

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
LIBRARIAN

For the Fiscal Year

1952-1953



Tucson, Arizona

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# UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

## Annual Report of the Librarian

For the Year 1952-1953

To the President of the University:

This report for the fiscal year 1952-1953 is the fortieth in a series of written annual reports submitted by the University's librarians and the first to be prepared by the present incumbent. It reviews a year marked by a normal growth of the Library's resources, by a conscientious stewardship of appropriated funds, by continuous and intensive scrutiny of library policies and procedures, by certain changes designed to heighten the efficiency of library operations and the effectiveness of service, and by a serious attempt to project ideas and plans whose implementation would make the role of the Library more dynamic and meaningful in the life of the University.

Implicit throughout this report is the Librarian's earnest conviction that much remains to be done before the Library can provide the kind of service which a university with growing research interests has every right to expect. Implicit also is his confident assurance that, given the resources and facilities required to develop a superior brand of service, library staff members will increasingly dedicate themselves to its development.

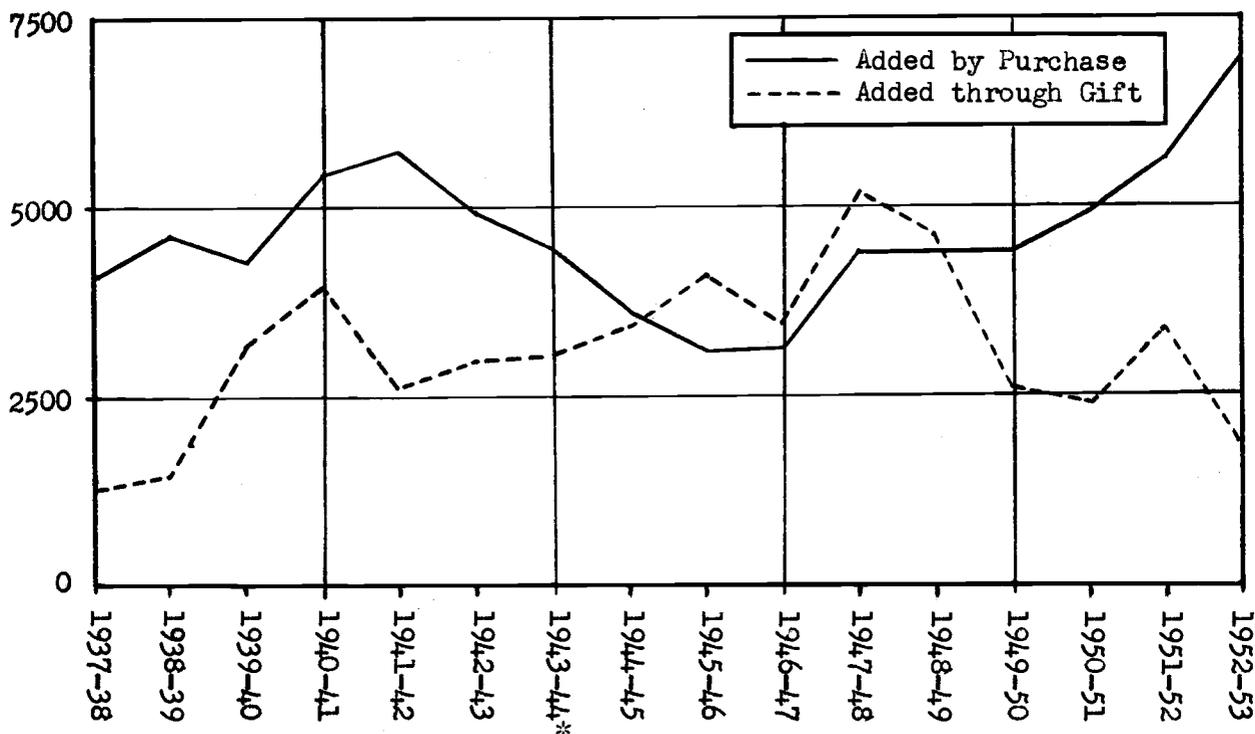
### GROWTH AND ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Selection and Acquisition. - The Library now has nearly a quarter of a million volumes. With the addition of 8,784 volumes during the year just ended, the total number (exclusive of government publications but including the holdings of the Law Library) rose to 246,758. Over 7,200 government documents were added, bringing the collection of these uncataloged materials to approximately 182,000.

The number of volumes added by purchase or through binding was the highest in the history of the Library: 6,930 volumes as compared with 5,628 in 1951-52 and 4,934 in 1950-51. This is the natural result of increased appropriations: a total of \$39,215 was expended during the past year for books and periodicals, and another \$7,618 for binding, as compared with \$31,729 for books and periodicals and \$9,018 for binding in the preceding year, an overall increase of 17%. Unit costs of volumes added dropped from \$7.24 in 1951-52 to \$6.76 in the year just ended, but this cannot be interpreted as a trend towards lower unit-costs. In any event, the current unit-cost is still more than double the Library's unit-costs of ten years ago when the Library spent an average of \$3.12 for each volume added through purchase or binding.

Despite the continuing generosity of Mr. T. E. Hanley, the Library's principal benefactor for over fifteen years, the other side of the acquisitions coin was somewhat darker. The flow of materials received by gift or on exchange dwindled to its lowest level since 1938-39: 1,854 volumes as contrasted with 3,393 in 1951-52 and 2,464 in 1950-51. (The drop in gifts is not as sharp as these figures imply; closer analysis reveals that a higher proportion of gifts received were not sent on for cataloging, but were discarded or made available on exchange to other libraries.) The diminished flow of acceptable gift materials may not be cause for serious alarm, for the balance between gifts and purchases (21%-79%) during the year is regarded as quite healthy. In earlier years the proportion was

Figure 1  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES ADDED THROUGH PURCHASE AND GIFT OVER A  
FIFTEEN-YEAR PERIOD, 1937-38 THROUGH 1952-53



\*10,421 volumes reported for 1943-44 included 3,047 volumes in Law Library had not previously been included in the Library's statistics. Adjusted figures: 4,416 purchased or bound; 3,008 received on gift or exchange.

obviously askew. (See Fig. 1.) Cataloged gifts outnumbered purchased volumes for four years running, a fact that was alarming for at least two reasons: (1) funds appropriated for books and periodicals were sadly insufficient, and (2) the essentiality of books added through gift, judged in terms of the University's instructional or research needs, was questionable. It is believed that procedures presently employed for screening gifts are highly effective in retaining only those volumes which have actual or potential value. Nothing added to the Library is ever free. Cataloging, storage, and other handling costs must be met, whether a purchase price is involved or not.

Subscription costs for periodicals and other serial publications continued to require a disproportionate share (slightly over 40%) of the book budget. The spiral in subscription prices is not yet over, but is beginning to flatten. The

spiral of requests from faculty members for new subscriptions abated slightly during the year, and 98 (as compared with 114 in 1951-52) new subscriptions were placed. In a move to place more clearly upon individual departments the responsibility for critically examining all new periodicals which are suggested for addition to the Library's subscription lists, library policy now calls for debiting against subject-area allocations for a period of three years the costs of all new subscriptions. The revised policy has the further virtue of providing, automatically at the end of three years, for a joint review of subscriptions, by appropriate members of the library staff and the faculty, to determine whether they should be continued. In all cases where an affirmative decision is reached, the Library will then assume the obligation of debiting subscription costs against general library funds.

