

THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LIBRARY

A HISTORY

By

Robert D. Hook

Richard J. Beck

Moscow, Idaho

1986

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	ii
1. The Early Years, 1889-1905	1
2. Disaster and the Birth of a New Era	8
3. A New Era	15
4. The World War I Years and After	30
5. The University Librarians, 1893-1948	35
6. The Zimmerman Years, 1948-1967	50
The New Library Building	56
Biennial Report, 1956-57	81
The Move to the New Library	86
On Moving a Library by Lee Zimmerman	89
The Bookmark	94
Some Major Gifts, Acquisitions, etc.	98
Library Associates	110
Library Cooperation with Washington State University	111
Librarians	115
Library Hours	123
Photocopiers	124
Noise	127
Library Theft	130
A Chronological Potpourri	134
1967/68	144
Committee on Library Affairs	150
7. Warren S. Owens, 1968-	160
Librarian Participation in Associations, Civic and Academic Affairs	161
Jesse Merlan	167
Library Automation	170
The Pound Collection and Lectures	176
Psychiana	180
George Kellogg	184
President Theophilus	184
A Chronology of Library Events, 1969-	187
Appendix	
A. University of Idaho Librarians	
B. Current Classified Staff	
C. Classified Staff who Resigned/Retired, 1968-1985	
D. Library Retirees	
E. Library Secretaries, 1948-	
F. Rules to Govern the Library	
G. University of Idaho Library Expenditures	
H. The Library in Review, 1964-66 by Lee Zimmerman	

INTRODUCTION

The first four chapters of this history of the University Library were written by Public Services Librarian Robert D. Hook. The first three were published in the Library's newsletter to the faculty, The Bookmark, in June and September 1972, and September 1973. In order to bridge the gap and add some material, I prepared a Chapter 5 entitled "University Librarians, 1893-1948" covering the period up to the retirement of M. Belle Sweet after 43 years of service as University Librarian.

Starting with Chapter 6 the reader will note a change in style to a more popular type based on recollections, scrapbooks, a diary, occasional newspaper clippings or quotes from The Bookmark, The Argonaut, biennial reports, etc. I began a diary of significant events relating to the Library in 1960. And at the same time I started a series of scrapbooks on the Library. The basis was some newspaper clippings about the new Library. I not only kept it up but searched The Argonaut back to 1900 for stories about the Library. I feel that this is a factual history and I hope a readable one.

I wish to express my appreciation to Karen Davis for all the typing and Margaret Snyder for her editorial work.



Richard J. Beck

Associate Dean of Libraries

CHAPTER 1

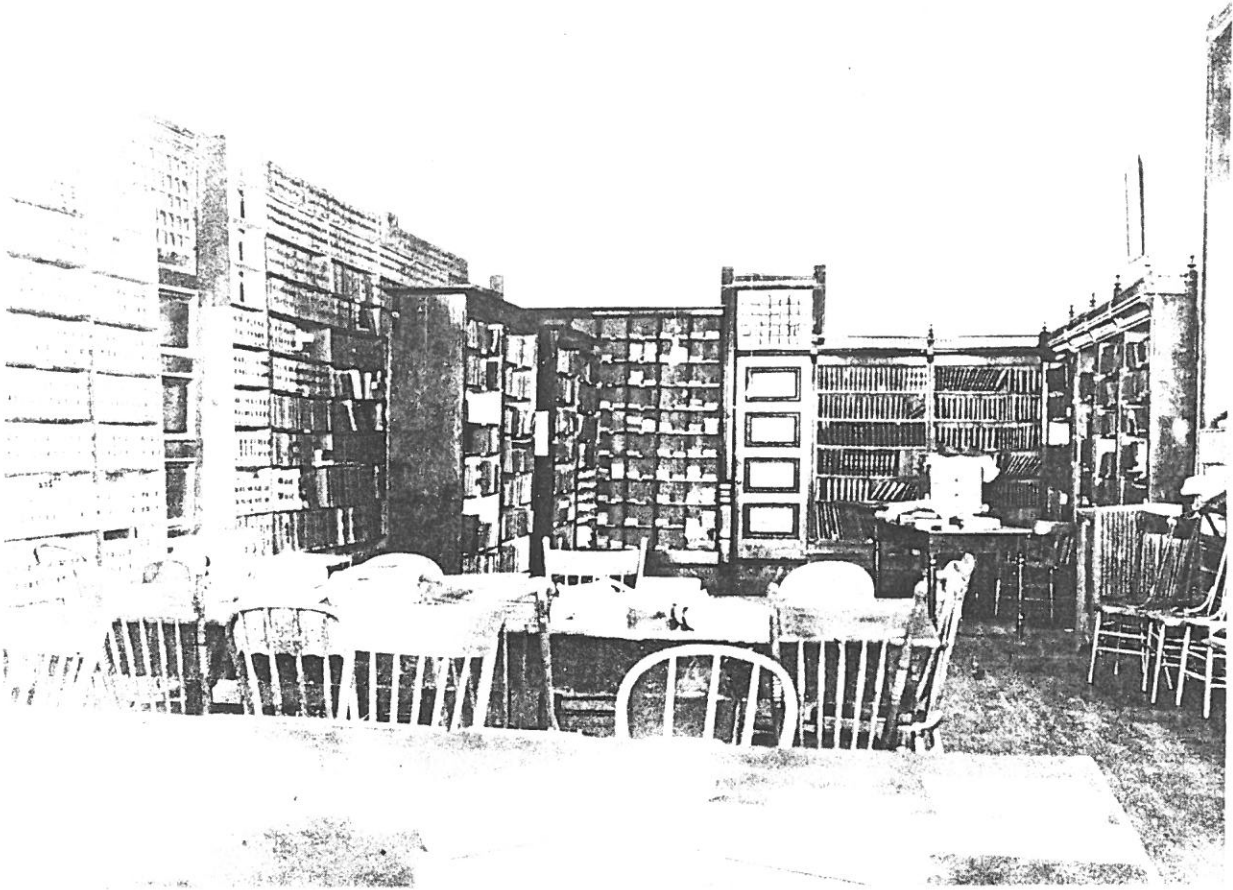
The Early Years, 1889-1905

The history of the University began early in 1889 when the fifteenth and last session of the territorial legislature established the University:

"There is hereby established in this State (territory) at the town of Moscow, in the county of Latah, an institution of learning, by the name and style of the University of Idaho."¹

Governor Edward A. Stevenson (1885-89) appointed a Board of Regents on April 25, 1889, and the contract for the first building at the University was awarded October 1 of the same year. That building was the old Administration Building which was destroyed by fire March 30, 1906. Students arrived on campus before the building was completed. However, President Franklin Cault welcomed the students on October 3, 1892, in one of the completed classrooms in a wing of the Administration Building. In another completed classroom was housed the first library, which consisted of from 200-250 books, all of them gifts. There is very little information about the library during its first thirteen years because so many of the early records were lost in the 1906 fire. However, we know that the collection did increase. More gifts were received. The University Library was designated by the U.S. Government as a depository of U.S. Government publications currently being published. Additionally several governmental agencies in Washington, D.C. made an effort to send completed sets (backfiles) of their reports and other publications. The University also began purchasing books with money allotted from the Morrill Act funds.

¹ University of Idaho, Calendar, 1893-94, p. 9



In the Beginning, 1892-1906

"The General Library and reading room occupy a large, well lighted room on the first floor of the University Building. The library is open to readers daily from 8:15 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. On making a small deposit, students are permitted to take books from the library."

University of Idaho Catalog, 1900-1901

The Idaho Secretary of State lent a helping hand by sending the Library a file of territorial and State Documents, although it was very incomplete. By 1893 the Library was receiving twenty-seven journals and newspapers, all donated to the University by their publishers. Although many of these titles have since ceased publication and/or were lost in the fire, there are still some files on the Library's shelves today from the following list of these first journals and newspapers:

Engineering and Mining Journal
 Engineering News
 Scientific American and Supplement
 Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine
 Century
 Review of Reviews
 Public Opinion
 Cosmopolitan
 Harper's Monthly
 Magazine of American History
 Magazine of Art
 Chicago Graphic
 Journal of Chemistry
 Idaho Daily Statesman
 The Germantown Telegraph
 Irrigation Age
 The Mining Age
 American Law Review
 Scribner's Magazine
 Moscow Democrat
 North Idaho Star
 Moscow Mirror
 Idaho Falls Times
 Nampa Leader
 Cottonwood Report
 Farmington (Washington) Forum
 Bellevue Herald

Appended to this list was the statement: "Publishers of local papers throughout the State are requested to augment this list."² The University Library already was actively soliciting gifts of materials which related to

² University of Idaho, Calendar, *ibid.*, pp. 17-18

the early history of Idaho. The Calendar of the University of Idaho of 1893-94 states:

"Newspapers, official instruments, letters, etc. that touch upon the early history of Idaho will prove a valuable addition and contributions of this character are solicited from our glorious citizens."³

The importance of the Library was recognized from the first by President Gault. One instructor, John E. Bonebright, was hired to be the "Librarian" in addition to his other duties. Bonebright, a graduate of Northwestern University in the Spring of 1893, came to the University that fall as instructor in mathematics and physics, and "Librarian" of the University. The Library was at first only open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and it was housed in a 14' by 18' classroom. It included a large dictionary, one or two encyclopedias, an atlas, a globe, and a long oak table. While Bonebright was the Librarian, the University collection increased to approximately 3,000 books, 3,000 government documents and 9,500 pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals. The oldest material the Library owned at this time was four copies of the Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman for December 21 and 23, 1865, October 25, 1865, and March 30, 1868. By June, 1896, the Library's collections had increased to 3,500 bound volumes.

There were several "departmental libraries" (reading rooms) in addition to the main Library. In the Department of Mechanical Arts and Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Agriculture there were selected reference books of a purely technical character. Also, the Agricultural Experiment Station had its own reading room.

³ Ibid., p. 16.

The University of Idaho was beset with budgetary problems from its very beginning. Because it was years before the State Legislature appropriated anything for the University, it had to rely primarily on funds obtained from the Morrill Act for Land Grant Colleges from which most of the library books were purchased. The University wanted to pay its Librarian from this fund, too, but the U.S. Bureau of Education ruled otherwise. In the fall of 1896, John E. Bonebright went into full-time teaching. His replacement was Stella Maud Allen, one of the first graduates of the University (1896). She was named "Assistant Librarian and Instructor of Science" but presumably worked full-time in the Library. Use of the Library increased and the Library stayed open Saturday mornings (9-12) and Sunday afternoon (2-5 p.m.)⁴

Stella Allen was apparently well thought of by the students and faculty, as indicated by this statement in the University Argonaut:

"If there is any department which should be commended, it is the library. Under the supervision of Miss Allen the books and magazines have been indexed and are so arranged that almost anything may be readily found, no place in the building is so frequently visited by the students."⁵

Stella Allen worked hard to organize the collection. She classified materials into the Dewey Decimal System and set up a card catalog. The University Bulletin indicates that Miss Allen completed this job. However, there seems to be evidence that she did not, and it was left for M. Belle Sweet to do so.

The Agricultural Experiment Station library was moved to the main Library in 1898. There was a special card catalog of 15,000 items. This collection

⁴ University of Idaho, Catalog, 1899, p. 13.

⁵ University Argonaut, vol. 1, #3, January, 1899, p. 77.

Moscow, Idaho. June 1898

To the Honorable Board of Regents.

University of Idaho.

Members:-

Kindly permit me to offer my application for the position of Librarian in the University.

I think you are acquainted with the fact that I have served as assistant Librarian for the past two years, and that my duties have been constant and practical in that capacity. During the time of my service I have endeavored to acquire proficiency in the duties devolved upon me. I was among the first to pursue a course in this institution, and graduate.

Please also allow me to state that like positions in many other institutions of this class have selected persons of my standing to serve in such capacity.

I most respectfully ask your consideration of my petition.

Yours obediently, Stella M. Allen

included books on general station work, government documents, and files of bulletins and agricultural papers. Two years later the Agricultural Experiment Station library was transferred from the Library to the Office of "the Chemist" but remained part of the Library system.

By January, 1899 the Library had adopted some new rules and regulations. (See Appendix F). One permitted students to take books out. However they were required to make a small deposit for each book that was taken out which was refunded when the book was returned. Stella Allen resigned her position as of December 1, 1899, to be married; she then moved to Colfax, Washington with her husband. At this time Margaret B. McCallie, an 1898 graduate of the University of Idaho, was appointed University Librarian.

Under the direction of Miss McCallie, the Library continued to grow and obtained a second room, which was used as a reading room, adjacent to the original room in which the collection was housed. A new periodical rack had been purchased to help keep the periodicals in order and in good condition. Miss McCallie further refined the organization of library materials by "cross-cataloging" (adding subject headings, cross references, etc.) the books in the collection so that contents and general information could be found in the card catalog.

President James A. MacLean (1900-1913), in his report to the Regents in 1904, said:

"The Library is the touch stone by which to try the University life: all departments are closely related to it, but to some it is essential. The departments of History, Economics, English, and Pedagogy, not to mention others ... whose vigorous life is essential to the growth of a well rounded university, amount to little unless they use for a laboratory a rapidly growing Library receiving the necessary

information which appears in a steady stream of new material in their respective fields."⁶

President MacLean went on to say that teaching was only part of the duties of a University professor. His work must also include research for which a scholar's library is an absolute essential. He asked for a library appropriation of \$5,000 for the next biennium.⁷ However, only \$3,000 was allocated.

Margaret McCallie resigned her position in October of 1905 so she could continue her graduate work in Chicago.

⁶ University of Idaho, Report of the President to the Board of Regents, 1903-04, p. 24.

⁷ Ibid., p. 25.

CHAPTER 2

Disaster and the Birth of a New Era

On November 23, 1905, the University of Idaho employed its first professional librarian. She was Mary Belle Sweet, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School. It was by pure chance that she was in Idaho at the time the Librarian's position was open. Her home was in Iowa, but she was visiting her parents in Grangeville when the position opened. She learned of the vacancy through her uncle, Edward S. Sweet of Grangeville, who was a member of the Board of Regents. After careful consideration of her qualifications, Dr. I.F. Roach of Boise, President of the Board of Regents, announced her appointment early in November 1905 at a salary of \$720 a year.

Belle Sweet was placed in charge of all the libraries on campus. This was an enormous task because the collections had been gathered together in a hit or miss fashion and were largely uncataloged. There had been some cataloging done earlier, but it had been very general. For example, all history was classified 900 in the Dewey Decimal System with no further breakdown or subdivision. Miss Sweet, in a University of Idaho oral history program taped interview, in 1961, stated that the Library was not classified when she first started work.

The task of classifying the books was never completed because the Library was destroyed in the March 30th, 1906, Administration Building fire. There were very few items saved in that fire: a stuffed mountain goat, a gold and silver box which had been exhibited at the 1893 World's Fair, and the current records of the University which were in Dean of the Faculty Eldridge's office. These records contained important papers of every department on campus.

~~200~~
Grangerville, Idaho. Oct. 16-1905.

Mr. James A. McLean,
Moscow Idaho.

Dear Sir,- Having heard through friends of your former librarian that her position is now vacant, I desire to apply for the librarianship.

I am a graduate of the Illinois State Library School, having been granted my degree in 1904. My previous college work consists of two years at the Univ. of Wisconsin.

My library experience has been as follows:- one year as assistant in the Public School Library of Clinton Iowa, one summer in the catalog department of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, and ten months as librarian of the Free Public Library of Clinton Iowa.

I would be glad to have letters written you in regard to my work or to have you write to the references given on the enclosed sheet.

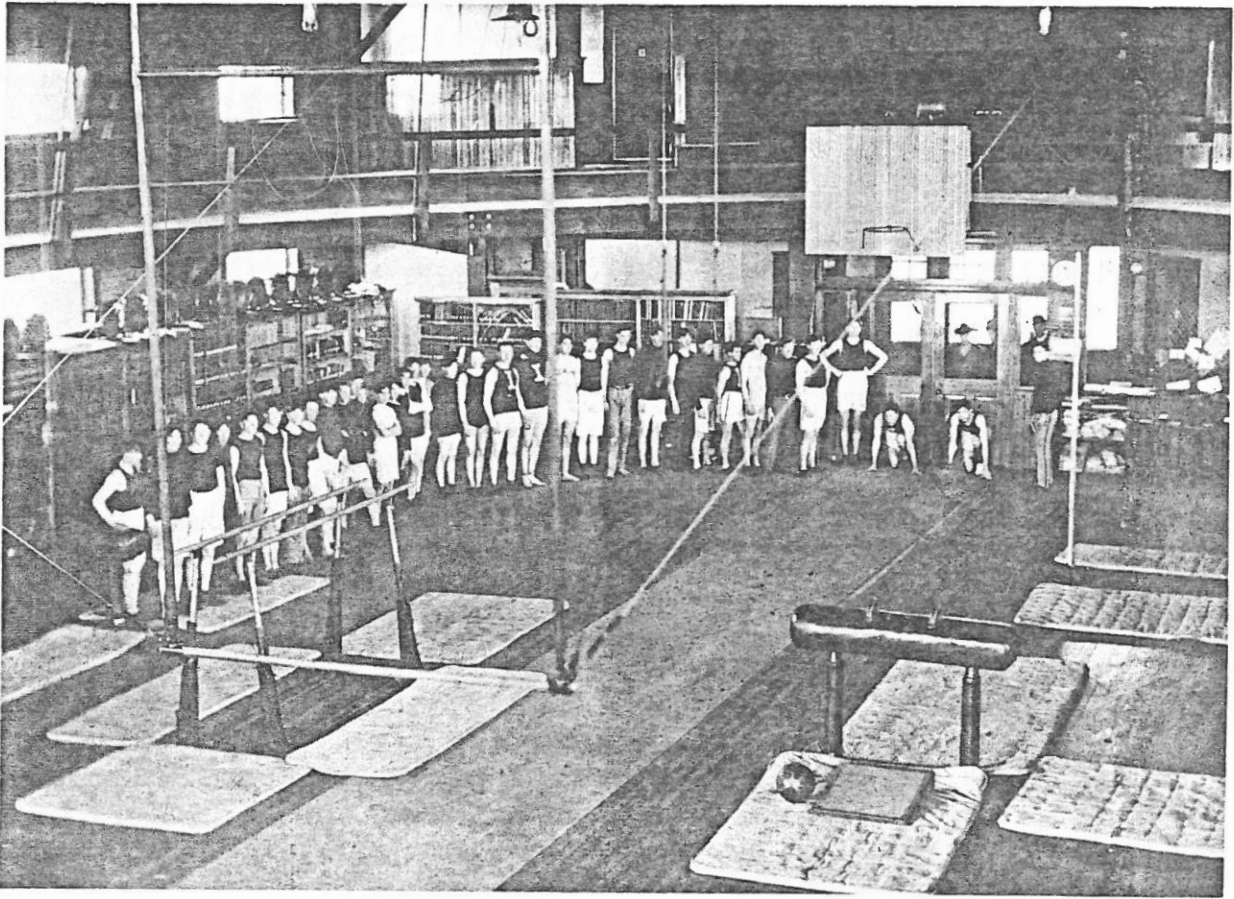
Very truly,
Belle Sweet.

The Library was completely lost because President MacLean would not allow anyone to go into it, even though a number of students pleaded with him. The Chemistry Department was housed in the rooms directly below the Library and he was afraid that the chemicals might explode and injure someone.

The "new" Library began with the Monday morning mail. There were two sacks for the Library: one was full of newspapers and the other contained U.S. Government Documents. The Library was placed in the gymnasium. Linoleum was rolled down, tables set up, and a few chairs placed in the allotted area. The Library was only open until 3:00 p.m. so that the gym could be used after that for its original purpose. One problem which Miss Sweet faced by sharing the gym with the Athletic Department was that of picking the books up after the basketball games. The wooden shelves were constructed along the wall of the gym, and when a basketball was stuck behind the bookcases, the players would use the shelves for steps.

Miss Sweet began anew to build a library collection. The "new" Library began with 738 books which had been checked out or were in other buildings on campus. Because of the fire, University personnel had to share equipment and she was able to borrow a typewriter for half days. She wrote about 340 letters (copies of which are still on file in the Library's Archives) to authors, publishers, and others asking for books and any other aid they could give. Among these letters was the following dated April 3, 1906, to the Library Journal:

In the early morning of March thirtieth, the administration building of the University of Idaho with almost the entire contents was destroyed by fire. The whole working equipment of the university, except that of the school of mines, the domestic science department, and a part of the engineering department were lost. The loss includes the entire library of about 12,000 volumes, it having been impossible to enter the rooms where the library was kept.



After the Fire, 1906

"On Monday morning after the fire the library opened in the gymnasium. Linoleum was rolled down, tables set up, a few chairs placed around, and then at night, at 4 o'clock, it was turned over to the students for use as a gymnasium. They had constructed wooden bookcases on one side under the balcony and if by chance a basketball went behind the bookcase the boys went up the bookcase on the shelves, step by step and down went the books. So there would be a heap of books on the floor after the games and they had to be sorted and put back as soon as possible."

M. Belle Sweet, Interview, 1961.

As our loss is very heavy for so young an institution and state we are asking for help, especially for the library. We would be glad to receive library catalogues, especially from the larger libraries, and any material which is likely to prove useful in a college library. Packages should be sent to the University of Idaho Library, Moscow, Idaho.

Belle Sweet, Librarian

Response was excellent and the Library received 1,300 books, 250 pamphlets, and funds amounting to \$1,866.35. Miss Sweet stated in her 1961 interview (printed in the March and June, 1972 issues of The Bookmark), that one thing which always impressed her was the response of the people in the state, particularly in the northern part, to the needs of the University and the Library. The response of the nearby towns came two or three days after the fire. One of the larger contributions came from the people of St. Maries. They donated \$132.00 to the Library. Many city fire departments sent donations. The Neptune Hose Company #3 contributed \$100.00 and the West End Hose Company #4 contributed \$50.00 (both of Moscow). There were many other contributions made, including:

James H. Hawley	\$ 50.00
William E. Borah	100.00
Frank B. Gooding	50.00
Moscow High School	14.00
Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Mann, Portland	100.00
Ladies Historical Club, Moscow	75.00
Columbia Club, Boise	75.00
Miss Kehl	10.00
A.E. Wolfson	5.00
English Club by J.H. Frazier	14.00
Beta Sigma Sorority	100.00
Alpha Delta Pi	100.00

Miss Sweet said "They didn't have rummage sales, but they did have benefit card parties." Much of the donated money came from this source. The people of Moscow were especially helpful. They lent the Library sets of encyclopedias and allowed the University the use of the facilities in town so

that the University could continue operations. The money was put to immediate use for the purchase of books which were desperately needed. The \$132.00 gift of St. Maries was used to purchase historical works such as Gibbon's Rome (Bury ed.), Cambridge Modern History and Green's Short History of the English People. Part of the other subscribed money was used to purchase Webster's New International Dictionary, Dictionary of National Biography, the Encyclopedia Britanica and the Century Dictionary

Miss Sweet decided to take advantage of the loss of the Library to build a well-rounded collection. She asked President MacLean for funds:

In the past the University Library has contained few works of general culture, few biographies and no books of travel. This was probably due to the fact that these books belonged to no one department and no provision was made for their purchase. Many of our students come from isolated districts and have not had the advantage of access to an abundance of good literature. For this reason, our library should provide books of general interest more than do the libraries of universities which are situated in the older and more thickly populated states. I think it would be well if a definite part of the available funds could be set aside for the purchase of such books.

Through the efforts of Miss Sweet and numerous benefactors, including William E. Borah, Senators Heyburn and Dubois, and Congressman French, the Library was beginning to grow again. By June 1907, there were 3,200 volumes, excluding public documents, and 7,000 U.S. Government documents, including 2,000 in the Experiment Station collection. The Library was receiving regularly, either by gift or subscription, 101 periodicals and 50 newspapers (most from Idaho publishers). The largest segment of the collection was history, literature, and economics; weakest were the sciences and languages. All of the departments on campus were asking for more books.

¹ Annual Report of Belle Sweet, Librarian, to President MacLean of the University of Idaho, June, 1907, p. 1.

The Library loaned 1,429 books outside the Library during the 1906-07 school year. This was considerably higher than in 1905-06. This was due to several factors: (1) the 1906 fire, (2) the shorter hours in 1906-07, which caused many Library users to take material out so they would have access to them when the Library was closed, and (3) increased use of the Library.

The book charging system was extremely simple. The Library user wrote the author and title of the book, the date, and his name on a slip of paper. Miss Sweet felt the charging system was not quick or effective because it was often necessary to keep a person waiting while 50 or more slips were gone through to see if a needed book was out. This condition was not entirely the fault of the charging system but was due rather to the lack of a classification system and to the poor arrangement of books. One of the greatest needs of the Library was a complete card catalog. Belle Sweet reported, "If the shelf list could be completed or nearly completed during the summer it will be possible to introduce an effective charging system when the University is opened in the fall."²

She requested that an Assistant Librarian be hired who was competent in cataloging. She felt that the Library could be completely classified in four months if someone could work full time on the project. Many of the departmental libraries were transferred to the main library in September, 1907. Miss Sweet realized library materials would be easier to locate if they were all cataloged and listed.

The budget for 1907-1908 was \$9,000 which represented an increase of \$7,500 over the previous year. This "large" amount was approved to help the Library rebuild.

² Ibid., p. 2.

Autumn of 1907 was the beginning of a new era of the University Library. The Library was moved from the Gymnasium to the second floor of Morrill Hall.

A total of 35 bookcases were placed in Morrill Hall for the Library: 14 in the main Reading Room, 13 in the documents section and 8 in the hallway. The Reading Room could accommodate 80 readers and 7 tables, crowded even by present day standards. Library hours were increased to 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m., Saturdays. This was the first "adequate" library facility since the Administration Building fire in 1906.

CHAPTER 3

A New Era

The years following the 1906 fire were ones of slow but steady growth and change. The University was hard pressed financially, but in the capable hands of Belle Sweet the Library did move steadily forward. In December 1908, it was relocated from Morrill Hall (after being there for one year, four months) to the south wing of the "new" Administration Building where it occupied one large room, an office, and a small newspaper room. The Library officially opened on December 8 at 8:00 a.m. The hours were 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. on Saturday and 9:00 a.m.-12 noon on holidays. The summer hours were 9-12 noon, Monday through Friday.

The academic community was proud of its new Library. It was well-lighted and ventilated and presented a very attractive appearance with its new furniture and steel stacks.

In her report to the Regents in 1909, Miss Sweet made the following statement:

The Library should be the center of the intellectual life of the University. No department can prosper without making free use of the best and latest books on its subject--many departments are entirely dependent on the Library for their working material. History, English, modern languages, etc. have no apparatus laboratories or equipment excepting the Library and their need is great for books old and new, and new editions of old books ... The fundamental need of a University is a steady growing Library.

The Library still was lacking an important tool -- a public card catalog listing books by author, title, and subjects. This lack caused the staff

¹ University of Idaho, Bulletin, vol. 5, #7, 1909-1910. Report of the Board of Regents, p. 26-29.



The University Library, 1909-1957

"The library occupies two floors and the basement of the recently completed south wing of the Administration Building. The reading rooms are well lighted and attractive and provide excellent study accomodations. During the year the library is regularly open on week days from 7:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. except Saturday when the closing hour is 5:00 p.m. On Sunday the library is open from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is closed during official convocations and on legal holidays. During vacations the library is open approximately eight hours each week day, the exact hours being posted in advance."

University of Idaho catalog, 1940-1941.

Adopt Rules for Freshmen.

AT a joint meeting of the Seniors and Juniors on Tuesday afternoon, December 7th, the following rules were unanimously adopted, and steps will be taken toward their immediate enforcement.

1. All male students of the University are required to lift their hats to the President of the institution; men in uniform to salute.
2. No Freshman will wear any headgear on the campus except that one designated by the Junior and Senior classes, except when in uniform. The same style of headgear to be worn by each Freshman class. No derby hats will be worn on any occasion by the Freshmen.
3. No derby hats will be worn after Friday, December 10, 1909.

To aid those who use the library the following general statements are given: Encyclopaedias, dictionaries and general works of reference will be found in the stack nearest the door. Books reserved for class use will be found in the first stack near the windows. United States documents and law books are in the west stacks. Other books are in the stacks near the reading tables, and beginning at the south end are arranged according to the decimal classification. This arranges the books by subject as follows: Bound magazines arranged alphabetically by title: 100 philosophy, psychology, ethics; 200 religion, Bible, church history; 300 sociology, economics, education; 400 philology, arranged according to language; 500 natural science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, biology; 600 useful arts and industries, medicine, engineering, agriculture, for-

etry; 700 fine arts, architecture, painting, music; 800 literature, arranged according to language; 900 history and travel, arranged according to country, biography arranged alphabetically according to biographee. The newspapers will be kept in the small room to the south.

It is believed that every member of the University community does, and should, take a just pride in the library, and in helping to bring it to its highest point of efficiency.

THE NEW LIBRARY OPENED

Large Room--Steel Book Cases
--White Oak Furniture--
Most Complete In Country.

The library has been moved to the Administration building, and will be opened for the use of the faculty and students on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock. The hours will be as follows: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily from Monday to Friday; 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays; 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily during short vacations, excepting on legal holidays. The library is reserved for individual study, therefore, quiet should be maintained at all times. Talking or any unnecessary noise disturbs other people, and library privileges are extended only to those who maintain quiet.

Books are to be taken from the library only after the necessary record has been made by the librarian, and are to be returned to the librarian. Books borrowed for home use may be kept for two weeks, unless needed for class use. Reserved books may be taken from the library only during the half-hour before closing, and are to be returned within one half-hour after the library is again opened. Magazines are subject to the same rule as reserved books.

Ink is not to be used in the library, except in fountain pens or safety ink wells.

It should not be necessary to remind University students that books, magazines, furniture or other library property should never be marked, out or mutilated in any way.

To aid those who use the library the following general statements are given: Encyclopaedias, dictionaries and general works of ref-

OUR LIBRARY.

Idaho students have every reason to be proud of their new library, and we believe they are proud of it. The room is nearly 60 feet square, with windows on three sides of it, being in the south end of the Administration building. Thus it is well lighted, and we think the most attractive library in the country. It contains 8,537 volumes, besides 9,000 United States documents. These are all encased in pressed steel stacks, which are finished in olive green. These books are valued at about \$24,000. The library furniture is of white oak in natural finish. The heavy oak chairs and the cork carpet will greatly lessen the noise, and as the papers are to be kept in an adjoining room, quiet is almost assured.

The librarian is always ready to help those who do not find what they want, or if possible to do so, to answer questions.

New library rules were published in the last issue of The Argonaut, and we hope, and believe, that every one will take pride enough in our library to follow these rules precisely.

We know that the old room was dark and generally cold. Some one was always rattling the paper racks or moving about on the carpetless floor. Unless one possessed unusual powers of concentration, it was impossible to read with any degree of satisfaction. Consequently, the students busied themselves by talking in very loud whispers, carving their own or their neighbor's name on the furniture, marking valuable books, or calling down maledictions on some one for not keeping the library warm. This, however, is now a matter of history. Our new library is complete. We believe that under the new conditions the students will forget these old amusements; that they will follow the rules and do nothing that will in anyway mar the beauty or value

considerable lost time in locating specific books for students and faculty. Belle Sweet was also concerned that the students and faculty members were not learning to use the Library properly.

The public card catalog was officially started in January 1909 by a Miss Stout. She only worked on it until May 1909; after that work continued on the card catalog whenever anyone had spare time.

In the fall of 1913, the Library acquired another professional position. It was filled by Miss Ida Wolf, a graduate of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, who had several years of cataloging experience at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Rapids. She began serious work on the card catalog and continued the cataloging and classification of books into the Dewey Decimal System.

