

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF OREGON LIBRARY: POLICIES AND PRACTICES

1875 - 1988

Robert R. McCollough
Professor Emeritus
University of Oregon Library

1988

ERRATA

Page

- 11 The "San Francisco Exposition" referred to by Douglass was the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
- 11 Architecture Hall was formerly Engineering Hall, where Lawrence Hall now stands.
- 25 William Lloyd Garrison was the father-in-law of Henry Villard.

CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
I. Formative Period: 1882-1907	1
II. Modest Growth: 1908-1932	7
III. Hard Times: 1932-1949	17
IV. Emergence of a Research Library: 1950-198_	39
Footnotes	129
Appendix	
1. Dollar conversion table	138
2. Canons of Selection	139
Index of Topics	162

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF OREGON LIBRARY: POLICIES AND PRACTICES
1875 - 198_

Introduction

This narrative history is hung on a chronological framework, but there are violations of strict sequence in the interest of developing particular topics. This study is not intended to be a continuation of Sheldon's history, although there are historical elements which are included to place collection policies and procedures in context. Nor is it a detailed account of book budgets, though such a study should be made.

No attempt has been made to list all gifts, bequests, and grants (foundation and research), although many examples are given.

The scope of sources examined can be gained from a perusal of footnote citations. This narrative dwindles in the eighties when documentation became sparse.

Current collection development policy statements are on file in that department.

Attention is directed to the Index of Topics which may serve the needs of readers unwilling to examine the entire account.

This should be considered a draft for limited circulation with the hope that additions and emendations from readers can be incorporated into a final version. Time constraints permitted fewer than the desirable number of consultations with colleagues.

RMc
March 1989

I. FORMATIVE PERIOD: 1882-1907

The University of Oregon was chartered by the state legislature in 1872, and enrolled its first class in the fall of 1876, when Deady Hall was completed. There were 177 students, of whom 97 were in the preparatory department, and 5 faculty members: 3 professors and 2 women instructors for the preparatory department.

During its first quarter century, the University's library was modest even by the standards of the time. Instruction in colleges and universities throughout the nation generally was accomplished by the intense use of textbooks. This was particularly true in the state universities where the preparatory department frequently enrolled more students than the advanced section.

In the middle and far west, literary and debating societies were still a prominent feature of colleges, each having its own library for "research" and the provision of inspirational examples as well as for recreational reading. At the University of Oregon there were two societies: the Laurean (men) and the Eutaxian (women). In 1877 these societies jointly purchased from the moribund Eugene Library Association a collection of about 500 volumes. The collection was housed in a room in Deady Hall provided by the University for the use of the societies. Until 1882 this was the only library available for student use.

In 1881, Henry Villard, the Northern Pacific Railroad mogul, had been persuaded to save the University from a forced sale of its building. He interested himself in the affairs of the institution, and determined that a major lack was the provision of a library. His proposal to the regents to underwrite \$1,000 for "suitable works of

reference selected by competent experts" was accepted, and the collection arrived in the Spring of 1882. It numbered 359 volumes and was installed in the classroom of Professor Mark Bailey (Mathematics) in the northeast corner of Deady Hall, and Bailey was designated librarian in addition to his teaching assignment.

In addition, Villard gave the University \$50,000 worth of Northern Pacific bonds with the income to support a chair of English literature except that not less than \$400 annually must be used to purchase non-technical book for the library. To this sum the regents added \$100 a year for periodical subscriptions. These two funds, plus occasional gifts from individuals, the federal government, and the Smithsonian Institution were the chief support of the library for two decades. The Villard fund still exists.

This wistful statement appeared in the University catalogue between 1885 and 1894:

Much might be done towards preparing this University for the place it ought and must fill in the future growth of the intellectual power of our State, if some man or men would, out of their abundance, give the University a library endowment fund.

Apparently men of abundant means were not readers of the University catalogue, for though some generous gifts were given from time to time the library has yet to attain a substantial endowment.

Between 1882 and 1892 the holdings grew slowly from 1,205 volumes to 3,916. The collection was housed in various rooms in Deady Hall, Villard Hall, Collier Hall (later the faculty club), and a ground floor room of the men's dormitory (now Friendly Hall).

Faculty members were permitted long-term loans and the recent acquisitions soon disappeared into offices, to form incipient departmental collections. Of 485 volumes purchased in 1896, the librarian reported only 18 remained for student use in the library (than a room

in Villard Hall).

Bailey continued as part-time librarian from 1882 to 1892, in addition to teaching six periods a day. In 1887 he was given a salary as Librarian of \$50 a year.

In his useful pamphlet, The University of Oregon Library, 1882-1942, (2) Henry D. Sheldon notes

The regents of this period were quite jealous of their prerogatives, particularly when these involved the spending of money. In the purchase of books for the Library, the practice was not altogether uniform, but generally, in the '80s, the choice was made by the board. In 1884, Judge L. L. McArthur was selected for this important function; in 1885, books were purchased by a committee consisting of two faculty members, Mark Bailey and Thomas Condon, and Dr. E. R. Geary of the regents. from 1886 to 1889 Judge Matthew P. Deady, chairman of the board, a great lover of books, chose the volumes.

Miss Dora Scott was named Assistant Librarian in 1891 and took over the management of the collection. She compiled a catalog published in 1892. The 1894-95 University catalog lists her as Librarian. The same catalog contains this statement, presumably by Miss Scott:

The University library occupies a room in Deady Hall, and contains at present about five thousand three hundred volumes. The collection is a choice one; being largely the selection of the heads of departments.

In June 1897 Miss Camilla Leach was appointed Librarian, working for two years also as Registrar. She was head of the library until 1906, when she became the reference librarian under Matthew Douglass.

The second president of the University, Charles M. Chapman, in 1893 noted sarcastically in a letter to a friend:

We have a fair chance to get the best books here. You know, we have \$400 a year to spend on the library and there are not nearly \$400 worth of really good books published in any

one year. Besides that, we have another hundred for the library reading room, and this gets us the really desirable magazines. What more could one want? (3)

Consequently President Chapman supported the request for library funds from a new faculty member who had been appointed to organize courses in history and economics with a grant of \$500⁽⁴⁾ "for obtaining a nucleus for this new departmental library."

His successor, Frank Strong, followed this precedent and granted special book allotments for history when that department was separated from economics in 1899, for education in 1900, and for modern English literature in 1901. Also in 1901, he persuaded the regents to appropriate the entire income of the Villard Fund (\$2,200) for books. He directed that the departmental collections be returned to the general library, for which he found space in the north wing of the men's dormitory. In 1900 the Laurean and Eutaxian collection of about 1,000 volumes was incorporated in the University library, although shelved separately.

The account of the library in the 1899-1900 University catalogue notes "the General Library is especially strong in economics and history."

The presumption is that books purchased from these special grants were selected by faculty members. The role of the Librarian in book selection at this time is not clear, but it is evident that the regents approved all purchase orders.

A modest gift and exchange program began around 1901 when Oregon documents were exchanged with several states. President Strong used contacts in the Yale History department to secure books not needed there. Professor F. G. Young, according to Sheldon, was successful in obtaining gifts of books and papers relating to Oregon history.

The 1895-96 University catalogue notes that through U.S. Senator J.H. Dolph the University had become a depository "of all documents published by the general government at Washington."

Post-baccalaureate instruction began in earnest in 1897-98 when several departments offered advanced courses. The Graduate school was established in 1899 with Young (Economics and Sociology) as dean with ten graduate assistants; provision was made for a Graduate Council. The first earned graduate degree (A.M.) was granted to George Warfield in 1899. (5)

By 1900 the basic structure of the University was in place. The 1900-01 catalogue lists the following units.

Graduate School

College of Literature, Science & the Arts

General Classical Group
 General Literary Group
 General Scientific Group
 Civic Historical Group
 Philosophical-Educational Group
 School of Commerce
 Collegiate Courses
 Law and Journalism
 Courses for Teachers

College of Science and Engineering

School of Applied Science
 Courses of Preparation for Medicine & Dentistry
 School of Engineering
 School of Mines and Mining

School of Music

The Law School was still in Portland, along with the School of Medicine.

The appointment of Prince L. Campbell in 1902 inaugurated a period of growth for the University. New faculty members strengthened all departments, and the old pattern of textbook study and recitation

as the mode of teaching began to disappear, replaced by projects requiring use of library materials. There were consequent demands for enlarging both the book collection and the facilities of the library.

Book allotments increased from \$2,200 in 1903 to \$9,250 in 1906. President Campbell persuaded Judge R.S. Bean, president of the Board of Regents, to relinquish control over the ordering (and possibly selecting) of books.

Agitation by the younger faculty for improved library facilities was crystalized by the head of the History department, Joseph Schafer, in a 1906 pamphlet he prepared in collaboration with other faculty members entitled The University Library: Its Condition and Needs.⁽⁶⁾

The parallel with a publication issued 73 years later, Library Facilities at the University of Oregon,⁽⁷⁾ prepared by an Ad Hoc Committee is striking. History faculty members also were responsible for the agitation which prompted the formulation of the Committee.

The same gambit was employed in both documents: a statistical comparison of holdings with other state university or ARL collections, revealing the University of Oregon nearly at the bottom.

About half of the 1906 bulletin is devoted to statements by heads of representative departments as "illustrations of department needs."

O.F. Stafford (Chemistry): "...not less than twenty chemical journal titles are represented in...state universities of the first, second and third classes. The University of Oregon has been receiving the current issues of three, and has the complete files of only one."

H.C. Howe (English Literature): "...out of some forty or fifty editions of Shakespeare we need, we have a small part of one."

Joseph Schafer (History): "First, in American history there are lacking sets of the works of our great statesmen, including Washington,

Hamilton, John Jay, Madison, John Adams, Pinckney...and others of the constitution-making era."

Schafer's general conclusion was "our library is, for a university, small and deficient. It is inadequate to the needs of any of the University departments, whose work in some cases is seriously crippled in consequence."

Finding adequate space for the library collection was a problem from the beginning, and is one that has been solved only temporarily for short periods of time in the ensuing decades. An appropriation of \$25,000 from the legislature enabled the construction in 1907 of a building which Professor Schafer termed "a convenient, small library building" which would "afford modest, but pleasant quarters for the library for some years to come." Initially the Library occupied only the first of three stories of the building now known as Fenton Hall.

The formative period ended with the construction of this building and, equally important, with the appointment of the first professionally trained librarian -- Matthew Hale Douglass, who did not retire until 1942, serving as head librarian more years than any other.

II. MODEST GROWTH 1908-1932

Douglass' assessment of the state of the library on his arrival may be ascertained from the University Catalogue, 1908-09, in a section of which presumably he was the author. Excerpts of this section follow.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

STAFF.

M. H. DOUGLAS, M. A.	- - - -	Librarian
CAMILLA LEACH	- - - -	Reference Librarian
BEATRICE J. BARKER, Ph. B.	- - - -	Cataloguer
EUTH DUNIWAY	- - - -	Assistant
JAMES K. NEILL	- - - -	Assistant

SUPPORT.

The University library is a well selected and rapidly growing collection of books, now numbering something more than 20,000 volumes. The present annual appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals and for binding, is \$10,000. The expenditure of this amount each year for the development of library resources has been made possible by the recently increased appropriation of the State for the support of the University. In previous years the principal fund regularly available for the purchase of books was \$400 a year from the income of endowment given to the University by the late Henry Villard. Additional sums were appropriated for books from time to time, \$5,000 being expended in 1906 for increasing the library, but not until the past year has it been possible for the Board of Regents to appropriate a substantial, definite annual fund for the maintenance and upbuilding of the library. The first annual appropriation of \$10,000 became available during the summer of 1908 and during the past eight months the number of bound volumes added to the library was 2,269.

CONTENTS.

The library is supplied with the best general and special reference books; the files of the principal American and English periodicals of general interest are being secured, and purchases are also being made of the most needed sets of scientific and learned societies and other valuable works, both American and foreign. Between 200 and 300 periodicals are currently received, besides many of the daily and weekly newspapers of the State. The library is a depository for the public documents published by the United States Government.

PLAN.

The present annual appropriation for books, besides making it possible to secure those of which there is most pressing need, gives assurance that there will be built up at the University an exceedingly well equipped library for undergraduate work and for general reference purposes, and that provision will also be made for literature necessary for graduate research. At present special attention is being given to securing some of the reference books that have been so much needed; to completing files of the most useful periodicals and continuations, both those of general interest and those needed for departmental purposes; to supplying the various departments with books most needed for work being done; and, in a general way, to building up a well rounded collection of books for working purposes.

The section "Plan" seems to be the first published acquisition or collection development policy statement. The same statement appears in University catalogues through 1914.

In his first annual report to the University President, covering the last months of 1908, Douglass notes regarding the "present condition of the library"

The collection of books, so far as it goes, seems to have been exceedingly well selected, and contains comparatively little useless material, though there are some important works usually to be found in a library of this size that were conspicuously absent up to a few weeks ago, such as a complete set of Poole's Index, recent encyclopedias, etc. pp. 4-5

He notes that in many departments

the special demand now seems to be for generous expenditure in securing files of periodical publications and other important sets, many of which are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. p.5

He reports "of the more than 700 periodical sets" included in the standard indexes, the University of Oregon has about 35 sets "that are complete or practically so, and about 80 more that are represented, though many of them with a few volumes only." He entered subscriptions at once for 60 titles.

This project of acquiring back runs of periodicals was one which was to occupy every acquisition and collection development librarian to the present day.

Douglass immediately set about to check "lists of second hand books, publisher's remainders, and auction catalogs as received," noting that he tried "to make orders on a conservative basis of books most needed" and to endeavor "to avail himself of all the economical methods of purchase," which entailed sending lists of books to dealers for quotations, "except those needed for immediate use or

found in bargain catalogs." The regents had indeed found a thrifty Scot to manage the library!

In his 1910 report, Douglass notes

In the division of labor, the Librarian, besides having general oversight, attends to the correspondence, orders the books, keeps the accounts, etc., in addition to the work of the bookstore. p.4

The bookstore was a short-lived operation in a basement room of the library building where textbooks were sold.

It is difficult to say what role the Librarian played in actual book selection. The University Catalogue for 1905-07 reports that

During the summer of 1906 \$5,000 was spent in increasing the possessions of the library. A thousand new volumes, carefully (sic) chosen by professors in charge of all departments of study, were purchased in the United States and in Europe. p. 25

We can assume that faculty dominated the book selection process for most of Douglass' tenure, at least for purchases. In his 1912 report, however, Douglass states

An increasing number of useful publications are being issued by various reform, philanthropic, and propaganda organizations and by state officers and commissions. Much of this literature is of timely interest and it can be secured for the asking. Considerable attention is being paid at the Library to secure this class of Material.

Thus arose the perennial arrearage in uncataloged pamphlets.

Douglass continued

Important as this sort of literature is for general reference purposes, it does not, of course, take the place of books and periodicals needed for use in connection with the regular departments of instruction. The need of more complete files of periodicals is greatly felt. pp. 1-2

This plea for extra funds to fill in the periodical collection is repeated annually (or biennially) for several decades.

In 1915 Douglass requested a special allocation of \$15,000 to "help meet the normal departmental needs for 1916 and the extraordinary needs of such new and unequipped departments as Law, Architecture, Commerce, Philosophy, etc." In 1916 an allocation of \$5,000 was split between Law and Architecture.

Also in 1915 Douglass reports

For the use in the art room of the Oregon building at the San Francisco Exposition, Mr. Allen Eaton was anxious to secure a collection of books on Oregon and by Oregon authors. The University Library undertook to write to a number of publishers, asking them to send certain of their books to Mr. Eaton, to be on display in the Oregon building during the Exposition and later to be deposited in the University Library as a special Oregon collection p.9

There follows a list of 22 titles thus received.

In the Spring of 1914, a Department of Architecture and Fine Arts was organized, building on several courses in the history of art taught by Camilla Leach. Ellis F. Lawrence, a Portland architect, was hired to organize a school of architecture, and he became dean in 1916. A library was organized in Architecture Hall (later known as Oregon Hall) constructed in 1914, and Camilla Leach was designated librarian. The 1922-23 University Catalogue notes that in the library "four thousand choice plates are available, together with two thousand well selected slides for the display of stereopticon illustrations."

In 1915 the Law School was established as a regular school of the University on campus in Eugene and authorized to grant the LL.B. and J.D. degrees.

Douglass records in his 1916 report:

About Thanksgiving time a segregation was made of the law books and these were placed in the School of Law quarters in the new building. (8) This collection, numbering about 1325 volumes, forms the beginning of the law library. Additions to the law collection are purchased and catalogued at the main library... p. 4

The 1918-19 University Catalogue lists the sets on hand in addition to 1,000 "well selected text-books, encyclopedias, digests, etc. bearing on the law."

A library committee of three faculty members is listed in the 1900-1901 University Catalogue, but between 1901 and 1922 it consisted of Judge Bean, President of the Board of Regents, and the Librarian, an apparent effort to maintain the Board's hand in the management of the library. A faculty library committee was restored in 1922: Douglass and five faculty members including two deans. In 1927 the membership was raised to nine plus the Librarian, though this number has varied in subsequent years.

The 1921-22 University Catalogue on page 15 of the announcement section for the Graduate School notes

FACILITIES FOR GRADUATE STUDY

The period since the organization of the Graduate School has been one of rapid growth and development in the University. The general growth is well typified by the increase of the permanent staff of the library from one to thirteen. One result of this growth has been the expansion of nearly every department to the point where it has several members qualified to give graduate instruction, thus permitting some degree of subdivision and specialization in the fields of each department. Further, the University is definitely committed to the policy of encouraging graduate work, and reserving a sufficient portion of the instructor's time for such work as a means of maintaining the standards of its own scholarship.

In 1900 authorization for the granting of the Doctor of Philosophy degree was prematurely made and withdrawn in 1905 "as the resources of the institution and its prestige were at that time hardly such as to

make possible the realization of such an ambition."⁽⁹⁾

By 1922 the Graduate Council considered the course offerings and library collections to be strong enough to accept doctoral candidates in education, physics, psychology, and zoology. History was soon added, and then geology. The first Ph.D. in the University was awarded to a geology student, Edwin P. Cox, in 1926.⁽¹⁰⁾ That year there were 32 M.A. and 3 M.S. degrees awarded. Graduate School enrollment increased from 4 in 1905-06 to 76 in 1921-22 and to 145 in 1928-29.

In his report for 1921, Douglass notes

In our budget estimates which have been handed you, we have included an item of \$10,000 for research library material, as requested by the research committee. We estimate that an immediate expenditure of \$100,000 would be necessary to place us in as good a position for graduate work as we should be in for the research work that is being done at the present time. We feel that an annual fund of \$30,000 for books, binding and periodicals would be a fair one for an institution of our resources and needs.

*

Douglass was talking big bucks here, but his estimates were based on information provided by the faculty. One of the more stringent requirements governing the authorization of doctoral degrees adopted in 1920 was the submission by departments of a statement of the adequacy of library materials.

The strengthening of graduate instruction was accompanied by expansion of individual research by faculty members who now had the assistance of qualified graduate students. Research grants were offered by the University in 1920. Consequently the demands on the library to provide more than a basic core collection were intensified.

In his 1922 report, Douglass laments

No real provision has yet been made for securing the files of scientific journals and the publi-

* See Appendix 1; Dollar Conversion Table

cations of learned societies that are needed for research purposes. We have borrowed freely from neighboring libraries...It is with a feeling of humiliation that we ask to borrow tools which we know that we should have and which our neighbors feel that any institution attempting research should be supplied with. p.6

Still, he reports having to borrow only 154 volumes.

During this period a number of collections were added to the library through the generosity of friends and alumni.

The Law library was considerably strengthened in 1921 with a gift of 10,000 volumes presented by Judge W.D. Fenton of Portland in memory of his son, Kenneth L. Fenton, a graduate of the University of Oregon Law School. According to the University catalogue of the following year the gift included

the original single volume editions of the reports of every state in the Union, some of them out of print and exceedingly rare; the United States Supreme Court reports, the statutes at large of the United States, a complete set of the Oregon session laws, as well as an extensive and varied collection of standard textbooks. With these additions the law library numbers about 20,000 volumes. p. 8

✓ In 1920 Gertrude Bass Warner deposited the nucleus of her unique collection of books on Oriental art and culture at the University. She and her husband, Maj. Murray Warner, had assembled a collection of Oriental art during their residence in China, and as a memorial to her husband Mrs. Warner gave the collection to the University. It was first housed in the Oregon Museum of Fine Arts in the Woman's building (Gerlinger Hall) but in 1931 was transferred to a new structure, The Museum of Art. A library was provided in the building to house the 2,300 volumes described in the University Catalogue as comprising "a collection of rare books dealing with the history, the

life and the art of Oriental countries" intended by Mrs. Warner to be a reference library to stimulate the study of the Museum collections. The books had been purchased by Mrs. Warner in the Orient and in Europe. In the years following to assist the underfunded Pacific Basin Studies Committee (forerunner of the Far Eastern Studies Committee) she purchased books in the fields of political science and economic history. At its peak the collection numbered over 5,000 volumes.⁽¹¹⁾ Following a decade of negotiation and discussion the collection was dispersed in 1968 among the general library collections, the chief reason being the need for additional gallery space in the Museum of Art.⁽¹²⁾ Rare and fragile books from the collection are shelved in Special Collections with the designation "Warner Library."

In 1923, Douglass reported expenditure of \$1,200 for sets and back numbers of periodicals plus \$900 for "a few sets and runs including a total of 382 volumes" secured through the efforts of a University of Washington librarian sent to Europe by that institution to expend a special fund.

Also in 1923 the family of Pauline Potter Homer gave her personal library to the University library and established an endowment to augment the collection known as The Pauline Potter Homer Collection of Beautiful Books. In 1928 it numbered about 650 volumes.

The friends of Camilla Leach at the same time began a memorial fund for the purchase of books on art (about \$500).

The 1928-29 University Catalogue notes among the special collections in the library the F.S. Dunn Collection "of 500 volumes of historical fiction illustrating life from prehistoric time to the Norman conquest." Dunn was a graduate of the University and an early professor

of Latin who died in 1937.

Douglass' annual report for 1929 notes the receipt at the Architecture library of Ion Lewis collection: "155 volumes, 9 albums of architectural photos, 322 loose photos, 44 portfolios of architectural material, 165 plates and miscellaneous illustrations, 115 unbound periodicals." The estate of another Portland architect, W.M. Whidden, also gave 235 volumes from his personal library in 1931 and Dean Ellis Lawrence presented 84 volumes.

In 1927 Douglass continued his threnody:

Never before during the twenty years of my Librarianship have book funds been so inadequate to meet the departmental requests... The amount of unordered departmental miscellaneous requests a year ago was about \$4,000 as compared with \$7,000 now. (13)

Sheldon, in his history of the library, notes that with enrollment increases following WW I "expenditures for books increased accordingly, averaging more than \$20,000 a year for the eight years after 1918 and reaching \$32,000 in 1926."⁽¹⁴⁾

In the first 18 years of Douglass' administration of the library, a total of \$224,777 was spent for library materials. Thirty-eight years later slightly over this amount was expended in a single year.

In 1927 the library subscribed to 982 periodicals but received 1,165 as gifts or exchanges "for our series of scholarly publications." In 1929 Douglass notes the receipt of 155 volumes and 2,953 "miscellaneous periodicals" on exchange. Among some 238 gifts was the John Henry Nash edition of Dante for the Homer Collection.

In 1929 at the request of the Law School faculty a librarian was designated to work half-time in the Law library, previously staffed with students. This librarian was directed to read book reviews, check publishers' lists and catalogs, and prepare orders for acquisitions.

III. HARD TIMES: 1932-1949

In 1932 the Oregon State System of Higher Education was established and the curricula at the University and at Oregon State College were altered. The University's technical and engineering department had been transferred to OSC in 1913, and the 1932 allocation permitted the University to offer only lower-division and service work in the biological and physical sciences.

At the same time, a Central Library Office was established with quarters at OSC and its Librarian as director. The CLO staff placed orders forwarded by all libraries in the state system, maintained system statistics, and established a union catalog. Some stress was placed on the fact that now all the books located in the various system libraries were available to the faculty and students of all institutions. There is no evidence that the CLO staff attempted to influence book selection other than to enforce budgetary restrictions, although the maintenance of a union author catalog was supposed to eliminate unnecessary duplication. For the same reason an author catalog of the OSC library was provided at the University library.

As part of the curricula revision, it was decreed that the University's journal holdings in the sciences should be transferred to the OSC library. When this transfer was not accomplished as speedily as they desired, some science faculty members at OSC persuaded the director of the CLO to admit them to the University library, and one night they opened the Library and transferred the journals to waiting vehicles. Formal documents were prepared listing the 1,939 bound volumes and 576 unbound issues, indicating that ownership of the journals was not transferred to OSC.

By 1932 the economic depression had struck the University. The library book budget was cut by \$17,721. Binding was deferred, and the first copies of 172 journals cancelled. Books added decreased by 42 per cent from the average of the preceding two years.

In his report covering the years 1932-34, Douglass notes

The decrease (46 per cent) in the number of paid periodical subscriptions was in part due to the transfer of major work in science to Oregon State College, but largely because of a ruthless cutting of the list to meet the budget limitations. p. 1

Thus a collection of journals, particularly in the sciences, that was only beginning to approach a level needed to support research was seriously depleted.

During much of this period, Douglass was preoccupied with plans for a new library building, settling into the structure which was completed in 1937--and within a few years agitating for an addition to remedy the inadequacies of the 1937 building. Consequently there appear in his reports only passing references to an acquisition program.

Perhaps the status of the collections can best be given by re-printing a portion of the University Catalogue for 1937-38.

Library

DURING the summer of 1937, the University Library will move into its new \$465,000 home. In the new building, the great physical handicap that has for years hindered the growth and effective use of the Library's facilities will be overcome. There will be desk and table space in the new building for 900 readers. After many years of makeshift storage, all the Library's books will be under one roof and in modern fireproof stacks. The stacks will shelve 400,000 books; the building is planned to make the addition of stack space simple and economical.

The University Library now contains 275,163 volumes. The Library has excellent facilities for the undergraduate work of the institution; and special collections for advanced study and research are being built in the various fields of liberal and professional scholarship. All the books (483,509 volumes on March 1, 1937) in the libraries of the several institutions of the Oregon State System of Higher Education are available to the students and faculty of the University.

The Library is well equipped with standard reference books. It has files of the principal American and foreign periodicals of general interest, as well as periodicals of special interest in connection with the work of the various schools and colleges. About 2,260 periodicals and 150 newspapers are regularly received.

Some of the Library's resources of particular value for advanced study are: a collection of source materials on English life and letters in the seventeenth century; a collection of books, reports, and periodicals on English opinion and politics in the nineteenth century, including considerable material on English liberalism in its relation to public education; materials on the history of American education in the nineteenth century; a valuable collection of pamphlets on the English Corn Laws; the Overmeyer Collection of published works on the Civil War; the Oregon Collection of 5,400 books and pamphlets on Northwest history (the Library has, in addition, nearly 5,000 volumes of files of Oregon newspapers); a collection of League of Nations documents (1,050 volumes); a collection of Balzaciana; unusually extensive and complete files of psychological journals.

The Municipal Reference Library, maintained by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service in Friendly Hall, contains about 3,500 volumes, mainly pamphlets dealing with problems of local government.

The Law Library contains approximately 25,000 books. It includes gifts from the libraries of Mr. Lewis Russell, Judge Matthew P. Deady, Judge W. D. Fenton, and Judge Robert Sharp Bean. Judge Fenton's gift, the Kenneth Lucas Fenton Memorial Library, contains about 8,000 volumes. The Robert Sharp Bean Memorial Library contains about 1,000 volumes.

The Museum Library, 3,500 books dealing with the history, literature, life, and particularly the art of Oriental countries, is the gift of Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner, and is growing steadily through additional gifts from Mrs. Warner. The Museum Library, which occupies attractive quarters on the first floor of the Museum of Art, is open daily from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

The School of Architecture and Allied Arts has a reference collection in the Art and Architecture Building. The collection includes the architecture library of the late Mr. Ion Lewis, Portland architect, given in 1929 by Mr. Lewis, and the library of Mr. William Whidden, given by his heirs.

The Library has a collection of about 800 books in Braille for the use of blind students.

The Pauline Potter Homer Collection of Beautiful Books is a "browsing" collection of about 800 books. It includes fine editions, illustrated books, books with fine bindings, and examples of the work of famous presses. The collection will be placed in the Recreational Reading Room in the new Library.

The University High School Library contains about 5,000 volumes.

The House Collection includes books for general reading which circulate among the living groups on the campus. In 1936 the Carnegie Corporation gave the University \$500 for the purchase of books on art and art appreciation for this collection.

The Reference department under Pearl Watts spent considerable time organizing the League of Nations documents, which were received in increasing quantities during this period. The staff regularly checked newly published indexes for holdings, a multitude of exchange lists, and a bibliography of Brookings Institute publications with the hope of obtaining a complete collection from the U.S. Government.

A major acquisition of this period was the Burgess Collection, which was featured in a brochure marking the Library dedication. (15)

A recent acquisition of the Library is the Burgess Collection of Rare Books and Manuscripts, 1,000 volumes from the library of Dr. Edward S. Burgess, late professor of botany at Hunter College, New York City. This collection is housed in a special room near the east entrance of the new building. Part of the collection is a gift from Miss Julia Burgess, professor of English at the University and Dr. Burgess' sister. The purchase of the rest of the Burgess books was made possible through the generosity of friends of the institution. The collection includes fifteen Latin manuscripts, a number of Near Eastern manuscripts, thirty-eight volumes of incunabula, and rare books from the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

Among the most interesting of the manuscripts are three from the fifteenth century: Cicero's "Liber Oratoris," a beautiful Italian manuscript on fine vellum, with illuminated pages; Macer's Latin poems on flowers, an Italian manuscript on vellum; and a French "Book of the Hours," with illuminated initials on every page and five splendid miniature paintings. Earlier manuscripts include: "Sermons of St. Bernard of Clairvaux," a fine example of Gothic black letter; "Saint Gregory's Dialogues"; and "Decretals of Pope Gregory IX". These are all illuminated manuscripts on vellum.

The oldest of the incunabula (works printed in the infancy of printing, 1455-1500) is Cicero's "Familiar Letters", printed by Nicolas Jenson in Venice in 1471. Other examples of incunabula are: Froben's "Decretals", 1494; Koburger's "Virgil", 1492; Petrarch's "Prose Works", printed by Amerbach, 1496; Avicenna "On Medicine", 1486; Averroes "On Medicine", 1482.

The Aldine Press is represented by "The Life of Apollonius of Tyana", in Greek, 1501. This is the first book to bear the Aldine anchor and dolphin device.

Later works include items of Shelleyana, Byroniana, Browningiana, and Stevensoniana, early editions of English and American literature, association books, and unusual books of travel. This part of the collection is the gift of Dr. Burt Brown Barker, vice-president of the University, and Mrs. Barker.

The Burgess gift provided the nucleus for the Rare Book collection.

Another gift collection which has been kept together was donated in 1941 in memory of Philip Brooks by his family. A special room was built onto the third floor of the Library at the family's expense to house the reference collection of 1,789 volumes, principally standard sets of American and English authors and French authors in English translation. (16)

In his 1941-42 report Douglass noted the receipt of several other gift collections: "791 well chosen volumes in the field of history, international law, military affairs, and miscellaneous literature including about 100 volumes in the French language" collected by Capt. James Dodson Basey and donated by his aunt, along with his sword and a Serbian

decoration. These books were specially plated and dispersed into the general collection.