The number of journals and serials received in the Library, which by the end of 1951-52 had risen to 2,655, now has climbed - by virtue of 61 new gift subscriptions and the 98 new paid subscriptions noted above - to 2,814. It is believed inevitable, however, that this figure will rise still further as the University's research program becomes more intensified and needs for other journals (including the filling in of complete sets of important titles) become apparent.

During the past year, the Library purchased a number of important journals in an attempt to fill gaps in existing holdings or to provide back files of titles for which current subscriptions were placed. Significant examples are these: Anthropos, vols 10-48; Journal of ecology, vols. 1-8; Journal of symbolic logic, vols. 1-14; Linnean Society of London: Journal. Botany, vols. 11-54; Zoology, vols. 1-42; Society of California Pioneers: Quarterly, vols. 1-10; and Zoological record, vols. 2,3,5,13,28-32,40.

Notable acquisitions for the year also included the 222-volume set of Kuerschner's Deutsche national-litteratur, basic for any research in German literature, the Gesammelteschriften of Emmanuel Kant in 22 volumes, Siren's Les Peintures chinoises dans les collections Americaines, and the collected editions of George Santayana, H. G. Wells, Johnathan Swift and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Outstanding among gifts was a collection of fine arts books, which included first editions of seven novels by Herman Melville, bequeathed the Library by the late Gertrude L. Kingan. A more extensive list of significant additions is reproduced in Appendix B.

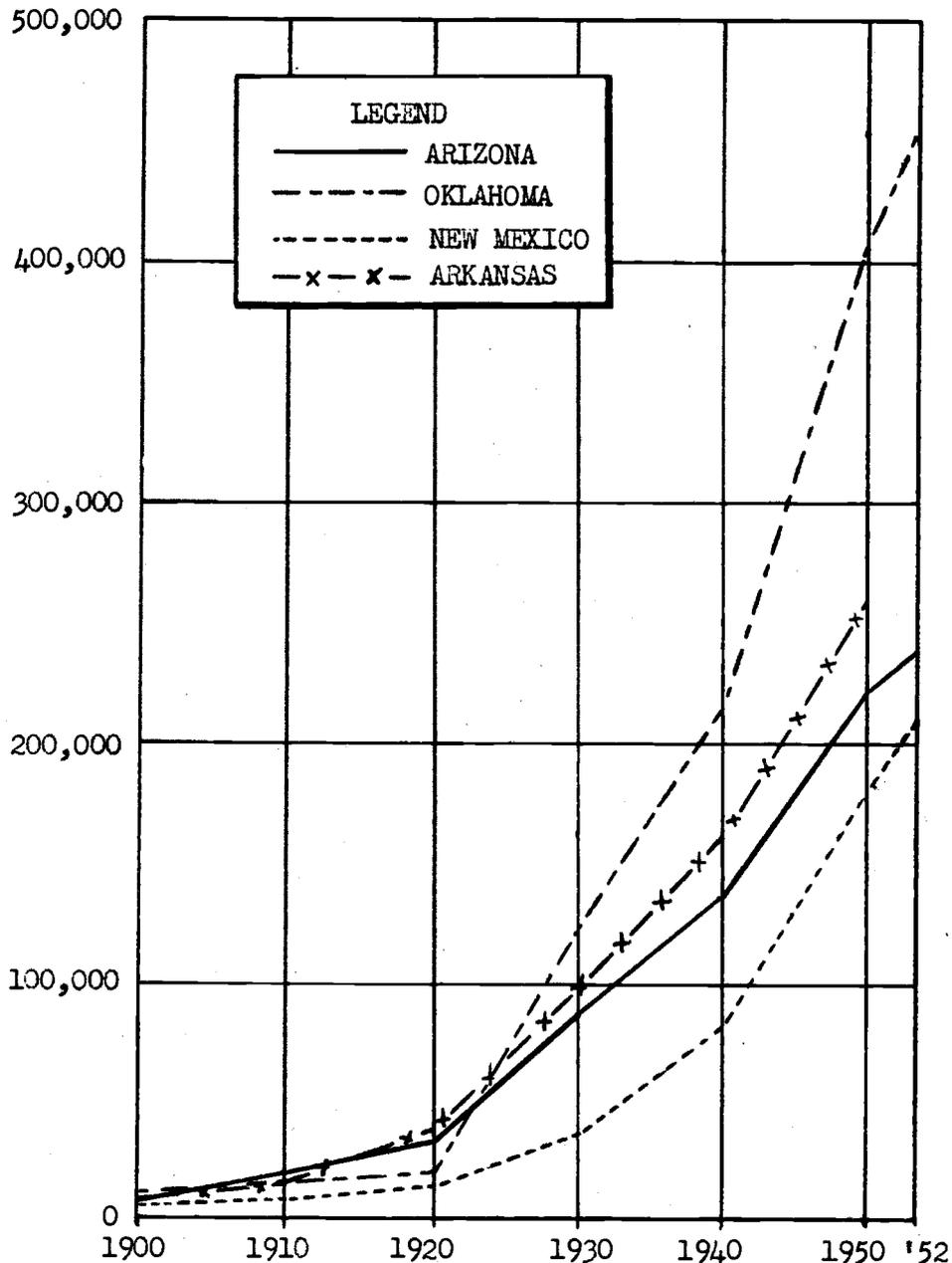
Despite these evidences of solid purposeful work on the part of Misses Ball, Cochrane and Paylore, it has become increasingly apparent that the staffing pattern of the Acquisitions Department is not adequate for the task that needs to be done in building up strong collections. The maintenance of an effective acquisitions program, in which liaison activity with bibliographic-minded faculty members and the coordination of acquisitional plans and policies are of crucial importance, requires a larger staff in the department.

There is great need for formulating a comprehensive policy of acquisitions, related to the aims and objectives of the University's instructional and research programs in terms understandable both to the faculty and library staff members. The Library now leads a kind of hand-to-mouth existence in this area, with the function of the Acquisitions Department largely limited to the processing of book orders submitted by subject-area departments to meet immediate needs. It is intended that steps shall be taken during the year ahead, in cooperation with the faculty, to formulate a realistic and sensible policy of library acquisitions. Each department will be asked to prepare a statement about the kinds of library materials needed to support and promote its long-term objectives. It is believed that such statements, when appropriately and wisely coordinated, will not

only help faculty members in their selection of materials, but will assist the Library to make certain that no important segment of the collections is neglected.

Adequate staff and an intelligent acquisitions policy should be recognized as basic to the tasks which will confront the Library in the immediate future. The University of Arizona Library has just completed a normal cycle by having doubled

Figure 2  
GROWTH OF LIBRARY RESOURCES IN NEIGHBORING OR SIMILAR STATE UNIVERSITIES  
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, FROM 1900 TO 1952



its collections in fifteen years. It is almost inevitable that, following the geometric pattern of growth typical of academic libraries in this country, the collections will grow to half-a-million volumes by 1968. The obvious intensification of the University's research interests indicates that an even more rapid growth in its

Library's collections should take place. It is entirely possible (and perhaps necessary) that the rate of growth over the next decade will be comparable to that plotted for the University of Oklahoma Libraries during the 1920's in Figure 2 (q.v.), in which the growth of this Library over the past fifty years is compared with that of two other Southwestern libraries and one other, all of which were about the same size at the beginning of the century.