The Library was also able to extend its hours as a result of Miss Wolf's addition to the staff. Miss Sweet was delighted with this because there had been some demand for longer hours. The Library was now open additionally from 7:30-9:30 p.m., Monday-Thursday evenings and an hour earlier on Saturdays.²

The Library had had other assistants besides the professional staff. The first was Miss Etta McGuire who worked three hours each morning from 1908-1909. Then it became necessary to hire a full-time assistant librarian. The first to hold the position was a Miss Broman, next a Mrs. Sage, and in 1911, a Miss Brewer.

M. Belle Sweet, ever seeking ways of improving library service to the University, taught the first Library Science course during the fall semester of 1906. This first class, taken by eight girls, was an elementary course

² University Argonaut, vol. 16, #2, October 2, 1913, p. 8.

consisting of lecture and laboratory work in the use and study of reference books. The University Argonaut referred to it as a library apprentice course.³ It was discontinued at the end of the first semester, but in the spring of 1911 there was again demand for a course in Library Science, and it was offered to seven students. The class was similar to that offered in 1906, but more and better library tools made it possible to offer and demand better work by the students. The course worked well and was continued in the fall of 1912. Miss Sweet felt that these courses were a first step toward fulfillment of a dream of hers, a School of Library Science at the University.

The Day-Northwest Americana Collection, which now numbers over 12,000 volumes, had its humble beginnings when Belle Sweet began the post-fire rebuilding of the Library collection. She began the collection:

mostly by saving. That has been a habit. One president said I really was a packrat. And he was kind of glad of it because he thought we had some things here because I had been a packrat. Well, there may be something to that. Some things were offered to us if we would take them, and I always made it a point to take everything that came our way even if it seemed to have no value at the moment. We tried to gather the reminiscences of the people, the records of any sort, that they had, and the newspapers and things of that kind, even telephone directories. Many people were generous enough to offer us collections of things. It was there that the idea of a museum⁴ started and I for many years kept all things that came our way.

Later several valuable collections of Western Americana were offered to the Library. Most notable is the collection given by Jerome Day in 1941. He was very much interested in Pacific Northwest history and had collected a large number of books in this area.

Miss Sweet reviewed second hand catalogs and tried to acquire the standard

³ University Argonaut, vol. 16, #2, p. 8.

⁴ "Reminiscences of M. Belle Sweet." The Bookmark, vol. 24, June, 1972, p. 151-52.

historical works on the Pacific Northwest, including Canada. "We bought everything that pertained to Northwest history, insofar as we could wrangle the money."⁵

When Belle Sweet came to the University the entire book budget was divided up among the departments. She was not very happy with this situation because

It's the duty of a university library to provide not only for the current needs, but also for the future needs of the institution. It's not only the books they need for the classroom tomorrow or the next day that we should buy, but we should buy the reference books that they're going to need ten years hence.⁶

At her urging, the University Administration formed a Faculty Library Committee in the fall of 1905 under her direction.

It was set up so the Library could correlate its purchases with the needs of the University. Basically its purpose was to set up approved Library rules of behavior for the University family, decide where unexpected allotments of money would go, and to decide the fundamentals of the Library budget.

Gifts were an important factor in building the Library's collections. Senator William E. Borah was a principal donor. Other contributors included the Debate Council, publishers and other "educational and scientific institutions."

With the increase of students and holdings, the Library began to feel the need for more space. Mrs. Samuel Hays, a member of the Board of Regents, wrote M. Belle Sweet in early 1911, asking if she thought Andrew Carnegie would provide the University with money for books. Miss Sweet replied that:

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ University Argonaut, vol. 16, #7, November 6, 1913.

In so far as I know of no case where Mr. Carnegie has given money for books unless he has previously given a building, I think it would be well to ask for a building rather than a book fund. One would benefit the University as much as the other for both will have to be provided within a few years. If a building is provided, the space now used for the Library can be used for classrooms and the money which would otherwise be used in providing classrooms can be used for books... I think that Mr. Carnegie should be asked to give \$50,000.00 for the building and this should be used to complete such a portion of the building as would meet the requirements of the University for about ten years.⁸ In this way the building would be planned for additions.

The request was denied and a few years later in her report to the Regents of the University Belle Sweet stated:

In order to meet the natural growth of the Library the following needs should be anticipated:

1. Increased Floor Space. At present there is room for only one hundred chairs. Room is also required for additional shelving, as the space now used is overcrowded and books have to be stored in the basement, where they are being injured by dampness, and where they are very difficult to access when required.
2. Books and Periodicals. In order to keep the Library up to date in the various subject areas in which courses of instruction are offered, as well as to replace some of the books lost by fire in 1906, at least \$7,500.00 per year should be spent during the next two years, to meet these requirements alone.
3. Furniture and Fixtures. In order to provide shelving for new books we should have at least ten floor cases like those now in the Library. Place could be made for them by crowding those which we now have. Additional tables and chairs for fifty should be provided. By very much overcrowding, these could be placed in the present reading room. Shelving, tables, and chairs would cost about \$2200.
4. Employees. In order to bring the Library up to its full efficiency, a complete catalog is required, as an uncataloged library is less than one-half as efficient as one that has been thoroughly catalogued and all material made

⁸ Letter to Mrs. Samuel H. Hays, Boise, Idaho, from M. Belle Sweet, May 9, 1911, Records, University of Idaho, Library Building and Equipment Files, 1911-46, University Archives, University of Idaho Library.

available. At present our Library can not be kept open evenings as are most college and university libraries. Our students and faculty are anxious that this be done, and it seems that the demand can best be met by the addition of a cataloguer to the present staff. The work might be shifted so that both a catalog and evening opening could be provided for. The salary of a competent cataloguer should not be less than \$900.00 per year.

The total amount asked for the Library for two years is then:

Books and Periodicals	\$15,000.00
Shelving and Furniture	2,300.00 ⁹
Cataloguer's Salary	1,800.00

By 1914, one of the most pressing needs of the University was to complete the south wing of the Administration Building. University enrollment had grown from 676 in 1911 to nearly 1,000 by 1914, causing crowded conditions, especially in the Library.

With the completion of the south wing in 1921, the Library was relocated on the first floor and the basement of the new addition. It was evident even then that the new space would not be adequate for long. The Idaho State Board of Education, Sixth Biennial Report for 1923-25 stated:

The University of Idaho is sadly hampered by lack of library space. Yet only three years ago the present library rooms were opened up, giving us what then appeared to be adequate quarters for years to come. Now there is hardly an hour in the day when students in considerable numbers are turned away from the reading room because of lack of slots and table space ... while there is no prospect of undertaking to build a new library during the coming biennium, we must look forward to this at the very earliest possible time.¹⁰

There was some hope for a new library in 1924 and Belle Sweet began to work in earnest towards this end. She wrote several librarians who had

⁹ University of Idaho, Sixth Biennial Report, 1923-25, p. 89.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Library File U. of I.

A SHORT ALOAH

This is the Final Edition of the 1926-27 Argonaut; Back in September

The Argo

VOLUME XXVII

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1926

IDAHO ASKS NEW LIBRARY

Upham Tells Plan to Ask Legislature for \$300,000; Says Enrolment Leaps 524

With the steadily increasing number of students in the university it has become necessary for the administration to ask the state legislature for an appropriation of \$300,000 at the next session to be used to erect a new library building, President, A. H. Upham said in yesterday's assembly. Dr. Upham made a comprehensive survey of the university's growth, scholarship standings, and needs during the passing year.

With the steadily increasing number of students in the university it has become necessary for the administration to ask the state legislature for an appropriation of \$300,000 at the next session to be used to erect a new library building, President A. H. Upham said in yesterday's assembly. Dr. Upham made a comprehensive survey of the university's growth, scholarship standings, and needs during the passing year.

"Last year the new science hall was completed and after being in use but a year all of the departments except one in the building have served notice that they haven't room to handle their classes next fall," the president said. "The big need on the campus is more library space and the institution must ask the state legislature for an appropriation for the next biennium in order to build a library building."

New Dorm Helps

Another pressing need, that of more living quarters for Idaho co-eds will be relieved by the construction this summer of the new \$100,000 girls' dormitory.

"There are 524 more regularly enrolled students at the university this term than there were two years ago," said President Upham, "representing an increase in regular curricula enrollment of 37.2% during the biennium. The total regular enrollment for the 1923-24 school year was 1,407—for the current year there were 1,921 students registered in regular courses at the university."

Correspondence Popular

Correspondence course enrollment has increased even faster than the regular curricula growth, said Dr. Upham. The number taking university courses by mail two years ago was

158; today it is 237, an increase of 50 per cent. High school and grade school teachers are the ones responsible for this growth. The correspondence work is in charge of Miss Bernice McCoy, former state superintendent of public instruction.

The expansion of the regular university courses is rapidly decreasing the work of the special courses, Dr. Upham pointed out. The enrollment has decreased almost 26% in the past year in this branch, as the students are able to now take the work in the regular curricula.

Scholarship Stiffens

Growing up over the state and in the student body is a "legend" to the effect that the University of Idaho has become over crowded so the faculty and administration is expelling students by unjust scholastic standards, Dr. Upham said. In order to ascertain whether or not this is true, the president reviewed what has been done in the last two years to effect the scholarship of the university. He stated that last year grades were tabulated and it was found that a number of instructors leaned heavily toward giving A's and B's, while there were other instructors who leaned toward giving D's and E's. At the first faculty meeting last fall, Dr. Upham said, he "told the faculty of this tabulation and it may have had some effect in stiffening the grading during the last year."

Percentage Unchanged

It is true, Dr. Upham said, that there were more people on probation and more students dropped from the university during this school year than previous, however, the percentage hasn't changed.

Figures show that the percentage of students dropped at the end of the first semester of this school term at the University of Montana was 3.95 per cent, at the University of Oregon 3.63 per cent, at the University of Idaho 2.28 per cent. This figure for Idaho, however, is merely that for the number dropped at the end of the semester and not for those dropped during the term. Counting this number it brings the total percentage of Idaho to 3.25 per cent. At Washington State college 1.89 per cent of the students were dropped at the end of the first semester, at O. A. C. 87 per cent, and at the University of Washington 17 per cent.

LIBRARY NEEDED TO KEEP UP WITH STUDENT GROWTH

Argument - Aug. 7, 1926

Request for \$300,000 Building to Care for Enrolment of 3000 Will be Presented to Next Legislature

Why does the University of Idaho need a new library?

I.
Because there isn't room enough for the students in the present library.

II.
Because there isn't room enough for the present library in the Administration building.

....

That is the substance of the matter, as gleaned from conversations with President A. H. Upham and with Miss M. Belle Sweet, university librarian.

That the university is preparing to ask the next legislature for \$300,000 to build and equip a library was announced by President Upham in addressing the students in June. He reminded students that enrolment has grown by 524 in the last two years and that Science hall had been crowded to capacity as soon as it was built, and said a new library was a necessity.

This library should be large enough to meet the needs of 3000 students, President Upham believes.

Here are some of the facts. The library was too small to begin with, and since it was established in its present quarters there have been 1000 students added to the enrolment. In the same time, only 2000 square feet of reading room space have been added—2 square feet per student.

For nearly 2000 students in regular four year classes, the university has less than 6000 feet of reading room space, or 3 square feet per student.

Study on Window Sills

The reading rooms are full through all the main part of the day, and in the evenings. Students come and go without finding seats. Half the time

Half the time students are studying at the window sills. Those who do get seats are crowded into half the space they need

crowded into half the space they need for good study. Chairs at adjoining tables touch one another, back to back.

"I am fixing up a place for the boys to study", said one dean. "I cannot expect them to study here. I have come here repeatedly and been unable to find a seat."

Yet the recognized tendency in modern college education is for more reading work to be assigned, making the classes increasingly dependent on the reading room. Many students, it is felt, now try to do work in their rooms which they could do better in the library if reading room space were available.

Too Small Five Years Ago

Five years ago, in September, 1921, the main reading room and one periodical room were opened. While they were being prepared enrolment grew rapidly, so that when they were ready they were too small. There were in that year 955 students enrolled in college classes.

Last year there were 1931 students, an increase of nearly 1000. For these additional 1000 students, the library was enlarged by adding a reading room and two periodical rooms, giving 2000 additional square feet.

Three Square Feet Not Enough

How many square feet does a student need? Obviously a spot three feet wide and one foot deep would not permit him to put down a chair, hold his feet up and study in his lap. But he can use more space because all the other students are not there. The following question then arises—

How many students need to study at once? The University of Chicago provides reading room space for 33 per cent of its students. The University of Michigan provides for 25 per cent. President Suzzallo of the University of Washington has pared it down to 20 per cent.

The University of Idaho in its two reading rooms has 346 chairs. These would seat 18 per cent of the 1931 students who were here last year. WITH EVERY INCREASE IN ENROLMENT THIS PERCENTAGE WILL BECOME SMALLER.

How much space does each of these 346 students need? The University of Minnesota provides 22.7 square feet of space for each reader. The University of Washington provides 24 square feet. In Idaho's main reading room there are 2668 square feet of space, into which are crowded 27 tables, at each of which are eight chairs.

For 216 Idaho readers, therefore, there are 2668 square feet, or a little more than 12 square feet per person, WHICH IS RECOGNIZED AS BEING ONLY HALF ENOUGH FOR EFFICIENT WORK.

....

But this is only half the story. When a reading room and two periodical rooms were added to the library, they were made possible only by giving up the Administration building's largest class room and the offices of the dean of women and the dean of letters and science. These

recently completed new library buildings, including the University of Wyoming and the University of Washington. In each case the replies were helpful.

William E. Henry, Librarian at the University of Washington, commented:

I wish to congratulate you first on the prospects of building. Let me suggest, however, that you do not complete the entire building all at once. It is very unsatisfactory to build by units, while you are doing it, but there will be larger satisfaction in having it done right when finished...¹¹

The optimism was unwarranted, but Belle Sweet continued to work for a new building. In December 1929 she wrote President F.J. Kelly noting the needs of a library building as opposed to a wing of the Administration Building.

Finally, in 1936, the University received a federal grant of \$49,909 to build another addition to the Administration Building. The Board of Regents added \$61,000 to this amount and when it was completed, the entire wing was given over to the Library with the exception of the top floor in which faculty offices were located. Even then it was recognized that a separate Library building was preferable, but Belle Sweet retired before this dream was finally realized. It was left for Lee Zimmerman, University Librarian 1948-1967, to plan and see its completion in 1957.

¹¹ Letter from William E. Henry, Librarian, University of Washington, to M. Belle Sweet, October 7, 1924, Records, University of Idaho Library, Library Building and Equipment File, 1911-46, University Archives, University of Idaho Library.

P. W. A. Grants University \$49,000 For Erection Of Library Wing To Be Completed By July 1st

Agreement 1/27/36
Three-Story Annex
To Present Library
Will Cost \$110,000

PWA has granted the university \$49,000 for the erection of a \$110,000, three-story addition to the library wing of the Administration building with the stipulation that it be finished by July 1.

President M. G. Neale, who did not hear about the grant until he arrived Tuesday morning from a land grant college meeting at Houston, Texas, was jubilant over the news, and declared that construction would be "rushed as rapidly as possible".

He said that the board of education had previously arranged for financing the remainder of the needed money through a bond issue. "Private bonding houses already have agreed to purchase the \$60,000 bond issue," Dr. Neale declared.

Begins in December

Construction will absolutely not be delayed until spring, but will begin in December unless bad weather makes it absolutely impossible. It will probably begin right after the education board meets at Boise about December 1 and completes details incident to issuing the bonds and preparing specifications for a call for bids.

The library extension will measure 53 by 97 feet, be three stories high, plus a basement, and will flank the south side of the Administration building, running parallel with the auditorium wing. The first two floors and basement will house the library, and the third floor will provide a lecture room which will accommodate 296 students, five class rooms for 308 students, and four offices.

Reserve Library Moved

The reserve library will be transferred to the basement of the new wing. Also in the basement will be a document reading room and two sets of stacks, besides unpacking and checking rooms.

The main floor will have a greatly enlarged reading and study room because the main book stacks will be moved to the new west end.

Second floor will house a periodical reading room, periodical stacks, catalog and work room.

The present library wing was added to the Administration building in 1920-21 to accommodate an increased enrollment which had mounted to 955. Now it is almost three times that figure, making revised study accommodations almost compulsory.

The New Library



Gigantic Project Boosts Chances For Book-Worm Rummaging

The Argonaut

Nov. 24, 1936

Mrs. Bullock Divorced

Divorced Will Return!

Major Earl Russell Bullock, reported to be having an enjoyable time at the Scabbard and Blade convention in Raleigh, N. C. is expected to return to the campus Saturday. Major Bullock is believed to have made the trip voluntarily, so that his wife might have grounds for desertion.



Bulletin Board

Minor "I" club meeting at the Blue Bucket Sunday morning, November 29, at 10 o'clock. Important! Be there!

Lost: Wallet containing checks, etc. Please return to Bill Maclear, ATO house. Reward.

Lost: K. E. log trig slide rule, near Engineering building. Notify L. Nissen, Idaho club. Reward.

Lost: Small gold Elgin wrist watch with black cord band, Reward. Call—Calypso Hawly, 8311.

Kappa Phi, national organization for Methodist women, will hold an intercession service in the Methodist church auditorium, November 24 at 7 p. m. All members and pledges must be present.

New Library

(Continued from Page One)

(Editor's Note: The following "hokum" story, set up at first as the exaggerated dream that might some day be realized, became almost a dream come true just when the Press Club edition was about to go to press.

The federal government yesterday approved a clear PWA grant of \$49,909 dollars for the University of Idaho three-story library addition to the Ad building; this addition has been designed to cost \$110,000. The balance, approximately \$60,000 will have to be raised by the board of regents; more details of the course to be pursued will be secured from President M.G. Neale, who has been attending a meeting of land grant colleges in Houston, Texas, and will appear in forthcoming issues. Idaho will truthfully have a new library!)

Moscow, Nov. 24 (IP)—Swinging into the final strokes of its tremendous construction, the University of Idaho's towering 15-story, \$3,000,000 library is about to open its doors and its million and a half books to Idaho students. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who laid the cornerstone for the building last spring has consented to be the principal speaker at the opening ceremonies next Tuesday.

A gigantic block of lead, 100 feet deep, was sunk into the ground to give a foundation of sufficient strength to hold the massive structure in position. As a result of a petition bearing 1000 names, refreshments will be served at all hours of the day, including soft and hard drinks, ac-

most elaborate index in the world.

According to Dr. M. G. Neale, president of the university.

If any of Idaho's young hopefuls desires to study, he goes to the library, takes the elevator to the 13th floor for books or the 12th for periodicals and quickly finds the material he wants from the

Sweet on Top Story

With the elaborate equipment offered every detail of the student's library problem is met. If most elaborate index system in the world. He dials a number and out of a beautiful chromium-plated chute comes the book of his choice—clean, safe, wrapped in celophane.

(Continued on Page 5)

The 14th and 15th floors are reserved for the spacious offices of the chief librarian, M. Belle Sweet, and her staff. The eighth to the 11th floors will contain lounging rooms with all the comforts and conveniences of home. There will be a hostess on each floor. On the lower floors will be specially lighted booths where "steady" couples may "study" in privacy.

Tie Up Your Horse

On the first floor, which is now taking on the finishing touches, will be the pony bureau. Here all quizzes given to classes in the university in previous years will be kept on file, and information will be given concerning the quizzes for the current year. The pony bureau will be operated by the Associated Students.

"What I like about the new library," stated Bert Larson, president of the ASUI, "is that we won't have to buy books any more. There will be enough copies of every book to go around the classes using them. There will be no more of this racing to the library to get a book before somebody checks it out."

Economist Shoots Lingo

The new library was donated to the university by the state legislature as a special gift. Touched by the valiant efforts of the students to get education under the overwhelming disadvantages of limited library facilities, parents throughout the Gem state sent a shower of letters into Boise. Letters said that students had flunked out and gone home at the end of the first semester each year, tearfully explaining that they hadn't been able to crack the library books often enough.

"Economically speaking," stated Dr. Erwin Graue, head of the economics department, "the forces operating as a result of the initial outlay will become effective over a long period of time, other things remaining equal."

CHAPTER 4

The World War I Years and After

During the school year of 1915-1916, Belle Sweet requested and received a year's leave of absence. She began looking for a replacement for the year, and after considering several applicants, Belle Sweet and the Library Committee decided on Miss J.C. Stockett of the Extension staff of the University of Wisconsin Library School, who ably ran the Library from September 1916-August 1917 while Belle Sweet was on leave.

Acquisition of German publications was difficult from 1914-17 and the Library received none after 1917, when the United States entered World War I, until the War ended.

The Library's budget was so small during the war years that the Library fell behind in its efforts to build the collection. Furthermore, books and periodicals ordered from G.E. Stechert & Co., a German publisher, were not received.

The first indication of such problems came in the form of a letter dated August 15, 1914. It stated in part:

You no doubt realize that the European war will cause the suspension of steamship service from Germany and France, and that it may be some time before we can again receive shipments of books and periodicals regularly.

The delay in receiving periodicals may be very embarrassing, and while we do not know when back numbers can be supplied, we shall take the necessary steps to reserve all numbers and forward them as soon as conditions permit.

We would ask you however, not to hesitate about sending in your book orders, as we can probably supply many books from our large stock. The remainder of your orders will be transmitted to the publishers and imported as soon as steamship service is resumed.

The London shipments are being received as usual, and while we fear that weekly consignments may not always be possible, we believe that service will not be suspended entirely. In order to be prepared, we would suggest that you kindly mention in your orders which books are urgently needed and we shall, if possible, buy them in this country, so that such books may be supplied promptly.

If you have not yet favored us with orders for American books, we take this opportunity of calling your attention to our well equipped American book department. We feel confident our services and discounts will be satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,
G.E. STECHERT & CO.¹

The problem was further complicated by anti-German feelings as seen in a letter written to Mr. Francis Jenkins, Bursar of the University of Idaho:

April 23, 1917

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

I regret that I am compelled to advise you that the Board of Examiners did not approve of the following items of the Mutual Subscription Agency's claim:

Deutsche Rundschau	\$ 7.50
Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift	6.00
Geologisches Zentrallblatt	8.75
Kolloid Zeitschrift	6.75
Literarisches Echo	4.25
Milchwirtschaftliches Zentralblatt	5.50
Monatshefte fur deutsche Sprache & Padagogik	1.45
Physikalische Zeitschrift	8.00
Ueber Land & Meer	5.00
Zeitschrift f. analytische Chemie	5.00
Zeitschrift fur angewandte Chemie	10.50
Zeitschrift fur romanische Philologie	6.50
Zeitschrift fur Untersuchung der Nahrungs und Genussmittel	10.50
Biochemische Zeitschrift--charged as issued	---

¹ Form letter, G.E. Steckert & Co., August 15, 1914. Records, University of Idaho Library, Periodicals-German-WWI file-University Archives, University of Idaho Library.

Berichte der deutschen botanischen Gesellschaft--charged as issued by volumes	---
Flora--charged as issued (\$5.00 per volume)	---
Zeitschrift f. Physikalische Chemie per vol. \$5.75, charged as issued	---
Zeit. f. physiologische Chemie, v. \$3.00 as issued	---
Zeitschrift fur angewandte Chemie, 1916	10.50
Lanwirthschaftliche Versuchsstationen-- as issued	---
Landwirthschaftliche Jahrbucher, charged as issued	---

Their basis for such action was due to the fact that this country had severed all relations with Germany and therefore they do not consider it advisable to purchase periodicals published in that country.

The writer appeared before the Board and endeavored to show them the disadvantage in breaking the chain in the series of publications and that the greater part of these periodicals are purchased for reference and scientific investigations.

The total deduction amounted to \$96.20, and as the claim passed the Board of Examiners it called for \$874.48.

Yours sincerely,
A.C. PRICE
Business Agent,² Department
of Education

The refusal of the Board of Examiners to pay for the German periodicals continued to cause problems even after the UI joined an American Library Association effort to maintain the subscriptions through a Swiss distributor. Of 120 subscribers participating in the program, only two refused to pay their bills on patriotic grounds, to Miss Sweet's mortification.³

² Letter, A.C. Price to Frances Jenkins, April 2-3, 1917, copy in Records, University of Idaho Library, Periodicals-German-WWI file, University Archives, University of Idaho Library.

³ Letter, M.L. Raney to M. Belle Sweet, January 18, 1919; Letter, M. Belle Sweet to M.L. Raney, January 10, 1919, Records, University of Idaho Library, Periodicals-German-WWI file, University Archives, University of Idaho Library.

A break-through in the payment of these bills can be noted in a letter to Mr. M.L. Raney on April 4, 1919:

Dear Sir:

I have received your Importation Bulletin No. 6 with the pencilled inquiry about the Kundig Bill.

I regret that all that I can do is report progress but that is something. I have secured, from the Business Agent, a recommendation to the Board of Examiners in favor of payment, and I expect that the Board will pass the bill and that the State Treasurer will draw the warrant very soon. Of course I can not be certain of it until it is done.

Because of the action regarding this bill I felt that the question of 1919 subscriptions should be turned over to the Commissioner of Education. So far as I can find out he has as yet taken no action in the matter.

I regret the whole proceeding.

Yours truly,
M. Belle Sweet

With the close of World War I and the payment of the last bill connected with it, the University and its Library moved into a new decade.

The beginning of the 1920's was not much different from that of the 1910's. Lack of funds and rising costs had handicapped services, book purchases, and needed supplies. Lack of funds led to a complete turnover in the Library's staff in one year. Miss Sweet stated that "some have left to attend professional school and so fit themselves to give better service, but it is largely because of our inability to meet the higher salaries offered elsewhere that we have been obliged to make temporary appointments and train inexperienced people the best we could."⁴

⁴ University of Idaho, Fourth Biennial Report, 1919-1920. Boise, Idaho, pp. 113-115.

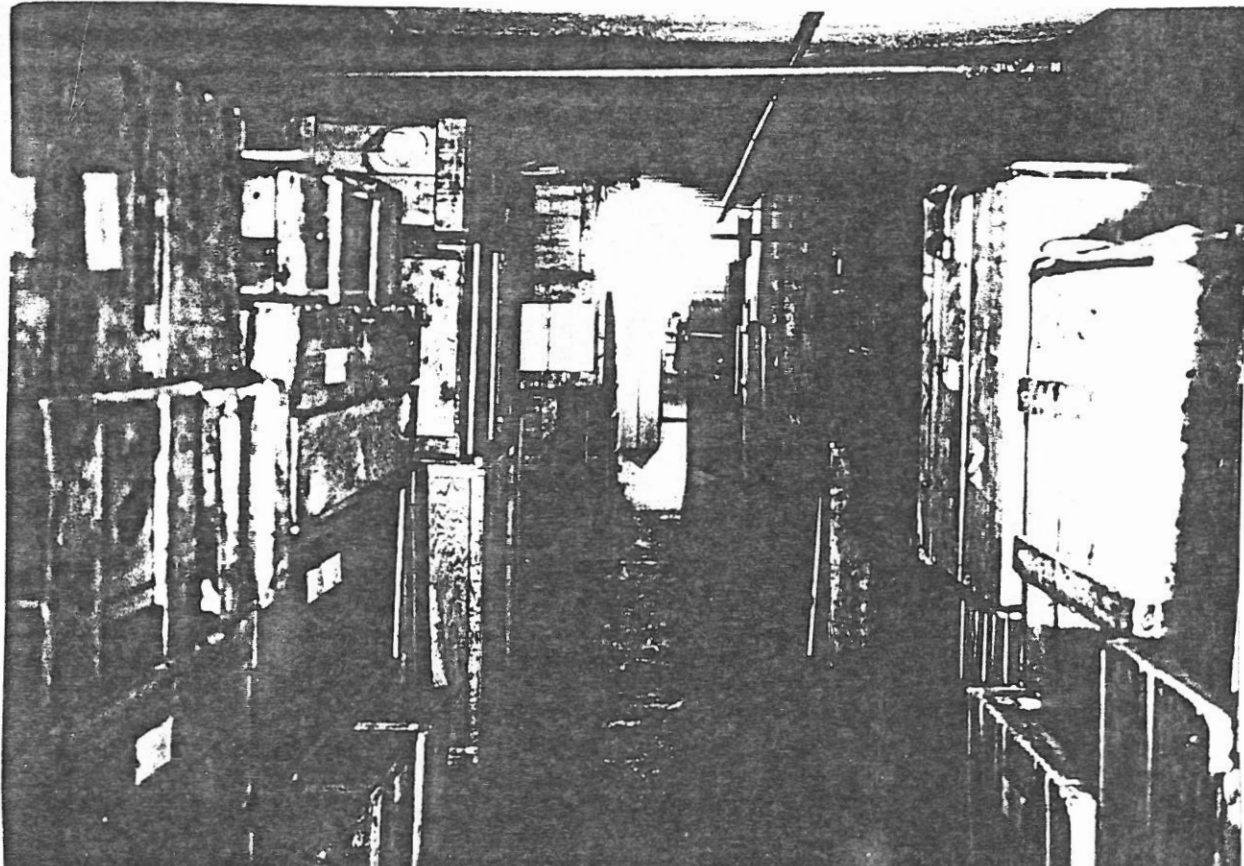
The Twenties and Thirties were not easy years for the Library and its staff. Staff turnover and crowded conditions continued. The situation became so bad that Belle Sweet made the following report to President Upham in late 1927:⁵

During the summer of 1927 the crowded condition of the shelves made it necessary to box and store enough material to enable us to shift the other books and make room for a few additions.

With this material boxed and stored in a rather unsatisfactory place in the basement hall, all the books in the library were shifted and the history and travel books were taken to the basement, adding very materially to the loan desk work and the inconvenience of the history department. The shelves are still too full for easy use and there is no working space. I know of no further shift to suggest.

Boxes of such material were moved to a dark, unventilated room in the basement near the center of the Administration Building. The shelf space gained was almost immediately filled by new incoming books.

⁵ Letter, M. Belle Sweet to President A.H. Upham, December 13, 1927, President's Office Records, Library, 1927-1928, file, University Archives, University of Idaho Library.



Chapter 5

The University Librarians, 1893-1948

The development of the University of Idaho was influenced mostly by three head librarians:

M. Belle Sweet	1905-1948	43 years
Lee F. Zimmerman	1948-1967	19 years
Warren S. Owens	1968-date	17 plus years

M. Belle Sweet's predecessors were not professionally trained librarians. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the first Librarian was John F. Bonebright, a graduate of Northwestern who also was an instructor in physics and math and served part-time as Librarian, 1893-96.

Bonebright was replaced in the fall of 1896 by Stella Maud Allen. She graduated from the UI in 1896 and served as librarian and instructor in science until December 1899. She was followed by Margaret B. McCallie, an 1898 UI graduate who served as librarian until October 1905, when she left to continue her graduate work in Chicago. Following are some excerpts from her obituaries in the Daily Idahonian and Lewiston Tribune for February 26, 1972.

SPOKANE - Mrs. Margaret M. Moore, 96, former Moscow area resident died Friday morning at a Spokane hospital of infirmities of age. She had been hospitalized since last November.

Widow of the late Fred Cushing Moore who was a Spokane mining engineer until his death in 1937, Mrs. Moore was among the first students to attend the University of Idaho when it opened in 1893. She graduated from there in 1898 and served as the university's librarian from 1898 to 1905. She later also graduated from the Columbia College of Expression at Chicago, Illinois. She taught school at Tacoma, Washington, and at Boise and was an adviser in dramatics, public reading and speech.

She was a Spokane resident the last 55 years and in 1933 wrote and directed a play, "Silver Strike," based on the history of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Kellogg.

She was the daughter of Washington Territory pioneers Charles and Julia Moore who lived at Walla Walla. She was born August 9, 1875, at Madisonville, Tennessee. Her father became the first dentist at Moscow. He also practiced in Nez Perce, Latah and Idaho counties.

