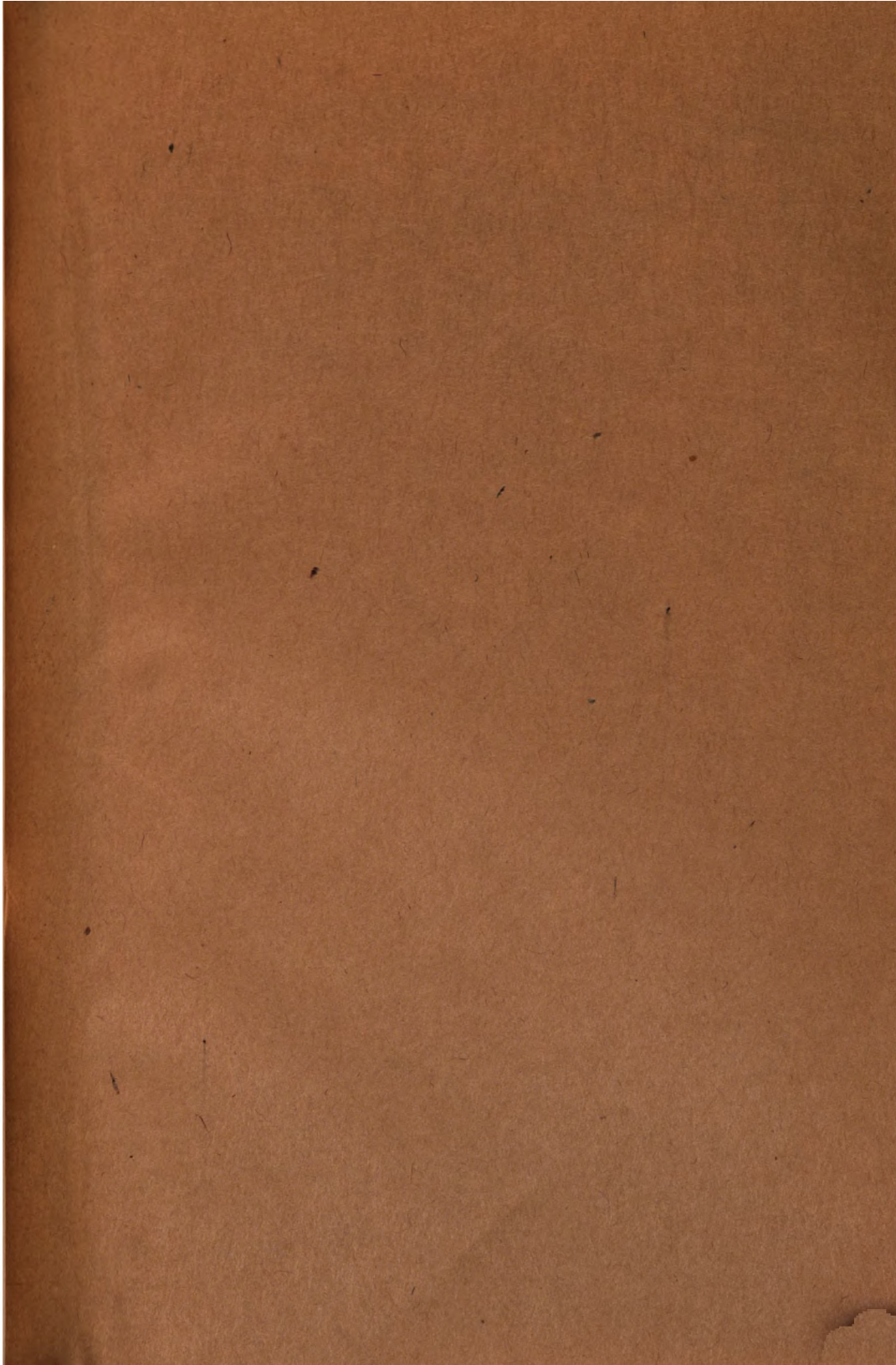


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