Cataloging and Processing. - With additional staff and with the introduction of certain new procedures, the task of organizing newly-acquired materials has been brought into current status under Miss Siebecker's direction. The backlog of uncataloged materials was virtually eliminated during the year, and efforts to classify, catalog and forward all new materials to the stack within three months at the most have been successful. This accomplishment has involved a somewhat higher proportion of temporary cataloging, but this is believed justifiable in the interests of getting books speedily into the hands of readers.

In an effort both to economize and to simplify operations of the Cataloging Department, it was decided to abandon the official catalog except for cards constituting name-authority and series-authority files. The need for maintaining this expensive record was considered negligible since the public catalog is easily accessible near the departmental office. Moving the file-cases out of the department facilitated the movement of materials and personnel, and improved lighting conditions in the room.

An experimental study having revealed that accession numbers are almost never used for identification purposes, it was decided at year's-end that, since other statistical procedures were demonstrably adequate for the purpose of measuring the growth of the collections, the practice of assigning accession numbers to new volumes could be abandoned with appreciable savings in staff time and effort.

The bibliographic organization of materials in an academic library is of crucial importance. The collections of the Library span a vast range of recorded knowledge, written from many differing points of view, and published in a great variety of forms. Potentially of great value to all persons in the university community, they are of actual use only when effectively organized. Upon the Cataloging Department rests the responsibility for so arranging the Library's quarter-of-a-million volumes that readers can fully exploit them in their own particular pursuits. As the collection grows, the problems of bibliographic organization will become increasingly complex and challenging. Meeting these challenges successfully will constitute a significant contribution to the educational and research programs of the University.

#### SERVICES TO READERS

Lending of Materials. - Members of the university community borrowed for home- or building-use 8,085 more volumes during 1952-53 than during the preceding year, an increase of almost 8%. It is of special interest to note that, of the volumes borrowed for home-use, slightly over 31% were from the 30,000-volume T. E. Hanley Collection alone. This statistic constitutes an eloquent testimonial to the excellence of Mr. Hanley's perceptive selection of materials for the University of Arizona.

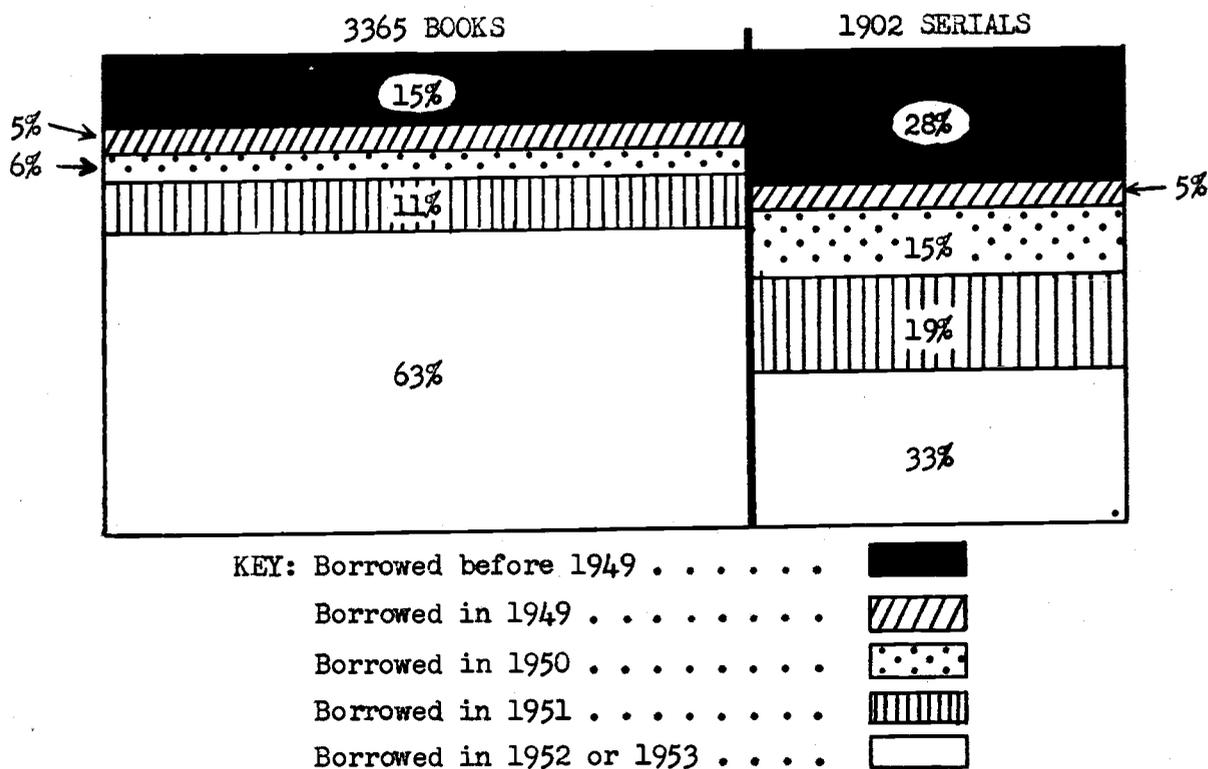
The borrowing of reserved books dropped 35%, continuing a trend begun in 1950-51. Lower enrollments partially explain the decline, but a more probable explanation lies in changed instructional procedures which involve placing fewer volumes on reserve. A survey made by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Severyn during the year

reveals that reserved-book lists are still not always compiled realistically: Of the 4200 volumes placed on reserve in 1952-53, slightly over a thousand of them were not borrowed a single time. Reports on non-circulating titles have been sent to instructors in the hope that future lists will be revised and revitalized.

**Faculty Loans.** - Upon recommendation of the Faculty Library Committee, a systematic review of all materials charged to faculty members was undertaken in February. More than half the faculty to whom lists were sent responded immediately and either renewed, returned or otherwise reported on books they had borrowed. Others were somewhat less cooperative, with the result that the inventory could not be completed by year's-end. A small number of collections remain to be inventoried in faculty offices during the summer months.

Because of the concern voiced by staff members, an analysis of faculty charges was made to determine what proportion of the books had been retained for unreasonable lengths of time. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3  
PROPORTIONS OF BOOKS AND SERIAL PUBLICATIONS BORROWED BY FACULTY MEMBERS,  
ACCORDING TO YEAR IN WHICH LOAN WAS MADE



It is readily apparent that the major portion both of books and serial publications had been charged out within the last two or three years, but a sizeable proportion of the charges were for materials borrowed prior to 1949. The percentage of books borrowed four or more years ago is not nearly so alarming as the high proportion of serials falling into this time-group. A further study of the serial titles involved will be made before any drastic action is taken to recall them into the Library, for it is felt that highly specialized materials which would infrequently or never be used by other researchers can appropriately be retained for long-term loans by individual faculty members. When their retention in some faculty office, however, causes serious inconvenience to others, corrective measures must be taken.

One of the most significant findings of the survey is not apparent from an examination of the graph presented above. Of the books borrowed, 1,228 (37% of the total) were borrowed by a relatively small group of 18 faculty members. This same group also was responsible for borrowing and retaining 1,558 (82%) of the serial publications. This includes two collections (in the Herbarium and in the Observatory) for whose retention justification can probably be made so long as proper safeguards and controls are exercised. Whether the other 16 "collections" should be allowed to remain outside the Library will be the subject of serious study in the coming months.

