

CHAPTER I

LIBRARY FACILITIES, 1889 - 1930.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special acknowledgment is given to Carol Moore and Nola Ingle who urged me to record my recollections about the library for the Staff Association's commemoration of Hayden Library's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary (November, 1991).

Sheila Walters and Steve Rich had done a prodigious amount of research in compiling a library history which ran as a series of articles in the Staff Association publication AzTes in 1977. Other articles appearing in AzTes over the years, Librarians' Annual Reports, personal reminiscences and recollections were also studied for additional information. Late in my research I discovered that former librarian Gertrude Hill Muir had compiled The Arizona State University Library, 1886-1969: A History in 1971 which can still be found among her personal papers in the Arizona Collection.

Carol Moore helped select appropriate illustrations and both she and Patricia Wittman assisted in final preparation of the manuscript.

I hope that you, the reader, will enjoy reading this account even half as much as I have enjoyed compiling it. There are omissions which may be attributed to (1) lack of documentation; (2) memory lapse; (3) the deadline date for publication had arrived; or (4) my inability to contact someone who could fill in the details. If any reader can add information to what has already been written, please forward it to me and we'll save it for an updated and/or augmented edition to be prepared by me or my successor sometime in the future.

This library history will be published periodically in approximately five segments throughout the 1991-92 academic year.



A HISTORY OF ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

"The true university of these days is a collection of books." -- Carlyle.

"Books are the treasured wealth of the world and the fit inheritance of generations and nations." -- Thoreau.

"The books that help you most are those that make you think the most." -- Theodore Parker.

NAMES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1885-1889	Territorial Normal School
1889-1996	Arizona Teritorial Normal School
1896-1903	Normal School of Arizona
1903-1925	Tempe Normal School
1925-1928	Tempe State Teacher's College
1928-1945	Arizona State Teacher's College
1945-1958	Arizona State College
1958-	Arizona State University



PROLOGUE

An article from the Tempe Normal Student, December 6, 1901, written by a student, serves to remind us of the importance of books in our lives:

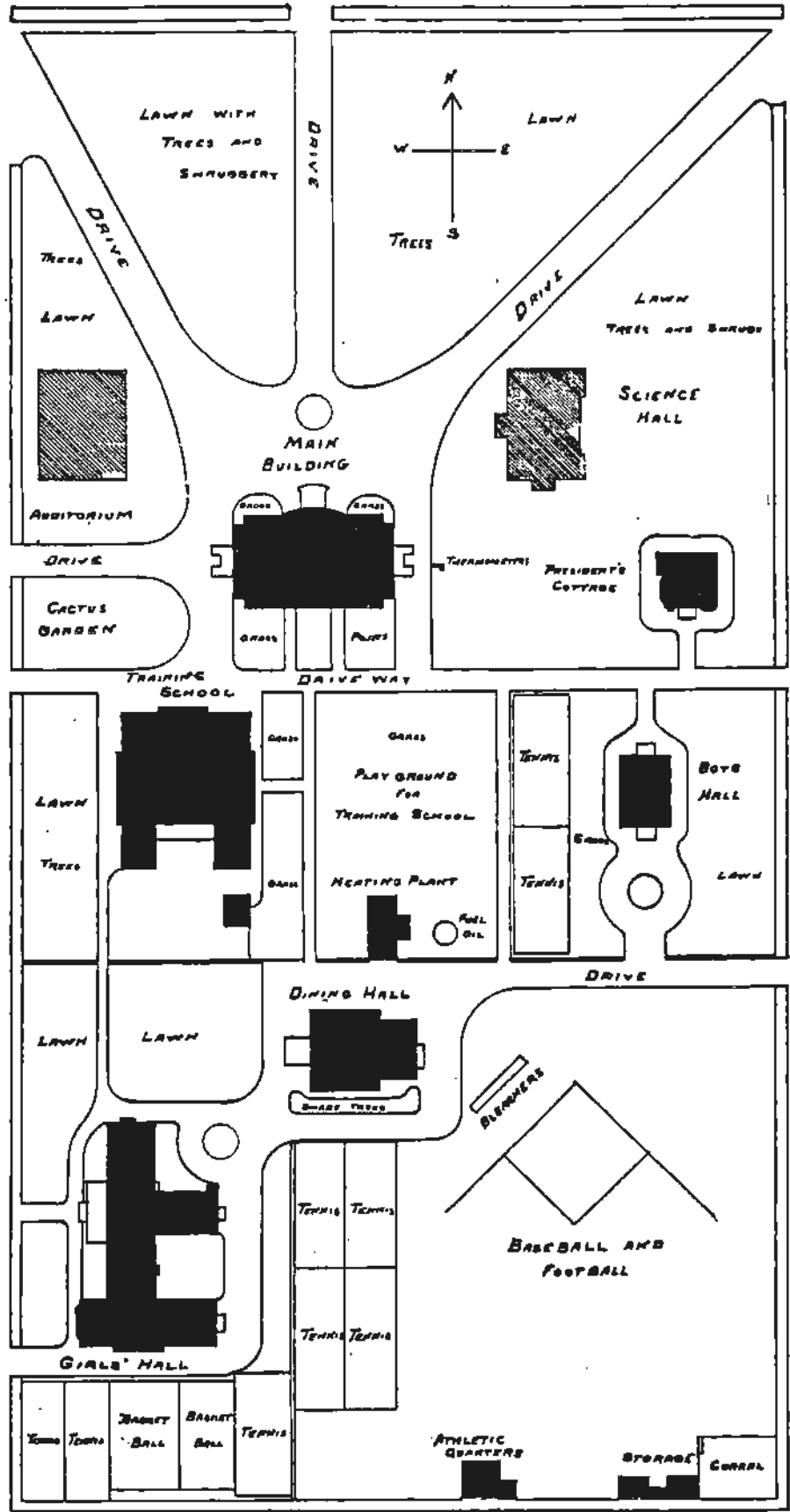
Do you remember the time when you first learned to read? Not the time when you spelled c-a-t, cat, but the moment, perhaps it was only a moment, when you realized that you had been led by an unknown hand to a point where you could see life from a new standpoint?. If you do, you remember the time when you first stood at the entrance of the land that I now wish to write about -- the land of books. I am neither presumptuous nor original in calling it a land, a place in which people live and die, and as Wordsworth says: "Books, we know are a substantial world, both pure and good ..."

Neither time nor space exists in this country. Do you desire to witness the Fall of Troy? Homer can tell you of it as if it were yesterday. Would you wander with Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest or sit with Elizabeth on her throne? Would you see the battles of nations in panorama or witness the passage of plagues unharmed? All this -- and more, you may do, if you are an inmate of this land.

Its boundaries are as wide as the universe. There is room for everybody and for all sorts of people. Every man can find friends and companions to his taste; if one does not please us there are many others to amuse, to comfort or to advise at our demand. They ask nothing in return, we can listen to them and they are not offended if we forget all they say in an hour. The next time we need them they will give us the same sweet welcome with no touch of bitterness in it. Its entrance lies before us and loving hands are waiting to guide us along its walks.



Campus Map 1907



SCALE 0 100 200 300 FEET

Oct 1907

PLAN OF CAMPUS CONTAINING TWENTY ACRES

Chapter I

Library facilities prior to the opening of the Arthur J. Matthews Library in 1930

The Board of Education of the Territorial Normal School established the Normal School Library in 1889. Before that time "the library consisted of a single dictionary, supplemented in the lean first years by the principal's own books."^[1] The School's catalogue for 1889-90 mentioned the recent purchase of "a full set of the Encyclopedia Brittanica"(sic!) by the Board, while the 1890-91 catalogue noted that "the Normal Library will be further increased during the coming year by the purchase of additional books of reference, especially in the line of school work, encyclopediae, history, etc."^[2]

By 1891, the Library had grown large enough to warrant quarters of its own. A section of a 30-foot square room, one of the four such rooms which constituted the original Normal School building, was partitioned off, fitted with wooden shelves, and used to house books, and school apparatus.^[3]

When the 1891-92 catalogue was published, the Normal School Library contained five hundred volumes, covering the fields of history, science, education, and literature. A selection of metropolitan dailies and most of the leading newspapers of the Territory helped to keep the students up to date on developments throughout Arizona and elsewhere in the nation.^[4]

By the close of the century the Library's holdings consisted of more than 1,200 volumes in the fields of education, history, science and general literature, along with "a good supply" of encyclopedias and other reference books.^[5] (A selection of these titles can be found in Special Collections under the heading of "ASU First Books" in its card catalog.)

Early records show that Garfield A. Goodwin served as a student librarian for approximately two and one half months during the early part of 1899. However, Mr. Frederick M. ("Cap") Irish, professor of Natural Sciences, was the first person to attempt to bring order to the unorganized and uncataloged book collection.

Professor Irish understood a formal classified arrangement of books through his own use of the collection at the University of Iowa Library. Seeking to expand his knowledge of library procedures he asked the librarian of his hometown public library in Dubuque, Iowa, for assistance. She gave him samples of catalog cards and urged him to acquire a copy of the Dewey Decimal Classification. By this time the collection had been moved to a large front room on the third floor of Old Main. The

following year the Library was relocated to the first floor, which proved to be a far more convenient location.^[6]

In March, 1900, Mr. Alma Morgan Davis, a student under Professor Irish's supervision, began classifying the books and preparing an author catalog. In addition, he also unpacked and stamped the newly received books before shelving them. Mr. Davis served as student librarian until his graduation in June, 1901.

Lack of sufficient funding has always been a problem for the Library. "In 1900 the Board of Education of the Normal School reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the urgent need for a larger library. It recommended that the Board ask for **personal contributions** [Editor's emphasis] if a regular appropriation could not be made."^[7] For many years following, no regular appropriation was made to support the library.

On June 7, 1900 Arthur John Matthews was appointed President of the Normal School, a position which he occupied until his retirement in June, 1930. On January 30, 1901, a committee appointed to investigate the Territorial Normal School at Tempe reported to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Territorial Legislative Assembly as follows:

The special equipment most needed seems to be a larger library. The present one is a well-chosen collection of reference books, but contains little of general literature or fiction.^[8]

During the fiscal year 1900-1901, \$500 worth of books were purchased; the following year that amount was doubled. President Matthews was able to state further in his biennial report:

The library now contains over three thousand volumes, covering the best of history, science, education and general literature. Among the additions of the current year was [sic.] eight hundred volumes of standard fiction. There is a generous supply of encyclopedias and other general reference books. The professional and historical departments are especially well equipped for conducting work on the seminary plan. The reading room in connection with the library is fitted with serviceable tables which are well supplied with the leading periodicals -- literary, educational and scientific.^[9]

By 1901, the Tempe Normal School Library began creating an accession record of its holdings. Information on this list included: author, title, place and publisher, year of publication, pages, size, binding, source, cost and the Dewey Decimal classification number. Accession number one was C.A. Young's Lessons In Astronomy, Boston, Ginn, 1891.

During the years 1902 to 1904 the Library experienced a lean period. Money was diverted to fill more pressing needs. President Matthews stated in his biennial report (July 1, 1902 - July 1, 1904):

The Library has been neglected to a great extent for the past two years. Only about \$600 has been expended in books. This very important department of the Normal School ought to receive more attention in the future.^[10]

President Matthews also lamented that the library had been the recipient of "... the least attention of any of the departments of the school. This is a mistake, as it is by far the most important of all ... an indispensable means of broadening the work presented by the teacher in the class rooms."^[11] He then stated that at least 4000 volumes should be added to enrich its holdings.

For the first eleven years of the library, faculty members of the Territorial Normal School were assigned library administrative duty, in addition to their regular classroom teaching. It was not until 1901 that Miss Jessie M. Smith, teacher of elocution, literature, and physical culture, took charge of the Library. For the academic year 1902-1903, Miss Kathryn T. Daly taught literature and elocution in addition to supervising the Library.^[12]

In the fall of 1903, the Tempe Normal School finally obtained its first trained librarian. Miss Winifred Evelyn Peters, a graduate of the training school of the Los Angeles Public Library, became Librarian and Secretary, a position she held until April, 1906.^[13]

A year after her arrival, Miss Peters reported that she was developing a "classed"^[14] catalog, in addition to the dictionary catalog, of the book collection. Under her guidance, library holdings increased to approximately 5,000 volumes. Miss Peters resigned in the spring of 1906 to become librarian of the Southern Pacific Railway Club House in San Francisco. Miss Laura Dobbs, who had joined the Normal School staff as a part-time librarian in 1905, replaced her as full-time Librarian and Secretary for the 1906-07 academic year. From 1907-1909 Miss Gracia L. Fernandez was asked to combine the duties of librarian with her duties as professor of Spanish.

In the Normal School's catalogue of 1907-08 the Library reported receiving approximately 80 of the best literary, scientific, professional, and general magazines that year. Such titles as American Journal of Archaeology, Atlantic, American Historical Review, Classical Review, Collier's, Journal of

Geology, Etude, Primary Education, and Woodcraft were added to the Library's holdings.^[15]

In the fall of 1909 Miss Winifred Peters returned to her former position as Librarian of the Tempe Normal School and stayed until the summer of 1910, when she left to be married. Following Miss Peter's resignation, Miss Laura Dobbs returned as Librarian in the fall of 1910 and remained until the arrival of Miss Ruth M. Wright in September, 1911.^[16]

Students enrolled in the fall semester of 1911 found a newly-remodeled library which occupied two large, well-lighted rooms on the first floor of Old Main, with an adjoining room containing both bound and current periodicals. Miss Ruth Wright, a graduate of Pratt Institute of Library Science, and former head of the Reference Department of the Portland Public Library, joined the Normal School staff as librarian.^[17]

By the fall of 1913, the Library had grown to approximately 7000 volumes, plus sizeable holdings of government documents.^[18] The annual report of the Tempe Normal School's Board of Education to the Governor of Arizona for 1913-14 contained a number of recommendations for the improvement of the School during the next two academic years. The Board urged that an appropriation of \$45,000 for construction of a special building to house both the Library and the executive offices be given high priority. The Board also recommended a separate appropriation of \$2,500 per annum for the purchase of library books -- "a small amount for so important a purpose."^[19] Unfortunately, appropriations for these projects did not materialize because of a lack of state funds.

The Library occupied the entire student assembly hall on the east side of the first floor of Old Main by September, 1915. This remodeled area became a combined library and study hall, where the students were required to spend all their study periods. Pictures and statuary, which were gifts from various individuals and organizations, made the surroundings more attractive. Because of increased Library responsibilities, the position of assistant librarian was added to the faculty. By this time the collections had increased to 7,500 volumes, and 100 current periodicals were being received regularly. A special children's room was opened in the Training School which contained about 1000 of the best juvenile books then available.^[20]

In 1916, the Library received 117 current periodicals, an average number of 180 books were checked out each day, and not to neglect reference . . . an excerpt from an article in 1918 recounts some of the questions then asked of the reference librarian:

"Where is that book I used to see?"



Old Main, 1901 with original Normal School Building behind it.
University Archives photograph. ASUB 042 #11.



Library in Old Main, about 1906.
University Archives photograph. ASUB 042 #105.



BE TRANQUIL - CONTROL THYSELF

Library in Old Main, 1911.
El Picadillo (Yearbook), 1911.
University Archives photograph.



ANOTHER VIEW OF LIBRARY

Library in Old Main, 1916.
Bulletin of the Tempe Normal School, 1916.
University Archives photograph.

"I guess you don't remember me?"
 "Haf you Der Hohenzollernspiel?"
 "Where shall I put this apple peel?"
 "Ou est, m'sie, la grand Larousse?"
 "Do you say 'two-spot' or 'deuce'?"
 "Come, find my book -- why make a row?"
 "A red one -- can't you find it now?"
 "Please, which is right? to 'lend' or 'loan'?"
 "Say, mister, where's the telephone?"
 "How do you use this catalog?"
 "Oh, hear that noise! Is that my dog?"
 "Have you a book called 'Shapes of Fear'?"
 "You mind if I leave baby here?"^[21]

A list of missing books from 1911 might also sound familiar to librarians of today:

785	<u>Life and Works of Mozart.</u>
433	<u>German Dictionary.</u>
443	<u>French and English Dictionary.</u>
808	<u>World's Greatest Literature, Vol. 4.</u>
808	<u>Selected Readings, W.M. Lewis.</u>
808	<u>Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations.</u>
821	<u>Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Vol.2</u> ^[22]



To show how Tempe Normal compared to other schools at this time the Tempe Normal Student, in 1917, reported that "The University of Colorado Library reached 100,000 catalogued volumes Saturday, marking its entrance into the select group of large American libraries, especially of the educational class."^[23] While at this same time the Tempe Normal Library had approximately 11,000 volumes.^[24]

The student newspaper often reported highlights of library operations. On April 7, 1919, an article in the Tempe Normal Student listed the titles and prices of some of the books purchased for the library:

1. Brownlee: Character Building in the School. Houghton. \$1.25
2. Earhart: Teaching Children to Study. Houghton. 70¢
3. Graves: History of Education in Modern Times. Macmillan. \$1.10
4. Hall: Youth, Its Education, Regimen and Hygiene. Appleton, \$1.60
5. Hoag and Terman: Health Work in the Schools. Houghton, \$1.60
6. Hutchinson: Handbook of Health. Dodd. \$1.20
7. James: Talks to Teachers. Holt. \$1.50
8. Jewett: The Next Generation. Ginn. 75¢ ^[25]

As time marched on, personnel changes continued. In the spring of 1919, Miss Wright resigned to accept a position as Director of the county libraries of Brumback County, Ohio. At that time the Library contained approximately 11,200 volumes in its general collection in addition to the following resources:

1. An extensive pamphlet collection, with special emphasis on the fields of home economics and agriculture.
2. An Arizona Collection.
3. A collection of clippings, with special emphasis on Arizona.
4. A collection of finely illustrated books. (Locked Case Collection).^[26]

The Training School library contained 1,800 volumes of juvenile books in addition to a teacher's reference collection and a picture collection which occupied eight vertical file drawers.

Miss Louise E. Encking, who succeeded Miss Wright as Librarian, was also a graduate of Pratt Institute of Library Science, and remained in Tempe until the summer of 1919 when she left to accept a library position in Los Angeles.

By the fall of 1919 a new Librarian was appointed: Mr. Thomas Jerome Cookson, a Cherokee Indian veteran of World War I. As a result of Mr. Cookson's skillful administration, the Library enjoyed a slow but steady growth.^[27]

In September, 1926, an article in The Tempe Collegian reported that there were \$800 worth of new books catalogued. Among them were new books for the children's library, reference books for nearly all departments, a new American encyclopedia, the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary and some excellent fiction.^[28]

By 1928, the Library's quarters in Old Main had been enlarged to include the entire east side of the building" but they soon became inadequate. Finally, recognizing this fact, the State Board of Education, at its regular monthly meeting held on January 9, 1930, approved construction of a building to house both the Library and the administrative offices. The new structure, when completed, would be called the Arthur J. Matthews Library.^[29]

*** END OF CHAPTER I ***



APPENDICES:

LIBRARIANS

Jessie M. Smith (Elocution, Physical Culture, Librarian) 1901-1902
 Kathryn T. Daly (Literature, Elocution, Librarian) 1902-1903
 Winifred Evelyn Peters (Librarian and Secretary) 1903-1906
 Laura Dobbs (Librarian and Secretary) 1906-1907
 Gracia L. Fernandez (Spanish, Librarian) 1907-1909
 Winifred Evelyn Peters (Librarian and Secretary) 1909-1910
 Laura Dobbs (Librarian and Secretary) 1910-1911
 Ruth M. Wright, 1911-1918
 Louise E. Encking, 1918-1919
 Thomas Jerome Cookson, 1919-1940
 Sidney R. Kramer, 1940-1941
 Thomas Jerome Cookson (Acting) 1941-1943
 Harold Walter Batchelor, 1943-1962
 Dr. Alan D. Covey, 1962-1969
 Thomas Harris, (Acting) 1969-1970
 Dr. H. William Axford, 1970-1973
 Dr. Donald W. Koepp, 1973-1977
 Helen Gater (Acting) 1977-1978
 Dr. Donald E. Riggs, 1978-1990
 Sherrie Schmidt, (Interim Dean) 1990-1991
 Sherrie Schmidt, 1991-

PRESIDENTS OF ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

(Including the institution's prior designations as Tempe Normal School and Arizona State Teachers College) The first six chief officers had the title of Principal rather than President.

Hiram Bradford Farmer, 1886-1888
 Robert Lindley Long, 1888-1890
 Dayton A. Reed, 1890-1892
 Edgar L. Storment, 1892-1895
 James A McNaughton, 1895-1899
 Joseph Warren Smith, 1899-1900
 Arthur John Matthews, 1900-1930
 Ralph Waldo Swetman, 1930-1933
 Grady Gammage, 1933-1959
 Harold D. Richardson (Acting) 1959-1960
 G. Homer Durham, 1960-1969
 Harry K. Newburn, 1969-1971
 John W. Schwada, 1971-1981
 J. Russell Nelson, 1981-1989
 Richard E. Peck (Interim), 1989
 Lattie F. Coor, 1990-



LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS:

1962/63 Twyla Mueller
1963/64 Lyle Watrous
1964/65 Donald Pady
1965/66 Thomas Marshall
1966/67 Charles Howe {for whom Howe Architecture Library named}
1967/68 Robert Albright
1968/69 Judy Shaw
1969/70 Marilyn Wurzburger
1970/71 Carol Bouknecht
1971/72 Afton McGrath
1972/73 Lyle Watrous
1973/74 Lois Schneberger
1974/75 Metta Nicewarner
1975/76 Carol Salz
1976/77 Rosanna Miller
1977 Joyce Casagrande (resigned October)
1977/78 Steve Rich
1978/79 Steve Rich
1979/80 Mary Swaty
1980/81 George Machovec
1981/82 Estelle Denzin
1982/83 Charles Brownson
1983/84 Marilyn Wurzburger
1984/85 Shirley Curran
1985/86 Ellie Ives
1986/87 Bonnie Sheldon
1987/88 Doris Maxwell
1988/89 Marilyn Miller
1989/90 Carol Moore
1990/91 Nola Ingle
1991- Roann Monson



ENDNOTES

1. Alan D. Covey, "The Library in the University," in Charles Trumbull Hayden library, Arizona State University, Tempe; Dedicatory Convocation, November 22, 1966. (Tempe: Bureau of Publications, Arizona State University, 1967), 6.
2. Gertrude Hill Muir, "The Arizona State University Library, 1886-1969: A History," TMs, p.1, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.
3. Ibid, 2.
4. Ibid., 2.
5. Ibid., 3.
6. Ibid., 3
7. Ibid., 4.
8. Ibid., 5.
9. Ibid., 6.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., 7.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid., 7.
15. Ibid., 8-9.
16. Ibid., 9.
17. Ibid., 9
18. Ibid., 10.
19. Ibid., 11.
20. Ibid., 12.
21. Steve Rich, "History of Arizona State University Library", Aztes 9, No. 2 (1976): 7.
22. Ibid.

23. Ibid., 8
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid., 5.
26. Muir., 12
27. Ibid., 13.
28. Rich., 7.
29. Muir., 14.

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A HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



CHAPTER II MATTHEWS LIBRARY 1930 1966

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Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

A HISTORY OF ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Chapter II of our History chronicles some of the events connected with the construction and operations of Matthews Library. As one of the few who remain here who actually worked in that library, I wanted to share some of my impressions of what happened then. I was gratified to find that after I had jotted down many of my reminiscences I could find corroboration for these facts in librarians' reports and newsletters. I hope some of you will find this chapter entertaining to read. My idea was not to brush the manuscript with a wash of malice or ill will towards any of the featured personalities, but to try to portray events as they happened. Times have changed since then and when the events which I describe are placed in the perspective of what was "common practice" then, they were not so unusual or different from what was happening in scores of other places throughout the country.

Many fascinating people have been associated with the ASU Libraries and enriched all of our lives. I can truly say I've enjoyed working here.

Special Credit is due to Carol Moore and Patricia Wittman, both from Special Collections, who have served as readers of various drafts of this manuscript and have graciously assisted me in its final preparation. Carol located appropriate photographs to accompany the text and Pat provided the word-processing "magic" to put everything into printable format. My special thanks to both of them for their contributions.

Marilyn Wurzburger
March, 1993



President Emeritus A. J. Matthews.

Alfred Thomas. Arthur John Matthews: Educator and Administrator.

Unpub. master's thesis, Arizona State Teachers College, 1940. p 22. Dept. of Archives & Manuscripts.

Matthews Library



A Beautiful Building

Matthews Library. Dedication Program, February 14, 1931. University Archives.



**Matthews Library, n.d.
Payne Training School in lower left.
University Archives photograph. ASUB M382 #21.**



**Social Science Reading Room, Matthews Library, n.d.
University Archives photograph. ASUB M382 #77.**

Chapter II Matthews Library

1930 - 1966

The State Board of Education gave its approval to construct the new library building in January, 1930, and chose the architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney to draft plans and specifications. The Board awarded the contract for this new structure, the culmination of President Matthews' building program, to Rex B. Mesny. The site selected was south of the Industrial Arts building (now Anthropology) and just east of Carrie Matthews Hall, on ground occupied by the Training School gardens. The building, designed for future expansion, was scheduled to open September 1, 1930, but it took until December to move the collections and make them accessible.^[1]

Named for President Emeritus Arthur John Matthews, the new two-story building, with its distinctive Corinthian columns, housed the administrative offices, including those of the president, president emeritus and registrar, on the ground floor. Old records were stored in the sizeable basement.^[2] Was this the humble beginnings of the University Archives?

The Library occupied the entire second floor which was accessed by a winding staircase. The dark Philippine mahogany woodwork throughout was balanced by a general light color scheme for walls and ceilings. Large windows overlooking the campus further enhanced the artistic effect. Approximately half the area was taken up by steel book stacks which, together with the shelving in the reading room, provided space for 26,000 volumes.^[3] The other half held the librarian's office, the general reading room, and the Arizona Room, which contained a collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals pertaining to Arizona and the Southwest.^[4]

Dedication of the new Matthews Library took place on the evening of February 14, 1931. The entire ceremony, broadcast direct from the library by remote control over Phoenix radio station KTAR, was one of the first broadcasts of its kind in Arizona. Dr. Ralph W. Swetman, President of the College, was chairman for the occasion. Addresses by C.O. Case, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, President Emeritus Arthur J. Matthews, John R. Murdock, Professor of History, and other notables, interspersed with musical selections by the College Chorus and soloists, constituted the program.^[5]

Upon construction, Matthews Library was regarded as an innovative modern building more than adequate for the collections. Administrators believed that it would meet the needs of the College for many years to come. However, few people could have predicted the

(2)

population boom that Arizona was to experience following the war and the introduction of air conditioning. As a matter of fact, early records indicate that for many years the director had difficulties in recruiting qualified librarians: the "unsuitable climate" was often cited as the reason for librarians declining employment in the "Valley of the Sun"!^[6]

At the time of the move to the new building, the Library held 14,306 volumes, exclusive of public documents, and 1,500 bound periodicals. Regularly received technical periodicals numbered 206. Within two years the library was already outgrowing its new quarters, but since this was the period of the Depression years no money was available for new buildings or even for enlargement and repair of existing structures.^[7]

In July, 1933, Dr. Grady Gammage became President of the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe. In less than a month he drew up a detailed building and repair plan to present to the Board of Education. He proposed that needed construction work be financed by the federal government's Public Works Administration (PWA) instead of by state funds. The Board finally approved Dr. Gammage's plan and authorized him to apply for a PWA loan of \$375,000 to fund his proposal. In March 1935 the loan was approved for more than was originally requested and the expansion of the Library was to be the first part of the project.^[8]

The original architects, Lescher and Mahoney, were selected to design the new addition; they would be working with the general contractor, Del E. Webb Construction Company. Work began on the new south wing in the fall of 1935, a project that would double the size of the existing structure.^[9]

On Parents' Day, March 27, 1936, elaborate dedication ceremonies for the new addition were scheduled: Governor Benjamin B. Moeur was the principal speaker. The newly enlarged structure provided additional offices and classrooms and much needed space for the Library proper, including reading rooms, a larger Arizona Room, and additional book stacks. The stacks area was increased to hold an estimated 86,000 volumes. One month later, in April, the James Lee Felton Memorial Alcove located on the second floor of the new Matthews Library addition, containing the "Browsing Collection", was dedicated. Alumnae members of the Zeta Sigma sorority funded the project and named it in honor of Dr. Felton, head of the English Department from 1910 to 1932. Dr. Felton served as sponsor of the sorority throughout his entire tenure as a member of the faculty.^[10]

While library facilities steadily improved, the growth apparently went unnoticed by a majority of the students. A survey of library circulation during the first semester of 1937-38 pointed out that 40% of the students did not check out a single book during the semester. Women, in general, tended to be slightly

more avid readers than men. As students progressed through college they tended to borrow more books. On the average, freshmen took out 2.1 books per semester, while seniors averaged 6.7 books during the same time. To encourage greater library use the General Reading Room of the library was opened for a few hours on Sunday afternoon, strictly for browsing and reference. The Reserve Room and Circulation Desk remained closed.^[11] Obviously this plan had serious drawbacks: the library's circulation statistics showed little increase.

Since no librarians were given the specific responsibility of collection development, faculty members were recruited to assist in this task. The Library Administration delegated to the Cataloging Department the task of reproducing the entire shelf list and distributing sections of it to various faculty members. Thus, faculty members could review the collection to assess its strengths as well as to identify what materials should be added. The collection was still small enough that this was a fairly simple task.^[12] Wouldn't the Cataloging Department be surprised and overwhelmed to receive a similar assignment today!

By 1939-40 the library's volume count exceeded 21,000, a number which did not include approximately 4,000 bound volumes of periodicals, 6,000 uncataloged public documents, and 3,000 children's books held in the Training School library. Additional funds for acquisitions were provided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The library had been operated as a closed stacks facility, but a new ruling extended stacks privileges to all graduate students at this time.^[13]

In the fall of 1940 Dr. Sidney R. Kramer, who had served for five years as an assistant in the Special Collections Division of Columbia University Library, became Head Librarian. He resigned in the spring of 1941, less than one year later, to become a Resident Fellow of the Library of Congress in War Bibliography. The Assistant Librarian, Mr. Thomas J. Cookson, assumed the position of Acting Head Librarian.^[14]

President Emeritus A.J. Matthews died on July 20, 1942, in Long Beach, California. Funeral services were held in the main reading room of Matthews Library on July 23, and his body lay in state in the foyer of the building which he had worked so hard to build.^[15]

In 1943, when the Army Air Force moved on campus with its 315th College Training Detachment, library facilities and collections experienced much heavier use. The Library-Administration Building served as the headquarters for army personnel directing the training program.^[16] With a maximum seating of only 200 in the general reading room and an additional 100 seats in the reference area it became necessary "to forbid regular college

(4)

students to enter the reference room when cadets of the Aviation Training Program were in the Library."^[17]

During the early war years the Library contained not only book and periodical collections, but also an Arizona and Southwest Collection, a Browsing Collection located in the James Lee Felton Memorial Room, and a collection maintained by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on behalf of the International Relations Club.^[18]

In the spring of 1943, a carved oak memorial measuring eight feet by five feet was placed in the foyer of the Library building. Prepared by the Arts Department, this permanent honor roll bore the names of college faculty and students serving in the armed forces of the United States during World War II.^[19]

No one was able to locate this in 1992.

On November 1, 1943, Harold Walter Batchelor, formerly head of the Baldwin-Wallace College Library at Berea, Ohio, became Chief Librarian of Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe. Mr. Cookson remained on the staff as assistant librarian. Some of the early changes made by Mr. Batchelor included establishing a magazine browsing room, instituting an "open stacks" policy, and increasing the loan period for books to four weeks. Senator Carl T. Hayden took the necessary steps to insure that the library would continue to receive selected U.S. government documents on a continuing basis.^[20]

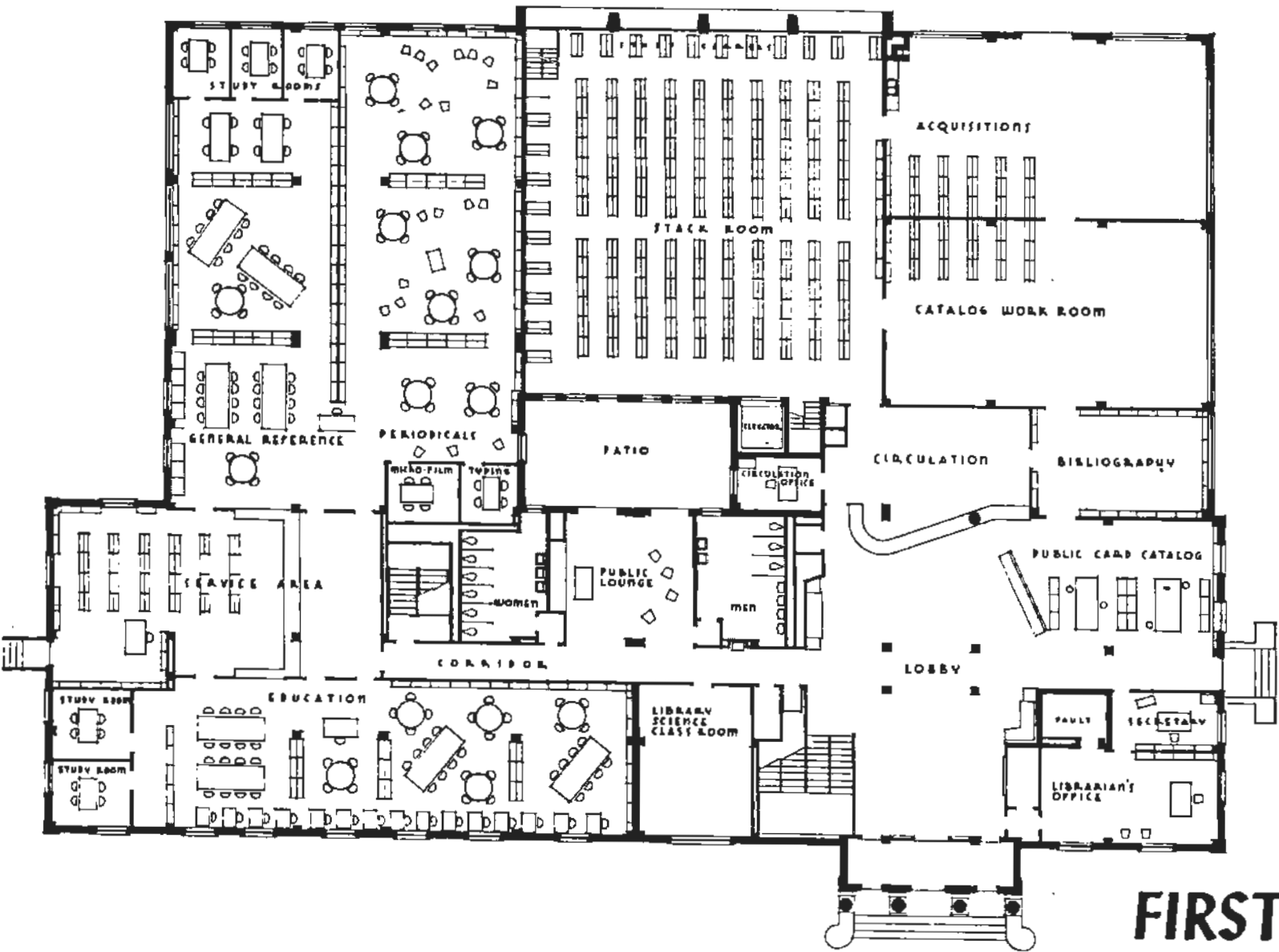
Shortly after the close of World War II, Arizona experienced a tremendous influx of population ... Within a short time, Phoenix and the Valley of the Sun became the largest population center in the state. Enrollment at what was now officially named Arizona State College in Tempe skyrocketed from 553 students during the 1945-46 academic year to 4,094 in 1949-50. By the end of the 1948-49 fiscal year, the Library's holdings had risen to 67,983 books and 7,918 bound volumes of periodicals, with 742 periodicals received currently.^[21]

During the 1940's, with acquisitions increasing every year, the library needed more room for its expanded collection. More than 12,000 volumes were stacked on the floor along the walls and piled in every corner, seating accommodations were entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the vastly increased student population, and work space for the technical processing departments of the Library was practically non-existent.^[22] The existing structure needed remodeling and enlarging. Tempe architect Kemper Goodwin was selected to draw the plans and the contract was awarded to the J.R. Porter Construction Company.^[23]

MATTHEWS LIBRARY - 1930

1930:	Architects: Lescher & Mahoney	
	Contractor: (General) Rex B. Mesny	
	Contractor: (Plumbing and Heating) W. F. O'Neil	
	Contractor's bid plus \$4,500 for enlargements	\$ 70,084.00
	Plumbing Bid plus \$412 for enlargements	9,653.00
	New State Elec. Co., Electricity & fixtures	3,408.50
	Contract changes allowed.	<u>2,801.70</u>
		\$ 85,137.20
	Miscellaneous furniture and special equipment for library and offices.	11,254.43
	Office machines	1,777.35
	Basement Rooms (Leonard Carr)	3,200.00
	Architect's fees allowed	<u>4,313.32</u>
	Total First Portion	\$ 105,682.30
1935:	Matthews Library Addition - P. W. A. Project	
	Architects: Lescher and Mahoney	
	Contractor: Del E. Webb Construction Co.	
	Contractor's bid reduced to	\$ 115,531.49
	Architects' fees 5%	5,776.57
	Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>84.75</u>
		\$ 121,392.81
1936-37	Special wiring, cooling, basement construction	1,000.00
1939	Library Stacks	<u>5,000.00</u>
	Total Second Portion	\$ 136,392.81
	Federal Funds 35% College Bonds 65%	
1951	Matthews Library Remodeling and Enlargement	
	Architect: Kemper Goodwin	
	Contractor: J. R. Porter Construction Co.	\$ 528,962.07
	Electric Panel	<u>959.12</u>
	Total	\$ 771,996.30
1955	Stack Room addition - J. R. Porter Const. Co.	113,222.00
1955	Architectural services - Kemper Goodwin	<u>6,793.32</u>
	Total	\$ 883,821.62

Total gross space - 71,578 square feet



FIRST FLOOR

In 1949 the State Legislature appropriated a total of \$525,000 and remodelling began in early 1950. The library at this time contained 135,000 volumes and when completed in late fall it would have a capacity of 500,000 volumes.