She was a 50-year member of the PEO chapter at Spokane and in 1968 the Eastern Washington State Historical Society named her pioneer woman of the year.

She was active in Lady Rotarians, Ladies of the Northwest Mining Association Associated Engineers, American Association of University Women and she helped to organize the Spokane University of Idaho Alumni Association and served as its first president.

Mrs. Moore collected, organized and presented to the UI archives for more than 30 years early documents, photographs and historical information. She also gave the university's School of Mines the mining library of her late husband.

The Eastern Washington Historical Society named Mrs. Moore Pioneer Woman of the Year in 1968, the same year she was honored by UI on the 70th anniversary of her graduation.

Mary Belle Sweet served from 1905-1948 as University Librarian under eight University Presidents - MacLean, Brannon, Lindley, Upham, Kelly, Neale, Dale and Buchanan. Her appointment and her first years, through the fire and moving the library to the Gymnasium and then to Morrill Hall are covered in Chapter 2. Miss Sweet's report to the President, June 1908 describes the situation in Morrill Hall:

Fourteen bookcases have been placed in the reading room, thirteen in the documents room and eight in the upper hall. The reading room can and often does accommodate 80 readers at the eight tables, but is then too crowded for good work to be done by the students.

She said the greatest needs were for more books, a suitable charging system, and a professional cataloger.

The number of staff members grew slowly over the years and for the most part the added positions were professional positions. By University policy, most clerical jobs were held by part-time student assistants. It was a way of

helping the poorer students get through college. There was not a clerical work force anyway as almost all students were single.

When full-time staff were hired Miss Sweet could not always get people with professional training, so she hired college graduates and trained them to do professional work. In the early years, of course, there were very few professionally trained librarians available. Also salaries paid by the University were very low and not competitive, and Moscow was rather isolated. When trained librarians were hired they were usually beginning librarians who, after gaining some experience here, soon took jobs at higher salaries elsewhere. For a list of librarians see Appendix A. The first full-time assistant, Ruth Broman, was hired in 1909, and her title was Assistant Librarian. She stayed only one year and was followed by four others. The last was Agnes Peterson, and she was one of those rare ones who stayed a long time, from 1922-48. She still resides in Moscow.

A third position, that of Loan Assistant, was created in 1910. Fifteen different persons filled that position from 1910-48.

The first Catalog Librarian position was created in 1913, and a second Catalog Librarian position was created in 1941. One of these positions was filled in 1943 by Nancy Atkinson, who came here from Michigan and had previous cataloging experience. When she came here there were no full-time clerical assistants, but she had ten part-time student assistants in the Cataloging Department. She became Head of the Cataloging Department and retired in 1972, having served under the last three University Librarians - M. Belle Sweet, Lee Zimmerman, and Warren Owens. Miss Atkinson continues to reside in Moscow. A Reference Librarian position was added in 1918. Other positions added were

Periodical Assistant (1925), Reserve Assistant (1929), General Assistant (1930), and Acquisitions Librarian in 1941. So, in 1941 the regular library staff was as follows:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Year position established</u>
University Librarian	M. Belle Sweet	1893
Assistant Librarian	Agnes Peterson	1909
Loan Librarian	Wilma Harvey	1910
Reserve Assistant	Alice Reid	1929
Reference Librarian	Paulene Calendine	1918
Acquisitions Librarian	Wilma Harvey	1941
Catalog Librarians-2	Frances Rucks	1914
	Mariam Yoder	1941
Periodicals Assistant	Nedra Le Blond	1925
General Assistant	Dorothy Hix	1930

Of Miss Sweet, Nancy Atkinson said:

She was an energetic, independent woman who treated her staff with professional courtesy and expected a professional attitude and professional performance in return. She kept the Library full of flowers during the season and got some of them from her sister who lived in Lewiston. Her Christmas decorations were outstanding and the creche she brought to the Library was displayed at the City Library for several years after she retired. From long years of inadequate budgets she developed the ability to stretch dollars and made each one count. She was a discriminating and knowledgeable book buyer and laid the groundwork for and gave great impetus to the collection of Pacific Northwest materials in the Library, which includes some outstanding and rare titles.

Book budgets were small: \$3500 in 1917-18. The entire capital outlay budget was only \$15,697 in 1947-48, Miss Sweet's last year. The expenditure just for binding periodicals today is over twice that amount. The budget situation was bad during World War I and the Twenties, and it got worse

during the depression. When there were budget cuts the Library's was usually one of the worst hit.

In 1941 Jerome J. Day's personal library was donated to the University. Added to what Miss Sweet had already collected of Northwest Americana, it made the Day Northwest collection truly outstanding.

Nancy Atkinson said Miss Sweet was a short stocky woman, a real fighter. She had no qualms about going straight to the President's office with her problems. When she found some frogs in the leaky basement she picked them up and marched over to the President's office and dropped them on his desk, requesting more and better space for the Library.

Perennially Miss Sweet prepared statistical reports to prove the need for more library space. The Presidents were sympathetic but the Legislature was not. There was always the north/south problem with the south not wanting to help North Idaho very much.

Belle Sweet was in good health when she retired at age 69. Problems with her eyesight developed later. Her successor, Lee Zimmerman, was hired in January 1948, but could not come until March. She stayed for two to three months to orient him and explain about University policies. Despite all the problems of poor budgets and lack of staff and space, she was a happy person and liked her job.

The Library in the Administration Building was arranged by form-books, periodicals, etc. Materials had to be retrieved from the stacks, so the Loan and Periodical Desks were kept very busy. Because students were so poor, copies of textbooks were purchased by the Library and placed on Reserve, and as a result that desk was busy too. Miss Atkinson said that the year before

she came the faculty voluntarily took a 10% salary cut so there would be more money for hiring needy students.

The regular staff had dropped to 4½ by the time Miss Atkinson arrived in 1943, due to resignations. Wilma Harvey served as Loan Librarian and Acquisitions Librarian. In addition, she worked the reference desk, as did all the other staff.

Enrollment at the University dropped from 2851 in 1940-41 to 953 in 1944-45 due to military enlistments. The 953 figure was equivalent to the student enrollment during the year 1920-21. Boosting the University population were some military programs on campus during the war years, one of which was the Naval Radio Training School. Its trainees stayed here for about 5 weeks. Some times there were in excess of 800 naval trainees on campus. The Army also had its Specialized Training Program here. The ASTP involved six distinct study groups, and at times there were over 600 Army men on campus. The Army programs included basic engineering, advanced engineering, foreign language, pre-professional (medical and dental), ROTC and pre-induction training. These men were here for one or two semesters each. The dorms were turned over to the service men, and the University leased some of the fraternities and sororities to house regular students. The Library was busier than ever, and one half of the second floor of the Library was taken over and used for classrooms for the military program.

Rafe Gibbs reported in his history of the University, Beacon for

Mountain and Plain:

In January, 1948, the University got its first new librarian in almost half a century. M. Belle Sweet had retired some months previously, and Buchanan named Lee F. Zimmerman, for twelve years State Director of Libraries for Minnesota, as Miss Sweet's successor. Perhaps no finer tribute has been paid to Miss Sweet than that penned by Zimmerman in the University 1947-48 Biennial Report:

Library To Close At 9:30 Week Nights

The Argonaut Mar. 6, 1942

Reduction of NYA allotments forced university library heads to announce yesterday that starting Monday the library will close at 9:30 p.m., rather than 10 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The library will not be open Friday evenings.

"It is thought that this course will cause little inconvenience or loss of time to individual students," it was stated yesterday. "It will free 20 hours of desk work for other kinds of work, and will save an appreciable sum on the electric bill."

The announcement said that the reduction in NYA expenses forced the library either to shorten periods of service, or give less service during the time the library is open.

"After most careful consideration, the library officials have reluctantly decided that the best course will be to close the library a half hour earlier in the evening," the announcement said.

Daylight hours will remain the same: 7:45 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

University to Use Library *The Argonaut* For Classrooms *Mar. 31, 1942*

Newest aspect of the war came yesterday to students, who wandered up to the second floor reference library and dodged under ladders and tripped over boards to get their books. Workmen are throwing up partitions to construct two classrooms in the east third of the library, which will replace those in the UCB soon to be vacated for the navy.

Sailors moving into Willis Sweet hall, the middle of this month, will use the UCB for classroom work, and Idaho students will move out and into the library. Two-thirds of the library room will be left intact and reference books will still be kept there.

Use Downstairs.

The change will mean that more studying must be done in the downstairs library. The remodeling is expected to be finished within a week, R. W. Lind, superintendent of buildings and grounds, reported yesterday.

"After forty-three years of continuous service as chief librarian of the University, Miss Sweet retired. Over this long period she has made a significant contribution to the intellectual life of the campus, building . . . a distinctive book collection to meet the needs of both the classroom and research. Her achievements have been won in the face of numerous financial limitations, and have called for vision, understanding, and constant perseverance. She has built wisely and well, and leaves to her successor an excellent library and high professional standards to emulate."

Miss Sweet died Sunday, June 28, 1964 at the age of 85. Following are some excerpts from her obituary in The Daily Idahonian for June 30, 1964:

Miss M. Belle Sweet, 85, librarian emeritus of University of Idaho, died in Portland Sunday.

For 43 years Miss Sweet was librarian at the university. When she started in 1905 she was the entire library staff. She retired in 1948, and was succeeded by Lee Zimmerman.

Born January 5, 1879, at Gardenplain, Illinois, Miss Sweet was graduated from University of Illinois in 1904 with a degree in library science. Later, in 1916-17, she did advanced studies at Columbia University.

She held only two positions during her lifetime. The first was librarian at the Clinton (Iowa) public library, 1904-05. While on a visit with her parents, who had settled on a farm at Grangeville, she came to the University of Idaho and was hired by President James A. MacLean, the first of eight presidents under whom she was to serve.

When she became librarian in 1905, the library was largely uncataloged. Besides handling current book loans and generally overseeing the library, Miss Sweet started cataloging the several thousand books, periodicals and pamphlets acquired by the university in its formative years.

Her duties were doubly difficult because a brick wall separated the two rooms in the original Administration building allocated to the library. All day she had to move from room to room.

When the Administration building burned March 30, 1906, the new librarian watched the flames eat away her year's work of cataloging and all the books and periodicals under her charge. The next morning, she looked at what was left of the library. It consisted of the mail just delivered - some government documents and newspapers.

"Not even a dictionary," sighed Miss Sweet, as she began immediately the long and difficult task of rebuilding the library, starting with the books that had been out on loan to students and faculty members.

When M. Belle Sweet was interviewed in 1961 before she left Moscow, she was asked some questions about the University and about Moscow. Some of her answers, as published in The Bookmark, are reprinted here in the general interest.

Mary Belle Sweet came to Idaho in the spring of 1905 and served as University Librarian, 1905-1948. Below is a recorded interview held in 1961 with Dr. Sig Rolland, Ted Pritchard, Rafe Gibbs, and Agnes Peterson shortly before Miss Sweet left Moscow. The tape is edited slightly and the interviewer's questions were omitted where it did not impair the continuity of thought. Miss Sweet was born January 5, 1879, in Garden Prairie, Illinois and died at the age of 85 in Portland, Oregon in 1964.

I came to the University in November, 1905, having gone through the town in the spring on my way to Grangeville. The first sight of the Administration Building revealed a rather gaunt brick building on the hill with a whole row of poplar trees behind it marching down the hill. This of course lasted for some time. The other view which one got was that of the mountains which hasn't changed very much in all these years. It seems to me any reminiscences must divide into weather, people, transportation, and events.

As to weather, we had all kinds, hot and cold, snow and sunshine, heat and dust storms. It's always the people who came last year who are willing to tell you what the weather will be this year, but most of us who have been here any length of time realize we know nothing about the weather. I remember the first year of our Law School and it fell to my lot to keep the library open in the evening. There was a very severe snow storm and the janitors tried very hard to shovel the path from the Administration Building door to the corner. They worked all day long and by 5 o'clock at night the path was only partway down. I had to go back at 7 o'clock and the original path was filled in. It was worse at ten o'clock. It took a week to get a path cleared to the corner. That was one of the severe snow storms. We also had one where, on Main Street, you could not see the first floor of Creightons Building because the snow was piled so high, to make a path through the middle of the street for the horses, that only the upstairs window showed. It was like going through a tunnel. And in the summer the heat was severe and the dust storms were rather bad. I remember going, one summer afternoon, out to the farm where they were having a livestock show, carrying a white linen parasol. A dust storm came up and when I got back, the parasol was as black as any man's coat and it was ready

for the bathtub. But we didn't have those storms very often.

When I first came to the state people would always ask me how I liked Idaho and I would say, "Well, I haven't had a chance to see it yet. I've been here nine weeks and there were only nine days when it didn't rain." Of course they were horrorstricken, that couldn't be true.

There was no pavement and no sidewalks in the town. The mud on Main Street was very bad. The only walks were plank walks. Sometimes the planks would be loose and you stepped on the end and the other end would fly up. I remember coming home from church on Sunday morning in winter when the weather had moderated somewhat and things were not frozen. There had been a path made by a ordinary snowplow made with two painted boards and drawn by a horse and I stepped to the edge of the path as I met someone, and down I went. Snow and mud and water up over my knees right beside the walk. The path hadn't been made in the proper place. Some winters have been very cold. It stayed cold all winter long. And other winters it didn't stay frozen more than a week at any time.

Main street has changed greatly in appearance. There were many vacant lots on it when I came. The corner, across from David's, where the new Creightons Building burned this winter was a rather old and dilapidated wooden building. Also the buildings on the corner where the First Street bank stands. The Post Office was where the Firestone building is at present. The living conditions in the town were rather primitive, but people have always been very generous in taking in University people looking for homes. It could be rather disconcerting to find that you always had to build your own fires to heat your room. I remember looking for a room at one time and being shown one with a cookstove in the living room; I could see no reason for that so I asked about it and was told, "Well, of course we rent this a little cheaper because whoever has it has to keep the fire going to heat the water for the other people living in the house." I did not move into that house. Another place I recall asking about the bathroom and they said, "It's nice. It's just across the hall." But they didn't want to show it to me. Finally they did. And the bathroom had been made out of the closet, it being just the width of the door. They had made a tub of tin sheets soldered together and attached by tacks to a wooden frame in the form of a triangle so that the point ran down behind the door, and you were supposed to stick your feet in that point, which makes bathing very difficult. Townspeople were very generous in giving up their best rooms for faculty and they took in many students and were very good to them. The only dormitory was Ridenbaugh Hall - a girl's dormitory - and the boys sought rooms any place they could find them. The fraternities and sororities came later. There were some local organizations when I came here, but I think only one national fraternity.

The people of Moscow were always very considerate, very thoughtful and very kind to outsiders. The University meant so much to the townspeople and I think the University people have always

reciprocated. They've been very cordial. They've always done their part in working for the betterment of the town in many ways. They laid out streets, planted trees. One professor tested all the soils to determine which trees would be best on certain streets. Some streets now are planted with the same kind of a tree from one end of the street to the other which has made them very beautiful.

For transportation we were limited to our own two feet or horse-drawn vehicles of some sort. There were very few for rent although there were livery stables in town. Of course the mud was the difficulty, and my most vivid recollection of it is the cab that was frozen in the mud in front of the Kappa Sig House all winter. In those days it was the custom to take somebody to the dances and things of that sort in a cab if one could be secured. On this particular night there were two young ladies in the cab and they had to be carried from the cab to the sidewalk because of the mud. And the vehicle was left there because it couldn't be pulled out.

We had the trains. Several trains a day. There were two each way on the Northern Pacific and several on the OR and N. And very shortly the electric lines were completed to Spokane and that ran I believe five or six trains each way per day. So it was possible to get in and out of town.

I think no talk about those times would be complete without some mention of various customs of the townspeople, the faculty and the students. In the beginning it was the custom for the unmarried faculty to give a picnic about the second week of school to all the newcomers. There was a hayride to the mountains to have the picnic, get acquainted, and come back to town. In those days we provided our own amusements. I never quite understood why they had the inexperienced people provide the luncheon for that. Most of the women who came here didn't know how to cook and didn't know how to cook over a campfire. And finally the blow struck. They had one picnic in which the woman who was to bring the bacon brought a slab of bacon - you didn't get it prepared to put in the skillet in those days - didn't open the package until it was opened at the campfire site. It was so moldy it couldn't be eaten. So that went into the fire. Then for dessert they were have peaches in cream and the woman who was to bring the sugar brought Domino sugar which wouldn't melt in the cream or any where else, and there was nothing to sweeten those very sour peaches. So the custom of having the unmarried people give the party died a natural death at that time.

The students of course were always interested in coasting and dances. There were only five dances a year on campus and of course the only dance floor was the gymnasium. The fraternity houses had nothing much to offer in the way of dance floors. They had the Freshman Ball, a Sophomore Frolic, a Junior Prom, a Senior Ball. I remember one Military Ball which lasted until 4 a.m. which today would be considered quite scandalous but at that time it was quite all right. But then you had to walk home or else wait until the one cab could go back and forth across town and take the ladies home. I lived near the campus at that time and five or six couples came

over and waited at my house until they could get home. So it was almost 6 o'clock by the time people got home from the Military Ball.

At that time the townspeople made it a point to welcome the newcomers by always calling on them if possible within two weeks of their arrival. The ladies on one side of town would stay home every Wednesday afternoon to be sure that they would be there when the callers came, and sometimes there would be six or eight people who would call on them in an afternoon. On the other side of town they stayed home on Thursday afternoon so they would be there. It did make a good way of getting acquainted. And it was the custom for people to invite everybody to everything that was going on. The townspeople came to all the doings of the University. Commencements in those days were a week-long affairs. They started out with a faculty concert and then an alumni day. They had Baccalaureate which was all day Sunday with Commencement the following Wednesday. But as time went on that week was shortened.

The first Campus Day was a milestone in the events of the town. It was a working day and everybody was supposed to work. At that time the football field was where Ghormely Park now is. It later became the fairgrounds. The football field needed cleaning up badly so everybody took their shovels, rakes, and went down and worked. Any many a faculty hand was blistered from the unusual use of a shovel that day. The women provided luncheon on campus for them all. And then they had a parade, each department doing something to show the work of their own department. Of course, the farmers had a better chance of showing what they could do than some of the other people but they had a most interesting parade. And the Library was not left out.

At that time they had very few eating places on campus or nearby because there were no boarding houses, and you had to come downtown to get a meal. Finally there was a lunch hour arranged at the dormitories so you could go there and get a lunch. But of course you had to sign up for it weeks beforehand and go regularly.

One of the persons who interviewed Miss Sweet in 1961 was Agnes Peterson. She was the Assistant Librarian from 1922-48. She still resides in Moscow and I spoke to her in December 1985. She said her starting pay was \$66 a month in 1922 but she went to the University of Washington to get a library science degree and when she came back her pay was increased to \$100 a month or \$1200 a year. She concurred that low salaries were the reason for so much turnover. She was born at Lenville, 10 miles from Moscow and considered herself a Moscow native. She had family here and that is the reason she stayed. She said most

of the librarians had library science degrees, especially the reference librarians whom she supervised. Some of the librarians attended commencement but only Miss Sweet marched in the academic procession. Agnes felt the other librarians could have marched had they wanted to. Miss Sweet served on some University committees, the others did not. Of course there weren't many committees then. The librarians did not attend American Library Association conferences in the twenties and thirties, unless they were regional conferences and close by. She remembers attending Pacific Northwest Library Association meetings more than Idaho Library Association meetings. She attended one at Mt. Hood. She recalls the trips were very tiring. Miss Sweet did the driving and never tired. She would drive day and night and they would rest when they got there. Miss Sweet was a determined, intelligent, loyal, quick-minded, kind-hearted person. She took an interest in the employees and other families. She was never sick and apparently could not sympathize with those who got sick.

Agnes said Miss Sweet often complained to the President about salaries and usually got increases for the staff but they were very small increases. Nancy Atkinson started at \$2100 in 1943 and both credited Lee Zimmerman with getting salaries increased. There was a limited amount of sick leave allowed and a month's vacation but no other benefits. If someone had a serious illness the UI Administration considered what to allow as sick leave and they were very generous. There were no medical insurance or retirement programs. TIAA came in the 1950's, Social Security in 1953 and the State Retirement program in 1965. Hiring was done strictly through the mail. There was no money for interviews. Martin Schmidt had been hired in 1946 as Associate Librarian to be trained to replace M. Belle Sweet. But he felt he was not being given enough responsibility and took a job at the University of Oregon in 1947 where he

became Head of Special Collections. Agnes recalled that some professors used the WSU Library and there were a lot of interlibrary loans between the two libraries. On several occasions there were picnics attended by the staff of the two libraries.

What Agnes disliked most about her job was "policing" the reference room to keep the students quiet. She felt Nancy Atkinson and Ruth McDonald were two of the most outstanding librarians of her time.

Romance of Early Idaho History Kept In Modest Trophy Case

Argonaut Nov. 26, 1929

Idaho's treasure chest!—How many of us know where it is, how it got there, or even what it holds? Of course, that is hardly a fair question as very few will think of the trophy case in the library as a treasure chest. However, in a very real sense this trophy case is the treasure chest of Idaho.

The trophy case has been in the main library some six or seven years. At a meeting of some old pioneers it was decided to make provision for such a case as a preliminary step to having a museum. Trophies and relics of interest were scattered around in nearly all the departments and desks of the University and so these were put together in the library to be taken care of.

A treasure which calls to one's mind the daring bravery of early sailors who had to make their way around Cape Horn to bring provisions to the settlers in the far west is the picture of the very first apple tree planted in the west, the seed for which was brought to Idaho via the Horn.

World Fair Book Kept

One of the most interesting articles is a book, or rather a cover for a book, made entirely from Idaho silver and gold and set lav-

ishly with Idaho opals and rubies. This constituted Idaho's exhibit in the World's Fair in Chicago, 1903, and was on display at that time in the Women's Club building. Around the edges of the cover various methods of transportation are depicted vividly—the stage coach, pack train, and railroad, and on top are show cuts of Idaho's most together so this treasure was moved into the library. It is also notable in the fact that it was one of the very few articles salvaged out of the first Administration building which was razed by fire in 1906 at the time Mr. McClain was president.

Significant Shovels

In the trophy case are three spades used by various notables when they planted trees out on the campus. One was used by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1911 when he planted a blue spruce, a second by President Taft in October 1911, when he planted a Post Oxford cedar, and Vice President Marshall used the third in planting a red oak in 1917.

Among the various pieces of printing kept in custody by the Librarian is an old copy of an English comedy written by Cibber, entitled, "The Careless Husband" and

printed in 1705. This was present-prominent industries; farming, mining, and lumbering. The book used to stand in a glass cage in the President's office, but the case got broken and finally disappeared and to the University by Mrs. Gertrude Hayes at the time of the dedication of Hayes hall in her honor. There is also a map giving the firing directions for a battle in the recent world war.

Wars have furnished Idaho several relics for her collection. Here one may see all kinds of soldier helmets, swords, bayonets, guns and armor. There is a German cross here next to a piece of English iron armor made during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Among other objects of interest are some Babylonian tablets, all sorts of coins, some vases donated by the Japanese government showing the process of making cloisonne, a miner's lantern used in 1862 in Pierce City, a soup tureen sixty years old, and lastly a miniature Vandal cast in bronze with a silver and gold cap, designed several years ago by Peter Paul Drus, an art student at Idaho. The trophy case contains Idaho's treasures, it is fitting that an Idaho Vandal should keep guard over them.

CHAPTER 6

The Zimmerman Years (1948-1967)

Lee Franklin Zimmerman was born on St. Patrick's Day (March 17), 1902, in Shamekin, PA of Dutch parentage. He studied at Colgate from 1920-22 and graduated with a B.A. in journalism from the University of Wisconsin in 1924. He received a B.S. from the University of Illinois in 1929 and an M.A. in 1932. He also did graduate study in librarianship at the University of Chicago. He married Rhoda Marie Dormer in 1939.

Mr. Zimmerman's professional experience included working in the libraries at Kern County, Bakersfield (1929-30) and Virginia (Minnesota) Junior College (1932-37), and being Director of the Minnesota State Library (1937-48). He became University Librarian at the University of Idaho in April 1948, and retired from that position June 30, 1967.

He served on numerous committees of the American Library Association, the Pacific Northwest Library Association, and the Idaho Library Association. He served as President of the Idaho Library Association during the year 1959-60. The following editorial appeared in The Bookmark for September 1967:

The campus community has had the opportunity to read in the local press and in the various campus news media about the departure of Lee Zimmerman, at the time of this reading, officially or unofficially, librarian emeritus. From these sources, they might have pieced out some highlights of the departing Librarian's impressive career, with its culminating responsibilities as State Librarian of Minnesota and Librarian of the University of Idaho, and also some of his major Idaho accomplishments as he saw them: the new building, The Bookmark, the Library Associates, and the Basque collection. This earlier news treatment has, of course, taken some of the wind out of The Bookmark's sails. The surviving editors, without rehashing any more of this material than can be helped, would like to say a few words about the man and his work before the personal record grows dim and nothing but statistics and the official account in Who's Who remain.

Lee's vision of himself, his evaluation of the role he played most effectively in the Library, is remarkably in accord with the impressions of him held by those of the staff who knew him best. He was first and foremost an administrator: unstinting, unbending, dedicated to the institution to which he was attached, a taskmaster

always asking no more of others than of himself. He had a unique fund of energy with which to instrument his purposes. He seized on a problem and set to work at once to devise resolutions or controls; he never abandoned one, nor allowed an assistant to do so, knowingly. His favorite admonition was never to turn one's back on a situation or difficulty.

Around this administrative core, however, was a rich layer of bibliophilic humanity. He had, for instance, a flair for journalism. As a young man just graduated from the University of Wisconsin he had thoughts of a journalistic career. Always a wide reader in public affairs and social history, he had made his way into the forbidding offices of the great New York papers seeking employment. Later, unaccepted for want of experience, he spent some time in Alaska mulling the situation over, in what we would call today an identity crisis. He wanted a life of service and found it ultimately in the library world. But much of the skill and shrewdness with which he later would put together an issue of The Bookmark were nourished by his early journalistic aspirations. This is not the place to thump The Bookmark's tub, but whatever shortcomings it may have displayed over the years -- and the editors are under no illusion that it was free of such -- its liveliness and appeal to the general academic reader were Lee's very special creation.

In addition to his self-acknowledged accomplishments at Idaho, which were highlighted in the local papers, one could name, among many others two worthy of special comment: the growth and direction of the general collections under the divisional system and the great, almost single-handed, boost which he gave to the microfilming of the State's newspapers. As to the first, he chose his divisional heads with care, worked with them closely through the early years, saw to it that they systematically surveyed their holdings, then allowed them their head in applying their special skills -- acquired through academic background and study-on-the-job -- to build up their collections and interpret them to faculty and students. Perhaps it is indicative of a healthy and progressive relationship here that Lee has enjoyed the services of all his original divisional heads from the time of instituting the system -- just ten years ago.

The newspaper microfilming project was one that Lee gave a major share of his attention, from about 1949, over the next ten years, especially as he was able to bring to bear the authority and pressure of the Idaho Library Association on the situation. As long-serving chairman of the Association's Microfilm Committee, 1950-1958, and later as president, 1959-1960, he saw these precious local records -- so subject to deterioration and fire -- permanently recorded on film, so that today all of the major daily, and many of the local weekly, papers are available to study and research, both as current and backfiles, in the two universities, the State Historical Society, or at the newspaper office itself.

What more is there to say? He has been a friend and mentor to his staff, an unflinching comfort to his occasionally afflicted

friends among the faculty, a bully companion to the many healthy ones. We wish him a stimulating and happy retirement. He will be missed.

Lee served under three presidents. President Buchanan left in 1954, and Donald R. Theophilus was Acting President for a year and then became President and served in that capacity until 1965, when Dr. Ernest Hartung became President.

Buchanan was the former Dean of the College of Engineering. He was tall, distinguished-looking, brilliant (a 4.0 point student at the University), energetic and ran the University with a firm hand. He expected all faculty to be in their offices at 8 a.m. every day and work a regular day. With all his energy he wore people out. Someone said "Maybe he can work 24 hours a day but we can't." Once he addressed a general faculty meeting concerning their desire for a faculty council and his lips quivered as he told them in no uncertain terms "There is absolutely no need for a faculty council here." He died in Coeur d'Alene, February 2, 1986 at the age of 81.

Theophilus used the Library a lot and used to stop and talk to me. He called me "young man." It was said that he would not talk to people who had not been at the UI for at least 5 years, but that wasn't true. I once gave a talk at a meeting he attended, and he wrote me a nice note about it. He once asked me to look up some quotes from famous people on why education should be free. This was in the early 1960's, and the Legislature was talking again about establishing tuition here. He used the material with the Legislature and said it helped kill that bill.

Theophilus studied agriculture at Iowa State and later became Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University. He could talk with legislators, most of whom were farmers or cattlemen. He was a good library supporter. He handled everything, and seldom delegated administrative tasks. I have a copy of a memo with his signature approving a 15¢ an hour increase for a library

staff person on IH.

I was a little frightened of Theophilus at first because of arguments I overheard between him, Lee and Purchasing Agent L.C. Warner. Lee had to fight hard to get what he wanted in a Library building, furniture and equipment. It is not uncommon for architects to build something that pleases them without considering function. Lee told me of a number of things he wanted done differently but lost out to the architect. And there were arguments over furniture and equipment too. I overheard several shouting matches in Lee's office with Theophilus shouting even louder in trying to arbitrate the situation. So I had thought Theophilus was rather gruff, but he wasn't. There really were problems with some of the furniture and equipment. All the furniture had to be checked when it was received for damage, imperfections, etc. and some of it was sent back. The card catalog cases were lacking something relating to the drawers and I remember the company had their own workers here for weeks fixing them. I think that was what some of these arguments with Warner were about.

President Ernest Hartung came in 1965 from the University of Rhode Island. He was completely different from his predecessors. He read in the University's charter that the faculty were responsible for the day to day operations of the University, so he established a Faculty Council composed of faculty (teaching and non-teaching) and students, and set up a lot of committees, most of which still exist today. He was considered a "man for his time." There was a lot of unrest on campuses across the country in the mid to late sixties, but not here because faculty and students had a voice in University governance. There were about twelve major buildings constructed

on campus during his twelve years as President. Among the Regents there was some criticism that they could never blame him for anything personally. Most decisions were made by committees.

On a personal and social basis Lee was at his best. When my wife and I arrived he and Rhoda had an apartment picked out for us. They also suggested which doctors and dentists and stores to go to. Not everyone wanted all that help, but we appreciated it. There were lots of parties, too, at various staff member's homes. Of course, the staff was relatively small then.

Some old timers tell stories about the cats in the Library. Lee was an officer in the American Feline Society. He and Rhoda had several cats at home, and people sometimes left stray cats on their doorstep. There were cats in the Library too, but they were not Lee's cats. They belonged to a campus character named Gotfred (Fred) August Skog of Stillwater, Minnesota. He had worked on the construction of the Administration Building in 1907, and President MacLean kept him on as janitor. He stayed on to become an integral part of the University, much beloved by students. He earned the honorary title of "Dean" from the students and retired in 1952 as Head Janitor, Emeritus. He was still around in 1957 and would come and visit in the Library. He loved to talk, and sometimes you had to excuse yourself to get back to work. He had the cats in the basement to catch mice, but Lee had holes made into the wall so they could come into the Library if they wanted. So staff would come to work and find cats on their desks and elsewhere. Periodicals Librarian Louise Slade got pretty upset when the cats did their business on her piles of newspapers, and Cataloger Stan Shepard got in "trouble" when he tried to throw the cats out of the Library.