Also acquired by purchase but largely as a gift from his children was the library of the late Prof. Frederick Dunn: over 1500 volumes "strong in the classics and ancient history," of which 300 were not already in the library. (17)

The interest from a \$500 bequest of a former library staff member, Ellen M. Pennell, has been used as stipulated for the purchase of "inspirational books," especially in the field of biography.

A collection of herbals gathered by A.R. Sweetser, a member of the Biology faculty from 1901 to 1933, was added to the Rare Book collection, and a collection of about 350 botanical water colors made by his wife, Caroline K. Sweetser, which had been loaned for display in the Library became part of the library's permanent collection when Prof. Sweetser died in 1940. The Sweetser herbals are identified with a special memorial bookplate.

Sheldon in his History of the University of Oregon noted that after World War I "the need for University courses where religion might be studied as an important element of human culture began to be felt" (p. 227). The appointment of "a distinguished scholar in the field of religion as a member of the department of philosophy" was proposed but abandoned because of fear that outside critics would regard this as a breach by the regents of the religious neutrality enjoined on state universities.

The University Catalogue for 1934-35 states

During the academic year 1933-34 courses in Religion were offered at the University for the first time under the auspices of the Committee on Religious and Spiritual Activities. On February 7, 1934, the faculty of the University recommended the establishment of a non-major and service department of religion in the College of Social Science. Although the department

is attached to Social Science for purpose of administration, instruction is financed entirely from private sources. The Department of Religion is non-sectarian in spirit and the instruction is kept on a high plane of impartiality ... (p. 151)

Ernest William Warrington transferred from his position as director of the Oregon State Religion department to head the UO department.

The department is one of the oldest of its kind in the country.

In 1940-41 the department was freed of a dependence on "private sources" for finances, course offerings were enlarged to include two lower division and five upper division courses, and Paul B. Means was appointed as the single faculty member. He was joined in 1959 by Douglas Straton. Since 1970 the faculty has numbered four.

In 1966 it became the Religious Studies department, and a major was authorized in 1971 when course offerings were increased to three lower division, three upper division plus fifteen carrying graduate credit with joint offerings in the departments of History, Sociology, Anthropology, Philosophy, and English.

Scholarly materials in religion were largely acquired at the request of faculty members in History, but the appointment of Jack Sanders in 1969 generated acquisition of expensive sets, serials, and monographic series in biblical studies--an area only sparsely represented in the collection--and the addition of other Religious Studies faculty with specialized research needs led to some confrontations regarding the inadequacies of the department's library allocation. History and the library general funds took up some slack, and it was possible to acquire such sets and series as Migne: Patrologiae Cursus Completus (160v); Fathers of the Church; Luther: Werke (Weimarer Ausgabe 1883-,

reprint 1966 -); Corpus Reformatōrum; Monumenta Historica Societatus Iesu (Rome).

The collection satisfactorily serves the curriculum of the department, which centers on comparative religion; the specialized research needs of its faculty somewhat less except as they overlap or parallel research interests of larger departments. Several department faculty members have made extensive use of interlibrary loan.

A feature of the new Library was the provision of a "browsing room," furnished by friends of the University and designated the Adelaide Church Memorial Reading Room in 1941.⁽¹⁸⁾ When the Erb Memorial Union was constructed in 1950, the room was replicated and the collection moved there, where it remained until 1973 when such facilities were thought to be passé. The original space (Room 108) has been used for non-library offices. The estate of Ethel R. Sawyer (browsing room librarian 1937-1942) provided 562 volumes for the ACMR collection, and memorial funds and gifts of books provided by her friends, especially L. Elizabeth Hansen of Portland, added substantially to the collection. But it was Bernise Rise who was ACMR librarian until her retirement in 1967 who built the collection with shrewd selection of contemporary authors. By the seventies authors purchased for recreational reading became the subject of scholarly investigation and it became necessary to recall some books for reserve use and long-term circulation to faculty. The English department spent some NDEA funds to purchase added copies of selected ACMR titles for the general library. When the Erb director reclaimed the space, the ACMR collection was integrated with those in the general library, although not recataloged, where it provides a nucleus of source materials for the study of authors of the decades from the late thirties to the early seventies.

The location problem of English and American literary texts in the ACMR triggered a review of the collection there and in the general library. Two volumes by Fred B. Millett were checked: Contemporary American Authors (1943) and Contemporary British Literature (1948). In consultation with the English department faculty it was determined that 141 of the 219 listed American authors should be collected. Order forms for 1,136 works by American authors and 1,136 by British were typed: these figures were reduced considerably when the slips were critically examined.

It is difficult to draw any satisfactory conclusions from this survey of Millett concerning our strength in English and American literature. Many of the items we lack are probably of relatively minor importance, but could not be identified as pamphlets or reprints. Also, in the case of some poets we may in reality possess the corpus of their work in recent complete editions, but the chore of checking such collected editions with previous editions and with publication of individual poems as 'separates' was far too formidable to be undertaken. As a general conclusion we can report only that no startling and previously unsuspected 'gaps' were revealed but that we lack key works by a number of major authors and a quantity of material by 'secondary' authors (who are nevertheless grist in the Ph.D. mill which must grind finely.) (19)

Most of the titles we lacked were eventually obtained.

Never resolutely solved was the problem of bringing Millett up to date: insuring that our current acquisitions kept abreast of younger emerging authors. Standing orders with such publishers as Grove, Horizon, and New Directions required constant monitoring and we frequently did not receive first editions in paperback format. (Vexing acquisition of "little magazines," counter culture literature and small press publications is noted in another section).

In October 1941 the Board of Higher Education authorized the University to re-establish major undergraduate and graduate work in science, beginning with the academic year 1942-43. The College of Liberal Arts was formed by merging the College of Arts and Letters, the College of Social Science, and the science departments.

Between 1932 and 1942, eight departments were authorized to have doctoral programs: Economics, Education, English, German, History, Psychology, Romance Languages, and Sociology. Chemistry was added 1944-45, Mathematics 1946-47, Biology 1947-48, and Physics 1950-51.

Between 1938 and 1940, Mrs. Warner purchased about 700 volumes for the Warner library, including books on Russian icons and Byzantine art and a group of books purchased in Peking for her by Dr. Harold J. Noble as "the source of obscure material on the history, commerce, medicine, social life and customs, etc. of China, Korea, and Japan," according to Douglass' report.

The Oregon Historical Records Survey discovered that the Angelus studio in Portland had a collection of about 25,000 negatives, many of historical interest. Between 1940 and 1942 a list of 598 was selected and prints made and deposited in the library as the first substantial photography acquisition.

Intensive examination of gifts and exchange lists by Assistant Librarian Willis Warren produced 8,000 pieces during the 1940-42 biennium. He estimated that for the period 1940 to 1944 gifts and exchanges constituted approximately 59 per cent of annual accessions, and pleaded for a full-time acquisitions assistant.

Some notable acquisitions of the early forties included a set of The Liberator (1833-1865), edited by William Lloyd Garrison, the ~~maternal~~ grandfather of Henry Villard, presented by his son, Oswald Garrison

FATHER-IN-LAW

Villard, and a group of alumni of the University.

Also noted as received from the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Teal of Portland were 2,500 books and over 1,000 pamphlets including significant items treating development of transportation in the Northwest with emphasis on Oregon, plus works from private presses and "fine sets" some of which were placed in the AQMR.

The Reference department for some time had been collecting atlases and sheet maps when the new Library provided a separate room for a map collection administered by the Reference department. It was staffed by WPA workers who tried to catalog the 175 pieces and make an inventory of maps in departmental libraries.

The map collection increased tremendously between 1946 and 1948 when the library was made a depository for the Army Map Service (one of nine in the Northwest) with an initial shipment of several hundred items. It was also a depository for Office of Strategic Services maps. estimated to number between 3,000 and 8,000, plus 2,000 aeronautical and hydrographical charts distributed by the Library of Congress. A set of 426 maps was purchased from the files in the State Highway Dept.

Douglass retired August 1, 1942, and Willis Warren was appointed Acting Librarian until he left for military service in April 1944, when Clarice Krieg, the Head Catalog Librarian, succeeded him.

The reports during the war years note the difficulty of obtaining materials from Europe and the United Kingdom, short editions of American books because of paper shortages, poor service by vendors because of staff shortage, and inflated prices.

Nevertheless, the State Board between 1942 and 1944 made a special grant of \$10,000 for the purchase of basic and general research materials:

§3,000 for areas covered by the Pacific Basin studies, South America, and the Pacific Northwest, and §3,000 for science fields with the balance divided among other areas, according to the Biennial Report of the Librarian. Among the 23 examples cited as purchased, the publications of learned societies predominate.

Regular funds permitted the purchase of Beilstein, publications of the Scottish Text Society, and the first of the series of LC printed catalogs.

As Catalog Librarian, Miss Krieg reported being overwhelmed with materials gathered by the Historical Records Survey.

In December 1944 about §4,000 was appropriated by the State Board for the purchase of foreign books, which proved impossible to obtain because of missing bibliographic data. The fund was re-appropriated, according to the Krieg report, as a supplement to the general book budget with approximately 350 volumes "of standard works which had become worn out from heavy use" purchased plus back-sets of periodicals. One major purchase was Migne: Patrologiae cursus completus, "both series on the desiderata lists for many years for use by scholars in the fields of medieval history, church history, theology, classics, and philosophy."

Under the aegis of Archibald McLeish and the Library of Congress a Cooperative Acquisition Project was established to provide American libraries with foreign books unobtainable during the war. Priorities were given to libraries on the basis of collection strengths. In the Spring of 1945, the University of Oregon was granted priorities in graphic arts, Pacific islands, architecture, city planning, China, and Japan. The number of books thus received cannot be readily determined, but Krieg as Acting Librarian noted when the project ceased that materials received "have fallen short of our expectations, but many worthwhile items have

been added to the library at low cost." The CAP was followed by the Farmington plan which initially was designed to insure that significant books being published in France, Sweden, and Switzerland were represented by at least one copy in this country. The University of Oregon's special areas were music, ceramics, and interior decoration.

The appointment of two librarians in 1947 had considerable impact for several decades on the growth of the collections: Eugene B. Barnes as Head Acquisition Librarian and Martin Schmitt as Curator of Special Collections. The immediate result was the removal of much detailed acquisition work from the Librarian and the reorganization of the gifts and exchange activities.

The Department of Special Collections was formed in July 1947 by bringing together the Oregon Collection, University of Oregon Collection, the Philip R. Brooks Memorial Library, the Burgess Collection, and the Rare Book Room. The retirement of Mabel Eaton McClain, who had been hired by the History department to collect Oregon history materials (she previously was Circulation Librarian), and Pauline Walton, a member of a pioneer Lane County family and a gleaner of Oregon manuscripts, enabled Schmitt to bring his professional management skills to the organization of the considerable amount of material which had accumulated.

Acting Librarian Barnes notes in his 1946-48 report that Schmitt immediately began field trips to locate and acquire "manuscripts, archives, business records, diaries and photographs. These trips have been most successful in bringing to the library quantities of material that must form the basis for scholarly research in the field of Oregon history."

A July 1948 memorandum from R.C. Swank (Librarian from July 1946 to August 1948) outlined the scope of the Oregon collection. It was

to encompass (1) Oregon state documents, including political subdivisions within the state, to be considered "the official and complete library set"; (2) works by Oregon authors, i.e., persons having residence in Oregon when the work was written, and Oregon corporations, or Oregon offices of out-of-state corporations; (3) Oregon imprints through 1870; (4) printed materials in which a substantial portion of the work related to Oregon persons, places, industries, agriculture, etc. "Oregon" meant the present political boundaries, except for the Territorial period. (20)

A "scientific periodicals restitution program" began following return from OSC of journals deposited there in 1932, with final settlement made in September 1946. Barnes in his report states

This settlement left both institutions with marked deficiencies in basic research materials, so a definite program was undertaken, lists of titles were compiled, and a finished report was submitted in a "Joint Memorandum" to the institution presidents. This memorandum has become an invaluable guide for purchasing from our current budget allotment. The appendix contains a partial list of titles that have been acquired from the University section of this list, and it can be seen that much progress has been made. It must be realized, however, that the titles purchased represent but a small part of what will be needed in many different areas of specialization if the University is to become an adequately equipped research institution. p. 18

Barnes notes that the appointment of M.D. Ross to teach history of architecture courses in the AAA school and of Hubert H. Hoeltje to teach American literature courses revealed deficiencies in our collection. They submitted desiderata lists and Barnes notes titles acquired.

He declares

These are...outstanding examples of the way in which changes in the faculty and in the teaching

program of the University have affected the Library. Many more examples could be given--each new addition to the University faculty brings requests that specific titles be added to the library. (21)

Swank was succeeded as Librarian by Carl W. Hintz, who retired in January 1973.

In April 1947 the Architecture and Allied Arts library, which had operated as a unit of that school, was brought under the administrative and budgetary control of the University library. Several discussions were held in late 1949 and early 1950 to define the role of the AAA branch and the scope of its collection. A sub-committee of the Library Committee addressed this problem. A summary of proposals, to be effective July 1, 1950, was circulated by Hintz in January 1950.

In view of the limitation of space in AAA branch, and the general policy of limiting branches, it is recommended that

I. The Architecture and Allied Arts library shall contain as a semi-permanent collection those technical manuals, handbooks, etc. which are constantly needed for use in the studio and drafting room...The resulting semi-permanent working collection should be weeded continuously...

II. In addition, there shall be in the AAA library a collection of books for assigned and collateral reading as requested for specific courses...Selection will be made on a term to term basis and books will be returned to General Library at the end of each term.

III. Responsibility for keeping up with current acquisitions will rest with individual faculty members, as it now does in other divisions of the University. (22)

Books were charged to the branch from the general library and the only catalog was a shelf list of duplicate charge cards. Acquisition decisions were in general made by a committee of Architecture school faculty dominated by M.D. Ross, with the branch librarian, Frances

Newsom, serving as expeditor.

The AAA library was an extension of the Humanities division until October 1973 when it became an independent branch library.

Similarly the Municipal Reference Library, which had been maintained by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and administered by a Bureau secretary in her spare time, became a branch of the University library in the charge of a professional member of the library staff and with budgetary support. Barnes noted that the 900 items concerning local government were in bad shape. Most of the material, mainly pamphlets, had been received on exchange with other municipal research bureaus.

In a memorandum to the library staff, February 21, 1969, Hintz stated "The BGRS Library collection is to be cataloged and classified or in some cases recataloged and reclassified, in order to better organize it for the convenience of its patrons. The collection is a circulating collection, basically, available to anyone in the University. It is located, presently, at 301 Commonwealth."

When Katherine Eaton retired as BGRS librarian in 1985, the collection was redesignated "Public Affairs Library" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Documents section. The 11th edition of the Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers (1988) indicates holdings of 30,000 books, government documents, reports and 125 serial titles. Subject scope is public administration (finance, planning); lands; intergovernmental relations; social services; transportation; environment; welfare.

In October 1949 a document "Canons of Selection" prepared by Barnes was promulgated. Its main thrust was to designate as "primary fields of

specialization and interest" those in which work at the doctoral level was offered, and as "special fields of interest" those in which a master's program was in effect. The Canons were revised in July 1956 and September 1969. A copy of the 1969 statement is appended to this study.

In August 1974 when H.W.Axford (Librarian 1973-1980) asked Barnes for "a copy of whatever collection development statement we have" Barnes replied

I have none! Mina just might know where 'Canons of Selection' second ed. might be. Or Don Smith might have one--he coordinated as I recall in 1966. It is scarce because it was preliminary. (23)

Around 1950 the Oregon Collection adopted a new "code of acquisition" which expanded the "Canons," and according to Hintz in his 1948-50 report "opened up avenues of collecting unknown or ignored in the library." These included chamber of commerce publications, house organs, church publications, cooperative publications, state offices publications not distributed by the State Library, privately printed books and pamphlets, Oregon imprints, society publications, labor group publications, municipal documents and political party literature.

Aggressive collecting on these and the more usual fronts has brought into the Oregon Collection bodies of material hitherto received by accident, if at all, and has provided the students with orderly collections of some substance. Much needs yet to be done in this field, particularly in acquisition of back files of publications of the type listed above. In many instances the task seems almost hopeless, but occasional strokes of good fortune bring the Oregon Collection closer to the desired state: reasonable representation of all literature defined as Oregoniana (24)

The Oregon Collection received quantity shipments on approval from and frequent personal visits by bookman Fred Lockley of Portland and

increasing emphasis on contacts with other dealers produced a rich variety of old and out-of-print Oregon material.

The University has collected manuscripts since the beginning of this century. F.G. Young and President Chapman gathered a collection of materials on Pacific Northwest history.

As has been the case in other universities, the collecting of manuscripts at Oregon was at first a concern of the Department of History. In 1937 Mrs. Marian McClain was appointed Research Associate in History to collect, prepare, and make available for use manuscripts, particularly for the benefit of graduates in history. In 1947 the collection and her duties were made part of the University Library, where they have since resided.

Fortunately for Mrs. McClain's successors Schmitt was her immediate successor she took a most liberal view of historical sources. She collected not only the obvious--correspondence, diaries, and commercial records--she collected the unusual--photographs, negatives, lithographs, manuscript mementos, and broadsides. Nor did she limit herself geographically, although by the circumstance of location much that she collected bore on the Pacific Northwest. But she understood better than many other persons in the field that the needs of graduate research were not bounded by geography, and that regionalism in collecting led to regionalism in research, or to antiquarianism. When Mrs. McClain retired in 1947 she had assembled a collection that could be used profitably and added to with confidence. (25)

After the transfer, manuscript collections most likely to be suitable for graduate attention were designated and arrangement and cataloging expedited, with a gratifying increase in dissertations based on the manuscript collection. Recommendations for thesis topics were frequently made to departments based on the readiness of various collections.

Certain aspects of the manuscript collection worried Schmitt. In a memorandum to the University Librarian he noted that "private papers

have been given to the Library without adequate legal safeguards, such as deeds of gift." He suggested that the publication of indiscriminate quotations from letters and diaries, even with a proper deed of gift, would embarrass relatives of donors which "would make it more difficult to obtain other papers of importance." He offered a policy statement governing use of manuscripts and archives and suggested it could be published in the University catalogue along with remarks on the manuscript collection, or at least should be made available for the guidance of librarians and staff managing the collection.

Manuscript material in the Department of special Collections is available to all competent persons engaged in legitimate research. Use of certain records involves permission from the Librarian on recommendation of the Curator of Special Collections. University and State archival material is not available for practice scholarship. Permission to publish manuscript material must be obtained from the Librarian. (26)

This statement has not appeared in the University catalogue but has been a policy of Special Collections.

Schmitt asserted that the library should not pass up the opportunity to obtain unique materials (primarily manuscripts) under favorable circumstances just because the canons of selection drawn up for printed materials would exclude manuscripts.

Book acquisition, consciously or unconsciously, is always based on the knowledge that there are usually multiple copies of a title, and what we do not buy today, we can buy tomorrow. Unique items cannot be bought tomorrow. When the rare, favorable opportunity is presented, the Library owes the University, the scholarly world, and itself the satisfaction and obligation of acquiring unique material. (27)

In declining an offer to purchase the manuscript of a novel by Herman Wouk, Hintz wrote

It is true that we have a particular interest in the papers of modern writers. However, we are, as a rule, interested in the entire production of a writer, including manuscripts, letters, diaries, and similar records. We have never purchased manuscripts of single novels or other literary works. (28)

In response to another query, Hintz stated "We do not have a 'Western Authors' collection. We are interested in the manuscripts and correspondence of writers generally..." (29)

The growth of the manuscript collection has depended on the kindness of strangers and friends. The University has never had the resources to compete in the market place with such richly endowed institutions as Texas when literary and historical primary sources were offered. In a memorandum to Axford in June 1974 Edward Kemp, head of the gifts section, lists examples of collections that "got away" for lack of funds. (30)

Special Collections over the years has entered subscriptions to a few publishers' series. Schmitt, in responding to a complaint from a History professor that library money would go further if some series of high cost were not acquired, wrote

The slips you forward are for two series--the Book Club of California, and the Baja California Travel Series. We subscribe to both these series. This is the only way we can obtain individual titles, or be sure of obtaining them. The editions are limited, and the few copies that escape into the book stores immediately command premium prices. These series purchased are not, I think, intended to support research in 16th and 17th century explorers as alleged by the History professor, but simply to provide this library with a decent collection of published information on this period of Pacific Coast history. Similarly, in the past, we have bought such series as Thwaites' Early Western Travels, and most of the other Arthur H. Clark series. Thwaites is particularly strong in Mississippi Valley explorations, and there is no research here in that field either. Other Clark series deal with the fur trade, and I cannot recall any research

here in that field, either, at least not since R.C. Clark's days. We get these books for the same reason: we have to have a decent collection of Western American history. (31)

Edward Kemp was responsible for assembling both the manuscript collection and the considerable supporting monograph and serial collection relating to the foreign mission field in the Far East.

The University Library was the first in the country to seek out the records of the individual missionary who served abroad. His mission board, his sponsoring church, had little interest in any of his records; their interest rested in the formal accounting and annual report. No library in the country had made an effort to secure, organize and preserve these files. Oregon did, and now it competes with new-comers, Yale, Stanford, and the mission board. (33)

In a twenty-year summary of the manuscript collection, Hintz noted in 1966 that the library then had a "collection of national importance in several areas."

In 20th century political history, the library has acquired papers of national significance, ranging from correspondence of Senator Hiram Johnson to the papers of General Brice P. Disque, the files of government officials, such as Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. More regionally, the library has obtained the public and/or personal papers of every Oregon congressman for the past 35 years, except for those collections deliberately destroyed by the owners. In addition, the papers of major political figures of both regional and national importance, such as C. Girard Davidson, have been acquired. The library has probably the best collection in existence relating to conservative social and political movements in the United States. In the field of American literature the library now ranks among the half dozen institutions having important collections of modern writers. Indeed, in certain areas, such as "western" writers, and in holdings of modern forms such as teleplay, the library's collection is second to none. On a different level, the library has been given an excellent series of collections relating to the

activities of American missionaries in the Far East. Finally, the library has a first-class group of material on the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, largely the papers of military men and administrators. (35)

The text of a re-write of the University library section in the expanded and revised edition of Hamer: Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the U.S. prepared by Schmitt in 1974 indicates

Holdings: In the Department of Special Collections, 1,750,000 manuscripts, 19th and 20th centuries, relating chiefly to
 Oregon and Pacific Northwest: personal papers of 28 individuals;
 Political conservatives and conservatism: 14;
 Missionaries: 15
 Artists & illustrators, especially of children's books: 17;
 American writers: 33;
 Twentieth century American social and political history: 18.

A lucid exposition by T.J. Easterwood of the philosophy underlying the building of the manuscript collection, with examples of materials acquired, was published in 1964. (36) A document prepared by the Gifts section (Edward Kemp, Cheryl Roffe) titled "A Brief Statement on the History of Gifts in Kind, 1882-1981" also deals extensively with the manuscript collection. A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the University of Oregon Library, "a descriptive list and index" compiled by Martin Schmitt, was published in 1971. There are two unpublished supplements.

In September 1975 Schmitt reported to Axford that during the summer 23 people not associated with Oregon or the University used the manuscript collection for personal research.

Nor am I including the members of the Oregon faculty, or University of Oregon graduate students who are using these manuscripts. On the one hand I am proud that our collections attract scholars from other universities. But what's wrong with our own people? (37)

This situation prevails currently.

Increasing emphasis was placed on acquisition of microfilm copies of manuscripts which had been removed from the region. Sources included the National Archives, LC, Yale, Huntington Library, Bancroft Library and the University of Indiana.

The Law library received a 400 volume library of MacCormac Snow, a Portland attorney, and purchased a set of Oregon Reports and a second set of American Law Reports--"both scarce and in much demand"--from a retired Eugene attorney. A determined effort was made "to secure the earlier state session laws. Of the 7,400 volumes lacking, the Law library secured about 1,000 on exchange or purchase," according to the 1948-50 report of Hintz.

Hintz noted also in his 1948-50 report that "the potentials dependent upon further development of the gift and exchange program are embarrassingly great," but that considerable quantities of duplicates should be listed and eliminated and current exchange lists received must be checked more systematically. Under Corwin Seitz, duplicate exchange lists of periodicals were sent to 90 libraries, of books to 80 libraries, and of serials to 50 libraries. Authority for establishing exchanges for University publications, especially for Comparative Literature, was transferred to the Gift and Exchange section of the library.

The Reference staff began a systematic checking of lists of publications of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the U.S. Government Documents Checklist.

Concerning the fundamental problem of book selection, Hintz⁽³⁸⁾ wrote in his 1948-50 report (pp. 17-18) that at the UO the solution has "traditionally been the allocation of specific amounts to the subject i.e., teaching departments with the implication that each department knows what is being published in its field, and which of these publi-

cations is pertinent to the subject as it has been pursued on this campus."

He continues, with this procedure "books of no interest at this time to one department may be of great interest to another, and there are areas that fall between." Other libraries have found that non-allocation to departments works to solve this problem, but "it is unlikely that the practice of an unallocated book fund can be introduced to this campus." As a compromise, for the past two years "respectable" allocations have been made to departments but "the allotment for General Library Books has received a disproportionate increase" which has been used for purchases in a wide variety of subject matter from the second-hand book market, to "purchase all titles relevant to this library that are listed in the U.S. Quarterly Book-List regardless of subject; to acquire a number of books of general library interest; and to supplement departmental allocations as may be needed." This practice continued through the 1970s.

Since the library subject divisions were barely staffed, the selection for purchases from the Library General was chiefly that of Barnes, although Perry Morrison (Social Science Librarian) and Lilian Pankratz made recommendations to bolster holdings in education and science which were being neglected by the faculty. Hintz noted that "Mrs. Pankratz as Reference librarian 1949-51, has found that our holdings in the field of science are, in general, far better than had been anticipated."

IV. EMERGENCE OF A REFERENCE LIBRARY: 1950-198-

The occupancy of the first annex to the 1937 Library in the Fall of 1950 is a convenient point to begin a new chapter in the saga.

An official assessment of the library as printed in the 1951-52 University Catalogue follows. (39)

Libraries

THE services of the University of Oregon Library are organized in broad subject divisions: Social Science, Science, Humanities, and General Reference and Documents. Each of the divisions has its own reading rooms, conveniently integrated with its book collections. All University students have free access to the book stacks.

The divisional plan was adopted after the completion of a new addition to the University Library building in the fall of 1950, which increased the book-shelf capacity of the building to a total of 535,000 volumes and the reader facilities to a total of 1,300 persons.

The services of the several divisions are supplemented by the Audio-Visual Department, which provides facilities for the production, preservation, and use of recordings, slides, films, and similar materials; and by the Special Collections Department, which is responsible for the development and care of collections of Oregon and Pacific Northwest historical materials, rare books, manuscripts, and archives.

The University Library was founded in 1882 through a gift of \$1,000 worth of books selected and purchased by Henry Villard of New York City. Before 1882 the only library available to students was a collection of about 1,000 volumes owned by the Laurean and Eutaxian student literary societies. This collection was made a part of the University Library in 1900. In 1881 Mr. Villard gave the University \$50,000 as a permanent endowment; a provision of the gift was that at least \$400 of the income should be used for the purchase of nontechnical books for the Library. At the present time, all the income from this endowment is used for the purchase of books.

In addition to the general Library collections, the University has a number of specialized libraries with permanent collections. The holdings of the several libraries listed in the following table are as of March 1, 1951 (figures followed by an asterisk are estimates):

General Library	418,348
Law Library	39,701
Municipal Reference Library	13,429*
Curriculum Laboratory Library	16,960*
Educational Research Bureau Collection	900*
Museum of Art Library	1,063
University High School Library	8,618
Dental School Library	6,096
Medical School Library	47,581
Total	533,588

Other materials in the University Library include: 38,006 maps; 22,996 photographs; 4,337 sound recordings; and 37,580 film strips and slides.

The facilities for the undergraduate work of the institution are excellent; and special collections for advanced study and research are being built in the various fields of liberal and professional scholarship. All the books in the libraries of the several institutions of the Oregon State System of Higher Education are available to the students and faculty of the University.

Some of the Library's resources of particular value for advanced study are: a collection of source materials on English life and letters in the seventeenth century; a collection of books, reports, and periodicals on English opinion and politics of the nineteenth century, including considerable material on English liberalism in its relation to public education; materials on the history of American education in the nineteenth century; a collection of pamphlets on the English corn laws; the Overmeyer Collection of published works on the Civil War; a collection of Balzaciana; unusually extensive and complete files of psychological journals; an extensive collection of Oregon and Pacific Northwest manuscripts, photographs, maps, pamphlets, books, and newspapers. The noncurrent records of the University of Oregon are deposited with the Library as University archives.

The Burgess Collection of manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books is the gift of Miss Julia Burgess, late professor of English at the University, and of friends of the institution.

The Douglass Room, established through a bequest from the late Matthew Hale Douglass, former librarian of the University, contains record collections, collections of music scores, and reference books in the field of music. The room is equipped with phonographs with earphone attachments for individual listening.

The Philip Brooks Memorial Library, the gift of Mrs. Lester Brooks, is a reference collection of standard sets of American and English authors; it is housed in a special room on the third floor of the Library building.

The Adelaide Church Memorial Room, a "browsing room" for recreational reading in the Student Union, is operated as a department of the University Library. Collections maintained in this room include the Pauline Potter Homer Collection of fine editions, illustrated books, books with fine bindings, and examples of the work of private presses.

The Municipal Reference Library, maintained by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service in Johnson Hall, contains books, pamphlets, and other materials dealing with problems of local government.

The Law Library, housed in Fenton Hall, contains complete case reports of the National Reporter System, complete state reports from colonial times to the establishment of the Reporter System, a substantial collection of English and Canadian case law, codes and compilations of state and Federal statute law, standard legal digests and encyclopaedias, etc. Its periodical collection includes files of about 100 legal periodicals. An excellent collection of publications relating to Oregon territorial and state law includes an extensive file of Oregon Supreme Court briefs.

The Museum of Art Library of books on the history, literature, life, and particularly the art of Oriental countries, is the gift of Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner; it is growing steadily through additional gifts from Mrs. Warner. The library occupies attractive quarters on the first floor of the Museum of Art.

The School of Architecture and Allied Arts has a reference collection in the Art and Architecture Building. The collection includes the architecture library of the late Ion Lewis, Portland architect, given in 1929 by Mr. Lewis, and the library of William Whidden, given by his heirs.

The University of Oregon Medical School Library and the University of Oregon Dental School Library are located in Portland.

A more detailed analysis of the library collections at this time was provided by Barnes in two documents prepared for Hintz. The text of the introductory portion of these documents (A) and (B) appears below followed by paragraphs concerning particular departments extracted and juxtaposed.

- (A) A Survey of the Present Lacunae in the University of Oregon Library in Relation to the Departments of Instruction and a Program of Selection by the Acquisition Department. 1948?

A reading of the University of Oregon Catalogue shows that this University offers Ph.D. degrees in ten distinct subject fields. These are Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, History, Mathematics, Psychology, Romance Languages, and Sociology. For the sake of simplicity these shall be called the major faculties.

Whatever else may be lacking in our stacks, it is readily apparent that our first and most important job is to furnish such research materials as may be needed by the major faculties to carry out their programs of advanced study. The standing of the University in the world of scholarship depends primarily upon the performance of these faculties. And we should be able to anticipate

their demands so that it will not be necessary for them to resort to the wholesale use of inter-library loans when a specific project is drawn up.