During the remodel, interim housing for the collection had to be found in order to maintain service to the students and faculty. In December, 1949, during Christmas vacation, collections were moved to temporary quarters in the new Maintenance Building on the east side of the campus. Staff assembled a core collection of approximately 50,000 volumes for student-faculty use and sent nearly one-third of the circulating collection, half the bound periodicals, and much of the binding backlog to storage in the basement of the old auditorium, located on the present site of the Language and Literature Building. The staff faced problems of "inadequate light and sanitary facilities, and requests for materials in storage."^[24] These difficult conditions continued until the close of the 1950 summer session. By mid-August, the staff began to move back into the remodelled library building, offering limited service at the opening of the fall semester; full scale operations followed within a few weeks.^[25] Even when full service was resumed following the remodel, the stacks remained closed: an open-stacks policy was not reinstated until six years later.

The first floor of the building housed the Library administrative offices, Technical Processes (acquisitions, bibliography, and cataloging), the loan desk, the card catalog, a library science classroom, and a general lounge which opened onto an outdoor patio designed for leisure reading or study. In addition, there were three large rooms housing general reference, educational materials, and current periodicals.^[26] The second floor of the building contained a well-lighted gallery to showcase the Oliver B. James Collection of American Art. Four large reading rooms were devoted to Humanities, Science and Technology, Social Sciences, and the Best Books Browsing Collection. A mezzanine above the Browsing Collection housed the collection of rare books. The staff lounge and kitchen were also located on this floor. There were three levels of book stacks with space provided for four additional levels of stacks. Graduate carrels were installed behind the stacks area.^[27]

On Sunday afternoon, November 19, 1950, in an impressive outdoor ceremony, President Grady Gammage conducted the dedication ceremony for the remodelled and enlarged Matthews Library. Robert L. Nugent, Vice President of the University of Arizona, in his keynote address emphasized the fact that the Library was 'the great new heart' of the campus. Music was provided by the A.S.C. Choral Union, while the College Trio (instrumental) played during the inspection of the building after its dedication.^[28] More than 1,000 faculty members, students, and outsiders attended, while at least 2,000 individuals later toured the building.^[29]

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In all, there was space for 500,000 volumes throughout the Library. The newly redecorated rooms were more colorful than before and one visitor remarked after touring the building that "It's just like a fairyland."^[30]

In a brochure sent to prospective students, Librarian Harold W. Batchelor described the remodelled library as follows:

The library is excellently illuminated, mostly by fluorescent lighting. With well planned windows and exposures, natural lighting is widely possible. No window coverings are used in the library. The building is equipped with forced air heating and refrigeration.

The decor is colorful, and each area has a distinctive interior treatment, making a pleasant blending of the traditional and modern. Several unusual features, namely the hanging of the Collection of American Art (value \$200,000) and the extension of music from the Eugene R. Redewill Memorial Music Room to the public areas of the lobby, memorial lounge and gallery are incorporated.^[31]

Beginning in January, 1951 on the first Sunday afternoon of each month during the school year, the Library held open house with a tea honoring distinguished residents of the area. Reg Manning, Dr. Katharine Turner, Gus Arriola, Patricia Benton, Dr. Rufus K. Wyllys, Paul Coze, and Jessie Benton Evans were among those who were honored. A direct outgrowth of these socials was the establishment of the Friends of Matthews Library, a group dedicated to acquiring significant additions for the library's collections.^[32]

On May 18, 1952, the Eugene R. Redewill Memorial Music Room (a part of the Browsing Room) was dedicated. This room contained individual listening equipment permitting students to enjoy the finest classical recordings and radio programs. Music from the large Magnavox radio/record player could be piped to the Library lobby on the main floor, to the public lounge, and to the art gallery on the second floor.^[33]

In 1954, the Curriculum Laboratory became a separate department of Matthews Library. It had formerly been administered by the head of the Training School Library. The Curriculum Laboratory, designed to serve teachers in training at the College, as well as Arizona teachers already in service, contained courses of study issued by outstanding school systems, books and monographs in the field of education, publications of various state departments of education, teaching units and textbooks used in elementary and secondary schools of Arizona.^[34]

Many outstanding collections continued to be given to the Library throughout the following years and by 1955, it was necessary to

add four new stack floors to provide a total of seven levels. The addition was estimated to increase the Library's capacity by one-third, or approximately 800,000 volumes. On the fifth level, Stor-Mor book drawers were installed to store infrequently used items, chiefly pre-1920 publications.^[35]

On September 1, 1956, the library reinstated its open stacks policy which was popular with students and researchers.^[36] In November, 1958, following a hard-fought battle for recognition, Arizona State College became Arizona State University. This act brought great changes to all areas of campus. While the collections in Matthews Library were greater than what might be expected for a College, they were not adequate to support the extensive research required for developing doctoral programs. By the end of fiscal year 1958-59, the first as a University library, collections had increased to 339,122 volumes. University Librarian Harold W. Batchelor stated in his annual report that more volumes were added during that period than were acquired in the library collection during the first sixty years of growth.^[37] It must be noted here that the University Librarian had instituted the practice of cataloging pamphlets, leaflets, folders, imperfect volumes, even advertisements which should have been relegated to a vertical file, or even "the round file", and these acquisitions were counted as books added to the collections.

Although Matthews, for a while at least, could house an adequate research collection, a larger and better facility would soon have to be built. The university was growing at an enormous rate.

In the spring of 1959, members of the faculty, the staff, and the student body became severely critical of the library for failing to meet acceptable standards of administrative organization, service (particularly in the reference area), management and public relations. While campus fault-finding was not always completely valid, there was sufficient cause for President Grady Gammage to request the American Library Association (A.L.A.) to make a survey of Matthews Library, reporting both strengths and weaknesses and to make recommendations for improvement of the organization and services.^[38]

Thus, during the last week in October, 1959, Richard B. Harwell, Associate Director of the American Library Association, and Everett T. Moore, Head of the Reference Department at the UCLA Library and immediate past president of the American Library Association's Reference Division, made an intensive study of Matthews Library. Their completed report was released early in December the same year.^[39] Copies were originally made available at the Library's circulation desk but quickly "disappeared" and no copy could be located less than one year later.

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This report, better than anything else available, sums up the conditions existing in the library at this critical point in its history. These observations, made by high ranking and experienced library administrators, make it easier for us to understand why the library faced such tremendous obstacles -- trying to pull itself up by its bootstraps -- in addition to facing the challenges of dealing with unforeseen explosive growth of the campus population.

When Doctors Harwell and Moore visited Matthews library they set up appointments to talk to various members of the staff about working conditions and library practices. Only a few had the courage to speak. Those who did experienced retaliative moves by the library administration. When one experienced cataloger, who had been critical of some administrative policies, returned from her vacation she found that her comfortable desk chair had been given to a new employee in the department and had been replaced by a straight-backed wooden chair with no rollers; her fairly modern typewriter had been replaced by one of the oldest, "clunkiest" models still in use.

Following are some excerpts from the report. It is interesting to compare problems of that period with what we perceive as problems today.

The University's government of the library is sound. The librarian has been given full authority in the conduct of library affairs. ... Unfortunately the development of administrative organization within the library has not matched the development of the building or of the collections. Day-to-day use of the library and its further growth ... are now hampered by the failure of the library to meet fully ideals of library service and management.^[40]

The building of the Matthews Library at ASU is well located and adequate to house the present book collection ... [but] the building will not be adequate for the research library that the University will soon need.^[41]

Work areas are satisfactorily located and well lighted. But they do not provide sufficient elbow room or thinking room for the staff. ... The lobby area is inviting. The use of paintings from ASU's art collection do much to make the library building attractive throughout.^[42]

A major defect in the layout of the main floor is the placement of the reference desk some seventy-five feet from the card catalog, the two facilities being separated by the lobby and a narrow corridor ... Their separation prevents reference librarians from utilizing the catalog efficiently, although it is one of the most important of all reference tools. Nor can reference librarians conveniently assist

students in the use of the catalog, this responsibility being assigned to a member of the catalog department who performs this valuable service on only a limited schedule.^[43]

Some inconvenience in locating books proceeds from the shelving of pre-1920 publications in the storage level of the stacks.^[44] [Ed. note: this correction was made in June, 1960]

There are some particularly strong areas in the present library, most notably in the field of education.^[45]

LIBRARY SERVICES

Some questions arise concerning the public services of the library, including the circulation of books and periodicals, the reserve system and the reference services. The library has been wise in making a large portion of the book stack accessible to students, though the disadvantage of separating the pre-1920 books from later publications is serious. Inevitable confusion, however, exists in the minds of many students and faculty members as to the availability of many books not on the open shelves. Those who have access to the closed stack areas (the faculty) may find for themselves the books shelved there, though the Stor-Mor drawers are inconvenient to use and require excessive separation of oversize volumes from the main files.^[46]

The charging system employed at the circulation desk appears to be cumbersome and over-elaborate. Use as a library card of an identification card provided by the University would not only provide for identification of the student to the library staff, but would permit elimination of the present system of checking the library's file of registered students for each loan transaction.^[47]

A surprising number of books in the stacks are cataloged as "Reference" and are thereby limited to use in the building. All works so designated should actually be housed in a reference room and made freely available for use in that room. There is confusion as to which reference books are in the stacks and which are in reading rooms or behind the reference desk as such indication of location is not in the card catalog.^[48]

Maintenance of a Permanent reserve collection provides what seems to be an effective means for servicing the required reading needs of students ... whether or not the book budget ... can afford the luxury of such a permanent reserve collection which heavily duplicates the main collection, must be questioned. Although the library effects a saving

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in not undertaking large transfers of books between the main and reserve collection, the saving may be outweighed by the sizable cost of maintaining a permanent reserve collection.^[49]

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The library's department of special collections presents some special problems ... The collection of rare and scarce books is a gallimaufry, but it includes many distinguished titles and its formlessness is no hazard as long as the sequestered books fit into subject areas covered in the library's general collection... Most striking of the defects in the management of the department of special collections is the manner in which library materials - some of them rare and valuable at the time of purchase -- have been defaced with an abandon and vigor that can be described only as bibliothecal vandalism. In examining the books in the special collections at ASU as many as nineteen heavy stampings of the library's name in a single volume, plus the perforation of the title page, were noted! The excessive stamping of books, the marking of call numbers on fine bindings, the perforation of title pages all give new ammunition to purveyors of the old canard that librarians are enemies of books.^[50]

TECHNICAL PROCESSES

At ASU the purchasing and cataloging abilities of the librarian himself have apparently inhibited the development of strong acquisition and cataloging departments .. At present the acquisitions department is hardly more than a multiple clerking operation. The determinant aspects of book selection are done through the librarian's office and the principal accounting is done in the office of the university comptroller... The use of the campus bookstore as a jobber is a questionable practice... If the bookstore does serve as a jobber it should bill the library just as any other jobber would. It now accounts for library purchases directly to the university comptroller and the library has no record of the exact price paid for books purchased through the bookstore. Nor has the library a permanent record of the prices paid for any of its books. Elementary business principles demand that such a record be kept.^[51]

The flagrant marking of books in special collections has already been mentioned. Marking of all books as they proceed through library processing is excessive. The perforating stamp should be thrown away immediately and forever. A less conspicuous rubber stamp should be prepared for use when appropriate, but the use of such stamps should be severely curtailed.^[52]

In both the acquisition and cataloging departments there seems to be an indiscriminate mixing of professional and clerical duties for the various staff members ... economies of operation indicate that clerical and professional jobs be as clearly defined and as clearly separated as possible.^[53]

The staff of the library is barely adequate in size to cover present service points and to provide sufficient personnel for processing books. To provide better service to students it should be increased. And to take care of an enlarged program of acquisitions it should be increased. In addition to a head librarian there should be an associate librarian, an assistant librarian, and department heads for acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, reference and special collections. Junior personnel should be provided as necessary. Too little use of student help is presently made.^[54]

Present library salaries are low. To attract new personnel of the highest quality to a young library in a young university it will doubtless be necessary to pay salaries above rather than below average.^[55]

Staff morale in the Matthews Library is not good. There are marked tensions within the staff. The causes are not always obvious, but low salaries, the poor division between clerical and professional work, the absence of indoctrination of staff members with ideals of service are probably contributing factors. The library needs to be interpreted to the staff as well as to the faculty and students.^[56]

While [salaries] and [book purchases] still need to be increased in creating a university library, it would be impossible to accuse ASU of being niggardly in its support of its library. While the per student expenditure (\$27.24) is low, the total outlay for books and staff has been considerable.^[57]

In the growth of the library the handling of too much detailed work that ought to be delegated to staff has been retained as part of the routine duties in the librarian's office. The librarian is to be commended for the devotion and diligence with which he has served the University since 1943. His tireless work in the library itself and his successful efforts in bringing gifts to the library make the University owe him its sincere gratitude. In the past few months, however, the ASU Library has borne the brunt of considerable campus criticism, and the very positive contribution of the librarian in building the library to its present size has been overshadowed by this criticism.^[58]

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The library is an important part of Arizona State University. It deserves the continued and increased support of the university administration, the faculty, and the students ... Rearrangement of the collections to promote increased library use is strongly recommended. ... Most important of all the library's needs is a strengthening of its staff at all levels ... Vitally necessary is the immediate development of the functions of the chief administrative office of the library from one encumbered by detail to a strong executive position aware of library details but delegating the performance of day-to-day duties to responsible officers and concerning itself primarily with policies, planning, and the place of the library within the university as a whole.^[59]

As one might expect, reaction to the report was varied. The State Press headline for a front page article stated "Library Behind Times--ALA Library Study Released". The accompanying story quoted at length from the report. Because of the sudden death of President Grady Gammage on December 22, 1959, reorganization and improvement of library services recommended in the survey were delayed.^[60]

To counterbalance some of the criticism expressed towards the library a letter written by Daniel Sprague to the editor of the State Press was much more positive. On Nov. 18, 1960, he wrote:

About a year ago news broke of the poor facilities Matthews Library was offering this University ... but that's seemingly all gone over the dam now, for Matthews Library has a new air of hospitality ... last week ... I had need of writing Mr. Batchelor a letter suggesting what I thought a welcomed change in our reference services. The significant part of this is the very prompt reply I received from Mr. Batchelor. ... The letter ... was indeed friendly ... What more could I have wanted done? ... I believe our students and faculty owe the library a warm handshake and a renewed vote of confidence."

During Mr. Batchelor's administration there were no job descriptions available for any library position. Employee duties and responsibilities were not defined; no review of work was ever given. Employees never knew whether their work was considered outstanding, acceptable or poor. There were no staff handbooks or manuals. Departmental policies and procedures were not formally recorded. Notes regarding procedural decisions were jotted down informally by some long-term employees for their own use and were the only records kept, but these notes were not made available to other staff members.

The Special Collections librarian stationed on 5th level (inside the wire "cage") was given no telephone or buzzer system.

Members of the staff frequently ran up and down stairs to summon the librarian for patron assistance, to deliver messages, or to announce telephone calls waiting at an extension on the first level.

Remembrances of Matthews from people who used to work there give an idea of what life was really like "back then," during the 1950's and early 60's.

Alice Harkins (formerly in Acquisitions) recalled the decor of the library as follows:

I remember the stairs to the gallery on the second floor. There were pictures on the South Wall, and beneath them a huge, carved bench from the Jessie Benton Evans estate. There was large over-stuffed furniture around, and also pedestals of different heights which held busts and animal statues. The "Green Room" west of the Reserve Room held the paintings by Remington, Tamayo and other noted western artists. The "Peach Room" to the east had beautiful portraits, as such paintings as "The Skater," by L. Eidenhemus, "The Canals," by A. Ruder, and the beautiful "Osprey, Otter and Salmon," by J.J. Audubon. The "Orchid Room" was beautiful at night appearing almost luminescent when viewed from the outside.^[61]

Alice Harkins added the following statement to her recollections in 1991:

I was hired in 1957 to work in the glass-enclosed Reserve Room, located on the south wing of the second floor ... During school breaks I was sent downstairs to type for the Catalogers. Besides the Reserve Room work I was forever typing cross-reference cards for the main catalog.

I remember background music upstairs [with] the staff not being allowed breaks. We often worked through our lunch periods and after hours. "Mr.B." was most upset when he had to comply with campus rules for all employees, including Library personnel.^[62]

Snowdye Hatton (formerly in Cataloging) also remembered with pleasure the beautiful paintings and especially enjoyed the tours directed through the gallery.

There seems to be general agreement that the public areas were nicely decorated and illuminated -- but what about the working areas? Almost everyone bemoaned the poor lighting.

Phyllis Duerst (formerly in Arizona Collection) described conditions in the sub-basement which became available for library use after the Education Building was completed:

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Shelves were installed all along the basement hallway into which many of the '900's', or history books, were moved. Three bare bulbs lighted this long area. Dr. [Paul] Hubbard of the History Department, told me he had advised his students to wear miner's lamps when searching for materials there.^[63]

When Phyllis became the Stack Supervisor in 1959 she recalled that after one Christmas vacation, 10,000 books were returned in 3 days, being stacked to the ceiling in the circulation area. So far as the shelving was concerned, all available space was crowded since only four stacks levels had shelving at first. The fifth level was wire-enclosed for the Arizona Collection and special materials stored in drawers instead of on shelves. Because the Matthews elevator was notoriously unreliable, Phyllis, who continued to shelve books in her supervisory position, always kept a book she wanted to read on her shelving truck. She was trapped in the elevator too often to count. She never panicked -- she just pushed the alarm button and settled down to read her book until help arrived.

Snowdye Hatton also commented about the stacks:

Now those dark, tight, dirty stacks were something on their own -- the lights in the ceiling were at arms' length (a tall person would have to watch it) and there were dark secret corners -- good places to pitch a little woo, to be mugged, or to take a nap.^[64]

Snowdye also told about the conditions at the loan desk:

There were only two regular staff members working at the loan desk. Each [patron] had to sign the old-time check-out cards taken from the books and kept in a file by date at the desk. These cards were then pulled and put back into the pocket when the book was returned. Sometimes (especially at the end of the semester) we had books piled up all over the place -- you could hardly see the outside lobby. It did help keep me trim, running up and down the five flights of stairs to get books for the students. It never failed that a student would want a book from both the fifth level and the lower level! As time went on, graduate students and the faculty could go into the stacks to get their own books. But first, they had to have a pass made for them to be sure they were really qualified to enter. Later all of the students had access to the stacks.^[65]

Hazel Wegner (formerly in Government Documents) recalled the following incidents:

When I started to work I was on social security because I was a widow with a two-year old daughter. The government only allowed me to earn \$1200 a year. (It later went to \$1500, then \$1800) so I just worked 20 hours per week. When it came time for raises, I could never receive one. Mr. Batchelor was kind enough to give me extra vacation days every year. He really didn't have to do that for it wasn't his fault that I could not get a raise. It finally got to where I got three months off.

Mr Batchelor decided he wanted all U.S. Government documents put in one place, so he assigned Harriet Meckfessel to pull all the documents from the shelves. She pulled the documents part way off the shelves; then a student helper was to load them on a book cart. Before most of them could get pulled from the shelves, they were put back upright by people looking for things in the stacks. So we had to go through the shelf cards to find the documents. I was assigned to Miss Meckfessel as her typist, so that's how I ended up in the Documents Collection.^[66]

Most of the complaints of the catalogers seemed to focus on the over-zealous Library Director who personally assigned the classification numbers to nearly all books before delivering them to a cataloger to finish processing. The old procedures of stamping, perforating and generally mutilating the books rather than preserving them are what librarians would like most to forget about the Matthews days.

In the early '60s Mary Arko was hired as a Catalog Librarian; she had her M.L.S. degree, but had become physically challenged by a crippling disease. Mary had an undaunted spirit, and was always gracious and friendly to everyone in the department. Mary found disfavor in the eyes of the Head Librarian because she would tell new staff members that they were entitled to take a 15-minute "break" each morning and afternoon. One day she invited two new employees to meet her in the staff lounge for break to share some cookies she had brought. When the Head Librarian saw three employees heading for the lounge area together he made a mental note. Once the employees returned to their work stations, he summoned Mrs. Arko to his office. Her "punishment" for inviting them to join her for break was this: she was told she could no longer take a break when others usually did, but would have to wait until 11 a.m. when no one else would be in the lounge. It was a near-crushing blow to her valiant spirit.

Staff members learned from this episode that it was not a good idea to be seen joining another staff member for a break, so, after giving a "high sign" one of the staff members would take a batch of records to the public catalog for checking, and quietly, unobtrusively slip up to the lounge; then another member would follow suit. Everyone was inordinately conscientious in

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observing the fifteen minutes allowed for breaks, fearing potential punishment by the Head Librarian for even the slightest infraction of the rules.

It was reported that in the late '50's the staff restroom was kept locked; one had to go into the office of the Librarian to get the key. This was one of the control measures implemented to keep restroom breaks to a minimum; it was particularly humiliating to people who had physical problems to incur the reproach of the Librarian or his secretary whenever they came for the key. By early 1960, the restroom was no longer locked.

The various units of the Acquisitions Department were clustered in a series of small basement rooms on the north end of the building in what the next librarian, Dr. Alan Covey, described as a "rabbit-warren."

From this basement location, both bibliographers and catalogers sallied forth by means of the outside stairway to the shelf list and public catalogs. There was an inside passage through the stacks but it was always locked and permission to obtain a key was granted only on rare occasions. A 'snowy day in July' might have been reason enough to hand out the key. Possibly some of the reluctance to distribute the key more freely had something to do with its being accidentally dropped in a toilet on one of the rare loans to an employee!^[67]

Each person brought small tin boxes from home to keep cards and slips from getting wet or blowing away when making the transit outside to get to the reference or work area.

Elliot Palais (now in Collection Development) described the major advantage of working in Matthews as being that "any other place had to look good by comparison." He went on to describe the conditions in the Reference Department:

A combination of overcrowding and poor design made the place unworkable as a library. I recall spending a third of my time as a reference librarian simply helping students locate materials. Bound journals, for example, could be either in the stacks (free standing, or along the walls), or in one of three reading rooms. There was no PSL [Public Serials Listing] in those days and the catalog didn't give any locations. In desperation, the reference librarians compiled a card file to serve as a location device. All periodicals were cataloged for reference, as were many other volumes not actually shelved in the reference collection. How did we know where to look for things? I don't remember precisely, but I think that success required a combination of memory, intuition, logical thinking and lots of luck. We spent another third of our time typing 3x5 cards for a

catalog of the reference collection (at least that portion of it shelved in the reference room). Since the only off-desk time was breaks, lunch and Christmas, we typed while providing "reference" service, which included handing out books placed on reserve for all graduate courses. Fortunately, memory is kind to us and I can't recall any of the bad things about working at Matthews Library in my salad days.^[68]

Marilyn Wurzbarger (now in Special Collections) confirmed the poor lighting conditions and related the following anecdotes:

One day the Cataloging Room was exceedingly hot and stuffy with the room thermometer registering nearly 90 degrees. Other buildings were on the central air-conditioning system, but the library was not then attached to the system, so our building was not being cooled. We all were feeling wilted, so I asked about opening the windows above our desks. Everyone in the room said that "Mr.B." would not allow it; but since there was a beautiful breeze outside and it was at least 10 degrees cooler I opened the window over my desk. As the air began to circulate everyone began to revive a bit. I sat at my desk the rest of the afternoon waiting for my reprimand, but nothing happened (to everyone's surprise!) However, the first thing next morning the following memo from the Head Librarian was circulated in the Cataloging Dept.:

With the coming of warmer weather and greater freedom of activity I want to emphasize a policy in the library concerning the opening of windows. Both the engineer & Mr. Henrie of Maintenance request the windows be closed for both for [sic.] ventitlation [sic.] system and the cleanliness of the building. If you have a comfort problem report it to Mr. Schneider and when the proper time comes he will recommend the utilization of the new refrigeration equipment.

Later, when cataloging was moved downstairs to the basement there was no provision for adequate lighting and nearly every cataloger brought a desk or table lamp from home. It was the oddest sight -- seeing the cataloging room packed with desks, each having its own "parlor" lamp on it. It was weeks before the lighting was upgraded to the point where the parlor lamps could be taken back home.^[69]

While working conditions were not always as good as might have been desired, all of the staff members remember the close personal relationships of those employed at Matthews. Ai-Hwa Wu (now in Cataloging) describes the conditions as follows:

As I recall, life at Matthews Building was old and sweet. Old in terms of physical facilities and cataloging governance, and sweet in respect to working relations since we had a staff smaller in size and knew one another quite well. We had neither the convenience of being situated next door to the card catalog on the same floor nor the bright and spacious room to house the people, desks, and files, but we worked only 39 hours a week!^[70]

Every employee of Matthews Library, whether staff or professional librarian, worked only 39 hours per week. This policy was a carry-over from the "early days" when all library staff worked seven hours per day for five days and four hours on Saturday morning. Even when many staff members no longer worked that schedule, the 39-hour week remained. It was not until 1967 that this policy was amended, requiring all staff to work 40 hours per week.^[71]

Prior to 1960 many social outings were organized by the library director, Mr. Batchelor, to help build a feeling of staff unity. He would obtain block tickets for special shows such as the Christmas pageant at Taliesin West. Once a month the entire staff and their families would meet at a valley restaurant to sample the cuisine and to get to know each other better. Mr. Batchelor also hosted monthly teas in the Browsing Room of the library to promote the library to the public and to encourage their donations. Some staff members commented that the main social functions in their lives centered around the library.^[72]

The Diamond Jubilee of Arizona State University, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the institution in 1885, was celebrated throughout 1960. Matthews Library displayed old photographs of the campus, its buildings and student groups, as well as early Normal School catalogs and other items of interest. The Architecture Branch Library, first of four such specialized libraries which later came into being, was opened on February 1 of the Jubilee Year ... A special administration grant of \$45,000 for serials development during the 1960-61 fiscal year, together with a similar grant the following year, aided materially in upgrading the Library's resources. At the close of the 1961-62 fiscal year the collections were reported as numbering 451,097 volumes, including 56,272 bound magazines.^[73]

The February 24, 1961 issue of The State Press reported that a microfilm viewer and a microfilm copier had recently been added to the library. Because of the addition of a large number of records on microfilm students could now read the film and also make copies. Copies were made on 8 1/2" x 11 sheets of paper at a cost of 20 cents each. If patrons needed assistance, they could ask at the Reference Desk.

By the fall of 1961 some of us began to understand that employees were "categorized" by the administration into "faculty" and "classified staff." Mr. Schneider, Mr. Batchelor's Assistant Librarian, informed some of us that we were invited to attend the Faculty Breakfast that fall. Some employees who were classified as "catalogers" were invited to the breakfast while others were not. This was quite a shock to many of us at that time. Little or no discussion of benefits had been given when we were hired except to tell us that we were entitled to tuition waivers and that everyone had to pay for a life insurance policy and contribute to the retirement fund. Everyone, even clerical help, was entitled to one month's vacation after working here only a year. This policy continued until the late 60's when a distinction was made between the "professional" librarians and the classified staff in computing vacation benefits.

Lack of equipment in Matthews was a perennial problem. There were only a few book trucks allotted to the Technical Services areas and they were used as semi-permanent shelving to hold "snags" and other problem books that seldom moved anywhere. Catalogers had straight-backed wooden chairs near their desks for storing uncataloged books as well as those cataloged, ready for "revision". When books were revised by the cataloger's supervisor they were moved to other straight chairs (none had rollers), and then pushed over to the typists' area where cards were typed. When Mr. Batchelor interviewed people for clerical positions, he frequently asked if they had "strong backs" since pushing the chairs around from one area to another was not a job for someone physically handicapped in any way.

When Clarice Mondo, now a Library Supervisor, was hired in 1960 she would often have to work alone at the circulation desk until 10 p.m. On Friday nights it was understood that the staff would be required to work until all the stacks of books to be checked in were cleared away. On many occasions, particularly during times when circulation was at the highest peak, a crew of people at Circulation might work until midnight, or even later, to clear the area and get all the books checked in.^[74]

During the "Batchelor years" staff salaries were never discussed. Raises, if given, were at the whim of the Head Librarian. Everyone was admonished not to mention what salary he or she was being paid. Many of us were unaware that the information was available as public record. When Marilyn Wurzbarger was hired in July, 1960, her salary as a Catalog Librarian was \$3000. The following year she was given a raise of \$500. By contract time in 1962 (which then was usually in March preceding the next fiscal year) she had "fallen from favor" and received no raise at all. Since there were no performance evaluations or discussion of the supervisor expectations there was no way to know why anyone did or did not receive a raise. Later, Marilyn discovered that Mr. Batchelor regularly dispensed raises of \$100

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per year (her \$500 raise was almost unprecedented) but that it was not uncommon for people not to receive a raise in salary with no explanation given.

Those studying staffing patterns of the 60's would be amazed that there were very few students employed. The majority of students were hired to assist with shelving and shifting the stacks. Gradually a few were hired to assist at the Circulation Desk and Reserve. Few were used in Technical Services or the Reference Areas. Carl Cross was an early student volunteer in Matthews Library. The Librarian at Tempe Union High School made arrangements to allow him to spend a few hours after school each week working with the library staff. Carl was under the tutelage of Mrs. Wilmirth Whetton who instructed him in the techniques of book repair.

On June 30, 1962, Mr. Batchelor resigned, after 19 years of service as University Librarian, to devote full time to the chairmanship of the Department of Library Science in the College of Education. Dr. Alan Covey, Librarian of Sacramento State College in California, was hired as Batchelor's replacement, beginning August 31. Dr. Covey's first year was primarily directed towards planning and reorganization. He began implementing some of the recommendations for improvements identified in the 1959 ALA survey.^[75]

Some of the immediate changes authorized by Dr. Covey included the following:

Two general service divisions were established: Technical Services and Public Services. Technical Services included Acquisitions (Bibliography, Orders, Gifts and Exchanges), Catalog (cataloging, typing, processing), and Periodicals (periodical records, binding, mending). Public Services included Reference, Loan, Reserve, Government Documents, the Arizona Collection, Interlibrary Loan, and the Architecture Branch Library.^[76]

Lyle Watrous, who was hired to head the Curriculum Collection, noted:

I came on board the same day as Dr. Covey to find that I was one of only six professionals in a University Library. When I complained of the many places Education students had to go to find materials supplementary to the Curriculum Collection I was requested to put it in writing or present a memo. I did, and from the memo the concept of separating the general reference into three distinct reference areas grew; and I became the Head of Education Reference.^[77]

Reference Services were no longer centralized, but divided by subject areas. Three reference desks were established for subject areas: Humanities, Education and Curriculum, and

Science/Social Sciences/Technology. Related books and periodicals were then shelved in adjacent stacks and reading room areas.

Dr. Covey was responsible for starting the first ASU Library Staff Association and he began encouraging regular "coffee breaks" as morale-builders for the staff. He also instituted a series of Sunday afternoon teas/receptions at his home, to which staff members were invited. Dr. Covey used these occasions to become better acquainted with staff and they, in turn, had the opportunity to meet his wife and family.

Early in his administration Dr. Covey authorized a library inventory (the first in twenty years). On Veteran's Day, 1962, when the library normally would have been closed, staff members reported to work as usual; two people teams were given a drawer of the shelf list to use in shelf reading. Even Dr. Covey worked on the project all day. Everyone took a lunch break at noon and participated in a potluck luncheon and social hour. The inventory was not completed that day, but the project was continued by personnel in the Circulation Department. The results of the inventory were less than perfect in many respects, but it made a statement to everyone that the new Librarian was anxious to set the record straight: he wanted to find out what were the library's actual holdings and to eliminate records for items that no longer existed. He wanted the catalog to be as accurate as possible.

Also during 1962-63, the public catalog was purged of approximately 70,000 cards representing missing items. About this same time the Library became a depository for the Army Map Service and U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps, which greatly increased its resources.^[78] In that same time period it was announced that a gift of \$50,000 from the Library Development Fund had made possible the acquisition of an important collection of Latin American books and periodicals in addition to other much needed materials.^[79]

In September, 1962, Dr. Alan Covey announced to the staff that during recent registration for university classes it was determined that dependents of professional librarians were entitled to the same reduced tuition rates as dependents of faculty. It was the first time that this benefit had been acknowledged or utilized.^[80]

On October 1, 1962, Dr. Covey announced that he was calling the first meeting of the professional staff. He also stated that he planned to hold regular monthly meetings on the first Friday of every month at 3 pm.^[81]

On February 15, 1963, The Tempe Daily News announced that Dr. Oscar Thoeny had donated an early printed book to the library.

The book, entitled La Commedia, attributed to Dante Alighieri, was printed in Venice in 1493. It marked the beginning of the library's small collection of incunabula, or books printed before 1501. The book is now located in Special Collections.

