Nine Campuses - One University
The Libraries of the University of California

RICHARD O'BRIEN

The University of California has nine campuses: at Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Berkeley. There are colleges of liberal arts at all of them, and schools of medicine, engineering and law at several, in being or in the planning stage. Specialized programs and institutes are found in practically all areas of knowledge from a well-known institute of oceanography to a leading observatory, a primate conditioning center, a brain research institute, an institute of ethnomusicology, a dry-lands research institute, an air pollution research center, and an institute of environmental stress. This is the University of California, and there are or will be library collections to match all these fields. Some are nationally known already, others are only beginning.

Although entering a period of maximum growth, the University is already reaching maturity in certain areas. The library of the Berkeley campus, for example, has just reached the goal of three million volumes established in their Master Plan. With a registration of 26,834 (Fall 1965), the Berkeley Campus is close to its maximum planned enrollment of 27,500. The Los Angeles Campus (UCLA) expects to have its three million volume library by 1970, and it will reach its maximum enrollment of 27,500 somewhat earlier than that. It is already felt however that these figures may have to be raised to take care of the expected 168,775 registrants in the entire University by 1980.

Once the three million volume collections had been achieved, these libraries were to be kept current with a planned growth rate of 4 percent annually, at least according to the original plan. Another
three million volumes would be assembled by 1971 among the other campuses. But instead of a total book stock of nine million, it is expected that by 1971 the overall collection will amount to ten and one-half million or perhaps more.

As recommended in the academic plan for 1965-75,² to avoid duplication each campus will develop unique collections related to its specialized academic programs. As each campus library reaches its maximum size, acquisition of new volumes will be accompanied regularly by the transfer of a like number of volumes to inter-campus storage libraries at Los Angeles and the Richmond Field Station near Berkeley which is already in operation.

This is an ambitious program. Chancellor Murphy of the UCLA campus has said of it: "To serve the enormous needs of this State will require the complete utilization of the potential of all the campuses of the University.

"What might have been regarded as duplication of programs within the University in a state of three million people with little national influence, loses meaning when the population amounts to 17 to 20 million and the state becomes a leader in national and international affairs."³

To facilitate the necessary cooperation among the libraries of the various campuses, two important agencies exist. The first is the Library Council, which is composed of the head librarians from each campus, the deans of the library schools, the director of the Institute of Library Research, the chairman of the state-wide Senate Library Committee, and the university Dean of Research. The Council meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It has argued that changes in the past five years have made the original Master Plan for 1961-71 unrealistic, not only in the development of the individual campus libraries, but also as it relates to storage facilities, cooperation and community demand. This situation has been recognized and President Kerr has recently suggested that the Library Council propose targets for the development of the libraries through the 1970's. The Council has requested the Institute of Library Research to focus attention on the matter with an eye to both short and long term goals.

On many questions, e.g., salaries, the inter-campus list of serials, and the printed catalog, the Council has found discussion fruitful, and cooperation among the various libraries has yielded important results. An example is the recently completed New Campuses Program for the development of three identical 75,000 volume basic
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collections for the Santa Cruz, Irvine and San Diego libraries. The
work was done at San Diego and the collections were delivered to the
libraries in the summer of 1965. This list is being prepared for publi-
cation by the ALA and it is expected to provide a new standard for
undergraduate libraries.4

In other important areas library cooperation among the various
campuses has also been established. In 1963 the UCLA and Berkeley
libraries published their catalogs in book form to make their resources
more available to other campuses. Now under study is a nine-campus
supplement to these two catalogs, covering the period 1963-67, thus
forming a union catalog for the entire University. A union list of
serials for all the campuses is also under study.

Directly related is the bus system which daily connects Santa Bar-
bara, Irvine, San Diego and Riverside with UCLA, and Davis and
Santa Cruz with Berkeley. Another service connects UCLA with the
Clark Library and with the Huntington Library. It is considered more
feasible to bring the researcher to the books than to build up a multi-
plicity of research centers. The bus system has also speeded up inter-
library loans. In addition the Intercampus Research Fund provides
grants to enable faculty members and graduate students to visit other
campuses in order to use libraries and other research facilities.