In order that some idea of the book selection possibilities in the Acquisition department may be gathered, here is a brief analysis of the University Catalogue offerings with comments on our holdings. (40)

(B) Suggestions for Discussion of Book Selection c1953?

The purpose of this memorandum is to make some suggestions pertinent to the discussion concerning responsibility for book selection in the library. The statement has been made that the library can assume responsibility for book selection on either of two bases: (1) divide up the fields of knowledge that are active on this campus among the library staff in a manner that could operate independently of the teaching faculty, or (2) select certain subject areas that are now being neglected by the teaching faculty, and proceed to acquire the current production in these areas.

The first course appears to me an impossible position for this library if only because our funds are most decidedly limited. This fact necessitates a highly selective acquisition policy in any case. In almost all fields of knowledge it is most useful for a research library to acquire all the books in a given field whether they are good, bad, or indifferent contributions. It is generally true that a student can get as much out of a poor work, in negative results, as he can from a good work in more positive ways. Yet this concept implies by its very nature that all production in all fields of studies in our Graduate School be acquired by this library: an obvious impossibility. It becomes absolutely necessary, therefore, to limit our acquisitions to the specialized areas in which this campus offers courses; and, I feel, that we must limit ourselves to selecting the better works in those areas.

In order that we may have some idea of what the various departments are doing, it would seem that a brief survey, by book allotments, is pertinent. (41)

Chemistry

- (A) There is no specific catalogue statement on what is offered in graduate work. The courses concentrate on analytical, organic, and physical chemistry, thermodynamics, and bio-chemistry.

Lecture plus laboratory work appear once again to be the primary means of carrying out this instruction. But there is much in the way of a literature--both in monographs and journals. Our purchases have been very heavy, but we still have many gaps. The primary one in journals is Chemisches Zentralblatt (volumes 91-117), and some of the other spots may be filled by microfilm. The demands of this department on the Back Sets fund may have been heavy but not excessive. Dr. Reithel is doing a most excellent job at filling in the items that are wanting.

- (B) (Allotment \$900.00) Dr. Reithel has been doing an excellent piece of work in the book selection for Chemistry. The allotment is entirely sufficient to purchase current publications, and the department is well aware of the gaps in our holdings that must be filled from back sets. There is no adequate reason for any member of our staff to do much in this field.

Economics

- (A) There is no specific statement on the graduate work offered. The courses take in most areas of classical and contemporary economics: money and banking, economic theory, industry, labor, federal regulation, statistics, and natural resources.

In this area we have most of government documents required, and many of the more fundamental monographs. But there is no well thought out plan for the acquisition of future materials--particularly in respect to journals and serials. The recently formed Library Committee within the department, plus the return of Ed Robbins to the campus next year will probably mean that the department will begin to organize their wants in a much better fashion than has been the case to date.

- (B) (Allotment \$1,000.00) The Book Selection Committee of this department is now functioning. They know what is needed and they probably have sufficient funds to meet these needs. I do not feel the library should consider book selection in this area.

English

- (A) There is no specific statement on the graduate work offered. The courses offered split into the following fields: (1) through Chaucer, Souer; (2) renaissance, seventeenth century, and eighteenth century, Black, Horn, Lesch & Trowbridge; (3) nineteenth century, Moll; drama, Ernst; (5) American literature, McCloskey, Hoeltje, Mills. Of these groups, the second has held a predominant place in the department for some time and is therefore by

far the strongest in terms of library resources. The first group and the third are rather poorly represented in our holdings (particularly in periodicals), and a bare beginning has been made in the fields of American literature holdings in the library. Lesch and Hoeltje are doing an excellent job of improving our resources in their respective areas.

- (B) (Allotment \$1,725.00) I feel that this department is one in which most definitely the library should not attempt to select titles. The output is far more than \$1,725 can possibly purchase, with the results that Dr. Lesch and Dr. Hoeltje pursue highly selective courses that appear to satisfy the needs of the department.

Romance Languages

- (A) There is no specific statement on the graduate work offered. The courses tend to be general graduate surveys by centuries (from the sixteenth century) in French and Spanish. From this it can be gathered that students specialize further within this framework.

The library holdings are as a whole, decidedly spotty in this field. The period of Balzac for example, is well represented, but in twentieth century French literature we have almost nothing. In Spanish literature we have very little. The Acquisition department can probably do a great deal in this area.

- (B) Foreign Languages. (Allotment \$1,725.00) Here again is an area that the library had better not attempt to make independent recommendations. The output is vast, and our lacunae are quite large. The whole equipment budget might profitably be invested in foreign language books. Dr. Beall is following a highly selective course and our best method of helping this department bibliographically is to put more money at his disposal.

History

- (A) The key to Ph.D. degrees in this field is contained in the catalogue statement: 'Work toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is offered in a limited number of fields.' The fields are: Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, some areas of American history, mid-nineteenth century English history, and a very few areas of medieval history.

It is at this time impossible to foresee the developments in this field. Mr. Schmitt is doing far more than the History department even in such a restricted field as Oregon. Acquisitions in the medieval field are usually made in opposition to the History department, but with the fullest support of the English department. Our holdings are pretty decent as far as they go--but they need a great deal more attention than they have been getting. The Acquisition department should do a great deal here.

History (continued)

- (B) (Allotment \$1,100.00) Mr. Schmitt is probably the most active book selector in this field. At the moment the department itself divides the book allotment into portions--one for each member of its staff. The needs are varied, and the portions small, with the result that there is very little general trend of direction within the department itself. The library purchases many books in the field without reference to the History department, but this activity should not be conducted wholesale. We could very easily spend a great deal of money on items of very little interest to the faculty.

Mathematics

- (A) There is no specific statement of work offered. The department has not gone far in the direction of statistics. From the courses listed, its primary strength appears to lie in the area of pure theoretical mathematics.

In library resources this department is relatively strong: many back sets of periodicals have been purchased, and most of the outstanding monographs are here. Mathematische Zeitschrift is about the only big set that remains to be acquired in so far as back sets are concerned. (42) From now on it is essentially a task to keep up with current publications: and Dr. Moursund is doing an excellent job of that.

- (B) (Allotment \$675.00) Dr. Moursund maintains that this amount is ample to keep up our collection in the fields we are interested in. Much more money could be spent for current production, but he doesn't see any point in buying materials for which the department has no use. I do not think we should do anything here in the way of book selection.

Psychology

- (A) The only catalog statement which has much bearing on this report is 'The University Library contains unusually extensive and complete files of the psychological journals.' There is no statement of the graduate program that is offered. The courses appear to take up the whole range of the subject. While the statement regarding the holdings in journals is entirely true, and while it should also be considered that graduate work in this field is largely laboratory work of one form or another, the library has few of the important monographs--especially in foreign languages. Dr. Howard R. Taylor is justifiably proud of our periodical and serial holdings, but he has done nothing to remedy the situation in regard to separates which are fully as important as serials in respect to the work of other departments of instruction. The Acquisition department should do much to help this situation.
- (B) No statement.

Physics

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$675.00) Our needs in this field are very difficult to determine. According to Dr. Ebbighausen, periodical literature is almost the only medium of value in his field (nuclear research), and some of the other fields are as bad. In general I do not feel that the library should attempt much selection here.

Sociology

- (A) There is no specific catalog statement on the graduate programs offered. The courses are: criminology, delinquency, social welfare, ecology, population, race relations, and social analysis. It is clearly seen that many of the library needs of this department are filled by the government documents that are sent to us as a Depository Library. Little attempt is evidently made to study in detail the sociological movements of the past. The Acquisition department should probably do much in this area.
- (B) No statement.

Education

- (A) No statement is made concerning the graduate program. Frankly, this department is an enigma. Education is a field that is remarkably rich in monographs advancing specific theories. Yet the Department of Education does not wish to consider the acquisition of any titles in foreign languages, educational history, or educational theory. Materials of practical and immediate application are the only items they want. I am wholeheartedly opposed to this approach. First, it means that other departments (e.g., Sociology, and Psychology) will in the long run be deprived of important fringe materials that have a definite bearing on certain aspects of their work. Second, the specious argument of practicality can mean that, if carried to a logical conclusion throughout all departments, our shelves would be loaded with nearly useless texts of every description. Thirdly, I do not believe this department will forever practice a doctrine of such extreme pragmatism and if we want a good education library in the future (as we have had in the past) some attempt must be made to counter the present tendency. It is therefore up to the Acquisition department to select titles--in opposition to the Education department if need be.
- (B) (Allotment \$500.00) Dean Jacobson has emphasized that no books in foreign languages, and no out-of-date treatises be acquired. On the other hand, the literature in the field of education is so vast that it is foolhardy for us to proceed without some very definite concept of what we want. It might be very wise for a library staff member to assume responsibility in this field with the specific intention of keeping our numerous series up-to-date, and recommending only the most important monographs in secondary education. (43)

Business Administration

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$300.00) There appears to be no well-defined policy in this department. With the advent of each new faculty member we get quantities of "Rush" requests for "indispensable" titles. A library staff member might very well take over this field and have a long talk with Dr. Morris.

Architecture

- (A) No statement
- (B) (Allotment \$1,500.00) The faculty and Miss Ridings are already very effective under the direction of Dean Little. Perhaps a member of the general library staff should take the responsibility of recommending art purchases for the main library.

Music

- (A) No statement
- (B) (Allotment \$500.00) To date the emphasis has been in the field of scores. Miss Morris and Dr. Elston have built a very excellent library in this field. The school is just now beginning to develop the field of musicology, so, presumably, our acquisition of monographs should increase.

Journalism

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$150.00) The acquisition policy of this department under its new head is pretty well developed. For some years titles have not been purchased currently. The policy is, therefore, twofold: (1) acquire the books published in the last five years that we did not get; and (2) keep up to date on current acquisitions. I do not feel that the library should assume any independent responsibility in this field at this time.

Home Economics

- (A) No statement
- (B) (Allotment \$50.00) This department is a very minor one on this campus. Miss Wood probably recommends all books that are needed.

Speech

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$600.00) This department appears to be interested primarily in plays with various monographs on acting, stage direction, and theory. Dr. Wood has been active in recommending needed titles, and probably meets departmental requirements.

Physical Education

- (A) No statements.
- (B) (Allotment \$350.00) The faculty of this department are encouraged to give their individual recommendations for purchase. The result is that, in general, it appears to be pretty well covered without library participation.

Geology and Geography

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$250.00) Dr. Dicken is still pretty new on this campus, and is perhaps not entirely aware of what we have or do not have in the library. He has not been very active in recommending purchases and I suspect that he would welcome library assistance in book selection.

Anthropology

- (A) No statement.
- (B) (Allotment \$275.00) The Pacific Basin studies are probably the only well-defined and established areas of study in this department. There are plenty of other areas of interest, but I do not feel they are well enough established to warrant very much attention on our part. For the present, book selection had better be left entirely with the department. After it is more apparent in which direction their courses are being established, we might take some initiative in placing orders.

Biology

- (A) Graduate work in: plant taxonomy, plant morphology, vertebrate and invertebrate zoology, ~~mammology~~ mammology, genetics, cytology, embryology, endocrinology, general physiology, and ecology. Lectures plus laboratory work appear to be the primary means for carrying out this instruction. Only in Bi 485 (Advanced Genetics) does there appear to be a real reason for adding to the library. According to Dr. Hisely we are pretty well fixed for this area and he has requested that a very careful analysis of future purchases of back sets be made before the purchase is made. On the other hand, some of the members of the department continually call our attention to the large number of monographs we do not have. Furthermore other departments (such as Chemistry) need these same monographs. Thus it seems that the Acquisition department should see to it that the needed monograph material is acquired.
- (B) (Allotment \$550.00) In this field is presented the quandry of highly specialized subject matter, and a faculty too busy with instruction to build the library. Logically, \$550 should be entirely inadequate. But the department has difficulty spending larger sums. If it is at all possible some member of the library staff who has a knowledge of the field should talk with Dr. Risley and take an active part in requesting purchases directly from the Biology allotment.

In assessing the political science collection, Barnes in an informal memorandum to Hintz dated November 30, 1949, suggested there were serious weaknesses.

A glance at Bestermann's Bibliography of Bibliographies under the heading of Political Science leads me to believe that we have only a minute section of the basic bibliographies that are really needed for serious work, particularly in European political theory. My personal interests lie pretty much in the Seventeenth Century European development; and, I believe I am correct in stating that we have very few of the contemporary works in

the field of political science, although one work in particular, Diggers: The Compleat Ambassador (1655) is in the library, and was purchased from the English book allotment. This phase of our resources appears to me to be our weakest. In the Far East, and American aspects of Political Science, we seem to be fairly strong. (44)

Five years later Barnes declared

Political science is at present an ill-defined morass: we have a reasonably good collection for instruction but we do not have adequate holdings for research purposes. The first necessity is to define in more practical terms what we need and then we should proceed to acquire such titles. (45)

More recent assessments of the political science collection have not been documented.

The subject divisions of the library were newly organized when Barnes wrote these two documents,* and it is evident his mind set still centered on the Acquisition librarian as the chief book selector. But he also was inclined to a pragmatic approach: when limited funds must cover disciplines with extensive literature there was no value in the librarians attempting to select materials, unless the departmental faculties were clearly inactive.

Some time in 1951, 70 years of acquisitions totaled 500,000 volumes. On this basic foundation the librarians in the following three decades built a collection of sufficient depth and breadth to make the library eligible for membership in the prestigious Association of Research Libraries in 1962. The re-organization of the Library into subject divisions produced a cadre of subject specialists able to monitor closely the departmental acquisition activities and to augment these with their own selections.

The library was involved at this time in three cooperative acquisition projects. The Farmington Plan by 1950 had expanded to cover

* i.e., (A) and (B)

most of Western Europe and parts of South America. Ceramics was removed from the UO collection responsibility, with the bulk of materials received in music. Some dissatisfaction concerning the quality of music materials received was expressed and the usefulness of much of it to the current programs in the Music School was questioned. The history and criticism of jazz music emerged first in Europe and UO library users were vexed to find virtually nothing in this area in English. Around 1953 a Music School faculty member travelling in Europe noted that only rarely did he encounter a current title in book stores which he had not already seen in the University library. The Farmington Plan ceased operation in December 1972. No figures on the number of titles received or the cost are available.

A second cooperative project, involving the U.S. Book Exchange, was intended to facilitate distribution of duplicates. Lists were checked sporadically and shipments to the Exchange were erratic because of staff limitations.

The Documents Expediting Project was the third cooperative venture, under which libraries joined in hiring a Documents Expeditor in Washington who was charged with insuring the libraries received documents not normally part of the depository program, especially "processed" (as contrasted with "printed") documents. An assessment around 1950 suggested that half of the items received were duplicates of those obtained from other sources and another twenty-five per cent either too ephemeral (e.g., press releases) or out of our collecting fields (e.g., aeronautics). Though the price was high for the significant items received, it was reluctantly decided to continue participation in the program but with review.

The divisional librarians began to assess their collections and retire obsolete titles and worn out copies. Between 1950-52, they discarded 3,285 pieces and July 1952 to March 1954, 10,754. Barnes on his arrival had attacked the residue of an abandoned practice of the forties to provide multiple copies of textbooks for reserve use. He jettisoned 250 copies of Robinson Crusoe, 75 of Erewhon, and like quantities of similar titles.

"Weeding" criteria included

1. We do not need to have information in more than one form.
2. We do not need to retain material that is more adequately held by OSC library (agriculture, engineering).
3. We have many short and scattered runs of highly specialized publications...To retain and administer these fragments is impractical and the acquisition of a full run on microfilm when necessary is more desirable...(46)

Books in single copies were specifically excluded from the withdrawal routine, and only multiple copies in excess of three were processed.

Barnes summarized this project in 1954:

The procedure has taken much time and thought, but has proved to be fundamentally sound. The first object was to provide more shelf space, and in this there has been some success. The open stacks have been rid of their most glaring impedimenta or ridiculousities. The divisional librarians have learned much about the contents of the books and serials under their jurisdiction. The Head Acquisition Librarian has in the course of deliberation found many bits of useless information. He has also reached the conclusion that vast amounts of information are effectively hidden from active use. For example, there is a published series of mining conferences in the early 1920's containing excellent reports on labor and economic conditions in south-east Asia. This particular set, recommended for discard, was returned to the division.

Above all else, the real gain of this discard program has been in a future acquisitions policy. In the process of holding post-mortems over the acquisitions of the past, a certain perspective is gained concerning present and future decisions. While changes in University policy will inevitably make certain library holdings 'useless,' the process of discard throws into relief certain fundamentals of acquisition applicable to present policy. (47)

After this initial project, "discarding," "weeding," and "reverse acquisition" never coalesced into a continuing program. There was seldom enthusiasm for routines involving wrenching decisions, consultation among subject specialists and the general faculty, approval (and disapproval) by the Acquisition Librarian (and for a time the University Librarian), and for co-ordination with the State system and regional libraries "last copy" program. There was grumbling from catalogers flooded with trucks of books for withdrawal routines and from Circulation staff with charging record problems. The entire Dewey-classed collection was examined by subject specialists prior to the initiation of the long-term project of recataloging into LC. The Science collection was carefully screened before the division moved to the Science complex in December 1967; some materials were discarded but much, especially serials, went into storage. Periodic searches have been undertaken to unearth battered and damaged copies. (48)

According to Hintz,

No radical change has occurred in our method of selecting titles for purchase. The pressure for greater book resources in a number of fields is steadily increasing. In the last report our efforts to rehabilitate the area of the natural sciences was emphasized. At that time this was our greatest single need, and the titles required were of a nature that enabled specific listing. Now that many of the gaps in those fields are filled, requests from the sciences are on a par with those of the social sciences and humanities. Furthermore, certain departments

within these latter areas have greatly increased their scope (e.g., political science, anthropology, foreign languages in respect to German, and philosophy), and the development of graduate work, new personnel, and new fields of investigation have combined to demand more than can be met by our present budget. (49)

His description in the same report of book selection procedures sounds familiar.

Development of the collections has been done in all three subject areas by means of calling to the attention of appropriate faculty members significant materials available in the new or antiquarian book market. This has involved a knowledge of the instructional program and research interests of faculty and graduate students, the scrutiny of book lists and catalogs, and consultation with the interested individuals. In a few areas the responsibility for book selection has been delegated by the faculty of a department to the library, but, in general, the aim is to encourage and complement, not supplant, faculty activity and interest in this area. (50)

The development of graduate work mentioned by Hintz can be documented by listing the increasing number of departments authorized to offer doctoral programs: Anthropology (1952-53), PE (1952-53), Political Science (1952-53), Geology (1956-57), Speech (1958-59), Geography (1959-60), Philosophy (1961-62), German Language (1962-63), Comparative Literature (1963-64), Art History (1968-69), Computer Science (1982-83) and Linguistics (1983-84). Graduate work in geology had been suspended in 1932.

A short-lived project aimed at acquiring oral history materials was instituted in 1948 when President Newburn appointed an "informal faculty committee to plan and work out the program of execution for field activities in the systematic documentation of audio-visual methods of Oregon institutions, industries, people, and folk customs and arts." The group was designated The Committee on Audio-Visual Documentation, and included

Don Hunter (organizer of the Audio-visual department in the library) and Martin Schmitt. Early that year Schmitt and Bob Merrell recorded dance music at the home of Asher Montague near Condon--instrumental and square dance calls. A year later in Ontario tapes of Basque music and interviews with Basques were made. Don Hunter recorded two Shakespeare play at the Ashland festival in 1948. All tapes were cataloged. (50)

The library has seldom had a consistent policy on the acquisition of dissertations prepared at other institutions. Many foreign doctoral dissertations have been received over the years, usually on exchange, and in the decades before the sixties these were fully cataloged, sometimes in arbitrarily assembled volumes by broad subjects. When the library joined the Center for Research Libraries in 1973, a proposal was made to ship a large backlog of foreign dissertations to them, but it is unclear if this was ever done. There has been considerable borrowing of foreign dissertations from CRL. Effective July 1970 the library ceased to purchase from its general fund microfilm copies of dissertations done at other universities which are requested by graduate students for research. Students were advised to make their own purchases, or to request advisors to authorize purchase from departmental allotments. In the seventies Speech and Music were among the departments which had Microfilm Abstracts searched and massive orders placed for dissertations, using federal grant funds. The library has attempted to retain a circulating copy of UO theses and dissertations.

A Curriculum Laboratory library was established and administered by the School of Education in the forties. When the first addition to the general Library was occupied in 1950 the materials were moved to the Education-Psychology section and librarians became responsible for administering the collection. In 1956 it contained 6,300 titles in 7,500

volumes in addition to 14 vertical file cases and one horizontal file case of free and inexpensive teaching materials. The collection was built by donations of materials from publishers for display, plus curriculum guides obtained in exchange for the UO Curriculum Bulletin.

In recent years, however, publishers have been more reluctant to furnish free copies, expensive kits and learning packages of various kinds have tended to supplement textbooks, and the CB ceased to be a UO publication. It therefore became obvious that the Curriculum Collection had to have funding. In 1973-74 for the first time this Collection received an allocation which, although not really adequate, permitted the purchase of a representative sample of the types of instructional materials presently available. (52)

The School of Education had in its recent evaluation by NCATE received a "3" rating in Materials & Instructional Media.

The 1,000 microfiche/year Curriculum Development Library published by Fearson Pitman was added approximately 18 months ago...This self-indexed microfiche set is composed of curriculum materials in all subjects from school districts nationwide. The set, although expensive, has allowed librarians to weed the paper collection of curriculum guides and to focus immediate collection building on in-house processing of curriculum guides from Oregon school districts and on textbooks and kits. (53)

The ERIC microfiche collection was transferred from ERIC to the Education-Psychology section in 1973 so that patrons and staff would not have to go to CASEA Resource Center to consult the fiche not in the very small collection of hard copy editions in the library. The fiche remain on deposit. (54)

Although documentation is lacking, the Juvenile Collection probably was organized around 1950 by drawing from the general collection materials which had been acquired to support courses in the School of Education. It contained a collection of books and periodicals written for children and young people and sometimes was regarded as a model school library.

The Juvenile Collection has been sort of a 'stepchild' of both Library Science and Education and has always been inadequately funded except for a short period immediately after the establishment of the School of Librarianship [1966]. During 1973-74 a major portion of the College of Education budget allocation was spent on improving this Collection with very good results. (55)

Selection was made by specialists in the Education-Psychology section and by faculty teaching juvenile literature courses in the Education and Library schools, using standard bibliographies and current reviews in Library Journal, Booklist, Hornbook, etc. Juveniles with starred entries in LJ were received on standing order, and since 1983 award winning children's books have been received on approval from Yankee Book Peddler.

A third draft of "Acquisition Policies and Procedures for the Juvenile Collection" was prepared by Rose Marie Service in November 1967, and this was incorporated as AM 216 in April, 1970.

The historical collection of school textbooks was formed in 1902 when H.D. Sheldon of the Education department bought a few score old American textbooks in elementary and secondary education. At some later date these were transferred to the Library, and with the addition of gifts formed a large though not exhaustive collection for the study of the history of elementary school methods. In 1971 the Oregon State Library offered about six shelves of books from the twenties and thirties and the cut-off date of 1910 which had been established in 1953 was modified. Augmentation of the collection is sporadic, with selection from gifts made by the education subject specialist. This collection is sometimes confused with the collection of current state-adopted school textbooks which is part of the Curriculum Collection.

The growth of the music collection may be traced in three assessments by Barnes.

Music is in a most ambiguous position. In theory we should be a center for musicological study. But in practice our resources consist of scores with some basic musicological treatises. We should increase our holdings of works dealing with theory. (1954) (56)

Music has gone hog-wild on Complete Sets. Thus the Bach Jahrbuch (volumes 1-41, 1904-1954) brought to our attention the fact that we were not getting it currently. So we fill it in and start a current subscription...So then we get complete Chopin, Lassus, DePrez, Rossini, Palestrina, Vivaldi, etc. and the sets of playing scores: Antiqua Musica, Nagels Musik Arkiv, Hortus Musicus so the Collegium Musicum can be aware of what there is to play, and so they can get together and harmonize over a modernized score...We also get the Thayer Beethoven Leben (vol. 1-5, 1901-1911). We have had the 3 volume English edition for years--but I noticed that the preface says in effect 'the tiresome critique of Beethoven's music in which Thayer indulges have been omitted from this translation.' So I found a set of German Thayer. Why didn't we acquire it years ago? I do not pretend to know--we have had Spitta on Bach for a long time--but we have not had Thayer on Beethoven in German. (1959) (57)

Another new program that was adopted this winter is that of the DMA in the School of Music. There is no doubt at all that the development of Graduate Studies in this field will be very rapid. Over the years we have subscribed to the new complete editions on a selective basis--Schoenberg, Mozart, Bach, Haydn, Chopin, and the reprint editions such as Brahms. With this new program, we can no longer be selective--we must also subscribe to Chaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff! We lack many back files in the field of music education (which will be one of the main areas of specialization), and we have little on the techniques of music performance. In the field of available reprints, we have just bought the H. Expert: Tresor Musicale, and some of the Coussemaeker works. Also, we have subscribed to all the University of Rochester Microcard Publications of the Eastman School of Music for many years. We are weakest in our holdings of biography and autobiography of musicians (interpreted in its widest sense): e.g., we still lack all of the Nottebohm volumes concerning Beethoven--they are hard to get and they are expensive. (1966) (58)

The genre of sheet music also received attention.

Miss Morris' year-long project of selecting useful items from a huge quantity of music scores and books given many years ago by J. Lawrence Erb, Susie Fennel Pipes and others was completed in February 1957 when some 761 pieces of sheet music, 115 books and two fairly long runs of journals were forwarded to Acquisitions. Most of the sheet music was bound in arbitrarily assembled miscellaneous volumes which have been cataloged as a set, and entries for individual compositions will be included in the special card music index rather than as analytics in the main card catalog. (59)

In August 1967 the library acquired the Tod Bates sheet music collection comprising a minimum of 125,000 pieces of American sheet music dating approximately 1770-1960 at a cost of \$5,000.

This is the largest collection of sheet music in the hands of a private individual in the U.S. It is a collection that was formed consciously by 4 generations of the family (1840-1965)--the items were sought out, bought, and probably used by the generations of amateur musicians...It is basic material for research in fields we are beginning to enter. (60)

In an early biennial report (1952-54) of the Social Science Division, Perry D. Morrison noted ephemeral materials as a problem area.

In the Social Sciences, the least advertised, least-frequently-reviewed reports and pamphlets are often the most important source materials for research. The major works of established authors stay in print for some time and are eventually acquired, but the 'primary' materials must be secured when published else they must be obtained at great cost later if indeed they can be acquired at all. p. 2

Nevertheless, if the subject-matter orientation which distinguishes this Division is of value anywhere, it is of value here. Others will notice and order the great monuments of literature but few have much taste for mountains of pamphlets--until, of course, they have need of a specific one! p.4

The fact that pamphlets, reports, and minor periodicals are part and parcel of our daily life and we try to steer a course midway between keeping every bit of paper that crosses the threshold, on the one hand, and suggesting discard of every-

thing that has no immediate utility, on the other (both of these points of view have disciples elsewhere in the library). p. 4

Morrison's 1954-56 report notes that ephemeral materials come from unsolicited gifts, materials requested for vertical files from "such mines of otherwise-unrecorded publications as PAIS," and marginal government publications referred from the Documents Librarian.

When considering an incoming piece of material, one is haunted by his knowledge of how difficult it is to rectify a mistake be it of omission or commission. Theoretically, retention is the lesser sin, but out of it discard programs are born... In general ours is the middle-of-the road position... balance the possible needs of scholars against the cost of keeping and repairing fragile or incomplete material. In the matter of how much material should be placed in vertical files in the first instance, we hold the minority view that too much material is placed in such files only to be cataloged anyhow upon removal from the files, but hindsight is better than foresight in such matters. p.6

Barnes echoed this last observation.

Pamphlets--frequently biased, inaccurate, and unscholarly--are a problem. To deny them shelf space simply because they do not lend themselves to easy handling, or because they are not often the subject of reviews or do not appear on 'recommended' lists, is a shortsighted solution. To hide them in vertical-file cabinets, uncatalogued and inaccessible to the 'browser' who is not sure what he wants, is scarcely less foolish. Pamphlets are the low-grade raw material of future research. In most fields no collection can be considered reasonably complete if it does not include the pertinent pamphlet material. (61)

Pamphlets were considered by the catalogers as low-grade candidates for processing, since they required pam binding and usually original cataloging. Until recent back-log clearing via OCLC, the "pamphlet collection" occupied space in storage sections or in the "to be..." section of cataloging. This is not pertinent to this study except that complaints from catalogers, from G&E, and eventually Barnes himself in-

fluenced decisions of subject specialists and an increasing quantity of ephemeral material has been discarded without processing.

Technology for distributing books and documents in microformat existed in the thirties, but it was not until after WW II that commercial ventures became common, using microfilm at first, then microcards, microprint, and microfiche. In the fifties the library began a program to acquire the principal sets and series as well as monographs upon publication, especially those issued by University Microfilms and Readex. Non-depository U.S. government publications and British Sessional Papers were acquired on microfilm for the Documents division. (62) Particularly significant were the various sets which reproduced the text of items listed in comprehensive bibliographies, e.g., English Books 1475 - 1640 from Pollard & Redgrave Short-title Catalogue, Early American Imprints from Evans American Bibliography. English & American Drama of the 19th Century and Three Centuries of Drama reproduced in microprint the texts of plays from a number of collections. Microcard subscriptions to Three Centuries of French Drama (1957) and German Drama Prior to the Twentieth Century (1967) were cancelled in 1972 because of duplication of hard-copy editions already in the collection.

In the decade of the fifties, procedures for collection assessment and development were begun which in part continue today. These involved checking comprehensive and specialized bibliographies against our holdings, ordering in-print items as funding permitted, and building desiderata files which in large part resided in the Barnes brain.

Each subject division established a list of journals to be checked for reviews and bibliographies, ⁽⁶³⁾ and the flow of new issues from serials to the subject division display shelves enabled the subject specialists to monitor current issues expeditiously--a procedure made nearly inoperable when the subject divisions were eliminated in 1981. Some publications were checked by all subject divisions, e.g., LJ, PW, and Choice, using duplicate copies provided for this purpose.

An early assessment project undertaken by the Humanities division was checking the printed catalog of the Lamont Library, Harvard College (1953) against our holdings in American literature (70 per cent of 2,400 titles listed were held) and philosophy (72 per cent held). Order slips were sent to Acquisition department with an indication of in-print ⁽⁶⁴⁾ status.

Some general faculty members continued to influence the collection growth.

The death of Dr. E.C.A. Lesch in September 1957 terminated a fruitful association of many years; his thorough searching of dealers' catalogs obtained for us many items we otherwise would have missed, and the impress of his personality on the Acquisition Librarian was a distinct advantage to the English department's book budget. ⁽⁶⁵⁾

Retrospective acquisition was curtailed around 1968. Humanities division deferred and eventually abandoned a project to establish basic lists of contemporary authors and to consistently order primary and secondary sources.

We suspended consistent cross-checking of periodical reviews, annual checklists, etc. with our holdings, previously done as a means of assessing effectiveness of current acquisition procedures, for two reasons: the great amount of time required to check the multitudes of files (Abel slips in several alphabets, in-process and outstanding order files, and the general card

catalog) and lack of funds to buy titles found lacking. (66)

Budget restrictions have meant that a real 'program' for acquisition of materials in the Humanities does not exist, if 'program' means consistent acquisition of current materials and planned elimination of lacunae. Buying in several categories was virtually suspended: translations from foreign literature (individual authors and collections); popular culture; collections of poetry, drama, fiction; small press publications; first editions of new novelists. (67)

At this time the Head Humanities Librarian (McCollough) was authorized to encumber English, Speech, and Romance Language departmental funds.