In 1963 Donna Haskell was hired as Head of Cataloging. Never before had the library hired anyone to fill this position! "Mr. B." had always served in the dual capacity as Head of the University Library and of Cataloging. Miss Haskell (as she was always called) accepted the position with the expectation that the Library would discontinue cataloging books in the Dewey Decimal Classification. By July 1, 1963 Dr. Covey announced that all cataloging would be done according to the Library of Congress system instead of "in Dewey". At this same time Dr. Covey decided to begin reclassification of the existing collections. One of the reasons for this decision was that the Dewey Decimal call numbers assigned by the previous librarian were so detailed (i.e. the numbers sometimes contained as many as 12 digits after the decimal point) that the resulting numbers were too long to be accommodated by any automated circulation system. Moreover, the card catalog reflected various levels of cataloging where many titles lacked subjects and/or added entry access points, thus rendering the catalog inadequate for major research.

In the University Librarian's Annual Report for 1962-63. Dr. Covey outlined his future projects and problems as follows:

1. Reclass the book collection to the Library of Congress Classification System.
2. Complete the inventory of the collection to give a firm bibliographical base for statistics.
3. Develop a discarding program to eliminate surplus copies, superseded editions and to provide shelf space.
4. Recruit and train effective library staff.
5. Develop an effective chain of command and communication system.
6. Establish an accurate and up-to-date listing of serial holdings.
7. Draw up plans to develop an undergraduate library collection.
8. Plan for a new library building and conversion of Matthews to an undergraduate library.
9. Explore the feasibility of applying electronic data processing techniques to library routines.
10. Develop a circulation system that will be adequate for the new building.^[82]

In the fall of 1963 a fledgling monograph reclass division was formed under the direction of Marilyn Wurzburger. The unit was charged with not only "reclassing" the books into the L.C. classification system, but also pulling the original card sets from the public catalog, recataloging the title, and preparing a

new master card from which a complete card set would be made for the new catalog. To help in this project the Reference librarians were asked to review the collections and to indicate one of the following on the inside pocket of each book on the shelves: "R", for Reclass title, "DNR", Do Not Reclass at this time, or "W", for Withdraw. Thus, the Reclass Project automatically continued the inventory and a weeding project at the same time. When books were not located, after repeated search, the cards were removed from the catalog and sent to Acquisitions for consideration for replacement, thus assisting in collection assessment and development.

The Reclass project proceeded slowly at first, with one typist and one library assistant in addition to the head of the project. Later, additional staff and students were added. Reclass staff were also given the assignments of filing in the Public Catalog two hours per day and assisting in transcribing data from the serials holding cards to code sheets for creating the first Public Serials computerized listing (PSL). Reclass was also given the task of resolving conflicts in the name and subject authority files since, as a part of the project all conflicts were to be resolved before new card sets were produced. The Administration was somewhat dismayed that the Reclass Project proceeded so slowly, not recognizing fully how much time was required for the PSL work, filing, authority verification, searching for missing titles/volumes, and actual recataloging. In fact, just "reclassing" (i.e. changing the call numbers from Dewey to LC) was a small portion of the project. Before the Reclass unit was disbanded, separate units in the Catalog Dept. were established for "maintenance" and serials.

Early in 1963, Documents Service operations were moved to the fifth level, yet the bulk of the documents were still in the stacks. By November Dr. Covey could report in his Message from Matthews that "We have now collected the documents and reassembled them on the fifth level ... The catalog cards for federal documents have been withdrawn from the card catalog and have been placed in a Documents Catalogue on the fifth Level. The Documents Service is now open the full 83 1/2 hours."^[83]

In the same newsletter, Dr. Covey announced that the Library had acquired the Selig Heller Collection, consisting of 10,000 volumes of poetry, literary criticism, philosophy and religion. It contained many volumes that were already scarce and difficult to obtain. Included in this collection was a copy of the first edition of Johnson's Dictionary, 1755, and a first edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, 1791, now in Special Collections.^[84]

In May, 1964, Xenophon Smith, formerly Head of Peoria, Illinois, Public Library, was hired to head the Circulation Department. By June 15, only one month later, he installed an automated circulation system in Matthews Library. Mr. Smith worked closely

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with the new Dataprocessing Department on campus, making sure that the library system was properly designed to interface with the university computer equipment. It was one of the first automated circulation systems in the country. Checkout was done by means of keypunched computer cards and the cards were then dispatched to the Dataprocessing Center where they were "read" to produce a printout of books circulated each day. Despite Mr. Smith's serious health problems, he was a man of authority and had the vision to put ASU on the cutting edge of technology of that period. When he arrived he found that the staff was laboring under conditions that almost had to be seen to be understood. Special high tables had been made to hold circulation records and staff members were required to stand to access them. Cards were painted at the top with different colors to indicate different due dates of the books checked out. However, because of the paint used (highlighters weren't available then) the cards had to be "powdered" to keep them from sticking together. When a hold was placed on a book it was almost impossible to tell when the book was due. The whole system was designated "terrible" by Mr. Smith.^[85]

Dr. Covey, in one of his newsletters entitled Message From Matthews, described the changes as follows:

As you know already our circulation system in the library has been changed from the old signed book card to a fully computerized procedure ... Probably the most noticeable and appreciated improvement ... is the immediate availability of any book when returned. The only action needed, after it comes down the chute, is to remove the return card from the book. It is then immediately available for recirculation.^[86]

Other interesting changes occurred in 1964, including the installation of an outside book drop for returning library books. It was high on the list of student demands. Also, a self-service photocopier was installed in the Reserve Books Section which, it was hoped, would help to relieve congestion in the line for service at the photocopy center. The "do-it-yourself" copier was more expensive (25 cents per page compared to the copy-center price of 10 cents) but many students used it gladly as an expedient to meet their copy needs.^[87]

Librarians began to feel more a part of the University community when it was announced that for the first time the Library would be entitled to a regular Faculty Senate Representative. Donna Haskell, Head of Cataloging, was the first librarian to be elected to this position.^[88]

One of the issues which Dr. Covey found extremely frustrating was the inexplicable number of paper clips being used in the library. On March 9, 1964, in a memo to the staff he wrote:

There is some question as to whether library staffers have gone on a diet of paper clips. The requests for this item have risen to truly astronomical heights. They can be reused, you know.^[89]

In August he issued still another memo:

In March there was some suspicion that Library staffers had gone on a diet of paper clips. Your appetite for this strange gastronomical item, instead of decreasing, has become even more voracious. Seriously, the consumption rate of paper clips is much too high.^[90]

To this day I feel obligated to "rescue" any stray paperclip, wherever it may lie, for reuse. Such a pronouncement from The University Librarian made quite an impression on many of us.

In April, 1964, Dr. Covey issued a memo to clarify vacation policy. He explained the rules as follows:

There has been some confusion about counting vacation days when a holiday comes in the middle of vacation. According to the Personnel Office, vacation time is counted in straight calendar days. In other words, if a holiday occurs during vacation leave, you are not entitled to an extra day of vacation. This is University policy.^[91]

Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library received a \$5,000 basic grant for purchase of materials to implement the University's expanding research program. Financial support for the Library from student groups on campus was highly gratifying. Three outstanding student-supported projects were the establishment of the Leisure Reading Collection, made possible by a donation from the Panhellenic and Inter-Fraternity Councils; donation of proceeds from the Lambda Chi Alpha-sponsored University Toad Hop for the purchase of books; and the allocation of \$35,000 by the Associated Students of Arizona State University for "the acquisition of books and other necessary materials."^[92]

After a three-year study and analysis of the Library's faculty-centered method of acquisitions, combined with comments from members of the Faculty Library Committee, department and library chairmen, a plan was developed to establish The All Books Current or ABC Plan in July, 1965. Under this "approval plan" scheme, the Library would receive "all of the offerings relevant to the objectives and purposes of ASU of all publishers in the United States."^[93]

Security of the book collection has always been a concern of the library, and in 1965 a turnstile was installed at the exit of Matthews and library staff or students monitored this area at all times when the library was open. Purses and bags were searched

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to see that no library materials were concealed therein. Apparently some staff members had been less than cooperative at times, causing Dr. Covey to write the following memo:

Turnstile Inspection: Our attention has once again been drawn to incidents of Matthews Library personnel refusing to open their purses at the turnstile. Without our cooperation on this procedure, we cannot possibly expect the check out staff to exercise the degree of vigilance needed to insure that all materials leaving the library are checked out. There is only one alternative to opening one's purse or handbag at the turnstile and that is to carry a purse that is too small to conceal library materials.^[94]

Changes in the library during the early sixties mirrored the changes everywhere on campus. The student body was growing at an unprecedented rate and landmarks were being destroyed to make way for the new. The library also was in the process of making many changes and the staff was increased to meet new demands for service. New librarians and staff members brought with them a meaningful level of experience, expertise and professionalism unknown in the earlier years of the library's history.

The University Administration began to recognize the library's desperate need for more space. Staff morale was high despite the cramped and inadequate working conditions because members had begun to build a new team spirit under Dr. Covey's administration. Many were hoping to take part in the planning process for the new library, which would be named in honor of Charles Trumbull Hayden.



The following words by Muriel Baizel reflected some staff sentiments of their time spent in "Old Matthews":

NOSTALGIC DOGGEREL

'Twas to old Matthews Library,
 In March '62
 That I first came
 To ASU.

To the Reference Desk
 In the lobby then.
 So now I can play
 "I remember when..."

They issued us each a pencil
 -- Lord what a cost!
 With no replacement
 If it got lost.

I'm still marked by those days
 [Imagine the drama]
 If my pencil is stolen
 --I go into a trauma ...

But back to old Matthews
 We had nary a chair...
 Just one tall stool
 That we all had to share.

A rugged bunch then
 The Reference band.
 We had no desks,
 And we had to stand.

Then we got another LEADER,
 And everything was new --
 And Sci and Soc Sci
 Went to floor two.

There were four of us then,
 Though we needed seven.
 I had a whole half desk --
 And thought it was Heaven.

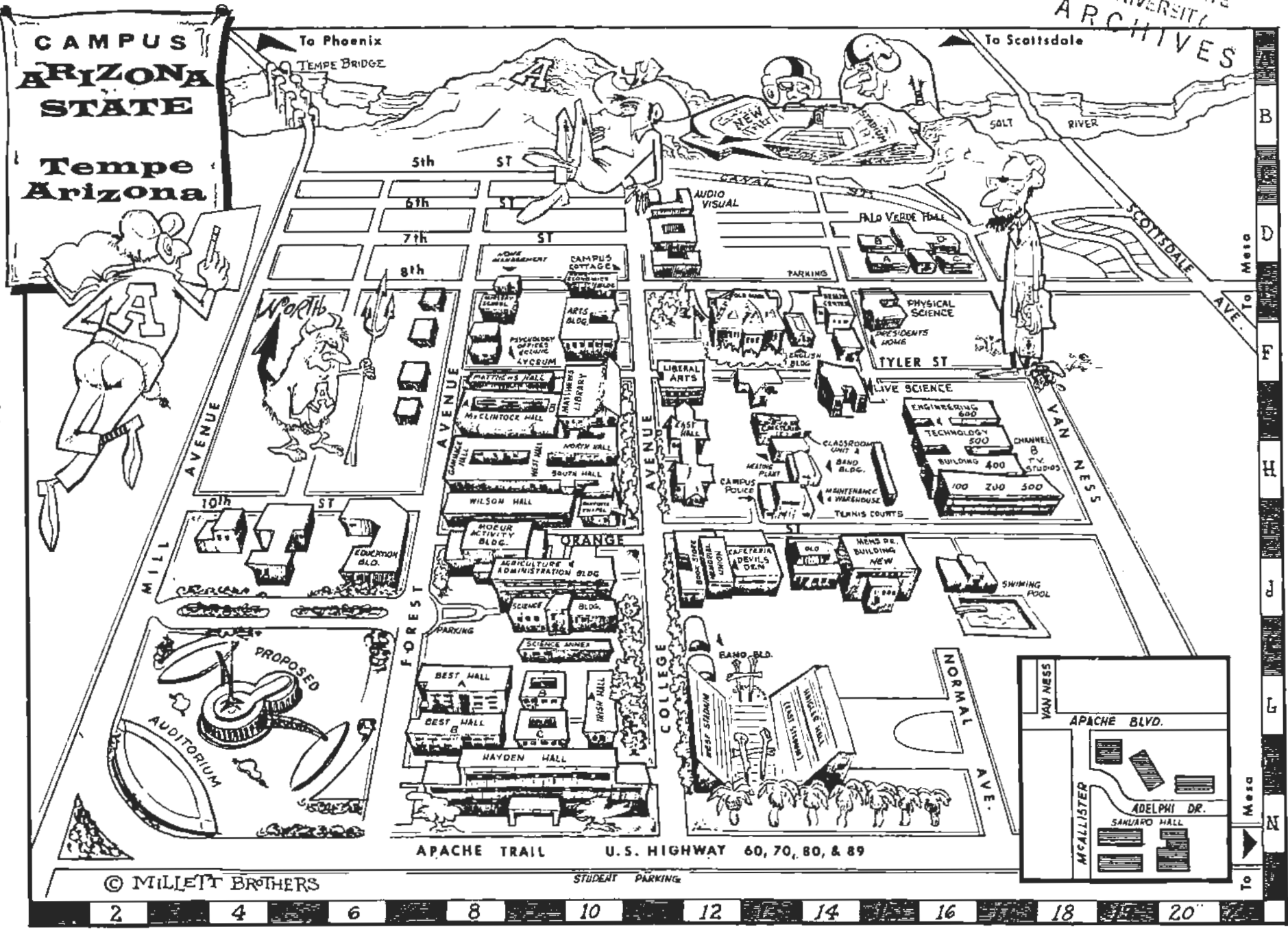
So we settled down happily
 To plan the new Library --
 Those days were fun
 --But did anyone
 ever
 find a
 rhyme for
 library?

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Here is your "Campus Neighborhood"

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Campus, ca. 1958. University Archives.



© MILLETT BROTHERS

STUDENT PARKING

WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU VISIT OUR CAMPUS MORE OFTEN AS YOU ARE MOST WELCOME AT ANY TIME.

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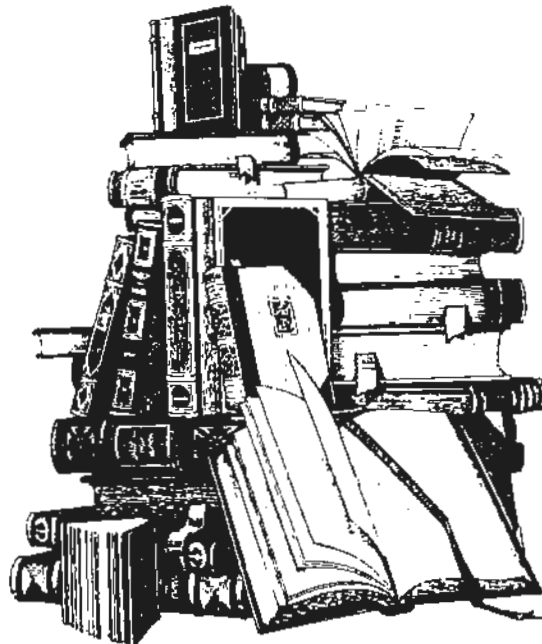
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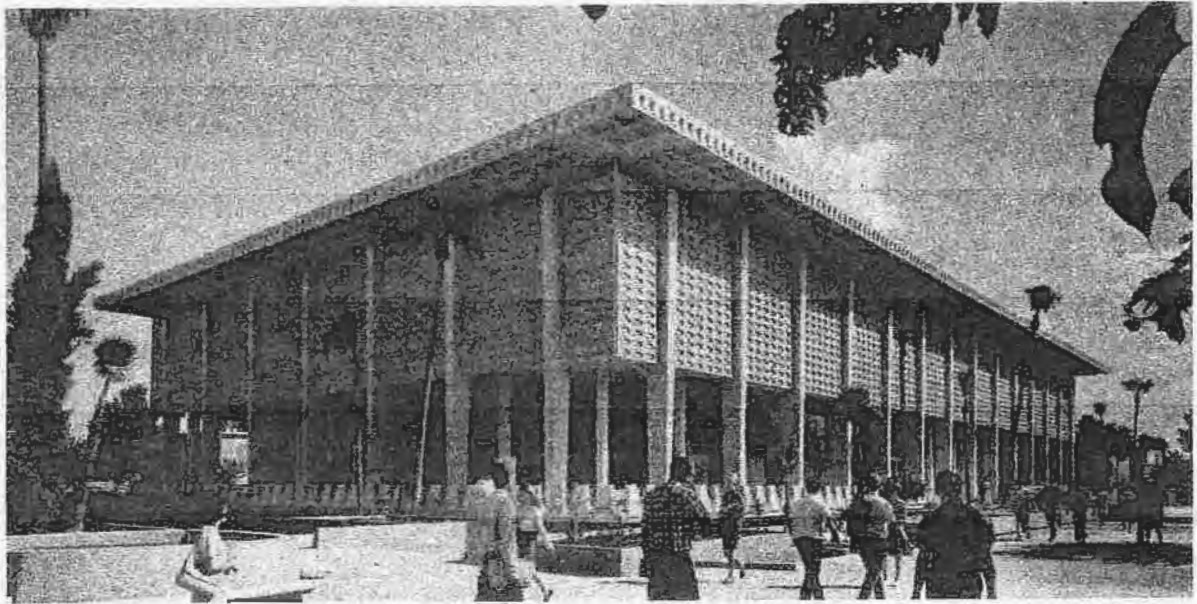
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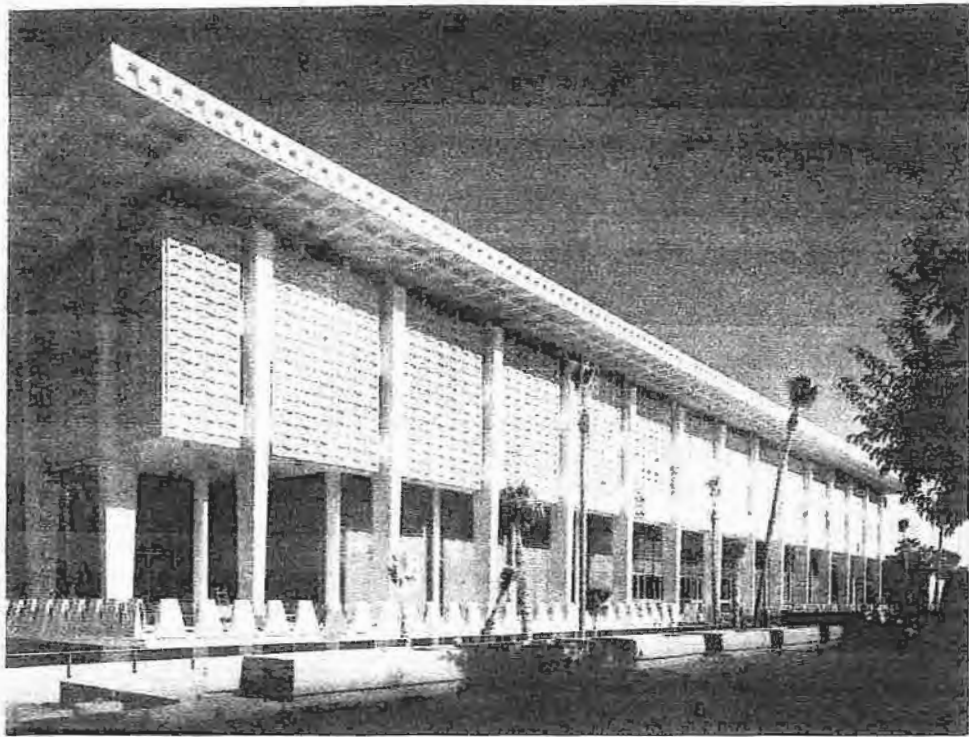
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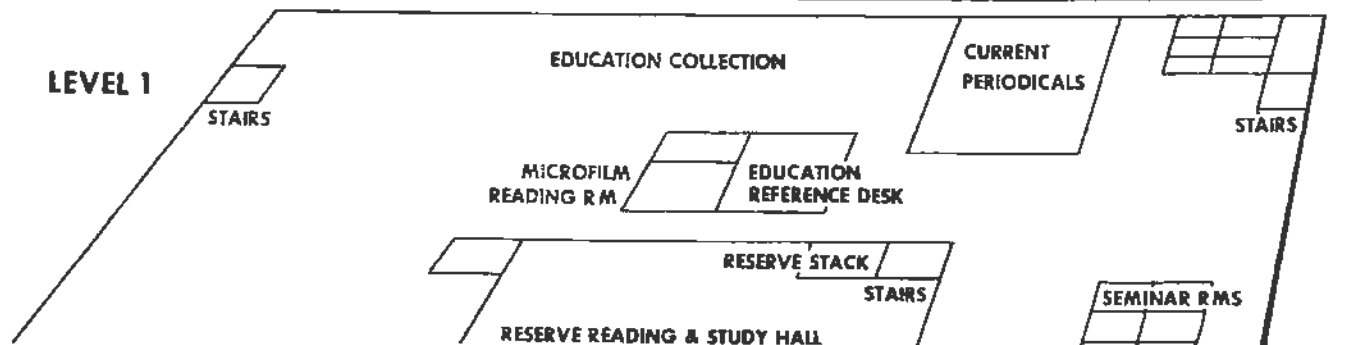
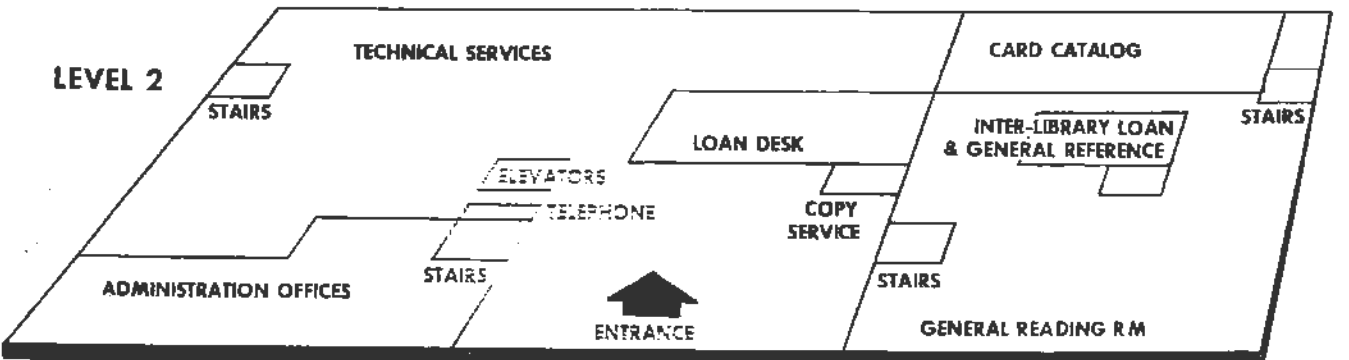
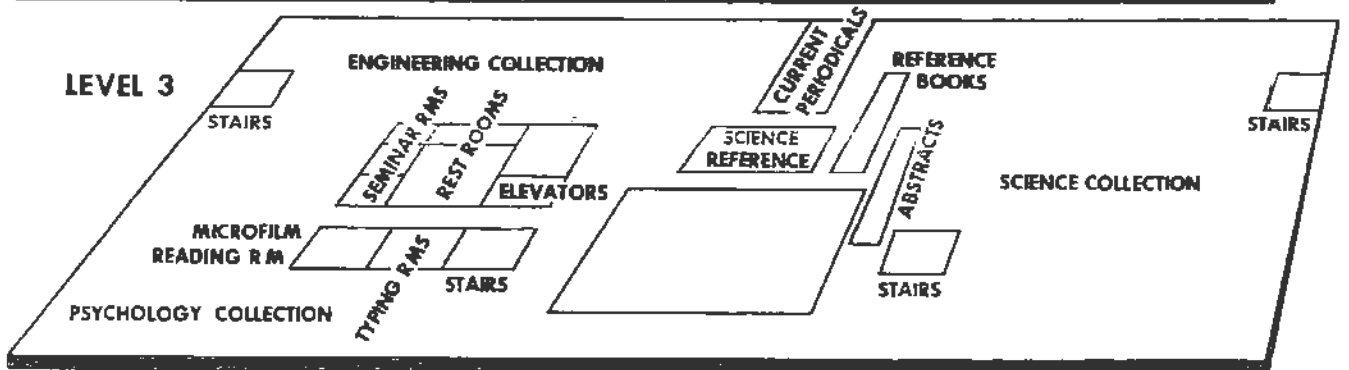
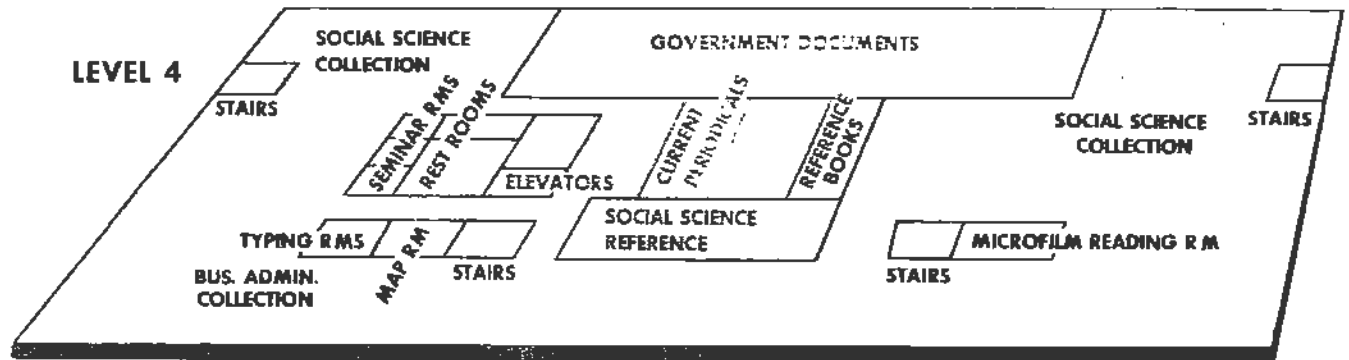
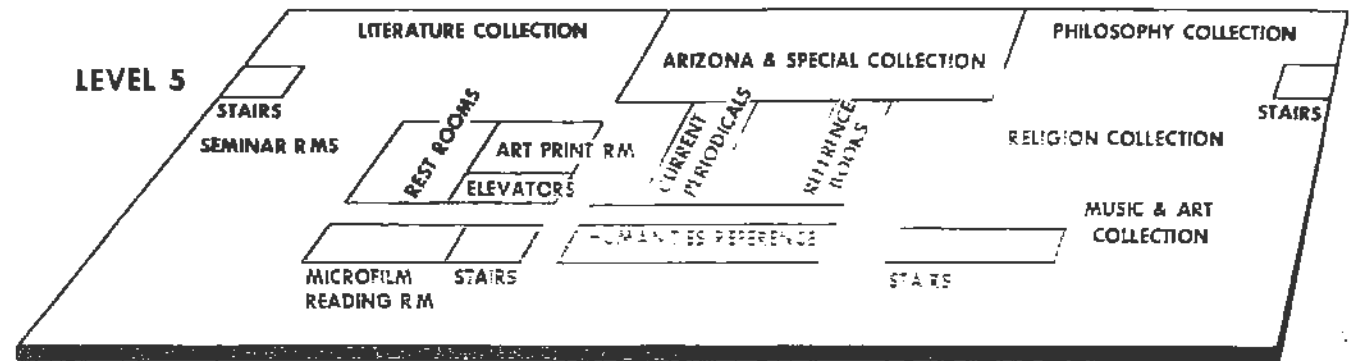
CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN LIBRARY



CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN LIBRARY

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY • TEMPE

MAP OF THE LIBRARY



Chapter III [1960s-1989]

CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN LIBRARY

The A.S.U. Library played a losing game in trying to keep pace with the phenomenal overall growth of the university. Physical conditions became more and more cramped in Matthews Library. In the early 60's the architectural firm of Frederick Weaver and Richard Drover was selected to draw up the plans for a new library building.¹

Before final plans could be drawn, authorities had to decide where the library was to be built. Several sites were considered, with the primary intent being to try to locate the library in the center of campus, near what is now known as Cady Mall. One suggestion placed the library over the mall, but that site was rejected for various architectural reasons. Another site would have placed the library where West Hall now stands. At that time the West Hall site was unacceptable because it was being used as a dormitory, and on-campus housing was very much needed. Eventually, the site on which East Hall was located was selected for the proposed building.²

"Dr. Covey and John Ellingson, Director of the Physical Plant, visited 12 college libraries throughout the United States in preparation for its design and construction."³ A \$3.4 million appropriation was approved to build the library. At first it was proposed that the new library building be a graduate library and Matthews Library would then be the undergraduate facility.⁴ That proposal was never adopted, and the new facility was destined to serve both undergraduate as well as graduate research.

Once the location was selected, planning could move forward. The main problem facing the architects was to design a facility offering more than 200,000 square feet of floor space on a site only marginally large enough for a structure that large. A high-rise design would not have been in keeping with the surrounding buildings. The mass of the library would overwhelm everything else near it. The solution to putting a five-story building in line with its three-story neighbors was to put one story below mall level: but no one wanted a "basement". Thus a design similar to that used in Gammage Auditorium was adopted -- a dry moat finished as a landscaped broad walk surrounding the structure on all sides.⁵

While planning was in progress, people realized that within a few years additional space would be needed. The architects designed the structure to hold two more floors that could be added at some future time. Planners assumed that by the time the added floors would be needed, other high-rise buildings would have been built to replace some of the older buildings. Since there was so little land available, the university buildings would be forced to go up, and the Hayden Library would do likewise.⁶

Finally, in June, 1964, East Hall was razed to provide space for the new library building. East Hall, built in 1903, had served as a women's dormitory. This same site previously held the early Normal School's horse corral.⁷ Campus and community support for the new building was overwhelming. The Library was the recipient of student body legislative allocations. Fraternities and sororities donated funds for books. A committee of prominent Valley residents formed the Library Associates to promote development of the collections. Even toads hopped for it!⁸

On Wednesday, August 10, 1966, the move from Matthews to Hayden Library began with 600,000 books being moved during the following weeks. After the cramped conditions of Matthews, both staff and students found Hayden Library to be a haven closely resembling Paradise.⁹ "Delays in construction and interior finishing of the building made it available on a floor-by-floor basis, rather than as a fully completed and equipped structure. This necessitated a drastic revision of the master plan calling for a leisurely move of some 600,000 volumes over the weeks between the close of the second summer session and the opening of the fall semester. Despite this handicap, service was maintained in both buildings. Books and periodicals were constantly available to faculty, students, and the general public, albeit sometimes snatched hastily from book trucks en route between Matthews Library and the new building and delivered by hand to eagerly waiting patrons."¹⁰

"During the move to the new building, the public card catalog, which had heretofore been a dictionary type (where all access points were filed together in one alphabetical arrangement) was now divided into two sections: author-title and subject. A prodigious number of guide cards added to each section made use of this revised catalog much easier

and more efficient.”¹¹ Betty Glover, who was in charge of the filing unit, with the help of an assistant, completed the catalog split under the most trying conditions. During parts of July and August while construction was in progress all around the new catalog area, they worked without any air conditioning, amid the fumes of paint, glues and various solvents permeating the air. Because of their dedication, the new catalog was ready when the library opened. Throughout all the disruption of regular routines, staff members retained a remarkable dedication in trying to meet patron’s needs and sometimes had to search in several locations for requested books. Although those departments which were the first to move were frequently the envy of those still remaining behind in old Matthews, the view of “the promised land” awaiting them kept spirits high throughout the disruptive nature of the move. Everyone was proud of the new library. It was such an improvement over Matthews that staff members took great pleasure in their new surroundings. Being described as “Aesthetically pleasing as well as highly functional and flexible” the Library was given the Award of Merit, which was presented jointly by the U.S. Office of Education, The American Institute of Architects, and the Educational Facilities Laboratories, for achievement of excellence in architectural design.¹²

DEDICATION

The dedication of the new Charles Trumbull Hayden Library took place on November 22, 1966. Named for the founder of Tempe, and of the Territorial Normal School of Arizona, who was also president of the first Board of Education of the School, and father of U.S. Senator Carl T. Hayden, the building was designed by the architectural firm of Weaver and Drover and built by the T.G.K. Construction Company.

Dr. Alan Covey wrote the following in his preface to the *Dedicatory Convocation Program*:

"In any good library there is an inseparable triumvirate of holdings, collection and trained staff to assist patrons. The Charles Trumbull Hayden Library, a major step in the development of the University, has this and more...

"The building contains nearly 3,000 seats and space for more than a million volumes. Nearly half of the seating is in the form of individual custom-built carrels. The book stacks are open and arranged in subject-centered islands throughout the five floors. The guiding design principle emphasizes individual study and juxtaposition of books and readers. Four of the levels are devoted to specific subjects and in essence are self-contained subject libraries. An unusual type of shelving and arrangement provides for 100,000 more volumes than could be accommodated by conventional shelving...

"The present 205,000 square feet of enclosed space is constructed on a modular basis with few permanent walls so the space can be modified and adapted to future needs. The supporting columns form bays designed to be self-sufficient with respect to power, light and air-conditioning...

"A unique exterior feature is the wide sunken garden terrace which encircles the library and offers inviting areas for casual study and conversation. At ground level, an encircling exterior balcony provides further opportunity for casual reading...

"The Charles Trumbull Hayden Library is an impressive building: Impressive in that it pleases patrons with a wide variety of tastes; impressive in that it projects an atmosphere of exciting dignity; and still more impressive in its unusual capacity for readers and books at a cost substantially below that of most university libraries. The challenges of developing the collection and services appropriate to the building lie ahead of us."¹³

PROGRAM

Concert	University Band (William H. Hill conducting)
Invocation	Rev. Bert Johnson Lutheran Campus Pastor
Greetings and Introduction of Special Guests	G. Homer Durham, President of the University
Remarks	Gov. Samuel P. Goddard
Remarks	Sen. Carl Hayden

"Pageantry" Washburn University Band

Address Norman H. Strouse

Informal reception following dedication ceremony in the foyer.¹⁴

Governor Sam Goddard, in his address stated that

"In our time, more knowledge, especially in the fields and the disciplines connected with science, has been achieved than in all the time that humans have been struggling to amass knowledge. We ventured into areas that are not just unknown, but only a short while ago unthinkable. We have in front of this rising generation a challenge that encompasses challenges that even the generation that I represent had no inkling what was in store. As a matter of fact, as I remember it, the only real prognostication of what our world is facing came in the comic strip, Buck Rogers. We have now, on the tremendous reaches of the universe, established a beginning of an outpost.