Lee was hired with the prospect of a new building in the near future. He had wanted to get back into college and university library work and checked

into institutions that appealed to him and whose Librarian was of retirement age. He wrote President Dale but Miss Sweet was not ready to retire. In 1947 he heard Miss Sweet was definitely retiring and he wrote the new President, Buchanan who turned Lee's letter over to L & S Dean Kerr who was in charge of the search for a new Librarian. After an exchange of correspondence Lee was asked to come for an interview in October 1947. He was interviewed by Dean Kerr and then the President and then the three of them had lunch at the Student Union. He was told that a new Library was in the works, but not until after a new Engineering Building was obtained.

Lee did not start until March, 1948 as "some difficulties in the meantime having arisen over Sweet's retirement. When I came she was made Acquisitions Librarian for three months and then departed."

His initial salary was \$5,000. The next highest salary on the Library staff was \$3300 or \$3600, which presumably was Agnes Peterson's salary. Lee said he tried to get salaries increased:

By using every means available to sell the Library to the administration by building up understanding to obtain recognition and confidence in the library and its personnel. I did this through biennial reports and The Bookmark particularly. I prepared biennial reports with meticulous care to convince the President of our justification for salary increases by stressing personnel competence, its extensive knowledge of academic scholarship, research methods, contributions to journals (The Bookmark especially).

And The Bookmark was a powerful tool. I tried always to edit The Bookmark with the faculty in mind. It was obviously necessary, as I saw it, to strive for faculty respect of library personnel through its understanding and contribution to the education process. The quality of the material published helped also; the staffs writing ability too which I thought was on a high level, especially George Kelloggs contributions.

All of these and more sold us to faculty and administration and contributed greatly to increases in salaries and also to faculty status. Of this I am convinced.

The New Library Building

The Library was housed in the original Administration Building until the fire in 1906, when it was moved temporarily to the Gymnasium. From 1907 until 1909, when the present Administration Building was completed, the Library was on the second floor of Morrill Hall. The Library remained in the Administration Building from 1909 until 1957.

The library occupies two floors and the basement of the recently completed south wing of the Administration Building. The reading rooms are well lighted and attractive and provide excellent study accommodations. During the year the library is regularly open on week days from 7:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. except Saturday when the closing hour is 5:00 p.m. On Sunday the library is open from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is closed during official convocations and on legal holidays. During vacations the library is open approximately eight hours each week day, the exact hours being posted in advance. - University of Idaho Catalog, 1940-1941.

Efforts to obtain a new and separate Library building were noted as early as the 1920's. Articles pointing to that need appeared in the University Argonaut. In the late 1930's there was talk of a new Memorial Library to be named after Senator Borah, but WWII no doubt halted any such efforts. In the late 1940's a building design was drawn up depicting a stack-tower type building on the Administration Building lawn. Lee Zimmerman began visiting other new libraries around the country and convinced the University Administration that the open stack divisional type of building was needed. He visited about 50 new library buildings in the East and Midwest and, of course, WSU's library. A quote from the 1954 accreditation report was printed in the University Argonaut under the headline:

WHY YOUR UNIVERSITY NEEDS: LIBRARY, CLASSROOM BUILDINGS

(Editor's note: The two most pressing building needs at the University of Idaho, for which the State Legislature is asked to appropriate funds in addition to the budget funds, are a Library Building and a Classroom Building. The university's library has been in temporary, makeshift and cramped quarters since 1909. Increasing enrollment is expected not only to crowd further the present library facilities, but to intensify the university's classroom problem. It is thought that the People of the State will be interested in the following statements pertinent to the Library and Classroom Building needs).

"Administration and operation (of the library) are excellent, considering the physical handicaps under which it must work. With book stacks jammed in so close together that you can scarcely pass through, and with collections located in unfinished basement rooms and corridors, with rather poor lighting, the staff, the faculty, and the students carry on cheerfully.

"It is recommended that the administration call to the attention of the people of Idaho the inadequacy of the present building, and urge the construction of quarters which will make possible more efficient use of present holdings, and provide for expansion for the greater enrollments of the years immediately ahead."

Nov. 22, 1946

The Idaho Argonaut

Official publication of the Associated Students of the University of Idaho, issued every Tuesday and Friday of the college year. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Moscow, Idaho.

Romaine Galey	Editor
Dick Eimers	Managing Editor
Pat King	Business Manager
Sharon O'Donnell	Advertising Manager
Rosemary Meehan	Circulation Manager
Frances Rhea	News Editor
Geneva Ferguson	Assistant News Editor
Clark Chandler	Sports Editor
Art Riddle	Night Editor
Stan Goedecke	Feature Editor
Martha Rigby, Carolyn Clear	Rewrite Editors
Claire Hale, Pat Colvard	Society Editors

Library Facilities Inadequate

Alums and well-wishers of the university are justifiably proud of the basketball team, the beauty of the campus, and the extension services, but there is one function for which they should feel shame, not pride. The library service—to state is bluntly—is in a deplorable mess. Not that it is the fault of the librarian, the administration, or anyone connected with the operation of the library system. The fault lies with the university's policy directors and planners who have disregarded the need for a new library for the past 20 years.

Although the Peabody report has commended the university for its selection of books, the present physical plant and its storage space has been rightly termed "impossible." No student can do any serious research work without long hours of delay caused by waiting for important references to be brought from any one of a half-dozen storage places scattered over the Administration building.

For instance, the priceless William E. Borah collection of letters and personal papers is kept boxed up in the basement where it is subject to flood, drainage and seepage. Every time a heavy rain falls on Moscow, scurrying library assistants hurry to the basement to make sure that the collection has withstood the onslaught.

The Administration building's abandoned elevator shaft contains hundreds of art references and Northwest histories, easily accessible to fire. In all, the library's storing capacity has reached its peak and additional increments of volumes can be added only by utilizing every available nook and cranny.

The new library, if and when it is ever built, should contain a separate room for government documents, a reorganized reference service, and a "browsing" room where students may search through the shelves without interference. All these changes are advocated by the library staff, and needless to say, by anyone who has cooled his heels at the reference desk waiting patiently while the library assistant goes in search of a crowbar and nail-pullers to open boxes in the Ad building basement to find his book for him.

—S.H.G.

The Argonaut May 20, 1949

Library To Be Rearranged For Greater Convenience

The university library will be given some emergency streamlining this summer from the basement up, it was revealed today by Librarian Lee Zimmerman.

Of particular interest to graduate students and faculty members will be 17 steel cubicles to be installed in the basement for research studies. Resembling restaurant booth, cubicles are provided with desks and shelves for books. The ones to be installed here are similar in design to those at the Stanford library.

Put In Steel Stacks

The nonadjustable, wooden stacks in the basement, built back in the days before architects, were out and replaced by adjustable space-conscious, will be taken steel stacks.

"The new stacks will increase book storage capacity by approximately 2,200 volumes," said Zimmerman.

Both steel stacks and cubicles are designed to that the major parts could be utilized in and new library building construction on the campus.

Stacks For Reserve Books

Also to be installed are eight double-faced adjustable steel stacks behind the serials desk in the Periodical room. These stacks will make more reserve books and periodicals available in the Periodical room.

As another speed-up measure, a buzzer system will be installed to expedite page service to faculty and students between second floor and basement.

Microfilming Program

A start is also expected to be made during the year on an extensive newspaper microfilming program. The microfilming will release needed storage space, will assure better preservation of the papers, and make them more accessible to researchers.

Emphasis will be placed on the microfilming of files of Idaho newspapers, although it is also planned to purchase the New York Times in microfilm dating from 1911. Space and equipment will be provided in the basement for showing the microfilms.

The Argonaut Oct. 3, 1949

New Volumes Added To Library Shelves

About 300 new reference, fiction and non-fiction books were added to the university library bookshelves this summer. Other book shipments are expected weekly.

Some of the books classed as especially worth noting are Our Sovereign State, Allen; Tall Tale America, a Legendary History of Our Humorous Heroes by Blair; The Grand Alliance, Churchill; The American Mind, Commanger; Native Arts of the Pacific Coast, Davis; Catalogs and Counters, (History of Sears, Roebuck), Emmet; The Fisherman's Encyclopedia, Gabrileson; America's New Frontier, Garnsey; Male and Female, Mead; Autobiography of Will Rogers, Rogers; Roosevelt and Hopkins, Sherwood; and Down the

The Argonaut
Friday, April 20, 1951

The Argonaut Jan. 16, 1951

Students Allowed In Book Shelves

Library officials are now permitting undergraduate students to go directly into the book shelves. This arrangement, whereby students can browse through the book collection at will, will continue to the end of the semester.

If it works out satisfactorily, this program will be extended through next semester. Idaho is one of the few colleges to grant such permission.

An improvement to the library was installed recently. This is a stairway at the west end of the library, leading directly from the reference desk and main reading room to the basement level.

The Argonaut Mar. 13, 1951

'Study In Comfort' Lib Plans Program To Benefit Students

A directed reading program to benefit undergraduate students has been launched in Idaho's library. It is designed to bring books and students together, to stimulate reading interests and to develop good as well as regular reading habits.

Mimeographed book lists have been prepared for free distribution book jackets have been clipped on bulletin boards; and book titles on special subjects have been lettered for exhibits. Smaller placards containing slogans on good books and reading have been displayed.

Setting for Easy Reading

A reading alcove near the Loan Desk with sofa, easy reading chairs, and display racks for books, has been provided for the convenience of students who may desire to look over books listed on bulletin boards. Students reading statistics are being kept for subsequent study and analysis.

Subject lists of books which have been lettered to be displayed soon are: Great Literature of the 20th Century, Great Fiction of the 20th Century, Stories of Crimes

Jim Henry, publicity.

and Detection, Historical Novels, Back to Nature, Wit, Humor and Satire, Of Places and People, Biographies of Outstanding People, Stories of the Earth, Books too Good to Miss, Books You Have Always Meant to Read, and High Adventure. At present thirty-five additional lists in the making.

Move Index Files

The long row of card catalogs formerly located along the north wall of the main reading room to the right of the entrance has been moved to a more central position directly in front of the Loan Desk and facing the main entrance.

This change was made to speed operations and to provide better and quicker service for users of the card catalog. Many unnecessary steps will be saved by this change which we hope will meet with faculty and student approval.

Libraries Receive New Spring Look

The University library has recently been redecorated and repainted. The first floor walls are painted two tone green with an egg-shell colored ceiling. Better books for enjoyable reading have been put in the downstairs alcove, and the reference collection has been put on stacks.

On the second floor, the same colors have been used. The eight map files have been moved to the rear of the room. Newspapers are now located where the maps formerly were. Adjacent to the newspapers is the alcove containing the periodicals, with easy chairs. The tables also have been rearranged.

The paint job was started during Easter vacation, and was completely finished on April 9.

Ninety-eight percent of drivers involved in fatal automobile accidents in the U. S. last year had at least one year's driving experience.

Last year, 299,500 pedestrians were injured in the United States.

Kenworthy

"BREAKTHROUGH"

Sun. - Mon. - Tues. - Wed.

Dennis MORGAN - Patricia NEAL
RATON PASS

NUART

"HARVEY"

Sun. - Mon. - Tues.

**BEDTIME
FOR BONZO**

RONALD
REAGAN
with DIANA
LYNN

Many Services Accessible In University Library

The Argon-
aut 2/20/53

By Joan Welsh

Do you know what services are available to you as students in the University library? This reporter has learned much in recent visits to that scholar's retreat, located on the first and second floors of the Administration building.

Next to the reference desk on the first floor may be found the pamphlet file, where you can find information on everything from atomic energy, to pictures of flowers, to the pony express. It is a handy place to look for both old and recent material for reference papers, besides being a fascinating place in which to browse.

On Microfilm

The New York Times is also located next to the reference desk. It has been preserved on microfilm, and is read through a special magnifier. The indexes where you

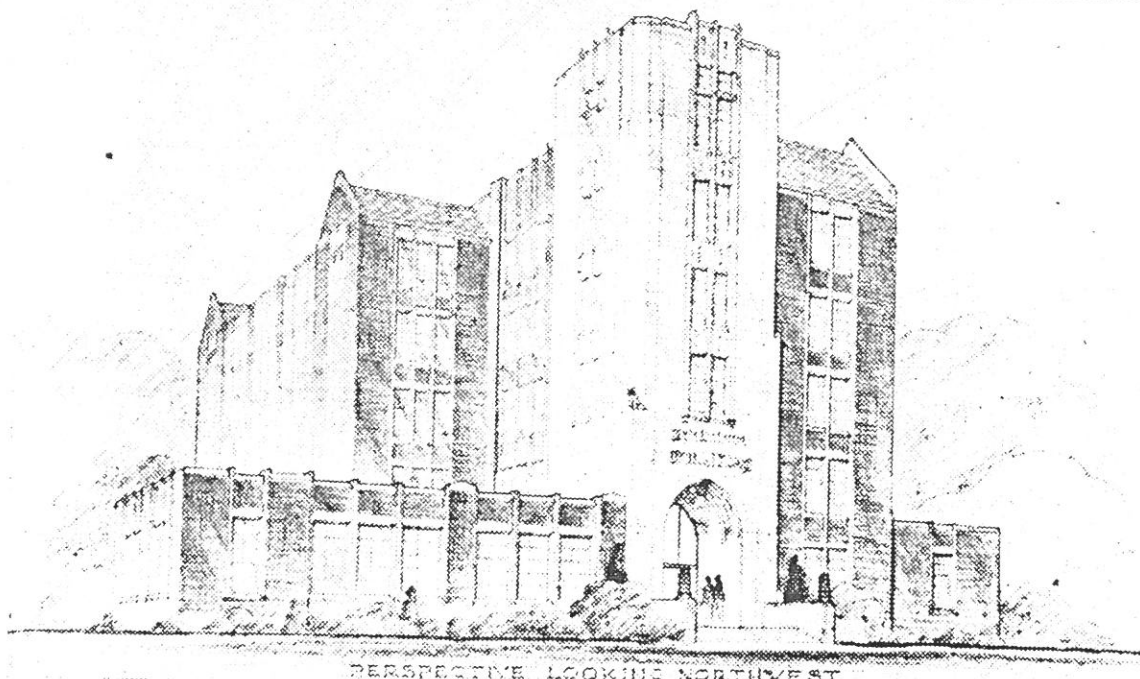
may look up material on current events in this newspaper (The New York Times, not the Argonaut) are located on the second floor library shelves next to the tables holding the Agricultural Index.

If you are interested in looking up some technical material in the field in which you are studying, perhaps you could find it in some of the theses that our own graduate students have written. The cards for these theses and the pamphlet file can be found in the small card catalog next to the reference desk.

If you have any questions as to where you can find information or how to find it, just ask Mr. Weibert. He is there especially to help us learn to help ourselves, and you will enjoy the library much more if you know how to use its facilities.

The Argonaut Feb. 5, 1954

Maybe . . .



This is an architect's sketch of the proposed new University of Idaho Library building, estimated to cost \$1,850,000. Funds were requested for this structure at the last session of the state legislature, but were not approved. They will be requested again at the next session. The library has been "temporarily" housed in the Administration building since 1909.

Students Differ On Site For New Library Building

By JOE CORLESS The Argonaut Feb. 9, 1954

Since the announcement of the proposed site of the new library building on the lawn across from the north door of the Ad building, the coffee in the SUB has been sweetened with discussion of the pros and cons of the location.

Although both sides are pretty definite in their convictions, they all agreed that we badly need a new library. "That's the first thing this campus needs," urged Fred Williams. Ronnie Glover added, "If they have to draw designs for a new building in a new location, as some students propose, it will be another fifty years before we get our library building."

Summing up some of the expressed ideas was Ted Torok, who stated, "I think it's going to be a horrible spot. They are blocking off a lot of the beauty of the campus." Says Jerry Hansen, "Leave the Ad lawn alone."

Nancy Buchanan is in favor of

the location "since it is so centrally located." She adds, "it won't hurt the beauty of the Ad lawn."

Not only did some of the students feel that the location was poor, but they also were not satisfied with the architectural design. David Powell and Nan Nelson said, "It's a poor location for such a modernistic structure next to the Ad building. They'll be bunching too many buildings together."

Design Good

Paul Matthews and Jerry Hansen agreed that the architecture looked fine to them. However, they felt that some consideration might be made on some other site.

Commented Burton Luvaas, "There has probably been much thought given to the proposed site for the new library, and I am in favor of it. I don't agree with those students who are ignorant of all the facts and oppose the site just to be in opposition to something."

Buchanan Answers Queries On Proposed New Library

The Argonaut 2/12/54

Questioned about the proposed new library and its controversial site President Buchanan said today that the so-called "sacred" spot was approved by the Board of Regents in May 1947.

The consulting architects were O'Conner and Kilham of New York who have designed buildings on such campuses as Princeton, Cornell, Trinity College and Barnard "College Gothic."

Answering the question of locating the new library where the post office and university class room

building now stand, Buchanan explained that the adjacent mines building was an old wooden frame building and would fit poorly alongside the library.

Buchanan explained that the architects were given an outline of the needed facilities and the surrounding building. On this basis they arrived at the proposed plans released last week. He added that the library is part of a long range building project at the University of Idaho.

Library Hassle Brings President's Comments

(Editor's note: Last week the Argonaut reported briefly on reasons for the selection of the site for the proposed new \$1,850,000 Library building. As a follow-up to clarify some of the statements made, this question and answer report on an interview with President J. E. Buchanan is brought to you.)

Q.—What was the primary determining factor in locating the Library building just north of the Administration building?

A.—The Library building of any campus must be centrally located. There is no rule more fundamental. Use of the library is to be encouraged at all times, and there is nothing more encouraging than convenience. If the principle of central location is to be carried out on the University of Idaho campus—and it must be—there is very little choice of site.

Q.—There has been some comment that the site selected is an invasion of so-called "sacred" territory. Is this true?

A.—No. On the contrary, the vacant area just north of the Administration building has long been ear-marked as a building site. Originally, two small buildings were planned for eventual construction on the site. Because of this fact, another site was at first contemplated for the Library building.

Q.—What was this site?

A.—The block now occupied by the Mines Building, U-Hut, Temporary University Classroom building and Faculty club. All buildings were to be removed from the site with the Library Building to be constructed in the shape of a "U," incorporating the Mines Building inside the "U." The Mines Building was to become the book stack room for the new Library Building.

Q.—Why was this possibility abandoned?

A.—The architects, Whitehouse & Price, engaged as consultants the New York firm of R. B. O'Connor and W. H. Kilham, Jr., rated as the nation's leading authority on library buildings. A thorough study was then made not only of the Mines block possibility, but of all other possibilities. It was determined by these library specialists that the building arrangement necessary for the Mines block would be make-shift to the point of inefficiency. It was then decided that only acceptable place for a central location was the space just north of the Administration building, and that the two smaller buildings originally planned to be built on this site in the future should be constructed in the Mines block.

Q.—Was the area in front of the Administration Building ever considered?

The Argonaut 2/16/54
A.—Positively no. That is the "sacred" area. It has been hallowed ground to many generations of regents, University officials and students. It is not only steeped in beauty, but in tradition. It is unthinkable that the presidential trees or the trees which line Hello Walk should be uprooted. It is unthinkable that our one statue to war dead should be toppled. In fact, the mere idea of putting up a building in this area is unthinkable. Also, all buildings fronting this sacred square must enhance its beauty by being consistent in architectural design. That is why the Music building and Home Economics building were done in collegiate Gothic. That is why the new Library building will also be consistent.

Q.—Then it was considered that the site just north of the Administration building was the only logical one for the Library building?

A.—Yes. Where else would it go?

Headlines! The Idahonian, March 2, 1955

The Daily Idahonian

Moscow, Idaho Wednesday, March 2, 1955

BONDS FOR LIBRARY PASSES BOTH HOUSES

Afternoon Senate Action Approves Campus Building

BOISE—Action by both houses of the Idaho legislature gave passage to a bill containing \$1,333,000 for a University of Idaho library.

The Senate passed, 32 to 12, a House bill bonding the state \$2,000,000 to build the library, and containing \$425,000 for a trade and industrial building at Idaho State college.

The measure passed the house in the morning after surviving assaults by advocates of a reactivated Southern Idaho College of Education. The House vote was 33-25.

The University had asked \$1,850,000 for the Library. It also sought \$700,000 for a classroom building.

The bill, backed by Gov. Robert E. Smylie, would end Idaho's debt-free status by setting up bonds for two million dollars worth of state buildings, including National Guard armories and facilities at the Industrial Training School at St. Anthony and the Nampa State School.

Rep. Elvon Hampton (R., Latah) said the university needs a library "to put it on a par with other institutions."

But Rep. James Annest (R., Cassia) argued that "we are not utilizing our existing facilities" at SICE, and Rep. James Robbins (R., Minidoka) said he was "reliably informed that the University of Idaho and Idaho State College have much more space for their schools than they actually need."

Suggest Use NICE

Annest and Robbins are cosponsors of a bill to reactivate the Albion schools.

Robbins suggested that the university look to the Lewis-Clark Normal School at Lewiston for "relief on this library problem," but Rep. Harold Snow (R., Latah) replied that he didn't think students would "care to go 40 miles down to Lewiston to do their research."

Rep. Perry Swisher (R., Bannock) carried the fight for the Idaho State College buildings, saying trade and industrial students at ISC are "meeting in shacks."

Appropriation Voted

An appropriation for Idaho State College and University of Idaho, described by Rep. T. F. Terrell (D., Bannock) as a "bare necessity" budget, also passed the House, 53-1, with Rep. Ray Robbins (R., Minidoka) opposing it "in protest against the way the university and Idaho State College are conducting their schools of education and to draw attention to their failure to meet the teacher training problem."

The bill appropriates \$2,500,416 to ISC and \$4,757,505 to the university.

4/15/55

The Argonaut

Library Site is Approved

A site just north of Memorial Gym has been approved by the Regents for the new \$1,300,000 library, however, the site is still subject to engineering review of soil conditions. Through a bond issue, the 1955 State Legislature appropriated \$1,300,000 for the building.

This is \$550,000 less than the original request, based on the first preliminary plans drawn up for the structure. These plans however are now being revised and the revisions, Acting President Theophilus said, are "proving more than pleasing."

"We will have a building in which every citizen of the state can take particular pride," he added, "the long-awaited new building will not only be adequate and functional, but creditable."

Changes

Revisions in the original plans necessitated first a change in site from that proposed just north of the Administration Building. This will effect extensive savings because the exterior design will not call for collegiate-Gothic architecture to blend with the other buildings on the main campus square. Also there will be no need to remove and reroute the present heating tunnel. Cost of the building is being cut further by reducing the size, primarily in the elimination of space originally planned for student service offices and audio-visual facilities.

Go West

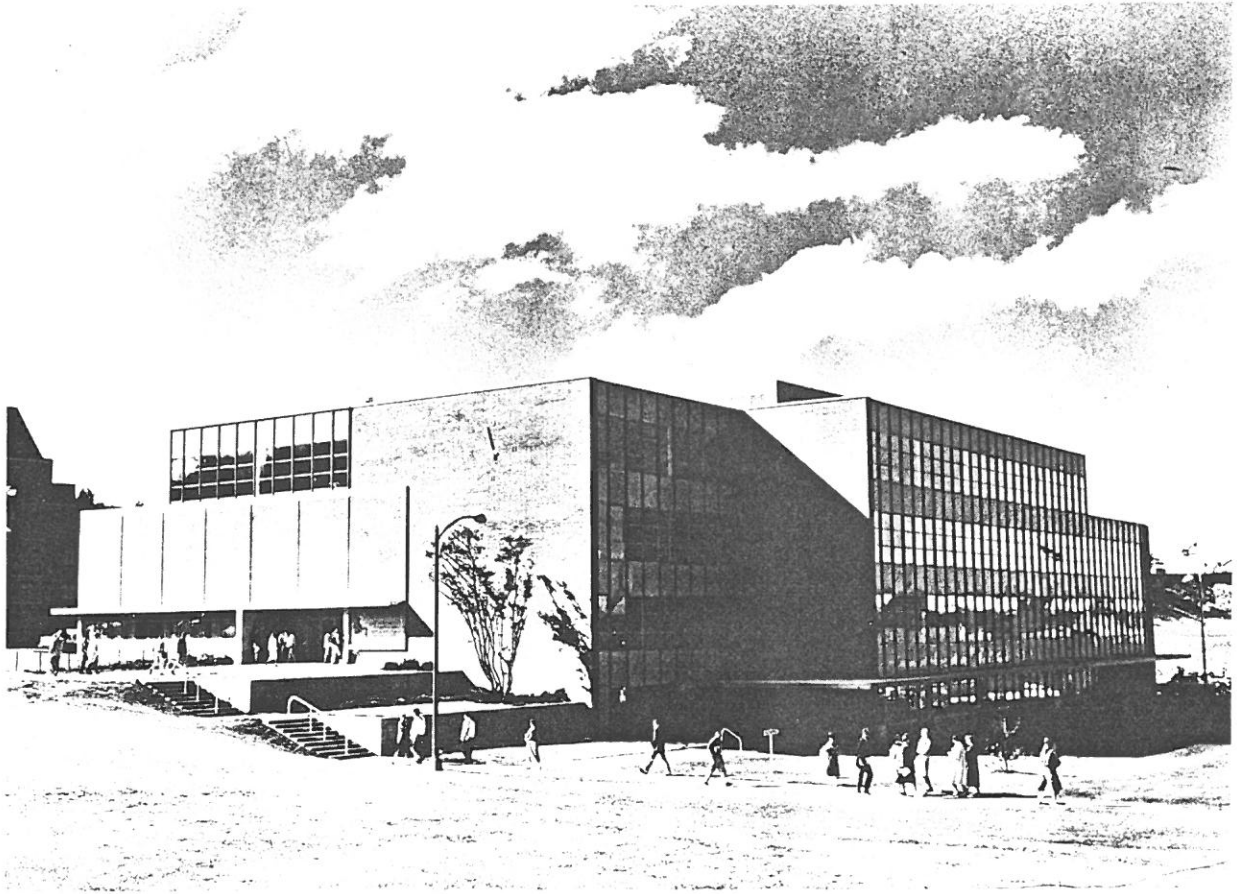
"Keeping in mind that future building at the University has primarily one general direction to go—west—the new site selected provides central location," said Theophilus. "Certain, it is, that the University is in no position at this time to tear down any major permanent building—regardless of age—to make way for a new one."

The site near the Memorial Gymnasium carries the stamp of approval of Whitehouse and Price, Spokane, architects for the building, and Victor N. Jones Architects, Seattle, the firm preparing the long-range building plans for the University.

When the Library building is occupied, it will permit conversion for other purposes of the space now occupied by the library in the south wing of the Administration building.



Dec. 21, 1956
L-R: Edith Williams, Sissel Andreason, Agnes Bennett, Lee Zimmerman, Nancy Atkinson
Sally Johnson, Grace Schaeffer, Leah Carlsson, Michael Slama, Louise Slade,
Ina Severson, Hazel Bennett, Dale Tracy, Selma Adams, Alpha Pedersen, Charles
Webbert and Ed Gnoza.



A Dream Come True, 1957

"The structure, architecturally, is done in contemporary style and is pleasantly simple. The length is 205 feet and the width, 138 feet. Area of the four floors totals 89,606 square feet and enclosed 936,039 cubic feet. It will seat at one time a minimum of 1,090 readers and will have a book capacity of nearly 525,000 volumes."
—An Invitation and an Opportunity, a description of the new University of Idaho library building.

Lee F. Zimmermen, 1956

The 1955 Legislature authorized a \$2 million bond issue for several state buildings, and the Library eventually received \$1.3 million of this amount. This was \$550,000 less than the original estimated cost. A new site was selected, and the original plan of a Gothic-style building north of the Administration Building was changed to cut costs. The size was also reduced to cut costs and, in the process, space originally designed for student services, audio visual services, and a museum were eliminated. Cost per square foot for the building was \$12. In 1986 those costs would run well over \$100/sq.ft.

Construction started May 9, 1956 by the general contractor, Bushboom and Raugh of Spokane. At this time Donald R. Theophilus was President of the University, and George Gagon was head of the Physical Plant. By January 1957 the building was enclosed, 60% complete, and inside work began. It was planned that the building be open for use by the beginning of the fall term, September 1957. It was said to have been the last of the state universities to build a library separate from the administration building.

I joined the University of Idaho Library staff September 1, 1957. I wrote to Lee Zimmerman about several vacancies he had advertised in the Library Journal. Lee sent me some materials about the University, the Library, and the vacancies:

Assistant Social Science Librarian	\$4,320
General Librarian	4,620
Science Librarian	5,220

He suggested I apply for the Science Librarian job. He probably had some candidates for the other jobs, but he also noticed I had some science reference background at Iowa State University. I formally applied for the Science Librarian position on July 30. Lee wired me on August 5 that President Theophilus had authorized my appointment at \$5,220, starting September 1, 1957.

I had worked with Dr. Charles Harvey Brown at Iowa State University Library for a couple of years. He was a former President of ALA, and Lee knew him. Also, Iowa State University had an excellent reputation at the time. In my letter of application I said, among other things:

My experience at Iowa State College (now University) will stand me in good stead. Dr. Charles H. Brown said to me more than once, "Mr. Beck, your experience here will be just as good as a Master of Science degree." Unfortunately the Library did not give a diploma.

Another factor in my favor was that the Assistant to the Director of the Library School at the University of Minnesota, where I got my Library Science degree, was in Moscow at the time. She knew me, and Lee knew her: The Minnesota connection.

On August 5th Lee wrote the following memo to President Theophilus:

I am recommending for your consideration the appointment of Mr. Richard Beck as Science Librarian at our budgeted salary of \$5,220 per year of 12 months with one month vacation, appointment to become effective September 1, 1957.

The position of Science Librarian is our most difficult position to fill. In Mr. Beck I believe that we have found the right man. He has had nine years of good and varied library experience, four of which were at Iowa State, the leading land grant college in the country for its collection of scientific holdings. His experience in that library is in itself a good recommendation for the job he will be required to do at Idaho. Mrs. Nelson (whose husband is a member of the faculty at Minnesota and is lecturing before the public utilities group currently) conferred with me on Mr. Beck and recommended him very highly. She is assistant to the Director of the Library School, University of Minnesota.

I am indeed pleased to recommend him to you and believe that we can consider ourselves fortunate if we can get him.

Will you please let me have your decision as soon as possible in order to obtain a commitment from him in case you approve his appointment.

I might add, for what it's worth, Theophilus was a graduate of Iowa State.

As you can see, hiring was simpler then. The Library had no money for interviews, and everything was done through the mail, or sometimes on the phone. There were not many applicants for library openings. There was a shortage of librarians at the time, and Idaho was not well known. I was working at the University of Detroit Library at the time, and most people, when I said I was going to Idaho, would tell me what a nice place Des Moines was.

When I wrote about housing and living costs, Lee wrote back:

From an over-all point of view I have found in my experience that the cost of living anywhere is closely related to one's standard of living. The cost of living in Moscow is no higher nor lower than anywhere else today. It all depends on what you want it to be.

For example, three new members of our staff who came here in July obtained university housing for \$65 a month - unfurnished two-bedroom units. One of these families paid \$90 for a similar unit in Omaha. You can also find rental units in Moscow for \$90, and all the way up to \$150. The University has some one-bedroom furnished units that rent for \$40 a month - electric stove, frigidaire, etc. They are reasonably satisfactory and comfortable, and, for the time being, give the newcomer a chance to look around and find what he wants. I understand that there may be one or two left at this date. I am requesting one for you in case you accept appointment - if they have not already been assigned.

Finding furnished apartments is somewhat more difficult than unfurnished. It can be done, however, if new people get here in time. The influx of married students and new faculty usually commences around August 15-20. The best available apartments are taken up very quickly.