The second agency, the Institute of Library Research, gives high
priority to cooperation among the libraries of the University. The
Institute was founded in 1963 to focus multi-disciplinary research
efforts on fundamental library problems. The director is Robert M.
Hayes of the UCLA School of Library Service. The Institute is in its
initial period of growth but it is expected that its operation will affect
many aspects of library work. Included are cooperative acquisition
and disposition of library resources, and intellectual analysis and
utilization of these resources. The Institute has no loyalty to any one
campus but will instead serve to emphasize and further overall uni-
versity library cooperation.

The effect of these actions—and still others under study—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 ma-
terials. The University of California system of nine campuses within
one university makes possible the imaginative and effective develop-
ment and use of great total library resources.
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Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara, like UCLA, started as a teacher training college. Education is still an important part of its work, and the library collections in this field are particularly strong. It is the only campus that has been designated as a state curriculum depository. It also is an official depository for U.S. government, state and U.N. publications, and has an expanded program of document collecting. It continues as a liberal arts college, with particular interest in marine biology; it has instituted graduate study in many fields, the first doctorates being awarded here, as at Riverside and San Diego, in 1962-63. There is a School of Engineering and an Institute of Environmental Stress. Santa Barbara has been growing rapidly; it now has a total enrollment of 9,569 including 930 graduate students. By 1980 it is expected to have 24,900. The Library had 344,000 volumes as of December 31, 1965. As circumstances permit, appropriate library collections are being built up in the fields mentioned. Of importance is the Wyles collection on Lincoln, the Civil War and Westward Expansion.

Davis. Originally an agricultural experiment station, the University of California, Davis, established a College of Letters and Science in 1951 and has since become a general campus. Important efforts have been made to develop a library which will provide adequate collections and support programs in practically all academic disciplines. The campus has a total enrollment (Fall 1965) of 7,924 including 1,739 graduate students. Schools of Engineering and Medicine are planned. A law school is to open in 1966, which is expected to have a library of 100,000 volumes by 1968. Davis will build on its special strengths in the biological sciences and related fields; because of its proximity to the state capital, its new Institute of Governmental Affairs will direct its research primarily toward the needs of state government in the areas of policy and organization. Noteworthy are the collections on agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, and a particularly rich collection on the history of agricultural machinery. The library is depository for publications of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Riverside. The University of California, Riverside, was originally established as the Citrus Experiment Station in 1925. A College of Letters and Science was established in 1951 and Riverside became a general campus in 1959. There is also an important Air Pollution
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Research Center. The University Library has collections in the physical and biological sciences, and the specialized library on agriculture is well known for its collections on sub-tropical horticulture and entomology. The campus and its library collections will continue to develop in agriculture and particularly in desert ecology in its Dry-Lands Research Institute and its Desert Research Center. The Dry-Lands Research Institute is newly established. It will collect broadly materials on economic, social and political conditions in arid countries as well as the more specific data on ecology, climatology and hydrology of arid regions. Southern Asia and Latin America, especially Brazil, Peru and Mexico, are areas of particular concentration.

Riverside has a total enrollment, Fall 1965, of 3,542. Of this number 834 are graduate students. Ph.D.'s are offered in 16 fields, and for this reason strengthening of the library collections in the fields of humanities and social sciences is required. The Library’s holdings on December 31, 1965 were 308,366 volumes; 5,078 serial titles are received currently.