Loans to Non-University Borrowers. - The University Library responded to 116 requests received from residents of 41 communities in Arizona, and sent out on extension-loan a total of 190 volumes during the year. Twenty-one similar loans were made to out-of-state residents, most of whom were alumni of the University. Borrowing privileges were extended to 358 Tucsonans and visiting scholars or professional people who demonstrated needs for specialized materials not procurable elsewhere in the city.

Reference Service. - The quality of reference service in an academic library is not susceptible of statistical measurement. It is nonetheless certain that the Reference Department performs invaluable services to the university community at a level seldom equalled in medium-size university libraries. Under the vigorous and resourceful direction of Mr. Powell, the department has maintained extraordinarily high standards during the year. Quantitatively, the department has borne a heavy load. Statistics recorded during the second half of the year only indicate that nearly 12,000 inquiries were handled at the Reference Desk during the year, and that about one-fifth of these were questions requiring from five to thirty minutes to search out the answers.

Approximately 600 pamphlets were processed by Mrs. Higley during the year and added to a collection now numbering 1,050, which is used extensively by the Library's patrons. No effort is spared to keep the collection free of material which has outlived its usefulness.

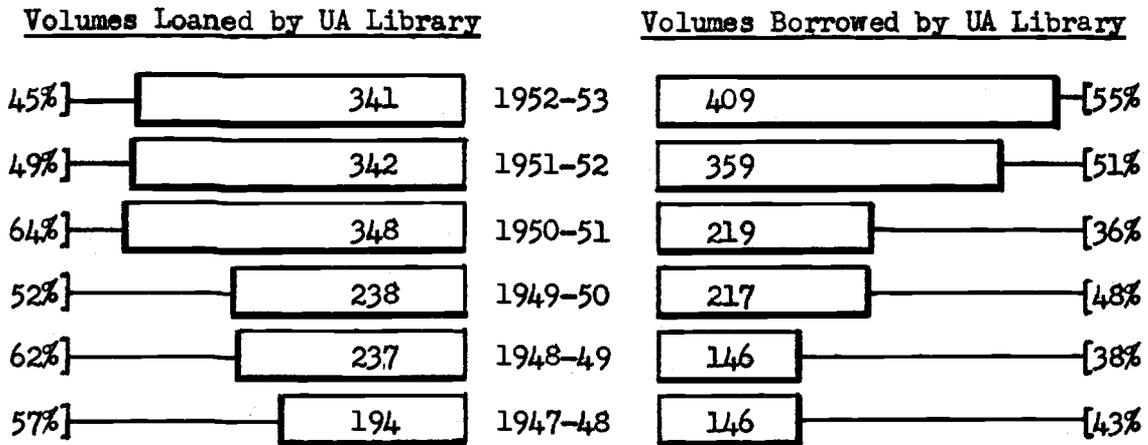
News Indexing. - A project of high significance was undertaken by the department at mid-year when Mr. Powell began the indexing of Arizona news in the Arizona Daily Star. The indexing is done on slips daily, and will be edited and mimeographed at the end of the calendar year for distribution to libraries throughout the state. The project represents a considerable investment for the Library, in terms of staff time, but the value of the index greatly exceeds the cost. The publisher of the Star has lent full cooperation to the project, by agreeing to underwrite the costs of editing, publishing, and distribution.

Government Documents. - Continuous and successful efforts were made by Mr. Thayer during the year to exploit the Library's collection of government documents, and to extend knowledge of their reference value to students and faculty members. Lectures were given to a number of classes; subsequent increases in the use of documents indicate the success of the venture, which will be repeated during the coming year.

Interlibrary Loans. - The volume of interlibrary loan activity continued its upward trend during the year. Seven hundred fifty loan transactions were completed in 1952-53, a little over 120% more than in 1947-48. The growth of this valuable service over the past six years is illustrated graphically in Figure 4. During that period the number of volumes loaned to other libraries rose from 194 to a high of 348 in 1950-51 and apparently is levelling off, but the number of volumes borrowed by the Library has risen steadily from 146 in each of the first two years

of the period to a high of 409 during the past year. Until two years ago the balance was a favorable one, with the Library lending more than it borrowed, but during the past two years, the trend has been in the other direction. During the past year

Figure 4  
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF VOLUMES LOANED AND BORROWED ON INTERLIBRARY LOAN  
OVER A SIX-YEAR PERIOD, 1947-48 THROUGH 1952-53



55% of the loan transactions were for volumes borrowed for faculty members and graduate students. It is perhaps too early to attach any great significance to this apparent trend, but it seems to indicate that the Library's acquisitions program is not keeping pace with the growing research needs of the University. Some significance must be attached, however, to the growing requirements of the service in terms of staff time. During the past year approximately twenty hours of staff time were devoted each week to bibliographic checking and other processing of inter-library loans. With the present limited staffing pattern in the Reference Department, this has become a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul, with inevitable diminution of other reference services to the university community.

Exhibits. - By constructing movable display units which are interchangeable, Mr. Powell and Mr. Thayer immeasurably improved the appearance of the Library's exhibit cases in early spring, thereby enhancing subsequent book displays. Exhibits-of-the-year included Miss Ball's "Leonardo da Vinci"; Mr. Thayer's "Baroque in New Spain," "English Cathedrals," and one pointing up the informational resources in government documents; Miss Paylore's "Cow Country Classics" and "The Village"; "It's the Climate" and the first two in a planned series on Arizona tribes, "The Hopi" and "The Navajo", prepared by Mr. Powell.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

The adequacy of an academic library's services depends not only upon its book resources, the effectiveness of its bibliographic organization of materials, and the ability of its staff members to interpret the collections, but also upon soundly conceived administrative policies and procedures and upon the maintenance of friendly relationships in the university community. A strong effort has been made during the year to formulate sensible library policies, to clarify departmental functions, to increase operational efficiency in library processes, and to promote fruitful relationships not only between the Library and all persons whom it serves, but also among the librarians who serve them. Accomplishments on this front have been heartening, but the ultimate goal is still far distant.

Policies. - Certain revisions in policy have been cited in foregoing paragraphs, e.g., with respect to the placing of new subscriptions to periodicals. Awareness of need for formulating a comprehensive acquisitions policy has also been cited. Existing policy was revised during the year to permit the Library to acquire vocal and orchestral scores in response to expressed needs of the School of Music.

At mid-year the Library published a re-codification of the borrowing privileges of various groups of borrowers, placing limitations upon certain categories of materials but providing for justifiable exceptions. The new regulations have met with general approval.

Serious consideration was given to the formulation of a policy concerning the establishment of branch libraries on the campus. In October, the Faculty Library Committee forwarded to the President a suggested statement of policy on this matter, but as yet no official policy has been announced. Issuance of a clear policy statement will enable the Librarian to project plans more realistically for the future development of the Library.

Departmental Functions and Procedures. - Action was taken to clarify departmental functions with respect to the acceptance to gift materials, and to the withdrawing of outworn or superseded book materials. Revisions were made in procedures for (1) informing faculty members of "on-order" status of recommended books, (2) ensuring faculty priorities on recommended books, (3) claiming materials ordered but not received within a reasonable time-period, and (4) consolidating files in the Order Section.