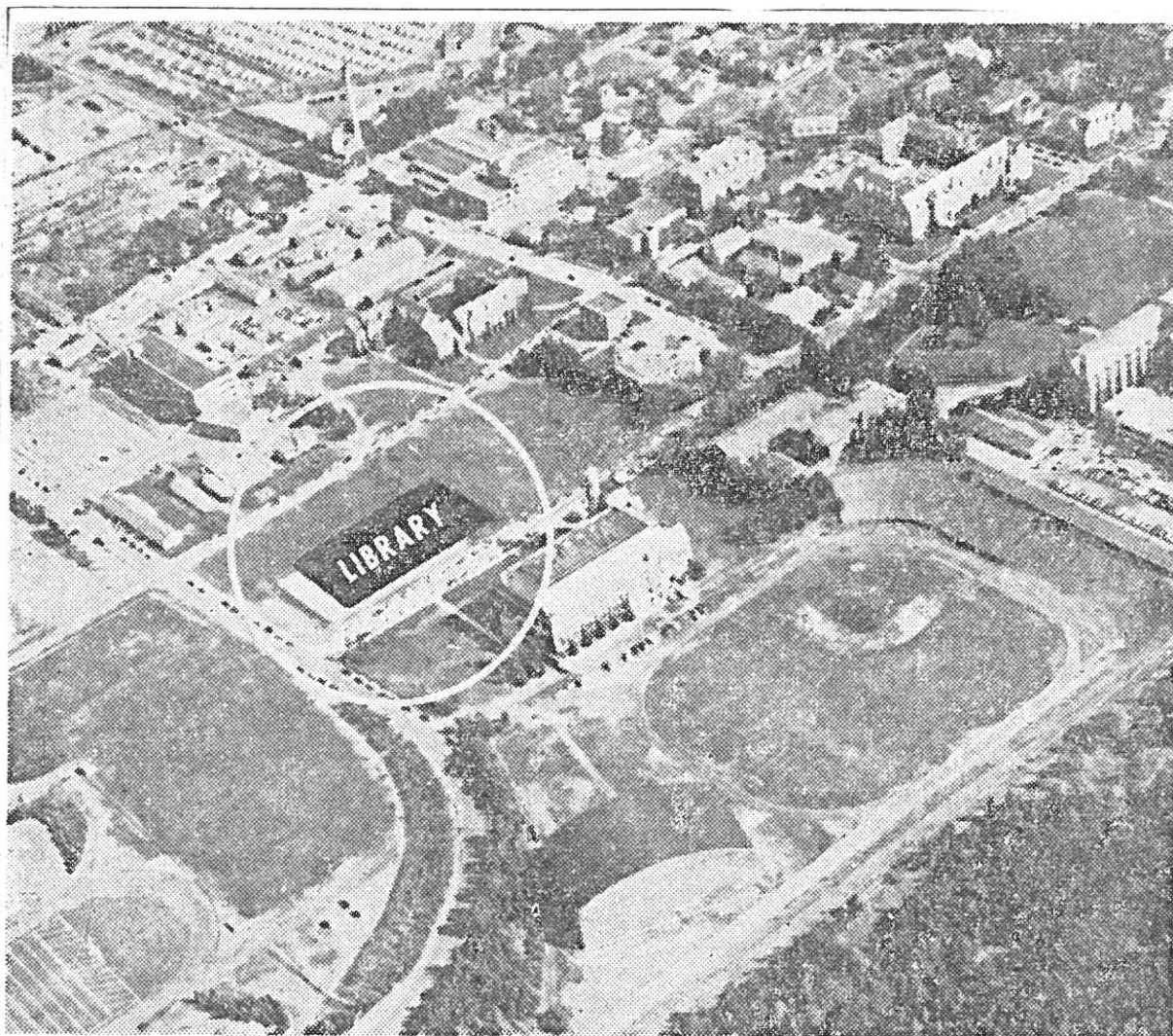
I asked two of our new men - one from Yale and the other from Omaha Public Library to give me their impressions on the relative costs of living for their respective regions. They informed me that from the over-all point of view it certainly was no higher; for some items it was higher, for others lower. Bread, milk and gas for example are higher; fruit, rentals and meals out, lower. One can get a first-rate dinner for \$1.25 to \$1.75 at the Moscow Hotel or Wade's

I can well appreciate your concern over the cost of living for we too felt the same concern when we left St. Paul nearly ten years ago to come to Moscow. We found very little difference in living costs but did find a profound difference between the values of living here and across the Continental Divide.

Moscow and the Pacific Northwest offers in combination more than any other region in America. You have to live here and see it before you can appreciate it all - climate, scenery, hunting, fishing, cleanliness, friendly people, absence of congestion and many more.

When I went to Lee Zimmerman's office in the old Library on my first day on the job, September 1, 1957, he had visitors. He asked if I would tour them around the new Library. I said I would if he "would tell me where it was." I hadn't been around the campus yet, much less in the new Library. Lee gave me directions and a set of floor plans. It was no problem, the building was still an empty shell. As I was leaving for the tour, Lee asked if I wanted to take part in a "movie." I gladly agreed but later found out he didn't say "movie," he said "moving."

The Library got a lot of press coverage during the planning, construction, and move into the new building. The building was finally opened for use Wednesday, October 23, and dedicated Saturday, November 2, with a lot of pomp and circumstance, ribbon cutting, and a speech by Governor Robert E. Smylie. He spoke to a large crowd assembled in the lobby. Many of the staff, including myself, were standing behind the Loan Desk. The brochure entitled "25 years of Growth: 1957-1982" has a number of pictures of the interior of the Library in 1957, and it also contains Governor Smylie's Dedicatory Address.



Library By 1957

Maybe

Million Dollar Structure Is 'Roomy,' Well Lighted

BY
JIM GOLDEN

Idaho finally gets its much need library building. Due to be completed sometime in 1957.

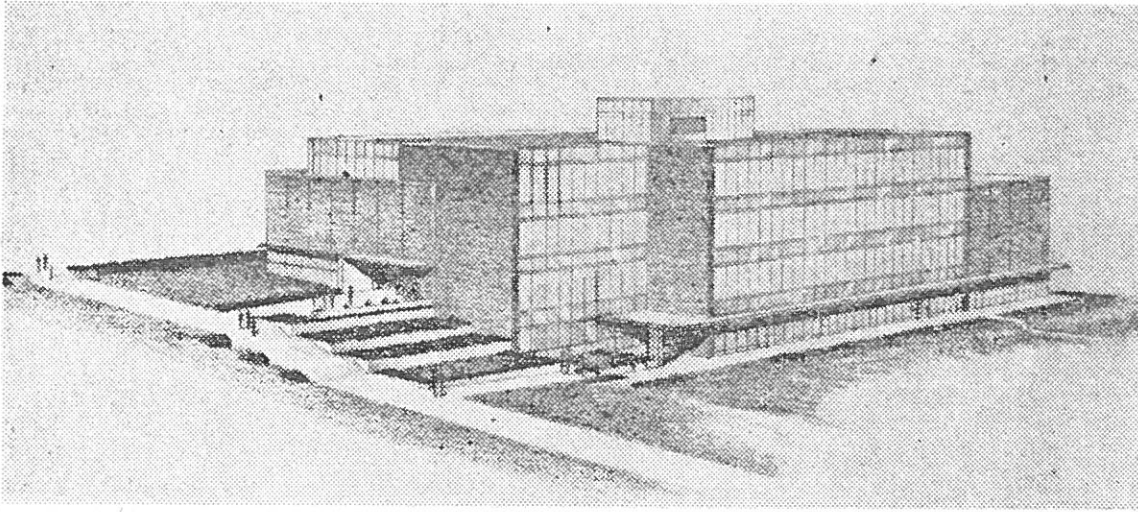
The long-proposed University of Idaho library, a one million dollar-plus structure designed for maximum student comfort and utility, may be completed sometime in 1957, officials said today.

Bids for the ultra-modern structure, which will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000, will be opened April 20, bringing the building off the drawing boards and into actual construction.

The library will be located on University avenue almost directly opposite Memorial gymnasium.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

lift 9



Plans call for a completely glass enclosed north side covering the four-story structure. Inside, students will study under a "lunamous ceiling" comprised of a continuous expanse of fluorescent lighting.

Funds for the library were appropriated by the 1955 Idaho legislature, but planning for the arrangement of the building first began in 1950, Lee Zimmerman, librarian said. Engineers started designs two years ago.

"The library was not planned according to form as was the one in present use, but for function," Zimmerman said. A divisional plan, calling for arrangement of books into sections will be incorporated into the final set up, he said.

Will House Post Office

Intended to furnish comfort plus adequate facilities for 1,028 students at a time, the building will house some 325,000 volumes on its four floors along with a new U.S. post office and office space for library equipment and staff. It will cover approximately 100,000 square feet.

The ground floor will hold the post office, reserve books, and storage for books and newspapers. A browsing room will supply current newspapers, popular periodicals and books for student reading. These will be located near the entrance on Rayburn Avenue.

A first floor will house a humanities library, comprised of all volumes, including reference books, connected with that section. Social science material will be located on the second floor, along with documents, maps, archives and other special files. Third floor will contain a science and technology section, a microfilm room four seminar rooms and a typing room.

Typing rooms will be located on each floor in sound-proofed areas and will be available for student use at all times. In all, 27 typewriters will be kept in the library.

A new plan for student reading and study tables is also being incorporated. Under the system, individual chairs and study tables along with the familiar long tables would be used on each floor with screens dividing each table. Many of these would be located within the book stack area. On one end of the building, graduate students and faculty would have individual study tables.

The microfilm reading room will house two readers now owned by the University and more can be added as the need arises. A total of ten could be installed.

Zimmerman said the present library staff of 18 would probably have to be enlarged to meet the expanded requirements.

When completed, the building will measure 202 feet in length and

135 feet in width and will be constructed of steel with brick exterior. According to designers it will be rectangular and will have a modernistic, somewhat plain appearance.

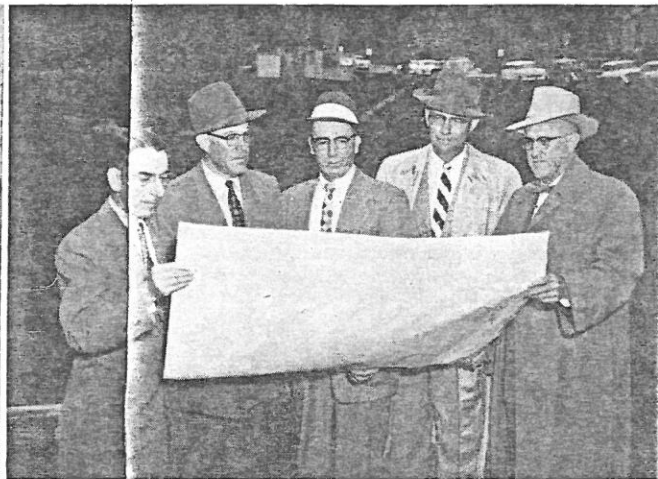
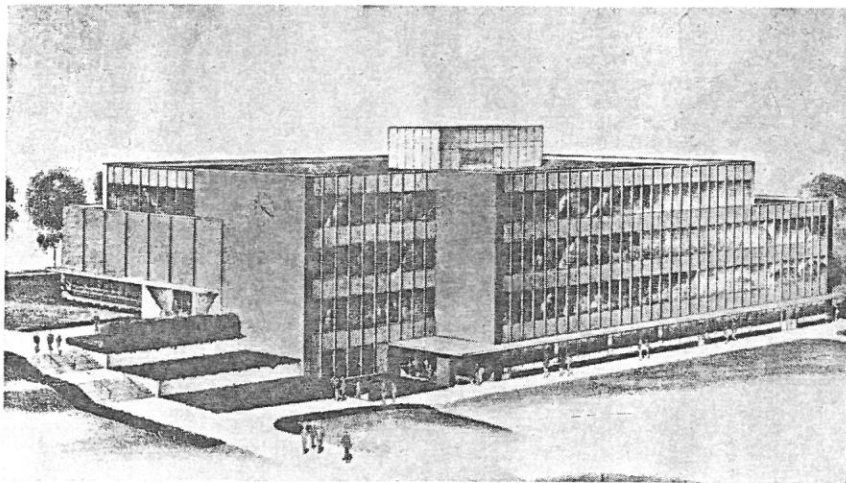
WSC Features Discarded

Zimmerman said he toured newly-completed libraries all over the nation since planning began six years ago, to learn strong points and weaknesses of other university libraries. He then made his recommendations. In discussing the Washington State college library building, which slightly resembles the proposed Idaho unit, Zimmerman said he had discarded almost every feature of that structure after its arrangement proved unsatisfactory in many instances.

What happens to the old, rustic Ad library? According to some sources, the first floor will be given over to the law school and its administrative offices. But for the rest of the area, no one is certain or has declined to comment. However, the answer will soon be forthcoming.

Better lighting, air conditioning, and new equipment will make the new structure a much-appreciated addition to the campus for the classes of '57 and afterward, but alumni and present students are still going to miss the old one a little.

Construction Starts On Long-Awaited Library Building



It is on its way—the new University of Idaho Library building. At the left is an architect's drawing of the four-story structure being erected on the campus just north of the Memorial gymnasium. At the right, on the building site, are three members of the last State Legislature, which appropriated \$1,300,000 for the building,

getting a look at the plans for the structure. Shown (left to right) are Lee Zimmerman, university librarian; Elvon Hampton, Genesee, Jack McBride, Potlatch, and Harold Snow, Moscow—all state legislators from Latah county, and Dr. D. R. Theophilus, university president.

Library 60 Percent Completed

*By Robert
Jan. 15, 1957*

Other Colleges Admire Idaho Structure

By DON INGLE

Idaho's new library, about 60 per cent completed, "will have a great influence on the future library constructions in this country," Lee Zimmerman, University librarian commented today. He has received between 25 and 30 inquiries from the nation's leading colleges as to Idaho library plans.

University Engineer George Gagon said yesterday construction work is "right on schedule," and he was confident the building will be completed by July 1.

He said workers are currently placing a plastic sheeting material in the aluminum window frames and a paneled material insulated with a porcelain metal covering on the window's exteriors.

Inside All Winter

"We are far enough along, so we will be able to work on the inside all winter," Gagon said. "Workers will complete working on the heating and ventilation system on the interior panels during the winter months."

Gagon said, the \$1,363,295 building located north of Memorial Gym started construction May 1, will be completed as scheduled on July 1, of this year.

Zimmerman, who supervised the major planning of the new library, said, "we believe the library is designed for efficient service and embodies the elements of simple beauty and functional unity."

"We have tried to give students free access to all information in the library by putting books, periodicals, and reference books in stacks quickly available to the student."

Zimmerman said. The building will have four floors, each serving a special section of the student body.

Four Decks

Zimmerman stated the first floor would contain information in humanities and related field of language, literature, art and music. The second floor will be the social science section for history, political science, education and economics.

Science and technology will be on the third floor serving biological and physical science, agriculture and engineering fields.

The ground floor has book storage, an exhibit area, and group study room, and the campus post office.

Zimmerman wrote an article about the features and development of the library published in the Library Journal, a national professional library journal; the Pacific Northwest Library Association quarterly; the Idaho Librarian; and the Bookmark, the local library publication.

"I have received between 25 and 30 letters from librarians throughout the United States congratulating Idaho on constructing a library with many outstanding features," Zimmerman said.

"People in the profession are very interested in our library because they are planning new buildings themselves," he said. "We think our building will have a great influence on the future library con-

structions.

The librarian at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, said, "Building costs must be lower in Idaho, for you seem to be getting much more for \$1,500,000 than we are for \$1,900,000."

The ground and first floors of the new building will add many features to convenience the students. Zimmerman said there is a room which will be supervised and will allow groups to study together, also there will be a room for students waiting for their next class to browse, read magazines and newspapers.

The first, second, and third floors have a glass enclosed, soundproof typing room which will be equipped with rented typewriters. The li-

brary's collection of Pacific Northwest and Idaho books will be on the second floor.

Every attempt has been made to route traffic to eliminate disturbance to student study. The book stacks will be placed in the center area of each floor. Student study tables will be along the north side in front of the windows. Faculty carrels will also be located around the walls opposite the student study area. There will be desks in the book stacks for quick reference areas.

Four seminar rooms, a micro-film room and faculty lockers—similar to those found in bus depots—will be added features to the third floor.

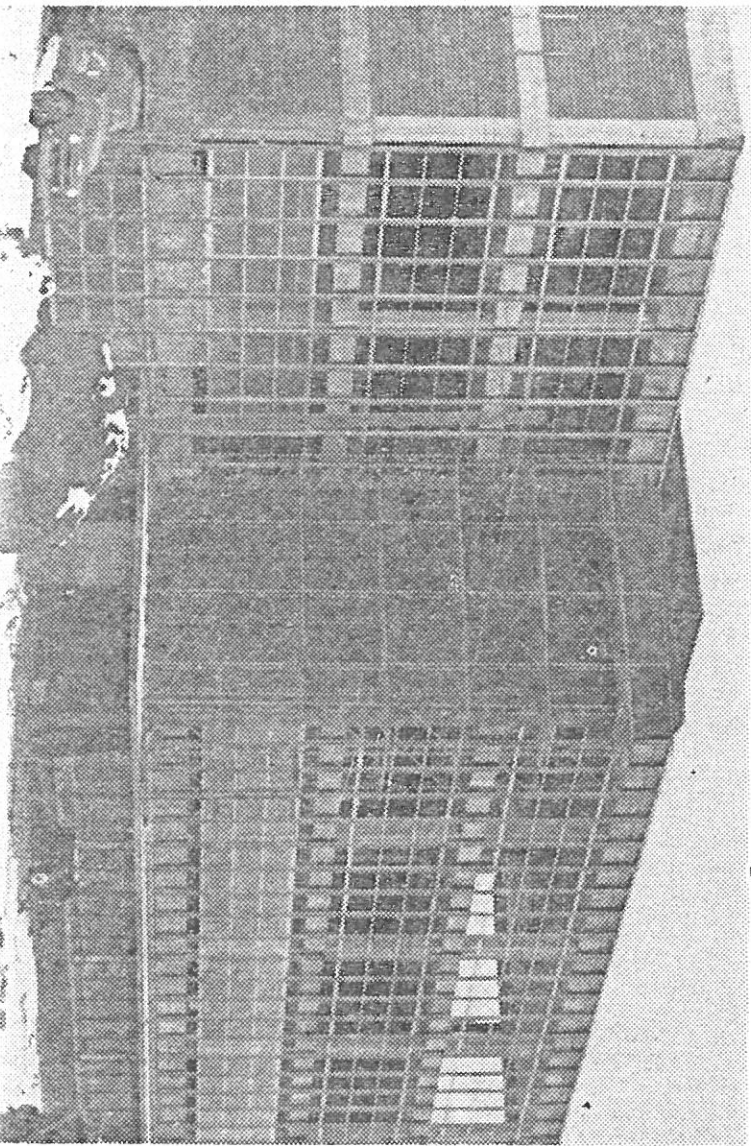
"We have 157,000 volumes and 530,000 documents which will be moved from the present library to the new building," Zimmerman said. "It will probably take us two to four weeks depending on the amount of help we have and the weather conditions," he added.

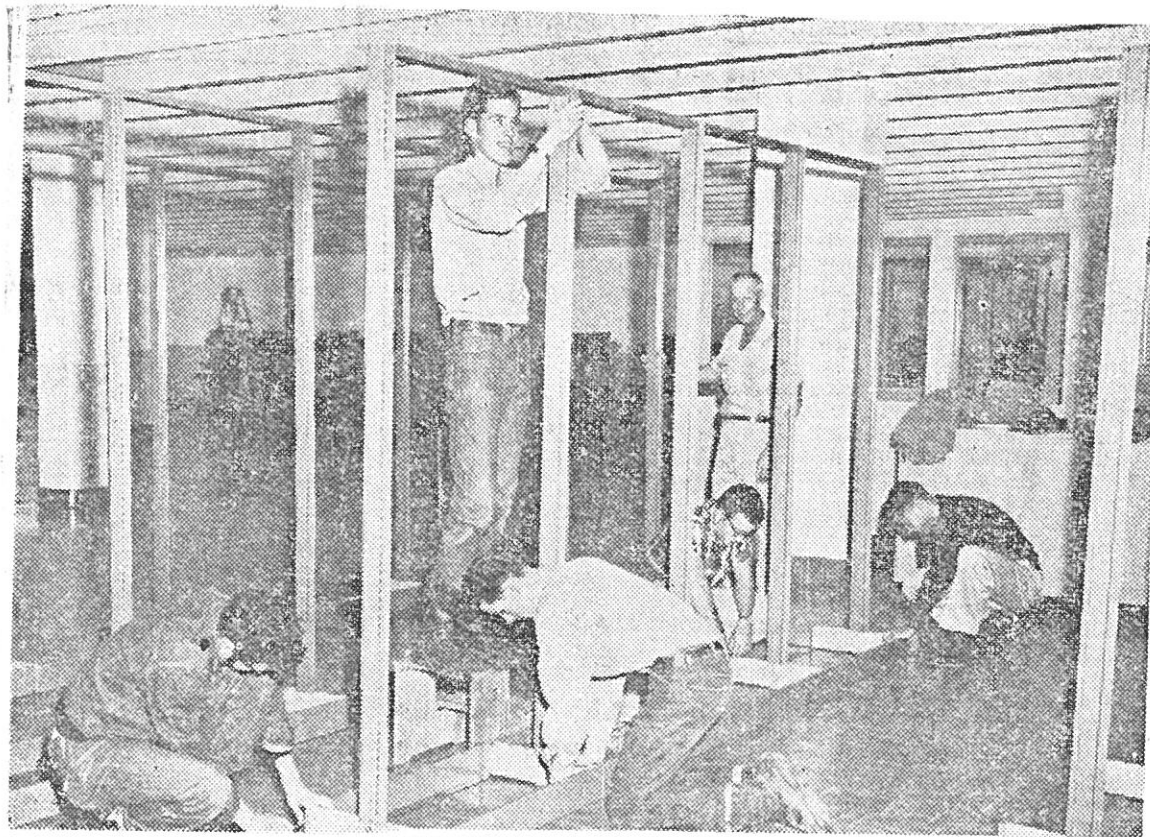
"The 205 by 138 ft. structure will have room for 515,400 volumes," Zimmerman commented. "It will have capacity for 1,090 students to study at one time.

The present library has a full time staff of 11 professional librarians and 7 clerical workers. "We are requesting three new professional and three clerical workers to fill positions necessary in the new program. Forty students are employed now on a part time basis."

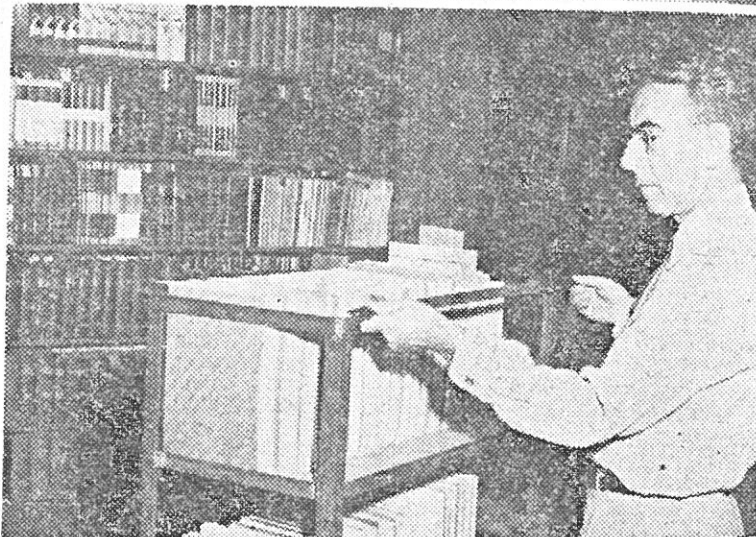
"We have tried," Zimmerman said, "to furnish a building which will be the intellectual heart of the campus, a building that students can pride in its facilities, find inspiration in its atmosphere and surroundings, and acquire books and reading material for knowledge and understanding they will need after college years have ended."

Interior Work Underway





Big Move—The big move from library quarters in Administration building to the new Memorial library at University of Idaho got underway this week after steel stacks arrived from the manufacturer. The move was considered one of the biggest wholesale operations in the history of the school. Upper photo shows a crew of workers, mostly students, assembling the stacks. At right Librarian Lee Zimmerman places a guard on one of the specially constructed moving "trucks" used to transport the books to the new building. The trucks were especially designed and built at the university under the direction of George Gagon, university engineer.



A behemoth task was underway at University of Idaho this week and it will take at least three weeks before the job is completed.

The long awaited move of University library equipment, books, periodicals, maps and countless other items into the new \$1,300,000 Memorial library began this week. Librarian Lee Zimmerman estimates the job will take "a minimum of three weeks" to complete, even though work is being done in two daily shifts.

The new three-story building, located just north of Memorial gymnasium, is considered one of the most modern in the Pacific Northwest and is also one of the most beautiful buildings, both inside and outside, in the country.

Arrival of steel stacks from the manufacturer in California set the giant moving operation into gear late last weekend. Crews immediately began assembling the stacks while other workers, mainly college students, started the seemingly never-ending routine of moving from the old library at the Administration building to the new unit.

Use Special Trucks

Books are moved from the old building by specially designed "trucks," which were constructed on the campus under the supervision of the University engineer, George Gagon. The special mobile units were built to carry a maximum load without danger of damage or spilling. Removable steel guards hold the books in place. Zimmerman reports that library

facilities during the moving operation "will necessarily be hampered." He pointed out that students will have access to books listed as "recommended reading" for courses. Faculty members have been asked to list all such books and these will be available at the old library, Zimmerman said. Books are available each evening until 10 p.m.

A crew of 30 men is working two eight-hour shifts until 10 p.m. daily in order to speed the library switch. In addition regular library personnel and additional employes are doing the other necessary work to complete the change. "Thousands of index and file cards must be altered," Zimmerman points out. "This work is being carried along with the general move."



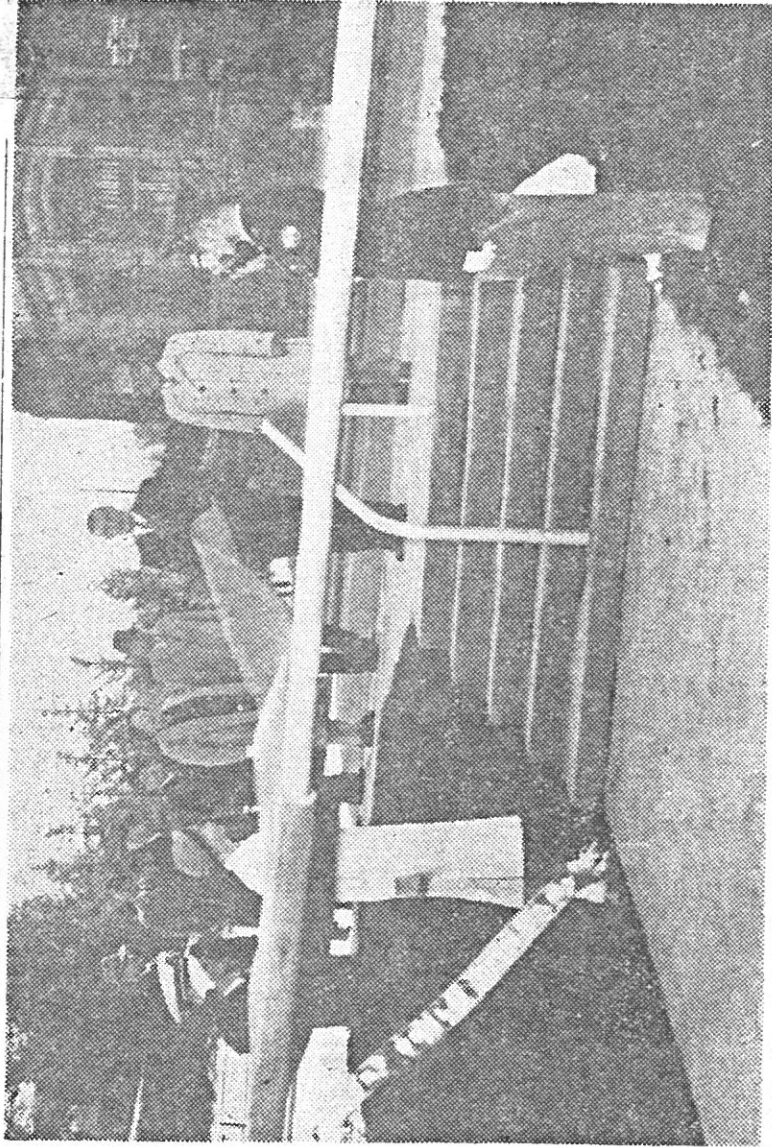
MOVING DAY — First books destined to enter the new \$1,500,000 Library Building at the University of Idaho, Moscow, were rolled off a truck by Charles A. Webbert (right), social sciences librarian, assisted by Roy Johnson. The truck will ferry 148,000 more volumes from the old library in the Administration Building before the new facility opens in about two weeks. (University photo.)

First of Thousands



Student workers Mike McQuade and Lee Shellman, under the direction of Edmond Gnoza, assistant librarian, shelve the first of 148,000 volumes that will be housed in the new University Library. Librarian Lee Zimmerman said today the \$1,500,000 building was tentatively scheduled to open the week of Oct. 15-19.

GOV. SMYLLIE DEDICATES



APPOINTED HOUR—Gov. Robert E. Smyllie pauses in acceptance of a military presentation of honors, including flourishes and ruffles, as he prepares to enter the University of Idaho's \$1,500,000 Memorial Library, which he dedicated at 11 a.m. Saturday. The governor's cortege included University President D. R. Theophilus and members of the Board of Regents, who may be seen in the background. Governor Smyllie, following the presentation of arms, passed into the library to make the dedication address.

NEW U. LIBRARY

New Structure Great Step Toward State's Progress

Gov. Robert E. Smylie officially dedicated Idaho University's \$1,500,000 library this morning amid colorful ceremonies including a formation by Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC students.

The governor delivered the dedication in the main lobby of the four-story structure after receiving the traditional four ruffles and flourishes by drum and bugle corps of the University band while walking through the ranks of cadets lining the walk leading to the new, modern library.

The governor highlighted the significance of the new library in his opening comments: "We here dedicate a million dollar building to the pursuit of knowledge. Like the air we breathe, knowledge is essential to our living; and also like the air we breathe, for too often we take it for granted. But the people of Idaho, in erecting this new library building at their state university, have demonstrated their special concern for knowledge."

Governor Smylie paid special tribute to M. Belle Sweet, librarian emeritus. He paid homage to the good judgement of material and the wise spending of funds available for library usage.

"Here I would like to pause to pay special tribute to a grand lady, who for 43 years was primarily responsible for these expenditures," the governor began. "She is Miss M. Belle Sweet, librarian emeritus.

Fire Ruined All

"When Miss Sweet joined the University staff in November, 1905, there were 310 students—108 of them below college level in the prep school. She was just getting started re-arranging the small library when fire destroyed the old Administration building, and most of the 3,000 books.

"While the present Administration building was under construction, Miss Sweet started building a new library in the men's gymnasium—what is now the women's gymnasium. She did a wonderful job, but I am told, with a serious handicap. It was quite a chore to pick up the books the morning after a basketball game. The players, it seemed, tangled with Shakespeare and Chaucer almost as often as they did with their opponents.

Governor Smylie then went on to commend the staff, the faculty and the students for performing so well with the facilities available. He also pointed out the building boom which had been going on for many years while officials vainly sought funds for a new library.

"It is a long sought, long awaited, and therefore much appreciated addition to our academic arsenal," the governor said, "and it is fitting that while we dedicate, work goes forward on renovation of the space formerly occupied by this library in order that it may be quickly made available for classroom use."

Must Use Skills

The governor then turned to the critical international scene and called it a warning sign for Idaho to update its facilities of higher education for receiving and using the skills and knowledge of the world.

"The disturbing shadow of Russia's man-made moon has posted a significant challenge for western civilization on the international skies," he said. "Whatever Sputnik was saying . . . it certainly carried a message loud and clear to all the West—a message that needed no code to decipher.