University of California, San Francisco, corresponds to the medical facility on the UCLA campus but it has a separate campus in the city of San Francisco. The collections as of June 30, 1965, consisted of 258,877 volumes, and 4,276 current serials are received. It is expected that the school will extend its scope to encompass the definition of health as a state of complete mental and physical well-being rather than the mere absence of disease. Among the relatively new departments at San Francisco are the Cardio-Vascular Research Center and the Naffziger Neurological Research Laboratory. New areas being developed in the library are human ecology, sociology, anthropology, educational psychology, behavioral sciences, mathematics, biostatistics, biophysics, nuclear and space medicine.

The San Diego Campus established an undergraduate program in the Fall of 1964, but the Scripps Institute of Oceanography which formed the nucleus of the San Diego campus has had a distinguished history and its library has outstanding collections in marine biology and oceanography. The San Diego Campus already has (Fall 1965) 568 graduate students out of a total of 1,436, and a library of 300,000 volumes. It is probable that no library has ever increased so fast, growing from 30,000 volumes to 300,000 in five years.

It is the intention of the Chancellor, John S. Galbraith, that San
Diego shall have a great research library to serve a student body expected to number 25,000 by the year 2000 and the largest metropolitan area in the country now without a research library. The Library was faced with unusual problems in that graduate and research programs started earlier than undergraduate instruction. Since 1961, however, the undergraduate collection and the research library have been developing simultaneously. The New Campuses Library Program which provided a basic collection of 75,000 volumes has already been described.

To give some idea of the development of the San Diego campus it is necessary to mention some of the recently established institutes, for example, the Institute of Geophysics and Interplanetary Physics, Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Institute for the Study of Matter, and Space Sciences Laboratory. San Diego will open its medical school in 1968 with a well-rounded collection of 70,000 volumes. The medical collection is growing at the rate of 12,000 volumes a year. There are solid research collections in the physical sciences and engineering, and growing collections in the humanities and social sciences.

The Irvine Campus in Orange County is essentially the second campus in the immense Los Angeles area. Having opened its doors only in the Fall of 1965 with a student body of 1,589, it already has one hundred and forty graduate students with graduate instruction offered in twelve fields. Apart from its present 106,000 volumes, the greater part of which came from the New Campuses Program, the library is largely in the planning stage. It has ambitious plans. Situated on a spacious campus of 1,510 acres, it anticipates 15,500 students by 1980.

In addition to the schools of arts, letters and sciences, there already exist a school of engineering, a graduate school of administration, and a public policy research organization. There is also a strong possibility of a medical school. It is hoped that rapid facsimile technology will permit maximum use of the collection of journals at the UCLA medical school. The campus is already engaged in a program to make the fullest use of computer capabilities for educational purposes. Of particular interest has been the rapid development of a Friends' organization which is dedicated to building a major research library on the Irvine Campus.

Santa Cruz. The University of California, Santa Cruz also opened its doors in Fall 1965. With 652 students it is officially the only campus of the University without graduate instruction.
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leading, however, since the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton is administratively part of the Santa Cruz Campus, although it was at one time a separate division of the University. This outstanding observatory has its own specialized library, one of the fine collections in its field. It is now situated some distance from the main Santa Cruz Campus, but it will be moved to the Campus in 1968 where it will be combined with a major sciences branch library. This is the only branch library now contemplated.

Located on two thousand acres of the most southerly extension of the great redwood forests, Santa Cruz is situated in central California above Monterey Bay. The organization of the campus itself is unusual. It has borrowed the small residential college system from the British universities and combined it with the American system of large, expensive and complex educational facilities open to all. The Santa Cruz Campus expects to grow to 27,500 students within thirty years. It will seek to organize teaching in such a way that the advantages of a small college are combined with those of a large university—great scholars, excellent libraries and laboratories, and a rich and varied cultural life. It is hoped to overcome the usual separation of inquiry from teaching, of one discipline from another, and of faculty from students.