"Now in a crisis of the spirit, which must certainly accompany this kind of an extension of knowledge and of human experience, we need more desperately than ever to link the living with the past. And the only way that we can grasp the hands of those who have gone before us is through the medium of books, and books can only be made efficiently available through an adequate modern library system."¹⁵

When Senator Carl T. Hayden, Class of 1896, was introduced, he explained why it was so appropriate that the library be named after his father, Charles Trumbull Hayden. It is recorded how Charles Trumbull Hayden not only "assisted in the acquisition of the 20 acres of land as a campus for the Territorial Normal School, but also accepted an appointment by Governor F. A. Tritle to be a member of the Board of Education of that institution. He was elected by the other members to be chairman and served in that capacity from 1885 to 1888."¹⁶

Mr. Norman H. Strouse, Chairman of the Board of the J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, was chosen to be the dedicatory speaker not only because he was an avid book collector and recognized supporter of libraries, but also because he had also been given the Benjamin Franklin Award from the printing industry in 1965 for his intensive artistry and interest in printing and the book arts. He was the author of the book, *How to Build a Poor Man's Morgan Library*, and he and his wife operated one of the most distinguished hand-presses in our country, the Silverado Press. The topic of his address was *New Star in Tempe*.¹⁷

In his opening remarks Mr. Strouse stated that "No greater privilege could be extended to anyone who loves and collects books than the opportunity to participate in the dedication of a great new university library... With the dedication of the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library, you have made a visual and physical commitment to ... high goals." Noting that the library had been chosen by three national organizations to receive an Award of Merit for achievement of excellence in architectural design, he believed that such magnificent architecture would provide the foundation for it to "become one of the great reservoirs of man's knowledge in the southwest." And, he added, that "by the very size of this edifice, you affirm in physical space that the library resources must almost triple during the next decade ... the present 205,500 square feet of enclosed space in the new library is equal to five football fields ... [and] it is a source of some satisfaction that the area for equally strenuous intellectual contact with books justifies a multiple of five."¹⁸

Most of the words Mr. Strouse spoke at this dedication ring equally true today. He continued: "The proliferation of publications of all sorts -- books, periodicals, monographs, and so on -- places enormous burdens on the library of today, if it is to maintain its vitality and pertinence to our times. As there are limits to funds available for acquisition, a high degree of discretion must be exercised in selection."¹⁹ "Only through the closest collaboration between the library staff and the university's administrators and faculty can the hazardous channel between the Scylla of newly published knowledge and the Charybdis of available funds and space be navigated with success and satisfaction to all."²⁰

"Nothing could be more in keeping with the principle of excitement in a library than the commitment of the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library to the idea that open stacks 'not only familiarizes the student with man's greatest cultural resource, but stimulates him to pursue learning beyond classroom requirements' ... no research can be complete without some degree of browsing ..."²¹

"The potential contributions of the library in areas well beyond the requirements of the curriculum become increasingly significant as we look at the kinds of human resource needs being created by our expanding economy

and our increasingly complex social and political structures.²² It seems to me that here again is where the great library has so much to contribute ... it is beyond the formal courses, with their textbooks, lectures and seminars, that the student has the greatest opportunity to create life-long interests in reading and thought and the cultivation of intellectual excellence for its own sake. The very name of a course defines its limits -- there are no limits within the walls and on the shelves and in the stacks of the library."²³

Mr. Strouse was a visionary and decades ahead of many librarians of the period when he said "It is also reassuring to learn that provision has been made for future electronic applications to facilitate the more routine requirements of library administration, and that a special room has been set aside for eventual computer and other data processing equipment. This might come as a shock to the medievalist who favors a more cloistered environment and is possessed of a slavish reverence of the manual approach to library procedures ..."²⁴ The great library of today must keep pace with the increasing demands for immediate accessibility of the widest possible range of material, including those often pertinent bits and pieces of information that provide sudden insights."²⁵

In summary, Mr. Strouse stated that the library must not fail to collect important primary resources and special collections that transcend immediate curricular demands. "A great library is not measured in number of volumes, but rather in the quality of its holdings. We must recognize that the world's great libraries have both quantity and quality in their resources ... There remains ... the practical recognition that the needs of the curriculum must come first, and that budgets for libraries are never at the level that permits other than sporadic or exceptional purchases of the rare materials which make up the special collections and give added color and stature to a university library. However, these are the library resources that attract scholars and teachers of exceptional capabilities and provide a magnet for distinguished visitors. These are the resources that also provide an additional center of cultural influence in the community surrounding or contiguous to the campus, through exhibitions, lectures and seminars."²⁶

As a grand closing gesture and as a token of gratitude for the privilege of being a part of the dedication, Mr. Strouse presented the library with the incunabulum edition of Diogenes Laertius' *Lives of the Philosophers* as a gift from Mrs. Strouse and himself. "In this book, the author quotes Socrates as saying, 'There was only one good, namely, knowledge; and only one evil, namely ignorance.' This book was printed in 1475 ... and considered one of the finest specimens of the typographical art of Nicholas Jenson of Venice, who gave us our Roman typeface. As one of the most beautiful volumes printed in the fifteenth century, and rich in content, I'm sure it will find a most suitable and comfortable home in the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library."²⁷

Dr. Durham, in his concluding remarks stated that "Today we face the question as to whether one of the nation's largest metropolitan communities is to be the seat of a university qualified to serve and compete in our times. What was once Hayden's Ferry is now in the mainstream of American national and international life. Can the Hayden Library so qualify? The formal opening of this building symbolizes the issue... May the day come when scholars of every land will know the name of the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library."²⁸

Following the dedication, Edward M. Carson and Mrs. Grady (Kay) Gammage convened a new group called the ASU Library Associates. More than 250 influential citizens and civic leaders were invited to become charter members. The group's stated purpose was to support Library growth and development. Later, the funds they raised were used to add many significant and valuable items to the collections.²⁹ Much of their support was directed to developing and supporting the library's emerging Rare Book collection which soon became a separate department known as Special Collections.

Some notes about the new Library:

- The architect had made no plans for either public or staff restrooms on the entrance level, despite the fact that Acquisitions, Circulation, and Cataloging Staff all had work stations there. Thanks to Donna Haskell, Head of Cataloging, who insisted that staff have access to restrooms on the floor near their work stations. A last minute design change was made to create two small restrooms in the hallway leading to staff working areas.
- Hayden Library has no Public Address System – a system that would help to alert staff of any emergency and to facilitate clearing the building. Why wasn't one included? Dr. Covey vetoed the idea because he was concerned that it might be used to play Christmas Carols during the holiday season, or that staff would be deluged with requests to page patrons in the library and thus disturb those who were studying.

- When the library was first built, Dr. Covey decreed that none of the library furniture in the public areas was to be moved, but must be left exactly where the architect designated in the original plans. In addition, the staff lounge furniture was also not to be moved or changed. Strangely, the vending machines were placed in the carpeted area of the lounge, rather than in the area which had vinyl tile flooring. The carpeted area was considered the "living room" area, but the drains for the vending machines were placed there, and also a faucet protruded from the wall over one of the drains, in "Dali-esque" fashion, in full view of anyone sitting in the lounge: we never found out why it was there. In addition, nothing was to be placed on the walls to mar their beauty, and signage was to be kept to a minimum. There were no hanging directional signs and most informational signs were limited to the stack shelving end panels. The hanging of personal posters or photos on office walls was not authorized and it was only after several months of "living" in the new library that such items began to be seen on private office walls. In fact, the mounting of pencil sharpeners on the walls was seen as "defacement"! To circumvent this problem, Marilyn Wurzbarger (assisted by her husband, Richard) purchased a six-inch square, one-inch-thick block of steel, bored holes in it to mount a pencil sharpener and spray-painted it gold, to make an "appropriate" mounting for the pencil sharpener in the Reclassification area -- one that was not mounted on the wall.

A state ruling which caused concern among staff members was one which stipulated that every employee of the state, which included all university personnel, was to sign a Loyalty Oath, swearing allegiance to the United States and stating that they were not members of the Communist Party. Officially, one must have a signed copy of the Oath on file before a paycheck could be issued. Also, all University personnel were required to have on file an x-ray to prove that they did not have tuberculosis. Without that record on file, no paycheck would be issued. At that time Arizona was considered to be one of the prime locations to live while recovering from TB, and the state was concerned that some of these new residents would attempt to find work while recuperating, and thus expose others to the dreaded disease.

The year 1967 was a banner one for adding significant library resources to the Tempe campus. In April the Arizona Historical Foundation, an organization founded by Barry Goldwater, merged its resources with those of the Arizona State University Library. The Foundation was devoted to sponsoring scholarly research and publication of significant phases of Arizona history, particularly its pioneer period. The organization's holdings of books, pamphlets manuscripts, photographs, maps and memorabilia were combined with the Library's existing Arizona Collection, thus making available for research a highly significant and expanding collection of information. At that time the Arizona Collection Librarian also assumed the supervision and management of the Foundation's materials.³⁰

The new Law Library, which was added in conjunction with the establishment of the College of Law, developed additional collections which became available to students admitted to the college's first class in September 1967. A basic collection of over 36,000 volumes was acquired and processed by the Law Librarian and his staff. This rapidly growing collection was also available to all users of the University library system.³¹

In July, 1967, Bert Fireman was hired as Curator of the Arizona Collection and Executive Vice President of the Arizona Historical Foundation. At that time both Rare Books and Arizona materials were housed together in one area on the top floor of the library where a steel vault and humidity controls had been installed. One condition of Mr. Fireman's contract was that he not be held responsible for rare books -- he wanted nothing to do with them. Thus the rare books and non-Arizona manuscripts were removed from the collection and stored in a locked study room on level five, near the Arizona Collection. Reference librarians assigned to the Humanities Reference desk were charged with providing access to and supervision of those materials. When the rare books were officially separated from the Arizona Collection, the hope was that equally fine accommodations could soon be made for those materials.

The weekly staff newsletter, *Sound Off*, reflecting the military chant, was instituted in the late 1960's. Its name was suggested partly in jest by Betty Jelinek, Administrative Office Secretary, and the name "stuck". Later attempts to change it were met with no enthusiasm on part of the staff.

On December 15, 1967, a memo "From the Librarian's Office" was issued to all staff members. It stated "Both paydays this month come on days when the offices are closed. However, checks will be available both this Saturday, Dec. 16, and on December 30 at the Loan Desk after 11:30." [Ed. note: this was long before direct deposit of pay checks was available.]

Another memo "From the Librarian's Office," issued on January 26, 1968 reported that "Public Services was put on the firing line this past week when the Reserve Room of the Library remained open until 2 a.m. to give students a place to study. The response was much greater than had been expected – in fact, Saturday night it was necessary to open the Staff Lounge in addition to the Reserve Room and finally the entire lower level." This was one of the first experiments of the Library to provide extended hours to students during finals week.

"A highlight of fiscal year 1968-69 was the acquisition of the Library's millionth volume, *Historia Naturae*, by Juan Eusibio Nieremberg, printed in Antwerp, by B. Morati Plantiniana, in 1635."³² It was an early work on natural history written before the time of Linnaeus.

In April 1968 the following article appeared in *AzTeS*:

Arizona Union List of Periodicals to be Produced at ASU.

"Mr. Donald W. Johnson has been chosen as coordinator to produce an *AZ Union List of Serials*. The project is sponsored by ASLA with a \$12,000 grant from the federal government. ASU was chosen as the coordinating library because our Public Serials List is already in machine readable form and will provide a starting point for development of a program for AULP [i.e. Arizona Union List of Periodicals.] Libraries to be included in the first edition are ASU, U.A., NAU, Phoenix Public, Tucson P.L., State Library and Archives, Yuma City-County Library, Yuma Proving Grounds and Ariz. Western College. This first list will consist of periodicals only but the list will not be a one-shot publication. It will be updated by frequent supplements and will eventually encompass all serials as well as the holdings of other libraries in the state or region."

While the new library seemed nearly perfect to those who made the move from old Matthews, it soon became apparent that rapid growth of both student body and collections required that changes be made less than two years after move-in. A memo to the staff from Dr. Alan D. Covey on June 4, 1968 announced that:

"A number of physical changes are being made in the Circulation Area. The Central Reference Desk will be moved to the area that is now the Xerox location. This will make it easy for everyone coming into the Library to find the information area - and hopefully they will immediately take their questions here and get the answers. The other window being built at the Circulation Desk is to accommodate a cashier from the Business Office who will be here from noon until closing time each day. He will not only accept money for Library fines but will transact all other types of business normally handled at the cashier's window in the Administration Building."

The memo continued: "All microforms from all floors are in process of being moved to a space at the far end of the Reserve Room. No new partitions will be built, but the space will be blocked off with filing cabinets. ... Expansion of the Arizona Collection area continues ... The next year should see us moving ahead rapidly in the area of automation of our technical services as well as continuing innovations in the public services area designed to give our patrons ever-improving service.

"With the establishment of the Special Services unit, some 230,000 microform items, the map collection, and the newspapers were concentrated in one area on Level 1."³³

The Staff Association decided to publish a staff newsletter to contain news of the staff and provide interesting facts about staff members and various library departments not covered in other library publications. The first issue was dated October, 1968. Barbara Johnson, Diane McDevit, and Larry Larason were the first editors. The name *AzTeS* was chosen since that is the symbol for ASU in the Union List of Serials: *AZ* for Arizona, *Te* for Tempe, *S* for State (College when it was assigned, now University.)³⁴

The Mimbres Quail was adopted as the "trademark of the Arizona State University Library at the time of planning the first *Know Your Library* reference guide. The Mimbres culture was an offshoot of the prehistoric Mobollon tribe which occupied the Mimbres River Valley in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 1200. These Indians gathered wild berries and seeds and later hunted and farmed corn. They used crude stone tools. The Mobollons decorated their pottery with figures and geometric designs, including our Quail."³³ One view held that the quail symbol was adopted by Dr. Covey to be displayed prominently on library

publications because it was symbolic of his leadership [i.e a "covey" of quail.]³⁵

In January, 1969 the following announcement appeared in *AzTeS*: "The plans to automate the Technical Services are in abeyance. The Key punch Service has received the customized teletypes, but no date has been agreed upon for programming and computer availability. It had been planned to begin using the new machines immediately to produce input for a simulated parallel operation and to be fully operational about the time this issue appears. Nothing can be definitely stated now, but several smaller operations are being considered rather than the system approach that was first planned."

Dr. Covey surprised many staff members when he announced his resignation in 1969. Vera Estes, who served as his secretary during most of his tenure at ASU, wrote the following article for the July 1969 *AzTeS*. It gives an insightful summary of the Covey years:

Dr. Covey - Librarian Extraordinaire

"After the initial shock of the announcement that Dr. Covey was leaving ASU to turn to a new area of librarianship, teaching, staff reaction was a unanimous one; happiness for Dr. Covey that he is taking a position which he regards as challenging and exciting, and sadness that we are losing our Leader whom we all respect and admire.

"Dr. Covey was ASU Librarian only since September, 1962, but the changes he has been instrumental in bringing about are truly fantastic. Dr. Covey has often stated that the measure of any library depends upon three things: building, staff and collections. Let us see what has happened in each of these areas during the period of Dr. Covey's stewardship.

"In 1962, the library was quartered in what is now Matthews Center. Working conditions were extremely crowded, the collection was housed in dreary stacks and there was not a fraction of the required reading space. Dr. Covey immediately began planning for a new building which after four years' work culminated in the Charles Trumbull Hayden Library building - a building that is both beautiful and efficient...

"From a staff of 52 with 15 student assistants, we have grown to a smoothly-functioning organization of 130 staff members with well over 200 student assistants. Dr. Covey has instituted sound personnel practices in the library. Each year, in spite of small budgets, he has managed to raise the salary floor of the various categories of employees. It is interesting to note that when the new University Staff Personnel Manual came out, the library found it was already following practically all of the prescribed procedures.

"The collection has increased from 449,000 to a collection that this spring [i.e 1969] added its millionth volume. If non-book material were included in the total, our collection would be far over a million. The book budget is now \$650,000 for this year. In 1961/62 there were 38,885 volumes added to the collection and last year we added 109,251. The comparisons speak for themselves. Incidentally, until the last year Dr. Covey personally looked over every book coming into the library.

"The services have kept pace with the collection. In 1962 the Library had one general reference service; now the Library has four subject-oriented reference services as well as a central reference and information service. Dr. Covey foresaw not only the possibilities of, but also the necessity for automation and started the Library on the path of computerization.

"Obviously one man did not accomplish all this alone, but that one man's planning, vision and imagination coupled with judgment and a rare ability to communicate his ideas made it all possible. The record becomes even more amazing when it is realized that for a part of his time at ASU, Dr. Covey functioned with no Assistant Librarians. When the salary blanket was too small to cover all areas, Dr. Covey cut down in the administrative area to allow for more operating personnel."

After the departure of Dr. Covey, Mr. Thomas Harris was appointed Acting Head of the Library while a search for a new librarian was underway. In July, 1969, one of the first things Mr. Harris did was to announce that the Reclassification division was being discontinued and its personnel relocated. Close on the heels of that announcement, Harris worked towards the consolidation of Reference Services. There was to be only a central Reference Desk on the entry level (level 2) of the library and the separate reference services on each floor were discontinued. That meant the end of Education Reference (level 1), Science Reference (level 3), Social Science Reference (level 4) and Humanities Reference (level 5) [Ed. note: this reflected the original floor numbering of the library when it opened] Reference Librarians now faced the task of becoming more diversified -- fielding reference questions in areas outside their field of expertise. While these librarians had to adjust to a new concept of Reference Service, they benefitted by the fact that they were scheduled to serve fewer hours per week at the Reference Desk

and faced less night and weekend duty, since there were more people to share the workload. Librarians assigned to the Humanities' Reference Desk were charged with the responsibility of providing access to the Rare Books Collection, which had been moved to a locked room near the Arizona Collection.

By 1968, plans were underway to build a rare books room which was made possible by a generous gift from Dr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Thoeny of Phoenix. Dr. Thoeny, a physician and noted civic leader, was on the board of the ASU Library Associates. Several locations were initially considered before the southwest corner of (then) level three was agreed upon. Dr. Thoeny's gift was matched by the University to build a reading room and stacks area. When the new area was created it was designated Special Collections to reflect the growing reality that not only rare books would be housed in this area but also manuscripts and correlative artifacts. In October, 1969, the new Special Collections Room opened its doors for patrons. The Library Associates donated teakwood display cabinets, a card catalog cabinet and large reading tables and chairs which matched the teak wall paneling. Karl Johnson was the Special Collections Librarian when the new rooms were completed, and he supervised their initial organization.³⁶

In the July, 1969 *AzTeS* the article "Cash in a Flash" appeared: "Need an emergency loan? Whether you need bus fare or lunch money, Kathy Godwin is the person to consult. Authorized by the Staff Association, Kathy can lend up to \$5.00 to any library employee who needs it ... the borrower must repay the loan on the next payday." Also there was an article noting the purchase of the Brinkerhoff Military History Collection which contained 2500 printed items of books to one-page flyers, with an emphasis on American history from the period of Indian campaigns to World War II. Also included were Nazi propaganda pamphlets, and Civil War items. The cost of the collection was \$39,999, half of which was donated.

Before the parameters were drawn up for a more conventional special collection designation, the library maintained a locked bookcase of shelves designated Case X. In it were shelved books that were not really "rare" because of value or availability, yet they were the sort of book that would not necessarily be "safe" in the general stacks and needed a certain degree of protection since they might be mutilated or stolen because of the illustrations or possibly because of risqué or unconventional text material. There were no written guidelines for what was to be shelved in Case X.

AzTeS, 1970, contains an article by Robert Albright entitled "Chasing Case X." He wrote "I approached my tour of Case X, prepared to withstand the shock and excitement of erotic literature, especially the illustrations, no matter how lewd, lurid or lascivious they might be. Not that I was looking for such material, of course, but if it was going to be worth my while, I felt that I should find something worth condemning. I regret to report that, from the point of view of one seeking moral excitation or indignation, Case X is a disappointment... Unfortunately for both the censor and the pornographer, our Case X collection is about three-fourth's [sic] science, including science fiction. The science materials include some beautiful sets of plates illustrating the bird-, flower-, and plant-life of various regions such as America, the Congo, and Gt. Britain. For art lovers, there are large books of prints of the work of famous artists ... Many of the items needed special storage because of their size or shape and there are heavy "Data Books" in cumbersome ledger form, atlases of places including the moon and the newspaper "American Socialist." [Editor's note: When Blaine Pennington was hired as an Assistant Librarian to Dr. Covey, he instructed the Reclasse staff to eliminate the category of Case X and transfer all the materials in that classification to the general stacks. Unfortunately, there was no evaluation of the materials by Mr. Pennington or any other librarian, and many of the books should have been transferred to Special Collections. About one year later, the Reclasse staff had to withdraw nearly all the books that they had previously transferred from Case X to the stacks, since most of them had been either mutilated or stolen.]

On Aug. 1, 1970, Dr. H. William Axford came to Tempe from Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Fla. There he had attracted national attention for his introduction of unit cost analysis of cataloging and acquisition functions and performance budgeting. He became the school's sixteenth librarian.³⁷ Upon his arrival Dr. Axford instituted a number of changes in library operations, all of which were designed to create greater efficiency in the workplace. The emphasis was on statistics! Catalogers were encouraged to set aside "snags" and problem books so that a large cataloging output could be reported each month. The uncataloged arrearage was to be reduced at a rapid rate.

Dr. Axford was elected president of the Library Automation, Research and Consulting Association (LARC), a division of the American Library Association, and he participated in a series of institutes on computer applications in libraries. He contended that the bureaucracy of a typical middle-management model was archaic, preferring in its place a "circular" organizational model emphasizing individual performance and development. He reorganized administrative departments so that several of them did not have "heads" as such, but were collegially governed. A Cataloging Council and a Reference Council were established with the latter council having a rotating chairperson.

One of the first and, perhaps, the most controversial of Dr. Axford's innovations was the colorcoding of catalog cards. Subject headings, titles, added entries, even call numbers, were no longer typed on cards in their traditional location. Instead, Library of Congress printed cards (or locally-produced cards for ASU's original cataloging) were duplicated as received or produced without change. The first word of the title was highlighted in green on the title card; any added entries (such as joint author, illustrator or translator) were highlighted in orange at the bottom of a card in the tracings area; subjects were highlighted in pink, and series in blue. If the tracing appeared on card 2 or 3 of the card set, a line was drawn through the first card to direct the patron to the entry on the following card(s). The call number was positioned at the bottom of the card and was not highlighted in any way. What this plan may have saved in processing costs was more than lost in Reference Staff time needed to explain it to patrons. Patrons didn't understand why they had to look at the bottom of the card for the call number (instead of in the traditional upper left corner). Larry Kusche wrote: "The coding system so far has made the catalog more difficult to use but [more] guide cards and a bit of practice should help considerably. Card processing has been speeded up and after the initial problem with filing, new books should get listed in the catalog much faster."³⁸ Some would mistakenly select the Dewey Decimal call number given on LC cards. Others asked if we had withdrawn a book if a line was drawn through the card. Such questions plagued the reference staff until the final closing of the card catalog.

Lyle Watrous wrote in the November, 1970, issue of *AzTeS* that "Reference librarians are assuming new dimensions as they undertake the role of the subject specialist. As subject specialists they will do the initial bibliographic searching of the faculty book requests as well as become actively engaged in collection building. For some, the discipline to which they are assigned is a new experience. For others, an undergraduate major or an expressed interest in the field dictated the specific assignment. They will also provide personal contact with faculty which should result in lessening the communication barrier."

It was Dr. Axford who brought ASU Library into the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). He also insisted that the Library join the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), located in Chicago, and shipped some of our least used collections there as ASU's contribution for resource sharing.

Dr. Axford made the following announcement in 1970:

"To help meet the needs of students, faculty members and administrators involved and interested in a Chicano Studies program, a Chicano Studies Collection and reading area has been developed in the library, and is now located in the southwest corner of Level 2. A title list of those books in the Collection is now available to the public; copies may be obtained at the Information Desk or at the Reference Desk. Funds are now available to purchase materials which appear to be significant in developing the library's Chicano Studies Collection. A special fund has also been established to purchase material recommended by MASO, the Mexican American Student Organization on campus. MASO believes that the Chicano Studies Collection will help to create more interest among students in expanding their knowledge of the language, culture, heritage and pride of the Chicano or Mexican American. Gift donations are also encouraged from anyone interested in the plight of the Chicano and MASO will design a special book plate which will be placed in each book purchased through donations. The donor's name and purpose for the donation will also be placed on the book plate. Christine Marin and Dr. Robert W. Albright, along with two student assistants, are currently involved in a bibliographic project intended to assess the library's holdings on materials which pertain to the Mexican American."³⁷

Dr. Axford wrote the following article for the November 1970 issue of *AzTeS* entitled:

Beware of Searching for Snarks

"Fast and efficient communication in an organization of the size and complexity of the Hayden Library and its appendages is very difficult to achieve even under the most favorable circumstances. With a new University Librarian, new people in key positions and change in the wind and the problem of avoiding a certain measure of uncertainty among the staff, becomes difficult indeed. When communication fails, there is a definite danger that

someone may develop the frustrated and hopeless frame of mind of the Billiard-marker in J.A. Lindon's addition to Lewis Carroll's famous poem, *The Hunting of the Snark* who

“... balked of all hope, ... was potting the soap
with the butt of his thimbletipped que.
(In the glumming dark, with no sign of a Snark,
there was not very much he could do.)

“It would be a very serious matter if any member of the staff felt himself to be in a situation where he was involved in nothing more important than potting the soap with a billiard que. It would be even worse, if for lack of sound information everyone was forced to go searching for the Snark, an imaginary beast with the ability to turn into a Boojum and vanish with a laugh just before it is discovered by its exhausted and frustrated pursuers.

“Although the computer is a piece of hardware that can be seen and touched and which cannot perform a disappearing act, it does seem to create in the minds of many who face it for the first time an urge to go Snark hunting. By this I mean, the search for an imaginary monster, rather than the facts about the real entity which is so much a part of our lives.

“Perhaps the best antidote for Snark hunting fever is preventive medicine. The potential patient needs to be convinced that the computer is in essence a 'big, expensive, fast dumb adding machine typewriter,' as Robert Townsend, the author of *Up the Organization* so succinctly put it. In other words, it is a machine which, if intelligently used, can greatly enhance the level of service which the library can offer the academic community. By the same token, the computer can eliminate a great many routines now done by hand, and in so doing open the door for the creation of new responsibilities which can be considerably more interesting than those which are eliminated...

“The computer, however, is not the library. It is not even a system, only an element in a system. Along with our efforts to utilize it, we will be simultaneously moving toward the creation of a great research collection, and in developing programs aimed at considerable upgrading the level of library use. Put another way, we are going to be experimenting with ways and means of augmenting the teaching function of the library. It is my hope that every member of the staff will find the prospect of participating in this long range program exciting. For my part, I will do everything I can to make it so.

“I hope the above will provide some clues as to the direction of the library in the future. In the meantime,
Please don't embark
On "Hunting the Snark"
Or it will always revert
To a Boojum
And the effect on the mind
You will inevitably find
Is a condition
Best Labelled
As numb.

“On the contrary deal
With those monsters most real
That roam through
The Library halls
In the short and long run
You'll discover the fun
Of avoiding the Snark
When it calls.”⁴⁰

More changes were made -- almost on a weekly basis, or so it seemed, to many of the staff. The following article, written by Reference Librarian Ruth Rawson, appeared in an *AzTeS* issue of 1970:

“A library attraction does the disappearing act again. The Leisure reading Collection results from many gifts and contributions from individuals and organizations. In the early days of the new library it served as one of the welcoming "showcases" adjacent to the card catalog. About a year ago it was moved to the area behind the dividing marble wall on level 2, where it became the center of a browsing area for students and other patrons. This summer the collection was moved to the fourth level. Here one sees a spacious area in the center of the floor, with a comfortable and attractive arrangement of seats surrounding the book shelves with the ever-present "Toad Hop"

awards looking their shining best on top.

"Of interest to those who are new here, the "Toad Hop" was the brain-child of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity for the benefit of the new library. It provides a fun day on the mall, books for our collection, and has since become an annual affair.

"We will soon embark upon an entirely new and different leisure reading adventure. The books now in the collection will be gradually phased out until they really have disappeared -- into our stacks. In their place we will receive books on the McNaughton Plan. This is a service providing a revolving inventory of high demand book titles. The library may receive as many copies of a title as demand dictates. As interest diminishes the books may be returned. The processing people will be delighted to hear that the books are delivered completely cataloged and processed, ready for circulation. This provides a collection which is kept current with the addition of a quota of about fifty books each month, received on or before the publication date, with perhaps a permanent inventory of two to three-hundred volumes. The library can purchase any of these titles at a great reduction if it so desires."

In 1970 the library transferred all State Government and UN documents to the Government Documents Collection, with the expectation that the collection will grow at the rate of 4000 titles per month.⁴¹ These titles had previously been scattered throughout the library's general stacks. Up until this time all government documents were cataloged using Library of Congress call numbers, and all of the cards describing them (i.e. the complete card "set") were filed in the public card catalog. With the transfer of these documents, and the decision to catalog documents according to the Superintendent of Documents Call numbering system, a major project was undertaken to remove all government document catalog cards from the public catalog. All professional catalogers were asked to spend approximately one hour per day going through drawers in the catalog and removing cards for government documents. While the majority of cards were removed during this "crash project", one could still find cards that had been missed until the card catalog was officially closed.

Also in 1970, the library hired its first Security Officer.⁴² Officer Newton, affectionately referred to as "Fig the Friendly Fuzz," was beloved by staff and students alike. By his friendly demeanor, often joking with students and staff alike, he encouraged cooperation and observance of the rules. His non-confrontational manner kept serious problems to a minimum.

The article entitled "Why a Staff Association?" appeared in the March/April, 1970, issue of *AzTeS*:

"As our A.S.U. Library increases in size and complexity, there is a tendency for the individuals comprising the staff to lose their individual identities. They become part of a large amorphous institution. The Staff Association is an organization interested in the individual and his problems with the administration. It serves as an outlet for the social needs of the members of the staff. The Staff Association serves as a 'voice of the staff' carrying problems of the staff to the administration of the library. It also provides social functions such as meetings, programs, dinners and picnics when the members of the association can meet informally ... Additional services ... include ... sending cards and messages to express individual concern for all staff members; a non-interest loan fund has been established by the Association ... another service is the Association's Scholarship." The first scholarship was awarded to Eileen Pbelps, Cataloging Department, who planned to use the money to purchase textbooks for her classes.

The Library Staff Association's publication, *AzTeS*, documented much of what was happening in the library, and excerpts from several issues are quoted in the following pages, with few or no explanatory notes, allowing the articles to speak for themselves.

AzTeS, 1971, reported:

"Regents gave the library \$35,000 to expand and equip Special Services. Reserve will move from level 1 to level 3 near Current Periodicals Service and Education will lose some study area in the southwest corner of level one. Map Service will become a part of Special Services. Also, Spec. Services will be tripling its microform storage capability; plus adding new microform readers and copiers, and cassette players with head phones. Micro forms can mean fiche (film card) microcard (opaque card) or film. The department contains current newspapers, microforms and maps. At this time it subscribes to 160 newspapers, foreign and domestic."

In the same issue, it was reported that a New Staff Employee Classification system became effective July 1, 1971. "The position is being classified, not the individual occupying the job." However, the funding was never available to

carry out the reclassification and to adjust salaries of staff members holding positions which were upgraded.

The *Poets' Corner* featured a poem by Robert Albright:
WATCHING RAIN

Watching rain
sets me to wondering
about my neighbors
and their ways.

When they rattle locks
And bang doors, too,
Are they locking someone outside,
I wonder, or inside."

On July 1, 1972, President John W. Schwada established the University Archives and appointed Alfred Thomas, Jr., as Archivist for the University Records. Mr. Thomas has served the University in several capacities since 1934, and was Registrar and Director of Admissions prior to this appointment. Once he was appointed, Mr. Thomas began an extensive search to locate materials of historical significance to ASU, and the wealth of material he discovered became the core of the present collection.⁴³ The Archives was initially housed in two rooms in the basement of Hayden Library. Later, in September of 1972, it was announced that the Archives would be transferred to the "Alumni House, the two story twelve room house constructed in mid-campus in 1907, and the home of Presidents Matthews, Swetman and Gammage, and will now become a center for University Archives. Mr. Thomas and his staff members, Marjorie Fenstermaker, secretary, and Carl Cross, library assistant, moved into the new facility in 1973.⁴⁴

In March, 1973, the feature article in *AzTeS* was about the "100 Year Flood" and the resulting river problem which affected a large number of university employees:

"Happy springtime to you all. Hope no one has drowned trying to swim to work lately, what with the rain and the Salt River Project doing its bit and all. We thought about putting this issue out on water-repellent stock, but since we work on such a non-profit basis, decided that we'd be doing pretty darn good just to scrape up enough plain ordinary paper to get by."

In August, 1973, Dr. Donald Koepp became the new Librarian at ASU. He was at one time the Assistant University Librarian for Public Services at the University of California, Berkeley, but came to ASU from Humboldt State College, Arcata, CA, where he was the Head Librarian. The Staff Association held its reception to welcome the new librarian and his wife in September 1973. Everyone expected changes in the library when he arrived.

The editors of *AzTeS* stated that they were sure that 1973 would be a "terrific year, considering: 1) we have a new University Librarian; 2) everyone will be making news by trying to put their best foot forward; 3) some making a name by putting both left feet in their mouths; and 4) others making a mess."

The November 1973 *AzTeS*, contained an article about the Gourmet Club, (Founded in 1970) entitled
Fantasies in Food

"Food sometimes consumes one's imagination ... and before long, there come visions of 'Strawberry Fluff Sherbet', 'Stuffed Tomatoes Flambe', 'Breaded Filet of Tuna', or even the old standby, chocolate chip cookies. In our library are some creative connoisseurs who have formed a Gourmet Club. First begun in 1969 by Marilyn Wurzbarger and Carl Cross, this group was originally called "Baker's Dozen" [of twelve regular members] because the host or hostess could invite a guest if they wished. Occasionally, guests are still invited to these ventures.

"The Gourmet Club 'started as a way to try new things,' stated Marilyn Wurzbarger, 'and also to have someone to help to eat your experiments.' She also mentioned that recipes usually only serve twelve, and that is why membership is limited to twelve people. The only way that one can get into the group is if one of the members should leave or resign. There are no dues, except to bring enough copies of your recipe for the other members. The club meets every other Monday, and each member is host/hostess twice a year.

"Many recipes have been served and even some original recipes have found their way into the menu. And there have also been some "timely" delectables brought in to be tasted by the group.

"For example, Frances New, one of the members, brought 'moon cakes' on the day of the Chinese Moon Festival. [She explained that] during the oppression of China, the people were watched closely and were not able to communicate with each other. So on the day of the Moon Festival, as it was a tradition to make little cakes, the people baked messages inside of the 'moon cakes' and were able to form the revolution."

In *The Report of the President, Arizona State University, 1973-1974*, President John W. Schwada, includes the following sections about the University Library:

"The total number of items, including microform, in the University collections at Charles Trumbull Hayden Library exceeded the 1.5 million mark for the first time. Hayden Library now houses 1,535,956 volumes, with another 118,563 in the Law College Library and additional volumes in other University collections.

"Faced with sharply rising costs of acquisitions both in the United States and abroad, the Library encountered increasing difficulty in making available funds cover badly-needed new materials.

"Donald W. Koepf, in his first year as University Librarian, inaugurated a physical rearrangement of the Library to make materials more readily available ... and reduce the cost of staffing,

"One of the nation's major Shakespeare collections, the Alfred Knight Collection, was placed on extended loan in the University Library by the City of Phoenix. The 2,500-volume collection also includes volumes and materials from the Napoleonic era, first editions of 19th and early 20th century authors, and several ancient documents.

"The ASU Library Associates purchased two 16th century manuscripts in colonial Mexican history and several other rare volumes, and an anonymous gift of \$8,000 provided for the purchase of the Harcourt-Brace-Jovanovich reprint of Leonardo da Vinci's *Codex Atlanticus*.

"In addition, the Library acquired letters in the late Arizona Senator Henry F. Ashurst's collection, including those from every U.S. President from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Dwight D. Eisenhower. Mrs. John D. Renoe, ... widow of Sen. Ashurst's stepson, made the presentation to the University. Papers and memorabilia of late Governor Dan Garvey also were presented to the library."

In the August 1974 edition of *AzTeS*, the editors announced: "This first issue of *AzTeS* is solely the product of our own keen wit, sparkling personalities, and the effects of one too many glasses of pre-sweetened Kool-Aid. - Patricia Scanlan and Gene Smith, co-editors"

In the November, 1975, issue of *AzTeS*, the article "Minutes of the Staff Association" includes the following message: "Lois Schnerberger announced that the first batch of re-cycled material from the library has gone out. Deposit boxes are in the Staff Lounge for our home newspapers."