"That message was that we must move ahead as rapidly as possible on every scientific and technical front.

"For Idaho and her system of higher education this obviously means rapid updating of all our facilities for transmitting and using the accumulated skills and knowledge of the world.

Must Enlarge Families

"Here at Idaho it means that we must move ahead with a program for modernizing and enlarging our facilities for scientific instruction so that the knowledge stored in this library can be more adequately, efficiently and rapidly taught.

"It is most gratifying to us Idahoans then that we come here today to dedicate a fine new permanent home for a fine Library—to dedicate a building that will implement with maximum efficiency the multiple purposes of your University—teaching, research and services."

The governor concluded his address with a quote from the ancient Greek philosopher, Socrates. "Socrates once said, 'Knowledge is the food of the soul.' It is good to know that now we have proper facilities where that food for the soul may be served, that it is carved on stone at the entrance of this building, 'all may come and share today.'"

Dr. D. R. Theophilus, president of the university, presided at the program in the building lobby.

Following are some excerpts worth noting from the Library section of the University's Biennial Report for 1956-57, prepared by Lee Zimmerman.

To the President:

It is my privilege to present to you a report on the activities of the University Library for the 1956-58 biennium. This report marks the termination of one period of the Library's existence dating from October 12, 1892, and commences another library era that formally began 8 a.m., October 23, 1957, when the new Library opened its doors for service following the completion of the move from its old building. For over the past fifty years the Library was a campus orphan having its "temporary" home in the Administration Building. The story of its activities, its struggles and its achievements, now things of the past, are adequately recorded in previous reports covering this long period and need not be dwelled upon here. It should be noted in passing, nevertheless, that despite physical limitations, inadequate facilities, poor lighting, bad ventilation and overcrowding, to mention only a few failings, the previous Library served the University well, at least in relation to the demands placed upon it.

The first year of the biennium was a busy year for the staff in preparation for moving a library - an undertaking in which no one had any previous experience. The task of planning the breakup of the collection and the reassembling of thousands of books into a new shelving pattern was a highly involved and complex undertaking that required months of advance planning. It is perhaps inexpedient to outline in this report the planning details for moving the Library since a rather complete statement was published in the December, 1957 issue of the Library's quarterly publication, The Bookmark.

The New Library Building

The past year, following occupancy of the new building, was a year of exciting activity and adjustment to a new type of library organization. In our old quarters functions were separated on the basis of form - reference collection, periodical collection, general collection, etc. In the new Library, they are integrated on the divisional concept. That is, all printed materials - general books, reference books, periodicals, abstracts - which relate to broad divisional areas such as Humanities or Science, for example, are brought together in one place regardless of form. Both faculty and students have shown encouraging receptivity to this type of bibliographic organization.

The arrangement of furniture, too, providing study islands within the stacks, has served to eliminate barriers between books and readers, has given quick accessibility to the printed page and, most important, has lent motivation to the educative process. The individual study tables along the north walls have been received well

also and have been conducive to better study habits.

Typewriter rooms are being used extensively. Users bring their own typewriters and, to date, only a very few requests have been made for pay machines. Machines are costly on either an outright purchase or a rental basis. Many students own typewriters and lend them to friends. If this situation continues to prevail, it should be unnecessary in the future for the Library to acquire machines.

The Browsing Room has been well attended. Students are to be found there all hours of the day perusing current general periodicals, newspapers, and "good reading" books.

The luminous ceilings are proving highly satisfactory since there is a complete absence of reflected glare. This has made for ideal study conditions.

Library facilities, such as the Seminar Rooms and Conference Room have been in considerable demand by faculty and extension staff for classes and conferences. Some 35 groups totalling perhaps 500 persons used the Conference Room.

Dedication of Library Building

On the morning of November 2, 1957, the new University Library Building was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the public service center of the building itself. Governor Robert E. Smylie was the main speaker and gave the dedicatory address which was published in the December, 1957 issue of The Bookmark. Other speakers were President D.A. Theophilus and Mr. John Peacock, President of the Board of Regents, who spoke briefly on the new building and its implications to the University.

Many floral gifts were received and were on display for the occasion. There were numerous out-of-town guests specially invited for the dedication. Following the ceremonies, several hundred people toured the building and several hundred more visited the Library upon termination of the football game that afternoon.

Visitors

During the past year the new Library has been more or less a campus showplace. There have been thousands of visitors, some inspecting the building on their own and others escorted through by the library staff. On Library Dedication Day, some 850 visitors crowded through the Library; each football week-end brought in about 300 visitors; and on Commencement Day, 1958, there were about 700 visitors. Many civic and other groups have been taken on formal tours by members of the library staff. These included the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, 4-H, FFA, Agricultural Extension, campus housemothers, high school classes, etc. The building has received national attention and a number of professional

librarians, university administrators, and architects have visited the campus with the sole purpose of seeing the University's new Library. In addition to the above, library staff have conducted many university classes through the Library in a combination tour and bibliographic lecture on library materials related to the subject under study. This has been a practice for years past in the old building but this first year in the new building faculty requests for such tours for their classes increased.

Services to Readers

The University Library staff has always been concerned primarily with making its resources readily available to users. The erection of a long-needed new building provided an unusual opportunity for a constructive re-examination of every aspect of the Library's functions and facilities. A far-reaching rearrangement of materials and reorganization of services resulted when the new building was occupied in late 1957.

The manifest educational advantages of easy accessibility to library materials led to placing the entire collection, except the rare or valuable titles in Special Collections and Government Documents, on open shelves. An arrangement by broad subject categories, as noted previously, was followed and a floor each was assigned to Humanities, Social Science, and Science/Technology. Periodicals, formerly on closed shelves, were interfiled with the books on the same subject and the library call number became an invariable guide to location. A user of the Library can now get a call number from the card catalog, go directly to the open shelves and help himself. This has the great advantage of bringing the library users in direct physical contact with books required and with books in cognate fields. Numerous signs, building directories and public floor plans facilitate unassisted guidance to physical location of materials. Quite useful, too, is the alphabetical listing of periodical titles maintained in Lindex visible files on each floor. The central reference collection has been disbanded and the reference books, periodical indexes, abstracts and other bibliographic aids in the Humanities, Social Sciences and Science/Technology have been concentrated on their respective floors. Reference services by the library staff were similarly decentralized. Professional librarians with related academic training and library experience are in charge of each broad subject area. This has the advantage of bibliographic guidance of a high order. The scheme of service described above is new to Idaho but is in line with contemporary library practices. After almost a year of operation, it is evident that this reorganization has been a real success and represents a distinct improvement in library services over those in our previous building.

Opening of the new building has greatly stimulated use of the Library. Although the number of books charged out for home use has increased (from 42,711 in 1956/57 to 43,092 in 1957/58, this is not

necessarily a valid measure of library use. Comparison of use of reserve books (18,906 in 1956/57 and 22,913 in 1957/58) indicates an increasing faculty emphasis on assigned reading and/or greater student attention to such assignments. Under the propitious study conditions that obtain in the Library, it is obvious that many students prefer to work in the stacks rather than in their rooms. Statistics support this statement and are based on a head count taken at regular intervals throughout the year. This statistic was primarily compiled for administrative purposes to facilitate efficient staff scheduling for hours of heaviest use. The totals are indeed revealing. Since the opening day in October, 1957, students and faculty have put in at least 194,841 hours using the Library. In response to student requests, Sunday hours of opening were increased and, shortly after moving into the building, it was necessary to double staff personnel for evening and weekend-desk duty.

That students do use the Library for fairly long periods is borne out by another development. On the insistence of students who claimed they needed a break from continuous study, a smoking area was authorized by the Administration in April, 1958. It was located in the Museum section on the ground level and is equipped with chairs and davenos from the browsing alcoves of the old Library. Its establishment in a non-library area of the building has been salutary and has eliminated the practice of smoking surreptitiously in other parts of the building where it is prohibited. A group study room was established, also on the ground floor, for those students who have occasion to do group study. Here low conversation is permitted. This has made for optimum study conditions in other parts of the Library and reduced complaints from serious students who desire no distractions.

Besides adjustments attendant on reorganization, a large number of service problems were considered and acted on. For example, the Library maintained a close liaison with the Humanities faculty and reviewed and commented on the library portion of the Freshman English textbook. Loan regulations were revised to remove semantic problems. After long study of pros and cons, the routing of certain current periodical issues to faculty offices was discontinued. The problem of getting back to the Library overdue books from students, living organizations, and faculty was faced again. New approaches were initiated and were attended with moderate success. The practice of notifying faculty of the extent of the use of book titles on reserve shelves was continued and was considered helpful in holding the number of such books to a minimum, thus making more books available on a two-week home loan basis.

Technical Services

The first year of the biennium required the completion of many special projects. The binding of serials in loose-leaf or paper bound form was intensified to facilitate their transportation to the

new building. Since the periodicals were to be interfiled with books in the new Library, records had to be prepared indicating the length of the runs of individual periodical titles and the amount of space required to shelve them in the new Library. A large number of periodical volumes was sent to the bindery shortly before the move to the new building to obviate damage of single issues during transportation. The cataloging of periodicals was completed; also, the backlog of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service publications was completely finished. Numerous titles were recataloged to integrate them into the new divisional pattern established for the new library. Cards for theses and periodicals were interfiled in the card catalog and two additional catalog cases were added to house them as well as to provide expansion for the years ahead. Procurement of special equipment and supplies for the move was another special project of Technical Services during that period.

Immediately following our establishment in the new building the reorganization of records and procedures was undertaken to adjust to a divisional library setup comprising three subject areas. A Central Serial Record was established by interfiling the check-in cards for periodicals, university series, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service series, United Nations series and all other serials in the Library previously kept in separate files. Four additional Kardex units were procured for the purpose. Altogether, approximately 7,000 cards were handled. Three periodical indexes, called a "Lindex," were prepared for use in the three reading rooms. These indexes guide users to the library location of all the periodicals, selected number of proceedings, transactions, government and other serials. About 6,000 entries were typed on the paper strips and inserted into the plastic tubes and frames of the Lindexes. After the ten new card catalog cases were received, the cards were transferred from the old cases to the new ones and new labels were made for 600 drawers.

All these special projects had to be undertaken and carried on simultaneously with regular duties. The volume of work was heavily increased compared with the previous year since the appropriation to the Library for purchase of printed matter was almost doubled. Furthermore, the regular operation year was shortened due to the move which required one month. Despite these unusual circumstances, very satisfactory progress was achieved, considering that 3,591 books were purchased in 1957/58 as compared with 2,184 in 1956/57. The Order Department placed 589 purchase orders in 1957/58 and 382 purchase orders in 1956/57. The number of requisitions issued in 1957/58 amounted to 220 while 189 requisitions were made out in 1956/57.

The Move to the New Library

A steel workers strike delayed delivery of the book stacks, and we could not move into the new building in August 1957 as planned. The stacks finally arrived in mid-September, and it took about a month to get everything moved in from the old Library in the Ad Building. In the meantime students were allowed to use the WSU Library. We had a budget for the move that totalled \$5300, of which \$2700 was for labor (I.H.). We had Physical Plant truck drivers and some student help. The entire staff helped in the move, by erecting stacks, shifting books, and so forth. Many of the staff worked all day and came back in the evening. I accrued enough comp time that I was able to take a six week vacation the following year.

In charge of the move was Ed Gnoza, Head of Public Services from 1954-1958. He had followed Rod Waldron, who later became the Director of Libraries at Oregon State. Ed was a hard drinking, ex-Army Lt. Col. He was short and squat, looking somewhat like the Chesire cat in Alice in Wonderland. He had a two-inch-thick manual for the move, laying out where everything was to go. There were chalk marks on the floor where the stacks were to go, as well as call numbers of materials to go in each section and range. The periodicals had been classified and had to be integrated into the book collection, and Ed had everything measured to the inch - only it didn't seem to work. I always liked Ed, but we did not see eye to eye on the move, and it wasn't long before I was banished from the old library to the new because I was disagreeing with Ed.

There are lots of interesting stories about the move, and I will relate just a few. Then I will add the article Lee Zimmerman wrote for the December

1957 issue of The Bookmark entitled "On Moving A Library."

One of the first big jobs was to erect enough stacks on each floor to start moving books and periodicals onto them. There were chalk marks on the floor where each stack range was to go, and Lee Zimmerman was supervising things in both buildings. He came up to me once and complained that the stacks I was building were not exactly on the chalk marks. It seemed impossible to me to get them perfectly on the chalk marks - the floor was uneven, the stacks were not loaded and moved easily. I soon figured out a way: I built the stack ranges as close as I could to the chalk marks, then erased them and made new chalk marks around the ends of the ranges. Lee Zimmerman came back later and said, "That's perfect, see you can do it, keep up the good work."

Another time, when I was loading books on the stacks, Lee said, "You'll never finish that way, taking only 15-20 books off the truck at a time. Take the whole shelf, let me show you." He picked up about three linear feet of books, got them off the truck, and in mid air they started to slip from his hands and all fell on the floor. He was really mad, and as he walked away he said, "Do it your way." Lee was a nice fellow but quick to anger. He was really worried about the move, that it was delayed, that school was in session already, etc. He had a lot on his mind, and the building program had been hard on him. Later on, with experience, I learned how to get an entire shelf of books off the truck. With pressure and use of the wrists I could flip those books to a vertical position and get them onto a stack shelf without dropping any. Lee was pleased and congratulated me again.

Since I had been working night and day, I had not had much time to get a sun tan that summer so had tried a sun lamp at night. One night I overdid it

a little and the next day my face was a little red. Lee thought I looked flushed and was sick with a fever or flu. I tried to explain, but he wouldn't listen. He wanted me to go home, so I decided I'd take a day off. Under the heading "Loyalty Can't Be Bought" in his article "On Moving a Library" he told of the long, hard work put in by staff and said, "Some were down with influenza but insisted on reporting for duty." He was referring to me.

Lee used to charge around giving orders and being generally cantankerous during the day, but he was a different person after dinner. He liked to have a few cocktails before dinner, and when he came back after dinner he was in a happy mood, thanking everyone for their hard work, slapping us on the back, sometimes giving the ladies a hug and a kiss. No one complained about the work. We were enjoying it because we had an objective, and we could see the progress. Sometimes though I wondered if I would ever be the Science Librarian I was hired to be. I had not thought, before coming to Idaho, that my first several months would involve moving a library. I am the only one still on the staff who participated in that move.

Following is the article Lee Zimmerman wrote on the move into the new library. It appeared in The Bookmark for December, 1957.

ON MOVING A LIBRARY
Lee Zimmerman

At last the job is done! A number of faculty colleagues, and a few librarians from out of the State, have queried us on how the job was done and in such a short time. In response to these queries, and for the Library's archival records, a brief outline or recapitulation is set down below.

The big move was planned for August 12 immediately following the termination of the summer session. We anticipated greeting the faculty in our new quarters upon its return to the campus September 9. But this was not to be: in the meantime, something untoward happened.

In July a machinists strike broke out in the San Francisco Bay area and tied up factory operations. Until this strike ended, or until we had assurance of a definite delivery date on stacks, we were unable to commence the move. To do so could have placed us in an untenable situation: the equipment - chairs, tables, card catalog, etc. - in the new building and the books in the old building. Moreover, it was out of the question to move the books from the old building until a number of new stack ranges were erected in the new building for reasons that will be made clear below.

Pending the end of the strike, it was decided to move the newspaper collection together with other lesser used materials and equipment. On August 13 some of the men on the staff, with the assistance of several boys and one truck, began this move which was to require nearly two weeks. Much of this time was taken up vacuuming and dusting bound volumes, also spraying them for protection against silverfish. Special Collections and the State documents were next moved together with other miscellany.

Finally, the strike had ended and we were given a definite delivery date. Feeling assured of the next step, a local moving van company was authorized to move our equipment which got under way September 12. The job was done in record time and was over in three and one-half days. Meanwhile, the Ames Company, from whom our stacks were obtained, began a round-the-clock production schedule. We were given high priority and promised delivery September 22. We awaited with considerable impatience the arrival of the freight car with its precious cargo of steel stacks. But the car did not arrive on that day; it was not until the end of the week, on Saturday morning, 8 a.m., that it finally pulled into Moscow. We quickly rounded up a crew of five college boys who, together with Mr. Webbert and the writer, worked all day distributing stack parts to the different floors for the stack supervisor who was to arrive on Monday morning, September 30, the day the book move actually began.

In the meantime, classes for the new college year started September 23. In view of the anticipated move, faculty members were requested to place on reserve for student use all titles required for class work over a three or four-week period. Faculty members had access to the Library's book collection if they desired up until the move began, and a reserve book room for students was set up in the administrative offices of the old library which was open from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m., except for the hours 5 to 7 p.m. No library

services, other than loaning reserved books, were given faculty or students during the three weeks it took to move the collection.

Techniques Used

Moving the book collection was a highly involved and complex undertaking that required months of advance planning. Nearly every member of the staff participated in the preliminary preparations; however, special credit goes to Mr. Gnoza, Mr. Webbert, and Mrs. Slade for the long hours they spent measuring, computing, checking, and making markers for books and serials.

Briefly outlined, the moving procedure followed this pattern. Prior to the move, 15 book trucks made of steel strips were fabricated by the Department of Buildings and Grounds. In addition, 25 of the Library's standard book trucks were utilized for the book move. All of these trucks were fitted with L-shaped metal hooks at the truck ends, six on each side; and long, narrow, one-inch steel strips were also provided. These were perforated at the ends for slipping over the hooks to keep the books from falling out while in transit.

Prior to the move, books and periodicals had been shelved separately in the old building. In the new building they were to be brought together on the shelves in accordance with their classification numbers. This necessitated measuring the running feet of the periodical files in advance so that after the books were moved to shelves in the new building, the required space would be reserved for the periodicals to be shelved between the books. Markers were also prepared and placed in the particular volume that was to be immediately followed by a periodical file. In this manner, the movers who placed a book on the shelves with a marker would stop at that point and measure the running feet of shelf space given on the marker which was to be left free for periodical files to be moved in later.

All members of the professional and clerical staffs were given stations at either the old and/or the new building. Under the supervision of staff members books were removed from the shelves and placed on book trucks, and vice versa in the new building, by students whenever they were available or by staff members when they were not available. When ten or twelve trucks were loaded, they were wheeled to a ramp and rolled up on a motor truck for transportation to the new building. The truck on its return trip from the new building returned an equal number of empties to the old building. Stated more specifically, approximately one-third of the book trucks were being loaded at the old building, one-third were being emptied on their books at the new building while the other one-third, empties, were in transit. In this manner the moving process was kept continuously operating in high gear. Only when it began to rain did the move halt for several hours to give the carpenters time to build a framework over the motor truck across which was thrown a tarpaulin that was fastened to the frame. This paid off well for throughout the move intermittent rainfall was the rule.

Two working shifts operated during the book move: the first from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the second from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. Saturday's schedule was from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Every member of the Library

staff participated directly in the move and was assigned definite tasks. General speaking, the men worked in the morning and the evening and the women, morning and afternoon.

There were staff members who manned telephones in both buildings for quick and necessary communication. There was a general over-all supervisor in each building both during the day and at night. As the book trucks were wheeled from the motor truck, they were rolled to the freight elevator in the new building and were taken to the floor designated by their class numbers. Pushed out of the elevator, they were lined up in numerical order and from there taken to the stacks where they were unloaded onto the shelves under the supervision of staff members. The elevator carried six book trucks at one time.

Impediments Encountered

Moving the book and periodical collections as described above, while a difficult procedure, was not as frustrating as the stack problem proved to be. It was not possible to move our collection of 160,000 bound volumes, 540,000 documents and 62,000 maps until a large number of new stack ranges had been erected in the new building. When that was done, we then moved from the old building our documents collection to these stack ranges. This was only the first of two moves. The old steel stacks were then dismantled, transported and reassembled in the new building; following this the documents were moved a second time - back to the old stacks. The same held for most of our periodical volumes which were moved twice because of the need for dismantling the old stacks for re-erection and use in the new building. The stack situation prolonged the move and upped moving costs considerably. Otherwise, the Library's collection could have been transported probably in ten days at most.

Obtaining necessary labor was another trying aspect of the move. We advertised in the local paper twice for full-time men and also requested assistance from the State Employment office. The response was disappointing. Five full-time unemployed men (boys 19 years of age) reported for work and all were gone before the week was out. One man, a transient who had been robbed of his wallet on a bus was referred to us. He proved to be an excellent worker and remained with us almost to the end. Some of us loaned him money for meals until his first pay check. We obtained, later during the move, six other laboring men from the State Employment office but only two remained with us for as long as a week.

We tried, of course, to get student help. For the first week, that is the week of September 30, we were encouraged to find as many as six or more students reporting both mornings and afternoons; for the evening shift as many as sixteen. But the following week classroom assignments caught up with them and from that time on seldom did more than three report in the morning and five in the afternoon, not full-time, but only during free periods. The number reporting for the evening shift and on Saturday remained consistently high throughout. This situation required the Library staff itself to undertake the hard, physical tasks. This it cheerfully did, even the female segment which was ill-suited to some of the demanding tasks.

Final Phases

The entire book collection, except those books on reserve in the old building, was finally moved by 5 p.m. the afternoon of Saturday, October 19. The following Monday and Tuesday was given over to moving our wood stacks from the old building. Because of low doorways they were sawed in two for removal and transported to the book storage area in the new building. There the carpenters fitted and braced them together again.

Staff members made final tours of the rooms in the old building and stacked in piles a varied assortment of equipment such as wire book and upright supports, some olive green steel shelving, and fugitive chairs, to mention only a few. They also set to work in the new building organizing necessary tasks preparatory to opening; they unpacked cartons containing uncataloged books and miscellaneous other material, and arranged desks, tables, files, etc., for necessary function and immediate use.

Then on Wednesday morning, October 23, at 8 a.m., the Library opened its doors for service. At 7:30 a.m. several staff members went to the old library building, loaded the reserved books on book trucks which were put on a motor truck, and delivered them at the Loan Desk in the new building where they were immediately shelved on the reserve book stacks. When the doors were unlocked at 8 a.m., the library staff was ready to give immediate service.

From the time the doors were opened until the closing hour a steady stream of student and faculty members entered the building and wandered around in starry-eyed astonishment at the decor, the equipment and the arrangement of stacks and furniture. This was due, in part at least, to the striking contrast between the old quarters and the new ones, and also perhaps because some students who had never seen a library like this one never dreamed what a library could be.

Loyalty Can't Be Bought

This piece would not be complete without a word in passing on the human side of moving the Library. The loyalty, faith and cooperation of all the people who participated was indeed an inspiring experience to this librarian. Kipling once observed that "It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole, but the everlastin' teamwork of every blessed soul." Or to state it in a more mundane way: its not a mule's kick but its pull that makes it useful. That aptly illustrates the spirit and attitude of the library staff and of the students generally who participated with us in moving the Library. All staff members put in long hours, did hard, unaccustomed, physical labor. They worked amidst distressing conditions - fumes from silverfish spray, dirt, rain, drafts and overheated areas in the old building. Some were down with influenza but insisted on reporting for duty. They were sent home if discovered. The University has every reason to be proud of its personnel on the library staff who gave themselves so freely and selflessly to the task.

There were others too on the campus whose help and understanding proved so heartening. We are heavily obligated to Buildings and Grounds, more specifically to George Gagon, Marv Kimberling, Phil Rawson; also Roy Johnson who for twelve hours a day for three weeks drove the truck between buildings. Always cheerful, cooperative and hard-working, he set all of us a fine example. These individuals had reason enough to become provoked or irritated over our never-ending calls for immediate assistance to cope with untoward developments. Instead they rushed to the Library with unfailing cheerfulness to attend our needs.

We are grateful to the faculty and students who seemed to understand the situation. We heard neither complaints nor criticisms from them. Some needed library materials urgently but refrained from asking. They probably believed that we had responsibility enough.

It should be recorded that the Administration issued neither directives nor deadlines for opening the building. President Theophilus was fully cognizant of the difficulties attendant on moving a library and tacitly made us feel that he had faith in the staff and that the job was being done as efficiently and rapidly as possible.

To all of you who read this, please accept our sincere thanks. All of you in your way contributed something during the move. It made our task so much easier. It is attitudes such as these that reflect dedication to a cause and prove that one cannot buy loyalty.

The Bookmark

The Library's newsletter to the Faculty actually began in 1948 as a list of new acquisitions. The first issue was published in September 1948 and had three pages of introduction, information about new staff, and other news. The first year it was published bi-monthly, and the second year it became a quarterly. At first Lee Zimmerman did all the writing. In the late 1950's and early 1960's Lee began to draw around him a stable of writers, and the narrative part of The Bookmark began to grow, from just a few pages to 40-50 pages per issue. He gave assignments to me, George Kellogg, Robert Burns, Ron Glens, Frank Langer and several others - so many hours per week, so many items or reports.

Now that he had all these writers, Lee wanted to create a "backlog" of material, such as timely items that could be used as filler material. And we writers had to produce. The more we turned in the happier he was. When Lee retired in 1967, Humanities Librarian George Kellogg and I became editors of The Bookmark, and we never lacked enough material for each issue with current news and information alone. Lee apparently wanted enough backlog material to last until his retirement in 1967. It did. I thought The Bookmark was getting too large in the mid- sixties, and when I told Lee so he suggested we drop the booklist. I reminded him that the booklist was the original idea and purpose of The Bookmark. He agreed to leave the booklist in and to try to reduce the size of each issue. Then Lee came up with the idea of supplements to The Bookmark, and we did 10 of them.

Lee thought up new ideas for section headings in The Bookmark and introduced them gradually over the years - Among Other Things, Out of the

Past, Library Associates, Pro and Contra, Behind the Stacks, and Salmagundi.

In 1972 we began issuing the New Acquisitions List (the old booklist) separately from The Bookmark. With the budget cuts of the early 1980's, the New Acquisition's List was eventually dropped to save money, and The Bookmark was issued twice a year instead of quarterly.

The Pro and Contra section was added to The Bookmark because I wanted to have a suggestion box for our users to comment on services, etc. Lee did not want one, so I said, "Lee, we could print the questions and answers in The Bookmark. They would make for interesting reading." He said, "Get a suggestion box." Salmagundi means a mixture or assortment, a potpourri. So this is where we placed our miscellaneous items. Humanities Librarian Milo Nelson and I decided to drop this column and include that kind of material in Behind the Stacks. We figured this was one less thing we had to do on The Bookmark. Milo Nelson, by the way, joined the Library staff in 1970 and became one of the best editors of The Bookmark. He left in 1978 to become editor of the Wilson Library Bulletin, a prestigious national library periodical.

By the mid 1960's The Bookmark was being sent, upon request, free to libraries all around the state, the nation, and the world, as well as to the faculty. Well over 1200 copies were being printed. In 1965 the Library purchased its own multilith machine and hired an operator to run off The Bookmark, and also forms, catalog cards, and so forth. We could not count on the University's Publication Department to produce The Bookmark fast enough.

Many complimentary letters about The Bookmark were sent by faculty and librarians. I recall one from Malcolm Renfrew ending with the question, "I don't know where you and your staff find the time to put out such a fine magazine?". There were many letters from well-known librarians like Jim Babb

of Yale and Larry Powell of UCLA. Some called it "the best university library publication in the nation." Lee was most proud of the item about The Bookmark in the Library Journal for December 1, 1960, a copy of which is attached.

NOTES OF MERRITT

(LeRoy C. Merritt, School of Librarianship,
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.)

Much as we dislike taking issue with an esteemed contemporary, it is necessary to record definite objection to Richard D. Gannon's statement in the September *Wilson Library Bulletin* that censorship is not always wrong. His reference is to "positive censorship" which he defines obliquely as "brought about by interested individuals or groups who are correct in demanding that a certain book be removed from the shelves. This is the kind of censorship exercised by teachers and librarians, as well as members of the book trade, who are often the first to say that certain books are not suitable for readers on the high school level." This is not censorship, but selection. Lest our readers think we are quibbling, we would suggest that Mr. Gannon, and any readers who might have been influenced by him, read again Lester Asheim's distinguished article entitled "Not Censorship, but Selection." Unless the librarian is fully convinced that her activity constitutes selection only, and includes no part of censorship, she is in a poor psychological position to withstand the charge of censorship coming from the outside, to avoid actual tendencies toward censorship within the library, and to fight the incidents of real censorship which occur.

Racine Public Librarian Forrest Mills has been concerned with the frequency of circulation of the nonfiction bought for his library. Starting with a sample of 322 nonfiction titles purchased in 1955, Mr. Mills checked the circulation of these titles in December of 1958, in all cases at least three years after purchase. These titles had circulated 4,240 times, an average of 13.2 circulations per title. The highest number of circulations for a title was 68, the lowest number was zero. The most active 10 per cent provided some 26 per cent of the total circulation, and the least active 25 per cent provided some 7 per cent of the total circulation. He writes: "I'm rather disappointed that such a large share of the sample provided such a modest share of the total circulation. I cannot help but relate this imbalance to the specification in the

new standards that libraries serving about 100,000 people should add 5,000 new titles a year." It would seem that he may have a point. Could it be that the desirable objective of having 5,000 titles annually available to each library system serving 100,000 people is unrealistic when related to the actual use that many titles will get? Or is it desirable that these titles be there as a basic community resource for use if and when needed? Mr. Mills notes that in 1959 the Chicago Public Library added 5,021 adult titles. Is it reasonable to expect Racine to add more than its average 3,225 adult titles per year in the face of evidence that a large number of these titles are not being used?

Of the many house organs published by libraries for the information of their staffs and readers, none is more consistently interesting and valuable to the librarian beyond the local jurisdiction than the *Bookmark*, published quarterly by the University of Idaho Library. In fact, the *Bookmark* stands head and shoulders above all the rest. The September issue is a good case in point. It contains a general article on "Pilfering and Mutilating Library Books" by Librarian Zimmerman, which well states the problem in several kinds of libraries and describes the various known solutions and their relative effectiveness. There is also an editorial comment which estimates, on the basis of a recent partial inventory, that recent monetary losses at the University of Idaho are probably in the nature of \$27,000.

Of special interest is a 46-page supplement devoted to the "evaluation of the holdings in Humanities in the University of Idaho Library." This remarkable document is in the first instance of use and value only to the staff and faculty at Idaho. But the description of the methodology is so clear, and the reporting is so well and so specifically delineated, and the rationale of suggested standards on which judgment of quality of specific collections is made are so clearly presented, that this document should serve for a long time as a model in the too often neglected field of collection evaluation. Librarian Lee Zimmerman, and Humanities Librarian George Kellogg deserve high commendation for a difficult job well done.

Some Major Gifts, Acquisitions, Etc.

During Lee Zimmerman's time a number of major gifts and acquisitions came to the University Library. In 1950, Mrs. Lucy Day, widow of Jerome J. Day (who had previously donated his Pacific Northwest Americana collection in 1941), donated her late husband's collection of rare books. This collection of books, notable for its distinguished bindings, consists of over 1,365 volumes of rare editions, some bound in leather and hand tooled in gold by Italian book craftsmen. Included are: 40 volumes of Shakespeare printed on rag paper; the Lenore edition of the complete works of Edgar Allen Poe, printed on Japanese vellum and limited to 10 signed and numbered sets of which this is number one; plus multi-volume sets of the works of Hawthorne, Stevenson, Burns, Dumas, and many others.

The collection of first editions of the works of Sir Walter Scott, along with books relating to him, was presented to the University Library by Earl Larrison, Professor of Zoology, in 1962. Since that date many volumes by or about the British writer have been added to the collection, which now numbers over 1,200 volumes. Many are quite rare and some personally autographed by the author. One, a book about fairies of which only 100 copies were printed, was once the property of Sir Alex Boswell, son of James Boswell, famed biographer of Samuel Johnson.