There will be a centralized library, its collections shaped in the early years by the predominantly undergraduate and liberal arts New Campuses Library Program collection. Each of the twenty or more residential colleges is expected to have a collection of 10,000 volumes composed mainly of reference books and books of current interest, a high percentage of which will probably be paperbacks. In the early years at least the library will be responsible for housing and servicing campus collections of motion picture films, sound recordings, slides, film strips, tapes and the related equipment. This will require specialized facilities: booths, projection rooms, preview rooms, and staff work areas. The only research specialties active at the present time are South Pacific Studies and regional history. An oral history program is in being and a history collection relating to the area around Monterey Bay will be built up. There is no intention however of competing in the total realm of Californiana.

Further campuses under study. In addition to the campuses in being it is probable that at some future date there will be additional campuses, but not before 1972.
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The Los Angeles Campus

At UCLA's inception in 1919, population and political influence remained in northern California and the idea that the new branch would ever equal the distinguished Berkeley campus was clearly out of the question. However, the graduate division was organized in 1933 and the first Ph.D. was conferred in 1938. The period 1943-60 saw the establishment of the professional schools, and 1960 saw parity with Berkeley acknowledged at last. But even now parity is sometimes only theoretical. Berkeley has passed the three million mark while the total number of volumes in the UCLA Libraries total approximately 2,340,000. In 1958 a Senate Library Committee suggested that the UCLA Library was remarkable for the quality of retrospective materials needed to build the library to a strength commensurate with the demands made upon it. In 1961 the UCLA Library entered a period of extraordinary expansion, working toward the goal of doubling the collections by 1971. In rate of growth, UCLA is now in the front ranks of American libraries. The number of volumes added has topped 150,000 for the last four years and in 1964/65, 190,356 volumes were added. The allotment for books and journals has increased to a point where in 1964/65 it could be said the budget was reasonably equal to the need.

The original growth of the UCLA collections owed much to the hard work of faculty members. With the growth of the Library, increasing committee work, administrative duties and the pace of research, the faculty found book selection an increasing burden, and by 1958 or 1959 it was clear that even in the fields of social sciences and humanities the faculty was anxious to have selection responsibility assumed by the Library.

Selection of currently published material is now primarily a library responsibility. The branch librarians have long acted as skilled book selection officers for the fields covered by the libraries under their supervision. In recent years, to provide similar expertise for fields that fall within the scope of the Research Library (humanities and social sciences), a corps of bibliographers has been established. The bibliographers are selection specialists in subject, geographical, language or cultural areas, with responsibility, on a continuing basis, for assessing the Library's collections and for the selection of materials to improve the Library's research resources. The bibliographers and branch librarians not only select publications, including constant re-
view of the operation of the blanket order program within their areas, but they indicate processing priorities as well, so that the relatively more important materials receive appropriate handling.

The fields covered by the bibliographers are in general very broad. The African bibliographer, for example, is concerned with all of Africa south of the Sahara, its history, political, social and economic development, anthropology and ethnology, geography, language, and to a certain extent literature, although it is obviously impossible for any one person to be an expert in languages ranging from the Ethiopian dialects to Swahili, the Bantu tongues and Afrikaans. Similarly the Anglo-American bibliographer is concerned with practically all aspects of British and American civilization. Another bibliographer provides for specialized coverage of the Medieval and Renaissance periods, but the Renaissance field is limited by important Renaissance collections at the Huntington Library.

Bibliographers represent a specialized breed which is relatively new in American libraries. It must be said that library staffs do not, for the most part, include personnel with sufficient training to fill such posts adequately. Graduate training beyond the library school degree is obviously necessary and Ph.D.'s are highly desirable. It is probable that an entirely new type of librarian for such purposes may need to be developed, if the requirements in this field are to be met. Obviously it must also be possible for such people, who may have training of the same level and caliber as that of the faculty, to have positions of equal prestige and equal pay. In the meantime it is heartening that it has been possible for bibliographers to attain job classification usually reserved for administrators.