"Public Relations" and Staff Relations. - The favorable comment elicited by two recent articles about the Library in the Arizona Daily Star underlines the wisdom of a sensible program of library publicity. Perhaps the most significant activity in this area has been the preparation of The Arizona Bookmark, which has been distributed to the faculty each month since October. This publication, consisting primarily of lists of books added to the collections, was frankly intended as a medium through which members of the library staff might discuss problems in which they and faculty members have a mutual interest. Judged by faculty response, it has served its purpose well.

In the belief that democracy in administration is productive of high morale among the members of an organization, the Librarian began holding monthly staff meetings early in the year, at which policy and procedural matters were freely discussed. There was established also a Librarian's Council, consisting of department heads, which met with the Librarian at frequent intervals to discuss administrative problems. Although the decision-making responsibility must reside in a chief administrator, it is believed that that responsibility can be more wisely and effectively discharged if advice and counsel are continuously sought from the staff.

As the scope of the Library's program is expanded to meet growing needs, it will become increasingly meaningful to staff members that they are partners in shaping that program. A deepened sense of participation in an enterprise recognized by the University - through increased compensation and the bestowal of faculty status - to be an integral part of the educational process, cannot fail to inspire them to their best efforts. Imbued with an earnest desire to render the best possible service, members of the staff can look hopefully towards the future, confident that the University will not fail to provide the resources and facilities needed to develop an excellent brand of library service.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

As an instructive preface to a consideration of the future of the University of Arizona Library, it seems well to review the concept of libraries in American institutions of higher learning as it has evolved since the colonial era. The academic library of that earlier day was regarded as a museum or storehouse of books and its librarian as a custodian charged with guarding them. Students seldom borrowed the books, and only infrequently consulted them in the library, for major dependence was placed upon the textbook in instruction.

As this reliance upon the textbook diminished and as books were published in greater numbers, libraries began to expand their collections and services, and there emerged patterns of library service based primarily upon forms and processes. As larger quantities of printed materials flowed into academic libraries, it was found convenient to organize them according to physical form: periodicals and newspapers in a Periodicals Room; encyclopedias and other compendia of information in a Reference Room; federal and state documents in a Documents Room - and according to a library process, as evidenced by the establishment of acquisition, cataloging and circulation departments.

Most books were consigned to a central stack to which only graduate students and faculty members were given access. As faculty members lengthened their list of assigned readings, some of the books were removed from the stack and placed in reserved-book rooms. Some libraries placed these short-loan books on open shelves, but in general the closed-shelf principle was retained.

In some institutions special collections built around single subjects were formed and housed either in the main library building or in quarters adjacent to instructional departments. In others graduate or upper-division reading rooms were provided, with selected books arranged on open shelves. Browsing room collections were also established in some libraries as noble experiments aimed at developing in students the habit of reading for pleasure and information.

During the past twenty years college and university librarians have critically re-examined their patterns of service and have generally found them inadequate to the real instructional and research needs of their institution. They have recognized that a student's or a faculty member's approach to the library and its resources is through his interest in a subject-field, and have become increasingly persuaded that their libraries should be re-organized in a manner which serve those interests more directly.

It has been recognized that, although educational efficiency would probably best be achieved by segregating in handily-located open-shelf collections the books and journals needed by instructional departments, the expense of maintaining and staffing many small libraries and of duplicating materials, along with the obvious inconvenience to readers whose interests span several subject areas, makes such a pattern of service impossible in all but the richest institutions. The most promising solution to the challenging problems involved appears to lie in a re-orientation of library service along broad divisional lines: the social sciences, humanities and fine arts, biological sciences, physical sciences, and technology. This type of organization has been successfully pioneered in the libraries of the University of Colorado, Brown University, the University of Nebraska, and the State University of Iowa. At Stanford University also, where a large number of departmental libraries were in existence, the smaller units are now being consolidated in broad subject groupings.

In libraries where the divisional arrangement has been instituted, the book collections have consisted of all types of materials - encyclopedias, monographs, pamphlets, periodical indexes, current and back files of periodicals, along

with large numbers of carefully selected books - and the librarians assigned to them have been subject-specialists equipped to do a superior job of "teaching with books." Those books which under the traditional scheme would have been placed on reserve have been integrated in open-shelf collections. Working in a divisional library, the student has been surrounded by books and other printed materials which have become meaningful to him because of their very accessibility. Despite the obvious impossibility of statistically measuring the use of books in such a divisional library, the rate of borrowing for outside use has invariably increased in libraries organized along these lines.

The seven preceding paragraphs serve merely as a prelude to an assertion of the Librarian's belief that the "form-and-process" type of library organization is no longer adequate for the University of Arizona. It is possible that the needs of faculty members and graduate students who are free to roam the stack may be moderately well met, but the needs of the undergraduate who must approach books through the card catalog - bafflingly complex to all but the most perceptive - are inadequately served in spite of the best efforts of the Library's highly effective reference librarians. The books are on one side of a barrier - the readers on the other. They need to be brought together, so that the reader with a specific subject interest can search out for himself - or enlist the help of a librarian in exploring - the University's book resources in that subject field.

The details of a revamped program of library service for the University along divisional lines could be determined only after carefully examining a multiplicity of factors, but it now appears that three main divisions - Social Sciences, Humanities and Fine Arts, and Science and Technology - would be both administratively feasible and educationally sufficient. There should probably also be a Special Collections division for rare and highly specialized groups of materials.

This kind of segmentation would not involve removing the entire collection into the three or four divisional libraries. Materials relevant primarily for research would remain in the general stack, while the books selected for divisional open-shelf collections would be suitable primarily for undergraduate study. Thus the barrier between readers and books would be effectively destroyed. The undergraduate would have free access to materials which would not only satisfy the majority of his immediate book needs, but which might launch him upon a lifelong program of reading and intellectual development; and the faculty member or graduate student would continue to have the access he needs to all the Library's resources.

Implementation of such a service pattern would admittedly be difficult, and perhaps impossible of full realization, in the present library building, a structure in which space allocations are rigidly established. Certain possibilities can be explored: It might be feasible, for example, to convert the Main Reading Room into a Social Sciences Library, and to convert the space presently occupied on the first floor by the Reserve Book Room and adjacent study areas into a Science and Technology Library. It might also be possible, when the quarters now used by the Art Department are relinquished, to remodel that space for a Humanities and Fine Arts Library.

There is grave doubt that these possibilities are structurally feasible, for the floors are probably not sufficiently strong to bear the additional weight of thousands of books. Perhaps the chief objection to such attempts at conversion of present space allocations, however, is that reader-capacity would inevitably be diminished by moving in the divisional book-collections.

With greatly increased enrollments in prospect before 1960, more space - not less - will be needed for readers. The Library now has seating accommodations in the central building for only a little over 10% of the students, and can seat another 2% in the Humanities Reading Room. If the University's enrollment rises to 8,000 before additional or new library facilities are provided, the Library will be able to accommodate less than 8% of the students at any one time. Generally accepted standards call for seating 20-25% of the students.