In his *Report of the President, Arizona State University, 1974/75*, President Schwada included the following section about the University Library:

"An important milestone was reached with the announcement that the University Library now has holdings in excess of two million items. The collections now include 955,284 hardbound volumes, 675,578 in microform, 367,190 government documents, and several smaller collections in various colleges. The Law Library collection now numbers 128,735 items. Because of rampant inflation in the cost of periodicals, the Library instituted a program of consolidation and cancellation of some periodicals in order to purchase a selected few new periodical publications.

"Among the many important gifts to the Library during the year was the collection of works by the Irish poet-novelist George Moore (1852-1933). The collection, one of two comprehensive Moore collections in existence, was obtained with the help of the ASU Alumni Association and the Library Associates.

"The papers of Agnes Smedley, an early alumna of the University, noted journalist and expert on China who died in 1950, were presented to the University.

"The University's voluminous collection of the official papers of the late Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona have now been processed and provision has been made for public consultation.

"Library staff members completed a 12-year program of reclassification of the collection from the Dewey [Decimal] to the Library of Congress system."

In the same President's Report under the section "Faculty Honors," reference librarian Lawrence D. Kusche was

noted for having “earned international acclaim for his book *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery: Solved.*”

University Librarian, Donald W. Koepp, in his *Annual Report of 1975-1976*, stated that “This year was indeed remarkable in that it started off with a base acquisitions budget which was 60 percent larger than the one for the year before.” In order to allocate these funds to achieve the greatest return, he announced that it had been agreed at meetings of the University Library Committee and the Library Representatives, that there would no longer be departmental allocations for the next two fiscal years. He went on to state that “... faculty representatives accepted the arguments that the allocation system tended to generate a lot of unnecessary paper work both for the Library and for the departments, and that there was evidence that it forced some departments to spend money simply because it had been allocated and not because there was relevant material to purchase.” In addition, requests for new serial subscriptions would be scrutinized to insure that they were relevant to the curriculum and would be frequently used. It was agreed that in many cases it was better to plan to use resources of the Center for Research Libraries rather than obtain a local subscription.

In trying to achieve a better level of service to meet the needs of a growing number of undergraduates, it was decided to modify the library’s policy of being a single-copy research library. The Library began to routinely purchase an additional copy of any individual book currently in print in which the computer printout of circulation statistics show that a title had been checked out at least six times. As a result, 3000 duplicate copies were added as a result of this process.⁴⁵

Other acquisitions that year included the following: A collection of mint condition copies of 52 of the 53 items of the Kelmscott Press, lacking only the *Chaucer*, printed by William Morris from 1891 to 1897. A facsimile edition of the Kelmscott *Chaucer* is already in Special Collections, having been given to the Library by a member of the Library Associates. The acquisition of this collection was funded by the Library Associates, two individual donors, and State funds.⁴⁶ In addition, the Library acquired a comprehensive collection of 8000 volumes of biographies in English, German, and French, of artists, philosophers, literary figures, political personages, military men, scientists, and others, from Professor Heinrich Meyer. Professor Meyer, a retired Professor of German at Vanderbilt University, developed the collection over a period of 30 years. One of the highlights of this collection is a copy of Holinshed’s *Chronicles*, printed in 1577, and even though it is imperfect, it has significant research value.⁴⁷ Another significant addition was that of all the publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census from 1790 to 1945, on microfilm and microfiche. Since the ASU Library did not become a Federal Depository for government publications until 1944, this collection filled in a number of large gaps in its holdings. Primary research materials for the study of Arizona history included “acquisition of the Casto, McIntire, and Kelly collections of photographs (covering early periods in Miami, Phoenix, and Prescott area) and of the William J. Murphy Collection. Mr. Murphy was the builder of the Arizona Canal, a railroad construction contractor, promoter of the first important resort hotel (Ingleside Inn) in the Valley, and founder of the commercial citrus industry.”⁴⁸

As part of the acquisitions process the Library has agreements with book dealers and jobbers throughout the world to provide the library with certain new books, automatically, as soon as they are published. At this time the Library has agreements with Baker and Taylor for current English publications, with Harrassowitz for German publications, and with Porrua in Madrid for Spanish publications; also there are agreements with seven dealers in various Latin American Countries. These plans help to reduce labor costs involved in ordering and paying for individual book titles, and also to insure receiving titles published in very small quantities where the book trade is not well developed. Although these plans are labor-saving, they do require careful monitoring and refinement during the year.⁴⁹

Inflation caused a great deal of concern, as there was an overall increase of 20% in the cost of all acquisitions this year. But, as Dr. Koepp pointed out, “it is apparent that an increasingly larger proportion of the cost increase ... has nothing to do with inflation. It relates, rather, to initiation of charges for material which heretofore has been free (e.g. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* which until now has been free but which, effective June 30, 1976, costs \$150.00 per year) and to surcharges to libraries (e.g. *Brain Research Bulletin*, which is available to individuals for \$15.00 but which costs libraries \$75.00 per year.) One publisher of a large number of scientific periodicals this year introduced a gimmick which seems particularly outrageous; an individual can get the reduced rate only if the library of the institution with which the individual is affiliated has a subscription at the surcharge rate ... One tiny spark of light in this otherwise unrelieved gloom is the decision by the Department of History, Northern Illinois University, to

publish its new journal *Third Republic/Troisieme Republique*, exclusively in microfiche at a cost of \$9.00 per year.”⁵⁰

When the Head of the University Library Acquisitions Service requested reassignment, he was the seventh Head or Acting Head to resign during the past six years. As a result, the Administration reviewed the position and determined that it was severely “overloaded.” As a result, a new Head was given responsibility for the technical aspects of the searching, ordering, payment and accounting processes, and a new unit was created: The Collection Development and Maintenance Service, with experienced librarians assigned to work in the unit for three-fourths of their time. These staff members were to assist the University Librarian in establishing collection development policies and give advice regarding major purchases. They were also to monitor approval and blanket-order plans, weeding, replacements and binding, and make decisions regarding whether periodicals should be acquired on microfilm to eliminate the need for binding.⁵¹

“1975/76 ... represents the third year in a row in which major adjustments were made in the classification and salary plans within the Library. During 1973/74, the focus was largely on the para-professional group and changes were made in the status of 17 Library staff members. In 1974/75, efforts were made to relate job content to salary in the clerical group, and 9 additional classifications were effected. [sic.] The adjustments in the salaries of 21 members of the professional group this year brings us full circle. It should be emphasized that virtually all of these modifications have been made through adjustments within the Library budget.”⁵²

“Overall staff size remained about the same this year as last (1974/75: 147 FTE; 1976/76: 151 FTE), in spite of an increase of 8% in the campus FTE and a 39% increase in funds expended for Library materials.”⁵³

“The only major new service which was introduced during the course of the year was campus access through a terminal located in the Science Reference Service to DIALOG, a remote access computerized literature searching service provided by Lockheed Missiles and Space Company. Operating through long distance telephone lines, DIALOG provides access to bibliographic data bases in the sciences, engineering, the social sciences, business and education. The initiation of this service was a joint campus venture with Computing Services providing the terminal, the Library providing staff somewhat trained in the rather complicated techniques of accessing the data base, and the Graduate College providing installation costs and funds for an initial demonstration period... it should be emphasized that the end product of this process is a list of bibliographic citations which are either in the Library or which must be retrieved through interlibrary loan. The major continuing cost of data base access is ‘connect’ time -- the cost of the actual machine searching.”⁵⁴

While the library had been involved in utilizing the computer for various Library operations, all of these automation efforts were created locally – produced by University employees to meet specific local requirements. “They had all the advantages and all of the defects of a local product.”⁵⁵ In October, 1975, the library joined OCLC [then known as the Ohio College Library Center] to create catalog records as well as utilizing cataloging records already in the system, and also to use the system to produce cards for filing in our card catalog. The cards arrive approximately two weeks after the cataloger either edits or creates a record, and the cards are pre-sorted for filing in the various catalogs.⁵⁶

In January 1976, Marilyn Wurzbarger wrote about an exhibit in Special Collections where “you can see two extremes of book sizes – for example our Audubon elephant folio of selected bird prints measures 99 x 19 centimeters, while our copy of “ABC’s for Tiny Schools” measures 18 x 15 millimeters. (This is an opportunity to make metric more meaningful!) Our exhibit of different editions of the *Bible* has proved very popular; learn why some Bibles have been given certain designations (perhaps irreverently) such as the “Bugs Bible” or the “Breeches Bible.” Also, you can read a version of the Lord’s Prayer in 14th century English – recognizable, but certainly different from more modern versions.”⁵⁷

In the *AzTeS* issue of September, 1976, there was an extensive article written by the Library Classified Staff Personnel Committee entitled “Where the Merit Money Went.” Many statistics were quoted which will not be reproduced here, but some of the conclusions drawn by the Committee members who studied the reports follow: “The general results of these studies is apparent: an inordinate number of administrative and high-level personnel received an inordinate share of the money. This trend is to be expected in a system like ours where raises are

distributed on a straight percentage basis. In our case, it is reinforced by the system used in the Library Administration Office to hand out the 'merit money': since our 'merit money' was used to correct past inequities, the lower positions, which generally suffer a higher rate of turnover would consequently show a lesser rate of inequities... In theory, step levels are acquired through the years, on the basis of individual performance: ideally, if an employee had been working in the library six years at the same classification level with a consistently outstanding record, and there had been enough money every year for rewarding merit, this person would be now at step 6 of his or her classification. In fact, there was never enough money, and the money there was had been handed down in a rather arbitrary fashion in the past. Many employees who had been working six years at the same classification and had received a consistently outstanding performance report were still on a very low step level; while other employees who had been working a shorter time and with maybe a less consistent performance record were at a higher step level, either because they had been hired at a step above the beginning salary, or had received step raises at a higher rate than normally expected..." The report went on to state that the administration tried to address the "step" problem by giving increases to those who were two to six steps behind on the pay scale, based on a combination of longevity and attendance records, but performance was not considered. Later, when there was insufficient funding to follow through on this plan, the administration began considering "Sick leave usage" to justify the exclusion of some employees due to the fact that funding would not cover all eligible employees.⁵⁸

The Library Classified Staff Personnel Committee took issue with the fact the Library Administration would not define in clear terms how they defined "sick leave abuse" appearing to describe "sick leave abusers as employees who never seem to accrue a reasonable amount of sick leave credit or who show an abnormal pattern of recurring Friday-Monday illness in their sick leave records."⁵⁹

The Committee members had additional concerns: if "merit money" had been used strictly for "merit" instead of addressing "step progressions" – i.e. by following the instructions of the legislative bill – the merit money would have had wider distribution, with more employees receiving a proportionate share of the funding. The committee raised the question that if the Library Administration indicated that it would not follow the merit policy guidelines, might it be considered a violation of both the intent of the legislation and University policies. The Committee concluded its report with the statement "If it is granted that a system based on longevity is the only truly fair system ... it is our feeling that this automatic system is only possible where there is always a guaranteed sufficient amount of money to give every employee an automatic raise at a regularly recurring time. The Arizona Legislature has very clearly and repeatedly indicated its intention to measure out the merit money in very small doses. The lack of money will necessarily require the creation of selection procedures. Any impersonal mechanical method of selection is bound to create further alienation of the staff."⁶⁰

Although these questions were raised, there was no report of action being taken to answer them. Studies of salaries within the Library system has always raised heated discussion among the staff, and methods proposed to address inequities in the system have been met with approval by those receiving additional salary, and with derision by those who do not.

"Science Reference Confirms Story of 'Bats in Belfrey, or The Great Bat Chase of Monday Last' was the title of an article by Colleen Power in the September, 1976 *AzTeS*. Her report continues, "The sight of eager students dipping their nets after butterflies is a sight to bring tears of joy to any lepidopterist's eyes. The tears shed on Monday, July 19, were those of hysteria and laughter as a bat complete with entourage of students waving butterfly nets swooped over Level 3, Science Reference area. After toying with the notion of phoning for 'eagle-eye' Newton to blast the piteous creature, the Zoology Department was phoned and begged to rescue the poor weak thing. After much dangerous swooping, as students clung to railings, or dived with their nets over tables, patrons, and reference staff, the bat was bagged. At last report the bat was doing well, now safe (?) in the clutches of the Zoology Department."⁶¹

The Library Staff Association from its beginnings tried to have a holiday celebration in the month of December. The first party was held in the Memorial Union, but later parties were held at other venues, including various restaurants in the Tempe area. Often the party was held on a Friday evening, but the group departed from tradition when they held the Christmas party on a Sunday, Dec. 12, 1976, at Monti's La Casa Vieja in Tempe.

In 1977 Staff Assn. sponsored a \$25 scholarship for educational purposes for staff members. It also had a policy of giving discounts on books and magazines for members. To raise money for the scholarship and for Association events, the organization compiled and sold cookbooks of staff-contributed recipes, and they sponsored White Elephant sales which earned enough money to purchase needed items to upgrade the Staff Lounge, including a microwave oven, an electric can-opener, and other utensils that would be useful when preparing for potluck dinners and other festivities.

In the *Annual Report, University Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, 1976-1977*, the University Librarian, Dr. Koepp, listed the Base Budget, Supplemental Funds, and Total Acquisitions Budget for 1972/73 - 1977-78:

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
\$710,000	\$860,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,410,000	\$1,285,000	\$1,557,000

Following the table, he states "Unfortunately it is also important to recognize that a very substantial portion of these increases simply accommodates the ghastly inflation in the cost of library materials during the past several years. In no sense does a doubling of the acquisitions budget mean a doubling of the amount of material we can purchase."⁶²

Under the section "Special Acquisitions" the following major additions were listed:

The papers of George H.N. Luhrs, Jr., and family (relating to the general economic development of Phoenix from 1872 to the present); The Fred Harvey papers (relating to the world-famous Fred Harvey hotel and railroad enterprises in the West); the Papers of S.P.D. Cudia (a Phoenix movie producer and restaurateur of the 1930's through the 1950s); R.F.Kelley Photograph Collection; the Pat Fullinwider Papers; and the Edwin Bliss Hill papers.⁶³

The Library received a grant of \$20,233 to purchase a van and pay for a driver for one year to make twice-weekly trips between the libraries of ASU and UofA, with stops at community colleges along the route to expedite interlibrary loan service between these institutions. It will supplement the existing service already in service between NAU and ASU.⁶⁴

At the present time, there are approximately "6,000 individuals not associated with the University who have library courtesy cards issued on the basis of their having an Arizona Driver's License and being 21 years of age... [They] account for almost ten percent of the total circulation over the Loan desk each year. The initiation of a \$10 fee would, it is hoped, considerably reduce the number of such borrowers and consequently reduce the competition for certain types of library materials."⁶⁵ The Administration also decided to merge the Stacks Unit and Loan Unit, into one unit, called the Circulation Services. The hope was to articulate more closely the operation of these two units and they were placed under the direction of a professional librarian.⁶⁶

Dr. Koepp also notes that "An enormously important aspect of the services the library renders is the user-library staff contacts which occur by the thousands each day. Because of the one-to-one basis of these transactions, they are enormously difficult to evaluate. During the past year, the University Librarian has received approximately 100 letters from users expressing appreciation for the quality and the usefulness of the services they have received. Given the infrequency with which users of public service agencies take the time to say thanks, these letters are most helpful in evaluating the quality of our services to users."⁶⁷

In the Report of ASU President John W. Schwada, 1976-1977, one interesting statistic was cited: "Upon completion of the first full year of cataloging of books with the automated cataloging system, it became apparent that the system had made possible a 36 percent increase in production (as measured by titles cataloged) while the number of staff engaged in cataloging was decreased by 22 percent."⁶⁸

A check of the Archives, including Librarians' *Annual Reports* and *AzTeS* revealed that a number of issues kept recurring through the years. The staff compiled the following list of "problems." Do any of these sound relevant today?

Abuse of loan privileges

Students complaining faculty have too many books out which they fail to return even when requested

Separate departments trying to set up their own libraries with "research funds"

A full-fledged library school at ASU

Hayden Papers -- whether to be housed and administered in the Library.
 Carrels -- who is to get what
 Color coding of catalog cards
 Who is to have access to ILL --on what basis and/or to what extent
 Should faculty committees dealing with library have members appointed by President of the University or
 Faculty Senate's Committee on Committees.
 Insufficient funds for book budget
 Faculty status for professional librarians.
 Library hours during exam period
 Expansion of library by adding two floors to present building
 Photocopy service
 Centralized or divided reference service
 Computers
 State Press publicity

During the fiscal year 1976-77, the editors of *AzTeS* decided to run a series of feature articles in which they asked members of the Library Staff to describe their departments and what they were doing. A selection from their comments follows. These descriptions were written by department heads or a staff member at the time, but the authors were not always identified. [Ed. Note: when authors have been identified, names are supplied in brackets at the end of each article.]

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:

Carol Ruppe, then Chair of the Reference Council, described the Reference Dept. as follows: "The librarians work at least 20 hours a week at the desk -- sometimes more when they have to work weekends. ... The main function of the reference librarians is to act as a liaison between the public and the library. Our questions range from directional (Where is the ladies room?) to the informational (library hours; where is the call number?), to the explanatory (how to use a microfiche or the PSL), to the reference kind. The true reference questions pertain to the use of reference materials, such as indices and abstracts, or to in-depth searches for material on the patron's project.

"When off the desk, reference librarians carry out a wide range of duties. Follow-up on reference questions are carried out, tours are given, classes are taught in library use, computer literature searches are given, new reference books and pamphlets are examined, transfers of materials in and out of the department are made, correspondence is originated, etc. The rest of the reference librarian's time is taken up with the subject specialties of the various members. How this particular job is handled is up to the individual librarian."

SERIAL RECORDS:

"In the days before computers, the On Order File consisted of the multiple order packets for new subscriptions, new standing orders, serial and periodical backfile orders, and serial and periodical replacement orders. The packets are filed alphabetically by title

"In the beginning, attempts to join the automated world were somewhat feeble: to wit The Periodical Bill Book, which consisted of a computer printout of the periodical titles we have on current subscription. It is mainly a departmental tool to record subscription payments. It will provide proof that we have a current subscription if the check-in card is lost."

CATALOG SERVICE:

"The arrival of OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) has caused a complete revamping of procedures and routine. ... Originally it was a cooperative effort for Ohio libraries only. Now its membership extends from coast to coast including all types and sizes of libraries. The variety and size of libraries contributes to the usefulness of the data base. The data base now numbers in excess of 2.5 million records for monographs and serials. The records include both Library of Congress MARC cataloging and those input by member libraries. ASU, along with NAU, U of A and its Medical Center, and Tucson Public Library became members of the OCLC by joining AMIGOS Bibliographic Council.

"By far the greatest usage of the system thus far has been for cataloging purposes. For the period of Nov. 1975-June 1976, approximately 96% of all monographs were cataloged at the terminals. Interlibrary Loan requests are also searched in the system on a daily basis.... The following types of materials are not cataloged at the terminals

because the system is incapable of producing catalog cards at this time: non-Roman languages, serials, recordings and audio visual materials.

"Once the book was cataloged it was sent for final processing to be made ready for the shelves. Usually student assistants took trucks waiting for marking to the key punch machine. A card was then punched for every circulating volume and every non-circulating volume which needed mending or binding. Books for mending or binding categories were then pulled from the truck, their cards marked accordingly, and the cards were then sent to Circulation to be placed on the printout. Books not needing special processing went on to be property stamped and pocketed. The truck of books then went on to have call number labels typed and placed on books. After the books were revised (to check for errors) they were taken to the New Book Shelf, where they remained for a week to 10 days. When books returned from mending or binding they went through the usual processing routines -- i.e. they went to Circulation to be cleared from the printout and shelved."

FILING UNIT:

"The filing unit adds approximately 29,000 cards a month to the author, shelf list, subject and title catalogs per month. A good filer can file approx. 75 cards per hour."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:

"Do fold, spindle and mutilate, was the method of treating rare and expensive material in old Matthews. Even one book containing a lovely French fore-edge painting received the purple-ink-edge-stamp of Matthews Library! (Efforts to remove it were less than successful, since treatment strong enough to remove the purple ink would have damaged the painting underneath.) Fancy bindings, as well as plain, were indelibly marked with the book's assigned call numbers; beautiful engraved plates were each identified with the library ownership stamp as well -- sometimes they were even impressed with the paper-perforating stamp of ownership. As librarians in Matthews, we were most certainly dedicated enemies of the books in our possession.

"In Matthews the rare books were kept with the Arizona Collection. Upon separation from Arizona in 1967, the rare books were kept in a locked room with a librarian assigned responsibility of the collection along with his regular full-time work as a humanities reference librarian. It was not until October, 1969, that Special Collections moved into its present deluxe surroundings provided, in part, by private donations and the support of the Library Associates. At that time a full-time librarian was assigned to administer the collection.

"The rules of Special Collections may seem strict to some users, but are made for the protection of materials entrusted to our care. None of the materials circulate and if patrons wish to have a photocopy of our materials we accompany them to the machines. We've had, on occasion, to ask patrons to wash their hands before we allow them to use our materials (shades of elementary school!) and we've even had to instruct patrons on proper page-turning techniques, etc. Our hours are 8 am to 5 pm., Monday - Friday (perhaps the most frequent complaint that we receive is that we're not open evenings and weekends) -- however, a limited hours policy is standard practice for Rare Book Rooms in most university libraries.

"Our purchases are directed towards augmenting specific strengths in our collection. Our best sources of new acquisitions are some of our "benevolent angels" and the Library Associates Organization.

"Books are housed in the Rare Books Room for several reasons. A great number of items we receive are not ordered by us, but because of their great value, rarity, format or binding we realize that they would not have a very long shelf-life if assigned to the regular stacks. For example, many expensive items ordered by the art department are designated by the professor for Special Collections so that he knows the beautiful plates or illustrations won't be torn out or mutilated. While some items we have are not very expensive in themselves, when they form integral parts of large collections their value is increased. In the case of some of our major collections, the total value is more than the sum of the individual parts.

"Materials in Special Collections are shelved by size rather than by call number. This arrangement was adopted several years ago (a somewhat common practice in rare book rooms) not only to save shelving space, but also to protect the bindings of rare books which shouldn't be constantly shifted and slid along the shelves when any other new acquisitions are interfiled as they would be under a conventional call number arrangement. As a result we don't have large floppy volumes standing next to short ones and each volume receives adequate support by being shelved with those of a similar size.

"The Card catalog is split into author, title and subject sections, but there are also additional files that can aid in research. For early material we maintain imprint and chronological files. Thus, if you should inquire as to whether or not we have any book printed by Nicolas Jenson in Venice we could easily locate them for you through

the printer file; or should you want some examples of 17th century woodcuts we can check through our chronological file of books printed in that century to find examples of illustrated books printed then. We maintain a listing of books with noteworthy bindings and the binder's name when available; also a donor file which records donors and persons in whose name memorial books have been given to our Special Collections.

"One of our important responsibilities is to see that our leather bindings receive proper treatment to keep them from deteriorating any further. Vellum must be pressed and tied in an effort to control its tendency to warp or cockle. Thus librarians are continually fighting the battle of the "vellum bulge" which, when unchecked, can, and does, pull the covers completely off the book, especially if the binding has been weakened in any way."

[Marilyn Wurzbarger]

MAP SERVICE:

"Since the establishment of a centralized Map Collection in the University Library, in 1970, it has been the aim of those associated with the Map Service to develop a means of accessing maps which would be both easily comprehensible to the public and of sufficient scope to allow for in-depth analysis of the collection. The first Map Catalog provided access through geographic location only. Subject descriptors attached to geographic locations provided a rudimentary subject breakdown, but it was impossible to locate all geology maps, for example, by looking up the term GEOLOGY. Instead, it was necessary to consult AFRICA -- GEOLOGY, EUROPE -- GEOLOGY, etc. The descriptors did not, as they do today, reverse. A descriptor which reverses provides access to a particular entry (GEOLOGY--U.S.--ARIZONA) It was felt that this single point of access was the major flaw in the system.

"In December, 1972, the Map Collection Index was developed to provide a geographic location and subject analysis of the collection. Series titles are also used as descriptors, when applicable, as are titles of atlases housed in the Map Service. Another significant change, which took place in 1972, was the return to standard Library of Congress classification as opposed to the expanded and modified LC classification upon which the earlier Map Catalog relied."

[Rosanna Miller]

MICROFORM SERVICES:

"For most departments, microforms probably make the job just a bit easier. Technical Services benefit overall with processing, in that added volumes present less physical handling when several months of a periodical are included in one box of microfilm or in one envelope of microfiche. Acquisitions should find back-orders less complicated since microforms have a longer life than magazines or journals and even books, and thus need replacing less frequently. Considering this plus, the advantageous cost difference of microform as compared with the cost of printed materials, the acquisitions budget can really be stretched. With the College Catalogs on microfiche the department is doing a service for the Reference Staff (although they may get a few disgruntled students back for just one retort on "How nice it was to leaf through printed pages!")

[Lois Schneberger]

ARIZONA COLLECTION

"The Arizona Collection is a facility which attempts to bring together for the convenience of the library users a concentration of unique and published materials dealing with all aspects of AZ history, economy, growth, development, culture, ethnic groups, and environment as well historically with New Mexico and Sonora. The Collection includes monographs, journals, serials, sets, microforms, hard-copy and microfilm newspapers, collections of private papers and documents, the Papers of Congressman John J. Rhodes, photographs, current newspaper clippings, historical and government maps of Arizona, unusual memorabilia of Arizona pioneers, selected current Arizona newspapers, subject-arranged pamphlets and booklets, biographies of Arizona pioneers, city guides and directories, telephone directories, and a broad array of finding aids. The Arizona Collection operates essentially as a reference facility, its materials non-circulating but available for unrestricted use in the reading room.

"A unique characteristic of the Arizona Collection is the innovative pattern of accessibility to its holdings. The General Information Catalog made up of nearly 200 drawers of cards giving access to newspaper clippings, pamphlets, booklets, biographies of Arizona Pioneers and public figures, documents, collections about or compiled by Arizona pioneers, and many other innovative categories limited only by lively imagination. It incorporates as well the Arizona Index, a listing of more than 25,000 entries of articles published in magazines and journals that are not included in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. There is also a separate catalog for nearly 10,000

photographs in the Collection, and a second picture catalog of published photographs, Arizona scenes and individuals printed in monographs, journals and serials.

"A consolidated census of Arizona residents from 1860 through 1880 is of great research value to historians and genealogical researchers. Microfilms of early Arizona newspapers and of government records in the National Archives which are relevant to the territorial phase of Arizona's development are also available for consultation on a broad variety of studies.

"Another unique finding aid is a filing cabinet filled with more than 2800 photocopies of articles about all aspect of Arizona life and development published in the 19th century, providing the substance of a book by Prof. David M. Goodman of the University of New York, Albany, called *Arizona Odyssey: Bibliographic Adventures in Nineteenth-Century Magazines*.

"Adjacent to the Arizona Collection is the Arizona Historical Foundation. This collection includes approximately 10,000 Arizona photographs, plus the family and senatorial papers of Senator Barry Goldwater; the Papers of Senator/Governor Paul J. Fannin; the outstanding Sacks Collection covering Arizona's development from 1848-1880, and a number of other unique documentary collections including maps, microfilm and monographs."

The series on various library departments continued into 1978, with this article appearing in the May issue of *AzTeS*:

CIRCULATION SERVICES

"The main objective of Circ (Circulation not Circus) is to charge out and reshelve books. These activities are those for which we are best known, and most visible. [As of 1978] 1000 patrons per day charge materials across the main desk. These 1000 patrons check out some 3000 - 3500 books. In addition, on the average, 3000-3500 pieces of material are returned each day. These are checked through the automated equipment and then must be reshelved. ... Some might admit that the library could function as completely non-circulating; however, if there were no one to reshelve books, no other library services would have any value. Much of the work required to provide these services is performed by students.

"However, behind the scenes, Circulation provides many other services -- hence the catchy name. ... One FTE has the specific assignment of tracking down materials patrons have been unable to locate. (Some patrons consider this service a Constitutional Right. Well, we try not to argue, but we do hand out copies of the Bill of Rights on occasion.) This is one way, and for years the only even semi-systematic way, that missing materials are identified and can then be considered for replacement. Related to this, two FTE's are assigned inventory responsibilities -- a more systematic approach to identifying missing materials. Thus, Circulation generates much needed work for cataloging, Collection Development, and Acquisitions, -- and, incidentally, helps to meet user needs for internal access.

"One FTE has the specific assignment of processing hold requests -- attempting to take from the rich and give to the poor, as it were. Employees filling this position often develop an unusual allergy, recently diagnosed as a reaction to faculty. This position is also an important contributor to the overall library objective of improving internal access. Another FTE is responsible for submitting all charges for lost books, a thankless job that requires the employee to wear a chain mail suit. Fortunately, the new circulation system has removed all billing responsibility from the library.

"Five FTE's are responsible for supervising shelving and keeping the stacks in order. Three are assigned to specific floors, one supervises all evening hours and one oversees the entire operation. Shelving includes not only those 3000 - 3500 returned books, but all those books used in the building and left on the black shelves, on the floors, on the photocopy machines, in the restrooms, in the wastebaskets, on the ceiling, in the corners, in the stairwells, to the tune of a mere 7000 per day (on the average, of course.) They also file cups, cans, candy-wrappers, papers, and various and sundry other sorts of valuables in the round file. The overseer of this minor operation schedules and keeps track of 51 students and does 51 time cards (a minor task, as any of you who have done time cards can appreciate.) This latter service is most important in that Circ does more than its share to see that hungry students are fed.

"Yet another FTE is responsible for processing guest cards. Currently, there are 5000 valid cards requiring constant updating and weeding. This employee also supervises departmental operations in the evening. It should be noted that Circ is staffed 105 hrs. per week.

"Another FTE corrects computer errors (don't let anyone tell you computers are perfect.) The same employee does all charge-outs for library units (for mending, binding, etc.) and other miscellaneous jobs as necessary.

"Although he is not technically a member of the department (his salary is not part of the library's budget), Circulation considers the library's security officer its own. He raises our spirits and protects us from Flashers!... "
[Sallie Lowenthal]

"Science Reference announced its newest "toy" in April, 1976. The department acquired its own terminal for using the Lockheed Dialog System – a machine that talks back to the operator in words of four letters and three syllables. It is possible to "scan as many as 20 different reference services in as many minutes, producing a computer print-out bibliography on his or her subject. The only problems to date seem to be that we are running out of money to fund it, that the noise of the machine and the related talking is driving Solar Energy (where the machine is housed) up the walls, and that none of us ever learned to type. You are welcome to come observe, quietly of course!"⁶⁹

For those of you who are Bermuda Triangle Fans, Larry Kushe made a TV appearance on "Nova", Channel 8, on Sunday, June 27, where he discussed his book *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery: Solved.*⁷⁰

One afternoon the secretary in the Library Administration Office called Marilyn Wurzbarger in Special Collections to say that there was a visitor in the office who would very much like to meet her. Marilyn went down to the office to greet a very charming lady who said right away that she had a gift for the library. Upon further conversation she avowed that she was Winston Churchill's niece, who was on a "mission" to honor her uncle by donating copies of his writings to academic libraries in the United States to honor him. The books that she was donating, she said, had been signed by him. Of course, the staff at Special Collections was delighted to receive such a gift, and asked the donor if she would tell the staff more about her famous uncle. She entertained everyone with delightful tales about how he would take her riding and how she loved to hear him read stories to her. After she left, the staff began looking more closely at the signature. With a bit of research, Karen Jeffers found an illustration of an *authentic* Churchill autograph, and the one in the book bore little relationship to it.

"The department of Collection Development and Maintenance became a full-fledged unit in the University Library [in 1977], replacing the former Collection Development Committee. This move is in keeping with a nation-wide trend in academic libraries facing shrinking library budgets. The hope is that the new department will oversee book budget expenditures hoping to ensure that every dollar is spent as wisely as possible. Collection Development is staffed by four librarians, each having additional assignments outside the unit. The staff will undertake:

- to advise the University Librarian on large, expensive purchases in addition to standing order requests
- to consult on collection policy matters and write formal policy statements
- to set up and monitor approval and blanket order plans
- to undertake large development projects (e.g. periodicals in microform, collections in specific subject areas)
- evaluate gift books
- work with dealers in out-of-print scholarly books
- investigate alternative access for certain kinds of materials
- evaluate books in need of mending
- try to improve access to materials in the collection by purchasing duplicate copies of heavily used materials, replacing lost or damaged books
- identify and try to fill important gaps in collections, particularly in serial sets
- assist in weeding projects
- evaluating pamphlets⁷¹

In 1977 Dr. O M Brack, professor of English, placed a Lindstrand Comparator on extended loan to Special Collections. This device makes it possible to compare pages from two different editions of the same book for textual variations. In practice, this machine enables one to scan a page in about 45 seconds, and, in fact, reduce to a matter of two or three days research that could take several months without it. The comparator functions much the same as an old fashioned stereoscope where two similar images are viewed, one over the other, giving a three-dimensional effect. When textual variations are found, they appear as a "hole" in the image as seen through the eye piece. These variations are of value to the scholar for purposes of bibliographical distinction and reference. It was used by his students for several semesters involved in serious bibliographical studies focusing on textual anomalies. Special Collections learned, as a result, that so-called "duplicate" copies of some texts were not true duplicates at all, but

differed in the fact that some slight textual variations were observed when they were thus compared. Sometimes the variation would be that some letters of type had become worn down or chipped during the printing of multiple copies, or in some cases entire words or phrases were changed during the printing process.

In May of 1977 library staff members petitioned the University Parking Committee to arrange for parking close to the library for those whose shifts include late night hours. Unfortunately, library members received no preferred parking spaces, but the petition helped to increase awareness among many university employees that the library is open almost 100 hours per week and that there are a number of staff members working late hours.⁷²

Also in the May, 1977, issue of *AzTeS* an article about the history of the Architecture Branch Library appeared, excerpts of which follow:

"In February of 1960 the Architecture Branch Library came into being. This was the first official branch library at A.S.U., and it was established for the School of Architecture (College of Engineering) with the help of James W. Elmore, Department Chair. The Library was first located on the third floor of the old Engineering Building, and the first Librarian was Charles E. Howe. The Library had only 570 volumes when it opened. Mr. Howe died suddenly in March, 1967; Jane Henning arrived as the new Librarian in August, 1968. The Branch, along with the College of Architecture, was relocated to the old Payne Training School, a more dilapidated, but larger, facility, just two weeks after Henning's arrival. Whenever it rained, the book stacks had to be covered with large plastic sheets, and large buckets placed strategically to catch rain water. At the time of the move, the Library was named the Howe Architecture Library. In June 1970, the library moved to the new Art and Architecture Complex. The Howe Architecture Library is administratively a part of the University Library System, but exists primarily to serve the academic needs within the College of Architecture, as well as being a regional resource library for the general university community and for the practicing architectural profession. In addition to books and periodicals, it also houses some special collections including the Paolo Soleri Archive, and some rare publications on Frank Lloyd Wright."⁷³

An article on the Bimson Library appeared in the same issue:

"After nearly eight years of existence there is still a great deal of confusion as to what Bimson Library is supposed to be... The library is set up as a duplicate, non-circulating, ready-reference collection for the convenience of business students and faculty. What this means is that very few materials are unique to the location; what is housed in Bimson, is, for the most part, duplicate copies of materials in Hayden that are heavily used. There are, of course, exceptions. ... It is an extremely small library, with little room for expansion. Therefore, one of the major ongoing activities is weeding of the collection, which currently consists of approximately 2,000 book volumes and 500 periodicals.... The operation of the library is predicated on three main principles: service, space conservation and cost efficiency.... There are some publications which Bimson receives exclusively ... the loose-leaf tax services from Prentice-Hall, Commerce Clearing House and the Research Institute of America."⁷⁴

Bert Fireman, Head of the Arizona Collection, received recognition for his outstanding work from three different sources in 1977. In February he was given a Special Recognition Award by the Phoenix Historical Society at its convention. Also, he was one of 12 citizen members to be appointed by the President to serve on the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He was in Washington, D.C. on May 2nd – 5th attending a meeting of that Council along with 17 government members also on the committee. The Committee's charge was to study the preservation needs of historic areas of the United States. Fireman also received one of five Al Merito awards given by the Arizona Historical Society, with special recognition for his work in research, historic preservation and publication. The award was presented at the annual Arizona Historical Convention held at the University of Arizona on May 7.⁷⁵

The fall of 1977 was a busy time in the Libraries and the September and November issues of *AzTeS* were filled with interesting activities carried out by various staff members: in September it was recorded that the staff members of the Architecture Branch joined the "lecture circuit" announcing some of the unique holdings in that branch. Jane Henning and Stan Jones presented an audio-visual lecture on "Paolo Soleri: Life, Work, Philosophy" to the Association of Architecture Librarians, in San Diego, in June, and to the A.I.A. Central Arizona Chapter at its August meeting in Phoenix. Response, reportedly, was excellent, and other requests for the presentation were also received.