Around 1952 the Social Science division surveyed several subject areas. One conclusion:

...evidence indicates that our business collection is weak, even considering the fact that much of the publication in this field is repetitious, overly pragmatic, and ephemeral, and therefore need be acquired only selectively. Secondly, when one ventures beyond material in the main western languages, our holdings are almost nil...Our collections are not as cosmopolitan as they might be. (68)

The Science Librarian noted that lack of funds resulted in stringent selectivity --

to the point where each title is apt to be given several considerations before purchase. Every attempt is being made to clarify areas of interest and nature of demand to meet the need for greater selectivity as funds decrease in effective coverage. (69)

This "effective coverage" was summarised by Hintz as follows:

The amount of money spent for books, periodicals, binding, and other materials of learning and research reached the highest point in the University's history. This increase in expenditure, however, was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of volumes acquired. This is a reflection of two factors: The increasing cost of publications and a changing pattern of ac-

acquisitions. As the Library grows in size and importance the scope of materials acquired expands into the area of the more unusual and costly. (70)

The dispatch each month by the subject division librarians of hundreds of suggestion slips to the various departmental library representatives generated a formidable paper trail with considerable duplication of files and effort. In 1965 the Social Science division estimated that its librarians spent from 20 to 40 per cent of their normal work in building the collection.

The amount varying because of shifts in public service responsibilities...While much of this is current acquisitions, increasingly, as time permits, the librarians are sharing with faculty specialists the task of compiling 'want lists' and checking second-hand book catalogs. Much more needs to be done and more consideration needs to be given in staff recruitment to language specialization as well as subject specialization. (71)

Critical examination of the serials subscription list has been undertaken periodically (pun intended).

For many years there have been comments about 'useless' periodicals received by the library. While the answer has been that a title apparently useless to one special area of study might be of great value in another we have, nevertheless, been considering methods that might be used to reassure ourselves that we are indeed taking and keeping only those serials that are pertinent. It was customary for many years to send to each campus department an annual list containing all titles that they had initiated with the request that the library be notified if any of the titles were no longer of value. About four years ago (1950) this practice was abandoned when it became apparent that no titles were ever dropped and that departments became troubled when titles of definite interest to them appeared only on another department's list. The next step was to prepare mimeographed lists of our subscriptions and send a copy to each department with the request that we be notified of titles that were no longer needed. Two subscriptions were dropped on this basis! (72)

At that time, there were 7,065 titles in the serials checking file, including 566 received as gifts and 104 in exchange for Comparative Literature, Pacific Journal of Mathematics, and the University monograph series.

A major survey of the serials list was undertaken when the Head Humanities Librarian convened in April 1974 an ad hoc committee to consider procedures for surveying current periodical subscriptions "with the aim of reducing the number by transfer of subscription responsibility to the Center for Research Libraries or by cancellation." (73)

There were alarming increases in the amount of money needed to maintain the serials subscriptions, caused by a weak dollar, changes in the size of foreign periodicals and resulting higher costs, domestic inflation, and the constant shifting of subscriptions from the book allocations to the serial/continuations allotments.

Mr. Axford is concerned with the extrapolation of the present trend; it will not take many years for the whole book budget to be spent for subscriptions and standing orders. He has voiced the opinion that such a state would be intolerable. So, as you are aware, there is in progress a major review of all our subscriptions to make certain that all of them are still pertinent to the needs of the users of this library. At the same time, we are attempting to develop a policy relative to new subscriptions; somehow the allocation system must express to the whole faculty the fact that when a subscription is placed, that money is denied to the purchase of monographs not only currently, but for the foreseeable future. Your request for subscriptions to monograph series are presently in this 'limbo'... (74)

The serials subscription list was divided into several categories, and individual titles were reviewed by divisional subject specialists in negotiating sessions with departmental representatives. A consolidated list of titles suggested for cancellation was distributed to the general faculty for comment.

Thanks for the progress report on journal cancellations. A quick calculation on my part indicated a batting average of almost 70 per cent during the negotiation process. I think everyone concerned is to be highly commended for this. (75)

Less comprehensive surveys were conducted around 1978 and 1982.

An outline of the various routines used over the years for the identification and acquisition of new serial titles is not germane to this study. The continuing increase in the number of subscriptions attests to the diligence of library subject specialists in this activity.

This Library has made a point of acquiring complete files of long-dead serials for many years: since «Barnes» began in 1947, and during a large part of the Douglass regime (he was his own Acquisition Librarian). Our holdings in the Social Sciences are perhaps one-third serials that long ago ceased publication. Most of them flourished and died in the 19th century. And these have been acquired purposefully so that we do have collections in depth. Further--our holdings have not been dependent on the indecision of committees but rather there has been the ability to use the knowledge of dedicated individuals. And they have contributed mightily to build our holdings (76)

As an example of specialization in serials,

With the aid of the Serials Checking section... and with the encouragement of the Social Science division, the Department of Economics has started to collect in the library, periodical publications not published by various learned societies. At the present time emphasis is being placed on labor and banking publications. This note will concern itself with bank publications in English which are sent free to the library. «The annotated list which followed included 6 titles from the U.S., 8 from Great Britain, and 17 from other foreign nations. (77)

A "List of Notable Acquisitions January 1950 - December 1954 (15p.) was compiled in May 1955 and distributed to the general faculty. Two comments were received. A sampling of some items in the list with comments by Barnes indicates the collection was increasingly specialized. (78)

"Groups of books collected by private individuals."

Cruikshank collection of C. Ward Ingham. Includes some serials and works published in parts.

Paul Van de Velde. 500 volumes of bibliographical material (catalogs of libraries, libraries sold at auction, antiquarian book sales catalogs, etc.)

"A significant concentration of holdings in economic theory and United States financial history resulted from perusal of antiquarian catalogs in the area of economics."

"In the field of history we have had some success in getting basic documents that are available in printed form, e.g.,

Gt. Brit. Public Records Office. Calendar of State Papers. 520 vols.

France. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. Documents Diplomatiques. 230 vols.

"The whole group of history serials has been under constant review during this past 5 years and some complete files have been acquired while others have been made more complete" e.g.,

Archaeologia v.1-92 1779-1947
Cambrian Journal 1854-1864 (complete run)

"Much attention has been given to mathematics." Science checked a guide to the literature and compiled specific wants, many of which were acquired. Serials include

Acta Mathematica (Uppsala) v.1-74 1882-1941
Giornale di Matematiche di Battaglini. v.1-80
1863-1951

"Among the more prominent serials that have increased the resources of the biological and chemical sciences are"

Cambridge Philosophical Society. Biological Review. v.1-21 1925-1946
Acta Zoologica v.1-27 1920-1946
Biochemische Zeitschrift. 231 vols. added to complete set

Physical and geological sciences examples:

Bulletin of American Paleontology v.1-31 1895-1949
Zeitschrift für Physik 64 vols. to make set complete to date

"Among microfilms added to strengthen our resources in documentary material" :

Germany. Reichstag. Verhandlungen. Stenographische Berichte 1919-1930
U.S. National Archives. File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives. 28 sections including

eight territorial papers of Departments of State
and Interior
Oregon. Provisional and Territorial Government.
Papers.

"Humanities collection has been enriched by the addition of two great sets" :

Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études. Sciences
Historiques et Philologiques. (Paris) 1869- 300 fasc.

Litterarischer Verein, Stuttgart. Bibliothek. 1842 -
292 vols.

"American literature added runs or partial runs of nine 19th century periodicals."

Sets added to holdings in related fields of art and architecture, e.g.,

Wren Society. London. Publications v.1-20 1924-1943
Thieme. Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler...
v.1-37 1907-1950

Examples of 17th and 18th century French serials:

Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique de...
(Amsterdam) 26 vols. 1686-1693

Journal des Sçavans v.1-122, 126-132 1665-1744

Major works of a later date include :

La Minerve Française (Paris) v.1-9 1818-1820
Romanistische Arbeiten (Halle) 1913-1939
Literaturblatt fuer Germanische und Romanische
Philologie v.8-59 1887-1938
Il Giornale Dantesco. v.1-43 1894-1943

Some titles added to the German section :

Die Horen; eine Monatsschrift (Tübingen) 12v
Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi v.5-56 1889-1942

Among six titles added to classical section :

Zanchi, Basilio. Poematum libri vii. Romae, 1553
Fabricius, Johann Albert. Bibliotheca Graeca.
(Hamburg) 1718-1728 14v.

English language and literature additions include :

Killigrew, Thomas. Comedies & Tragedies. London, 1664.
"A good working copy" of Shakespeare's second folio
(1632)
Belfast Monthly Magazine complete file 1808-1814

For the most part, standing orders were entered for sets and serials being published at the time of acquisition of back sets.

In March 1956 the library acquired its most valuable codex: the sole surviving manuscript of the text in metrical form of La Geste de Montglane and Galien, written in Northern France about 1490. It was presented by Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Woodard of Cottage Grove. Edited versions prepared by Barnes and David M. Dougherty, then head of the Foreign Language department, were published in 1966 and 1981.

An important primary source collection relating to Northwest theater with emphasis on Portland was acquired in 1956 when the Amy Estes Von Rhein collection was added in Special Collections. Additions were made in 1958 by Charles Estes Von Rhein. Included are playbills, clippings, theater programs, photographs, autograph letters, posters, librettos, and vocal scores. (79)

The library has in Special Collections an extensive collection of photographic negatives and prints. In the general library collection are monographs and serials relating to the practice of photography, the history of photography, and the published work of individual photographers.

The University library has long been aware of the potential value of photographs as documents. They were among the first collections obtained and are collected as a matter of course. Emphasis is placed on the collecting of the entire product of a photographer, even though such collections include thousands of negatives, many of them glass. Any photographer who has plied his trade in one region for a decade or two will have, in effect, produced a photographic history of the place and time. What may have been commonplace to him becomes not only a novelty but a historical record to future generations. Often by sheer accident a photographer will have captured a face, a scene, a moment of time wanted by researchers a half century later. By the very nature of his work, the photographer will (as one of them advertised) 'Save the shadow ere the substance peters.' To that extent, the photographer, no less than a diary keeper, is a contributor to history. (80)

The phrase "among the first collections obtained" refers to the Britt collection.

The Peter Britt collection of early Oregon photographs has been loaned to the library for copying. The negatives to be printed were selected from several thousand stored in the attic of the Britt home in Jacksonville, Oregon. The earliest photographs in the collection date back to 1874 - Crater Lake... Selection of the negatives to be printed was made by Mr. Hintz and Mr. Schmitt. (81)

The largest ~~exploc~~ acquisition was in 1954.

During the past summer the University of Oregon Library was able to purchase the Angelus collection of historical photographs from a Portland dealer. The collection includes the 'historic' photographs listed by the WPA, and in addition some 60,000 unindexed negatives.

About 15,000 of the negatives are arranged by broad general subject, as they were filed in the studio. Among the larger groups are Ships and Harbors, Buildings, Agriculture, Scenic, and Lumber.

The remainder of the collection is simply arranged by the date of the negative, and awaits indexing.

Acquisition of this collection places the University of Oregon Library among the major depositories of prints and negatives. (82)

The Angelus collection contains the work of a number of photographers. Other photographers represented in the photographic collection include J.C. Ainsworth, Fred Wilson, and Lee Moorhouse, an amateur photographer represented by 7,000 negatives of Eastern Oregon taken between 1890 and 1920. Roy Andrews' photographs of Lane County, Oregon, schools and children taken in 1911 and 1912 have been widely reprinted.

Another major segment of the photographic collection is the work of Doris Ulmann, a New York photographer whose photographs taken in Appalachia between 1930 and 1940 are considered a major social document.

About 5,000 negatives were transferred by the Doris Ulmann Foundation from the Columbia University library to the University of Oregon around 1952.

While to many her portraits of the southern highlanders will always be Doris Ulmann's outstanding achievement, they constitute only a portion of her work. She photographed world figures, authors, artists, musicians. Three books of portraits were published. Perhaps the most familiar work to the general public is the group of illustrations in Roll, Jordan Roll, the text by Julia Peterkin...

Until 1952 when the University of Oregon expressed, as the Quakers put it, 'a concern' over this collection, there seemed no institution that would agree to keep the negatives intact...The University of Oregon Library had become, by 1952, an important conservator of records of human culture, with a rather special interest in American photography. The Library also had adequate facilities for the care of negatives, even in bulk. The surviving members of the Foundation approved the transfer of the Ulmann negatives to the west coast. The number of negatives was reduced for practical purposes, but the albums constituting an entire collection of prints were included in the transfer so that the complete representation of Doris Ulmann's photographic work is on permanent deposit at Oregon. (83)

No major collections of prints or negatives seem to have been acquired after these and efforts have been concentrated on preservation and indexing of the collections acquired.

Around 1958 the library acquired from the Britt estate runs of five periodicals on photography which formed a nucleus of a significant collection acquired through the persistence of Bernard Freemesser during the sixties and seventies. At one time Freemesser was University Photographer and later was on the faculty of the School of Journalism, and was as well a prominent West Coast photographer. The photography collection includes journals on the craft of photography and its technical aspects as well as monographs on the history of photography and on the

practitioners of artistic photography (e.g., Ansel Adams, the Westons, Eugene Atget, Edward Steichen, Alfred Stieglitz, Paul Strand). Runs of five important mid-nineteenth century photography journals were acquired in 1986 on microfilm.

In the sixties the cinema collection expanded with impetus from the Speech department where highly popular courses on the history of motion pictures and on filmmaking were offered. Subscriptions to a large number of periodicals on film criticism were entered. The photography and cinema collections were frequently vandalized and replacements were not always available. The monographs and serial photography collection especially suffered when the rarer and more tempting items were removed from protective custody at the Humanities division desk following the dissolution of that and other subject sections in 1981.

The three versions of the "Canons of Selection" make no reference to the acquisition of motion picture films and related formats. The first movie was acquired around 1928 and the collection grew slowly with emphasis on instructional films. Preference was given to renting or borrowing for classroom use. Efforts by the Humanities Librarian (McCullough) to build a collection of documentary and experimental films made by Oregon filmmakers, using as a parallel the acquisition of books by Oregon authors, was unsuccessful because of the high cost. Video cassettes are beginning to replace 16mm films as the preferred format.

In the Spring of 1947 the library received from the estate of Matthew Douglass a modest collection of music books and scores which had belonged to his wife and a bequest of over \$10,000 to be used "for music and music books for the music room in the Library." A combined music score and record listening room was established in a room on the third floor which had been used as a Library class room. The well-worn residue of a gift col-

lection numbering originally 1,300 78 rpm phonosiscs from the Carnegie Corporation was transferred from the Music School where it had been used for music instruction for about a decade. These were commercial recordings assembled in uniform albums, housed in a cabinet with a printed finding guide. Missing and damaged records were replaced, but the set was never cataloged. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ A modest acquisition program began under Don Hunter, head of the newly-established Audio-Visual department. This department was consolidated on the ground floor of the addition to the Library opened in the Fall of 1950, and the Douglass Listening Room was transferred to the Humanities division when the second addition was opened in 1966.

These 78s and early LPs are now in storage as a phono-archive collection, numbering 8,500 discs. A greater number is stored uncataloged, received through the efforts of Edward Kemp as G&E librarian, and some notable individual gifts such as jazz recordings from Colonel Grimes. A policy decision on the disposition of these uncataloged discs and the phono-archives (which also includes cylinders and radio station transcriptions) is pending. ⁽⁸⁵⁾

Policies on the acquisition of sound recordings was outlined by Barnes as an appendix to the first two versions of his "Canons of Selection" in a section "Suggested Program for the Acquisition of Music Materials." Some stress was put on the circulating collection which was intended to enrich students in the same way the ACMR and the living organization deposit collections were intended to stimulate student reading. In practice the circulating collection consisted mainly of added copies and gifts without the coherence and balance outlined by Barnes. For about five years in the seventies a foundation grant supported purchase of classical recordings for the circulating collection. A policy of providing a record-

ing of every score purchased was declared but faltered almost from the start.

In December 1965 McCollough selected at least one stereo version of every musical composition listed in Schwann: 2,303 discs costing \$12,000. The purchase was funded equally by Title VI and State funds. The recordings thus acquired in a few weeks more than equalled the number collected in the previous 10 years. Ed Coleman (an English department faculty member and a professional jazz musician) selected from Schwann a quantity of LPs to bolster the jazz collection. The phonodisc collection grew substantially when the library administration added a line item to the budget for recordings of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. (86)

Another Title VI grant matched by the University underwrote the acquisition of 653 spoken word records with a list price of \$5,859. The project had two aims: (1) to provide recordings of drama in English featuring notable actors when possible; (2) provide documentary recordings: speeches of notable persons, authors reading their own works, documentary accounts of historical events, noted actors reading poetry etc. It was intended that these recordings would provide source materials for courses in literature, theatre, public address, history, journalism, and psychology, and would also be used by education students as audio aides. (87)

Such "neglected areas" in the record collection as pops, jazz, rock'n' roll, musical comedy, folk music, and sound effects were emphasized in 1970-72.

In November 1973 a cassette tape acquisition committee was formed, with a special allotment. The committee was terminated in 1978. A subscription to Vital History Cassettes, published by the staff of the Encyclopedia Americana, was entered and continued until publication ceased

in 1983. Selection was made by the committee of subject specialists from catalogs and brochures provided by the various cassette distributors, especially Pacifica Tape Library and the Centre for Cassette Studies. Music cassettes were excluded. Emphasis was on lectures, documentaries, and speeches, chiefly in the social sciences. This medium was reported in library literature to be popular with undergraduates, but spotty use statistics did not confirm this at the University of Oregon.

The Title VI grant used to purchase recordings was one of many federal and foundation grants received by the University during the bonanza era of the late 1950s and the 1960s. Hintz noted in 1962 that no single factor had so influenced the acquisition and cataloging activities of Special Collections as the availability of NDEA funds through the History department which enabled the curator and the G&E librarian to expand the geographic area of their manuscript solicitation and collection.

Notable collections obtained during the current biennium have placed this library in a favorable position so far as further collecting is concerned. The Douglas McKay, Richard Neuberger, Clyde Aitchison, and Thomas Neuhausen papers have begun to attract comparable modern material. The Thielsen Family, Herbert C. Thompson, and Oliver C. Applegate Papers will attract similar collections of an earlier period. Manuscripts, perhaps more than other types of material, exert a mutual attraction; donors prefer to see their personal or family papers associated with similar important collections. Equally attractive to donors is the fact that the University Library surrounds its manuscripts with the necessary printed adjuncts, and that the Graduate School provides the potential for intelligent use of manuscript collections placed here. The growth of the manuscript collection in size and scope suggests that the library is now ready to ask for and get collections of national importance from persons having no particular association with Oregon or the Pacific Northwest. (88)

There was a proliferation of faculty research grants, especially in the sciences, and provision was made for a portion of each grant to go to the library budget to provide materials to support the research.

Financial support of graduate students greatly increased which strengthened many departmental offerings, e.g., a program for the study of contemporary literature was developed in the English department and several eminent scholars were added to the faculty. The survey of Millett has been noted already. Professor Roland Ball examined bibliographies useful for the study of contemporary drama and comparative literature and many orders were placed as a result. Howard Ramey of the Speech department made an exhaustive survey of bibliographies and book reviews related to theatre and expressed satisfaction with the extent of holdings. The librarians in Humanities and Social Science divisions placed increasing emphasis on checking out-of-print and non-current catalogs as a result of augmented departmental allocations.

The 1966-68 report of the Librarian noted that NDEA, USOE, NSF and other federal and foundation grants totaled \$136,962 between 1964 and 1968 to augment the Library budget, plus \$80,000 during the biennium from the Development Fund.

During this period the Anthropology department received a federal grant for purchase of the massive microcard edition of the Human Relations Area Files which were deposited in the Social Science division. (89)

The Geography department used USOE grants to purchase for the Map library 11,430 aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. (90)

Major grants were going to other universities as well, and the publishing industry responded with accelerated production of expensive reprint sets and microforms. The Librarian's report for 1960-62 noted that many scarce titles were being reprinted, and "we have invested rather heavily during this period in reprint editions." Hintz cited as particu-

larly noteworthy the completion of

Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur 128v
1896-1964

Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur 73v
1911-1964

Concerning reprints, Barnes queried a faculty member

How often do you recommend something simply because it is available in reprint? Another work of equal importance may well be available at a fraction of the price and quite common in catalogues. My whole emphasis at this time is to buy everything we can get before it is picked up by the reprint pirates. Of course we cannot succeed entirely--but it is rather satisfying to note occasionally that sometimes we have anticipated a reprint. (91)

In his 1958-60 report, Hintz notes

One field of steadily increasing prominence is that of Slavic studies and Russian language material. The preceding biennial report referred to developments in this area in the History department. Since that time the Department of Foreign Languages has expanded its Russian program, the Department of Geography specifically includes Russia within its interests, and a member of the Department of Anthropology has been investigating the evidence concerning the Siberian-Alaska migration from Russian sources. This is cited as an example of the impact of the library of developments in other departments. p.3

The oldest part of the Slavic collection comprises 37 books on Russian icons purchased by Mrs. Warner around 1938 to support the study of the icons she obtained for her art collection. The books deal also with Byzantine and Slavic art, Russian art including costume or peasant art, and Central Asian art. They are now in Special Collections.

The library began to acquire Russian books and serials on a regular basis in 1957 when through the efforts of Gustave Alef of the History department an exchange began with the Fundamental Library of the Social Sciences in Moscow. (92)

Around 1961 the library received on this exchange our first significant file of a pre-revolutionary Russian periodical: Dielo; zhurnal literaturno-politicheskii (1869-1883).

In 1957 none of the librarians had a knowledge of the Russian language, so it was necessary for the Acquisition Librarian (Barnes) and two catalogers (Clarice Krieg and Margaret Markeley) to acquire a working knowledge by taking University courses for several years.

Exchange agreements were made later with other Soviet libraries, and currently there is an approval plan with Les Livres Etrangers in Paris and a retrospective desiderata arrangement with Kubon & Sagner in Munich. There has been a strong interest among the Slavic specialists in the various teaching departments in building the collection, which has become a regional resource of 100,000 volumes. "The collection is strongest in Russian history and literature, but there is considerable strength throughout the humanities and social sciences in Russian." (93)

In his 1962-64 report, Hintz commented

It is axiomatic that in addition to money, the development of a good research collection is dependent upon a wise and sustained policy of selection. There are a number of indications that we have of necessity been too selective in our purchasing policy. We economize by not buying certain titles because they seem not to relate to our immediate curriculum, or to our established specialities, only to find that within a few years there is a demand for them. By this time, the price of a second hand or reprint copy is likely to be three to five times as much as the original issue. p.5

In the same report, Hintz notes

Orientalia in the form of Japanese and Chinese texts has had more emphasis by virtue of a grant from the Ford Foundation to the Institute of International Studies which included a sum for the purchase of such volumes. Prices in this area are increasing rapidly; if we are to develop a sizeable collection, it is desirable that we move with dispatch. p.5

In a memorandum to Hintz dated February 8, 1966, concerning departmental statements relative to federal grants for library resource improvement, Barnes noted the interdepartmental program relating to Asian Studies co-

ordinated by a committee with faculty members representing the departments of History, Architecture and Allied Arts, Anthropology, Religion, Geography, Foreign Languages, and the prospect for seven positions in the Center for Japanese Studies as evidence of increasing demands on the Orientalia collection.

In the general field of works in the European languages about the Orient, and reports of voyages, our holdings are superior--this is the result of years of conscientious buying. But, up until recently our holdings in the Oriental languages themselves were scanty. The Ford Foundation grant...included the amount of \$11,000 to be spent for works in the Oriental languages over a period of three years. This sum was insufficient--it was spent in one year to give us a bare beginning: several large and basic sets were purchased... Since then, the library has purchased a set of the Koji Ruien, and has committed funds for the forthcoming edition of Ssu-Pu Ts'ung-Kan (Johnson Reprint, 250 volumes). By accepting the Ford Foundation Grant, the University of Oregon committed itself to an expansion of Oriental Studies--including the library resources... p.6

There are problems with nomenclature relating to "oriental studies." There was a Pacific Basin Studies Committee in the forties, followed by a Far Eastern Studies Committee, and there are references to the "Pacific rim." There is a Department of East Asian Languages and Literature, with an Orientalia collection in the library. Recently there has developed a Southeast Asia Studies Project, funded with private and federal grants. There are also references to "Asian studies."

The Warner collection (noted previously) contained the first books in Chinese and Japanese available for research at the University. In July 1964 the Orientalia Collection was organized, with a vernacular catalog for the Chinese section.

In connection with Asian Studies, Mr. Dull was for many years concerned that we develop a good

Western language collection (particularly in English). He did not feel that we were in a position to compete with Berkeley or Seattle in developing a library in the vernacular languages. This is exactly what we did: charging the purchases to the History allocation and to the general library monies. Over the years we accumulated a reasonable collection within these restrictions. Then came the acceptance by the University...of a Ford Foundation grant with \$11,000 to purchase titles in the vernacular languages relative to the Far East... After extensive discussion with Dean C. Johnson and Mr. Naff, it was agreed to develop Japanese as our foundation with supporting efforts in Chinese and other Oriental studies as might be possible (this in contrast to Berkeley and Seattle where Chinese is the foundation). The reason for these decisions was simply that this library can, with prudent expenditure, develop a reasonable collection in Japanese with the needed supporting works in other languages in a reasonable time: it would take many years of consistently greater expenditures to develop a minimum collection in Chinese studies. The wonder in this field then is not that the library has so little, rather, that with much hard work it has so much. (94)

In the Spring of 1987 the Southeast Asia Studies Project invited two librarians specializing in this region--Charles R. Bryant of Yale and Fe Susan Go of the University of Michigan--to survey our collection. Their report, dated August 1987, is on file. In it they noted

In general we both agreed that the Southeast Asian holdings were considerably stronger than we expected, especially for older, basic monographic studies in history and the social sciences. From the general profile of the collection which emerged, we conclude that some concerted collection development effort was focused on Southeast Asia for a period of time in the 1960s...It is our impression that the collection development effort for Southeast Asia...had been maintained to the present, Oregon would have today something more than the core collection of basic monographs and journals needed to adequately support an undergraduate program on the region in history and the social sciences. That is clearly not the case, however. While we were surprised

at the representation of basic English language materials on Southeast Asia in the library's collection, our surprise is more a measure of our limited expectations than of the adequacy of the collection. In none of the areas of the collection which we examined did we find a representation of English language resources sufficiently comprehensive to support undergraduate instruction in that discipline with a Southeast Asian focus. pp. 3-4

Among their recommendations was the "development of basic vernacular languages collections." p.8.

In a memorandum to Richard Litman, "The University of Oregon Library and the Pacific Rim," Hintz noted in 1972 that the literature relating to voyages of exploration ("how the North Pacific became known in Western Europe") in early editions is "rather good." Faculty interest over the past quarter century in materials relating to Alaska, Mexico, the Isthmus, Columbia, Peru, Chile and the aborigines of Polynesia and Australia/New Zealand has produced a core of resources.

The Philippine Islands are well represented in the collection. Perhaps the basic work is that of E.H. Blair: The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803, published in 55 volumes by A.H. Clark in Cleveland 1903-09--this is now rather hard to get. And there are manuscript collections of about half a dozen persons being missionaries, soldiers, and civilians posted to the Islands from about 1900. p.1

In outliningⁱⁿ our collections relating to the "Far East," Hintz mentioned "about 100 different groups of manuscripts relative to China dating from about 1870: these are missionaries, soldiers, government consultants, and professional travelers (this material is unique and valuable)."

Chinese is a huge mass that concerns every field of human activity...which we have not attempted to collect in depth. Our most notable holdings in this field are the Chinese art books that were collected by Mrs. Warner for the Museum. And then we hold perhaps a dozen of the more or less classical collections (historic texts annotated, glossed, enlarged upon etc. by successive generations]. pp. 1-2

China itself in western texts is very well represented in our holdings. Among these is the Memories Concernant l'Histoire, les Sciences, les Arts, les Moeurs...des Chinois (16v., Paris, 1776-1814). All of the publications of the Hakluyt Society--many concern the Orient--are here.

We have consciously chosen to develop our Japanese language collection rather than Chinese: there are present now some of the basic encyclopedias, and files of some of the more important literary periodicals. It is a good beginning. The western languages relative to Japan are led by our complete set of the Tokyo Wartime Trials--one of the very few in the country.

In his summary, Hintz states

Concerning the Western Hemisphere--Pacific Rim. In many specific fields such as geography our holdings are good. But in every field (except perhaps the applied sciences and agriculture) we suggest that our holdings are better than any other library in the state and represent a substantial investment in money and years of time...

In the same memorandum in which he discussed Asian studies, Barnes noted that Classical Studies involved three departments: Architecture and Allied Arts, History, and the Classical language part of Modern and Classical Languages, though there was no formal inter-departmental organization.

These three approaches to Classical Studies are not mutually exclusive: all of them are concerned with the Corpus Vasorum (which we have recently reactivated), all of them use the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (which we have complete) and all of them refer to the three different editions of Classical texts that we have (Teubner, Loeb, and Bude). So, all of the Classical Studies will benefit if it is possible to purchase a complete set of the Jahresbericht ueber die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft (Bursian) which is available in reprint (284 volumes). pp. 2-3 UO still lacks a complete set.

Barnes noted the discrepancy between the UO catalogue statement that "the resources of the University Library for research in Classical languages...are adequate for the division's graduate programs..." and the

department head's (Pascal) statement "The deficiencies of the Classical collection...are long standing and notorious."

It is possible that at least \$50,000 is needed immediately to bring our Classics collection -used by the three departments previously indicated- to a level at which we can attract and hold faculty and graduate students. The primary concern is secondary and interpretative material (and book dealers issue whole catalogues of this stuff). The annual upkeep must be at least \$10,000. p.4

Barnes noted in 1966 that German had undertaken a doctoral program. In assessing the collection he stated

We have a good collection to support work in German literature--our Goethe collection is very good and the library holdings in Old High German are also pretty complete. Our main gaps are in the later Nineteenth century and in the Barock period. Fortunately, many of the big definitive editions are being reprinted--we have recently acquired Grillparzer and Wittgenstein and our subscription is in for Luther. But we need many more, and we also apparently need to place more periodical subscriptions... (96)

A year later Barnes admonished a faculty member of the Department of German & Slavic Languages

There are, it seems to me, two different considerations that you should be aware of. First, the position of Foreign Language Department -German and Slavic had recently split from this department- ... has been that the book allotment is not under any circumstances to be used to purchase English translations of German works. The feeling has been most definite that the allotment is entirely too small to spend any of it for translations, and that these can be of only minimal importance to a department of German language and literature. So, the translations that are in this library have been purchased from other allotments. Second, there has been a definite policy against having textbooks in this collection. Again, there has not been a large enough allotment to care for the legitimate research needs of the faculty, so textbooks have not been purchased from the departmental allotment ...