It appears entirely appropriate therefore that consideration be given soon to planning and securing funds for the construction of a new library building. Once the aims and objectives of a revamped service program are clearly defined, it should be possible to plan a structure that will be functionally satisfactory for many years to come. It should also be possible, by employing a modular type of construction and using movable prefabricated partitions instead of solid inner walls, to achieve complete flexibility in the building, so that as changes having implications for library service are made in instructional programs, space allocations can easily be altered. By having waited until the middle or late 1950's to erect a new library building, the University of Arizona is in a highly favorable position to capitalize fully upon the experiences of other institutions which have pioneered the newer ideas in library architecture over the past decade and a half.

\* \* \* \* \*

This has been a happy and stimulating first-year for the writer of this report. He stands beholden to many persons in the University for the ways in which they have made him feel like an Arizonan in a remarkably short time. His greatest debt is, of course, to those with whom he has worked most intimately: members of the library staff on the one hand, and on the other, the chief administrative officers of the University and members of the Library Committee.

The Assistant Librarian has been a tower of strength upon whom the Librarian has leaned heavily during his first year. By graciously sharing her extensive knowledge about the University, its program and its people, she has hastened the "ripening" of the Library's new administrative chief. The Librarian gratefully acknowledges also his enormous debt to all the other members of his staff, without whose conscientious performances of duty the accomplishments of the year would be far less impressive than they are.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction to look back upon the year's personal conferences and memoranda-exchanges with administrative officers of the University, for they have unfailingly been congenial and as highly serious or as jovial as the matter under consideration made appropriate. The relationships established with the President and Vice-President, and with members of the Library Committee, appear to make it safe to revise an assertion which appears in the introduction of this report, to read: "Much remains to be done, and much will be done to provide for the University of Arizona the kind of library service which an institution with growing research interests has every right to expect."

Respectfully submitted,

Fleming Bennett  
Librarian

24 July 1953  
Tucson, Arizona

Appendix A

LIBRARY STAFF  
1 June 1953

Fleming Bennett . . . . . Librarian  
Patricia P. Paylore . . . . . Assistant Librarian

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

Miss Paylore, Head of Department  
Phyllis Ball, Acquisitions Librarian  
Virginia M. Cochrane, Serials Assistant

CATALOGING DEPARTMENT

Dorothy F. Siebecker, Head of Dept.  
Florence A. Emert, Catalogue Librarian  
Eugene Frosio, Catalogue Librarian  
Lucille E. Durzo, Catalogue Assistant  
Beth S. Carl, Catalogue Assistant  
Elinor E. Smith, Catalogue Clerk  
(Half-time)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Donald M. Powell, Head of Department  
Lutie L. Higley, Reference Librarian  
John E. Thayer, Documents Librarian

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Lois G. Smith, Head of Department  
Deloris Belk, Circulation Librarian  
Patricia J. Delks, Circulation Assistant  
Margarette Landon, Circulation Assistant  
Martha F. Severyn, Reserve Book Room  
Assistant  
Frances C. Grow, Humanities Reading Room  
Attendant

Library Secretary . . . . . Darlene Fulmer  
Instructor in Library Science . . . . . Mary E. Foster

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS

Phyllis Ball - Attended Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association, and Annual Conference, American Library Association.

Fleming Bennett - Member, Folklore Committee, University Coordinating Committee, University of Arizona Press Committee. Chairman (ex officio), Library Committee. Council member, Arizona College Association. Program chairman, Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association. Attended Midwinter Conference and Annual Conference, American Library Association. Attended Annual Meeting, Bibliographic Center for Research, Denver. Chairman, Committee on Audio-Visual Work, Association of College and Reference Libraries; prepared report on survey of audio-visual services in U. S. colleges and universities, for publication in ACRL Monographs.

Florence A. Emert - Attended Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association.

Eugene Frosio - Attended Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association.

Patricia P. Paylore - Member and secretary, Committee of Eleven. Vice-President, Arizona State Library Association, September - March; President of the association, April- . . . Chairman, Legislative Committee, Arizona State Library Association. Vice-President and President-Elect, Southwestern Library Association, November- . . . Member, Editorial Board, SWLA Newsletter. Consultant, Committee on College Library Standards, Southwestern Library Association. Member, planning committee, Workshop for Library Association Officers, American Library Association Midwinter Conference. Attended Annual Conference, American Library Association. Speaker: PTA Meeting, Davidson School, Tucson, "Community Cooperation for Library Service," 6 November; PTA Meeting, C. E. Rose School, Tucson, "Branch Library Service for South Tucson," 20 November; Eloy Community Council, "County Library Service," 15 June.

Donald M. Powell - Member, Folklore Committee. State Representative for Arizona and New Mexico, Membership Committee, Association of College and Reference Libraries. Attended Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association, and Annual Conference, American Library Association. Publications: "Arizona Roundup; Arizona Publication, 1952," Arizona Librarian, April 1953. "Current Arizona Bibliography," Arizona Quarterly, Autumn 1952 and Spring 1953. "Checklist of Theses Accepted for Higher Degrees, University of Arizona, 1947-51." Index for Arizona Highways, 1952, bound in annual volume.

Dorothy F. Siebecker - Representative of Division of Cataloging and Classification on Council, American Library Association. Attended Annual Conference, American Library Association.

Lois G. Smith - Attended Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association.

John E. Thayer, Jr. - Chairman, Committee on Local Arrangements, Annual Conference, Arizona State Library Association. Federal Relations Coordinator, Arizona State Library Association. Chairman, College and Special Libraries Section, Arizona State Library Association, April- . Publications: "Arizona in Documents," Arizona Librarian, April 1953, "Arizona Library Directory," Arizona Librarian, October 1952 (compiled jointly with Elinore Yungmeyer). Attended Annual Conference, American Library Association.

FACULTY LIBRARY COMMITTEE  
1952-1953

Professor Garnet D. Percy  
Professor N. J. Tremblay  
Professor Victor H. Kelley  
Professor Robert R. Humphrey  
Professor John T. Shirer  
Professor George A. Kiersch  
Professor Albert R. Mead  
Mr. Francis J. Owens  
Mr. Bennett, Chairman (ex officio)

## Appendix B

### PRINCIPAL DONORS OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

T. E. Hanley added 1112 volumes to his Collection in the Library, bringing the total number of volumes to 30,578.

Estate of Gertrude W. Kingan: 481 books on the fine arts and, in addition, first-éditions of seven novels by Herman Melville.

Mrs. Chester French: 524 volumes of Mexican government documents.

Mrs. W. E. Davidson: 53 volumes, including several bound volumes of early aeronautical periodicals.

Mrs. Byron Ivancovich: 17 volumes of social and economic works published during the 1920's.

A. M. Nowell: 83 bound volumes and 11 unbound pieces of Hawaiian publications.

Miss Tess Stern: 35 volumes of financial papers, given in memory of her brother, Fred Stern.

Miss Helen S. Nicholson: 136 miscellaneous volumes.

### NOTABLE PURCHASES OF 1952-1953

Annales Byrologici, v. 1-12, 1928-29. \$50.00

Anthropos, v. 10-48. \$633.00

Benezit, Emmanuel: Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des peintres. 6 vols. \$75.00.

Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen zeitschriften-literatur. 18v. \$700.00

Bibliotheca zoologica. 2v. 1861. \$40.00

Biologia centrali-americana. Aves. 4v. \$65.00

Bullen, Henry Lewis: The Nuremburg Chronicle. John Henry Nash, 1930. \$37.50

Copernicus, Nicolaus: Gesamtausgabe. Munich, 1944. 2v. \$25.00

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall: A Bibliographical antiquarian and picturesque tour in the northern counties of England and in Scotland. 2v. 1838. \$30.00

Dilthey, Wilhelm: Gesammelte schriften. 12v. \$100.00

Editions de minuit. 19v. \$25.00

Engelmann, Wilhelm: Bibliotheca Historico-naturalis. 1846. \$20.00

Enzyklopadie der Mikroskopischen technik. 2v. \$35.00

Fabre, Jean Henri Casimir: Souvenirs entomologiques. 11v. \$40.00

Faulkner, William: A green bough. 1933. \$20.00

Giafferri, Paul Louis Victor de, marquis: L'histoire du costume feminin de l'an 1037-1870. \$40.00

Gonzalez Marti, Manuel: Ceramica del Levante Expanol, siglos Medievaales. 3v. \$66.00

Handbuch der praktischen u. wissenschaftlichen pharmazie. \$150.00

Hawthorne, Nathaniel: Works. 15v. \$125.00  
 International Congress of Americanists, 1st, 10th, 28-29th. \$45.00  
 International critical commentary on the Holy Scriptures. 40v. \$130.00  
 Journal of ecology, v. 1-8. \$100.00  
 Journal of symbolic logic, v. 1-14. \$85.00  
 Kabotie, Fred: Designs from the ancient Mimbrenos. Grabhorn. \$38.00  
 Kant, Emmanuel: Gesammelteschriften. 22v. \$137.00  
 Kuerschners Deutsche national-litteratur. 222v. \$737.00  
 Leloir, Maurice: Histoire du costume. 2v. \$30.00  
 Leonardo da Vinci: Literary works. 2v. \$50.00  
 Linnean Society of London: Journal. Botany, v. 11-54, \$210.00; Zoology, v. 1-42, \$280.00  
 Mexico. Archivo general de la nacion: Publicaciones. 30v. \$175.00  
 New York Times, 1900-1913, 1920 (Microfilm). \$1,051.32  
 Pfister, R.: Tissus coptes de Musee du Louvre. Paris, 1932. \$35.00  
 Salmonsén, Finn: Birds of Greenland. 3v. & atlas. Copenhagen, 1950. \$50.00  
 Santayana, George: Works. Triton ed., 14v. \$200.00  
 Schweizerische bienen-zeitung, new series, v. 5-74. \$182.50  
 Seitz, Adalbert: Die gross-schmetterlinge der erde. 8v. \$150.00  
 Sherborn, Charles Davies: Index animalium. 2v. \$61.00  
 Siren, Osvald: Les peintures chinoises dans les collections Americaines. 5 v., Paris. \$50.00  
 Society of California Pioneers: Quarterly. 10v. \$40.00  
 Swift, Jonathan: Works. 19v. Edinburgh, 1814. \$25.00  
 Tillyard, Robin John: Insects of Australia and New Zealand. Sydney, 1926. \$5.00  
 U.S. Army. Dept. of Arizona: Annual report of Col. B. H. Grierson. 1889. \$17.50  
 Violette-Le-Duc, Eugene Emmanuel: Dictionnaire raisonne du mobilier Francais de l'epoque Carlovingienne a la Renaissance. 6v. Paris. \$30.00  
 Wells, Herbert George: Works. 28v. Atlantic ed. \$255.00  
 Yale historical publications, miscellany. 15v. \$45.00  
 Zoological record, 10v. \$170.00

Appendix C

STATISTICAL PRESENTATIONS, TABULAR AND GRAPHIC

GROWTH OF LIBRARY RESOURCES  
(Comparative Summary Table)

|  | 1951-52 | 1952-53  |
|--|---------|----------|
| NUMBER OF ITEMS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR   | 229,226 | 237,974  |
| Purchased Items:                       |         |          |
| General Library (accessioned) .....    | 3,672   | 5,201    |
| General Library (unaccessioned) ....   | 148     | 389      |
| Law Library .....                      | 380     | 452      |
| Reels of Microfilm .....               | 119     | 333      |
| Gift or Exchange Items .....           | 3,398   | 1,854    |
| Volumes Added Through Binding .....    | 1,616   | 1,508    |
| Volumes Added Through Reinstatement .. | 48      | 27       |
| Total Items Added . . . . .            | 9,376   | 9,764    |
| Volumes Withdrawn .....                | 628     | 980      |
| Net Total Items Added . . . . .        | 8,748   | 8,784    |
| NUMBER OF ITEMS AT END OF YEAR         | 237,974 | 246,758* |

\*Does not include approximately 182,000 uncataloged government documents.

STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK

1. Checking Titles Recommended by Faculty Members

| Results of Bibliographic Checking                                       | 1951-52 |       | 1952-53 |       |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|   | No.     | %     | No.     | %     |
| Not in Library; orders placed . . .                                     | 2604    | 76.6  | 2778    | 77.5  |
| Already in Library or On-order . .                                      | 647     | 19.0  | 724     | 20.2  |
| "Promised" by T.E. Hanley . . . . .                                     | 92      | 2.7   | 68      | 1.9   |
| Unable to confirm; returned to de-<br>partment for more information . . | 58      | 1.7   | 13      | 0.4   |
| Total Titles Checked . . . . .  | 3401    | 100.0 | 3583    | 100.0 |

2. Success in Acquiring Titles Ordered

| Result of Ordering   | 1951-52 |        | 1952-53 |       |
|--|---------|--------|---------|-------|
|  | No.     | %      | No.     | %     |
| Supplied by Dealer . . . . .                                   | 2403    | 92.3   | 2556    | 92.0  |
| Reported Out-of-stock or Not-yet-<br>published . . . . .       | -----*  | -----* | 23      | 0.8   |
| Out-of-print; not available in<br>second-hand market . . . . . | 201     | 7.7    | 199     | 7.2   |
| Total Titles Ordered . . . . .                                 | 2604    | 100.0  | 2778    | 100.0 |

\* Data not available.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF USE

| Type of Loan                        | 1951-52   | 1952-53   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>Home Use</u>                     |           |           |
| Student Loans . . . . .             | 43,642    | 44,738    |
| Faculty Loans . . . . .             | 8,882     | 9,130     |
| (Total Home-use Loans)              | (52,524)  | (53,868)  |
| <u>Building Use</u>                 |           |           |
| Main Loan Desk. . . . .             | 49,670    | 56,411    |
| Reserve Book Room . . . . .         | 106,841   | 69,135    |
| Humanities Reading Room . . . . .   | 9,935     | 10,573    |
| (Total Building-use Loans)          | (166,446) | (136,119) |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF LOANS . . . . .     | 218,970   | 189,987   |
| Total, Excluding Reserve-book Loans | 102,194   | 110,279   |

STATISTICS OF CATALOGING

| Kinds of Items Processed                    | 1951-52 | 1952-53 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Volumes Newly Cataloged:                    |         |         |
| General Library . . . . .                   | 5,638   | 6,534   |
| Law Library . . . . .                       | 100     | 103     |
| (Total Volumes Newly Cataloged) . . . . .   | (5,738) | (6,637) |
| Additions to Items Already Cataloged        |         |         |
| Continuations - General Library . . . . .   | 5,432   | 5,381   |
| Continuations - Law Library . . . . .       | 272     | 420     |
| Second copies . . . . .                     | 749     | 496     |
| (Total Additions) . . . . .                 | (6,453) | (6,297) |
| Volumes Re-classified and re-cataloged      | 447     | 603     |
| Total Volumes Processed . . . . .           | 12,638  | 13,537  |
| Total Cards Added to Catalog . . . . .      | 36,241  | 34,589  |
| Total Number of Main Entries Made . . . . . | 5,536   | 5,967   |