Dr. Donald Koepp submitted a guest editorial for the September issue containing some of his personal reminiscences about his first visit to the ASU campus when he was invited to Tempe to interview for the position of University Librarian: he was anxious to meet as many people as possible. He wrote "My first impressions were fleeting ones. As it turned out, those first impressions of the Library Staff were very accurate ... I carried away from that whirlwind of formal meetings ... the sense that the Library Staff at all levels had a dedication to the notion that they were here to provide the maximum amount of service possible ... I am pleased to say that from all the indications I get, it is still there ... Relative to many library organizations, this one does a very great deal with what it has to work with. In the long run this spirit is more valuable to this campus than an increase in resources. It's not only what you've got that counts – it's how you use it."

The November issue of *AzTeS* printed a "Hot Flash from the Music Library"

"Another rare but rewarding moment is the Hummer. I mean one of those people who hum a tune over the phone and want us to identify it. It could be a song, symphony, psalm . We recognize it but can't place the composer or title. Then it's to *The Directory of Tunes and Musical Themes* which codes tunes by a note, indicating whether or not the second note repeats (R), goes up (U) or down (D), repeating the process from the third note through the 16th note. A typical song is [* (note)] *RRRRUDD RRRRUDD, which is 'California Here I Come.' Work it out! Susan Westberg, Reporter."

"The week of 17-21 October saw a couple of notable visitors stopping by the Special Collections area. On Monday, the department was honored by the visit of a delegation from Iran, including the Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Zahidi, and the mayor of Shiraz, who stopped by to view some of the Islamic-oriented material. Friday [Oct.21] saw the arrival of Ms. Charlene Garry, director of the Basilisk Press, London ... The library, through the help of a generous donor, has been fortunate to acquire copies of all five titles produced by the [Basilisk] Press to date."

In November 1977 Connie Corey attended a Conference on the theme of "The On-Line Revolution in Libraries." Her report discussed the program as a "forum for discussing the impact(s) of on-line information services (such as the DIALOG and ORBIT systems available at Hayden) ..." As Connie reported that "more time than necessary was given over to both semantic quibbling ("What do you really mean by 'on-line'? "What is a revolution?) and impassioned soapbox arguments ("But where are the on-line services for library non-users in the ghetto?")." Connie noted that "Warnings came from several fronts that the tendency of librarians to eschew active participation in the development of data base services may leave them the forgotten 'professionals' as responsibility for information management accrues to those who have exercised it."

In Dr. Donald Koepp's *Annual Report of 1977-1978* he notes that in addition to the thousands of individual units added to the library's collections, there was substantial growth in the collection of materials relating to the history of Arizona and the Southwest, including

- A collection of some 2000 pieces of correspondence and several hundred photographs relating to the career of George W. Hunt, Governor of Arizona for seven terms, starting with Arizona's admission as a state in 1912.
- A collection of some 400 ledger books relating to the Arizona operation of the Southern Pacific Railroad (including Southern Pacific affiliates, such as the Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company and the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railway Company) from 1905 to 1930, a gift of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company.
- The initial complement of the Herb and Dorothy McLaughlin Collection of current and historical photographs of Arizona, including black and white negatives, glass plates and prints, color transparencies, photo publications, and business correspondence. Since the 1930's the McLaughlins have operated a photo stock company and provided photographic material relating to all aspects of Arizona and the Southwest, and they will gradually transfer their entire collection of 250,000 photographs to Arizona State University Library.⁷⁶

In the same report, Dr. Koepp summarized the "Collection Analysis Project" as follows:

"Early last fall the Library agreed to participate, along with the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California at Berkeley, as a pilot library for a Collection Analysis Project developed by the Association of Research Libraries and funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation. The purpose of

the project was to examine a wide range of issues related to the development of library collections in academic libraries and to make specific recommendations regarding these issues at Arizona State University.

"Phase I of this project, completed in November, included a history of the Library's collection development activities, an analysis of the environment in which the collection has been developed, and the compilation of a report on the goals and objectives of both the University and the Library, and the relationship between them.

"Phase II involved a detailed look at a variety of other aspects of the collection development process, including (1) the acquisitions process; (2) the adequacy and utility of the collections; (3) access to library resources not physically located on this campus; and (4) the preservation of library materials. The final report, including Phases I and II and fifty-eight specific recommendations, was completed in March 1978. It has received national recognition as a solid piece of work, and the twenty-six Library Staff members who directly participated are to be commended. In a real sense, however, the entire staff participated: those not directly involved made a substantial contribution by cheerfully taking over many of the duties of the CAO Study Team and Task Force members.

"To some extent, the departure of the University Librarian at the end of this fiscal year inhibits the full implementation of some of the recommendations. Primarily, this is a matter of having to implement them as interim policy with the understanding that a new University Librarian may or may not find them acceptable."⁷⁷

In the March 1978 issue of *AzTeS*, George Soete, Chair of the CAP project, wrote the following article:

CAP RECAP

"Well, it is -- essentially -- over. About the same time you read this issue ... the CAP Study Team will be distributing its Final Report. You will therefore have access to the product of our six months' work -- the recommendations which, when implemented, will result in the significant improvement of our total collection development program.

"What you might not perceive, unless you were one of the twenty-five stalwarts who participated in the project, is the process that we went through in CAP. For all of us, I think, CAP turned out to be a very valuable staff development exercise. In the process of gathering and analyzing data, formulating recommendations, and testing collection assessment techniques, we exercised many important skills which will carry over into our daily work in the library.

"For many of us, CAP was the first experience with a long-term self-study project in which group decision-making formed the basic modus operandi. With the help of our ARL facilitator, Jeff Gardner, we learned -- or rediscovered -- techniques of working in groups: brainstorming, arriving at consensus, decisions, dealing with individual advocacy. Most of us sharpened our report-writing skills and realized anew that we could produce quality work by a reasonable deadline.

"It is the intangibles that finally might be most important, and I can only suggest these. We now know more about our roots and about our environment. We have a better sense of the possibilities as well as the constraints of our collection program. We have a surer sense of our own abilities, a sense of pride in a job well done. Perhaps, in the process of negotiating with the Library Administration, we even -- occasionally -- transcended the old we/they syndrome that characterizes so many us/them encounters.

"Not the least of our discoveries during CAP was that we have an excellent hardworking staff in the University Library. I think the true mettle of the staff was tested during CAP: twenty-five of us participated directly in the project, but scores more contributed as questionnaire answerers, interview subjects, and public service substitutes."

While many of these same issues are still being discussed today, ASU librarians did accept the role of studying automation issues, actively participating in data base searches in DIALOG, BRS, ORBIT, and a multitude of other services too numerous to list.

The May, 1978, issue of *AzTeS* contained a history of the Staff Association Loan Program, which started in 1969 with \$10 being set aside to serve as a small-loan rotating emergency fund. In 1974 the fund was increased to \$60. However, \$40 was stolen from the fund in April. In later discussion by the Executive Board it was noted that recovery of funds was sometimes a problem for the Treasurer. In March, 1978, the issue was put to a vote of the membership. The voting: 23 were against making further loans while 15 voted for it. As a result, the emergency fund was discontinued.

I.L.L. announced in the September '78 issue of *AzTeS* that Hayden Library was chosen as a pilot library to test the OCLC Inter Library Loan (I.L.L.) Subsystem. Jane Henning traveled to Columbus, Ohio, to learn the details of the system, and to try to secure an OCLC terminal for the I.L.L. unit.

The new Circulation Control System, Epic Data, acquired to replace the old Mohawk system in use since 1971 proved to be a big disappointment to everyone. It was to be fully operational by July 1, 1977, but was only partially so this last year. Mechanical failures proved endless, until it was discovered that one part was not designed to work in the extremely dry atmospheric conditions of Central Arizona; in addition, contracted programming was not completed on time. Whenever one problem was solved, another arose to take its place, and the Circulation Service Staff struggled determinedly to make the system work. They willingly tried to compensate for the inadequacy of the equipment, and the library users displayed amazing patience to help the library retain control of the circulation records.⁷⁸

Changes in Circulation Policies included the following:

- Fines on books charged out for three weeks were discontinued.
- The Library could not refuse to check out books to any Library user, including faculty, with overdue books. This action was made possible by the capacities of the new Epic Data equipment and the recently installed University cashiering system now located in the Library.
- Continued abuse of extended borrowing privileges by a limited number of faculty led to the shortening of the faculty loan period from one year to four months. In addition, faculty as well as students are now subject to the same \$10 non-refundable processing fee on each book for which they are billed.

These policy changes will be reviewed after one year of operation. In addition the University Library Committee is committed to reviewing problems associated with individual faculty members holding large numbers of Library books at one time.⁷⁹

Dr. Donald Koepp was recruited to be Librarian for Princeton University Library in 1977. Upon his departure, Helen Gater was appointed Acting Head of the Library, and was assisted by Constance (Connie) Corey. There were few changes made during that time since they operated on the premise that the new University Librarian would want to be able to make any changes that would best suit his administrative style.

Helen Gater submitted the following article to the September '78 issue of *AzTeS*:

"ASU Library has come a long way in the past few years. It has experienced a growth which cannot be measured strictly in terms of numbers and dollars. We are maturing. We are no longer just trying to catch up with the big guys; we've almost caught them, and the question is 'what do we do now?' ... Based on past evidence, this staff is open to challenge and capable of success, so I consider the future bright indeed. This year, in addition to business as usual, we will be developing plans for a science branch; it is a year for planning in general. The new University Librarian can reasonably expect from us clear definitions of problems and well-developed alternatives -- not just complaints and wants. Each department should be considering its role of how it can contribute to future growth."

A new chapter for the library history began in 1978 when Dr. Donald Riggs was selected to be the next University Librarian. On June 14 the Library Staff Assn. hosted a reception to welcome Dr. & Mrs. Donald Riggs to the ASU Library. The staff also expressed appreciation to Helen Gater and Connie Corey for their efforts during the past year. The question was asked: "Do they give 'Oscars' for 'acting' Librarians?"⁸⁰

Eulalie Brown wrote in *AzTeS*, Nov. 1978:

"Computer assisted literature searching enables a user, with the assistance of a specially trained reference librarian, to search a database and come up with a tailor-made bibliography of citations on a particular subject. The terminal ... is connected via telephone line to computers in California and New York... The user can choose to have the citations typed online or can order them to be printed offline and mailed. The latter is cheaper, and mailed prints usually arrive within five days. The user can also choose to receive a citation only, or have the abstracts printed also ... The service is operated on a partial cost-recovery basis. The direct costs of a search including telecommunications charges, vendor charges for computer connect time, database royalty fees (if applicable) and offline print charges are paid by the user. Indirect costs associated with a search including the time of the computer

reference librarians, terminal, postage and other overhead costs are absorbed by the library and the university. For instance, a 10 minute search in *Psychological Abstracts* would cost \$7.50, plus 10 cents per citation with abstract ordered. Many subjects require searching in more than one database.

"This is our third year to offer this service at ASU [starting in 1975.] The first year five of us conducted about 300 searches for faculty and students. This year [i.e. 1978] we have already done 318 searches during the first four months. Searches are now done by eleven reference librarians...

"When should a user be referred for a computer search? When the subject is complex and includes two or more concepts, or when the terminology is new and not yet standardized... Students with simple term paper topics which can easily be done by consulting the printed indexes are counseled to try the indexes first."

In the November '78 issue of *AzTeS* Sylvia Bender-Lamb also reported that "Once again Reference Service is inundated by questions regarding the freshman library project. Finding the 'correct bibliographical form' can be as frustrating as seeking the Holy Grail. But the reference staff remains undaunted in guiding the novices through the murky maze. Interpreting the pleas for help can be difficult, however; Harvey Sager had one student in search of proper 'biblical' form; a product of the media age asked Winberta Yao for an 'animated' bibliography; another searching soul asked Sylvia Bender-Lamb for 'Desertion' Abstracts."

The entire library staff was stunned to read the shocking headline that Norman Alexander, who was a Reference Librarian at ASU library in 1960, was shot and killed at U.C. Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo in 1979.

An observation printed in the June 1979 *AzTeS* stated that "You may have seen Michael McColgin, our Restorer/Conservator, doing some cooking down in the Staff Lounge. With his wire whisk and double boiler one might expect a delectable soufflé, but instead he's been making his latest recipe for rice paste. Samples anyone?"

The Staff held many popular "White Elephant" sales over the course of several years. It was always surprising to see what would be the "must have" object from the various sales. Marilyn Wurzburger contributed a cookie jar that she had received as a part of her participation in the Pillsbury Bakeoff. She thought the item a bit garish and banished it from her kitchen, but when the bidding closed, the cookie jar fetched a surprising \$25 bid – one of the highest prices ever realized for any one item at such a sale. At a later sale there were two framed needle-point pictures that were very much sought after by many staff members and the pair brought \$35.00. The donor was astonished at their popularity. The funds raised from these sales were used one year to purchase the first microwave oven for the Staff Lounge – at a cost of more than \$250! Additional proceeds were used to benefit all staff by helping to upgrade the Staff Lounge and/or to provide funding for later parties and events.

In the January, 1979, issue of *AzTeS*, Chuck Colley, Head of the Arizona Collection wrote a brief history of photographs in the Arizona collection. "The collection was established in Hayden Library in the summer of 1978. It contains a visual record of the Arizona Southwest extending from early days to the present. Dating from the 1860's to 1979, such diverse topics as agriculture, water, politics, entertainment, mining, military and natural history are covered. The collection includes significant photos from the files of Herb and Dorothy McLaughlin, a collection comprised of approximately 350,000 photos, [and] is one of the largest photo archives in the West.

"In developing this archive, the objective is to provide materials for scholarly research, and for the teaching of artistic and commercial photography. Photographers are invited to donate photos to the archive if they are dated, the subject matter identified, and the name and address of the photographer [is provided]. Historic photos of all types are welcomed as well."

An announcement in the March 1979 *AzTeS* noted that "LC's freezing its catalogs in 1981..." This came as a shock to many staff members, and there were lots of questions about how this change at the Library of Congress would affect libraries everywhere, including ASU. It was not a total surprise when the announcement followed that ASU would also be "freezing" its catalog by the next year. "Freezing" the catalog meant that there would be no new catalog cards filed in the public catalog. Cards were still being made and filed for the "official" catalog, the Shelf List, which was the most accurate record of books in the collection. All departmental card catalogs were also "frozen" with the exception of the one in Special Collections, which remained in existence until 1990, when it, too, succumbed to being fully automated. One of the reasons that Special Collections retained its catalog as long as it did was because it contained points of access not provided in the electronic version. Printers, Binders, Chronological and early donor files enabled staff members to retrieve materials that would otherwise be "lost" to

researchers. Also, the shelf cards contained information about preservation work on specific titles, value (i.e. price paid for a particularly valuable acquisition) and other notes made by curators of information deemed important to be recorded for posterity.

The Staff Association occasionally sponsored group “outings” that would not only encourage members to visit a place that they might not have seen before, but also to foster a feeling of camaraderie among members and their families, which were often invited. In the March, 1979, issue of *AzTeS*, Sheila Walters reported that “We are reviving an old tradition – the ASU Library Staff Association Family Picnic. The Rotary Ramada at McCormick Railroad Park has been reserved on Saturday, April 21, from noon to 8 pm... a mini-train runs from 11 a.m. to 6p.m., providing a unique way to tour the park. At 4:30 pm a local magician, Joe Berville, will perform for our group ... We have a beer permit, so feel free to bring your favorite brew along.” Staff members rode the model train around the park, played volleyball and badminton, and ate, and ate and ate. It was an opportunity to meet spouses and children of staff members, while helping to forge a bond between staff members through socializing together without deference to position in the library hierarchy.

Helen Gater, the Acting University Librarian during the interim between Dr. Koepf’s departure and Dr. Riggs’ arrival, wrote in her *Annual Report for 19878-79* “The Library can be effective only to the degree that it is coordinated with the University and its programs ... A much needed vehicle for communication was provided this year when the University Librarian was named a member of the Deans’ Council.”⁸¹

Further issues addressed in her report included the following:

- The University Administration provided \$48,000 of special funding for shelving, and also additional funding for building modifications including unanticipated costs of the circulation system.
- There was much discussion about the Library’s need for additional staffing, both classified and professional. Candidates interviewing for the position of University Librarian identified staffing as a primary problem and complaints about services were directly related to staffing.
- In 1973 the Association of Research Libraries ranked ASU “high in staff size” but low in collection size, noting that staff was not effectively utilized. With reallocation of responsibilities, changes in workflow, and greater use of student employees the ratio between staff size and workload improved considerably. While this trend continued for the succeeding years, it reached a limit, beyond the point of efficiency or effectiveness. Adding three professional librarians ameliorated the situation, but additional staff are needed.
- A high percentage of staff turnover has had a negative impact upon library operations. The fact that there is no system in place to provide salary progression to recognize the contributions of reliable experienced employees has had a negative impact. The administration chose to utilize the funding allotted for merit not just to reward merit but to set up a system of salary progression, but the funds are inadequate to fully address the situation where experienced employees who have been with the library for some time are making the same salary, or only a little more than a newly hired employee.
- While the university is trying to address the problem of hiring more women as professors and administrators, the library faces just the opposite problem when it seeks to address hiring minorities. Because library work has long been dominated by females, it is important to actively recruit qualified male personnel to achieve a more balanced ration of men and women in the profession.
- Funds were allocated this year for the planning stage of a science library of approximately 87,000 sq. ft. Completion is anticipated in spring of 1982.
- A significant gift to the University Archives was the “Great Seal” of Arizona, which was painted by Reg Manning and used as a pattern for reproducing it on the ceiling of the House Chamber in the United States Capitol Building.
- The Music Library received a large collection of scores, personal papers and manuscripts from the estate of Louise Lincoln Kerr of Scottsdale.
- The Arizona Collection received the congressional correspondence and records of Senator Carl T. Hayden, donated by the Historian’s Office of the U.S. Senate.
- The noted Hopi artist, Tony Dukepoo, adorned the columns in the Arizona Room with original paintings of traditional Hopi designs.
- The most rapidly expanding service of the Library is on-line computer searches. Since searches require a

minimum of approximately one hour of staff time to define the search problem, develop the search strategy and conduct the search, it has been difficult to absorb the staffing demands of this ever growing service. New data bases are being added on a continuing basis, training continues to be an ongoing process. Training sessions and workshops were conducted throughout the year.

- A one-credit course on how to use research libraries, in cooperation with the English Department, is being offered each semester to Freshmen.
- A new book security system was implemented and the former manual inspection of books, briefcases and handbags was discontinued. Now people can walk through the exit turnstiles which automatically lock when the system detects material which has not been checked out.
- While the status of librarians has not been well defined in the past, librarian ranks have been comparable to, but separate from, that of teaching faculty. This year librarians who were awarded promotion received, for the first time, salary increases equal to what promoted teaching faculty received.
- Two issues of *Bookleaves*, an illustrated library newsletter were published and distributed.
- A special award was given by the Library Associates to Dr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Thoeny. They were honored as the first Distinguished Library Fellows in appreciation of their multiple contributions, including a generous cash donation which enabled the Special Collections Room to be created.⁸²

In the June, 1979, issue of *AzTeS* there was the announcement that "On June 14, at 2:30, the Library Staff Association will host a reception to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Donald Riggs to the ASU Library. We also want to express our appreciation to Helen Gater and Connie Corey for their efforts during this past year."

The November, 1979, issue of *AzTeS* contained the following report:

Special Collections Room Celebrated Tenth Anniversary of Opening.

"It was in October, 1969, that the present Special Collections Room opened its doors for patrons.

Establishment of the room was made possible by a generous gift from Dr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Thoeny of Phoenix. Dr. Thoeny, a physician and noted civic leader, was on the Board of the ASU Library Associates and Chairman of its Acquisitions Committee at that time.

"When Rare Books and Special Collections were officially separated from the Arizona Collection, the hope was that equally fine accommodations could be made for the Special Collections material. Several locations were initially considered for the Rare Book Room before the present area [i.e. the southwest corner of level three] was agreed upon.

"Dr. Thoeny's gift was matched by the University to build the present reading room and stacks area. The Library Associates then donated the teak wood display cabinets, card catalog cabinets and large reading tables and chairs to match [the] wall paneling.

"Karl Johnson was librarian when the new rooms were completed, and supervised their initial organization.

"The collections have developed from a total of approximately 8,500 volumes when the room opened, to over twice that number in 1979."⁸³

Carl Cross enlightened staff members with the following article: "The Mimbres Quail was adopted as the 'trademark' of the Arizona State University Library at the time of planning the first *Know Your Library* reference guide. The Mimbres culture was an offshoot of the prehistoric Mobollon tribe which occupied the Mimbres River Vallen in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 1200. These Indians gathered wild berries and seeds and later hunted and farmed corn. They used crude stone tools. The Mobollons decorated their pottery with figures and geometric designs, including our Quail."⁸⁴

In the January, 1980, issue of *AzTeS* the report from Special Collections included the fact that our then Conservator/Restorer, Michael McColgin had attended a bookbinding and conservation seminar at Carnegie-Mellon University, and met with many leading conservators of the day. Michael took with him several copies of the *Conservation Manual* he had been compiling, hoping to garner critiques from the experts in the field whom he met there. He received a very positive response from those who read it, and to his surprise he received a letter from the Regional Editor of *Conservation Administration News* after the seminar. While she had been unable to attend the meeting, she had heard about Michael's *Manual* and asked his permission to write a feature article about his work and the *Manual*. This was definitely unexpected as well as being a wonderful compliment to Michael since the libraries' conservation program was definitely in its infancy compared to programs at other universities represented

at the seminar.

In the spring of 1980, *AzTeS* reported that what had become an annual staff picnic, would not be held this year. The reason? Almost unprecedented rainfall in the Valley and in the watershed area north, contributed to flooded roads. Scottsdale/Rural bridge and Hayden/McClintock bridge didn't exist at that time, which made university access to all living "across the river" available only from the Mill Avenue Bridge. The traffic going both north and south from Scottsdale to Tempe created traffic jams of monumental proportions.

"Thanks to the flood and the consequent uncertainty of road conditions for the next months, the consensus is that our annual family picnic should be cancelled for this year. ... The north-of-the Salt residents of our department have been coping admirably with recent difficult times ... [some have] been taking advantage of the shuttle-bus service; [others] head a car pool; [while others] have joined the 6 a.m. crew for the duration, though the frequent moans of 'it's so--o-o early!' would seem to indicate their wish to return to their old routines ASAP!" Muriel Baizel's first-hand account continues, telling us "what it's REALLY like to come to work over THE bridge: "You never know what time to leave in the morning; it takes a different amount of time each day. After getting here at 7:15 a.m., we tried leaving 15 minutes earlier and arrived at 6:30! There's no way you can tell. If you approach the bridge from Van Buren, the line on Washington is shorter; but if you take Washington, Van Buren moves faster. You can't win. You hit the stalled line-up of cars anywhere from 48th street to the Salt River Project. It varies every day -- even at the same times. From there you inch forward, sometimes waiting for hundreds of Scottsdale cars to cut in from Galvin Parkway and Curry Road. If you take Washington, you have to push your way over to get in the lane for getting onto Campus, then drive around the University to come in from the south. You try to get in at 7 a.m. so you can leave at 4 pm and hopefully get home for some kind of reasonable meal. This probably upsets your supervisor (shifting hours, not the reasonable meal), supervisors being creatures of habit. Then you spend the day with a terrible dread churning up your insides, worrying about how to get off campus, and how long it will take to get home."

For the first time in library history the concept of utilizing "flex-time" was introduced, so that by working more hours each of four days, one would not have to drive to work on the fifth day. Muriel's report continues: "Then along comes a pretty hilarious directive from above, that Flex-time may be used. So, if you already spend between 12 and 14 hours a day from "home to home" you are now privileged to spend from 14 to 16 hours a day! By the time you get the extra day off, you will not notice it in the haze of your exhaustion."⁸⁵

AzTeS, March, 1980, echoes a perennial problem: "The Staff Lounge is not self-cleaning, nor does it have maid service. It's up to all of us to help keep it clean and uncluttered."

Another article appearing in the same issue of *AzTeS* reported that

"A student came into Special Collections one afternoon with a shy smile on his face and asked if any changes could be made in the lobby display.

"Well, it depends on what's involved," he was told.

"Could you just turn a page in one of the books?" he asked.

"Sure, why?"

"Well, there's a 'dirty' poem on one page."

"Oh?"

"He went on to explain that our copy of this particular book was very old and, therefore, uncensored. His family had an old copy, but more recent, and it had come under the censor's knife and didn't have this part in it. This was the first time he had seen it included.

"The page was turned.

"Why didn't the Special Collections staff read it before putting it on display? Well, you see, the book was written in Arabic hundreds of years ago and, unfortunately, no one among the staff could read it.

"No wonder that case had received so much attention from the Middle Eastern students!"

At the June 1980 meeting of the Arizona Board of Regents, ASU President John W. Schwada announced that he planned to resign effective June 30, 1981. A search committee was then formed to screen applicants for the position.⁸⁶

The following statistics were reported for library activity from 1978 – 1980:

For 1978/79:

1,790,709 people exited the library, or about 5,532 exits daily.

Busiest week: November 1979 when 54,945 people exited the library at the rate of 7,850 per day.

For 1979/80:

96,696 patrons checked out materials from the University Library system -- 57% undergrads, 22% grads, 7% faculty, 3% staff.

5% of the library's collection is lost, stolen or unaccounted for each year.

"After careful analysis by the Automation Planning Committee of the Library it was decided to adopt a Computer Microform Catalog [COM]. The decision was made for several reasons: the insufficiency of personnel to keep current with the filing of library cards, new changes imposed on the Library by the Library of Congress to close its card catalog, the need for a complete catalog for the new Science Library scheduled for 1982 opening, the heavy financial burden for the new science facility resulting from creation of a traditional card catalog, and the opportunity to provide improved service for library users."⁸⁷

In the November, 1980, issue of *AzTeS*, one of the editors wrote in her column "From the Fishbowl ...: While [co-editor] Fred [McIlvain] and I were working on this issue of *AzTeS* we met in the new Reference Office in the Fishbowl. [Ed. note: the "fishbowl" was located in the southwest corner of the library, with large picture windows facing out to the lobby] The drapes aren't up yet, and the enormous attraction of the traffic in the lobby overcame all interest in *AzTeS*. What struck us was the incredible activity in this library. The movement is mesmerizing, and watching the patrons could easily keep us entertained 40 hours a week. It is easy to sit back in the offices behind the stacks, in the various support services, working at our desks with books and piles and piles of papers, and not really think about how much and who uses the library. Indeed, it is the nature of most of our jobs to not even deal with the numbers of people, patrons, and books."

The November 1980 issue of *AzTeS* also contained an article about the COM CAT, by Lois Schneberger and Harvey Sager:

Putting out the CAT or Goin' Fiche'n

"After long months of planning, preparing, promoting -- waiting, working, worrying and COMMunicating, the time finally arrived to put out the cat -- COM cat, that is! With COM Cat's arrival, and the closing of the public catalogs in Reference, Arizona Collection, and the branch libraries of Business, Music, and Architecture, we all have taken another giant step into the era of library automation. ... The introduction of the COM catalog in public areas of the library went (and is still going) so successfully, it has some of us happily amazed at the growing legions of COMverts we have made."

The follow-up article appeared in *AzTeS*, April 1981:

COM CAT. ARRIVES! (Take 2)

"Our second edition of the COM Cat., and the first that we've had officially produced by Brodart, is expected to arrive this month. This one will be quite a bit larger than our first edition, since it includes all the cataloging we've done on OCLC since 1975, as well as records for all the material that will be moved to the Science Library.

"With seven months of experience using the COM Cat. under our belts, plus the training and orientation sessions we've had, microfiche catalogs don't seem so very unusual any more. Still, it's nice to know that this experience of changing from card to COM catalog is one that we share with libraries all over the country ... One library's efforts in this direction [University of California, Berkeley] have been characterized by particular imagination and humor and have been reported nationally in an article in *Library Journal* (March 15, 1981) ... It's interesting to see how many of the questions and answers ... are directly pertinent to our experience at ASU."

A later article about the COM Cat appeared in *AzTeZ*, May, 1982:

Mischief Afoot in COM Catalog

"In case you've missed them, some of the more fascinating subject headings to be found on our latest COM cumulation are:

BURNS AND SCALDS AND SCALDIC POETRY

CARRIAGES AND CARTS (ATHLETICS) [Look here for books about "Coaches"]

CHILDREN'S APPERCEPTION TEST BREEDING
ECCENTRICS AND ECCENTRICITIES AND CRANKSHAFTS

"Our COM vendor's 'subject authority control' [!] program managed to create these for us, along with 'Armies ant', 'Benches-marks', and numerous less amusing aberrations."

In his *Annual Report, 1979-1980* President John W. Schwada stated that the Arizona Board of Regents had developed Mission and Scope statements for each of the three universities and that the direction for ASU was to "continue development as a major research university, with special emphasis on programs needed in the state's major urban area. Become competitive with the best public universities in the nation." The Regents' Staff had completed an analysis of instructional costs which indicated a need for additional funding, and as a result the Legislature increased appropriations for the university to add 40 faculty positions, 13 research positions, and 45 staff positions to help in the Library and other areas.⁸⁸

The report also contains the announcement that "Becker and Hayes, consultants for the new Science Library, completed its *Facility Program for the Arizona State University Science Library*. Architects Drover, Welch and Lindlan worked closely with the Library and University administrations, science and map librarians and the Science Library Committee while completing drawings and specifications for the three-level, 91,400 square foot structure. Cost will be nearly \$8.5 million."⁸⁹

A paragraph entitled "The Arizona State University Library Associates" contained the following report: "Under the chairmanship of Donald E. Daughton, 247 active members assisted the University's libraries in the acquisition of rare books and collections. Specific gifts from the Associates for 1979-80 included the letters of Charles Ricketts, *Handmade Papers of the World*, and a Chinese Calligraphy Series, for a total of \$9,000. The Focus Series of ASU Faculty Lectures continued in Hayden Library under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clarence B. Warrenburg."⁹⁰

In the January, 1981, issue of *AzTeS* the following announcement appeared: "Be it resolved that, beginning in 1982, the Library Staff Association shall conduct the book sale formerly conducted by the Library Associates. The books to be sold are those donated to the library but not subsequently added to the collection. The proceeds from the sale may be used in part by the Staff Association to support its service activities. Proceeds not so used shall be added to the library's acquisition budget." The receipt of this extra revenue enabled the Staff Association to undertake much more elaborate projects, including major additions of stoves and refrigerators to the staff lounge and more significant recognition gifts to staff members who were celebrating "benchmark years" as well as those who were retiring. Parties became more frequent and the refreshments no longer had to be provided by willing volunteers, who in the early days often received no reimbursement for their expenses.

University Librarian, Dr. Donald Riggs, began his *Annual Report, 1980-1981* as follows:

"During 1979-80, the first year for the new University Librarian, a major reorganization took place in the management construct of the libraries. The reorganization plan resulted in implementation of decision making at the lowest level, and improvement in communications among the various library departments/functions, an improvement in the utilization of human resources, and an improvement in total library services. Further refinement of organizational structure occurred during 1980-81. For example, the Department of Access Services was created by placing circulation, stacks, current periodicals/reserve, microforms, and interlibrary loan under the jurisdiction of a single department head who has successfully fostered greater cooperation and interrelationships among these public access units."⁹¹ He reported that the new department of Collection and Acquisition Services, during its first year of operation was able to establish an "Orders In-Process File" which helped to streamline ordering and receiving tasks; "want lists" were started; acquisition of Japanese materials was enhanced by a grant received from the Japan Foundation; serials ordering was improved; various collections were being assessed on a continuing basis; and the goal was to create a comprehensive Collection Development Policy for the University Libraries.⁹²

The Catalog Service was impacted by the adoption of the new *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (2nd Edition)* on January, 1981, because of training to implement the new rules correctly; arrearage of uncataloged monographs was reduced; high priority was given to cataloging Chinese and Japanese materials; and procedures in the Mending Unit were updated.⁹³

Reference Service returned to the former practice of having a Head of the Department, after having an elected "Chair" of the department, a practice instituted when Dr. Axford was Librarian. After a national search was conducted, the members of the department recommended that Carolyn Dusenbury be appointed as the new Head.⁹⁴ In the summer of 1980, an Information Desk became a place to screen directional questions and other informational questions before patrons reached the Reference Desk to enable the Reference Librarians to have more time to provide more professional service to users. Reference Librarians also became more involved with Collection Development work.⁹⁶ The Reference Librarians also conducted orientation and instruction activities, including participation in the course Liberal Arts 101 (Use of Research Libraries.) It was recommended that the Library advertise for a full time Coordinator for Orientation and Instruction, who would report to the Head of Reference Service.⁹⁵ The Computer Reference Service increased its number of database searches more than 25% from the previous year, and the service was coordinated by Linda DeFato and George Machovec.⁹⁶

Vladimir (Mirek) Borovansky, Head of Science Reference, devoted a great amount of time working with the University Librarian, the architects, and others in the building project. The Science Reference Librarians were also very much involved with planning and by helping to select furnishings and equipment, developing staff schedules and planning the general operations. In the spring of 1981, the library was designated as a patent depositor, which was an important factor in providing support for the growing engineering program, as faculty and students will have immediate access to information about patents. The *Solar Energy Index*, edited by George Macbovec, was published in October, 1980, by the Pergamom Press. The solar energy collection is considered one of the best in the world, and contains papers and publication of recognized solar researchers.⁹⁷

Government Documents staff processed 33% more items than the previous year, and the amount of materials received in the department also increased significantly. As a result, space was at a premium, and additional shelving space would be needed very soon. Alice McGarvey compiled the first *Know Your Library Guide for United Nations Documents*.⁹⁸

In January, 1981, the Access Services department was created, and it was placed under the direction of Jane Conrow, former Head of Interlibrary Loan. This new department placed circulation, stacks, current periodicals/reserve, microforms and interlibrary loan under one administrative head. Library hours were extended during the intersession by using Access Services staff.⁹⁹ Faculty members were instructed that the only materials to be placed on reserve were those required in specific courses. Thus, the department was able to clear the shelves of inactive materials and service the highly-used materials more effectively. The library also entered into an agreement to adopt the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council Interlibrary Loan Code which requires ASU to provide free Interlibrary Loan photocopying for other AMIGOS libraries. Interlibrary loan requests increased from 23,014 in 1978-79 to 35,992 in 1980-81.¹⁰⁰

Based on the 1979-80 ARL Statistics, the ASU Library had 323,398 fewer volumes than the median number of volumes held by the 99 academic library members in the Association of Research Libraries(ARL). To reach the standard held by other ARL libraries would require an infusion of approximately \$15 million.¹⁰¹

Branch Libraries, including the Binson Library, housed in the College of Business Administration, the Howe Library, housed in the College of Architecture, the Music Library, housed in the Music Building, all reported growth and increased statistics for number of patrons served and circulation statistics. Ground was broken for the new Science Library, and the Arizona Board of Regents approved naming it in honor of the late Daniel E. Noble who was instrumental in locating a division of Motorola, Incorporated, to Arizona. Mardian Construction Company began work on the proposed three-level, 91,400 square foot structure, which was expected to be ready for occupancy by January, 1982.¹⁰²

With the ever-increasing application of automation to library procedures and processes, a new position, Assistant University Librarian for Automation and Systems, was created and Sallie Lowenthal was the first person appointed to this position in January, 1981. Funding has been received for a library computing system, and the library is "positioning itself in order to ultimately have a total integrated library system. Services for our users are expected to be appreciably improved in this endeavor toward advancing the library into the 21st Century."¹⁰³

Even with the occupancy of the new Science Library, projected for early 1982, the library was in dire need of additional space. The projections are that even after transferring material from the main library to the Science Library, there will be a serious space problem in the main library by 1985, and it will become severe if the two additional floors for Hayden, which were included in the original plans, are not added. Not only will Hayden library become overcrowded, the University Archives, the Music Library, the Business Administration Library, and the Architecture Library are all in need of renovation and expansion.¹⁰⁴

The University expanded its offering of classes to an ASU/Alhambra facility for the Spring Semester of 1979/80. Alhambra, a former elementary school in northwest Phoenix, was leased as a learning center for west Valley residents. Enrollment was 850 in its first semester. However, the ASU Alhambra Center Library, sat for nearly two years with library furnishings in place but without any books or staff to operate it. It was originally planned to provide a library for Westside students, particularly upper division and graduate students enrolled in courses in that area, but the legislature failed to allocate specific funding for this facility.¹⁰⁵

During the fiscal year 1980-1981, the administrative merger of the Arizona Collection, Hayden Papers, and the Arizona Historical Foundation took place.¹⁰⁶

The April, 1981, issue of *AzTeS* carried the following announcement: "We are proud to have in our midst a world-renowned authority on the history of photography -- Helmut Gernsheim. He is Distinguished Visiting Professor in Art History at ASU this semester. In the process of his collecting and research he rediscovered the work of many Victorian masters, including Lewis Carroll. He also found the world's first photograph, which antedated the invention of photography by 13 years. Two of his volumes, *History of Photography* and *Concise History of Photography*, have become standard reference works on the subject. [Ed. Note: Professor Gernsheim donated signed copies of these two works to Special Collections.]