Bibliographers have also held teaching appointments. This is obviously of benefit since it places the librarian in a close and understanding relationship with the faculty. There is also the danger perhaps that the bibliographer winds up being neither fish nor fowl. The last years of the first Slavic bibliographer were embittered by a quarrel with the department of Slavic languages which refused to recognize by promotion his seniority and his work. The Near East bibliographer at the present time has a one-third appointment as a lecturer in the History department. She finds the two jobs stimulating but she regrets she has so little time for her own research.

There are eleven bibliographers in all: African, Anglo-American, Hebraic and Judaic studies, Latin American, Medieval and Renaissance, Near East, Slavic, West European, Indo-Pacific, a specialist in
Hungarian and Ugric studies and another in Finnish and Finnic studies. Each of these last two has a one-third library appointment. Ideally bibliographers would be expected to work closely with all the faculty members in their areas. In practice the situation is much like that in the past when certain energetic and concerned faculty members worked very hard with selection and others did practically nothing. Some faculty members are still concerned with out-of-print material, specialized current publications and reserve books. But with notable exceptions, faculty members are still busy with their own research, teaching and committee work, and accordingly a great part of the selection responsibility falls on the Library.

Blanket orders as a method of obtaining current publications are not new. They have been in use at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress, institutions which have long successfully relied upon selection specialists rather than faculty. UCLA’s blanket order system was organized in 1963/64. Experienced bookdealers in various countries supply important new works published in their countries immediately upon publication. Detailed specifications of the types of materials wanted, as well as what is not wanted, have been supplied to these dealers, who are also bound by a strict purchase contract, and a fixed annual dollar limitation. The books so supplied are constantly monitored by the bibliographers, branch librarians, and others concerned. Unsuitable materials are rejected, and suggestions and detailed criticisms are sent to the dealers from time to time. Dealers are asked to mark their selections in a national bibliography or trade list which is sent airmail to the Library. These lists are used by the bibliographers and others as a basis for making additional selections, as well as for judging the selections made by the dealers. Guided by our criticism and additional selections, the dealer is able to form a “profile” of the Library’s needs and interests. Among the types of materials excluded by blanket order agreements are periodicals and serial monographs, which are normally received on subscription or standing order, and government publications.

Blanket orders at present are in effect with thirty-seven countries. They have already provided many benefits. Books are received far more quickly, and coverage is more even and consistent. In the past many important foreign titles were lost to the Library because by the time they were listed in a subject bibliography, selected, checked and ordered, they were out of print. The paper work involved in title-by-
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title ordering, and in assigning to each its proper departmental fund, has largely been eliminated.

Books received on blanket order are displayed on shelves in the Acquisitions Department arranged by country of origin. Faculty members are urged to examine these shelves for their own information and for the purpose of advising the Library on quality, suitability and fullness of coverage.

The blanket order system is least effective for U.S. books because of the complexity of the American publishing business and the inexpertness of American book distribution channels. In general, however, the program has been a success, especially in the fields of social sciences and humanities. In the fields of science it is less successful, probably because the firms involved do not have personnel with science training. Like many librarians they are oriented to the humanities. In the fields of science, therefore, the Library has reverted to specific selection and ordering.

The blanket order program supplies a smaller number of books than the breadth of the operation would seem to imply, somewhere between 5 and 10 percent of the new books published. Even so the number of books in languages like Swedish and Danish for example, the products of highly developed publishing industries, makes us uneasy. A study now under way should tell us a little more precisely what proportion of published books we really need in these areas.

Latin America, Africa, the Near East, China (both Mainland and Taiwan), Japan, the Philippines and Korea are also included in the comprehensive acquisition program, but the method of acquisition varies with availability. UCLA has Farmington responsibility in Africa for Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, French Somaliland, Guinea, Mali, Southwest Africa, and for the Republic of South Africa in the arts, language and literature; i.e., in the subject divisions L through P of the Library of Congress classification. The Library also has Farmington responsibility for Portuguese language and literature, Spanish language, Germanic languages in general, proverbs, the history of Australia and New Zealand, and geology.