NB: Proportion of typed cards added to catalog rose from 28% to 30%; proportion of original cataloging rose from 23% to 25%.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup>  
1952-1953

| Budget Category                         | Original<br>Budget  | Final<br>Budget           | Actual<br>Expenditure        |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| W a g e s . . . . .                     | \$ 16,000.00        | \$ 16,912.50 <sup>2</sup> | \$ 16,867.88                 |
| O f f i c e   E x p e n s e . . .       | 1,650.00            | 1,650.00                  | 1,671.89                     |
| O p e r a t i o n                       |                     |                           |                              |
| Freight and Express.....                | 1,000.00            | 1,000.00                  | 1,152.83                     |
| Operational Supplies.....               | 750.00              | 620.97 <sup>3</sup>       | 1,340.66                     |
| Binding.....                            | 8,250.00            | 8,250.00                  | 7,618.84 <sup>4</sup>        |
| T r a v e l . . . . .                   | 000.00              | 129.03                    | 129.03                       |
| R e p a i r s . . . . .                 | 300.00              | 300.00                    | 311.30                       |
| C a p i t a l                           |                     |                           |                              |
| Books and Periodicals.....              | 37,500.00           | 38,992.61 <sup>5</sup>    | 39,215.82                    |
| L.C. Catalog Cards.....                 | 1,500.00            | 1,500.00                  | 1,000.00                     |
| Equipment.....                          | 1,000.00            | 1,000.00                  | 1,046.86                     |
| <b>Total, Exclusive of Salaries . .</b> | <b>\$ 67,950.00</b> | <b>\$ 70,355.11</b>       | <b>\$ 70,355.11</b>          |
| <b>S a l a r i e s . . . . .</b>        | <b>65,250.00</b>    | <b>63,095.89</b>          | <b>63,403.44<sup>6</sup></b> |
| <b>TOTAL, Including Salaries</b>        | <b>\$133,200.00</b> | <b>\$133,451.00</b>       | <b>\$133,758.55</b>          |

<sup>1</sup>Figures do not include Law Library.

<sup>2</sup>Includes \$912.50 transferred from Salaries.

<sup>3</sup>Remainder after transfer of \$129.03 to Travel.

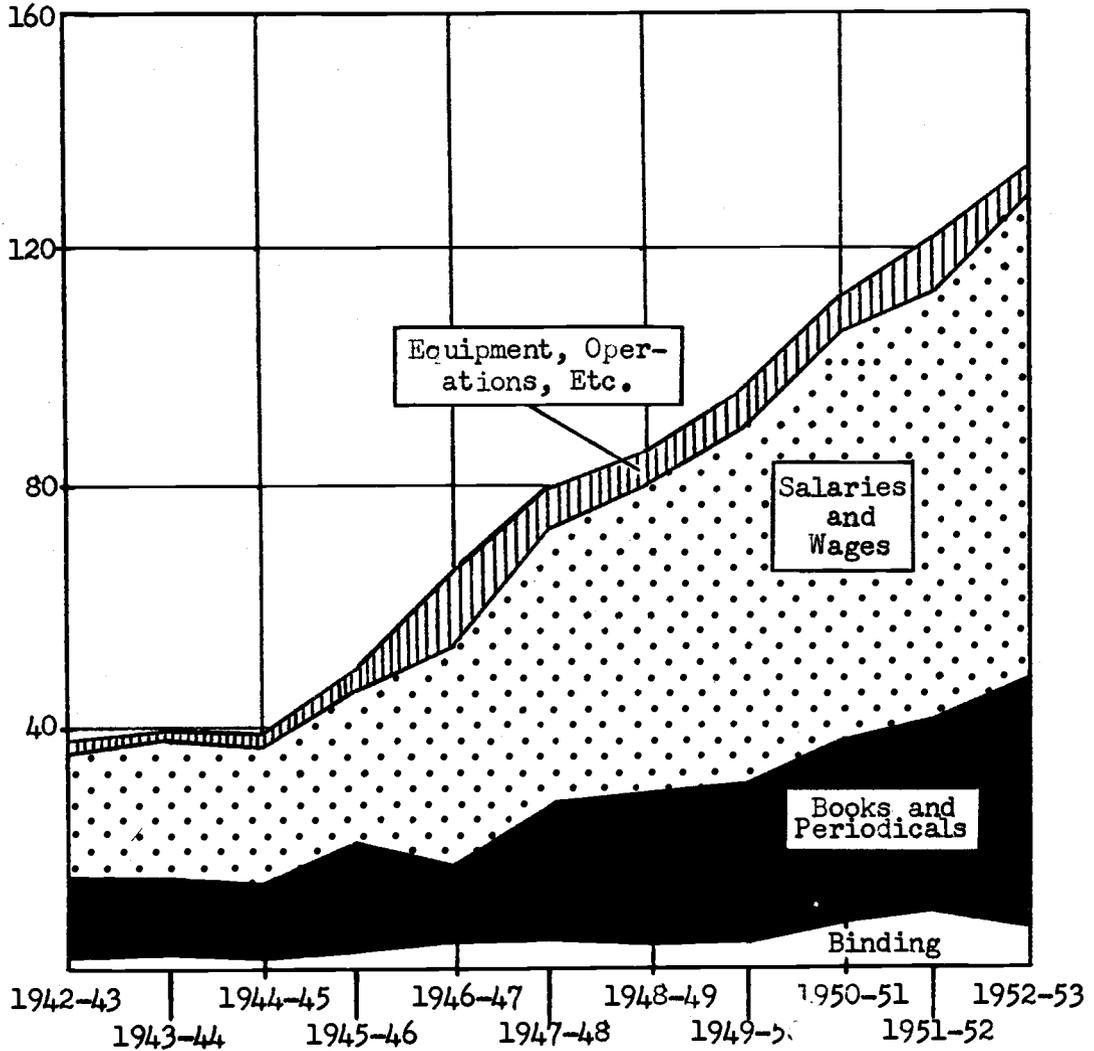
<sup>4</sup>Invoice for final bindery shipment failed to arrive before end of fiscal year. Actual expenditure therefore fell below amount contemplated.

<sup>5</sup>Total after transferring \$875.00 to Buildings and Grounds for building equipment and installations, and the following transfers into Capital: (1) \$1241.00 from Salaries, and (2) \$1126.00 from BPA and Humanities for special book purchases.

<sup>6</sup>Figures shown on Final statement from Business Office exceed Library's figure for Salary expenditures by \$307.55.

CHART SHOWING GROWTH OF LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, 1942-43 THROUGH 1952-53

Thousands of Dollars



How the Library Dollar Was Spent

In 1942-43

In 1952-53

|     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| 35¢ | ———— [ Books and Periodicals ] —————       | 29¢ |
| 6¢  | ———— [ Binding ] —————                     | 6¢  |
| 4¢  | ———— [ Equipment, Operations, Etc. ] ————— | 5¢  |
| 55¢ | ———— [ Salaries and Wages ] —————          | 60¢ |