Rosanna Miller, Head of Map Service, reported having difficulty getting maps from the Mexican government, a problem which had been anticipated: but despite that fact, the collection added 4,268 maps and charts, while withdrawing those that were superseded. Map Service will change its name to Map Collection upon moving to the new Science Library.¹⁰⁷

Serial Records was able to increase production statistics due to a very low turnover of staff members. As a result they were able to complete projects to withdraw out-of-date science titles, reclass "Z" classified subject bibliographies, change records for titles to be transferred to the Science Library, and adjust records to follow AACRII cataloging rules.¹⁰⁸

The Curriculum Service undertook an evaluation of its textbook and picture-books materials, and weeded out-of-date, and books needing repair.¹⁰⁹

In the September, 1981, issue of *AzTeS*, there appeared an announcement that "After several years of not publishing an *AzTeS* cookbook, the Staff Association has decided to issue a fourth edition which will be printed in time for Christmas giving. All recipes will carry the *AzTeS* stamp of approval as every one will be tried and true, because they will be YOUR recipes ... [it] will contain approximately 100 recipes and will be edited by Carl Cross ... Proceeds will be used to upgrade the kitchen area in the Staff Lounge."

An unusual coup for the Library was the hosting of the Board of Regents luncheon meeting in the Special Collections Reading Room. Dr. Riggs, Dora Biblarz, and Marilyn Wurzbarger were given the opportunity to address the Board and welcome them to the Library. In a letter from Elmer R. Gooding, Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs, to Dr. Riggs, dated February 11, 1982, he stated, "I sincerely appreciate the fine presentation which you made to the Board of Regents and other invited guests at the luncheon in the Library Rare Book area on February 5th. I'm sure that as a result of your presentation as well as those of Dora Biblarz and Marilyn Wurzbarger, the Regents and invited guests have a much better understanding of the background and the current activity level of the library. They also will be more aware of the goals and aspirations which we have."

The Library Associates hosted a "star studded gala" at the Arizona Country Club featuring two local authors whose collections are archived in Special Collections. The program for the evening included a question-and-answer

session between internationally known authors Elleston Trevor and Glendon Swarthout, moderated by Professor Nicholas Salerno. In attendance were wives Jonquil Trevor (formerly Elleston's agent), and Kathryn Swarthout (also an author), and sons Jean-Pierre Trevor, an artist ... and Miles Swarthout, a screenwriter (*The Shootist*, and others). ... The highlight (literally) of the evening was the "fly by" arranged as a surprise for his father by Jean-Pierre. J-P had hired an airplane with an under-wing lighted message to fly over the Country Club. After a few nervous moments waiting for the program to dismiss in time, we quickly darted out just in time to read "Elleston Trevor ... Q2 ... Read *Damocles Sword*" in lights overhead. To explain: Q2 is J-P's code name, after Elleston's "Quiller" books; Elleston is Q1, and *Damocles Sword* is Elleston's latest book, officially released just the day before the dinner."¹¹⁰

In Dr. Riggs' *Annual Report* for 1981-82, he noted that "futurists were predicting in the 1950's that the entire contents of the Library of Congress could be placed on ultramicrofiche and stored in a shoebox. The same type of 'experts' were predicting in the 1960's that the end was near for books and libraries and that a great revolution would occur in education with machines and new media replacing instructors. The above prognoses did not occur and in some instances were far off target."¹¹¹ In the same report he was pleased to herald the receipt of an important research collection which was bequeathed to ASU by Dr. Alberto Francisco Pradeau, dentist and amateur historian from Los Angeles. The collection, containing 8,000 volumes, is especially strong in northern Mexico, Sonora and Baja California history, with many 19th century imprints which add to its research value.¹¹²

Dr. Riggs stated that one of the long-range goals of the Libraries is to create a fully integrated on-line system of access to and control of essential library records. While the library at this time has 348,000 records in machine readable format in its COM catalog, there is a need to convert the remaining 500,000 titles in the card catalog to create a complete database for the interactive system.¹¹³ The library is currently participating with OCLC (On-line Computer Library Center) to assist with cataloging of materials and interlibrary loan transactions.¹¹⁴ The Research Libraries Group (RLG) has been creating a national database of East Asian materials which provides computer support for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters, and ASU hopes to adopt this program if funds permit, since they are not supplied by OCLC.¹¹⁵

In his report Dr. Riggs listed the following areas that required special emphasis:

- Library Instruction: In July, 1982, the first full-time instruction Librarian began employment, with the position including responsibilities for developing formal library courses, overseeing the teaching of bibliographic courses, and improving library instruction and orientation of students and faculty to libraries.
- Off-Campus Library Service: The Alhambra Center Library has been given no funding for books and staff. At the end of this fiscal year, the acting Vice President for Academic Affairs allocated \$100,000 to purchase a basic reference collection, but there are no funds for staffing. Thus, the collection will have to be stored until staff is authorized. Issues of library support for off-campus courses could include library terminals located at strategic points where students can access the Libraries' collections; courier service to deliver books to off-campus sites; facsimile transmission of articles to remote sites; core collections of books and journals moved from one location to another to support course offerings; and retrospective book collections on microfiche for possible off-campus libraries.¹¹⁶
- Layperson and Private Industry Use of the ASU Libraries: Statistics reveal that the ASU Libraries are the only research library facility in the County, and are being used increasingly by laypersons and private industries. The second largest library in the County, Phoenix Public Library, has collections of predominantly fiction and leisure reading, which does not seek to provide materials for sophisticated research.¹¹⁷
- Collection Development: Books and journals in paper format will continue to form the major part of library acquisitions, but many retrospective materials will be acquired in micro-format. New forms of media will be added as they become available, and the library will continue to add relevant archival and special collections materials.¹¹⁸
- Space: Even with the addition of the new Science Library it is estimated that two additional floors will need to be added to the Hayden Library by 1987, and an added book stack tower or underground book stack facility will be needed by 1997. With the exception of the new Science Library, all other branch libraries will need additional space within the next ten years. At the present time additional shelving is being added at the expense of reader stations for faculty and students.

- Preservation: A preservation center should be established to create a plan to care for and protect books in the collection, including a long-range plan to include all of the collections, as well as to implement repairs for broken book spines, torn or missing pages, and other protective measures.¹¹⁹

In Dr. Riggs' summary of the 1981-82 year he notes that

- The new Noble Science and Engineering Library was completed with anticipation that it would be occupied in January 1982. Because of budget reductions the move-in date was moved ahead to June/July, 1982; however, a further reduction in funding dictated the move not be made until the summer of 1983.¹²⁰
- The Sun Angel Foundation agreed to support renovation of the large study area on level one of Hayden Library. Reference librarians' offices were moved from level three of Hayden Library to level two, placing their offices closer to the Reference Room.¹²¹
- The Library continued to receive support from the Library Associates, now listing 328 members.¹²²
- The three Arizona university acquisitions librarians scheduled monthly telephone calls to discuss whether or not to purchase expensive volumes/sets in effort to take positive steps to implement statewide resource-sharing.¹²³
- Government Documents Service was able to complete ASU's collection of Congressional publications.
- Studies revealed that inflationary prices for books and journals were nearly four times that of price increases on other goods and services. A 21 percent increase in the acquisitions budget helped to offset this extraordinary increase.¹²⁴
- Library publications included two issues of (*ak'ses*), the Libraries' newsletter to faculty, creation of two guides in *Know Your Library* series; production of colorful COM Catalog orientation materials; and distribution of a bookmark outlining circulation policies.¹²⁵

On July 1, 1981, J. Russell Nelson, former Chancellor of the University of Colorado, Boulder, became the 13th President of ASU.

In his *Report of the President, Arizona State University, 1982-1983*, President Nelson makes the following prediction: "The new avenues to accessing and processing information are already impressive – so much so that it is not easy for the average user to imagine how it will be improved. In library automation, for example, what Arizona State University and other universities have accomplished greatly extends the accessibility of library resources. But, it is suggested that one day soon a student sitting in his or her room searching for books on Islamic art, for example, may find in the ASU collections all but one of a series of references required on that subject. By pushing a key that student can automatically search the University of California at Los Angeles library or other major library for the missing work. There is even discussion of international satellites which could enable the student to punch another key and search the Cambridge library or that of another foreign university."¹²⁶

In his report he summarizes some of the Libraries' activities, including the following:

- The Xerox Corporation gave the library a Kurzweil reading machine for the blind;
- ASU was one of 250 institutions of higher education receiving the machine, valued at \$40,000.¹²⁷
- Book detection and security systems were installed in the Architecture and Music Libraries.¹²⁸

Dr. Donald Riggs, in his *Annual Report, July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983*, announced that "Two historical events occurred on July 1, 1982 ... They were: (A) the University's first full-time Head of Library Instruction (Dr. Larry Richardson) assumed his new duties, and (B) the Tandem computer, which is dedicated to library applications, was received." He then added other "noteworthy activities/events included (A) receipt of \$100,000 (from non-state funds) to purchase a basic reference collection for the Westside Library, (B) the employment of 20 temporary part-time staff members to attach OCR labels to the collections, (C) a 10% increase in the cataloging of monographs, (D) continued heavy use of the collections, (E) dedication of the Sun Angel Lounge in the Hayden Library, and (F) receipt of the Pradeau collection (a gift valued at about \$150,000) and a reception for Mrs. Pradeau."¹²⁹

Collection and Acquisition Services began for the first time in January 1983 to use funds collected for lost books. The funds are now being used to replace lost or missing material with the same title, if it is still available, or with a closely related title. A major assessment was conducted of the Libraries' collection of materials focusing on the Medieval/Renaissance periods to see what is already available to scholars in the newly-established Arizona Center

for Medieval and Renaissance Studies. A research assistant provided by the center is assisting in the project. In August of 1982 "Serial Records began using the OCLC Interlibrary Loan Subsystem to order replacement issues online from the Universal Serials and Book Exchange. Experiments were conducted to discover the most efficient way to code the Public Serials List."¹³⁰

The Arizona Collection reported receiving manuscript collections from Governor Jack Williams, governor of Arizona from 1966-1974, and additional materials to be added to Congressman John Rhodes' collection. The Rhodes materials consisted of data from the 89th and 90th Congresses.¹³¹

The Arizona Historical Foundation announced that it had received from Senator Barry Goldwater his papers, which were presented in 366 archival cartons of his Congressional papers, plus 89 cartons of Congressional documents and other materials, including films, cassette tapes, and photographs.¹³²

The University Archives celebrated its eleventh year as a separate division under the leadership of Alfred Thomas, Jr. Mr. Thomas participated in many University and community activities as part of his role as University Archivist, and spoke to various community groups about the history of ASU and the University's first 100 years.¹³³

As the staff worked diligently to attach 300,000 OCR [Optical Character Recognition] labels to books in the collection, there were many books not found as this project progressed. Those books not located after a reasonable amount of time were to be withdrawn from the database, thus providing a partial inventory of the collection.¹³⁴

A new personnel system was devised by the Classified Staff Personnel Committee, but because of a shortfall in appropriations, five librarian positions were frozen for the year. Thirty-three regular classified staff vacancies, resulting from promotions or terminations, were filled, and two full-time classified positions were transferred to Computing Services to be used by programmers for the new online system.¹³⁵

Dr. J. Russell Nelson was University President when the University began the celebration of its Centennial in March 1984. It was anticipated to be a fourteen-month observance. He noted that during this celebration, it is not only a time to reflect upon the historic development and transition of ASU to its present place among major public universities, but it also provides the ideal opportunity to look ahead and to set goals and objectives for the future.¹³⁶ "The new on-line circulation system was installed later in the year in the Architecture, Hayden, and Music Libraries."¹³⁷ "In terms of the number of items borrowed on interlibrary loan, the University ranked fourth among the 104 university libraries holding membership in the Association of Research Libraries."¹³⁸ It was during this year that Walter Cronkite, one of America's foremost journalists, lent his name to ASU's new School of Journalism and Telecommunication.¹³⁹

August 22, 1983, was the date of a ribbon cutting ceremony which marked the official opening of the new Daniel E. Noble Science and Engineering Library. Now, for the first time in ASU Library history, there are two major library facilities. Nearly one-million persons used the new facility during its first year. Once the science and engineering materials were transferred to the new library, a major renovation project was slated for Hayden Library.¹⁴⁰

The new ALIS circulation system, first installed in the Noble Science Library in the fall, became available, by the following summer, in the Hayden Library, and libraries were able to provide more specialized circulation services. Both circulation statistics and in-house use of library materials continued at high levels as did Interlibrary Loan transactions.¹⁴¹ A major acquisition was the William S. Burroughs Collection, which included manuscripts, notes, clippings and ephemera, as well as many first editions of his writings. ASU is now a prime location to do research on Burroughs.¹⁴²

One of the projects begun in 1983 was an attempt to coordinate signage within the libraries. A KROY lettering system was purchased to produce labels for stack ranges in Hayden Library and the branches. New building directories and floor plans were placed on all levels of Hayden Library, and signage will continue to be updated when changes are made.¹⁴³

Government Documents Service benefitted from the transfer of books to the Noble Library. The Department shifted to the south end of Hayden's third floor and occupied an appreciably larger area than before; it was also able to

carve out a Microforms Room to house documents on microfiche, microfilm and microcards. In May, documents were being added to the ALIS database during routine processing, to make them more easily located by patrons.¹⁴⁴

In 1983 Edward Oetting became Head of the Arizona Collection and of the Arizona Historical Foundation; later that year he became responsible for the University Archives. The consolidation of the three collections under one individual was done to "enhance effectiveness in acquiring and processing materials."¹⁴⁵

The Architecture Library staff converted nearly 5,000 records (out of a total of approximately 6,000) to machine-readable format, in anticipation of their being added to the ALIS online circulation system. Materials in the Architecture branch were also being tagged with strips used by the Knogo security system for increased security of books in the collection.¹⁴⁶ The Bimson Library no longer was staffed by a reference librarian, but use of the facility remained high. When Hayden Library renovation is completed, all Bimson reference materials will be transferred to Hayden, and the Bimson Library will revert to being just a reading room.¹⁴⁷

The Music Library also spent considerable time and effort in converting materials to be added to the ALIS on-line database. Installation of an OCLC terminal in the music library helped improve cataloging efficiency as well as being an aid in collection development.¹⁴⁸

The Map Collection found that for the first time it now had sufficient space to house its collection of 110,000 maps. The department received as gifts approximately 1500 maps this year.¹⁴⁹

During this year, the Board of Regents decided to implement a merit pay system for library personnel. The policy written several years ago was updated and will be used to determine who will receive merit this year.¹⁵⁰

The ASU Library Associates, during an all-day long-range planning and goal-setting workshop held on January 7, 1984, committed to establish a \$1,000,000 book endowment and to raise \$100,000 to create a book conservation center in Hayden Library.¹⁵¹

An article entitled "Our Newest Addition", in the January, 1985 issue of *AzTeS*, describes the activities of the Department of Field Collecting and Oral History, headed by Dr. Jack August. The Department is charged with conducting oral history reviews in addition to acquiring manuscript collections concerning the history and culture of the region. Once the interviews are transcribed, copies are placed in the Oral History collection of the Arizona Collection as well as copies being retained in the Department of Field Collecting and Oral History.

An article by Marilyn Wurzbarger in the same issue of *AzTeS* gives a brief history of the Staff Association's policy for Memorial Books. When staff members in the Library have lost loved ones the Association purchases a book to be given in memory of the family member who has passed away. Books thus purchased are placed in Special Collections and contain a bookplate stating that the book is a "Gift from the ASU Library Staff Association in memory of ..." In Special Collection files you can find cards listing the author/title of the book purchased, the name of the person in whose memory a book was purchased, and one listing the Staff Association as donor.

The ASU University Libraries participated in many facets of the University's Centennial celebration. The library announced its addition of the two-millionth volume, which was presented to the library by the Library Associates. This bench-mark title was *The Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq.* a three-volume set which was published in London in 1699-1700. B.H. Blackwell, Ltd. And Blackwell North America then gave the libraries the first volume of the next million volumes entitled *Seven Poems and Two Translations*, by Sir Alfred Lord Tennyson.¹⁵² Dr. Riggs, University Librarian, also notes that "To alleviate some of the heavy workload of the staff, the University administration has made a commitment to adding 30 new positions to the Libraries in 1986-87."¹⁵³ "More private support was received for collection development than in previous years (e.g., a \$100,000 endowment to support the Arizona Collection was established by George H.N. Luhrs, Jr.)."¹⁵⁴ Dr. Riggs also notes that "groundwork was completed for the introduction of the online public access catalog which is expected to be implemented by mid-year in 1985-86. A commitment of a multi-year funding plan (e.g., \$100,000 in 1984-85, \$200,000 for the next four years) was made by the University Administration for the purpose of converting the card catalogs into electronic format."¹⁵⁵

“ASU is now a member of an elite group of only 54 universities in the U.S. and Canada holding two million or more volumes.”¹⁵⁶

In 1984-85 the ASU Faculty Senate conducted a user-satisfaction survey of 15 campus service areas, and the University Libraries received the highest rating. Seventy-six percent of the faculty surveyed indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with library services – a nice “pat-on-the-back for the entire library staff.”¹⁵⁷

With the introduction of the ALIS circulation system, there was a noticeable decline of patrons who felt the need to appeal assessed fines, and there was also a reduction of returned materials waiting to be logged in. System errors were reduced considerably, and there was almost no system downtime. With the addition to ILL of an OCLC ILL micro enhancer and printer, records updating and automated printing of the message file could be consolidated. Because of this enhancement it is estimated that at least two hours of staff time per working day is saved. Priority processing was given to ILL requests received from ASU West, Northern Arizona University, and the University of Arizona.¹⁵⁸

When the Dean of the Business College decided there was no longer a need for a separate Business Library, Virginia Cain began dividing her time between Bimson Library and the Hayden Information Desk during the transition. Reference and Hayden Stacks began making space available for several hundred publications which were being transferred over a period of a few months from Bimson. Also, the room known as the “Fish Bowl” became the home for the Reference Computer Search machines.¹⁵⁹

A record number of computer reference searches were carried out this year. “DIALOG continues to be the vendor-of-choice with over 50% of all searches done through this host. BRS is the second most heavily used vendor. In August, 1984, the Libraries signed a contract with Chemical Abstracts Service to use online systems for chemical searching. A contract was also established with H.W. Wilson Company for the Wilsonline Information retrieval system.”¹⁶⁰

“About 10,579 government document item records were added to the ALIS database during the year [i.e. 1983-84]; only records for hard-copy Federal monographs were entered into the system.”¹⁶¹

“Planning activities addressed an automated serials control system. Automation endeavors throughout the library system placed more work on Serial Records (e.g., the new circulation system required the creation of item-level records for all circulating serials.) The department kept up with the timetable established for libraries throughout Arizona to submit serial titles to the Arizona Union List of Serials project.”¹⁶²

The George H.N. Luhrs family created a Family Endowment of \$100,000 to enable the Arizona Collection to arrange and preserve the Luhrs papers and photographs, to acquire and preserve materials relating to the history of Phoenix and the State of Arizona, and to promote and facilitate scholarship in state history.¹⁶³ A special allocation of \$20,000 enabled the Arizona Collection to identify, index, and transfer 10,000 glass plate images, which comprised the McCulloch Brothers portion of the Herb and Dorothy McLaughlin Collection. The department also began building a collection of Southwestern Autobiography in an attempt to acquire all autobiographies written by individuals from the seven southwestern states of Arizona, California (exclusive of movie stars), Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Utah.¹⁶⁴ The Arizona Historical Foundation received a National Historical Publications and Records Commission matching grant to preserve and duplicate the Dane Coolidge Photograph Collection. The end result will produce 2,000 archivally-processed photographic prints, a KWOC index to the collection, as well as a published guide.¹⁶⁵

“On July 1, 1985, AHF [Arizona Historical Foundation] signed an agreement which stipulates that the Foundation will remain at the University for the next 25 years. The stability afforded by this agreement will benefit both institutions and will increase markedly the ability to effectively plan for the future in all pertinent areas (e.g. collection development, processing, preservation).”¹⁶⁶

The University Archives participated in the University’s Centennial celebration and played a significant role in activities associated with it. The Archives regularly receive significant photographic collections from the University

News Bureau, the *State Press*, the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, and also additions to the records of the Office of the University President.¹⁶⁷

The request by the Phoenix Public Library to return the Alfred Knight Collection, which had been previously placed on "permanent loan" at ASU in an agreement made by the librarians of both institutions, was regarded with shock and disappointment by faculty as well as library personnel. The scholarly collection was being used as a significant resource for many courses taught at ASU, and as a result the structure of more than one course was changed after the books were no longer available on campus.¹⁶⁸

"Members of the west side community, legislators and members of the Board of Regents joined in the February groundbreaking ceremony for the ASU West Campus, which President Nelson described as a 'significant step toward fulfilling the regents' expectation that ASU become a multi-campus University serving all of the Phoenix urban community.' ...At the same time, planning advanced for the first structure on the ASU West Campus, an 80,000-square foot library that will serve as the centerpiece of the of campus."¹⁶⁹

A new Head of the Architecture and Environmental Design Library, Justine Clancy, was appointed during the year and she instituted a new emphasis upon library instruction. An [Architecture] Library lecture series was begun and a Frank Lloyd Wright Collection Advisory Committee was revived. Committee members will be on the lookout for materials to be added the Wright Collection. Currently, ASU is considered to have the fourth largest public collection of Wright materials. A graduate student worked on the organization of the Paolo Soleri archival materials, and a faculty library advisory panel was formed to address specific areas of collection building. Renovation of the Howe Library was begun, which will bring major changes to the building.¹⁷⁰

The Daniel E. Noble Science and Engineering Library recorded two-million persons using the new Library in its first two years of operation. In addition to increased use by faculty and students, the Library also attracted many visitors and meetings/conferences.¹⁷¹ The Map Collection acquired "all orthophoto quads for the entire state of Arizona, new editions of All Arizona County atlases, and the facsimile edition of *Saxton's Atlas of England and Wales (engraved) 1574-1578*." Usage of all collections totaled approximately 16,692 patrons.¹⁷²

An announcement was made that the status of Librarians had been changed, and that librarians will no longer be considered "Faculty" but have been assigned a new classification: Academic Professional. "Connie Corey, Ann Leibold and Virginia Steel were appointed by the Vice President for Academic Affairs to the new Committee for Academic Professionals, which was charged with drafting the personnel policies and procedures for Academic Professionals at ASU."¹⁷³ The committee proposals were submitted to the Vice President in January, 1985, but had not been acted upon by the time Dr. Riggs' annual report was published.

The Librarians' Council, in 1985/86 took on the project of revising the *Librarians' Council Handbook*, updating it to show the new positions of Associate University Librarians for Public and Technical Services, in addition to required revisions of personnel procedures in Section D: Personnel Action for ASU Librarians, and Section E: Performance Evaluation of Librarians.¹⁷⁴ Maureen Fry, Assistant Academic Vice President, created a committee of academic professionals from the University Libraries, and including the Law Library and ASU West, to study the formation of a standing committee which would function as the next level of review for promotion and continuing appointment following completion of the Libraries' review process. Another unresolved issue was to develop appropriate grievance procedures for librarians/archivists.¹⁷⁵ The Executive Committee of the Librarians' Council met in a special session in February 1987, to voice a unanimous opinion against the use of the University Promotion and Tenure Committee as the university review committee for ASU librarians, and the committee later provided the University Librarian with the names of three nominees to serve on a university committee to discuss the issue of university review for ASU Librarians. A new committee, the Compensation Committee, was approved as a standing committee by Council, to study issues of pay equity, market adjustments, salary surveys and merit adjustments.¹⁷⁶

George Machovec, was a member of the prestigious first group of winners of the Award of Merit citation given by the University President in 1985.

During the period of 1981-86 "enrollment broke through the 40,000 mark, placing the University among the ten largest campuses in the country" and "500,000 new volumes, or one-fourth of the University Libraries' collections, were acquired."¹⁷⁷ "Although budgetary restrictions related to the state's projected revenue shortfall delayed the opening of the Daniel E. Noble Science and Engineering Library for six months after completion in 1982, the University maintained its determination to preserve and enhance the funding available each year for library acquisitions. As a result, the collections exceed two million volumes, one-fourth of those volumes added in the 1981-86 period. Space is again a critical problem ... fortunately legislative authority and Board of Regents approval has been extended for ... construction of new facilities [including] the ASU West Campus Library [and] an expansion of Hayden Library."¹⁷⁸

"Relief of the critical space shortage in the University Libraries is foreseen in the planned 97,000 square-foot expansion to Hayden Library. The \$11.5 million addition ... will accommodate 375,000 volumes and 1,500 new user seats. The Architecture and Environmental Design Library was renovated during the year ... A 14th century medieval Italian manuscript by Maestro Dardi of Pisa was acquired; this rare mathematics manuscript indicates that complex algebra was in use at least two centuries earlier than previously thought. Maria Telkes, a preeminent pioneer of alternative energy resources, donated her solar energy collection to the Noble Library. Dr Telkes' collection was developed over a period of 40 years and is considered one of the best in the world."¹⁷⁹

"It is probable that ASU was the only university in the nation to have four libraries in various stages of construction in 1986-87. Construction was under way for the ASU West Campus Library, the Hayden Library addition, and renovation of the Music Library, while planning was completed for a new Architecture and Environmental Design Library to be housed in that college's new building.

Among other highlights of the year:

- University Libraries completed its Collection Development Policy Statement and with it a faculty research database.
- Special Collections acquired Roberto Lopez's private library and a first edition of Emily Dickinson's *Poems*.
- Hayden and Noble Libraries extended Saturday hours until 9 p.m. and introduced telephone renewal of books; introduced a fee-based service for corporations and other non-university library users; and a laser disk indexing service for materials on business and general information.
- The West Campus Library began expanding its collection as a result of the allocation of a \$400,000 acquisition budget."¹⁸⁰

"A faculty member observed recently that visitors to Arizona State University seldom go more than 10 minutes before using the word 'vitality.' 'Vitality,' she said, 'is a quality that permeates this campus.'"¹⁸¹

In 1987/88 Librarians' Council voted to include the academic professionals from University Media Systems, and also approved ranks and criteria for Learning Resources Specialists.¹⁸² University Librarian, Dr. Donald Riggs, requested that the Chair of Librarians' Council be added to the Executive Council of the University Libraries.¹⁸³ Librarians were concerned with their new status as Academic Professionals. At first they were issued new I.D. cards that listed them as "staff", and there were problems encountered when registering for parking on campus.¹⁸⁴

In 1988/89 the Libraries' Classified Staff Committee had three subcommittees: The Staff Handbook Committee, ByLaws Subcommittee, and Welcome Subcommittee. By year-end, they had completed a revision of the Committee Bylaws, which were approved; they received clarification from the administration about reclassifications which were postponed because of the Arthur Young Personnel Study being conducted at the three universities. Members of the Committee served as a channel to communicate to the Administration questions and concerns expressed as a result of the Arthur Young Study.¹⁸⁵

The University Libraries' Advisory Committee (ULAC) served an important advisory role to the Dean during a time when the library system was expanding. In 1987/88 the committee presented a plan outlining the costs involved to support new faculty and programs being added, but because of insufficient funds, the plan was not implemented.¹⁸⁶ A subcommittee of ULAC, upon the encouragement of the Dean of University Libraries, wrote an appeals plan to provide a forum beyond the library administration for those patrons wanting to appeal charges for overdue or lost

books. The plan was adopted upon approval of the university administration.¹⁸⁷

At the beginning of 1985/86 fiscal year, University Media Systems (UMS) was a part of the Information Resources Management (IRM) division which reported directly to the University President. The President appointed a task force to study the organizational chart to see if changes should be implemented. As a result, IRM was placed under the direction of the Vice President for Academic Affairs. Later that year the Vice President for Academic Affairs decided to move UMS from Information Resources Management to the University Libraries, under the direction of the University Librarian.¹⁸⁸ University Media Systems, during that year, produced two courses which were added to the database of the Association for Media-Based Continuing Education for Engineers (AMCEE), through which courses could be marketed for credit on a national basis. Membership in the AMCEE gave ASU the ability to deliver courses via satellite to students across the country through the National Technological University (NTU.) Members of NTU received funding to install several satellite uplinks, and ASU was given partial funding for a Ku-band uplink to be installed on campus, which went into service in Fall, 1988.¹⁸⁹ When the uplink isn't in use for NTU programming, the uplink is available for both credit and non-credit programming originating at ASU.¹⁹⁰ The Interactive Television Program (ITTP) added another ASU receiving site at the Downtown Center, equipping an existing classroom with the needed audio and video equipment. In the same year, 1987/88, UMS was able to use the campus broadband to deliver instructional programming for the first time. While there were few classrooms available to receive these programs, administrators were beginning to realize the huge potential this offered for advancing instruction.¹⁹¹

During 1987/88 the Advanced Learning Technologies (ALTEC) Department was created to provide faculty, staff and teaching assistants an opportunity to explore avenues of instructional support at the university level. The ALTEC laboratory housed several work stations for utilizing instructional hardware and software, utilizing video technology, CD-ROMs and others. The ALTEC laboratory is staffed by UMS professionals who provide instructional design support to those interested in developing such programs.¹⁹²

UMS was asked to assist in developing a media review process for all buildings on campus, to try to ensure that facilities planned for presentation and production of instructional media are uniform in design and conform to minimum standards. UMS staff reviewed the plans for the architecture expansion, the ASU West classroom building, the Sun Devil Stadium expansion, and the College of Business lecture hall remodeling. An agreement reached during 1988/89 allowed the UMS to circulate non-print materials, a branch location was selected to provide preview and check-out of non-print items, and plans were developed to include these materials in the ASU Libraries' Online Catalog. The department also developed an area for creating computer graphics, and during its first year produced nearly 700 graphics for the campus community.¹⁹³

In a 1985 issue of *AzTeS*, Jill Bytner wrote about

Our Newest Addition

"Tucked away on the fourth floor of the Hayden Library is the Department of Field Collecting and Oral History. Headed by Dr. Jack August, the department is responsible for conducting oral history interviews and acquiring manuscript collections concerning the history and culture of the region. With the aid of volunteer, Dr. Reba Wells, the dept. has contacted over fifty potential interviewees in recent months."

The editors of that same issue of *AzTeS* wrote that "If you find mistakes in this publication, please consider they are there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone, and some people are always looking for mistakes!"

Also, in that issue appeared the announcement that "The complete back log of utility patents was received. The CPM patent collection now starts with Vol.1, 1790 and continues through the present."