Current serials remain a problem. The UCLA libraries receive over 34,000 current titles, an increase of over 11,500 titles since 1961. But as Vosper reminded the faculty in 1963, "no university library is in a position to receive more than a portion of the total number of pertinent periodicals. . . . If we are ever to meet the totality of needs, we must approach it through a greater co-ordination of effort
among the nation's libraries."\(^6\) Perhaps some of the answers will be supplied by proposals made by the Center for Research Libraries regarding cooperative acquisition and housing. It is not known what the developments will be, but obviously cooperative collecting offers great possibilities.

The same problems affect newspapers which come to us from all parts of the world, with especially interesting coverage of Africa south of the Sahara, and of the Near East, including under Public Law 480 some forty from Egypt and twenty or so from Israel. In principle newspapers are collected for specific research projects only by faculty and graduate students or for teaching purposes. The Library however takes particular responsibility for Southern California, including the foreign language and minority press of the area. For purposes of preservation, microfilm is the preferred medium and the Library's newspaper holdings will all be microfilmed as circumstances permit.

The UCLA libraries, well supported financially, have been able over a period of years to build a group of sound and in some cases distinguished collections. The Engineering-Mathematical Sciences Library covers all of the research areas of a distinguished Engineering School; it has collected not only materials of immediate use to its clientele, but those required in the future. For example, it is now collecting in ocean technology, in the desalinization of water, and in instrumentation for the medical aspects of aerospace. Important collections of reports and symposia are also acquired. The foreign language collections are good, but only those books are bought which represent a real contribution to the particular field and not merely a restatement of ground covered in an English language book. (This principle is also followed in the selection of books under the blanket order program.) This is the great technical library in its field in Southern California and approximately 27.5 percent of its use is by outside agencies, including industrial and technological institutions and other libraries.

The Biomedical Library has become a center not only for medicine but for the life sciences as well. It is one of two or three medical libraries in the country which have thus anticipated the growing needs for interdisciplinary studies. It is fortunate in this respect also in being located on the general campus itself instead of having a separate location as does the University's San Francisco campus. In the
short space of seventeen years it has been possible to build a first-
class library. Its acquisitions policy has brought in important research
materials in all western languages, in Russian, and in Japanese. Chi-
nese materials are obtained as well as the fluctuating nature of the
supply permits.

The collection of serials is outstanding in English and foreign lan-
guages, both current and retrospective. Neurophysiology is an area
of great strength, and it is doubtful that any American library has put
as much effort and money into this field. Psychiatry, radiation biology
and nuclear medicine, and the fields of molecular biology and bio-
chemistry, which are fusing with chemistry and physics, are all strong
as are ophthalmology and ornithology.

The College Library is building a collection of some 80,000 volumes
which by policy must duplicate titles in the Research Library. The
Business Administration Library, in addition to current U.S. materials
in all fields of banking and economics, has particular interest in its
foreign collections, especially strong in Latin America, Western
Europe, France, Germany and Italy. The collection of foreign peri-
odicals is noteworthy.

The Law Library's collection is limited almost exclusively to Anglo-
American law. The broad and excellent collection of the Los Angeles
County Law Library has made it unnecessary for the UCLA Law Li-
brary to collect European law. However, Latin American law, which
affects so many areas of life, is collected in some strength by the
Research Library which also collects Islamic law in strength and to
a certain extent, African law.

Although it has been discussed, centralized purchasing for the li-
braries of the different campuses has not proved feasible aside from
the New Campuses Program, but large purchases for multicampus
distribution have been effective. The tradition is an old one going
back to the Bremer and Burdach collections in German and Scandi-
navian philology, financed jointly in 1938 for division between Berk-
eley and Los Angeles. Two other such collections are notable, the
Ogden in 1957/58 and the Foot in 1962, both purchased for university-
wide distribution; the complicated priorities were established on the
basis of the strength of the existing collections and basic needs of the
two libraries. In 1965, in conjunction with San Diego, UCLA pur-
chased the entire reference collection of the Libreria Hoepli. San
Diego thus received at one stroke a bibliographical collection of con-
siderable extent and value, and the remaining half, of more unusual materials, provided UCLA with many titles for which it had been searching for years.