As you point out, there are basic editions in the field of medieval German that we lack. Mr. Hahn has no doubt told you of many editions that we lack in the broader serial literature and among the relatively 'standard' Nineteenth century literature and literary criticism. Further, our holdings in Philology (of which German forms such a basic part) are much in need of attention. (97)

The German collection was considerably strengthened with the purchase of two microfilm sets published in 1970-74: German Baroque Literature, reproducing the text of the Yale Collection of German Literature (669 reels) and German Baroque Literature: Harold Jantz Collection (611 reels). Each set has multi-volume printed bibliographies and index.

In 1960 the widow of Ernest Haycox gave his personal library to the University and it was organized as a named collection in Special Collections. In 1958 another collection had been added to Special Collections.

The University of Oregon Library has established a collection of paper-back novels in three categories: mysteries, westerns, and science-fiction. The collection of paper-backs from the C. Valentine Boyer estate forms the nucleus of this attempt to preserve and make available for the study of popular literature of our time. Rather than look forward to buying these items in some future antiquarian market, the library is saving them today when they can be obtained as gifts, or on exchange. Their physical makeup precludes their retention on general library shelves, so that a separate collection, separately housed, was arranged to solve the problem. (98)

These pulp paper editions published in the thirties-forties-fifties (with a few earlier plus short runs of some pulp serials e.g., Ace High Western Stories) are in fragile condition even though use by non-researchers was denied. With the scholarly interest in popular culture research in the seventies the library acquired hard cover editions of these genres, including such reprint collections as Popular Culture in America published by Arno Press (chiefly late 19th century works).

At about the same time the manuscript portion of the Robert W. Gordon collection on folklore was given by Mrs. L.B. Nye, Jr., and the book portion (1,782) volumes was purchased. Folklore had emerged as an inter-disciplinary field involving the departments of English, Sociology, and to a lesser degree, History.

In 1962 Hintz remarked that the relative scarcity of science titles in the section of his report on "notable acquisitions" was accounted for by the fact that emphasis in this area has been on acquiring single volumes and small clusters of volumes that fit into our holdings. "This type of acquisition is most significant and expensive but it does not lend itself to concise listing." (99)

After listing several significant items (first issue of Palmer's Journal of Travels...; Doves Press 6 volume edition of the Bible; first edition of Keats' Lamia; Roxburge Club facsimile of Pope's manuscript of Essay on Man) among the "notable acquisitions" purchased from gift funds, Hintz noted

This list emphasizes a growing trend. The regular library budget is more and more capable of furnishing only the volumes that are needed to supply the daily needs of 10,000 and more students and faculty. This population plus the opportunities of almost endless quantities of microfilm and reprint sets takes most of the budget. It is to gift funds, non-library, and non-state funds that we must turn for the purchase of major titles that do not classify in the category of immediate utility. (100)

In addition to gift funds, between 1957 and 1982 the library relied heavily on donation of materials to build the collections.

The transfer of Mr. Kemp to the Gifts & Exchange Section effective July 1, 1957, has resulted in a more aggressive solicitation of gifts, particularly in cooperation with the Special Collections division. Possible donors, whose names have been obtained in many

cases from the obituary columns of Pacific Northwest newspapers, have been solicited by mail and several trips have been made to further the program by personal visits with good results. (101)

Library materials acquired by gift were valued at \$112,465 in the 1962-64 biennium and \$600,000 in 1968-70. Gifts as a percentage of the total acquisitions for the general library constituted 39.38 in 1974-75; this declined in 1984-85 to 12.8 per cent, or a reduction of 65.17 per cent. (102) These figures include cataloged documents.

Kemp calculated that the total value of gifts in kind received between 1882 and 1981 exceeded \$4,000,000, not adjusted to inflation.

In writing about gifts in kind, value is rarely measured by monetary terms. The intrinsic cultural and historical value, whether the book or manuscript is used immediately or at some future time, is most important to us. All gifts, solicited or unsolicited, have added either depth or breadth to the library and thus to the university at large. Use is a prime measure of a gift. (103)

Books received as gifts were shelved in the gifts section of Acquisitions for review by the various subject specialists before being searched. Edward Kemp noted

It is frustrating to have so few librarians participate in this element of collection development, especially when the Gifts librarian and staff have attempted to remove the outdated textbooks, standard Book-of-the-Month Club and Literary Guild titles, obvious ephemera, such as university catalogs, or small runs of journals to be routed through serials section etc. Sometimes 90 per cent of the books remain on the shelf, the only faithful reviewer being Mr. McCollough. Most often what is left on the shelf is in the social science field, with no review other than the traditional final review by the Gift Librarian, a policy in effect since his acceptance of the position in 1957. The policy was reviewed in 1967. (104)

Barnes also examined the gift shelves, and rejects were referred to him for final judgment, with many items going through for processing.

Not long after the journal Comparative Literature began publication at the University in 1949, the editor began sending to the library copies of books received from publishers for review. When this was done promptly, the library avoided purchase from vendors. Kemp estimated the typical shipment from CL provided the library with about 50 per cent new titles, 40 per cent added copies or volumes, and 10 per cent unwanted duplicates or vanity publications. (105)

Kemp's jaundiced view of gifts from faculty was that 90 per cent were textbooks received on approval and 10 per cent research monographs received 20 years too late to be of much benefit.

Some changes in the acquisition policies and procedures in the Social Science division were instituted by Holway Jones, who became head in June 1963.

In an effort to place the librarian specialist on a parity with his teaching colleagues in the matter of book selection, the Division placed considerable emphasis during the latter half of the biennium on developing a series of book selection policy and procedure statements. Through ~~series~~ series of meetings with various departmental library representatives, faculty desires were determined and both parties better informed on mutual problems that exist in building university library collections. The first result of these meetings was the joint statement issued by the School of Business Administration and the University library in December 1963. This was followed by similar statements, but tailored for specific needs, for the departments of Economics, Geography, and Psychology. (106)

To help Division librarians realize their responsibilities in book selection, as well as certain special projects and reference-in-depth activities, each librarian undertook primary responsibility for certain fields. In general, this has proved advantageous for graduate students consultations, reference-in-depth, compilation of bibliographies, and certain other special projects. (107)

A similar deployment of librarians prevailed in the Humanities and Science divisions, but the Social Science division gave more attention to the development of acquisition policy statements. A number of these statements, sometimes abridged, were promulgated in the Appendix to Administrative Manual 201-207, a September 1969 revision of the "Canons of Selection."

A Social Science division "general conference" was informally organized in January 1974 "to consider the issues of mutual interest to the Social Science librarians." A major topic at meetings was the equitable division of the Social Science general fund. (108)

A special grant from the Social Science allocation was devoted to health education in 1973 and to speech pathology in 1974 to remedy serious deficiencies" which had been noted in these areas "which were receiving increased emphasis in the University curriculum." (109)

The ferment of the sixties and seventies which created the "counter culture" movement revived interest in a genre known as the "little magazine" -- journals publishing avant-garde authors scorned by the established general magazines and university quarterlies. It has been estimated that in 1978 some 1,500 of these were being published in the United States. The Humanities librarians and Walter Slocum in the Serials section struggled to get some control of these and see that at least a representative cross-section was acquired. Publication schedules were unknown, bibliographic identification obscure and format bizarre, and editors frequently changed place of publication. Many of these were insignificant in content, but others became established as prime sources for the study of the best emerging writers. Our collection contains substantial runs of those considered seminal and of prime importance plus a large

quantity of others awaiting evaluation and critical examination, and is on par with any other collection in the region.

The same forces produced the "underground press" -- small publishers of experimental literature and art whose output was limited and distribution erratic. Len Felton published a series of directories between 1965 and 1973 which were checked by the Humanities librarians and occasionally by English department faculty. An approval plan with City Lights bookstore in San Francisco proved to be unworkable. A few standing orders were entered with small presses (e.g., Kayak and Juniper) and a consortium called Fiction Collective Books. Underground newspapers also flourished, and attempts to acquire those published in Oregon and the region were moderately effective.

The placing of standing orders for monographic series published by scholarly societies accelerated in the sixties. There were 48 on a list compiled in August 1967 -- learned societies and special interest groups such as the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, Bibliographic Society of Canada, Columbia University Hispanic Institute, Four Seasons Foundation, Wildlife Disease Association, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters. Some specialized publishers received standing orders, e.g., Book Club of California ("fine printings" cataloged for Rare Books), Private Libraries Association, Oleander Press, Friends of the Bancroft Library, Huntington Library & Art Gallery, George Eastman House, New Directions, Grove, Horizon, Academic, Pergamon, and Interscience.

These standing orders were curtailed in the mid-seventies when continuations began to consume an alarming proportion of the book budget. Axford's rationale for this reduction was stated in a memorandum to Barnes in February 1975.

In general I share your concern regarding standing orders for monographic series. However, I do have some concerns for the fact that in recent years the number of series has grown remarkably until at the present time 3 out of 5 monographs coming off the scholarly presses in N. America are parts of series. I don't think it too far off base to assume that during the years of great book budgets (when librarians and faculty at many institutions had to make quick decisions and that standing orders seemed to be a way to insure completeness at the least possible cost) that publishers discovered this and exploited it in the sense of adding to series monographs which may or may not have been able to stand by themselves. In other words, I feel that there is some reason to believe that many of the monographs we purchase through series standing orders are carried by the overall strength of the series and not their own intrinsic value. Berkeley, at least the Director at Berkeley, shares this concern and will be writing on the subject in the near future. In the meantime, I can't avoid the fact that with extremely limited budgets that we are forced to a great extent to emphasize our current needs and let the future take care of itself. (110)

Barnes noted that

With the elimination of Standing Orders for Monographic Serials we revert to the original criterion of individual faculty judgment on each specific issue...In brief--building a library is too important to be left so completely to the faculty. Our Serials ...are, by their nature, one of our foundations. Not all are of equal importance--and discretion must be exercised relative to the appropriateness of our list all the time to be certain that we are holding our subscriptions to what is the developing direction of the University. But it is important that this be a general library budget charge under the direction of the library staff exercising its judgment as Professional Librarians. It is much too general a matter (in the sense of interlocking disciplines) and long-term (or are we simply concerned with the students of 1975/76) to be left to the current faculty at any given moment. (111)

An examination of the acquisition and serial files more thorough than in 1967 produced a list of over 800 monographic series. A special review committee headed by Barnes and including six subject specialists was formed with the goal of pruning the list. A precise account of the number of cancellations resulting from this project has not surfaced.

In June 1966 the millionth volume was added: James Michener's The Modern Japanese Print: An Appreciation, with ten original prints by Haratsuka Un'ichi and other artists, published in a limited edition in 1962 by C.E. Tuttle. This was purchased from a gift fund provided by Lenore Tromp.

In the mid-sixties the subject division librarians became more assertive in their need for a dynamic role in the selection process. Hintz recognized this by declaring

From the meetings of the Library Committee, from the demands of the chairmen of the campus departments and schools, and from the pleas of the individual faculty members, it is clear that few people have any concern about bibliography that lies beyond their own specialities. . . It is imperative that book selection within the generally defined objectives of the university be the true contribution of the librarians. The turnover of the faculty, the faculty attention that must be directed first to the increasing number of students and the large number of attractive grants that demand close attention leave the problems of consistent acquisition to the library staff. (112)

Following discussion in the Library Administrative Conference on the general subject of book selection, it was concluded that "each division was spending as much time on book selection as could be taken from other more essential activities. And every division felt this time to be too short." There developed a conviction "that a blanket, standing (on approval) order for all significant books published in the United States (except for certain specified subjects) would develop our collections more efficiently." Librarians could then concentrate on acquisition of foreign publications and the pursuit of lacunae. (113)

An approval plan was first tried around 1965 in the Science division when the Richard Abel company of Portland began sending books of three publishers for review. The Science Librarian noted the number of faculty

requests did not diminish because they neglected to monitor receipts. Regarding faculty participation in the acquisition program, Hintz (probably quoting the Science Librarian) noted

On the whole, faculty cooperation in the book selection process has been erratic at best, with a wide range between departments. While Mathematics and Chemistry usually offer extensive cooperation, the Biology department plays little part, often duplicates orders for materials on hand and in the middle of last year dropped a particularly inactive representative in favor of a non-academic--its administrative assistant. Despite this somewhat lagging interest on the part of much of the science faculty, the sums allocated to these departments are usually over-expended, and such checks as have been made of the lists of publications in various fields have indicated that our collection is in good shape. (114)

In August 1966 a "blanket on-approval" plan was instituted with Abel. Initially the coverage was all scholarly books published in the U.S., but soon expanded to include virtually all those published in the English language with increasing coverage of German, French, Scandinavian, and Spanish language materials. The books were segregated on shelves in the Acquisition department for review by faculty and librarians. The early return rate was 27 per cent, chiefly reprints. Hintz noted "a close correlation between specific faculty requests and the titles received on consignment. (115)

The Abel company experienced cash flow problems in 1969 and vendors began to halt shipments to it. This coupled with financial exigencies in the library forced a temporary suspension of the approval program in May 1969, with projected double deliveries to catch up early in the second year of the biennium, but in November 1969 the plan was cancelled. Abel continued to supply copies of the multiple order forms as a means of alerting librarians to significant publications, but what Hintz termed "dry-run selection" proved to be unsatisfactory. "Collection building does not

take on much meaning when it is done on paper and without visible results. (116)

Blackwell North America took over the Abel operation in January 1975 and a new approval plan limited to publications of university presses, utilizing a precise profile, was begun about July. An approval plan for science materials was instituted with Springer-Verlag, also in 1975, using a subject profile. Biology had more sections checked than the other science fields.

The UO library has used the services of the firm of Otto Harrassowitz in Germany since 1907. Approval plans are more recent.

It all started with the very early Farmington Plan commitment for Musikwissenschaft (ML) and Applied Arts (NK 1650-3599). To these areas the subject of Germanistik was added as an approval arrangement in 1967. It was, however, cancelled a couple of years later to be terminated with completion of 1968 imprints when the blanket on-approval plan with Abel was instituted. Then there was a period of quiet from 1969 through 1976. The approval plan was re-instituted beginning with 1977 imprints to comprise the subjects of Old Germanic and Scandinavian Literatures, German Literature of the 20th Century, Primary Literature, defined by our list of contemporary authors, and criticism to be selected on a regular approval arrangement.

Also included were the subjects of Music History, Music Theory, as well as Radio Television Theater. The area of Cinema was excluded one year later after completion of the 1978 imprint.

Beginning with 1978 there was another extension of the approval plan to further include Indo-European and Modern European Languages as well as all of German Literature. (117)

The names of 85 German authors whose works we wished to be included were checked on a list provided by Harrassowitz. At an undetermined date secondary works also were included in approval shipments.

Computer produced forms were provided according to a profile of subject areas where dispatch of books was not desired.

Seventeen countries were included in the European music score approval plan. The profile specified instruments to be covered, the combination of instruments, and the categories of vocal music. Compositions by only those composers checked on a list were to be sent. Forms were sent for categories and composers not designated for approval shipment.

In June 1970 Joanne Halgren prepared a "Report on the State of the Geology Collection and Funds." She surveyed lists of geology publications for 1967, 1968, and 1969, and checked these against the card catalog and the outstanding order file, as well as the Abel shipments which had arrived under the broad spectrum approval plan which was suspended in 1970. Among her conclusions:

The geology collection is not up to the standards it should be and is not able to support the needs of the geology faculty and students.

The Abel shipments are bringing in less than 45 per cent of the published materials in English, French, and German.

Faculty and librarian orders are not being given top priority as they should.

She recommended a separate allotment for Science librarians, "in order that we can carry out our necessary responsibilities," and that \$1,500 be the base budget for Geology. Documents on file do not indicate what remedial action if any was generated by this report. (118)

The collection of UO faculty publications was directed by Hintz in a 1966 memorandum.

The following procedure is to be followed in maintaining a collection of faculty publications:

1. Substantial works (books, etc.) to be cataloged.
2. Reprints and minor publications are to be sent to Special Collections division where they will be filed under the author's name. No entry will be made in the card catalogue nor will any other records be maintained.

As a matter of general information all members of the library staff should be instructed to encourage faculty to send two copies of all publications to the University library.

This procedure is to be effective July 1, 1966. (119)

The files of reprints became unmanageable and the file closed by Barbara Fisher sometime prior to her resignation as Archivist in 1971. The dead files are in Archives, which also has files of the papers of many retired faculty members.

The "in" terms in the library world of the sixties were "cooperative acquisition" and "resource sharing." The UO library was not immune.

The accord reached in 1946 regarding the "scientific periodicals restitution program" (See Part III) was followed by sporadic efforts to reduce library resource duplication between OSU and the UO, especially in serials and "monumental sets." Each institution attempted to identify "marginal" titles in the context of the local research and instructional needs and the holdings at sister institutions when considering withdrawal of back runs or acquisition of new titles. As programs changed and new faculty arrived, decisions frequently were reversed and the resulting collections probably were substantially the same as if no cooperative principles had been implemented. Curricular differences molded the monograph collections. Such fields as geology would be split: UO and OSC both collected in paleontology and sedimentary while OSC was strong in mining geology and the UO in volcanology.

A more sanguine summary with specific reference to biology was composed by Head Science Librarian Al Roecker in 1966, based on a document he prepared in 1958.

The active acquisition program plus a policy of not duplicating library materials on the campus result in a more-than-usually comprehensive collection in the field of our interest. This col-

lection does not represent the full extent of resources available, as this campus is tied to the Oregon State College campus and the Oregon Medical School library in Portland, by direct telephone line. A loose agreement exists with the State College library for a joint acquisition program for marginal materials, with the College holdings emphasizing the applied areas including agriculture and forestry. Through such joint programs and inter-institutional use we hope to solve in part the ever-growing demands of a research collection. The allocation of five per cent of overhead charges on research grants also alleviates in a small way the increasing financial demands on the sciences ... To some extent the available resources are increased without expenditure, as through inter-library loan...

Just as the total number of titles available on campus is increased by non-duplication, so the total number of titles available in the area is being increased by an agreement between the University and the State College to avoid duplication of marginal titles...Some of these titles are regularly circulated for examination--thus some half-dozen botanical foreign language journals are regularly circulated to this campus on arrival at O.S.C. ... As it grows increasingly obvious that no single institution can collect comprehensively over a broad field such cooperative agreements may become increasingly an essential adjunct to the acquisition program.

In general, we feel that the present collection is one of the best in this area of the country; is developing rapidly along selected areas; and should continue to furnish a sound research collection more than adequate to the needs of research in biology as it is presently developing here ... (120)

Barnes noted in 1974

For many years a Union Catalogue of the OSSHE libraries was maintained. It was started as a tool to check 'unwarranted duplication.' But in fact, that use was never realized to any great extent. It ceased to be maintained about 1966 when the cost could no longer be justified. Its potential use for inter-library lending was well known and discussed. Occasionally it was consulted as a possible indication of the number of copies available and as an element in the discard routine. But it was not effectively utilized. (121)

In the same document Barnes observed

The Abel prospectus points out the well-verified fact that by far the greatest use of any of our collections is the most recent publication. Up to this time it has proved more economical for each library to buy its own copy of a \$10.00 book and process it for its own collection rather than invest in the mechanism to develop the information that the same book is held elsewhere in the OSSHE. For the great majority of titles, even with the constant inflation of book prices, I suspect that is still true. Periodical subscriptions are rather different matter--as is shown by the compilation of the OSSHE Union List.

Continuing this theme, he wrote

A recurrent theme in the annals of the Oregon State System of Higher Education has been 'duplication.' During this biennium 1972-74, it has come up again--with a difference. A survey by Mrs. Mitchell shows that the amount of significant duplication is slight: up to a certain level of the curriculum the duplication of monographs to support the instruction in each of the institutions is essential, and there has been no great duplication of the Monumental Works and periodical backfiles. But, she has also shown that, as each of the institutions grows and has greater financial resources, the potential of such duplication is increased. The essential tool for avoiding such duplication is the OSSHE Union List of Serials. (122)

In 1974, Dan Newberry, Coordinator of Collection Development at Portland State University library, prepared a draft document "OSSHE Policy on Coordination of Serial and Major Monographic Purchases" for discussion by the Interinstitutional Library Council.

The three areas in which coordination between OSSHE libraries is eminently feasible are in the purchase of lesser used, research level periodicals, corresponding level monographs and large sets, and, in times of financial deprivation, the cancellation of periodical subscriptions which are not of prime importance in the day-to-day use of our collections. The success of any endeavor in the coordinated use of geographically separated collections depends entirely on (1) clear, well-understood procedures for notification of anticipated actions in the above areas; (2) immediate transmission of this

information, and (3) a commitment to rapid Inter-library Loan and occasional reference requests from sister libraries... (123)

The Council agreed in principle that it would be desirable for some coordination of the acquisition of

lesser used research level sets which probably would be of interest only to the three universities. The type of materials which by their projected use and expense would indicate that only one copy in the system would suffice. A price or valuation minimum would not necessarily be of importance.

Detailed instructions were to be issued, with Newberry to oversee exchange of information.

In a 1977 noteto Barnes, Newberry commented

In some ways you are right about the Library Council 'prattling on' about cooperation and not doing anything much about it. I am fairly well pleased with our serials notification scheme and our willingness to explore centralized storage facilities, but we still have to crack the nut of true commitment to cooperation on a day-to-day basis. The noble sentiments expressed by our esteemed leaders do not always get translated into action. (124)

A rare non-science cooperative purchase with OSU involved the University Microfilm set Early English Books. The UO agreed to purchase the first section (1475-1640) based on Pollard and Redgrave Short-title Catalog and OSU the continuation (1641-1700) based on Wing.

Membership in the Center for Research Libraries has permitted the UO to avoid purchase of many comprehensive microformat sets. Many sets or specific items within the sets have been borrowed from CRL by ILL for our clientele.

Around 1962 the Documents section was made a depository for the publications of the Organization of American States and its General Secretariat, the Pan American Union. It also began receiving the Joint Publications Research Service publications in microprint and the Daily Reports, U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, on microfilm. In March 1965 it be-

came a depository for Canadian documents. Important British document series obtained in microformat included the Rolls Series, Calendar of State Papers, and the Acts of the Privy Council.

The establishment in the mid-sixties of research centers such as CASEA and CROP, and of administrative units such as the Office of Planning & Institutional Research and the Office of Federal Relations greatly increased demands for acquisition and services from the documents staff.

The status of the collection of documents of international and foreign governments in 1967 was summarized by Corinne McNeir in a report prepared for R.B. Downs

Among the international organizations, the United Nations, including the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization are represented by virtually complete collections of publications in English. Among other specialized agencies of the UN, the FAO, the ILO, and the WHO are well represented.

The Library holds all primary documents of the League of Nations. It also has substantial collections of the publications of the Organization of American States, including its various organs and affiliates; the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; the European Communities; as well as several other international organizations.

Among foreign governments Great Britain is the country best represented, with parliamentary histories, debates, and sessional papers, plus many non-parliamentary publications on various subjects. Canada is well represented. (Since February 1965 the University of Oregon Library has been a selective depository for Canadian publications). The Library is currently receiving the parliamentary papers of France, Germany, and Italy, and has acquired some nineteenth century documents of France and Germany. The microprint edition of Russian historical sources edited by Frederick Rodkey provides coverage for Russia.

The University of Oregon library's collection has been principally in the fields of the social sciences, with emphasis on history, political science, economics and business, sociology, and geography. With the exception of Great Britain, and possibly Canada, the collections are stronger currently rather than retrospectively. (125)

The U.S. Serial Set numerically has substantial gaps for the period before the library became a depository, but many of the documents in the missing volumes are obscure and seldom requested. The goal is still to have a complete set.

An example of a compilation in microformat of materials from scattered sources is a microfiche of U.S. Congressional Hearings, 1838-1934, purchased in 1972. None of these are found in the Senate Library of the U.S. Congress, the largest single collection of hearings.

The Biennial Report of the Social Science division for 1968-70 noted that in 1960 the Documents section received approximately 12,000 titles from the Superintendent of Documents from which it could choose its depository items. The number grew in 1968 to exceed 16,000 items and in 1986 about 51,000.

The same Social Science division report noted the receipt of "four tons" of various legislative documents as a gift from the Oregon State Library, including a virtually complete run of New York (State) Assembly documents from 1858 to the present, plus accompanying Senate documents through 1918. Legislative materials from 17 other states were also received, some to be exchanged.

A policy statement on official state publications was recently approved which will strengthen overall collections if sufficient supporting personnel are available to carry it out. Included in this statement are decisions to collect yearbooks, statistical abstracts, checklists and indexes from the fifty states, and legislative documents selectively from Oregon's two coastal neighbors and states with large urban populations. (126)

The library is a complete depository for all State of Oregon documents (in so far as the State Library is able to (1) obtain them, and (2) obtain them in sufficient quantity to send us the copies to which we are entitled. We are supposed to receive two copies of every State of Oregon publication.

An Ad Hoc Committee on Oregon Documents recommended in 1970 that all should be retained, even if superseded, in perpetuity. Examples not to be retained: compilations of laws, excepting such as education and elections; lists of licensed embalmers; lists of agricultural workers. (127)

The Documents section is not responsible (and rightly so) for State of Oregon documents. It has some, but these are duplicates of those in the Oregon Collection and they are classified and cataloged for the Documents section. (128)

The University Archives was established as a part of Special Collections by Administrative Memorandum dated May 20, 1966. It was moved to Fenton Hall under University administration jurisdiction and in 1977 it became an autonomous section of the library.

Into the Archives go all University records that must be preserved by law, or that have historical interest and value. Archives are preserved for their legal and evidential value. They have a secondary value as material for scholarly research. For this secondary purpose they are available on much the same basis as are the historical manuscripts.

The University Archives collects historical objects as well as written records. These objects include photographs, gavels, programs, posters, scrapbooks, memory books, footballs, and similar mementos common to the University experience. In the mass, such objects assume historical importance; singly, they are useful as reminders of the past. The Archives, however, does not function as a museum and maintains no permanent exhibits. (129)

The rather broad generalities outlined in the "Canons of Selection" were made specific in scattered documents prepared by Barnes. For ex-

ample, in 1962 he listed as "some general principles" affecting book selection in the Acquisition department:

1. An effort is made to avoid the purchase of texts-- no matter who approves them.
2. Close control is exercised in the matter of multiple copies. We buy them--but they are taken up individually--no matter who wants them.
3. Reprints are also examined with care--do we really need the reprint if the original is in our stacks in good condition ?
4. No orders are issued without strong evidence that the work has actually been published...in general, we do not order pre-publications.

In the same document he noted

The cancellation file--titles that we have ordered and for some reason (o.p., sold) could not be supplied is considered to be a desiderata file--with some exceptions as the slips are read. These are worked over with fair consistency. The Head Acquisitions Librarian reads antiquarian catalogs whenever possible--and buys from desiderata files or related titles that are listed in the catalogs. A steady stream is also sent to TAAB. There is in these processes no referral--we buy as we can. (130)

The subject divisions also maintained desiderata files containing request slips returned for lack of funds, cancelled orders, and slips for items noted in retrospective searches of bibliographies which were open. Time constraints did not permit regular weeding of these files, or much consultation (checking against vendor catalogs, for example).

The second addition to the general Library, occupied in 1966, changed the location of several units but did not affect the collections particularly. The Science division moved to quarters in a new wing of the science complex in January 1968, a Map Room (Now Map Library) was

established in Condon Hall, and Special Collections expanded into the second floor of the General Library vacated by the Science division.

The collecting efforts of Martin Schmitt and Edward Kemp uncovered in 1967 a run of the Oregon Spectator published in Oregon City 1846-47 once owned by its printer, John Fleming. Bound withit were issue numbers 1-4 of Vox Populi, published in Salem 1851-52. Acquisition was made possible by two gift funds.

These two acquisitions are the most outstanding titles in many years. They are both foundation pieces for any collection concerning Oregon or the Pacific Northwest; they are contemporary expressions of the political leaders ... (131)

According to Sheldon's History, the basis of the library's newspaper collection was formed by Joseph Schafer of the History department, who "on his own initiative in 1901 collected the newspapers of the state. These were donated by the publishers and brought together and sorted in Dr. Schafer's classroom under his direction". In 1942 the collection numbered over 8,000 bound volumes. (132)

The 1969 "Canons of Selection" stated the goal was to acquire as complete a collection as possible of Oregon newspapers and to subscribe to "representative metropolitan newspapers" with selective retention of back files.

A "Newspaper Collection Policy" document was promulgated in April 1987, superseding the statement of May 1972. It defined the scope of the collection, outlined selection and retention policies and clarified the policy on acquiring newspapers from foreign nations.

The Oregon Newspaper Microfilming Project began in 1952 in the General Reference department. After considerable effort, nearly complete runs of Oregon newspapers were assembled. Elizabeth Findly and her staff traveled all over the state and transported in their cars the

crumbling back files begged from newspaper publishers. These were filmed for preservation so that the library has the premier collection. (133)

The map collection moved to Condon Hall was augmented with the transfer of maps and most atlases from Special Collections, the Science division, and the AAA library, so that it became in October 1970 the central map repository. From Special Collections it received "a fine collection of historical maps of Western America, of Pacific Rim nations and such series as Oregon highway maps, 1918 - 1967; Metsker's cadastral atlases of Oregon counties and the Sanborn insurance data atlases for Oregon cities; from the Science division, all geological maps and atlases including "all separate map publications of the U.S. Geological Survey"; from the AAA library a large collection of American cities maps ("City plans and road maps have a great value to this collection with its present high interests in urban geography and human ecology." (134)

The aerial photography section in the Map library currently is in excess of 330,000 nine-by-nine inch prints. A collection policy statement was developed around 1972.

Objective: to obtain large scale historical coverage of all settled areas in Oregon. First priority should be to acquire the earliest coverage available for Western Oregon areas and then proceeding eastward as funds allow.

To aid in studies involving geomorphological and vegetational changes, other non-settled areas should also be covered for several time periods, beginning with the earliest available. A continuing program of acquiring current photography for Lane County and the Willamette valley as it becomes available is also important. (135)

In October 1973 the Map Room became an autonomous unit reporting directly to the University Librarian. In January 1981 it was designated "Map Library." It is the largest collection in the Pacific Northwest and in a recent survey ranked eleventh in collection size in the nation.

Represented in the collection are maps of every nation and major city in the world, with special emphasis on North America, Latin America, and Europe. Various subject maps are also strongly represented in the collection, including geology, geophysics, vegetation, topography, and history. The U.S. Geological Survey, the National Ocean Survey, and the Defense Mapping Agency have depository contracts with the Map library, which routinely receives these agencies' new maps, ensuring currency of the collection's holdings. Over the years the Map library has established agreements with various federal and state agencies which deposit their dated aerial photography with the library for indexing and storage. Supplementing the map and photography collection are many fine general and subject atlases, books on cartography, place-name indexes and gazetteers, an outstanding historical map collection, and wall maps for classroom use. (136)

What Barnes described as "one of our important lacunae for the research in the history of the Middle Ages" was acquired when Johnson Reprint issued the first 30 volumes of Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes (1839-1869) and a nearly complete run of subsequent volumes was acquired from three vendors in a few months by the serendipitous scanning of catalogs by Barnes. (137)

New areas of teaching and research emerged nationally in the seventies: ethnic studies, ecology, women's lib, popular culture--and the subject librarians were stressed to keep abreast of the resulting proliferation of publications.

The establishment in 1966 of a School of Library Science required the expansion of the librarianship core collection and a multitude of requests were received from its faculty in the areas of public and special libraries, especially for serials. When the school was suspended in 1978 the library reverted to supporting courses in school librarianship offered in the College of Education and providing materials needed for the research and development of individual librarians.