The Caxton Collection, a collection of all titles issued by Caxton Printers, Ltd., of Caldwell, Idaho, was brought together by Zimmerman so that interested persons could study the publishing history of Idaho's only nationally known publisher. Since it began publishing after World War I, Caxton Printers has received many accolades for superlative craftsmanship and has been acclaimed as having "recaptured the past in a long line of Western

DAY'S RARE BOOKS DONATED TO IDAHO

By FLORENCE HILL

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Aug. 11.—A gift of approximately 2000 volumes of rare editions, all bound in leather and hand tooled in gold by Italian book craftsmen, was made yesterday by Mrs. Jerome Day of Wallace to the University of Idaho.

President J. E. Buchanan of the university and Lee Zimmerman, university librarian, went to Mrs. Day's beautiful summer home, "Tall Pines" at Mica bay on Coeur d'Alene lake, to accept the fabulous library collected by the late Jerome Day, colorful mining man of the Wallace district.

"Unusual Opportunity"

"This is indeed an unusual opportunity for the university to preserve this marvelous collection in the memory of Jerome Day for the state and people of Idaho," President Buchanan said.

"We are happy to have been invited to inspect the library so that we can incorporate in the plans for a proposed new library a proper display of this collection as well as the collection of books, maps and volumes on Idaho history, which Mrs. Day graciously presented to the university in 1943."

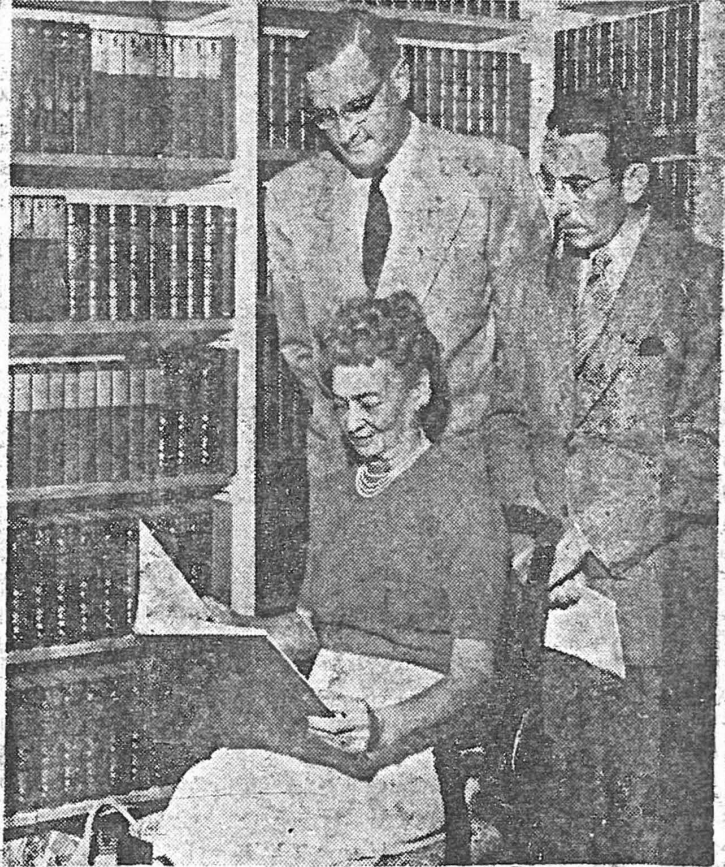
Some of the unique and irreplaceable volumes contained the original manuscript of "The Bozeman Trail" by Grace Raymond Goddard and E. A. Brininstool with an introduction by Gen. Charles King.

The volumes recite the historical accounts of the blazing of the overland routes into the Northwest and the fights with Red Cloud's warriors.

The original manuscript includes pictures omitted in the published volumes, suppressed material regarding the Hayfield fight and many illustrations which were not published. The material was arranged and bound for the private library of Mr. Day in 1922.

Famous Authors' Works

The many hundred sets of works of famous authors include 40 volumes of Shakespeare printed on rag paper, the Lenore edition of the complete works of Edgar Allan Poe, printed on genuine Japan vellum and limited to 10 signed and numbered sets of which Mr. Day's is number 1, the Poet Laureate edition of the works of Alfred



Mrs. Jerome Day, President J. E. Buchanan (left) of the University of Idaho and Lee Zimmerman, Idaho librarian, look over a rare volume in the Day collection.

Lord Tennyson printed on Van Gelder hand-made Holland paper and limited to 50 signed sets, with the Day sets carrying number 3.

Among other sets are 22 volumes of Nathaniel Hawthorne, 12 volumes of Robert Burns, 34 volumes of the works of Sir Walter Scott and a similar number of volumes of Robert Louis Stevenson, complete sets of James Fenimore Cooper, Guy de Maupassant, Alexander Dumas, Theophile Gautier and many others.

Fifteen volumes by Edward Gibbon, English historian, are bound in green leather with a hand tooled gold border. The tan leather fly leaf is bordered in green with gold tooling.

The Tennyson volumes are per-

haps the most beautifully bound. They are done in dark green leather, hand tooled in gold on both the inside and outside of the cover. The 44 volume set of works of Washington Irving are bound in blue leather with gold.

The library to be appreciated must be seen and represents a lifetime of effort on the part of the collector.

Mr. Day was born in California and was interested in mining and banking. He attended schools in Idaho, Gonzaga university and the University of Idaho. He was a member of the state board of education and was a member of the board of regents of the university from 1933 to 1939.



RARE BOOKS — One of the world's outstanding collections of the books by and about Sir Walter Scott has been presented to the University of Idaho Library by Earl Larrison, associate professor of zoology, shown looking over a rare volume. The print on the right is also a rarity, one of a half-dozen made of Scott and his family on an outing.

Idahoian Apr. 21, 1962

Scott Collection Given To Library

One of the most extensive collections of books of Sir Walter Scott in the world has been presented to the University of Idaho Library by Earl J. Larrison, associate professor of zoology.

The Scott collection, consisting of more than 500 volumes by or about the English writer collected by Larrison will be housed in the special collections section of the library. Use of the rare materials will be restricted to scholars and other authorized persons.

The professor presented the gift in order to facilitate its use by Scott scholars and to have it housed in a fireproof building. He also admits he can also use the space in his overflowing book shelves in his small bachelor apartment.

Collecting books is a hobby with the zoologist, who has written a number of books himself.

"Scott's works, which rank third behind the Bible and Shakespeare in being translated into foreign languages, have slipped out of vogue in recent years," said Larrison. "The resulting price drop on Scott books has given someone like myself an opportunity to form a collection."

The professor feels the pendulum will swing back again and the books will become popular in 1971, the 200th anniversary of Scott's birth.

Oddly, the spark which grew into the collection came alive in a U. S. Forest Service lookout atop Mt. Pilchuck near Everett, Wash.

don and Oxford, England. He has assembled first editions of all of Scott's novels and most of his poems.

Among the collection are many volumes which whet the desire of book collectors. In many are found Scott's signature in a presentation copy. Several of the volumes cannot be found in either the famed J. Pierpont Morgan or Huntington libraries.

But, unlike the average collector of rare books, Larrison is especially interested in where the contents lead him. The professor often traces the names of lords and ladies found in the presentation copies to find the role they played in history.

"One of the more interesting copies is a book written about fairies. About 100 were printed. My copy was once the property of Sir Alex Boswell, son of James Boswell, the famed biographer of Samuel Johnson."

"I spent a summer at the lookout," recalled Larrison. "All of our gear had to be packed in. A friend loaned me some of his smaller and easier to pack books, and among them was a condensed volume on Scott's life."

Home again from the lookout, Larrison tried to buy books written by Scott. They were scarce. He began visiting old book stores, checking book lists and enlisting the aid of agents here and in Lon-

Americana." A standing order has been placed for one copy of everything published by Caxton, so that this collection may be as complete as possible. It presently numbers over 1,000 volumes.

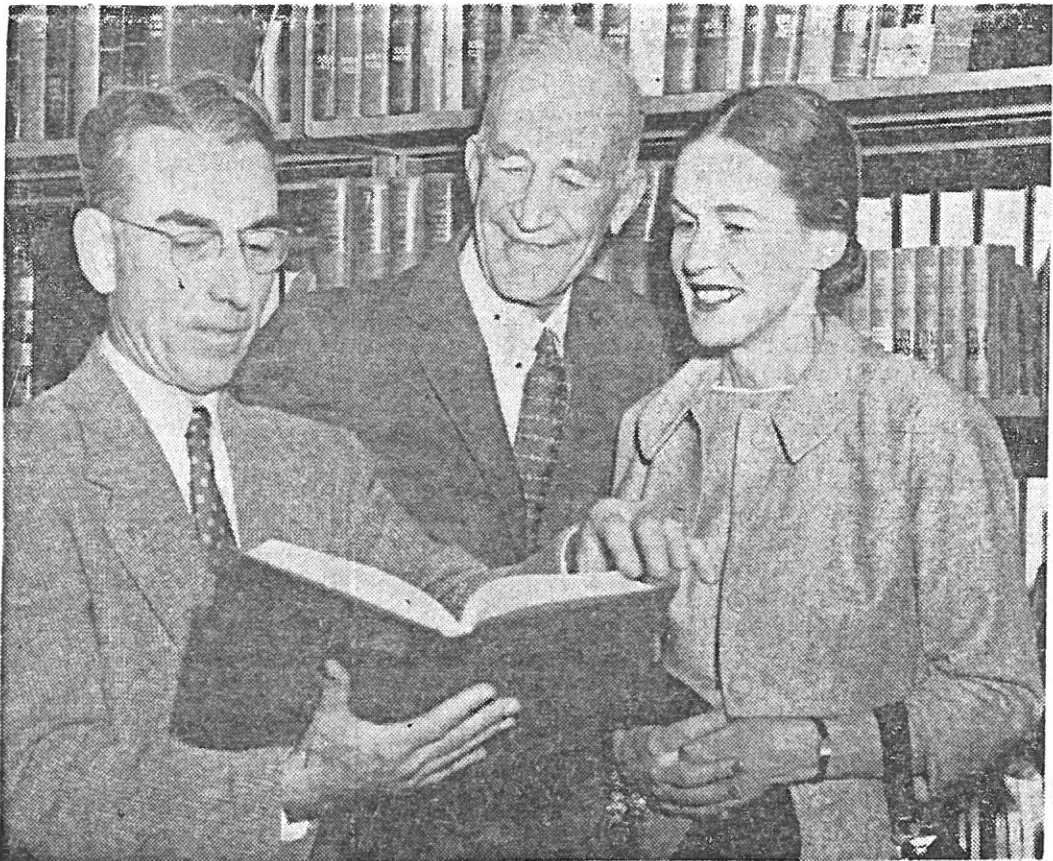
A collection of material relating to the history and culture of the Basque people was started by Zimmerman in 1964 because of the large Basque population in Idaho and because of the scarcity of material on their culture in this country. There are over 3,400 volumes in this collection. To be noted is the presence of a complete file of the Revue Internationale Des Etudes Basques and of the Boletín de la Real Sociedad Vascongada de los Amigos del País.

Talbot Jennings was the donor of several thousand books to the Library, including the movie script of Anna and the King of Siam. Jennings was a playwright and Hollywood screen and television writer. He was born in Shoshone and had lived in Nampa. His home in later years had been East Glacier, Montana. He was a graduate of the University (1924), president of the ASUI, editor of the Gem of the Mountains and the Blue Bucket. He wrote a state history set to music, entitled Light on the Mountains. He was twice nominated for Academy Awards.

Jennings visited the campus and library numerous time and in 1939 gave the commencement address. He last visited the library in 1967 to research a book on the Snake River.

In 1963, the University of Idaho Library began accumulating an important collection as a result of becoming a regional depository for U.S. Government publications. The U.S. Government is the most prolific publisher in the world. Formerly the Library was a select depository and received only those publications it chose. This regional depository status came about with the help of Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

Spokane Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1957



JENNINGS VISITS Giver of more 2000 books to the University of Idaho library, noted screen writer Talbot Jennings (center) and Mrs. Jennings look over a volume with librarian Lee Zimmerman during a tour of the new

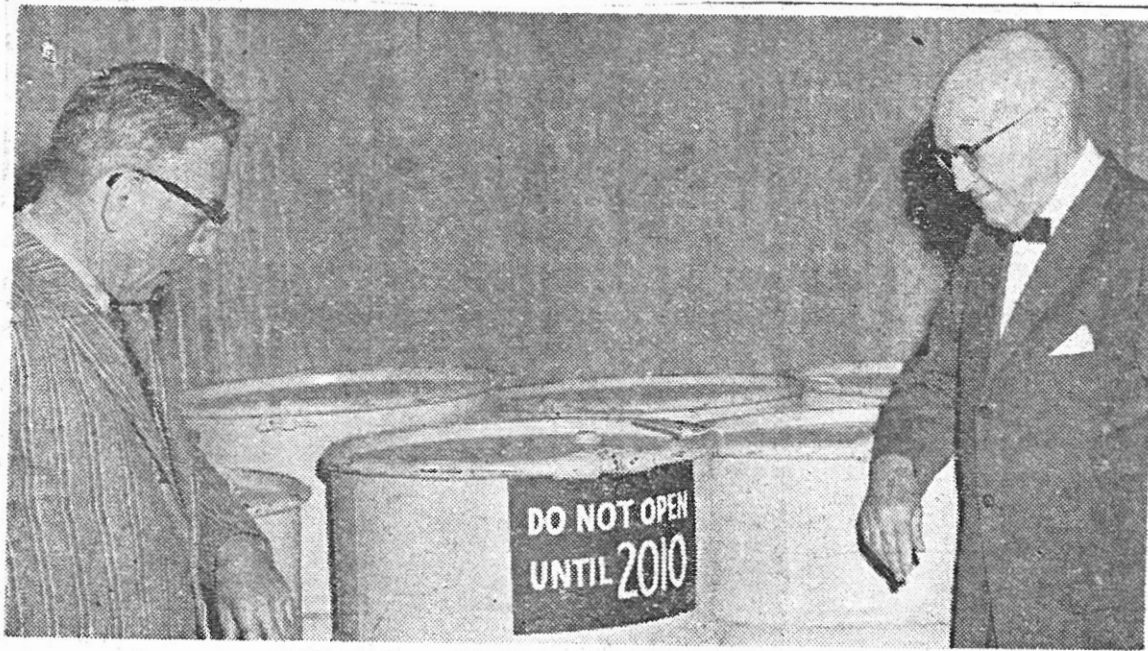
library building. Jennings, a graduate of the University of Idaho from Nampa, has penned screen plays for "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Northwest Passage," "Anna and the King of Siam," "Across the Wide Missouri," and other well-known movies.

One of the more unusual gifts, and one that attracted considerable publicity at the time (1962), was the gift of seventeen hermetically sealed barrels of Americana which still reside in the basement of the Library and are not to be opened until the year 2010. The barrels contain recordings of radio broadcasts, restaurant menus, ration coupons, and other memorabilia dating back to 1900. They were the gift of W.C. Cheney of Seattle, and I had heard he tried to give this material to several other universities first.

The Library also collected primary source materials, personal and organizational papers, correspondence, financial records, photographs, diaries, ledgers, etc. A large segment of these materials represent Idaho's major industries. One example is the records of the Empire Copper Mine near Mackey and its predecessor, the White Knob Mining Co. They came to the Library as a gift of a 15-year-old girl who happened to be the owner of the mine in 1962. She was Florence Ellen Lloyd of Coachella, California. Professor George Williams of Geological Engineering at the University had first noticed the records while at the University summer camp near Mackey. There was over 1½ tons of letters and business records. It was just another case where such records were rescued from the destruction that would have occurred in a few years "through deterioration, rodents and the like."

In 1964, the University of Idaho Library received from the heirs of the late photographer Miss Nellie Stockbridge, a collection of over 200,000 nitrocellulose and glass plate negatives taken by Miss Stockbridge and her business associate, Mr. T.N. Barnard. The photos were taken during 1894-1964, and represent various aspects of life in the northern Idaho mining district of Wallace-Kellogg.

Charles Webbert, Head of Special Collections, and Paul Conditt, Head of



HISTORICAL DATA — Seventeen barrels of historical material have been stored in the basement of the Library building at the University of Idaho for opening in the year 2010. The barrels of Americana are a gift of W. C. Cheney of Seattle. Shown looking at them are Librarian Lee Zimmerman (left) and President D. R. Theophilus.

Can Look Back

Americana Collection Will Be Opened In 2010

In the year 2010, historians and other scholars at the University of Idaho should have a wonderful — and historically profitable — time delving into the contents of 17 barrels stored in the basement of the Library building. The barrels, which contain a great variety of Americana dating back to 1900, have been given to the university by W. C. Cheney of Seattle.

Most important, the barrels — originally 55-gallon oil drums — contain hundreds of recordings of radio news broadcasts and typical programs of different eras.

For most of his life, Cheney has operated a machine shop in Seattle, manufacturing custom-built torches. He is also a former college teacher, an inventor, an astronomer, and an historian. When he obtained one of the first radios in Seattle, he set it beside a recording machine. If some significant news announcement or address came over the air, Cheney flicked on the recording machine.

He recorded such varied announcements as that of the death of Comedian Will Rogers and Pilot Wiley Post in an airplane crash at Point Barrow, Alaska, Aug. 15, 1935, and the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, Dec. 7, 1951.

Cheney also collected restaurant menus, catalogs, World War II ration coupons and other assorted items which he thought reflected the course of American life. In 1960, he began sealing all the material into barrels.

Recently, he wrote to President D. R. Theophilus of the university, and said that he would like to give the barrels with their historical contents to the institution because he felt it was one which would have a concern for America's heritage and a desire to build upon it. There was only one stipulation — that the barrels were not to be opened until 2010. So a half-century will have passed before the barrels are rolled out of the Library building basement.

Acquisitions, went to Wallace in a Physical Plant truck to load up the boxes of negatives. The boxes were in the basement of the Studio next to a coal furnace. The older negatives were nitrocellulose sheets or glass plates "which could explode under certain conditions." The newspaper article about the restoration of the collection in 1977 explains some of the problems and how they were handled.

During 1966/67 the Library received the Borah collection and the Dr. Frederic Church collection. Also received were the official papers of Gov. Bottolfson, Congressman Compton I. White, and the Honorable Abe Goff, former congressman from Idaho and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

While these are some of the more significant or interesting gifts and acquisitions during Lee Zimmerman's time as University Librarian, there were many other important ones too numerous to mention here.

Another rescue operation involved the Barnard-Stockbridge Photographic Collection.

Valuable Film Record Gift To U

Idahoan
6-2-65

Library officials at the University of Idaho today began the intricate job of classifying and filing a photographic history of the Coeur d'Alene mining district bequeathed to the University by the estate of the late Miss Nellie Stockbridge of Wallace.

More than 5,000 glass-plate negatives of the priceless photographic collection, which were taken by Miss Stockbridge during the 66 years she photographed the mining area, are being filed at the library.

The film record spans all but 15 years of the history of the Coeur d'Alene mining district,

up to the time she died April 21. She spent 66 years in Barnard's Studio in Wallace, and had been active up until a few months before her death at 97.

When Miss Stockbridge came to Wallace in 1898 from Chicago, the Tiger-Poorman mine in Burke canyon had been in operation only 14 years. It represented the first real silver discovery in the Coeur d'Alene district.

When she died, mines in the district were producing half of the silver mined each year in the United States—much of it coming from the three largest silver producers in the nation, the Sunshine, Galena and Lucky Friday.

Miss Stockbridge joined the Barnard firm in 1897, coming from Chicago where she had learned the art of photography. One of her reasons for coming west was that her sister lived in Wallace.

She took over operation of the

studio a few years after joining the firm, but kept the original name of Barnard's Studio.

For many years Miss Stockbridge carried her camera, either personally or on a pack horse, to scores of early day mining properties. She photographed scenes of fires, snowslides, floods and other natural disasters.

As a result, her negatives, totaling upwards from 35,000 with many on glass, recorded the history of more than six decades of the historic district.

North Idaho Free Press - May 25, 1965.

Barnard Studio Photographs Go To University Library

A priceless photographic history of one of the world's greatest mining districts has been bequeathed to the University of Idaho library.

It is the film record compiled by Miss Nellie Stockbridge of Wallace, whose professional career in Wallace spanned all out 15 years of the history of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District up to the time she died April 21.

She had spent 66 years in Barnard's Studio in Wallace, and had been active up until a few months before her death, at the age of 97.

Probably no film record of a mining district is as complete as the one Miss Stockbridge preserved. Few photographers have a professional career as long as the one she enjoyed; few have had the opportunity to watch the development of a mining district from the prospect stage to the point where it becomes one of the eight billion dollar mining districts in the nation — as the Coeur d'Alene Mining District is — and few so carefully catalogued and filed negatives as Miss Stockbridge did.

When she came here in 1893 from Chicago, the Tiger-Poor-man mine in Burke canyon had been in operation only 14 years.

It represented the first real silver discovery in this district.

When she died, mines in this district were producing half the silver mined each year in the United States — much of it coming from the three largest silver producers in the nation, the Sunshine, Galena and Lucky Friday.

Noah Kellogg's jackass had discovered the Bunker Hill mine in Kellogg only 13 years before Miss Stockbridge arrived in Wallace. Now that mine is one of the largest lead, zinc and silver producers in the nation, and its complex includes a lead smelter, zinc plant and acid and fertilizer plants.

But those who want to see pictures of the early day prospectors and the pioneer miners and prospectors who made this district great, must go to the photographic files of Miss Stockbridge. Her record is the only one ever made of the district.

The negatives were presented to the University of Idaho library by Miss Stockbridge's heirs: two sisters, Mrs. Elva Ray, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Mrs. Grace Webster, Sherwood, Ore.; a brother, Fred Stockbridge, Concord, Calif., and a niece, Ruth Ray of Oklahoma City.

Also included in the gift was an antique studio camera — one that has taken pictures of several generations of Wallace residents. The camera probably was one of the first pieces of equipment in Barnard's Studio, and still is in perfect operating condition.

Barnard's Studio was opened here in 1890 by Thomas N. Barnard, who before coming here had operated studios in the pioneer mining communities of Wardner and Murray.

Barnard was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on Nov. 30, 1861 and after graduation went to Miles City, Mont., where he worked three years in a photographic gallery. In 1893 he went to Oregon, and then later ranched in Washington until 1887, when he opened a studio in the old gold rush town of Murray, north of Wallace. A year later he moved to Wardner and in 1890 came to Wallace, only to lose most of his property in the big Wallace fire of 1890. However, he soon reopened his studio and later served as mayor of Wallace.

Miss Stockbridge joined the firm in 1897, coming here from Chicago where she had learned the art of photography. One of her reasons for coming here was the fact that her sister, Grace, was the first woman bookkeeper in Wallace. She was born in Pana, Ill.

She took over operation of the studio a few years after coming here, but it always kept its original name, Barnard's Studio.

For many years Miss Stockbridge carried her camera, either personally or on a pack horse, to scores of early day mining properties, or to photograph scenes of fires, snowslides, floods and other natural disasters.

As a result, her negatives, some of them on glass, recorded all the history of more than six decades of this historic district.

University of Idaho Library Associates, as well as University of Idaho officials, today expressed great pleasure at the gift, terming it another valuable addition to the record of Idaho's history that is being preserved at the University.

Barnard-Stockbridge photo restoration underway

Campus News
11/4/77

The first step in rescuing the famous Barnard-Stockbridge Photographic Collection — which portrays three-quarters of a century of life in North Idaho's Coeur d'Alene Mining District — is now underway.

Approximately 600 of the historic negatives have been copied onto high quality 35 mm film by Electrum Laboratories of Pullman, Wash. Ed Breidenbach, head of the photographic company, delivered the first set of new negatives to the Library last Thursday and picked up the next full box to be processed.

Funding for the rescue operation came from the UI Foundation, Inc., the development arm of the university. Henry Day, Wallace, chairman emeritus of Day Mines and a member of the foundation's board of directors, was instrumental in raising more than \$10,000 to save the oldest negatives which were disintegrating.

The collection, given to the archives of the Library in 1965 by the heirs of the late Nellie Stockbridge, contains some 200,000 negatives from her photo studio. The negatives, exposed between 1894 and 1964, are of several types, the oldest being nitrocellulose sheets or glass plates.

The cellulose negatives are being done first, according to Warren Owens, UI director of libraries, because they are in the most danger of decaying.

"We don't know just how far that money will go," Owens said. "We'll get as many copies of the negatives as that money will buy. When the money runs out, we'll have to raise some more."

Owens said he expected to see all the cellulose negatives done, but that the glass plate negatives would likely have to wait until further funds are available.

Handling of the negatives, which are stored in boxes in the air conditioning facility on top of the library, accelerates the process of decomposition. As a precaution, Breidenbach is taking only one box at a time to his Pullman laboratories. Each box contains approximately 500 negatives.

Other precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of the nitrocellulose negatives which could explode under certain conditions. There will be no smoking allowed anywhere near the photo lab, Breidenbach said, adding that the ventilation in the laboratory will remain constant to eliminate any hazards. Care will also be taken to ensure minimal exposure to the air for the 80-year-old negatives.

"I expected them to be dusty, but we're having to take more time cleaning each negative than I expected," Breidenbach said.

The film being used to copy

the negatives is a special order radiography film designed for copying x-rays. It is an extremely fine grain, slow speed film, to provide more clarity in the copy negatives.

Breidenbach said the film is being exposed for 45 seconds to a minute, a relatively long exposure time. He is using F-stop 4, "a pretty wide opening," to make the edges of the pictures come in clearer.

A weekly delivery of copy work to the Library is expected. Both Owens and Breidenbach hope the nitrocellulose negatives will be done in four or five months.

Sources of income for rescue of the collection, which has been rated one of the top 15 historical photo collections in the nation, came from Henry Day; William H. Love, president of Hecla Mining Co., Wallace; James H. Halley, president of the Bunker Hill Co., Kellogg; and the Idaho Bicentennial Commission. Close to \$1,000 was raised through sales of prints from the historic collection.

Persons wishing to buy prints or to donate to the project may contact the Foundation at (208) 885-6163.

Tribune 11-6-77

'Time bomb' negatives re-filmed

When heirs of the late Nellie Stockbridge gave the 200,000-negative Barnard-Stockbridge collection to the University of Idaho in 1965, what looked like and was one of the nation's finest photographic lodes was also a time bomb.

Many of the earlier negatives in the exposures accumulated between 1894 and 1964 were nitrocellulose sheets. Not only does that film deteriorate but, when massed, in the process it can set itself afire.

As that prospect slowly sank in, Wallace mining executive Henry Day heeded alarms sounded by the press and archivists. Through the UI Foundation he took the lead in raising more than \$10,000 for a rescue project.

Day and the presidents of Hecla Mining Co. and Bunker Hill Co — William H. Love and James H. Halley respectively — and the Idaho Bicentennial Commission were the principal contributors. Besides recording thousands of faces, facades and events, the collection is rich in mining history.

How is the salvage coming?

Last Thursday, Electrum Laboratories of Pullman delivered approximately 500 negative copies of the original, early-day cellulose negatives to the university library and picked up the next batch to be processed.

Ed Breidenbach, head of the firm, and a copy expert use a radiography film with an extremely fine grain and slow light-reaction speed to provide a clear copy. The film ordinarily is used to copy X-ray negatives.

Cleaning the negatives has been a chore. Dust accumulation in the old files was worse than he'd expected.

Warren Owens, UI director of libraries, is unsure how far the restoration money will go. "We'll get as many copies as that money will buy," he said last week. "When it runs out, we'll have to raise some more." Priority, of course, goes to the cellulose. Glass-plate negatives,



The oldest negatives in the University of Idaho's well-known Barnard-Stockbridge photographic collection are being saved from disintegration. Ed Breidenbach, right, has begun taking one box of old negatives per week to his Electrum Labs in Pullman, Wash., for copying onto modern 35 mm film. Helping select negatives for copying is Charles Webbert, head of the library archives.

in no danger, will definitely have to wait for further funding.

For anyone who wants to buy

prints or donate to the project, the clearing house is the Idaho Foundation, Inc., Moscow.

Library Associates

Lee Zimmerman decided to form a "Friends" group to focus attention on the Library - its holdings, services and needs - and to encourage gifts of money, books, and other library materials. This he did in June 1963. The organizational meeting was hosted by Henry Day of Wallace.

Henry Day was a true friend of the University Library. Following his death in 1985 The Bookmark (v. 38, no. 1, p. 17) reported:

IN MEMORIAM

Henry L. Day of Wallace, former president of Day Mines, Inc., died in March at the age of 82. He was a substantial contributor to many university and library projects. He hosted the organizational meeting of the University of Idaho Library Associates at the Day family summer home at Mica Bay on Coeur d'Alene Lake on June 30, 1963. He donated research materials, such as business records, as well as financial support to the library. He was instrumental in obtaining the Barnard Stockbridge photographic collection for the library and his personal papers reside in our Special Collections Department. The Day-Northwest collection, which now numbers over 12,000 volumes was received from his uncle, Jerome J. Day, a former regent of the university.

Lee wrote about the formation of Library Associates in The Bookmark (v. 16, no. 2, p. 56) for December, 1963:

LIBRARY FRIENDS

On June 30 last, a small group of library-minded individuals convened at the summer home of Mrs. Lucy Day, Mica Bay, Coeur d'Alene Lake to organize a friends of the library group which will be known as Library Associates, University of Idaho. It will be made up of individuals who are interested in assisting the University to expand its library holdings, especially in the area of Northwestern Americana; to acquire other valuable general and historical materials for scholarly research; and to interest friends and alumni to make direct book or monetary contributions to the University's library.

For a long time an organization such as this was contemplated in the University and the public interest. Many other college and university libraries in America, particularly the older established

ones, have friends groups which through dedicated and directed effort, are making significant contributions to their library collections and to the intellectual milieu of their institutions. It is believed that a loyal and devoted friends organization can achieve similar benefits for the University of Idaho.

Founders of the new association, in addition to Mrs. Jerome J. Day, are: Henry L. Day, President, Day Mines, Wallace; Richard G. Magnuson, Attorney-at-Law, Wallace; Harry Marsh, Mining Consultant, Boise; William Guernsey, Land Appraiser and Consultant, Boise; Dr. May Mathieu, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Jennings, Los Angeles; Earl Larrison, Professor of Zoology, D. R. Theophilus, President, and Lee Zimmerman, Librarian, of the University of Idaho. Richard Magnuson was named Chairman and Lee Zimmerman, Secretary-Treasurer. Other founding members will serve as an Advisory Committee.

Since its inception, the officers of Library Associates, University of Idaho, have been occupied with operational procedures, publicity plans and membership programs. The organization is now ready to publicize itself and to accept memberships. The dues schedule has been moderately conceived and will include the following categories: Contributing Friend - \$1.00; Annual Member - \$5.00; Patron - \$25.00; Life - \$100.

Faculty members, their families and their friends, are invited to identify themselves with the Library Associates of the University of Idaho and to become members in the collective interest.

Many of the gifts of library materials to the University have, over the years, come either directly or indirectly through the efforts of Library Associates and its members.

Library Cooperation with Washington State University

The first significant cooperation between the WSU and University of Idaho Libraries did not take place until the late fifties. In his 1956-58 Biennial Report Lee Zimmerman wrote:

INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION

An important step was initiated in the spring of 1958 that may bring far-reaching advantages for the University of Idaho and Washington State College in relation to scholarship and research. Exploratory conferences, attended by the librarians and staff members of both institutions, were held on the campus of Washington State College to discuss the possibility and practicability of a joint cooperative program that would minimize duplication by both institutions of expensive, specialized, scientific publications.

Also envisaged was the pooling of bibliographic information of the serial and periodical holdings of both institutions and its recording, in some useful way, perhaps in the main card catalogs. This kind of information would greatly facilitate the work of faculty and graduate students on both campuses.