The University Research Library occupies a new building opened in 1964. It houses the collections in the social sciences and the humanities, exclusive of art and music which have their own libraries. In these two areas the Library is building remarkably comprehensive current collections.

In addition to building collections volume by volume, the UCLA Library has also used block purchasing as a means of quickly building to strength. Notable is the well known Sadleir collection of nineteenth century fiction purchased in 1951, discussed below. Among others, the Library has recently added the Arthur B. Spingarn collection on the American Negro, a collection of recusant books published between the mid-sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, two collections of English plays of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and three collections in Portuguese, Italian, and modern French history.

Gifts have also been important. The Clark Library, the first great gift to UCLA, is particularly notable. Also outstanding have been the Cummings collection, the John A. Benjamin library which enriched the history of medicine collection, and the Elmer Belt Library of Vinciana, numbering some 15,000 items, which has moved Leonardo studies into prominence.

Purchases by faculty members during sabbatical leave and other travel have been important. As one example, the collection in folklore and mythology, probably the best of its kind in the country, benefited greatly by Professor Wayland D. Hand's various trips and by the block purchase of the Ralph Steele Boggs collection of Latin American folklore. Particularly during the last few years, buying trips by library staff members in Africa, Great Britain and Ireland, Western Europe, Israel and Eastern Europe have contributed in many ways. Such staff expeditions are regarded as essential to the continuing growth of the Library.

In regard to area studies, developments at UCLA have paralleled those at other American universities, beginning before World War II in the Latin American field. After the war, in 1947, it initiated the Slavic collection, which at first was limited to languages and literature. The collection has since developed into the Russian and East European Center now also concerned with Czech, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Polish materials. Under the University's specialization
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programs, UCLA has primary responsibility for African studies (including an important program of African languages, a number of which apparently are taught nowhere else in the country), as well as Hebraic and Judaic studies, and Near Eastern and Islamic studies. The Turkish materials are also notable. Arabic materials are less notable although the Library receives on Public Law 480 the total production, documents, popular magazines and newspapers of the United Arab Republic, as it does of Israel. Some 50 percent of the Arabic and 70 percent of the Israeli materials are considered useful. The acquisition in 1963 of the entire stock of a bookshop in Jerusalem built up to solid scholarly strength the collection of Hebraica and Judaica which in the normal course of events it would have taken years to accomplish. The collection was the gift of Mrs. Theodore Cummings in honor of her husband.

The Oriental collection specializing in art, archaeology, Buddhism, and language and literature in Chinese and Japanese owes much to the activities of Professor Richard Rudolph who laid the groundwork for the collections during his stay in China in 1949. In addition to further extensive buying in Japan and Taiwan, Rudolph's efforts have just succeeded in bringing to the UCLA Library the 80,000 volume collection of the Monumenta Serica Research Institute. Title to the collection remains with the Institute, but the books are housed in the Oriental Library and they are used by faculty and students.

Latin American studies have long been important at UCLA, and the Library collections in language, literature, history, political science, geography and law have attained considerable strength. The collections in anthropology and ethology are good not only for Latin America, but also for Africa and the area of the Pacific basin. The intensity of the collecting diminishes as we go west; UCLA is less interested in Java and Bali, than in New Guinea, Melanesia and Micronesia. A collection in the primitive and ethnic arts is being built up to provide support for the massive donation of the Sir Henry Wellcome collection of some 15,000 examples of primitive art and ethnological objects which has recently been given to UCLA.