Responsibility for collecting in the emerging fields which tended to be multi-disciplinary was sometimes difficult to assign. In replying to a request for materials in gerontology, Barnes stated

The one list that is at all profitable is that for the Institute on Gerontological Studies--most of these we need. But here again, has there really been any effort to communicate with the library??? And if so, which part??? This aspect was dismissed by AWR [Allen W. Roecker] years ago. Psychology has disowned it pretty much. Sociology has admitted it exists but has made no effort to develop. If this is referred to Holly [Jones] his reaction is that he doesn't know anything about this field--it belongs in Science. Science will reply that they really have little interest in the Care of Nursing Home Patients--but will accept it if they must. (140)

In considering the problem of regional studies, Barnes noted in a memo to Hintz in March 1966 (141)

There are also other area and subject groups on this campus [besides Asian Studies]. Just how does Latin America fit into the picture? There is one Historian (J. Woodham), there is at least one geographer (G. Martin), there are two Economists (R. Mikesell and J. Tattersall), and at one time there was a member of the Architecture & Allied Arts faculty. Africa is a developing interest in the department of anthropology (V. Dorjahn) and is also under the contract of the Institute of International Studies and Administration to the amount of \$1,000.00 for the betterment of the Library... p.7

He noted the emergence of interdisciplinary groups.

These several Interdepartmental activities are listed here at some length because they are all notoriously inept in the business of building a library collection. Aside from the single Library allocation that is identified as East Asian Studies, building the collection seems to degenerate into a committee which tries to spread the burden over several recognized but inadequate departmental allocations... There is the Institute of Theoretical Science which includes Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics. It is expected that seven new faculty members will be added next year--a doubling of the present staff. Perhaps this will increase the pressure on certain areas of monographs. And there is the Institute of Indus-

trial and Labor Relations, a new program which is planned to be entirely graduate. Our holdings in this area are already strong (e.g., periodicals published by the labor unions--our files are especially broad and complete). But, there will be a much increased demand for state documents that we do not have. pp. 7-8

Around 1969 the Documents section revised its policy statement on collecting official state publications. The decision was to collect year-books, statistical abstracts, checklists and indexes from the 50 states, and legislative documents selectively from California and Washington.

Hintz noted that "no one has devised a reliable method of acquiring all Oregon state, county, and municipal documents, locally published pamphlets, and the host of organizational publications that pour from the presses," but rapid means of copying means completeness no longer is necessary. (138)

Barnes concluded his series of "notable acquisitions" which had been part of the Librarian's biennial reports by stating

So much for a selection of the significant acquisitions during this biennium. These are some of the high points. Without the mass of every-day purchases the usefulness of the noteworthy would be seriously curtailed. But there is also another factor that is constantly operating: the recognition of what is already in our collections. (139)

In the same memo, with reference to the A&AA School, Barnes noted

A new program of City Planning is being offered soon: this will require titles that up to now have been omitted from consideration for purchase--there will no doubt be some catching-up. The School is presently attempting to add to its faculty a specialist in the medieval field and the statement of this reply is one of the best statements of the Chicken and Egg problem that I have seen in some time: '...we have been turned down by several prospective candidates on the grounds that the library is inadequate.' This is true because not only was all available money required to support the fields we have already accepted a responsibility for, but, aside from the fundamental references, the library had no business investing until it was known what was wanted...

Photographs are charged to the book allotment-- and we seem to need many more of them--the same comment applies to the slide collection except that it is an AV account. Air photographs are a matter to coordinate with the Geography Department. (142)

By the seventies the policy established twenty years before limiting the A&AA branch to working collection status was outmoded and challenged by A&AA faculty.

In a memorandum to Fred Cuthbert, Acting Dean, A&AA School in May 1970 on "Condition of A&AA School Library," the school's Advisory Committee noted that in the thirteen years from 1956 to 1969 major enrollment in the school had increased 325 per cent, courses offered 160 per cent, undergraduate degrees granted 145 per cent and graduate degrees 115 per cent and number of faculty members (including part-time) 250 per cent, while the A&AA library staff had increased from 2 to 3.

Increases in enrollment tax the staff and the usefulness of the holdings directly, but as significant are the demands for expanded holdings and library staff brought about by expanded interests and new research areas which come with each addition to a faculty member, with new courses and new degrees...Added to the School: The Department of Urban Planning, the Institute for Community Art Studies, and the Center for Environmental Design Research.

The Advisory Committee requested that an assessment of the A&AA School Library be made by a consultant from a university with a similar program and branch library. (143)

The president of the A&AA School Student Planning Association declared

While recognizing that the Architecture & Allied Arts library must be considered in conjunction with the whole University library system, nevertheless, the collection needs to be improved. There appears to be no proportion between the resources of this library and the Department of Architecture and Allied Arts School. The majority of the col-

lection is devoted to the history of art and architecture with meager space and content allotted to departments such as Urban Planning. (144)

Jerry Finrow, Director of the Center for Environmental Research, noted the interdisciplinary interaction of research in the environmental design profession and that unless "research material is physically accessible to the designer (in our case, students) and researchers, it will not be utilized." He requested that "books dealing with research strategies in terms of urban problems should be recataloged to the A&AA library" and that the A&AA School Library Committee "examine the policy concerning the location of a planning library, which is currently scattered throughout the campus." He concluded "It would be my hope that we would be able to have their collection (or a substantial portion of it) in the A&AA library."⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ The materials Finrow referred to were in the general library, the Science library, the Bureau of Governmental Research library, and a collection maintained in the University planning office. Left unsaid was that in the experience of the writer of this study the environmental research and planning faculty members gave little attention to the selection of library materials, though they were encouraged to be more aggressive in selection by Holway Jones, a specialist in the area of planning and head of the Social Science division.

Art Hawn, then chairman of the A&AA Library Committee, alleged to Oxford that "no clear policy has apparently ever existed concerning the content of the A&AA library collection" and proposed that "All books and serials related to the programs in the School of A&AA which he listed by LC class numbers, be housed in A&AA."⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ Expansion of the A&AA branch library quarters permitted the transfer of a considerable quantity of materials from the general library, selected by Betty

(Beth) Shafer, who had succeeded Francis Newsom as A&AA Librarian in 1973, and a full card catalog was finally provided.

A major purchase (\$6,300) for the A&AA library in 1967 was the Photographic Archives from the Chinese National Palace Museum, consisting of about 5,000 black and white 8x10 prints and about 1,300 color slides. Barnes described it as

A basic collection of raw materials for advanced study of our courses dealing with Chinese art...a major investment which may result in a considerable impact on our instruction in this particular area of art. (147)

Until 1968 there were two "official" collections of slides at the University: a general cataloged collection in the Audio-Visual department and a much larger collection in the A&AA school library. There were scores of "office drawer" collections assembled by various faculty members which were augmented by slides charged from AV. In 1967 these slides were given to the various departments and the residue was sent to the A&AA library, which became de facto the central slide collection.

In 1946 the 2x2 transparency format supplanted the original 4x4 glass slides in the A&AA school and as the art history and other A&AA programs expanded so did the slide collection.

At one time it was thought the collection would become relatively static at \$5,000 but there now seems no indication of a leveling off of acquisitions. New faculty members with new interests make new demands on the slide collection, just as they do on the book collection. The collection as it stands is of genuinely high quality, and is the envy of visitors. (148)

A&AA faculty members--professors Ross, Baldinger, Donnelly, McKenzie and others--donated thousands of slides they had made or obtained from vendors. In 1962 the Carnegie Corporation gave a matching grant to purchase 2,500 slides in a series "The arts of the United States" prepared

by the Sandak company.

The A&AA Library Committee expressed some concern about the slide collection in 1974.

A slide collection of such dimensions serving a School of this size should have some direction as to its growth and quality. It is seen that the future efforts of a full-time slide curator could be directed toward the establishment of a good balance of visual material to serve the needs of the entire School. The culling and upgrading of the existing collection will require a considerable amount of effort and should be an ongoing responsibility of the slide curator ~~ca~~ a position the committee was urging be established. Even a casual inspection of our slide holdings will reveal that certain subject matter areas are weakly represented. Those areas need strengthening and a curator could work with faculty members within the School to procure the necessary visual materials to provide an adequate collection for teaching purposes. The School should become independent of private faculty collections for obvious reasons...Finally, the slide curator could take steps to preserve slides which are in considerable danger of deterioration. (149)

There still are numerous "private faculty collections" in the A&AA School. Opportunity for a tax write-off is the impelling factor for donation of slides to the library collection. Shortly after the A&AA Committee memorandum Gail (Weimann) Burkart was designated Slide Librarian.

In August 1969 Ronald L. Cherry succeeded Lois Baker as Law Librarian. According to his assessment, the Law library book budget was \$5,000 below the minimum recommended by the Association of American Law Schools, and the UO school ranked 110th of 136 schools reported. In size, it ranked 70th among law school libraries, with 70,000 volumes. His conclusion was

The library collection has supported the Law School curriculum by providing materials for minimal academic needs. A fair collection is available for this purpose; however, it should be expanded into a sufficient research collection for the law teachers, to stimulate bright law students to do serious research, and to provide a research center for the Oregon bench

and bar...Although the library is fair in its collection, no research collection is available in any specific subject. The Law School is reaching the level where this is no longer satisfactory. (150)

Cherry noted that "the library has no written acquisition policy. Titles which appear to be worthy to the Law Librarian are selected. Suggestions and recommendations are solicited and welcomed from faculty and others." (151)

According to him, "major sets" have not been kept up to date with replacement parts and volumes because a budget cut forced cancellation of standing orders. "Such obsolete sets are very dangerous, for they often contain misleading and out-dated law."

Priority in the Law Library was given to assembling an international and labor law collection. Loose leaf services in trade regulations, securities regulations, tax law, urban affairs, poverty law, and Supreme Court Decisions were added, and subscriptions for all remaining titles included in the Index to Legal Periodicals were placed. Microfiche editions of U.S. Supreme Court briefs and the Federal Register were obtained.

In September 1970 the move of the Law School from Fenton Hall to the new legal center was completed. A somewhat more sanguine assessment of the Law Library was included in the 1970-72 Biennial Report of the Librarian:

The Law Library collection totals 77,457 volumes at present. We have an excellent collection of up to date primary materials although additional copies of certain reports are still needed. The weaknesses lie in research materials and treatises in nearly all subject areas. With the existing collection we are unable to support the level of research now being attempted. The periodical collection is excellent with nearly all periodicals indexed in Index to Legal Periodicals being received... The collection of the Law Library contains approximately 80 per cent serials. (152)

After twenty years of domination of the Acquisition librarian in the approval process and hence in the selection of library materials, and with

new issues raised by larger budgets to support expanded instructional programs, the subject specialists in the early seventies increased pressure for a change in their role in the collection development process. A Task Force on Long-Range Planning appointed by Hintz in December 1969 noted in an undated progress report

Those interviewed felt almost unanimously that the divisions should be given greater responsibility in book selection, that their decisions should be honored, and that the building of the collection should not be left in the main to the judgment of one or two individuals. It was suggested that the acquisitions i.e., that departments, function should be to supervise the overall growth of the collection and perhaps to assume the role of arbiter in interdisciplinary and other problem areas.

In a letter to Hintz dated November 23, 1970, Barnes noted

Divisional people and the Task Force feel strongly that the book selection process within the Acquisition department should be under the continuous scrutiny of a professional librarian. As an example, when a divisional librarian responsible for selecting in a certain area requests a book, can he feel assured that the book will be ordered? If the same librarian rejects a book (approval shelf, Gifts and Exchange review shelf, or whatever) can he feel assured that his decision will be respected? (153)

Pleas by the subject librarians for discretionary funds were finally answered in 1972 when a portion of the Library General budget was allocated to the subject divisions

in order to involve a larger number of librarians in the collection development program. The general feeling is that this was an important first step in giving librarians parity with teaching faculty in book selection. Because of this, more attention was given to interdisciplinary subjects, such as the environment. The Divisional librarians feel that the next logical step toward true parity is to establish the formal precedent of authorizing a departmental library representative and one librarian specialist in that department subject field as the faculty jointly responsible for the expen-

diture of the allocated book funds. This ideal arrangement would place equal authority and responsibility squarely where it belongs and bring about a greater degree of cooperation in the mutually desirable building of the collection. (154)

This "ideal" was only partially achieved in the ensuing period. For decades a specific faculty member had been given signing authority for each departmental allocation and since the mid-fifties a library subject specialist was designated as liason and facilitator, although in some instances such as Education and Business Administration given signing authority. A number of schools and departments continued to have "library committees" which passed on all library materials requests. Deans and department heads frequently were dilatory in designating a faculty library representative, with this assignment often given to the newest and least experienced department member. The library subject specialists have not always met with departmental library committees, and sometimes when they did their role was relegated to paper work. A tradition in some departments of considering library allocations as "our" money persisted and sharing responsibility for expenditures given grudgingly, although in all fairness it should be noted that there has probably been an equal number of departmental library representatives who have manifested a serious interest in building the collection and have welcomed the assistance of librarians. And there were success stories.

The Education-Psychology section reports improvement in the shared book selection procedures as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the biennium. Library consultants were appointed for each of the College of Education departments, with the chairman of the consultants committee designated as the official Library Representative. The Education-Psychology librarian is a member of this Committee and authorized to approve purchases against the departmental book allocation fund. A similar, al-

though somewhat less formal, organization has also been developed with the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. (155)

Yet frequently there was an undercurrent of suspicion or perhaps professional pride in librarian - faculty relationships. A.W.Roecker, the first head of the Science division, noted in 1967

Quick and easy contact with the larger part of the faculty is not possible in the way it once was, nor is the faculty by and large either vitally interested in library operations or knowledgeable about their literature or the scientific literature as a whole. Assuming that the librarian involved is any good at his profession and is also somewhat capable in following the research interests and resultant use characteristics of the materials he deals with, you can probably get better results relying on his judgments and operate at a more efficient level in the process. Naturally, the value of the advisory function of the faculty should not be ignored. But the small-town procedures obviously will not work in the large city. Something like the change to the 'city manager' is called for in other tasks just as the 'on approval' selection method has changed the faculty-librarian status in selection. Just as in the selection process, more of the burden lies with the librarian involved while direct action by the faculty gradually gives way to sort of a spot-check and advisory service. For this you may need better librarians to an even greater degree than you need more of them, for whether you have outstanding ones or not, more of the final decisions fall to their judgment. Either way, if we expect to show progress in a determined direction in some measurable space of time, more of the decisions of this sort will have to be made by the divisional staff. (156)

Ten years later Barnes expressed a similar viewpoint.

I know that the non-library faculty of the University of Oregon is jealous of its prerogatives to order books...But the contradiction is becoming increasingly expensive: the true interest of the non-library faculty is to find on the library shelves those volumes that are needed for teaching and for research. So, while it does indeed require a background of special knowledge to read and interpret the research volumes in a given field, a skilled bibliographer is quite capable

of discovering that a given work is a scholarly contribution in an area of interest to this campus and that we need it in our collection. The non-library faculty must always be aware of the library holdings and must certainly communicate with the bibliographers. But, for the non-library faculty to continue to make out Library Request Slips and be involved with the accounting details of departmental allocations is wasteful. We do not now have a recognized corps of bibliographers: we need such a group. And the best way to develop it is to put the whole responsibility for spending book monies entirely on the library where it belongs... The University of Oregon is, I suspect, one of the ^{few} research libraries in this country that still follows the practice of departmental allocations... (157)

Barnes was keenly aware of the impact of individual faculty members on the collection. In the same letter to Holbo, he noted (page 1)

This collection is the result of the hard work of many different individuals in various academic disciplines. We owe much to Ed Lesch who would occasionally lament that in his dossier he never received credit for the hours he spent reading secondhand book catalogues for library ordering: his orders embraced most of the social sciences and humanities. And then Warren Price became interested in the history of journalism with the result that we have an excellent collection in that small field. The continuing involvement of the whole University of Oregon faculty in developing the library collection has been a vital part of the whole process.

And again

June 30, 1973 marked the end of an era. Over some twenty-five years the book stock tripled in size from about 400,000 volumes. And the generation of men who knew intimately their own part of that collection are dead: Ganoë, Townsend, Lesch, Price, Robbins, Svendsen, Bowen, Moursund, and many others. These men built with meager funds. (158)

In the same report, Barnes noted a different role for the general faculty and at the same time regretted his own diminished authority.

But the greatest concern of this period has been a philosophical abstraction concerning the Book Budget itself--to whom does it belong? To stop with the assumption that our monies are expended to build a collection for the campus community

is not enough. To assume that every member of the departmental faculties is omniscient in all the facets of his chosen field is also insufficient. In fact, our collection has grown beyond the concept of any one individual. We cannot in any one year purchase more than a part of the offerings by a variety of publishers. But who is to say which part we should get? That has been the real and avoided question of these last years. This department is one place where all the Requests for purchase come together (and where it is established that a total overdraught of the book budget is not allowed). Judgment and responsibility to meet our fiscal and bibliographical charge are needed on a full time basis. In July 1972 we were permitted to question -- but no more than question -- specific Requests as they were presented. It was also at that time granted that the divisional librarians possessed the right to charge the departmental allotments within their own division in accordance with their judgment. This was a beginning -- the Library Book Budget began to become a responsibility of the library. In July 1973, it was made clear that the Book Budget is indeed the full responsibility of the librarians. (159)

But the Great Revolution of 1972 did not really occur. Departments continued to receive allotments from the library budget, and only as a special grace & favor were subject specialists given signing authority over these allotments. The achievement was the establishment of discretionary funds which subject librarians could use to purchase materials of their choice without (in most cases) veto from the Acquisition Librarian.

In another document Barnes lamented

...there is no allowance for judgment in the Acquisition Dept. As you have so succinctly put it--this year I am a coordinator (a fancy word for technical advisor to see that the orders get written to the proper dealers) rather than the Head Acquisition Librarian...for the first time in my time at this library I do not have the authority to return a request with the comment that I felt it to be a questionable recommendation, why was it wanted? And, if I felt an acquisition to be important, I do not have the authority this year to say that it will be bought and charged to _____ allocation. (160)

This could be called Bibliographic Democracy, but sound arguments can be advanced for the virtues of a Benevolent Despot. There can be no question that the library was fortunate in the choice of its first Acquisition Librarian, for in E. B. Barnes it found a person of scholarly inclinations, widely-read with an encompassing perspective of a multiplicity of disciplines and their literature as represented in this library, versed in foreign languages, possessing a retentive memory and a genuine dedication to building a research library. He was of an endangered species: The Bookmanlibrarian. Significantly, when he retired in 1980 it required two librarians to succeed him: an Acquisition Librarian and a Collection Development Librarian.

The history collection in bulk and complexity outweighs any other subject. In his 1966 assessment, Barnes stated

History is a department with a most uneven record of building the holdings of the library: the single really consistent area has been Oregon, and to a lesser extent, Northwest history. Now the interests of the department have broadened and added resources are needed in a number of fields. This demand has developed coincidentally with the rapid expansion of titles available in reprint (if this were not the case, our situation would be hopeless). With the emphasis on American history, we need to complete our holdings of the various periodicals and publications of the many historical societies (of which we already have a great many), and then to extend our holdings in the Colonial period (we lack many standard titles in this area). In addition, it is suggested that we should concentrate in the general areas of modern British history, French history and German history. Barnes' comments on Classical, Latin American and Oriental history are included elsewhere in this study. Even with a large budget and steady acquisitions it will be long before we have really worthwhile collections in these areas simply because the quantity of publication is so large: e.g., somewhere it is stated that since the death of Napoleon there has been published an average of one book per day concerning him and his period (not all of them are significant but the number of volumes we need if we concern ourselves with that period of French history is large whether we have them all or not).

The department has just had our holdings checked against the titles listed in Paetow: A Guide to the Study of Medieval History (the standard bibliography) -- we need much of it. The fact that the department was willing to invest the time needed to make this survey should indicate some interest in the field. Also, we must purchase the reprint edition of the Corpus Reformatorum (Johnson, \$2,175.00); Elie Freron: Lettres sur quelques écrits de ce temps (Slatkine Reprint)...and the Bibliothèque de l'École des chartes (Johnson). The whole discipline is expanding on this campus and it is essential that the Library holdings expand if we are to hold a respectable faculty and attract the caliber of graduate students that we want. (161)

cThe library has acquired Freron and Chartes but not the complete Corpus....

In its final report (February 1970) an Ad Hoc Committee on the Library formed in the History department noted that the Acquisition department was holding over 2,000 request slips submitted by History faculty "over the past few years" for which there were no funds. The report noted that the "past flexibility in the library budget that allowed Gene Barnes to act as Robin Hood, much to our benefit" had disappeared. Bob Lang, the chairman of the Ad Hoc committee, wrote

We may wish to ask ourself a difficult and unpleasant question: is the present allocation of \$10,000 large enough to support research at the graduate level in all fields represented in the department? Is it reasonable to make plans on the assumption that a time will come when our allocation will be sufficient for that? Or, should we plan now to concentrate our expenditures in some way? Perhaps we cannot afford to buy the full set of the publications of the Ruritania State Archives, even though we offer an excellent undergraduate survey of Ruritanian history. An acquisition decision in this case should probably be made in accord with fairly clear departmental guidelines, for a series of decisions in cases involving the claims of one field as against others will over a period of time define areas in which historical research at Oregon is feasible, and influence the kind of courses that can be offered and the character of our staff. (162)

A year later the History department Library Representative took up the refrain.

As you know, no discipline depends so heavily upon printed materials than does History...Books are our exclusive tools for teaching and research. Last year our library budget of \$10,000, divided equally among our regular staff, came to approximately \$400 per member. This meant that each staff member could increase holdings in his field of responsibility by 35 to 40 volumes, an annual augmentation that is marginally acceptable in the maintenance of an adequate undergraduate library in History. With staff additions in the History of China and Latin America, in 1971-72 we will not even be able to maintain this. For the past five years the deterioration of the University of Oregon Library for History has been nothing short of catastrophic...In essence, a once-promising library is becoming laughing-stock among historians in the U.S. (163)

A major purchase between 1975 and 1977 was Western Americana: Frontier History of the Trans-Mississippi West 1550-1900, a microfiche set reproducing in 617 reels the text of 6,354 items in the Yale and Newberry library collections.

In a January 1978 letter to John Baldwin, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Roger Chickering, then the History department Library Representative, outlined in nearly 6 pages that department's dissatisfaction with the History collection in the library. He noted that the Western American history collection "will stand comparison with those of any research library in the country," and that there is a "pocket of strength" in English and Russian medieval history, but aside from those "as one moves geographically and culturally from the Pacific Northwest" the collection dissipates steadily.

Even in the Anglo-American areas there are severe weaknesses, while the situation in the non-English-speaking areas is not even close to adequate. American and British historians must contend with large gaps in our runs of professional journals and newspapers (this applies as well to those who work in western American history), and they face ever-widening

gaps in our holdings of important published source and secondary works...An enumeration of the library's major holes in Asian, European, and Latin American history (to say nothing of Middle Eastern, African, or Scandinavian history, and the history of science, which we cannot even teach) would be long, tedious, and depressing. Let a few highlights suffice.

1. A crippling lack of supporting monographs in nearly all non-English speaking fields, particularly in Japanese, German, French, and Latin American history.
2. Large gaps in back issues of major professional journals in all areas.
3. A paucity of source material for nineteenth century European political, social, and economic history.
4. A virtual absence of early printed books and classics of European (especially French) historiography.

This situation Chickering attributed to a "traditional neglect of the library."

We are still very much suffering from the legacy of the 1960s, when the library failed to join in the expansion taking place on the rest of the campus, but when far-sighted investments in then-inexpensive reprints and other materials would have made possible the laying of the foundations of a respectable research collection...Unhappily, the thinking that underlay this neglect in the 1960s has survived to plague us in the 1970s. (164)

Seven months later, when Barnes learned of the Chickering letter, he rebutted it in a letter to Dean Baldwin. He noted that "the vacillating ambivalence of the History department has made it difficult for the library to develop with any feeling of assurance," and cites some examples. He suggests in some areas the history collection has grown because of the alertness of the English department faculty as opposed to the inertia of History. He notes Chickering's failure to include classical

history in his evaluation, although the library during one period "has spent a lot of money in this field--with little reference to the History department."

Concerning the alleged neglect of the library in the sixties, Barnes suggests that in spite of pleas from Hintz the library budget did not increase to reflect expansion in departmental course offerings and faculty. He concludes

The building of a useful library collection in the humanities and the social studies is an involved procedure that must be pursued consistently over a long period. There must be available money. But, of far greater importance is the will to spend hours reading book catalogues as soon as they arrive, checking those catalogues immediately against the library holdings (and in the process discovering what the library has), and seeing to it that the library gets those orders placed promptly. The Library book budget is limited: the History allocation is just one part of the division that must be made. In the last analysis, on this campus, the library history holdings are exactly the result of the dedication and application of the members of the History department. (165)

Still, the 2,000 plus unprocessed History request slips noted by the History ad hoc committee in 1970 does not indicate a complete lack of "dedication and application" on the part of the History faculty.

As a class project in the School of Librarianship, Lawrence Nagel prepared a paper in March 1977: "A Brief Analysis of Selection Patterns in Sociology at the University of Oregon Library." He concluded the Sociology department faculty was satisfied with procedures and "the present practice of allocating the available book funds appears to be working rather well in so far as the present needs of this one department are concerned." (166)

Until the mid-seventies the Reference department maintained a small collection of foreign college catalogs and an extensive collection of Ameri-

can catalogs, in some instances back to the first issue--the only library in Oregon with such a collection. It was assembled by combining files of various University administrative units, donations from OSU and other libraries, and was kept current by gifts from colleges and universities. Around 1974 a subscription was entered to the National Microfilm Library's College Catalog Collection on microfiche. It was recommended that the library rely on this set but get paper copies of all state schools in Washington, California, and Hawaii plus summer catalogs in demand but not included in the fiche set. An effort was to be made to dispose of the historical collection by donation to CRL. The collection was used occasionally by Registrar and Admissions staffs and by some students researching course offerings in specific fields for historical surveys. (167)

The collection no longer exists; documentation of its disposal is lacking.

During the fiscal year 1973-74 the library joined the Center for Research Libraries consortium, with an annual fee of \$7,000. In a memo to Barnes, Librarian H. William Axford indicated that "if an item is held by CRL, or is available to us from NLL (National Lending Library, now British Library Lending Division), the general policy will be not to purchase it." (168)

"Since joiningⁱⁿ all our major purchases have been checked with the CRL. The precise effect of this membership on our acquisition policies is not yet clear. We have cancelled some subscriptions with the knowledge that the individual periodical issues are available if called for... We are realizing our investment with subscriptions we do not need to have, their binding and their shelf-space. But whether or not this is a real alternative to the acquisition of materials for our own collection is still questioned. (169)

This Axford memo also stipulated that "if an item can be purchased on microform this format will generally be purchased rather than the printed edition. Exceptions will have to be justified."

The collection of city directories grew by accretion from gifts rather than under a clear policy. When the collection outgrew shelving space in the Reference department many were placed in storage stacks. Various staff members devised various policies for "weeding" the accumulation.

I also note with some interest that you have starred City Directories as an important source for 'power structure research.' A decision was made last Fall to discard some of our city directories because of the problem of space. I am due to haul out a third book truck load sometime. One reason for this action is, of course, the fact that there were large parts of the collection that were 'never used.' But...not one of your colleagues ever mentioned the subject...(170)

Oregon city directories have formed part of the Oregon Collection, but acquisition has been erratic and cataloging records confusing.

Commenting on various aspects of collection building, Barnes in 1975 noted

Over a period of years, it is, in general terms, quite possible to gauge a collection in the social sciences from the amount of inter-library lending that is required. The ILL statistics since 1947 can show rather clearly that our ratio has changed from the point where 2/3 of ILL business was borrowing to the present ratio of 2/3 of ILL business is lending. This is no accident: for many years the actual ILL requests were used as a basis for acquisition. (171)

One example that I recall: The Scottish Text Society (the volumes of the set were being asked for often enough so that when it turned up in a catalogue we bought it complete). Over a period of years this technique is reasonably effective-- if the money is available to handle it. It is worth commenting that whereas in perhaps 1955 we could spend \$5,000 in this direction (and have something to show for it), in the 1970s it takes more like \$50,000 to accomplish the same kind of result??? (172)

Commenting on the impact interlibrary loans have on acquisition, Barnes stated

In July 1973 the Interlibrary Lending operation became a separate department with a capable librarian, Mrs. Claire Meyer, as head. It was fur-

nished with a teletype terminal. So now interlibrary lending is no longer a subsidiary function of the Reference department. And the potential effect on the Acquisition department is considerable. For the first time the holdings of this library are widely and easily available to all of the scholars of Oregon. At the same time, the resources of other libraries are available much more rapidly to our own scholars. As an abstract consideration, the combined effect of our membership in CRL and our newly created Interlibrary Lending department should tend to make our strong collections stronger: we will become known for having resources in specific fields and we will share them. At the same time we shall not have the pressure to obtain materials in subsidiary fields because they can be had quickly and easily through the Interlibrary Lending department. But the actual working-out of this concept will probably take some years: it requires acclimatization. And in the meantime we must carry on with our charge of a prudent investment of the Book Budget. (173)

He enlarged on the last sentence in a memorandum to Axford, "Concerning some of your comments at this Monday 9 July 1973 Administrative Conference" :

Before too much is said relative to the futility of building Monumental Collections (which are under-utilized) and depending on Interlibrary Lending and Cooperation and TWX, there are some thoughts that may be appropriate.

1. Interlibrary Lending is a form of charity ...
2. The Graduate Council has endorsed the concept that in general graduate work shall utilize the resources present in this collection in so far as it is possible ...
3. The strengths of a particular part of the library are an important aspect of faculty-building...I suggest that all TWX service in the West cannot replace the fact that the book is here on our own shelves.
4. The true strength of a library is in serials and monumental works. With open stacks this becomes even more apparent... (174)

In 1976 Holway Jones prepared for the Chancellor's office a survey of the UO library holdings in labor and labor relations in connection with

the proposed non-credit symposia for union membership. He called attention to

An estimated 9,000 monograph titles plus considerable materials in related fields (political science, economics)

Several manuscript collections for the history of the labor movement in Oregon: the papers of Oliver Hoyern, Joseph S. McAlister, Berule a Green, and Wayne Morse.

"For current views of labor, the library's labor paper collection is outstanding and cannot be duplicated anywhere in the state." Jones listed 106 titles of these and related serials.

Comprehensive publications of the Commerce Clearing House, Bureau of National Affairs loose-leaf services on labor, American Management Association, National Conference Board.

Long and nearly complete file of U.S. Congressional and Executive documents, a set of New York State legislative documents (a pioneer state in labor legislation), papers of the ILO, Council of Europe and European Communities as well as British and Canadian parliamentary papers.

Access to supplementary materials via CRL, SCD, and Lockheed data base. (175)

In 1975 M. J. Mandeville of Ventura, Ga., gave an initial gift of \$3,000 to fund acquisition of "a collection of materials dealing with serious aspects of the various occult sciences" of interest to undergraduates, with research materials to be added only when the collection was substantial. He wished "legitimate, serious collection of occultism, and probably parapsychology," but he never made specific suggestions or responded to requests for more precise guidelines. Selection was made by the Humanities Librarian (McCollough) with the assistance of Psychology faculty through the Education-Psychology section. The grant was renewed several times. The materials acquired filled in some gaps but did not result in a definitive collection. (176)

The largest recent acquisition for Rare Books was a collection assembled by William Alfred Quayle of "remarkable examples of the history of printing from an early illuminated manuscript to seven incunabula"

plus 50 titles from the 16th century and 69 from the 17th; first editions of British authors; and examples from the late 19th and early 20th century presses (Doves, Kelmscott, William Morris and others).⁽¹⁷⁷⁾ They were acquired in 1980 from Courteney Quayle Wilcox as a memorial to his mother, Allie Quayle Wilcox.