In 1985, William Gray Potter, Associate Dean of University Libraries for Technical Services, Automation, and Systems, instituted several changes, which resulted in a noticeable increase in the number of books cataloged each year; ASU's Online Catalog, with 17 databases, has been cited as "one of the top five online public access catalogs in the country."¹⁹⁴ The catalog "migration" from UTLAS to CARL was a significant move, and Vice President Kinsinger awarded the Libraries \$1 million to convert the card catalog into electronic format. This project progressed on schedule and it is anticipated that the entire card catalog can be converted by 1990. Technical Services began cataloging new books for the ASU West Campus Library, and \$300,000 was allocated for

remodeling the top floor of Hayden Library to accommodate the Technical Services staff.¹⁹⁵

“During the 1985/86 fiscal year, a new reporting structure began linking 10 library departments into one Public Services Division.”¹⁹⁶ Under the leadership of Maxine Reneker, Associate University Librarian for Public Services, five task forces were created to address the most pressing needs of the division: a Security Task Force, an Off-Campus Users’ Task Force, A Library Instruction Strategic Planning Task Force, a Document Delivery Task Force, and a Subject Specialist Task Force. As a result of their work, the position of a Library Security Officer was reinstated, a Fee-Based Information and Research Services (FIRST) team was created to address the needs of off-campus users; instructional inserts were written for the *State Press*, *ASU Today*, and *The ASU Libraries Informer*; Library Express began delivery of library materials to faculty, staff, and students in 1989, and a Subject Specialists’ Council was formed.¹⁹⁷

From 1986 to 1989 there were significant organizational structure changes. In 1985/86, Microforms and Interlibrary Loan were combined into one unit; FIRST was added to it in 1987. Circulation, Stacks, Current Periodicals and Reserve combined to form another unit. Three years later, when services moved to the new underground addition, the Access Services Units were divided to form three units: (1) Access Services, which included Circulation, Current Periodicals, Microforms/Alternative Formats, Stacks and Reserve; (2) Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery; (3) FIRST. After the move, Hayden Reference was no longer responsible for Information Services, and a new information point was created at the underground concourse entrance/exit station.¹⁹⁸ The Library Instructional Services Department assumed the staffing of the Help Desk to answer basic and directional questions about the Libraries. In conjunction with the move to the underground addition, an “Ask Me about the ASU Libraries” campaign was organized and more than 70 staff members volunteered to wear “Ask Me” buttons.¹⁹⁹

As of 1986 the University Media Systems, under the direction of Warren Fry, became a part of the University Libraries, requiring a need to integrate nonprint and print formats within the Library system. AIM-NET (formerly the Central Arizona Film Cooperative) began delivering interactive, satellite-delivered instruction throughout Arizona, and in the Spring of 1989, the Advanced Learning Technologies Lab (ALTEC) opened, which provided advances in instructional hardware and software, including computer-controlled video disks, still-frame video technology, and CD-ROMs. Dr. Riggs, in his *Annual Report* viewed this development as a “win-win” situation for both the Library and Media Systems.²⁰⁰

“During 1985/86 the first *Affirmative Action Plan for the ASU Libraries* was written and implemented. The primary goal to hire one minority academic professional for that year was exceeded by hiring two minority professionals. In 1986/87, the affirmative action plan was revised and two black librarians were recruited – one temporary and one on a continuing-appointment track. The latter did not start until July 1, 1987, and resigned after less than six months to accept a more lucrative position at one of the local community colleges. The size of the Library Affirmative Action Committee was increased by two members in 1987/88 to support the large number of searches in process. In response to the university’s ACTION NOW plan for enhancing campus-wide affirmative action efforts, the Libraries began submitting monthly activity reports, the major highlight of which was the hiring of another minority librarian.”²⁰¹

Under the heading of Staff Recognition Programs, it was reported that both the University and the Libraries expanded programs to recognize staff members’ contributions. The University established special honors, which included the Presidential Citation and the Award of Merit, both of which were won by library classified staff members. Prior to 1986, a simple reception served to honor staff members for their years of service, but in 1986 the first annual awards luncheon was held at a local hotel for honorees, their supervisors and department heads. That same year, the Libraries began holding receptions for retiring personnel, in addition to appreciation parties for staff and student employees.²⁰²

Because library users were developing greater skill in using databases, and the fact that more databases were being added to the Libraries’ online catalog on a regular basis, fee-based reference searches declined significantly.²⁰³

In 1986/87 the Library Instructional Services Department produced a video tape entitled *The Case of the Deadly Flamingo*, which demonstrated and defined various strategies for conducting research. It received wide distribution and was well received by university libraries all over the country.²⁰⁴

In September of 1986, Mimi McBride was hired on a part-time basis to determine whether or not there was justification for establishing a National Indian Education Clearinghouse at ASU. Her research revealed that there was no established group focusing on American Indian educational research and curriculum development, and therefore the establishment of such a center at ASU would be justified. Support for establishing a Clearinghouse was given by Indian education organizations throughout the United States and from ASU faculty members involved in researching American Indians; the National Indian Education Clearinghouse officially began in September, 1987. In 1988/89 a major gift and pledge were received from Frank and Mary Labriola, for whom the Labriola Center was eventually named.²⁰⁵

“Twenty-nine new positions – 13 professional and 16 classifies – were added to the Libraries budget in FY 1986/87.”²⁰⁶

“ASU Libraries ranked 27th on a list measuring the relative size of holdings of research libraries in the United States and Canada.”²⁰⁷

In 1987 Sharlane Grant was hired as the first full-time conservator in Arizona’s academic libraries to head the new Conservation Center.²⁰⁸ In 1989 the Conservation Department was renamed the Preservation Department to reflect the administrative and organizational responsibilities of the Department. The Preservation unit is to concentrate on replacement and reformatting, including the Brittle Books program, and is also charged with Disaster Planning. The Conservation unit actively works with individual items needing repairs, re-casing and rebinding, and is also charged with developing a program for de-acidification when such techniques and facilities become available. The Bindery and Shelf Preparations Unit oversees the commercial binding of monographs and serials, and creating and maintaining computer databases for binding records. During its first year of operations the department surveyed the libraries’ collections and set priorities for what materials were in most need of attention in consultation with departmental staff.²⁰⁹

The legislative appropriation for the library’s acquisitions budget for FY 1987-88 fell short of expectations, so in response to the shortfall, “The deans donated a total of \$90,000 from their budgets to the library in order to avert a forced cut of five percent of the library’s journal subscriptions.”²¹⁰

In the *Arizona State University Report of the President, 1988-89*, President J. Russell Nelson noted that

- The “Association of Research Libraries ranked Arizona State University Libraries 22nd in the nation, up from 27th a year ago, giving ASU the highest ranked research library in the state.
- The Hayden Library expansion opened, providing study space for 1,500 more students and shelf space for 375,000 additional books.
- University Libraries published its second book, *Tom Chauncey: A Memoir*.
- The online catalog, already one of the most advanced in the world, was expanded to include indexes to journals and other specialized indexes. The online catalog at ASU can be accessed with a modern-equipped computer terminal from anywhere in the world.
- University Libraries opened the Advanced Learning Technologies Laboratory, a campus-wide facility complete with a demonstration classroom where faculty members can work with state-of-the-art instructional technology.
- A National Indian Education Clearinghouse was established with online access.²¹¹

In 1988/89 Access Services recorded a use of more than three million items,, a record high. From 1985-1989, circulation increased by 95%; in-house use of materials in the stacks increased approximately 47% during that same period. Much of this increase was credited to the introduction of the Online Catalog during that period.²¹²

As of 1989 the Government Documents Department continued to produce its Key Word Out of Context (KWOC) Index each quarter, and while the index, on microfiche, is the most comprehensive source of Bibliographic control for Arizona governmental publications, its usefulness will diminish as the LSCA [Library Services and Construction Act]-funded project to fully catalog state documents and add them to the Online Catalog and the OCLC database is implemented. In addition, the department is working with Technical Services to create a test database of Marcive

government document records which will be added to the Online Catalog and OCLC as well.²¹³

Special Collections increased its holdings in a significant way with the addition of the William S. Burroughs Collection, which comprises one-half of the outstanding Vaduz Collection which had been located in Lichtenstein. A gift from the Provost provided funding for this purchase. Special Collections also received the personal papers of actor Peter Lawford, and those of Marion Place, an award winning writer of children's books. "Special Collections is the home for one of the best, if not the best, collection(s) on Theatre for Youth (Child Drama)."²¹⁴

The ASU Library Associates, or Friends Group, provided funds to purchase equipment for the Conservation Center. Additional funding was given to purchase many fine press books to add to and enhance present collections. Corporate membership was added to the Associates' membership category, and Dr. Joyce Foster, the Libraries' first Director of Development provided needed leadership to help make the Associates a more effective group.²¹⁵

On March 30, 1988, the Fletcher Library, on ASU West Campus, was dedicated -- the first building to be constructed on the new 300-acre campus. "The building was named in honor of Robert L. and Sally Fletcher, long-time residents of the west valley, who donated \$1 million to endow the west campus library."²¹⁶ Other buildings, part of the first phase of development, are not expected to be completed until 1991. In the meantime, an interdependence exists between the Fletcher Library and the libraries on the Tempe campus. Helen Gater was hired as the first Library Director at ASU West.²¹⁷

During the period 1984-1989 the Strategic Planning Task Force for Personnel "investigated barriers to the handicapped, reinstated training sessions in performance appraisal, and developed a draft survey instrument to measure the quality of work life within the Libraries. It also prepared a multi-year strategic plan."²¹⁸ The Personnel Task Force administered a *Quality of Work Life Survey*, and found that the improvement of salaries and the establishment of a mentor program were the two most important issues to be addressed at this time. And the goal of trying to achieve market equity for librarian salaries was the top priority of the Libraries' Strategic Plan submitted to the Provost.²¹⁹

"On July 1, 1988, the titles of the University Librarian and Associate and Assistant University Librarians were changed to Dean of University Libraries and Associate and Assistant Deans."²²⁰

"In the Spring of 1989, the Associate Deans for both Public and Technical Services announced their resignations, effective in July and August, 1989. After reviewing the organizational structure in light of the increasing automations of the ASU Libraries, the decision was made to combine the two positions to facilitate communication, flatten the organizational hierarchy, and employ a systems approach to management."²²¹

Below is reproduced the feature article appearing in a 1988 issue of *AzTeS*:

STAFF ASSOCIATION OF THE ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES/MEDIA SYSTEMS SILVER ANNIVERSARY PLUS 1 YEAR.

"The ASU Library Staff Association is 26 years old, having been established on September 4, 1962 at the suggestion of Dr. Alan Covey, the University Librarian. Before that time there had been no organization of any kind to represent the staff to the library administration, facilitate communication, or provide for Downtown Campus social activities. Dr. Covey considered the establishment of this organization so important that he even mentioned its establishment in his annual report. The Staff Association has served as the spokesperson for the entire staff by providing for receptions and farewells for previous university librarians and investigating personnel matters.

"Before there was any thought of a Librarians' Council or a Libraries Classified Staff Committee -- indeed even before jobs were classified on this campus -- the Job Salaries and Classification Ad Hoc Committee of the Staff Association investigated these subjects and reported on them in 1969. [from Jenny Williams report, 1984 *AzTeS*]

"According to the constitution, revised in Fall, 1987, the Staff Association shall 'promote camaraderie, improve morale in terms of social atmosphere, and enhance the environment of the staff lounges.' Membership is open to all staff members of the University Libraries/Media Systems -- classified, 49%, professional and administrative. (The University Media Systems became part of the ASU Libraries at the beginning of the 1986-87 academic year.) In the beginning, meetings were held on the third Friday of every month. Membership has grown

from 54 in 1963 to a record 143 in 1988.

"The official voice of the Staff Assn. evolved from a dittoed 'Newsletter??' of August, 1963, to ASU Library Staff Association Bulletin in 1967, to the SNAFU (Staff News--All For U) in 1965. Finally in April, 1968, the *AzTeS* was born. According to a statement in the first issue, its primary purpose was to help us meet each other. For anyone still confused over the name selected, *AzTeS* was the ASU designation in the Union List of Serials; Az for Arizona, Te for Tempe; S for State.

"Over the years the Staff Association has served the library personnel in many ways. It has provided discounts on book and magazine purchases, monthly programs, service and retirement honors, picnics and other social activities including pot luck luncheons, the annual Holiday party, and the first-ever Sunrise Breakfast in April, 1988. The Library Staff Association and its Executive Board even purchased toads for the annual Lambda Chi Alpha Toad Hop in the late 1960's. *AzTeS* carried the report in 1969 that our entries appeared to do well and were well costumed ... Romeo and Juliet, for example. The proceeds, by the way, went to the Hayden Library book fund. In 1970, the Staff Association gave its first scholarship of \$25 to Eileen Pbelps. The scholarship was awarded each semester to any paid member of the Staff Association who had been a member for one year; the award could be used to pay for registration, books or lab fees.

"Probably the most obvious benefit for all of the library staff, whether members of the Association or not, is the contribution made to the libraries' staff lounges. Even before Hayden Library was built, the Staff Association bought furniture, coffee pots and magazine subscriptions to improve the staff lounge in Matthews. Over the years, the organization purchased and arranged for the servicing of refrigerators, conventional ovens and microwave ovens. From time to time, many departments in the library have borrowed punch bowls, coffee makers, etc., purchased by the Staff Association. The Association pays for the subscriptions to the *Arizona Republic* newspaper in the Hayden and Noble Library staff lounges, and plants and other decoration that adorn the rooms. Last year, the group paid a large percentage of the costs of reupholstering the couches in the Hayden lounge and purchased colorful posters for the lounge at Noble. Unfortunately, a perennial problem has been finding enough volunteers to maintain the lounges' cleanliness.

"Obviously an organization with these responsibilities needs a variety of fund raising activities. 1968 marked a milestone with the beginning of the new continuing book sale, which potentially should provide the Association with a steady income.

"Dues have increased very slowly from the original \$2.00 in 1962/63. The first increase came in 1977; and our current bargain figure of \$3.00 was adopted way back in May, 1980.

"In conclusion, The Staff Association eagerly looks forward to 25 more years of 'promoting camaraderie' and anticipates the continued support from the classified, professional and administrative staff."

- Carol Moore, University Archives.

In his report in the September, 1988, issue of *AzTeS*, Chuck Foster, reporter for the Administration, stated, "Tis the season of little reason in the Administration Office. The university having switched over to CUFS (that's 'Can U Find Stuff'), an on-line system with little or no paperwork, has resulted in roughly twice as much paper to file as before. It being September, we expect that we won't have to wait more than another two to three weeks to get July reports."

Dr. Donald Riggs in his "Message from the University Librarian," which appeared in the same issue of *AzTeS*, stated "I am particularly pleased with the activities of the Library Staff Association. The Association provides a necessary vehicle for camaraderie. It allows a means for positive recognition of one another's efforts ... therefore, I enthusiastically support and encourage the efforts of the Library Staff Association."

The Staff Association's President, Doris Maxwell, wrote the following report for the *AzTes* in 1988:

"As A.S.U. and the University Libraries have grown, so has the Library Staff Association. Our membership is now over 130 and our treasury is around \$4000 thanks to the '86 and '87 Book Sales and this year's successful Current Order"²²²

In 1988 it was reported in *AzTeS* that "This is the year when having the one-event mammoth book sale, because of storage conditions, this is no longer possible. Beginning now we are instituting a Continuing Book sale on Wednesdays from 11:30 - 1:30 in the library lobby. Items on sale have been donated to the Libraries and are not needed in the collection."²²³

Marilyn Wurzburger reported on "Special Collections: History of the Department," in a 1989 issue of *AzTeS*:

"Special Collections, consisting of Rare Books and Manuscripts, did not exist as a special department until 1969. Before that time, in old Matthews Library, all "special" materials were located on the 5th floor, surrounded by a wire cage. In that way, the materials were protected even when the department wasn't open to the public.

"The new Hayden Library was designed to accommodate all "special" collections on what was then the fifth floor. Seeking to adopt the latest technology, the area contained a vault for valuables, and special humidity and temperature controls, which, incidentally, never worked satisfactorily.

"The Library Associates was founded in 1966 when the Hayden Library was dedicated. One of the members, Dr. Oscar Thoeny, decried the poor accommodations for our fine books and gave \$15,000 for the establishment of a Rare Book Room. The library matched that amount and created the room now in existence. The Associates furnished the room with a custom-made card catalogue, teak tables and cabinets and leather-upholstered chairs. Staffing was even slimmer then since there was only the Head of the Dept., a LAI to assist patrons and monitor the reading room, and 15 hrs. per week of student help.

"The size of the collections has grown dramatically, augmented by significant gifts from friends and the Library Associates. Books now number close to 30,000 (up from approx. 15,000 in 1971) and manuscript holdings have jumped from 100 to over 1000 linear ft. The Special Collections area serves as the focal point for major events held in the library, including lectures and receptions for various dignitaries. Marilyn Wurzburger has been head of the department since 1973."²²⁴

During 1988/89, because of several changes, the shelving backlog in the Noble Science Library was eliminated. Factors contributing to this were an increase in the wages budget, changes in workflow patterns, and a slight decrease in patron use. As a point of interest, statistics revealed that the number of items circulated plus the items used in-house, within the library, equaled the total number of volumes in the library. The Maps Index was the first in-house database to go online, which was followed by the Solar Energy Index. The use of both collections increased as access improved. The Solar Energy Collection contains the collected papers of John Yellott, Dan Halacy, and Maria Telkes, each of whom is a scholar and collector of solar energy materials.²²⁵

Plans for the new Architecture and Environmental Design Library were drawn up in the summer of 1987, and the new library was completed and occupied by July 1989. This new library boasts 20,000 sq. ft. of space and is estimated to hold approximately 70,000 volumes.²²⁶

During the four-year period of the Librarian's Annual Report, there were a number of changes in the internal structure of Technical Services. One of the first changes was the merging of Acquisitions and Serials Records into one department, Acquisitions. A new department, Bibliographic Records, was responsible for OCLC operation, and catalog maintenance. Cataloging Services was renamed Original Cataloging and Special Languages to reflect its new scope and responsibilities.²²⁷ Dr. William Potter assumed the responsibilities previously assigned to the Technical Services Division, and renamed it as Technical Services, Automation, and Systems. Later the day-to-day responsibilities for Automation and Systems were placed in a new department labeled Library Technology and Systems, to be headed by George Machovec.²²⁸

The public online catalog, using the Utlas ALIS system, became operational in January, 1986, but after reviewing it the following year a decision was made to transfer all data to the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL) which became available to the public in August of 1987. The online catalog was no longer just a catalog of the ASU Libraries holding, but also included several outside databases. Other databases were added throughout the year, including catalog records for federal documents, the index to the Arizona Collection, an index to ASU Newspapers, which includes *The State Press* and *Insight*, plus catalog records for the Center for Research Libraries. The automated system Innovacq was installed in July 1986 to control the order, claiming and receipt of all monographs and serials.²²⁹

Four terminals were installed for the online network of the Research Libraries Group (RLIN), with two terminals specially equipped for the cataloging of Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials.²³⁰

Since 1985, ASU moved from a ranking of 42nd to 22nd place among ARL libraries, partly because of the increased productivity of staff in Technical Services.²³¹

During the period from 1984-1989, the Department of Archives and Manuscripts was established to serve as the “umbrella” for the Arizona Collection, University Archives, Chicano Research Collection, and ASU Records Management Program.²³²

With the change to the CARL online catalog system and the introduction of AMC/MARC, the Department of Archives and Manuscripts began work on an online Arizona Union List of Manuscripts. It was anticipated that this database would also include manuscript listings of five other state repositories. The Department also signed an agreement with the Manuscript Society, the international association of manuscript collectors, to establish a database of privately-held manuscripts. The database now contains 1,000 listings, and it is hoped it will become a major national resource for scholarship in the humanities and social sciences.²³³

“Site preparation began west of Hayden Library on June 22, 1987, and construction was scheduled to begin the following October. When the \$11.5 million, 97,000 gross-square-foot library expansion is completed in March, 1989, the two level, underground building will become the main library entrance. The expansion will provide seating for 1,500 people, house 375,000 volumes, and include among its facilities a 24-hour reading room, a copy center, space for bound periodicals and microfilm storage.²³⁴

Dr. Donald Riggs dedicated his 1989-90 University Libraries Annual Report “to the Friends of the ASU Libraries [who] for nearly 25 years ... have given their time, energy and resources to make our library system better. Many of the valuable collections in our Special Collections were purchased by the Associates/Friends. The Conservation Center got its first financial support from them ... A book endowment has been created ... For all of their contributions, I extend a special ‘thank you’ to each of them.”²³⁵

Collection Development personnel completed the high priority project of writing guidelines for sub-allocating the library materials budget in order to equitably distribute the limited resources available to support library collections. When the Associate Deans for Public Services and for Technical Services, Automation, and Systems resigned in early summer of 1989, the Libraries saw the opportunity to review organizational structure. These two major divisions were combined to form a new division named Library Services. While the search for an Associate Dean to head this division, all department heads of this division reported directly to the Dean of University Libraries.²³⁶

Acquisitions moved from its “temporary quarters” split between two floors, to the renovated area on level four, thus reuniting all units, and placing them close to Bibliographic Records and Original Cataloging, ultimately facilitating workflow and communication between all units.²³⁷

Kathy Jones, Acquisitions, received the University’s Award of Merit for outstanding contributions and service to the University.²³⁸

Bibliographic Records staff members were able to document an increase in copy cataloging for ASU West, completion of AMIGOS and OCLC retro-conversion projects, and, in addition, the cataloging of approximately 40,000 volumes from arrearage. Approximately 10,000 volumes remained in the inactive arrearage in Matthews.²³⁹

Government Documents reported a 60% increase of federal publications received this year as compared with last year, and the collection of state documents continues to grow a steady pace. As of 1989 the Department continued to produce its Key Word Out of Context Index (KWOC) each quarter. This *Index*, on microfiche, is the primary source of Bibliographic control for Arizona governmental publications, but it requires high maintenance to record all the changes, including additions and deletions, which increased by 126% this year. Its usefulness will diminish as the LSCA-funded project to fully catalog state documents and add them to the Online Catalog and the OCLC database is implemented. The *Index* is distributed to 95 libraries and agencies on a quarterly basis. The department is working with Technical Services to create a test database of Marcive government document records which will be added to the Online Catalog and OCLC as well. All United Nations paper documents were cataloged for the Online Catalog, and opaque microcards of U.N. publications were replaced with an easier-to-use microfiche collection of materials from 1946 to the present. This was the final year for the department to distribute tax forms to the public, considering that service does not support the mission of a depository library.²⁴⁰

Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery Services were able to conduct daily courier service between the three state

university libraries, thus reducing the turn-around time for patrons to receive their requested materials in 5-7 days. Library Express began service delivery to students and in the summer of 1990 brought delivery to one residence hall, and participated in the United States/Mexican Interlibrary Loan Project.²⁴¹

In 1989 "The Parents' Association donated \$25,000 to purchase state-of-the-art instructional equipment for the classroom in Hayden Library ... the department hopes that it will be fully operational before the end of the year after the expenditure of an additional \$10,000 from library funds."²⁴²

"A major recurring problem for the Help Desk this year was the malfunctioning of the Knogo theft detection system, causing much irritation for patrons and staff alike. ... The individual study rooms in the lower level, which are reserved at the Help Desk, also continued to cause problems because of vandalization and occupancy by more than one person."²⁴³

"The ASU Online Catalog is emerging as a major source for the institutions of higher education in the State. Links are being negotiated or considered with the Maricopa County Community Colleges online system, the American Graduate School of International Management, and Northern Arizona University."²⁴⁴

Original Cataloging reported increased production statistics, noting that the new location of the department, plus the increased availability of personal computers, OCLC terminals and printers, provided a much better working environment for the staff. The department completed cataloging of approximately 10,000 monograph and serial titles of Arizona state and local documents which were part of the LSCA project. Current titles are now being cataloged as received. Plans were completed for the retroconversion of the Chinese, Japanese and Korean collections, and the planning phase to catalog United Nations documents utilizing the UN classification symbol were all completed.²⁴⁵

Hayden Library was experiencing more activity than could be accommodated, with peak period of usage seeing every seat was filled, study rooms were filled, and students were sitting on the floor in study groups. Checkout statistics and telephone renewal statistics were on the increase, and more courtesy cards were issued and stacks personnel moved more collections and reshelved an increasing number of books than ever before... The new compact shelving is performing well and almost no mechanical problems were experienced during its first year of operation.²⁴⁶

When Reference Service experienced a loss of key staff members, the department focused on hiring replacement personnel. In the meantime, the department was given permission to hire four temporary librarians to help to continue a high level of service to faculty and students, and to continue the program of library instruction. Colleagues from other areas of the library were recruited to fill in at the Reference Desk as needed. The department was able to move its offices from the first floor to the concourse level, which located reference librarians much closer to the Reference Desk and were more accessible to students requesting the help of reference specialists.²⁴⁷ Reference Service instituted a new service, Machine-Assisted Reference Service (MARS) "Under the direction of Dennis Brunning ... this service offers access to ERIC, PsycLIT, MLA Bibliography, Newsbank, CIRR and three products from UMI (Periodical Abstracts, ABI/Inform, and Dissertation Abstracts.) ... with the proliferation of CD-ROM products and indexes on the Online Catalog, the librarians are challenged by the use of eight different compact disk systems, 19 separate databases on the Online Catalog, the use of OCLC, RLIN, various online vendor products, electronic mail, and word processing packages."²⁴⁸

"Moving into the new College of Architecture and Environmental Design facility was the major event of the year. The books were moved during the last week of July 1989, with a minimum of disruption of services ... All of the identified architecture books have been transferred from the Noble Library, while books in the NK and H classifications (in the Hayden Library) remain to be transferred."²⁴⁹

The Music Library created the *Song Index* which became a popular addition to the Online Catalog, and nearly 400 tapes were indexed for inclusion in the *Performance Tape Index*, and two years of performances are now available on the Online Catalog.²⁵⁰

The Science Library was already experiencing change, with the first step being to move the Information Desk closer to the Online Catalog which would help relieve pressure at the Reference Desk. Secondly, in May 1989 a MARS (Machine Assisted Reference Service) facility was established when three new microcomputers were added to the department. New OCLC terminals were also set up in the reference area to improve access, and all librarians now have computers to enable them to perform mediated searches and ready reference searches in their offices.²⁵¹

The *Solar Energy Index* could be accessed via the Online Catalog in 1989-90, and the Solar Energy Collection was designated as an official depository for materials from the Center for the Study of Early Events in Photosynthesis (CSEEP).²⁵²

In an analysis of campus space prepared for the Board of Regents, the report stated that the University Libraries still falls short by 100,000 square feet of space needed for readers, collections and services. Some progress is being made with the Hayden Library remodeling and the anticipated new addition of approximately 8000 square feet to be added to the Music Library.²⁵³

In July 1989 Reference Services moved into its newly remodeled quarters, and the top floor of Hayden Library was completed in May 1990. The Provost allocated an additional \$625,000 to continue the remodeling of Hayden, and the firm of Architecture One, Ltd. was hired to undertake a facilities assessment to identify specific needs that need to be addressed in the remodel.²⁵⁴

The Archives and Manuscripts department now includes five individual units: Arizona Collection, Chicano Research Collection, University Archives, Visual Literacy Collection, and ASU Records Management. The department opened the Information Exchange Database for operation, and received agreements from all major Arizona repositories to participate in the Manuscript Union List of Manuscripts (MULS). Graduate assistants were hired to work with the Chicano and Visual Literacy Collections, and a photo darkroom and conservation center were established.²⁵⁵

The department of Archives and Manuscripts also sponsored a photo symposium, "Arizona in Focus: The Men and Women Behind the Lens", with the assistance of the ASU Friends of the Libraries. The symposium was scheduled to coincide with a traveling exhibit of *Arizona Highways* photos entitled "Timeless Images" which was on display in the Hayden Library lobby in the spring of 1990.²⁵⁶

The Preservation Unit undertook its first microfilming project which included the complete run of *ASU Insight* and the *ASU State Press*. The department also acquired an ultrasonic splicer and heat weld splicer to be used to repair microfilm and to replace the former potentially damaging practice of "fixing" a break with pressure-sensitive tape.²⁵⁷

Special Collections reported receiving many additions to its Twentieth-Century American Performing Arts Collection, and also hosting a luncheon for members of the Consortium for Research of Child Drama which was holding a series of meetings on campus. The department also began building a Theater for Youth Database.²⁵⁸

The Libraries' Classified Staff Committee developed three proposals which were forwarded to Dean Riggs, and asked that the Library consider implementing:

- Annual in-house personnel management training to be conducted for all supervisors;
- A mentoring program for staff members who are interested in cross-training and expanding career paths.
- An Employee-of-the-Month Award for deserving Library/University Media Systems employees.²⁵⁹

In addition, the Committee held two general sessions and invited administrators to report on the State of the Libraries to staff members. The Committee also sponsored a staff reception for ASU President Lattie Coor.²⁶⁰

The Arizona Historical Foundation celebrated its 31st year of operation, with a goal to help Arizona citizens become more aware of the rich legacy they have inherited. Richard Lynch, Executive Vice President of the Foundation since 1986, resigned at the end of 1989, and was succeeded by Dean Smith. A new staffing agreement stated that the University Libraries will employ a full time curator for the Foundation beginning in September, 1990.²⁶¹

In 1989 the University Media Systems produced a 14-county Arizona Educational Telecommunications Cooperative Teleconference, and they facilitated transfer of the Instructional Television Fixed Services program to the Office of

the Dean, Extended Education. They also developed the Video Viewing facility at the Ritter Building to support instructional programs within the University. Non-print media titles of the ASU Media Collections were added to the holdings on the Libraries' Online Catalog, and produced the AIM-Net state teleconference on "Foreign Language Instruction in the Elementary Schools."²⁶²

University Media Systems created a Video Playback facility to meet the need expressed by faculty for an on-campus location where students could view instructional video programs.²⁶³

The narrative ends here for now, and is considerably longer than I anticipated. The next chapter (4) if written, will begin where the Hayden Library begins construction on its underground addition. As a result of the construction, the changes are far reaching and library service points differ considerably from what they were earlier.

In this chapter (3) I wanted to give some idea of the "library culture" that existed in these earlier years. Although more generous funding was allotted for acquisitions and other library services, salaries were always an issue, and Librarians' Council Committees gathered statistics from peer institutions, and others, to show that ASU Librarians salaries generally fell below national averages, except with some rare exceptions. If my memory has not completely failed, there seemed to be a greater sense of camaraderie and sociability which diminished, somewhat, as the staff grew larger and more compartmentalized. Change evolved as fewer and fewer members would meet in the Staff Lounge for coffee breaks, or lunch, and the lounge became less and less a place to socialize with other staff members. Several departments acquired their own microwave ovens and refrigerators, enabling staff members to eat lunch on the run or at their desks, since they no longer needed to stop by the staff lounge to retrieve or prepare their lunch. The decline of the Library Staff Association began as fewer and fewer people were willing to help organize or participate in social events involving all staff, both clerical and Academic Professionals.

When the University Librarian discontinued the issuing of *Annual Reports* and no longer required annual Departmental Reports, the problem of confirming facts and remembrances became much more difficult than with the two chapters written previously. Some events and dates were gleaned from "Logs" and files which I kept over the years detailing some of the events I felt were memorable.

Reviewing the documents consulted for this chapter has been most entertaining for me as I relive some of the experiences of my 48+ years in the Library. I hope you enjoy reading it.

Should you note errors, please call them to my attention so they can be corrected. Some of you also may be able to add to the list of significant or noteworthy accomplishments by staff members.

Perhaps one of you will be inspired to write the next chapter – the Decade of the Nineties!

Marilyn Wurzburger

BITS AND TIDBITS ABOUT STAFF MEMBERS AND LIBRARIES

Library staff members to achieve campus-wide and/or community recognition:

- Connie Corey (Administration) was the first librarian to serve as President of the Faculty Women's Association.
- Eleanor Ferrall (Reference/Government Documents/Arizona Collection) was the first librarian to serve as an officer of Faculty Senate (Secretary)
- Other librarians were elected to serve on prestigious faculty committees, including search committees for the Provost and the Committee on Committees.
- Jane Conrow (Architecture/ILL/Administration) ran in the Paris marathon in 1982.
- Michael McColgin (Special Collections) the library's first conservator, became the Arizona State Conservator.
- Bonnie D'Agostino (Reclassification) and her husband Peter met a student, Jesse Brimhall, who remembered a friend driving what he was sure was a Dymaxion, one of three Dymaxion cars invented and built by Buckminster Fuller in the 1930s. Bonnie and Peter began searching for the rare automobile and, unbelievably, found it in a shed in Tempe! The owner didn't want to sell, but finally, after raising money from friends and family, Bonnie and Peter made an offer that the owner accepted. The Dymaxion was #2 of the series -- Car #1 was destroyed in a fire at the Bureau of Standards; Car #3 was last seen in Kansas City, Mo. The cars were blimp-shaped and three-wheeled, with front-wheel-drive, rear-wheel steering. Fuller designed them to be omnidirectional and streamlined along aerodynamic principles. The D'Agostinos loaned the car in its unrestored condition to the Museum of Modern Art which included it in a show called "The Machine." Later the car went on tour with the traveling exhibit.
- Marilyn Wurzbarger (Cataloging/Reclassification/Special Collections) was a Pillsbury Bake-Off Finalist in 1962 (New York) and in 1968 (Dallas)
- Mirek Borovansky ran in the Boston Marathon in 1983.
- Carl Cross sang with ASU's Choral Union from 1969 until 1978, and with The Phablous Phoenicians, the International Champion Barbershop Chorus from 1969 until 1982. He also appeared in a performance of *My Fair Lady* in Gammage auditorium in 1967.

Staff members receiving the President's Merit Award

George Machovec (1985)
 Clarice Mondo (1985)
 Heury Stevens (1989)
 Estelle "Punkie" Denzin (1985)

Cultural Diversity:

Visiting Librarians: Gill McDonald (Scotland) 1986/87
 Helen Ladron (Mexico) 1989/90
 Louis Klee (France) 1984, 1989

Ardishir Zahedi, Iranian Ambassador, visited Special Collections

LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS:

1962/63 Twyla Mueller
 1963/64 Lyle Watrous
 1964/65 Donald Pady
 1965/66 Thomas Marshall
 1966/67 Charles Howe {for whom Howe Architecture Lihrary named}
 1967/68 Robert Albright
 1968/69 Judy Shaw
 1969/70 Marilyn Wurzbarger
 1970/71 Carol Bouknecht
 1971/72 Afon McGrath

1972/73 Lyle Watrous
 1973/74 Lois Schneberger
 1974/75 Metta Nicewarner
 1975/76 Carol Salz
 1976/77 Rosanna Miller
 1977 Joyce Casagrande (resigned October)
 1977/78 Steve Rich
 1978/79 Steve Rich
 1979/80 Mary Swaty
 1980/81 George Machovec
 1981/82 Estelle "Punkie" Denzin
 1982/83 Charles Brownson
 1983/84 Marilyn Wurzbarger
 1984/85 Shirley Curran
 1985/86 Ellie Ives
 1986/87 Bonnie Sheldon
 1987/88 Doris Maxwell
 1988/89 Marilyn Miller
 1989/90 Carol Moore

Library Humor

Are dealers' catalogs always just dull bibliographic entries? Not so! One catalog described a publication for sale as follows: "The wide margins have been largely chewed away by mice. (They were evidently on a marginal diet, since the text has been left completely intact.)"

A patron once asked Susan Polokov where the subject catalog was. "Susan told her it was the first set of catalogs, right behind her. She came back a few minutes later, and said she'd found her subject, but could find no call numbers. Upon investigation, Susan discovered that the lady had been looking in the big Webster's dictionary, instead of the card catalog!" [*AzTeS*, Mar '73]

"And then there was the lady who wanted to know where Hayden, Arizona was, and did she really have to go there to get the book she needed? The card she was referring to listed both "Hayden" and "Ariz" location symbols typed on the left-hand side."

One library staff member was approached with the question, "Are you a real librarian?"

Overheard on a library tour: "... and this is the Public Serials List" to which a student replied, "Now show us your list of private serials."

Times really don't change. Report from Jan., 1979 *AzTeS* "1978 Took-it-with-a Straight-Face Award: Winner is Eulalie Brown who fielded this request last Halloween -- Does the library rent Halloween costumes?"

From *Punch*, May 9, 1962: "A new aid to rapid, almost magical, learning has made its appearance. Indications are that if it catches on, all the electronic gadgets will be so much junk. The new device is known as Built-in Orderly Organized Knowledge. The makers generally call it by its initials, BOOK.

"Many advantages are claimed over the old-style learning and teaching aids on which most people are brought up nowadays. It has no wires, no electric circuit to break down. No connection is needed to an electricity power plant. It is made entirely without mechanical parts to go wrong or need replacement. Anyone can use BOOK, even children, and it fits comfortably into the hands. It can be conveniently used sitting in an armchair by the fire ... Once purchased, BOOK requires no further upkeep cost; no batteries or wires are needed, since the power, thanks to an ingenious device patented by the makers, is supplied by the brain of the user.

"BOOKS may be stored on handy shelves and for ease of reference the programme schedule is normally indicated on the back of the binding. Altogether, the Built-in Orderly Organized Knowledge seems to have great advantages with no drawbacks. We predict a big future for it."

The copyright statement found in the book the *Tool Shed*, by Jan Adkins, states: "We have gone to considerable difficulty and expense to assemble a staff of necromancers, sorcerers, shamans, conjurers, and lawyers to visit nettlesome and mystifying discomfort on any ninny who endeavors to reproduce or transmit this book in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including information storage and retrieval systems, without permission from the publisher. Watch yourself."

Best title of the year is a serial, printed in the Spanish language, and, freely translated, says, "This has no title, so don't bother to look for one, because you won't find it."

The Aztec word for library is AMOXCALLI.

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