Because of its concern with the history of Australia and New Zealand, the Library is building collections in the literature of these countries. Western European and Atlantic studies, although not organized as an official institute, are of importance also. Among general collections, one might mention Portuguese language and literature, language and linguistics, Medieval and Renaissance studies, theology.
and church history, as well as architecture and urban planning. In these last two fields collecting is in its early stages.

The UCLA Library's Department of Special Collections, dedicated in 1950, was one of the early examples of its kind among state university libraries. Its holdings include materials in many fields, among others the Michael Sadleir collection of nineteenth century fiction, generally considered the finest of its kind.10 Also noteworthy are the collections of children's books, important books and manuscripts of noted British and American authors, and a large collection of Western Americana with emphasis on Southern California. Included are some 20,000 pamphlets and books; hundreds of thousands of manuscripts including letters, diaries and personal papers of prominent Californians; and photographs, newspapers, microfilms, maps, and various rare materials. Some of the books are the only known copies. Many of these, gifts of Friends of the Library, have been of the greatest importance in the development of the collections.

In the development of its California history collection, the UCLA Library is concerned not only with the past, but with the present. Through its Office of Oral History, tape-recorded interviews are conducted with Californians who have made significant contributions in their respective fields.11

Along with his book collection, William Andrews Clark, Jr. deeded to the University his residence and an endowment to support further growth.12 The holdings of the Clark Library concentrate on English culture of the period 1640-1750 and are very strong in literature, especially Dryden. There are extensive holdings of important literary, historical and scientific works of authors such as Bunyan, Milton, Prynne, Boyle, Defoe, and Swift. Important collections of political and religious tracts of the period are also present. There are books on music, the ballad opera, continental editions of the Wing period, an outstanding Wilde collection, materials on Yeats, fine printing, Eric Gill, and, since Mr. Clark's father was a copper king and senator from Montana, a collection of some importance on that state. Collecting continues in all fields mentioned with increasingly close cooperation in their selection policies between the Clark and the University libraries.

In its forty-six year life, the University Library has had three librarians. John Goodwin, 1923-1944, laid the foundations. He left the Library with a collection of 462,000 volumes. The period of great post-war expansion came during the administration of Lawrence Clark
Powell, now Dean of the UCLA School of Library Service. Among the many things said of Dean Powell, Chancellor Murphy's comments are perhaps the most fitting: "Felicity of expression, commitment to books and the capacity to communicate this commitment to others, the love of learning and the love of his fellow man, integrity and courage—all of these which are his hallmarks have joined together not only to help build a great University library at UCLA but to create a legend. Both personally and professionally we shall forever be in his debt."

To succeed Powell, Robert Vosper returned from the University of Kansas. Concerned with cooperation in national and international fields and conscious of the function of the University in a shrinking world, he has significantly broadened the horizons of American librarianship. The inception of the bibliographer program at UCLA, his encouragement of scholarly library accomplishment and his concern with books and collecting have all added further distinction to UCLA, aside from the vast increase in its collections. In building the Library, Vosper has been strongly backed by Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy, who perfected at Kansas, where he worked with Vosper, the techniques of building a great library which have been put to good use at UCLA in the past five important years.

The University is expensive. As a result of increasing pressure on the state's resources, the current year's library budget has been less than expected and some of the planned growth has been delayed. The Library is by no means certain that this is wise, nor that the limitations on total holdings and on annual growth are realistic. Today a 3,000,000 volume library is no longer a giant among dwarfs. Moreover the 4 percent growth figure is no longer defensible, for annual price increases alone have been close to 6 percent. Spectacular as the growth of the Library has been, it is simply not enough for anticipated needs.

Certainly the investment which the State has made in the University has been well repaid. It is said that the University has been perhaps the central force in the remarkable economic and cultural development of the State. The great developments at UCLA, at Berkeley and at the other campuses continue this tradition of scholarly and social accomplishment by providing higher education of the finest quality for a vastly increased population.


8. This collection is described in the *UCLA Librarian*, 18:95-96, Nov. 1965.