In closing, some references to collection philosophy which guided Barnes and his disciples during the period of greatest growth of the University of Oregon library seem appropriate.

Budget limitations lead first to a restriction of the fields in which a library intends to collect. The next step may be a resolution to collect only the 'best books' in these fields. In general, this resolve may be praiseworthy, for the library will then be reasonably certain to have the apparently most important contributions to any single field. But hazardous value judgements are involved. Every book has at least one advocate, its author. The labor of writing is such that we must assume that any work has been written for some purpose. Admittedly, at times this purpose is difficult to discover. Yet for the librarian there must always be the initial presumption that every book makes a contribution and that it should be added to the collection. The burden of proof must lie in the demonstration of why any volume should not be added ...

The active building of certain parts of the collection while maintaining other parts in spite of diminished current interest may be called accretion, an activity that perhaps best describes the true function of a university library. Only by this means is it possible to build a significant collection. Each title added increases the value of earlier acquisitions. And the use pattern reflects the efforts of collecting; when only a few volumes are available, there can be little use; the paucity of resources yields only discouragement. But as the holdings increase, the collection is enriched by a growing series of interrelations, and use will increase when the library has on its shelves the resources for a fuller understanding and comprehension ...

It would, therefore, be a narrow and sterile practice for a university library to acquire books on the basis of their supposed popularity or individual usefulness. It is the first purpose of a university library to acquire and organize all printed material that contributes in any way to the communal memory within all the library's chosen fields of specialization. Today or tomorrow the volumes may be consulted much or little. But so long as the material is preserved, that portion of human experience need not be retraced.... (178)

It has now, I believe, been pretty well established that in the sciences a library can be developed quite rapidly--given the money. In the 1950s the numerous research contracts furnished a given percentage to build libraries to further the research. This was effective: serials are the main vehicle, and beyond five years back is considered rather too antique to be pertinent. But the experience of the 1960s in the federal efforts to build to a comparable extent in the social sciences and the humanities demonstrated quite conclusively that these are much more difficult to build--money is not the whole answer. And the difference is really quite simple: nothing in the social sciences/humanities is ever outdated... So, while it may be relatively easy (with no money) to acquire standard editions of the needed texts of these seminal writers, the huge bulk of secondary writings...is much harder to identify and find. This secondary writing is one activity that has been actively pursued by this library since the appointment of M.H. Douglass...A working library in the social sciences/humanities is not composed of the Best books; it is composed of the pertinent books. Which is rather a different matter. Thus Pierce Butler at GLS in Chicago commented at length in his class in Scholarship ...

In the social sciences/humanities there is no such thing as a completely 'dead' serial except in the currently-published sense...This library has made a point of acquiring complete files of long-dead serials for many years... Our holdings in the social sciences are perhaps one-third serials that long ago ceased publication. Most of them flourished and died in the 19th century. And these have been acquired purposefully so that we do have collections in depth. Further--our holdings have not been dependent on the indecision of com-

mittees but rather there has been the ability to use the knowledge of dedicated individuals. And they have contributed mightily to build our holdings ...

Biography. Whether this can be considered as a distinct category is perhaps debatable. This is one distinctive category that we have bought quite consistently. Every biography that we can afford is bought. In the social sciences this is particularly appropriate: there are too many people who can be known only by a single book that they themselves may have published (Vanity) and perhaps long ago. One example of this is Hogan, Francis Pierce: Memoirs c1925?--a very nice bit of autobiography relative to Oregon in 1890-1910 more or less--it is in the Oregon Collection...A good collection of biography/autobiography is the result of years of consistent collecting policy--there can be nothing 'instant' about it. (179) cAnother genre receiving great emphasis by Barnes was festschrifts.

Diligent readers who have reached this point should be advised that their search for information may be continued by a perusal of collection development policy statements which were being prepared by subject specialists at the same time this study was being compiled. They are on file in the Collection Development office.

ADDENDUM

In November 1970 the Samuel H. Kress Foundation granted the Art History department \$12,500 for five years to support library purchases selected by the department faculty and to fund faculty and graduate student research projects. The grant was renewed but library purchases were excluded in 1986.

ADDEDUM continued

The Establishment of the Russian Approval Plan at the University of Oregon Library. An Account by Howard W. Robertson, Slavic Catalog Librarian/Bibliographer, April 19, 1989.

The University of Oregon Library established a Russian approval plan in 1984 with the Paris bookdealer Les Livres Etrangers. Since 1957, the library had received current Soviet imprints published by Nauka through an exchange arrangement with the Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii po Obshchestvennym Naukam. Prior to the establishment of the Russian approval plan, however, the library had no systematic mechanism for acquiring current Soviet imprints published outside the network by the Akademiia Nauk SSSR. This meant that major works by such publishers as Politizdat, Mysl', Khudozhestvennaia Literatura, Russkii Iazyk, Iskusstvo, and many others were very frequently not added to our collection. In other words, we were covering one side of current Soviet publishing but not the other. We also were not covering systematically the very important phenomenon of Russian emigre publishing. The Russian approval plan remedied this situation. Since 1984, we have continued to acquire current Nauka imprints through the Russian exchange, and we have used the Russian approval plan to acquire current Soviet imprints by other publishers as well as the most important Russian emigre publications. In this way, we have attained selectively comprehensive coverage of all current Russian publications.

The following is a chronology of events relevant to the establishment of our Russian approval plan.

Summer, 1983 --- Howard W. Robertson goes on tour of Soviet libraries together with other American librarians. On this tour, he visits our exchange partner in Moscow and also talks with colleagues about the roles of exchanges and approval plans in collecting current Russian materials. He observes that Les Livres Etrangers is widely used for Russian approval plans.

December 9, 1983 -- Robertson presents written proposal to William Z. Schenck, UO Collection Development Librarian, to establish a Russian approval plan with Les Livres Etrangers. This proposal was written after consultation with Slavic librarians at the University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign and the University of North Carolina. Figures from these two institutions indicate that the average cost per title on the approval plan would be between \$5 and \$6 in 1984/85, while UO figures indicate that titles acquired through our exchange cost an average per title of roughly \$3. Therefore, it is proposed that we maintain the exchange and complement it with the approval plan.

January-February 1984 --- Robertson writes to Georges Delorme, General Manager of Les Livres Etrangers, and receives details of LLE approval plan operation.

exchange cost an average per title of roughly \$3. Therefore, it is proposed that we maintain the exchange and complement it with the approval plan.

January-February 1984 --- Robertson writes to Georges Delorme, General Manager of ~~Le~~^{Les} Livres Etrangers, and receives details of LLE approval plan operation.

March-May 1984 --- Robertson writes ^a profile for the approval plan, which will cover the Humanities and Social Sciences only, as does the Russian exchange. The profile is reviewed by teaching faculty and by relevant UO librarians. Minor revisions are made.

May 16, 1984 --- The Russian approval plan is formally initiated.

July 1984 --- Robertson and Fruim Yurevich, UO Russian departmental library representative, are in Paris to visit facilities of Les Livres Etrangers and spend one whole day meeting the LLE staff, observing the operation (including the automated procedures) and clarifying the profile with LLE.

Fall 1984 --- The Russian approval plan is fully operational, significantly improving our ability to develop our Russian collection.

* * * *

A reader of the draft of this manuscript suggested that the author continue the narrative into the period when the Collection Development department was first organized. The author considered this to be the beginning of a new era and best treated in a new chapter when it is more than very recent history, although some topics have been continued into the eighties.

A simple recapitulation of events must suffice.

The Collection Development department was organized July 1, 1980, with Robert R. McCollough transferring from the Humanities Division as Acting Head. He reported directly to the new University Librarian (Shipman). Eugene B. Barnes continued^u as Head Acquisition Librarian until his retirement on December 31, 1980, and was succeeded by Edward Kemp who had for many years been Gifts & Exchange Librarian. The Acquisition department continued to be in charge of gifts, orders, and serials.

The announcement in the Library Staff Bulletin (no. 1707, April 1, 1980) indicated that the new Collection Development department was to be responsible for the

coordination of the materials selection processes and the continued development of the Library holdings to serve instruction, research and service in the University community. Mr. McCollough will be responsible for the close liason with the University faculty and the Library selection service points on all collection development issues. Bibliographic searching will be a responsibility of this new department.

The initial six-month appointment of McCollough was extended to almost two years while the search for a "permanent" Collection Development librarian continued. Finally on June 1, 1982, William Z. Schenck became department head.

The overlap with Barnes enabled McCollough to sit at the feet of the master and learn some of the intricacies of processing orders. The precise functions of the reorganized Acquisition Department and the new Collection Development department were blurred and old procedures were continued by Collection Development in order to spend the acquisition budget and maintain the flow of materials. The greater philosophical issues underlying selection of materials were not addressed because of the demands to move paper (e.g., distribute to library representatives and general faculty the "notify" portion of the order manifold--an amenity now abandoned). The function of subject specialists overseeing expenditure of departmental allocations (though generally without signature authority) was in place and continued when many of them became General Reference librarians after the reorganization of public services. The period from July 1980 to July 1982 was in effect a holding action.

FOOTNOTES

1. George N. Belknap. "Henry Villard and the University of Oregon Library." Imprint: Oregon 3 no. 1:4 (Spring 1976). Belknap identifies and lists the extant Villard volumes, and notes conflicting statements on the total count of the original collection. He speculates that the impetus for the gift came from Matthew P. Deady, President of the Board of Regents, who also may have proposed some of the titles. The books now are dispersed in the stacks with a special bookplate.
2. Eugene, 1942. University of Oregon Library Studies in Bibliography, 1 p. 5.
3. Ibid., p. 7.
4. University of Oregon Catalogue, 1895-96. The catalogue for 1898-99 notes "For the effective teaching of most subjects a working library is essential. The departments of the University are accumulating special libraries as circumstances permit."
5. Before this, the University followed the prevalent custom of awarding a master's degree to any graduate who petitioned for it three years after graduating. In 1897 the requirements for earning a master's degree included a comprehensive examination and a thesis.
6. University of Oregon Bulletin ns. 4 no. 2, Dec. 1906.
7. University of Oregon. President's Ad Hoc Committee on the Housing of University Library Collections. Eugene, The Committee, June 1979.
8. The Education building, now the west wing of Gilbert Hall.
9. University of Oregon Catalogue, 1921-22, p. 14
10. The second doctoral from the Geology department was not awarded until 1962.
11. A survey made in July 1955 indicated that about two-thirds of the Warner Collection dealt with subjects other than art. "The Warner Collection," apparently prepared by Hintz, July 12, 1966. Warner file, 1947-68.
12. A summary history of the Warner Collection appears in a letter from Warner Museum Director Wallace Baldinger to President O. Meredith Wilson, July 6, 1955. Special Collections: Warner Library file in Archives.
13. Annual Report, 1927, p. 2.
14. University of Oregon Library, p. 16.

15. University of Oregon Library: Dedicated October 23, 1937. Eugene, 1937 [unpaged].
16. Call Number 2 no. 4:10-14 (May 27, 1941).
17. Ibid. p. 19.
18. Adelaide Church was the step-daughter-in-law of President P.L. Campbell, i.e., married to Susan Campbell's son.
19. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1960-62, p. 5.
20. Special Collections division file, 1948-65.
21. "Biennial Report" of Acting Librarian Eugene B. Barnes, 1946-48.
22. A&AA file, 1949-71.
23. Memorandum in Acquisition file, 1973-75.
24. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian (Hintz), 1948-50, p. 46.
25. T.J. Easterwood (pseud.). "The Collecting and Care of Modern Manuscripts," Call Number 26 no. 1:4-5 (Fall 1964).
26. "Memorandum to the Librarian: Concerning the Use of Manuscripts in the University of Oregon Library," May 27, 1948. Special Collections division file, 1948-65.
27. Memorandum to Hintz: "On the Acquisition of Unique Materials," July 30, 1952. Special Collections division file, 1948-65.
28. Letter to Harold Matson, Nov. 29, 1965. Special Collections division file, 1948-65.
29. Letter to Lorna D. Smith, April 12, 1968. Special Collections division file, 1948-65.
30. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
31. Letter to Earl Pomeroy [August 1973]. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
32. Manuscript copy by Schmitt forwarded to Axford, Oct. 4, 1974. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
33. Memorandum to Axford, "What Distinguishes a Great Library," June 26, 1974, p. 1. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
34. [not used]
35. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1964-66, pp. 35-36.
36. Call Number 26 no. 1:4-17 (Fall 1964).

37. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
38. Following the hallowed practice of administrators, the biennial reports of Librarian Hintz were compiled from reports submitted by subordinates, in paraphrase or with generally unattributed quotations. It is likely that any topics concerning the Acquisition department came from E.B. Barnes, and any relating to Special Collection from Martin Schmitt, and so on.
39. This text appeared virtually unchanged except for statistical updating in Catalogues until 1973.
40. "Budget request for the Acquisition department for fiscal year 1949-50," pp. 4-6. Acquisition department "Historical Information" folder: Book Budget.
41. This document has a marginal note: "about 1953?" in Barnes' handwriting. The only heading is title as given. Presumably the memo was directed to Hintz. Three unnumbered leaves. Same file as footnote 40.
42. This set is now complete.
43. Education was the first school or department to grant a library subject specialist signature authority over its library allotment.
44. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 1.
45. Memorandum from Barnes to Hintz, "Concerning what this Library should be...", April 15, 1953. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
46. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian (Hintz), 1952-54, pp. 6-7.
47. The Call Number 16 no. 1:8 (Dec. 1954).
48. Memorandum from Barnes to Axford "Relative to my understanding of the library policy concerning weeding and discarding as it was," Dec. 13, 1976. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
49. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian (Hintz), 1952-54, p. 6.
50. Ibid., p. 32.
51. Special Collections file, 1946-65; Call Number 9 no. 1:7 (April 26, 1946), and 10 no. 2:2 (April 1, 1949).
52. "Biennial Report," Education-Psychology section, 1972-74, p. 2.
53. "Biennial Report," Education-Psychology section, 1978-80, p.1.
54. Ibid., p. 2.
55. "Biennial Report," Education-Psychology section, 1972-74, p. 2.

56. Memorandum to Hintz, April 15, 1954. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
57. Memorandum to Schmitt: "Significant acquisitions," Sept. 25, 1959. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
58. Barnes memorandum to Hintz, "A draft bringing together of the several departmental statements relative to the Federal grants for improvement of library resources," March 11, 1966. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
59. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1956-58, p. 4.
60. Memorandum from Barnes to Hintz, Aug. 15, 1967. Acquisition file, 1967-69.
61. "Accretion as University Library Policy." Call Number 18 no. 2:11 (Spring 1957).
62. The Documents division was separated from General Reference in the Spring of 1966 to form an independent section.
63. The biennial reports of the Humanities division between 1956 and 1964 indicate these publications were checked on receipt: Publishers' Weekly, Stechert-Hafner Book News, New England Quarterly, American Literature, Quarterly Journal of Speech, the quarterly check-lists of Literary History and of Classical Studies, Scholarly Books in America, Modern Drama, Literature East & West, and Players Magazine.
64. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1954-56.
65. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1956-58, p. 4.
66. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1970-72, p. 2.
67. Ibid., pp. 1-2.
68. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1952-54, p. 6.
69. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1954-56, p. 18.
70. Ibid.
71. The Social Sciences no. 14:3 (Oct. 1965).
72. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1952-54, pp. 8-9.
73. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1972-74, p. 2.
74. Memorandum, Barnes to Jack Sanders (Head, Dept. of Religious Studies), Nov. 22, 1974.
75. Axford memorandum to McCollough, April 1, 1975. A final summary report presumably prepared by the head of the Serials section has not been located.

76. Memorandum from Barnes to Axford, "Various aspects of collection building," July 31, 1975 p. 2. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
77. Edwin C. Robbins, Jr. "Some Notes on Bank Publications." Call Number 13 no. 2:2-11 (Feb. 1952).
78. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1954-56, Appendix "A".
79. Call Number 19 no. 2:3 (Spring 1959).
80. Easterwood, op. cit., p. 11.
81. Call Number 10 no. 1:4 (Dec. 1, 1948).
82. Ibid. 16 no. 1:6 (Dec. 1954).
83. Allen H. Eaton. "The Doris Ulmann Photography Collection." Call Number 19 no. 1:10-11 (Spring 1958).
84. Call Number 8 no. 1:6 (April 28, 1947); 9 no. 1:4-5 (April 26, 1948).
85. A document "The University of Oregon Library's 78 rpm Collection: A Report on the Current Status & Proposals for Future Use" prepared by Leslie K. Greer, Reference/Music Librarian in May 1985 is on file.
86. A document "Acquisition of Recordings: A General Description" prepared by McCollough in May 1983 is on file.
87. Annex to "Biennial Report", Humanities division, 1966-68, p. 5.
88. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1960-62, p. 17.
89. "Biennial Report," Social Science division, 1964-66, p. 10.
90. Acquisition file, 1967-69.
91. Letter to Hugh D. Sacker, Dept. of German & Slavic Languages, May 16, 1967. Acquisition file 1965-67.
92. An anecdotal account by Professor Alef is on file in Collections Development.
93. Howard W. Robertson. "The University of Oregon Slavic Collection." Library Notes -Univ. of Oregon Library- 2 no. 3 (Spring/Summer 1986) p. 1.
94. Barnes letter to Dean John Baldwin, Aug. 14, 1978. Acquisition file, 1977-79.
95. Barnes memorandum to Hintz, "A draft bringing together of the several departmental statements relative to the Federal grants for improvement of library resources," March 11, 1966. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.

96. Ibid.
97. Barnes letter to Hugh D. Sacker, May 16, 1967. Acquisition file, 1965-67.
98. "Blood, Sweat and Fears." Call Number 19 no. 2:2 (Spring 1958).
99. "Biennial Report" of the University Librarian, 1960-62, p. 4.
100. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1962-64, p. 6.
101. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1956-58, p. 4.
102. From statistics compiled by Donald T. Smith in August 1985.
103. "A Brief Statement on the History of Gifts in Kind, 1882-1981."
Compiled by the Gifts section, Edward Kemp and Cheryl Roffe,
January 1982. Copies to Shipman and Duckett.
104. "Monthly Report" of the Gift section, July 1981. G&E folder, 1981-82.
105. Ibid.
106. Revisions of these policy statements are incorporated in the "Canons of Selection" portion of the Administrative Manual.
107. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1962-64, p. 16.
108. Memorandum to Axford from the Social Science Conference (undated).
Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
109. "Biennial Report," Education-Psychology section, 1972-74, in
Education-Psychology folder 1963-80.
110. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
111. "Comments: policy statements concerning journals, subscriptions and back sets," Nov. 21, 1974. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
112. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1964-66, p. 4
113. Ibid.
114. Ibid. p. 26
115. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1966-68, p. 6
116. Ibid.
117. Letter from Knut Dorn to Schenck, April 13, 1982.
118. Science division file, 1970.
119. Memorandum from Hintz to division and department heads (undated).
Special Collections file, 1966-72.

120. Letter to B.T. Scheer, Biology department, Dec. 16, 1958; draft modified 1966. Science division file, 1956-67.
121. "A note for H.W. Axford and E.Romney," Jan. 14, 1974. Acquisition file, 1973-75.
122. "Biennial Report," Acquisition department, 1973-75 p. 7
123. Ruth Mitchell was employed by OSSHE as a library systems analyst.
124. Acquisition file, 1977-79.
125. Hintz letter to Downs, Nov. 30, 1967. Documents division file, 1958-68.
126. "Biennial Report," Social Science division, 1968-70, p. 13.
127. The best copy of this report, dated Feb. 10, 1970, is in the Documents division file, 1958-68.
128. Memorandum, Smith to Hintz, March 25, 1969. Special Collections division file, 1968-82.
129. "Statement of policy on historical objects and related material, University of Oregon Library." Forwarding letter from Schmitt to Chancellor Roy. E. Lieuallen dated Nov. 14, 1975. Special Collections division file, 1972-75.
130. Mechanics of book selection," June 25, 1962. Acquisition "Historical Information" book budget folder 1.
131. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1966-68, Appendix p. 1-2.
132. Ibid. p. 14.
133. Rory Funke. "Oregon newspaper microfilming project." Library Notes 3 no. 1 (Fall 1986) p. 2-3.
134. Map Missive no. 4 (Oct. 1970). Map Collection file, 1968-72.
135. Map Collection file, 1968-72. No author indicated.
136. Library Notes. Fall. 1974 p. 1.
137. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1966-68. Appendix pp. 1-2.
138. Ibid.
139. Ibid. Appendix p. 6.
140. Memorandum from Barnes to Hintz, May 4, 1968, in reply to request from R.L. Wynia, School of Community Service and Public Affairs, forwarding list of books "needed". Acquisition file 1967-69.
141. "A draft bringing together of the several departmental statements relative to the Federal grants for improvement of library resources," March 11, 1966. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2

142. Memorandum, Barnes to Hintz, March 1966. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder.
143. Memorandum to Acting Dean Cuthbert, May 11, 1970. A&AA file, 1949-71.
144. James Saul memorandum to Cuthbert, June 1, 1970. A&AA file, 1949-71.
145. Memorandum to Phil Dole, April 14, 1971. A&AA file, 1949-71.
146. Memorandum to Axford, April 9, 1976. A&AA file, 1971-79.
147. Barnes memorandum to Hintz, Dec. 12, 1957. Acquisition file 1967-69.
148. "Biennial Report," Humanities division, 1958-60. The collection then numbered 45,393 slides and in February 1988 202,236.
149. Letter to Axford from Vincent Lanier, Chairman, April 5, 1974. A&AA file, 1971-79.
150. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1968-70, p. 28.
151. Ibid. p. 30.
152. Ibid. p. 13.
153. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
154. "Biennial Report" of the Librarian, 1970-72, p. 3.
155. Ibid. p. 10.
156. Letter to Barnes, Jan. 25, 1967. Acquisition file, 1965-67.
157. Letter to Paul Holbo, Chairman, The Ad Hoc Committee on the Library, July 31, 1978. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
158. "Biennial Report," Acquisition department, 1972-74. Acquisition file 1973-75.
159. Ibid. pp. 3-4.
160. Barnes memorandum to Hintz re 1971-72 budget, p. 3. Acquisition file, 1971-73.
161. Memorandum, March 11, 1966, "A draft...relative to the Federal grants..." Acquisition "Historical Information" folder.
162. "Biennial Report," Acquisition department, 1972-74, pp. 4 and 6.
163. Raymond Birn letter to Hintz, July 13, 1971. Acquisition file, 1973-75.
164. This letter was in response to Dean Baldwin's memorandum calling for "deliberations focusing on the future of our library" and consideration of "the library space, research collections, services, and acquisition program" for faculty needs. Much of the Chickering letter addresses the proposal for off-campus storage of library materials. Acquisition file 1977-79.

165. Acquisition file, 1977-79.
166. A copy of his report is in the Acquisition file, 1975-77.
167. Reference file, 1946-80.
168. Barnes memorandum to Hintz, "A draft bringing together of the several departmental statements relative to the Federal grants for improvement of library resources," March 11, 1966. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
169. Ibid.
170. Memorandum from Barnes to Marvin J. Berlowitz, Visiting Associate Professor in the Center for Educational Policy and Management, Aug. 22, 1977. Acquisition file, 1977-79.
171. This activity was recently resumed after a hiatus beginning around 1975.
172. Barnes memorandum to Axford: "Various aspects of collection building," July 31, 1975. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.
173. "Biennial Report," Acquisition department, 1972-74. Acquisition file, 1973-74.
174. Acquisition file, 1973-75.
175. Jones memorandum to John Richardson, May 25, 1976. Social Science division file, 1970-80.
176. Gift & Exchange file, 1970-75.
177. Memorandum from Kemp to Shipman, Dec. 18, 1980. G&E file, 1978-81.
178. E.B. Barnes. "Accretion as University library policy." Call Number 18 no. 2:11 (Spring 1957).
179. "A note for HWAxford from EBBarnes," July 31, 1975. Acquisition "Historical Information" folder 2.

DOLLAR CONVERSION TABLE

As indicated in the Introduction, this study is not intended as a comprehensive survey of library funding. An interesting dimension is added, however, when the "current dollar" amounts noted in the text as budget requests or expenditures or as the value of gifts and bequests are converted into "constant dollars," i.e., the current dollar amount adjusted for changes in prices as determined by price indexes. In the table which follows a sampling of current dollar amounts noted in the text, covering about 100 years, are converted into constant dollars.

The conversion factors appear in parentheses.

These statistics were provided by Tom Stave, Head of Documents and Public Affairs Service.

1881	\$1,000	(x11.74)	1926	\$32,000	(x6.42)
1987	\$11,740		1987	\$205,440	
1881	\$50,000	(x11.74)	1944	\$10,00	(x6.46)
1987	\$587,000		1987	\$64,600	
1893	\$400	(x12.61)	1947	\$10,000	(x5.09)
1987	\$5,044		1987	\$50,000	
1906	\$400	(x12.61)	1964	\$225,000	(x3.66)
1987	\$5,044		1987	\$823,500	
1915	\$15,000	(x11.20)	1964	\$11,000	(x3.66)
1987	\$168,000		1987	\$40,260	
1921	\$30,000	(x6.35)			
1987	\$190,000				

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY
Eugene, Oregon 97403October, 1949
Revised July, 1956
Revised Sept. 1969CANONS OF SELECTIONINTRODUCTION

The University of Oregon is a state supported and controlled university located primarily in Eugene, Oregon. It is a unit in the Oregon State System of Higher Education. The university consists of the following schools and colleges:

College of Liberal Arts
School of Architecture and Allied Arts
College of Business Administration
School of Community Service and Public Affairs
College of Education
School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
School of Journalism
School of Law
School of Librarianship
School of Music
Graduate School
Dental School (in Portland)
Medical School (in Portland)
Nursing School (in Portland)

The relationship of the University Library to the other libraries in the Oregon State System of Higher Education, the existence and location of other libraries in the Pacific Northwest, and its own geographical location deserve consideration in developing an acquisitions policy. As a unit in the State System of Higher Education, the University Library (in Eugene) is committed to a policy of not duplicating expensive items held elsewhere in the System except in cases of demonstrated need.

The University of Oregon Library recognizes the desirability of specialization in collection, and is a participant in the Farmington Plan.

-2-

And in all areas, it is here stated, the University Library will maintain a collection appropriate to undergraduate instruction and use.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The University Library is recognized as the agency whose primary mission is to acquire and service materials germane to the instructional and research programs of the University. This is the basic canon of selection. In the pages which follow, an attempt will be made to identify those areas in more detail. The use of the word "materials" rather than "literature" is deliberate: the University Library collects books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, government documents, maps, films, microforms, recordings, music scores, manuscripts, photographs, slides, and archival materials.

In addition, special statements have been developed for certain subject fields and forms of material. These are appended. They are augmented from time to time.

GENERAL WORKS

Reference

The University Library makes an effort to acquire those general reference books which supplement its collections in the subject fields in which the Library is developing its resources. It will also acquire some basic reference tools in "alien" fields in order to meet the needs of the general reader and to serve as bibliographic guides. We shall continue to build our collection of general bibliographies.

Date Issued: April 15, 1970

Original Issue

AM: No. 202

Documents

As a depository for government publications of the United States and Canada, the Library has chosen to be selective. The Library attempts to be a complete depository for the publications of the State of Oregon and the Pan American Union. A concerted effort is being made to fill in lacunae in the existing collections; to acquire all new documents in our specialized fields; and to obtain a representative collection in our non-specialized fields. We propose to acquire all official publications and mimeographed issues of the United Nations. A consistent effort is made to acquire census and statistical publications from governments.

Maps

We endeavor to build and maintain a collection of maps and atlases according to our needs. We receive on deposit the maps issued by the U. S. Army Map Service, the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the U. S. Public Roads Administration, and all Oregon agencies.

Aerial Photographs

A special effort is made to gather all of the aerial survey photographs for the Pacific Northwest and then selected foreign countries. These support a broad program of geographic studies of land use; current and retrospective. Purchases are made with full cognizance that the Oregon State University Library is a repository for superseded aerial photographs from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices.

Newspapers

We endeavor to acquire as complete a collection as possible of newspapers published in Oregon, both back files (on microfilm) and current issues, in order to meet the needs of the instructional and research programs of the University. We receive certain representative metropolitan newspapers currently. Back files of major newspapers on film are most selective: it is probable they will remain so.

Periodicals

We have a strong collection of general periodicals. Current reprint publications make it possible to acquire complete files of many titles. We shall acquire and maintain this collection to a practical extent.

HUMANITIES

In the humanities the Library will consider the following fields, in which work at the doctoral level is offered, as primary fields of specialization and interest: art history, comparative literature, English language and literature, Germanic languages and literature, music, romance languages and literature, and speech. With due regard for present holdings the Library will secure available materials, particularly those recommended by faculty members, insofar as funds permit.

The following fields, in which master's degrees are given, will be considered as special fields of interest: architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning, fine arts, classical languages, philosophy, Russian language and literature, and librarianship. With due regard for present holdings and the availability of funds, we shall secure as much research material as may be feasible. We shall not strive for completeness

in holdings of research materials in those fields but will attempt to secure basic research materials, as identified by the faculty. It must always be realized that on this campus a department most often considers a masters program to be an interim arrangement to be accepted until a petition for a full scale doctoral program is granted. The implication for the library is to acquire in such fields as completely as funds permit.

Phonorecordings and Phonotapes

These are acquired as needed primarily from the recommendations of the faculty, the Head of the Audiovisual Media Center, the Music Librarian, and the Head Humanities Librarian. (cf.

Appendix.)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

In the Social Sciences, the Library will consider the following fields, in which work at the doctoral level is offered, as primary fields of specialization and interest: anthropology, business administration, education, geography, health, physical education and recreation, economics, history, political science, psychology, and sociology. With due regard to present holdings, we shall endeavor to build comprehensive collections in these fields insofar as funds permit and in accordance with faculty recommendations.

The following fields, in which master's degrees are given, will be considered as fields of special interest: journalism and Asian studies.

The College of Business Administration, the School of Community Service and Public Affairs, the College of Education, the School of Law and the School of Journalism will depend upon resources in the basic social sciences for much of their material. The presence of these schools offering

-6-

advanced degrees, however, will require the acquisition of materials prepared from the professional standpoint; e.g., investment services.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

The University Library considers the following fields, in which work is offered at the doctoral level as primary fields of specialization and interest: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. Insofar as funds permit and with due regard to holdings at Oregon State University, comprehensive collections will be developed in cooperation with the faculty. It is recognized that certain materials will be appropriate for both the holdings of the Science Library and the General Library. As these are identified and considered, they will be duplicated as funds permit.

SCHOOL OF LAW

It is the present intention to enlarge and broaden the present scope of the Law Library to an undefined extent. In addition to the rather complete files of materials defined strictly as pertinent to common law, there will be an increasing effort to acquire works relative to jurisprudence, international law, legal history, etc., that are not now held by the General Library.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The activities of the Special Collections Division are grouped into five categories.

1. The Burgess Collection of Rare Books and Manuscripts, the Brooks Collection, the Haycox Collection, the Warner Library, and the Rare Books Collection. Of these, the first four are static. The Rare Books Collection is a device to protect materials from indiscriminate handling. The University

-7-

Library does not buy rare books as such but it must be recognized that some items acquired for their subject content are rare and need protection.

2. The Oregon Collection attempts to obtain in as complete form as possible the following classes of material:

A. Oregon State documents and documents of political subdivisions within the state.

B. Works by Oregon authors. Oregon authors are defined as persons having residence in Oregon, Oregon corporations, Oregon offices of out-of-state corporations, and Oregon-located offices of Federal government agencies.

C. Oregon imprints through 1870.

D. Printed materials, or materials otherwise reproduced, about Oregon.

The term "Oregon" refers to the political boundaries of the State, and the real or imaginary boundaries of the Territory.

3. Manuscripts.

Private papers and public papers in private hands are sought, as they support the recognized graduate programs of the University.

4. Photographs (both negatives and prints) are sought.

5. Archives

University archives are acquired in the course of the State records management program and added to the University Archives in the Library. They are under the supervision and control of the University Archivist. The records of campus organizations, organizations affiliated with the University, and also faculty papers are sought.

CANONS OF SELECTION

APPENDIX

Contents

1. Corporation annual reports
2. Curriculum collection vertical file
3. Industrial relations
4. Social welfare pamphlets file
5. Social Science Section vertical file
6. Juvenile collection
7. Tape recordings

CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORTS

ACQUISITION POLICY

CATEGORIES:

1. Corporations on the New York Stock Exchange. The annual reports of approximately 1800 firms will be received on microcards. At present these reports date back to 1955. As funds become available, microcards for earlier years will be purchased.
2. Leading U.S. Industrial Companies. Selected annual reports of approximately 200 leading companies as reported in the May, 1970 issue of Fortune magazine will be received. (Fortune, May, 1970, pp. 184-200) These 200 companies will be received by the Serials Section and entered on the Serials Checking File (SCF).
3. Leading U.S. Commercial Banks, Life Insurance Companies, Retailing Companies, Transportation and Utilities. Selected annual reports of the top 50 companies in each of the above mentioned groups will be received. Of the 250 companies listed in the May, 1970 issue of Fortune magazine, we will receive approximately 140 annual company reports, including at least 25 from each of the five groups. They will be received by the Acquisition Department and entered on SCF.
4. Selected U.S. Companies Not Represented in Fortune. In addition to the above annual reports, approximately 60 companies not listed in the May, 1970 Fortune have been selected. The choice of these companies was dictated by use, special requests and areas involved. They will be received by the Acquisition Department and entered on SCF.
5. Leading Foreign Companies. Selected annual reports from approximately 70 foreign companies out of 200 listed in the August, 1969 issue of Fortune magazine will be received. (Fortune, May 1969, pp. 106-110.) They will be received by the Acquisition Department and entered on SCF.
6. Selected Foreign Companies Not Represented in Fortune. In addition to the above, approximately 40 foreign companies have been chosen as a result of use or special request. They will be received by the Acquisition Department and placed on SCF.
7. Miscellaneous Reports. All corporation reports received and not covered by policies 1-6 above will be received and placed in a special file. These will include reports received as gifts from faculty or from outside sources. These reports will not be placed on SCF, will not be cataloged in any way, and will be kept for the current year only.
8. West Coast Companies. The states of the West Coast are defined as California, Washington, and Oregon. Approximately 61 California and 12 Washington corporations will be included in our collection. All of these companies are represented under categories 2 and 4 outlined above. Using Walker's Manual 1969 as a guide, approximately 45 Oregon companies will be represented in our collection.

Continued . . .

These will be cataloged and classified, then sent to the Oregon Collection. A special green catalog card will be placed in the microcard file to note that each corporation report from Oregon is represented in the Oregon Collection.

RETENTION POLICY

1. Microcards will be stored in 3x5 catalog trays near the Social Science Desk. They will not be classified by number, but filed alphabetically by company name, and retained indefinitely.
2. The physical annual reports will be shelved within the Social Science Control Area and arranged alphabetically by name. Annual reports for corporations that are fully classified will be found in the stack area of the Social Science Division. (Exceptions are reports from Oregon Companies, to be housed in the Oregon Collection.) All corporations entered on SCF cards will be retained for two years. Since the Library has an excellent file of Moody's Investment Service, coupled with its microcard file, it is felt that this will provide the necessary historical "picture" for most firms. However, because of local interest and the general Northwest acquisition orientation of the University of Oregon Library, annual reports for Oregon companies will be kept indefinitely.

Annual reports received but not on SCF will be kept in a separate file, alphabetically arranged, for one year only. No attempt will be made to keep permanently any records of these reports.

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY

Acquisition Policy No. 2
June 1, 1964 (Issued as No. 3)
(Abridged)

CURRICULUM COLLECTION VERTICAL FILE

Education - Psychology Section

The following policies are to govern the acquisition and control of materials in the vertical file of the Curriculum Library:

Functions

The vertical file is a vital part of the Curriculum Collection, playing a more fundamental role than does the usual library vertical file. Its main functions are as follows:

1. It helps to fill the present needs of student teachers for material to use in their classes. (An adequate amount of material for good unit teaching is not available to them in the schools and, being beginners, they have not yet developed very extensive teaching files of their own).
2. It serves library school students as a model school library vertical file.
3. It provides prospective teachers with examples of the free and inexpensive materials available to them. (For this purpose materials are labelled to show source, cost (if any), and availability in quantity for class use.)
4. The file should also provide the resources for the production of bibliographies of free and inexpensive materials. While the publication of other well-known bibliographies of free and inexpensive materials may have changed the nature of the bibliographies needed, there are still aspects of this important field not being adequately covered.

Scope

Materials for the Curriculum Collection vertical file are selected for their relevance to the curriculum, Kindergarten through Grade 12. Relevance to the courses of study of the Oregon State Department of Education is a deciding factor. Agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts at the secondary level receive little emphasis, since teachers in these fields receive their training at Oregon State University and not at the University of Oregon. However, such areas as care of pets, gardening, nutrition, family living, and arts and crafts have a place.

The files include pamphlets and brochures, posters, maps, packets of pictures, and other related materials. A map case is provided for items too

Date Issued: April 15, 1970

Original Issue

AM: No. 211

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
Acquisition Policy No. 2
(Issued 6/1/64 as No. 3)
Page 2

large for a standard letter size file. Individual pictures are formally excluded because an excellent picture collection is available in the General Reference Division. While some maps are included, no attempt is made to obtain them in quantity, since a large map collection is maintained in the Map Room.

Selection of Materials

Materials are selected for the files in the following three ways:

1. Keeping the curriculum in mind, items are chosen from new bibliographies, from periodicals, from gift and exchange offerings, etc., as received.

2. Holdings in the various curricular areas are evaluated on a rotating basis with a particular attempt being made to secure a representative collection in each. For this purpose, additional sources are checked such as specialized bibliographies, indexes, etc. which are not seen regularly. Faculty specialists may also be consulted and may, in cooperation with the librarian in charge of the file, wish to involve students from methods classes in this process.

3. Students collecting free materials for projects in Dr. Wood's Curriculum Materials class and certain of the subject methods courses request two copies where available and donate the second copy to the Curriculum Collection.

Acquisition Policy No. 3
April 18, 1967 (Issued as No. 4)
(Abridged)

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS VERTICAL FILE

The following policies are to govern the acquisition of material for the Industrial Relations Vertical File.

ACQUISITION POLICY

Pamphlets and other material for the Industrial Relations File will be received from Gifts and Exchange, the Reference Dept., and this Division's "bag-letter routine." This material will be in the general field of Industrial Relations as circumscribed by the subject headings list used for the maintenance of this file. (Committee of University Industrial Relations Librarians. Standard List of Subject Readings in Industrial Relations.) Reprints of material this library has elsewhere will not be kept.

Date Issued: April 15, 1970

Original Issue

AM: No. 213

Acquisition Policy No. 4
April 18, 1967 (Issued as No. 5)
(Abridged)

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY

THE SOCIAL WELFARE PAMPHLETS FILE

The following policies are to govern the acquisition of material for the Social Welfare Pamphlets File.

Acquisition Policy

Pamphlets and other material for the Social Welfare Pamphlets File will be received from the Acquisitions Dept., which will, in turn, be purchasing them under the direction of Mr. Herbert Bisno and Mrs. Martin Acker. This material will be arranged according to the classification schedule that appears in either the Encyclopedia of Social Work or the Abstracts for Social Workers.

Date Issued: April 15, 1970

Original Issue

AME No. 214

Acquisition Policy No. 5
 April 18, 1967 (Issued as No. 6)
 (Abridged)

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION VERTICAL FILE

The following policies are to govern the acquisition of material for the Social Science Section Vertical File.

Acquisition Policy

Pamphlets and other material for the Social Science Section Vertical File will be received from Gifts and Exchange, the Reference Dept., and the Division's "Reg-letter routine." In general, the material will have business and economic subject matter. Specifically it will be of the following types:

1. Business and industrial reports, annuals, and reviews showing the progress, status, relationships, etc. of both industry groups and individual companies.

2. Selected economic and social statistics, providing that they are not extensive enough to be cataloged. In addition, their value for "in depth" reference service is to be considered.

3. Bibliographies in the social sciences, providing that they are not worthy of cataloging and that they have potential for "in depth" reference service or for general convenience.

4. All market statistics are to be kept.

Vertical file material in other fields will be sent to the Reference Dept. for their vertical file or for disposal.

The Business Periodicals Index will serve as the source for the subject headings used in this file. Reprints of material already in the library will not be kept.

Acquisition Policy No. 6
 (Adopted December 4, 1967
 (Abridged)

UNIVERSITY OF GADSDEN LIBRARY
 Juvenile Collection

Acquisition Policies and Procedures

Purposes and function of the Juvenile Collection

The Juvenile Collection exists to serve the needs of the university community as a collection of books and periodicals written for children and young people. It is not intended for use by juvenile readers themselves. Such a collection is essential for students of education and librarianship who are enrolled in courses in children's literature or library materials for young people. It is nearly as important as a source for prospective teachers enrolled in methods courses from which they may become acquainted with some of the important library resources in their fields and may learn to evaluate such materials.

The need of prospective librarians and teachers for a good juvenile collection is officially recognized in the accreditation standards of both the Committee on Accreditation of the American Library Association and the National Council on Accreditation in Teacher Education. (For a quotation of their standards, see Appendix A.) The need was also recognized by the American Association of School Librarians, a Division of the American Library Association in its 1960 Standards for School Library Program. (For a quotation of their standards, see Appendix B.)

A juvenile collection is also frequently useful to other members of the academic community than prospective librarians and teachers. Fairy tales and legends are important to students of literature and anthropology. Children's poetry and drama are often used by students of speech. Simply written non-fiction books are useful even to the most advanced scholar in fields far from his own area of specialization.

Acquisition Policy

The Juvenile Collection includes materials basically of interest to modern day boys and girls. It consists of books and periodicals ranging from pre-school through junior high school levels. With more attention now being given to young adult materials, the duplication of some adult books which appear prominently on young adult reading lists may be considered, but the general library collection should, for the most part, be used for more mature high school reading. In addition, some materials are included for "historical" interest.

The book collection includes both fiction and non-fiction with the proportion being determined not by a fixed formula but by demonstrated need. An effort is made to interest in the Collection the instructors who teach courses in teaching methods in subject fields.

Now that foreign languages are taught in the elementary schools, foreign children's books should be included, particularly those of interest to young people of junior high school age.

Although series books of good literary quality are included, they are cataloged as separates. Books for supplementary classroom reading, including supplementary reader series, are found in the Curriculum Collection rather than the Juvenile Collection. Simplified adaptations of the classics are also included in the Curriculum Collection rather than the Juvenile Collection.

Acquisition Procedures

A. Titles are normally selected for the Juvenile Collection in two ways:

1. From bibliographies of books for children and young people which are checked with holdings in an effort to discover weaknesses and improve the collection.
2. From current reviewing media such as Library Journal (from which starred juvenile items are received on standing order), Booklist, the Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books, Hornbook, Science Books Quarterly, Young Readers' Review, Childhood Education, Elementary School Journal, and Bookbird.

B. The Gifts and Exchange Section will send to the Education-Psychology section for review all gift books it recognizes as being within the scope of the Juvenile Collection. The Education-Psychology librarians will screen these books in consultation, when considered advisable, with faculty. They will recommend whether or not the item should be retained, and if retained, whether in the Juvenile Collection or the general collection. For those to be retained, this recommendation is to be noted on the order card.

C. The Catalog Department will send to the Education-Psychology Section for review those items which it discovers classified as juvenile books which were not known to be such at the time they were acquired, and on which the Education-Psychology Section has not already made a recommendation.

Responsibilities for book selection

Book selection for the Juvenile Collection as for other parts of a university library, is a two-way proposition in which the teaching faculty share with the library specialists the important function of collection building. Every faculty member is encouraged to send the library recommendations for purchase in any subject area in which he is interested; in his own special area of competence he has particularly valuable skills and knowledge with which to assist the library in its function of acquiring teaching and research materials. The librarian specialist with his knowledge of book resources and indexes and his acquaintance with related areas, plays an equally important role in book selection.

A. Faculty Members Involved in Book Selection

The faculty members most directly concerned with the Juvenile Collection are those of the School of Librarianship and those engaged in teacher education. This latter group includes not only the faculty of the School of Education but also of the education departments in the Schools of Architecture and Allied Arts; Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; Music; and the College of Business Administration.

B. Persons Authorized to Approve Requests for Juvenile Collection Books and Periodicals

In general, the deans or department heads of the respective schools and departments and the Juvenile Collection specialist in the Education-Psychology Section of the Library are authorized to approve Acquisition Request Cards. In addition, any school or department that wishes to do so may appoint a library representative whose signature will also be honored.

C. Role of the Library Representative

In addition to approving Acquisition Request Cards, library representatives serve as public relations and "resource" contacts between their departments and the Library.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY
Eugene, Oregon

TAPE RECORDING POLICIES

Acquisition Policy #7
February 16, 1968
(Abridged)

Acquisition:

- A. Tape recordings are acquired by three means:
- a. purchase.
 - b. the taping by AMC of lectures, recitals, etc.
 - c. the taping by AMC of disc recordings for special uses.
- B. Those acquired by method (a) are forwarded directly to the Catalog Department for cataloging, except those selected for the Language Laboratory by the Head Acquisition Librarian. Those acquired by methods (b) and (c) are forwarded by the AMC directly to the Douglass Listening Room where they are shelved uncataloged pending decision on retention.

Retention:

Music:

(Part A takes precedence over Part B should there be a performance falling into both parts.)

- A. Retained without review are tapes of:
1. Student recitals for baccalaureate and advance degrees.
 2. Art festivals, symposia, festivals of contemporary music.
 3. Student composition recitals.
 4. Special musical events: visiting artists, guest lecturers, etc. The Music Librarian is responsible for seeing that these tapes are forwarded to the Catalog Department for cataloging.
- B. Once a year, probably in September, each faculty member concerned will be asked to survey the accumulation of tapes pertaining to him. One member of faculty performing groups will be delegated reviewing authority. The faculty member will recommend whether or not the tape is to be retained. Included in this provision are tapes of:
1. Faculty recitals.
 2. Faculty performing groups.
 3. Performances directed by faculty members.
 4. High School Summer Workshops.

- 2 -

The Music Librarian is responsible for seeing that these tapes are forwarded to the Catalog Department for cataloging.

- C. Student 12 noon laboratory recitals and 4:00 p.m. campus recitals will be retained until the end of the academic year in which recorded. At that time, if the student has requested the tape, it will be exchanged for a reel of tape of acceptable quality to the AMC (available at the Co-op Bookstore). Otherwise, it will be erased by the AMC.

Speeches:

- A. AMC decides which ones are to be recorded, in addition to those which the faculty has requested. Conference recordings generally are not sent to the Douglass Listening Room nor are retained, except for excerpts selected by the AMC.
- B. A subject specialist in the appropriate Division is to review the tapes annually at the end of the academic year in which recorded. Tapes to be retained will be sent by the Douglass Listening Room to the Catalog Department for cataloging. Tapes not to be retained will be sent to the AMC to be erased.

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY

Acquisition Policy no. 8
March 1970 (Issued as No. 9)
(Abridged)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION VERTICAL FILE

A file is maintained in the Education-Psychology Section of the University of Oregon Library for pamphlets which deal with all phases of vocational rehabilitation. This file is used mainly by students majoring in rehabilitation counseling in the College of Education.

Acquisitions

Free and inexpensive materials for the Vocational Rehabilitation Vertical File can be obtained from various sources. Lists of sources and of individual pamphlets can be found by consulting the following sources:

Counselor Information Service (Ed-Psych/Z/7164/.C81/C6)

Rehabilitation Literature (Ed-Psych/Z/5704/.R4)

Vertical File Index (Curriculum Collection Princeton File)

Committee for the Handicapped. Directory of Organizations Interested in the Handicapped

All sources except the Directory of Organizations are received periodically and should be checked for items at the time of their arrival. Beg letters should be sent about once a year to the organizations listed in the Directory. Those organizations whose publications have not been relevant in the past are noted and should be omitted from the mailing list.

THE VOCATIONAL PAMPHLET FILE

Because the University trains students for some kind of career, and because the University provides vocational counseling through its Counseling Center, it is assumed that the Library should maintain a file of vocational pamphlets. While requests for such material are few, there seems to be enough requests to warrant a small collection.

The Social Science Division does have a number of additional materials for current vocational information. These materials indicate sources for obtaining additional information, as well.

Vocational counseling is provided by the Counseling Center on campus, and in Eugene by Lane Community College, the Employment Bureau, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Lane Human Resources, Goodwill Industries, the public schools, as well as in smaller agencies. Vocational pamphlets can be found on file at the library of LCC, at the Eugene Public Library, and at the agencies mentioned. Furthermore, recruitment information and job opportunities can be found at the University on department bulletin boards.

The availability of sources and the few requests we receive minimize our obligation; therefore:

1. Only those pamphlets are retained which are suitable to college students; information on unskilled or semi-skilled jobs can be eliminated.
2. Retain materials for five years only, unless they have historical value.

Policies regarding Vocational Pamphlet File:

I. Function: The function of the Vocational Pamphlet File will be to provide additional information for those interested in a particular career. It is not the purpose of the file to give in-depth counseling; rather it provides factual answers to a few specific requests.

II. Scope: The files contain pamphlets and brochures related to specific vocations. Only those materials are kept which seem to relate to college-trained vocations. Materials on unskilled or semi-skilled jobs should not be kept. Information for free or inexpensive materials on such careers is available in our occupational literature and in The Vocational Guidance Quarterly. Materials directed towards career information for elementary and secondary school students should not be kept.

III. Acquisition: All materials received are free and are not solicited. They come from professional organizations, government agencies, and from the Counseling Center. If time permits and the need is felt, then beg letters may be written.

INDEX OF TOPICS

- A&AA SEE Architecture school
- ACMR 23,24, 26, 41
- ARL 49
- Abel, Richard company 90-91
- Acquisition Librarian 28
SEE ALSO Book selectors
- Adelaide Church Memorial Room SEE ACMR
- Aerial photos 75, 103, 141
- Ainsworth (J.C.) photographs 69
- Allocations SEE Funding
- American literature collection 20, 24, 43-44, 60, 61, 67, 75, 87-88
- Andrews (Roy) photographs 69
- Angelus Studio collection 69
- Anthropology collection 48, 75, 143
- Approval plans 90-93, 128a
- Architecture branch 11, 30-31, 41, 107
- Architecture collection 11, 16, 19, 46, 67, 106-110, 142
SEE ALSO Slides
- Architecture school 11, 107
- Archives 100, 145
- Asian studies 77-80
- Association of Research Libraries SEE ARL
- Audio-visual department 72
- Audio-visual Documentation Committee 53-54
- BGRS SEE Public Affairs Library
- Balzaciana 19
- Basey (James Dodson) collection 20

Bates (Tod) music gift 58
 Bean (Robert Sharp) memorial library 19
 Biography 21, 128
 Biology collection 48, 66, 94-95, 144
 Blackwell North America company 92
 Book budget SEE Funding
 Book selectors
 Acquisition Librarian 39, 49, 51, 59, 85, 101, 104, 111-112,
 115-117, 121
 Board of Regents 3-4
 Faculty 3-4, 10, 38-39, 42, 61, 63, 75, 90, 91, 113-115
 Subject specialists 42, 49, 51, 58, 61-63, 74, 75, 85, 86,
 90, 104, 111-118
 University Librarian 9-10
 Boyer (C. Valentine) bequest 83
 Braille collection 19
 Britt (Peter) collection 69, 70
 Brooks (Philip) collection 20
 Browsing Room SEE ACMR
 Budgets SEE Funding
 Burgess (Edward S.) collection 19-20
 Business administration collection 46, 62, 143, 147
 CRL SEE Center for Research Libraries
 "Canons of Selection" 31-32, 72, 100, 102, Appendix 2 pp. 139-161
 Carnegie Corporation grants 19, 72, 109
 Cassette Tape Acquisition Committee 73-74
 Center for Research Libraries 54, 97, 122, 124
 Central Library Office 17
 Chemistry collection 6, 43, 66, 144

Education collection 4, 19, 39, 40, 46, 55-56, 143

Education-Psychology section 113

En bloc purchases SEE Private libraries

English corn law collection 19

English literature collection 4, 6, 20, 24, 43-44, 60, 67, 75, 84, 142

Ephemeral material 10, 58-60

Erb (J. Lawrence) music gift 58

Eutaxian Society 1, 4

Faculty publications 93-94

Far Eastern Studies Committee 78
SEE ALSO Asian studies

Farmington plan 28, 49-50, 92

Fenton (Kenneth Lucas) memorial library 19

Festschrifts 129

Folklore collection 84

Ford Foundation grants 77, 78, 79

Foreign language materials SEE Classics collection; German language collection; Orientalia collection; Romance languages collection; Russian/Slavic collection

Foundation grants 75
SEE ALSO Carnegie Corporation; Ford Foundation; Kress Foundation

Funding 1-4, 6-8, 10-11, 13, 16, 18, 26-27, 120-121, 123
-- Allocations (Departmental) 38-39, 112, 116
SEE ALSO Foundation grants; Research grants

Geography collection 47

Geology collection 47, 66, 93, 144

German language collection 60, 67, 82-83, 92, 142

Gerontology collection 105

La Geste de Montglane 68

Gifts & Exchange section 4, 16, 25, 38, 84-86

Chinese language collection 79, 80
 SEE ALSO Orientalia collection

Cinema collection 71

City directories 123

City planning collection 106

Classics collection 67, 81-82, 142

Collection evaluations 9, 24, 41-46, 51-53, 60-61, 63-65, 118

College catalogs 121-122

Comparative Literature gifts 86

Cooperative acquisition 17, 27, 49-50, 94-96
 SEE ALSO Farmington Plan

Corporation annual reports 147

"Counter culture" movement 87

Cruikshank (George and Robert) collection 66

Curriculum collection 40, 54-55, 150

Departmental allocations SEE Funding--Allocations (Departmental)

Library representatives (Departmental) SEE Book selectors--Faculty

Desiderata files 101

Discards SEE Collection evaluations

Dissertations 54

Documents collection 5, 19, ^{38,} 50, 60, 66, 97-100, 106, 141

Documents Expediting Project 50

Douglass Listening Room 40, 71

Dunn (F.S.) collection 15, 21

Duplicate copies 51-52, 101

Duplication among OSSHE libraries 96-97, 139

ERIC microfiche 55

Economics collection 4, 43, 65, 66, 143

Education collection 4, 19, 39, 40, 46, 55-56, 143

Gordon (Robert) bequest 84

Graduate School 5, 12

-- Degrees 5, 12-13, 25, 53, 57

Grimes (Colonel) recordings 72

Harrassowitz (Otto) company 92

Haycox (Ernest) collection 83

Health education collection 87

Herbals 21

History collection 4, 6, 20, 21, 27, 28, 44-45, 60, 66, 67, 74,
117-121, 143

History department 6, 118-121

Home economics collection 47

Homer (Pauline Potter) collection 15, 19, 41

House collection 19

Humanities collection 52-53, 61-62, 67, 127, 142
SEE ALSO entries for specific disciplines

Incunabula 20

Ingham (C. Ward) gift 66

Institute of International Studies 77

Institute of Theoretical Science 105

Instructional Media Center SEE Audio-visual department

Interdisciplinary programs 105-106

Interlibrary loans 14, 97, 122-124

Japanese language collection 79, 81
SEE ALSO Orientalia collection

Journalism collection 47

Juvenile collection 55-56, 155-157

Kress Foundation grant 128

Labor relations collection 124-125, 152

- Laurean Society 1, 4
- Law library 12, 14, 16, 19, 38, 40, 41, 110-111, 143, 144
- Law School 11, 111
- Leach (Camilla) fund 15
- Lewis (Ion) collection 16
- Library (general): location and structure 1-3, 7, 18, 40, 101
- Library Committee 3, 12
- Library science collection 104, 142
- "Little magazines" 87
- Mandeville (M.J.) fund 125
- Manuscript collection 20, 33-38, 74, 145
- Map collection 26, 75, 103-104, 141
- Mathematics collection 45, 66, 144
- Microforms 38, 54, 55, 57, 60, 66, 75, 83, 99, 122
- Millionth volume 90
- Missionary collection 36
- Monographic series 88-89
- "Monumental sets" SEE Cooperative acquisitions
- Moorhouse (Lee) photographs 69
- Motion picture films 71
- Multiple copies 51-52, 101
SEE ALSO Collection evaluations
- Municipal Reference library SEE Public Affairs library
- Museum of Art library SEE Warner collection
- Music collection 47, 50, 57-58, 93, 142
SEE ALSO Recordings
- Newspaper collection 8, 18, 19, 25, 102-103, 142
- Occult literature 125
- Oregon collection 11, 19, 28-29, 32, 145

Oregon documents 100, 106
 Oregon Newspaper Microfilming Project 102
 Orientalia collection 77-78, 123
 SEE ALSO Warner collection
 Overmeyer (P.H.) collection 19
 Pacific Basin Studies Committee 15, 78
 Pacific Rim 80-81
 Pamphlets 10, 58-60, 153-154, 160-161
 Paperback collection 83
 Pennell (Ellen M.) bequest 21
 Periodicals SEE Serials
 Philippine Islands materials 80
 Philosophy collection 61, 142
 Phono-archive collection 72
 Phonodiscs SEE Recordings
 Photographic Archives of the Chinese National Palace Museum 109
 Photography collection 25, 68-71
 SEE ALSO Aerial photographs
 Physical education collection 47, 87, 143
 Physics collection 45a, 144
 Pipes (Susie Fennell) music gift 58
 Planning collection 107-108
 Political science collection 48-49, 143
 Popular culture 83
 Private libraries (acquisition of) SEE Boyer, Brooks, Burgess, Haycox,
 Ingham, Quayle, Van de Velde
 Psychology collection 19, 45, 143
 Public Affairs library aka Municipal Reference library; BGRS library
 19, 31, 40-41

Quayle (William Alfred) library 125-126

Rare books collection 20, 125, 144-145

Recordings 53-54, 71-74, 143, 158
SEE ALSO Phono-archive collection

Reference collection 140

Religion collection 21-23

Reprints 75-76, 101

Research grants 13, 74, 75
-- NDEA 23, 74
-- Title VI 73, 74
-- USOE 75

Resource sharing SEE Cooperative acquisition

Romance languages collection 44, 60, 67, 142

Russian/Slavic collection 76-77, 128a, 142

Sawyer (Ethel R.) collection 23

Science collection 12-13, 17, 29, 39, 52, 84, 90-91, 127, 144
SEE ALSO entries for specific disciplines

Science division 114

Scientific Periodicals Restitution Program 29

Selection procedures 52-53, 58-59, 60-63, 77, 86-87
SEE ALSO entries for departments, divisions, and branches

Serials 10, 16, 17-18, 29, 65, 87, 94-97, 122, 127, 142
-- Subscription surveys 63-65

Slavic collection SEE Russian/Slavic collection

Slide collection 11, 109-110

Small press publications 88

Social Science collection 52-53, 58-60, 86-87, 127, 154
SEE ALSO entries for specific disciplines

Sociology collection 45a, 121, 143, 153

Southeast Asia Studies Project 78, 79-80

Special Collections department 28, 35

SEE ALSO Brooks collection; Burgess collection; Haycox collection;
Manuscript collection; Oregon collection; Photography
collection; Rare books collection

Speech collection 47, 73

Speech pathology collection 87

Standing orders 24, 88-89

SEE ALSO Approval plans

Subject specialists SEE entries under names of departments, divisions,
branches, and "Book selectors"

Sweetser (A.R. and Caroline K.) collection 21

Task Force on Long-range Planning 112

Teal (Joseph N.) bequest 26

Textbook collection 56

Textbook purchases 101

Theater collection 68, 75

Translations 82

"Underground press" 88

U.S. Book Exchange 50

Ulmann (Doris) photographs 69-70

Union catalog (OSSHE) 95

University press publications SEE Approval plans

Van de Velde (Paul) gift 66

Villard (Henry) bequest 1-2, 4

Von Rhein (Amy Estes and Charles) collection 68

gon Library was formed. The association "is an informal society of book lovers who are interested in promoting the welfare of the Library, especially by helping to secure additions to its resources." The printed announcement of its organization states: "It is proposed that . . . we bring to the attention of the public some of the resources of the Library, advertise its facilities for safely housing and wisely administering library materials, report outstanding gifts and acquisitions, and bring literary men and women of distinction to address the members."³⁹ Since 1940 Library Day has been sponsored by the association.

The University Library today is a well-rounded collection, with excellent facilities for undergraduate work in all the major fields of the institution, and with growing resources for graduate study. Some of the materials of outstanding value for advanced study are: a collection of source materials on English life and letters in the seventeenth century; a collection of books, reports, and periodicals on English opinion and politics in the nineteenth century, including considerable material on liberalism in its relation to public education; materials on the history of American education in the nineteenth century; a collection of pamphlets on the English corn laws; unusually extensive and complete files of psychological journals.

The Oregon Collection, mentioned above, is being greatly enriched through systematic efforts to secure microfilm and photostat copies of important source materials. Recent acquisitions include ten reels of microfilm reproductions of letter books relating to Oregon Indian affairs from 1850 to 1872, secured from the National Archives; and a nearly complete photostat file of the *Oregon Spectator*, the first newspaper on the Pacific Coast, published at Oregon City from 1846 to 1855.

Although funds for the support of the Library are still below the level of the late 1920s, postdepression increases in state

support have made possible a partial recovery of lost ground. Expenditures for books, binding, and periodicals in the biennium ending June 30, 1942 totaled \$50,711.

In August 1942, Mr. Douglass retired to part-time service as librarian emeritus. Willis C. Warren, a member of the Library staff since 1930, has been named acting librarian. In his 1941-1942 biennial report to the chancellor, President Donald M. Erb quotes the following statement by Mr. Warren concerning the debt the University community owes to the man who has for so many years served the institution in one of its most important posts:

"When Matthew Hale Douglass came to the University of Oregon as librarian in 1908, the Library had just moved its 16,000 books into the first building erected on the campus especially for library purposes. When, after thirty-four years of devoted service, he retired as librarian emeritus, the University's book collections had grown to 333,000 well-selected volumes, and the Library occupied a splendid new building excellently planned for the housing and use of these collections. These books and this building are both monuments to Mr. Douglass' leadership. A library is never completed; but Mr. Douglass has laid sound foundations for the greater University of Oregon Library of the future, and has passed on to those who follow him the responsibility and the priceless opportunity for its realization."