Duplication of basic journal files is necessarily required. On the other hand, it seems unjustifiable in the case of specialized journals, particularly out-of-print files costing thousands of dollars. Unwarranted duplication of holdings weakens the combined collections whereas money spent to enlarge the range of holdings enriches and strengthens both institutions. A joint, library acquisitions program, designed to enlarge the variety of scientific periodicals for both libraries, will support more fully the increasing demands of research and will ultimately give to both collections jointly the strength of a major university library. Conferences are to be continued towards achieving these aims.

Prior to that time, efforts, mainly on the University of Idaho Library's part, were made to cooperate. The WSU Library had grown faster than the UI Library, had larger budgets, and was naturally was less motivated to achieve inter-library cooperation. There was no reciprocal-use agreement or shuttle service then, and there were no joint committees; all that came later.

Despite the WSU Library's advantages of size and budget, the University of Idaho Library Collection had some strengths that WSU did not. After all, WSU began as the Washington Agricultural College and emphasized, as a land grant institution, agriculture and mechanic arts. As part of the University of Idaho, the UI Library tried to have a more balanced collection and in some areas in the humanities and social sciences the collection was, and to some extent still is stronger. In addition, the UI has a better selection of legal materials because of its College of Law, which has its own library. The University Library holdings remain stronger in other areas too, e.g. forestry and entomology.

Before 1958 there was very little interaction between the two library staffs. Nancy Atkinson said there was occasional reciprocal use of library

materials, especially by faculty and graduate students but some WSU librarians seemed to resent our faculty and students using WSU library facilities. When I came to work at the UI the WSU Library Director was G. Donald Smith. He seldom attended library conferences nor did he encourage his staff to do so. WSU had a reputation then for being isolationist. The Holland Library, was built about 1949, was said to have been the second subject-divisional academic library in the country, and Lee Zimmerman was very much influenced by this building. When the University of Idaho Library was not accessible to our student body during the move to the new building in September-October 1957, and permission was granted for them to use the WSU Library, we began an era of increasing cooperation.

From time to time the directors of both libraries have had to document cooperative efforts. The last such documentation was prepared in 1984 and is reproduced here, as it is a good summary of cooperative efforts between the two libraries.

TO: Vice President Furgason
SUBJECT: WSU-UI Joint Program Activities
DATE: April 16, 1984

In response to your memo of April 9, I submit the following summary account of cooperative activities between the UI and WSU Libraries.

1. "Current Joint Program Activities"

- 1) Reciprocal Borrowing Privileges. By formal agreement between the two universities, since 1961 the students and faculty of either institution have had the free use of the other's library, including borrowing privileges, subject to each library's loan regulations.
- 2) Shuttle Service. In 1970 a shuttle service was established between the two libraries for the transport back and forth of library materials. A student or faculty member on one campus may request a book or photocopy of a journal article to be delivered from the other library via the shuttle service. Books borrowed this way, or in person, may also be returned via the shuttle. The shuttle service is also used by the AV Centers of the two institutions to send motion picture films back and forth. Several years ago the service was expanded to include the public libraries in Moscow and Pullman and the Whitman County Library in Colfax. The service operates daily, Monday through Friday, during the regular school year, and on reduced schedule during the summer and vacation periods. The cost of the service is shared by the participating libraries on a pro rata basis.
- 3) Cooperative Acquisitions. Since 1960, at least one ad hoc agreement was made between the two libraries to share the cost of acquiring a very expensive but necessary set of research materials, the Early English Books in microform. WSU subscribed to the 1475-1640 segment, and the UI to the 1641-1700 segment. Other forms of cooperation in this area include the sharing of information about new periodical subscriptions and reference sets of significant cost being considered for purchase.
- 4) Document Delivery Service. In October 1975, the National Agricultural Library designated the UI Library to serve with the WSU Library as resource libraries to provide document delivery and reference service to USDA and Forest Service personnel in Washington and Oregon. The WSU Library handles the requests in science and agriculture, and the UI Library those in Forestry.
- 5) Exchange of Information. On a regular, ongoing basis, the staffs of the two libraries exchange helpful information, e.g., minutes of meetings, bibliographies on special subjects, library use handbooks, copies of periodicals listings in microform, COM catalogs, etc.

2. "Joint Programs That Should be Pursued"

In 1981, the Directors of the two libraries jointly appointed a WSU-UI Libraries Task Force on Cooperation to study ways of facilitating and extending cooperative activities. The recommendations of the Task Force are still current and are being implemented, e.g., cooperative collection development, joint staff training activities. (Cf. the attached memos as examples).

3. "Institutional Policies Which Aid or Hinder"

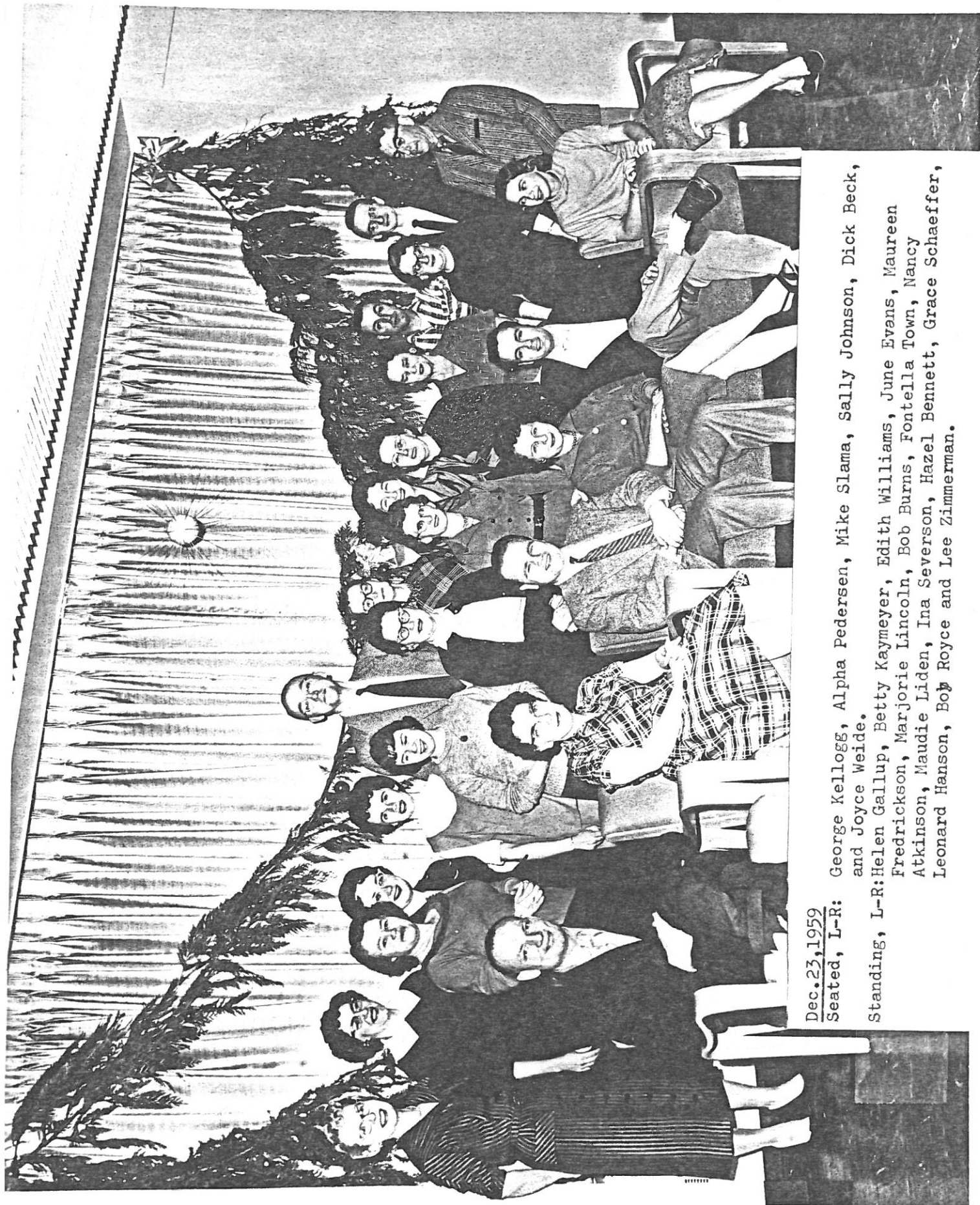
The cooperative activities between the two libraries are founded upon, and are logical extensions of, the formal agreement between the two universities in 1961 for reciprocal borrowing privileges. I am aware of no policies which have in any way hindered these activities.

Warren S. Owens
Dean of Library Services

Librarians

Most of the Librarians stayed only a short time - 1, 2 or 3 years. But there were a few Librarians who stayed a long time. Agnes Peterson was Assistant Librarian 1922-48. She was a reference librarian and later Head of Reference. She worked from April through August 1948 with Lee Zimmerman and retired because of family responsibilities. She was born in Lenville, about 10 miles outside Moscow. That town no longer exists. Agnes still resides in Moscow.

With the exception of M. Belle Sweet, Charles Webbert worked there longer than anyone else on the Library staff, thirty-three years. He was Reference Librarian 1948-50, Head of Public Services 1950-52, Reference Librarian 1952-57, Social Sciences Librarian 1957-69 and Special Collections Librarian 1969-81 when he retired at age 65. He was a bachelor until he married Ruth Kellogg in 1973. Ruth was the wife of George Kellogg, Humanities Librarian, who died in 1970 as a result of a blood clot. George had broken his leg in a skiing accident. The Webberts now live in Hendersonville, NC where Lee and Rhoda Zimmerman live.



Dec. 23, 1959

Seated, L-R:

George Kellogg, Alpha Pedersen, Mike Slama, Sally Johnson, Dick Beck,
and Joyce Weide.

Standing, L-R:

Helen Gallup, Betty Kaymeyer, Edith Williams, June Evans, Maureen
Fredrickson, Marjorie Lincoln, Bob Burns, Fontella Town, Nancy
Atkinson, Maudie Liden, Ina Severson, Hazel Bennett, Grace Schaeffer,
Leonard Hanson, Bob Royce and Lee Zimmerman.

Nancy Atkinson served 29 years on the Library staff. She came as Cataloger in 1943 and later became Head of the Cataloging Department until she retired in 1972. She resides in Moscow.

Stan Shepard served 26 years on the Library staff. He came as Cataloger and Documents Librarian in 1951. He left in 1954 and returned in 1961 as Head of Technical Services. From 1981-84 he served as Head of Special Collections. He resides in Moscow as does Rod Hardies who was Acquisitions Librarian 1965-68 and Science Librarian 1968-81.

Michael (Mike) Slama replaced Stan Shepard from 1954-57 when he became Head of Technical Services. He left in 1961 and Stan Shepard replaced him as Head of Technical Services. Mike was short and stocky, like a fireplug. He is what I would expect a hockey player to look like and he was just that. He played on the Czech Olympic Hockey team and defected, as a political refugee, to Switzerland. He had a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Charles University in Prague, studied for awhile in Switzerland and then came to the U.S. and studied for his master's in Library Science at the University of Denver. His command of English was excellent.

Freddie Waldeck, Reference Librarian 1948-50 was a German war refugee. "Sam" Liao had more degrees but was a little hard to understand. Another refugee, he was helped by Senator Church to gain permanent residence as explained in the news clipping on the next page. Sam was a bachelor and lived very frugally in an old house on the edge of campus. I think he subsisted on Campbell's soup most of the time. That changed when he went back to China in the early 1960's for an arranged wedding. The Liao's soon had a couple of children and Sam was complaining about his soaring cost of living. After getting a graduate degree in Electrical Engineering he left Moscow in 1963 and became professor of Electrical Engineering at California State University in

Special Bill Would Let Librarian Remain Here

A special bill to allow permanent residence for Yu (Sam) Liao, a Chinese citizen who has been catalog librarian at the University Library here since 1958, has been introduced in the United State Senate.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), in introducing the bill, told his colleagues that "Liao cannot return to his homeland, which is under Communist control, and he has no family ties in Taiwan. He is loyal to our country and its institutions and, at the earliest opportunity, wishes to become a citizen."

Liao, who has been in the United States since 1948, had been in America on a student visa until recently when such visas were cancelled. He has remained here on a temporary visa but it must be renewed annually. Should a temporary visa be denied, Liao would be forced to go to Formosa, seat of the Nationalist China government. He said he has no ties with Formosa and would prefer to remain in the United States.

Through efforts of staff members of the University an appeal was made to Idaho's congressional delegation seeking special dispensation. In view of the fact Liao entered the United States as a student, he has not been included in the annual quota providing for 100 Chinese immigrants to apply for U.S. citizenship.

Liao is a native of Hengsan, Hunan Province. Before coming to the U.S. in 1948, Liao obtained a BA degree in political science at the Central Institute of Political Science, Chungking, and a master's degree in political science from National University of Chen-Chi in Nanking.

Upon arrival in America, Liao entered the graduate school at University of Washington. After three years he switched to a study of library science and obtained a degree at Washington in 1952. He came to the University of Idaho that year as order librarian and was here until 1956.

He then entered the University

of Chicago and obtained a BA degree in physics in 1958. Returning here, Liao became catalog librarian and started work toward a master's degree in electrical engineering, which he will receive at the end of the 1961 summer session.

The 44-year-old librarian speaks Chinese, Japanese, French, Russian, and English and has a working knowledge of German. "This background," says Lee Zimmerman, University of Idaho librarian, "makes him an invaluable member of the Idaho staff."

Collegian

California State
University,
Fresno

Friday
Sept. 20, 1985.

Prof writes microwave textbooks

By Kathleen Collins
Staff Writer

A new textbook written by a CSUF engineering professor to aid students, also indicates the direction of the Star Wars effort.

Samuel Liao said he wrote his second

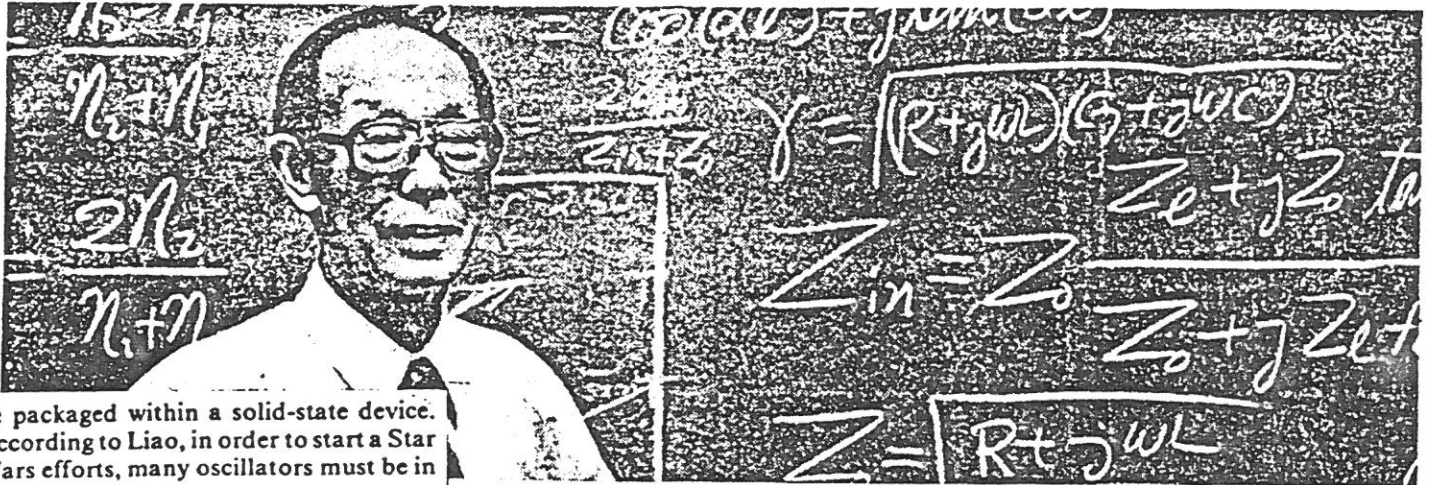
book, "Microwave Solid-State Devices," to bring "engineering up to date."

Microwave, he said, refers to that frequency which is very high with a wavelength that is very short. Microwaves are above UHF but below X-ray wavelengths.

Liao said he started writing his own

books because available texts were "often very weak." Another factor was the International Frequency Association gave the microwave frequency to the miniature applications and there aren't many textbooks in that category. He said he had to use his own notes for many years.

His book details how small devices can



be packaged within a solid-state device. According to Liao, in order to start a Star Wars effort, many oscillators must be in solid-state devices.

He said high-powered tubes currently used on satellites to amplify, might also be useful for Star Wars. Solid-state devices could be used because they're small, but they don't have much power. Liao said power can be achieved through use of the high-powered tubes.

According to Liao, solid-state devices are common and used in many industries. "They are going to make some very sophisticated devices for the military and the Pentagon," he said. These devices will be the predecessors for the next generation devices. "Recent technology has not reached that stage yet."

He referred to an article about the National Science Foundation giving eight schools almost \$100 million for the next five years towards the development of solid-state devices. "They do not say Star Wars, but you could say the government is pushing scientists and engineers in that

Liao

Continued from page 1

Liao believes Star Wars could work. He referred back to President Kennedy in the 1960s saying the United States would send a man to the moon before the end of the decade. Many people said it couldn't be done because our technology hadn't reached that stage yet. "This is the same thing," said Liao. "If we can send a man to the moon, we can put anything in deep space."

According to Liao, military weapons can use the microwave frequency because of an international conference decision. He said any government can use the microwave frequency for communications. However, sources of the signal are very limited and some frequencies are very high and hard to make. "The Russians can

not make it," he said.

Liao's third book, "Microwave Circuit Analysis and Amplifier Design," is set for release next spring. He wrote it to help close the learning gap between schools and industries. He said schools provide theoretic studies but industries want students who have had practical experience in making hardware. This book, said Liao, is also a preparation to "meet the challenge of the next generation devices."

Liao said he's had an interest in microwaves for almost 15 years. His first book, "Microwave Devices and Circuits," is in its second edition and will be released in various languages. He is currently working on two other books.

Liao has been teaching for 28 years and it's a job he says he enjoys. He worked at Hughes Aircraft Company during the summer and the industry wanted him to work year-round. He told them, "No, I have to go back to Fresno State."

Fresno and wrote a textbook that is widely used in many colleges and universities.

Some Librarians left the University of Idaho for bigger and better jobs.

Among them:

- Rod Waldron became Director of Libraries at Oregon State University
- Ron Glens became Director of Libraries at Elmira College and then Brandeis University
- Mel Spence became Assistant Director at Oklahoma State University and then Director at Bowling Green in Ohio
- Alice Ridenour became Head of Technical Services at Montana State University
- June Evans became Head of Technical Services at Spokane Public Library
- Dan Mather became Head of Technical Services at Simon Fraser and then Western Washington University
- Martin Schmidt became Head of Special Collections at the University of Oregon
- Rich Berner became Head of Special Collections at the University of Washington.

The entire Library staff in 1959 with dates of appointment consisted of:

Zimmerman, Lee Franklin, M.A., Librarian

B.A., University of Wisconsin; B.S. (L.S.), M.A., University of Illinois. 1948

Atkinson, Nancy I., A.B.L.S., Head Catalog Librarian

A.B., A.B.L.S., University of Michigan. 1943

Beck, Richard Joseph, M.A., Science Technology Librarian

B.A., St. Thomas College; B.S. (L.S.), M.A., University of Minnesota. 1957

- Burns, Robert Whitehall, Jr., M.A., Loan Librarian
B.A., University of Colorado; M.A., University of Denver. 1957
- Dick, Marjorie Pearl, M.A. (L.S.), Assistant Social Science Librarian
B.S., M.A. (L.S.), University of Wisconsin. 1957
- Gallup, Helen
- Glens, Ronald V., M.S. (L.S.), General Librarian
B.S., Kansas State College; M.S. (L.S.), Kansas State Teachers College. 1957
- Johnson, Sally J., (Mrs. Norman L.), Loan Assistant. 1956
- Kellogg, George Alexis, M.A., Humanities Librarian
A.B., B.S. (L.S.), Columbia University; M.A., Yale University. 1957
- Langer, Francis A., M.A. (L.S.), Assistant Librarian, Readers' Service
A.B., M.A., University of Miami; M.A. (L.S.), Florida State University. 1958
- Liao, Sam, M.A., Catalog Librarian
B.A., M.A., University of Chen-Chi, China; B.A. (L.S.), University of Washington, B.S., University of Chicago. 1954-56: 1958.
- Liden, Maudie, Book Processor. 1959
- Pedersen, Alpha M., (Mrs. Chris), Serials Assistant. 1953
- Pung, Patricia Marie, M.A. (L.S.), Catalog Librarian
B.A., College of St. Benedict; M.A. (L.S.), College of St. Catherine. 1956
- Royce, Robert Howard, M.A., Acquisitions Librarian
B.A., Central Washington College of Education; M.A., University of Denver. 1957
- Sandel, Noreen Mary (Mrs. Andrew), Secretary. 1955
- Severson, Ina, Humanities Assistant. 1957
- Shaffer, Grace R. (Mrs. N. A.), Catalog Assistant. 1956
- Slade, Louise L. (Mrs. E.L.), B.S. (L.S.), Serials Librarian
B.A., B.S. (L.S.), University of Denver. 1944

Slama, Michael M., Dr. Jur., Assistant Librarian, Technical Services

M.A., University of Denver; Dr. Jur., Charles University, Prague. 1954

Town, Fontella O., Science Technology Assistant. 1958

Webbert, Charles A., M.A. (L.S.), Social Science Librarian

B.A., University of Washington; B.S. (L.S.), George Peabody College; M.S. (L.S.), University of Illinois. 1948

Williams, Edith Anna, Acquisitions Assistant. 1952

Classified Library Staff

As was mentioned, students were hired in the early days to perform clerical tasks. This helped students through school*. Besides there was not the ample pool of student wives which appeared after WWII, because almost all the students were single then. And Moscow did not have the businesses to provide people with clerical experience and training. The Library had eight clerical positions in 1959 (compared to 32 in 1986) and most of the clerical staff hired then were high school graduates who for the most part got their clerical experience at Psychiana, the well-known mail-order religion headquartered at Moscow during the 1930's and 1940's. Most of the clerical staff hired in the late 50's and early 60's stayed on for a good many years, e.g.:

Helen Gallup	1959-74	Documents Assistant
Sally Johnson	1956-76	Loan Desk Supervisor
Maudie Liden	1959-82	Book Processor
Alpha Pedersen	1952-76	Periodicals Supervisor
Grace Shaffer	1956-76	Catalog Assistant
Ina Severson	1956-76	Humanities Assistant
Carolyn Thomas	1960-81	Catalog Assistant

*Members of the football team were used for special projects in the early-mid 1950's. So it was that Jerry Kramer, who gained fame as a Green Bay Packer in the Super Bowl, and other players "greased" leather-bound volumes in the Library.

As the staff increased so did the number of student wives. There was more turnover but they brought with them education and skills. Today the classified staff has stabilized and there are only 2-3 student wives. Some staff are former student wives. In some cases their husbands obtained employment locally. Excluding those hired in 1985 the average tenure of the classified staff is 8.5 years.

Library Hours

The hours the Library is open have increased over the years to meet student demand. The students liked the new Library as a place to study, and there was a continual campaign in The Argonaut from 1958-62 for increased weekend hours. In 1958 Lee Zimmerman was quoted as saying that the Library could not afford to be open longer hours. The campaign was on to open Friday and Saturday nights, and he said, "The question is, what do the students want?". In 1957 the students wanted the Library open Sunday nights instead of Friday nights. The fact is some wanted it open Friday and Sunday nights, as well as Saturday. The matter was taken up by the ASUI Executive Board, and there was an Interim Committee of the Faculty which studied the matter. Zimmerman pointed out weekend nights were low-use periods, but faculty pointed out that, "The Library should be open not on the basis of the number of people who use it, but on the need of the people who do use it." The matter even went to the President's Executive Committee (similar to the present Dean's Council), and President Theophilus got into the act. Zimmerman stood his ground stating we were already open "longer hours than WSC (now WSU), Oregon, Oregon State, Ohio State, Minnesota, Detroit University, Wyoming University and Wayne State University." We began to be open longer during exams though. By 1961 my name was appearing in The Argonaut in articles concerning library hours, in which I used the same old cost vs. use arguments. There were editorials, petitions, etc. Usually the complaints were from individuals and were found in the Library's Suggestion Box. We learned that most of the complaints were from students needing a place to study rather than a place to conduct research. Some petitioners would cite a late-night job as their reason for wanting the Library to be kept open later. For example, one student worked in a gas station until midnight and wanted the Library open until about 2 a.m. so he

could study. Later on some students wanted the Library open at 7:30 a.m. because they rode with someone who had a 7:30 a.m. class and needed a place to study until their own first class in the morning. Most requests for longer hours came around exam time, so we began expanding hours during exam week. In 1893 the Library was open 37.5 hours per week, and in 1957 it was open 76 hours per week. In 1986 it is open 99 hours a week and 116 hours per week during exams. (There are 168 hours in a week).

Several hours surveys were conducted by the ASUI. We learned that the majority of students were satisfied with library hours. The answers to "Would you like longer library hours?" were often different than answers to the question "Would you use the Library more often if it were open longer hours?"

Photocopiers

At the American Library Association meeting in Chicago in July 1963, I saw a demonstration of the Xerox 914 photocopier. The Library staff had been using a small portable Contura copier requiring stirring up of chemicals every time you wanted to make a copy. Sometimes it took 4-5 tries before you got a readable copy. In the year 1962/63 we made about 1,000 copies on it. It was not kept in a public area but in the Mending Section. If someone was so bold as to ask how to get a photocopy of a page they were taken down there, and everyone stood around and watched to see if it would work.

In September the requisition to lease a Xerox machine was approved by the Financial Vice President Ken Dick, but not before I received a phone call from him asking if I knew what I was doing. Would we really have enough volume to cover the cost of leasing this \$30,000 machine? Lee Zimmerman was also concerned with whether we would have enough volume. The Xerox 914 was received in December and installed January 11, 1964 with much fanfare. It was placed behind the Loan Desk, and as a consequence the Reserve Desk was moved to the

ground floor, at some expense because it was necessary to make a hole in the wall and fabricate a counter.

The machine had to be installed where everyone could see and use it, to make sure we had enough volume to cover the costs. Plenty of publicity was afforded through The Bookmark and Idahonian and The Argonaut.

We made 60,769 copies the first year, a 4000% increase over the previous year. Today, with one photocopier behind the Loan Desk and four coin-operated machines, over a million copies are made yearly. The count for 1984/85 was 1,115,655.

The following article appeared in The Argonaut for December 1, 1964.

New Prices Are Charged For Copying

The increasingly heavy demand for Xerox photocopy work at the Library is placing a heavy load on library personnel, according to Lee Zimmerman, librarian.

New charges have been initiated for photocopy work. Charges will be a flat 10 cents instead of 10 cents for the first printed and 5 cents for each additional print, he said.

The library will not photocopy more than 15 copies unless there are extenuating circumstances which may justify it, said Zimmerman.

Future copying will be done at the convenience of library personnel although attempts will still be made to give immediate service on single copy requests, he said.

Over 50,000

From July through December of last year the library photocopied 475 pages. Since the library installed its Xerox Photocopier in mid-January, over 50,000 prints have been made.

Library users have made requests for large printing orders of non-library materials which are not only time-consuming but uneconomical for the patron himself, said Zimmerman.

"The Xerox machine is not a printing or duplication machine, and the Xerox representatives admit that it was not designed to make more than 15 prints of the same page economically, or with any uniformity of quality," he said.

From The Bookmark, March, 1964

AMONG OTHER THINGS

XEROX 914 COPIER RECEIVED

Last December, a 650 pound crate was delivered to the Library with instructions that it not be opened until the arrival of a man from the Xerox corporation. Christmas came and went, but the air of mystery and the urge to open it continued. Eventually, in January, the long-awaited Xerox 914 Copier was uncrated and installed at the Loan Desk and is now in operation, to copy pages from books, journals, etc., for library users at 10 cents per page. Many individuals desire personal, permanent copies of pages of library materials for their files or records. The Xerox 914 is admirably suited for this purpose, as it produces good, clear copy quickly and inexpensively. Interlibrary loan requests for journal articles 10 pages or less are now filled automatically with Xerox copies. The Library, therefore, can retain for on-campus users many journals which in increasing numbers annually have been sent to off-campus destinations. This new practice is consistent with that of other research libraries, many of which also have Xerox photocopiers. Furthermore, it is hoped that quick easy access to inexpensive photocopy equipment will reduce the incidence of theft and especially mutilation. Recently, a check was made of certain heavily used periodical titles for the last five years to determine which and how many pages were missing (torn out). The results:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Pages Missing</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Pages Missing</u>
U.S. News	154	Nation	42
Life	149	Saturday Review	38
Time	120	Esquire	36
Newsweek	116	Reporter	16
Reader's Digest	112		

Libraries and other organizations have installed Xerox machines. In our own area, the libraries of the University of Washington, Washington State University, Oregon and Oregon State, among others, have Xerox photocopiers. Columbia University is reported to have 6 machines. Across the country, research libraries are restricting the loan of their journals and substituting photocopy instead. This saves time, wear and tear on library materials, and allows the borrower a permanent copy. But this service does cost somewhat more than previously, when only postage costs normally were borne by the borrower. Rates vary, but 10 cents per page seems fairly standard for Xerox copies. Photocopies are supplied as a substitute for loan of the original, and as such, are subject to the usual copyright conditions which apply to the reproduction of materials for individual use. The recipient of the photocopy assumes all copyright responsibility for the items requested, realizing that under law he cannot further reproduce or permit any portion of the material to be reproduced without the express permission of the copyright owners.

The Xerox 914 Copier is located behind the Loan Desk. Library users are expected to bring materials to be copied to the Loan Desk. Charges will be a straight 10 cents per page. The machine will be operational from 8-5 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, and whenever possible, copying will be done immediately. Individuals requesting copies of pages from library materials will be expected to assume copyright responsibility for items requested. Since we rent the Xerox and rental is based in part on a unit cost per piece, the Library cannot "make deals" for volume production without subjecting the University to a revenue loss. Stated differently, the Xerox is not designed for quantity production.

For those interested in the technical and operational aspects of the machine, the following is quoted from William R. Hawkens' Photocopying from Bound Volumes, p. 187-188:

"The Xerox 914 Copier is a flat-bed, optical xerographic copier consisting of a glass surface, called a "scanning glass," on which the material to be copied is placed in an upside-down position. When an exposure is made, a lens scans the original and transmits an image by means of mirrors to a rotating selenium-coated drum, the surface of which, by means of a corona discharge, has been given an electrostatic charge. As the drum rotates, it passes a development section where a black powder adheres to the image areas on the surface of the drum. Further on in its rotation, it comes into contact with a sheet of transfer paper, at which point the image is transferred electrostatically to the paper surface. The paper is transported by means of a conveyor system past a heating unit which fuses the powder into the paper, and then upward and out to a receiving tray. As the drum continues to rotate, it passes a cleaning unit which brushes off the residual powder remaining on the drum for the next image. When the machine is first turned on, an interval of approximately 25 seconds or more must elapse to allow the meeting until to reach the correct temperature for fusing. At the end of this interval, a light goes on indicating that the unit is ready for operation. A single copy requires a total of 35 seconds from the time the exposure button is pressed until the finished copy reaches the receiving tray. Subsequent copies, however, can be made at a rate of one every 10 seconds. A flexible platen with a white surface is provided for copying loose sheets."

Noise

Carpeting was considered a luxury in 1957 when the Library was built. As enrollment increased and the Library became more crowded, complaints about noise increased. We began to have an annual article about the noise problem and what to do about it in The Argonaut. We began to carpet the Library with income from vending machines in 1979; first the Reserve Book Room, then the Browsing Room, Loan Desk, and Humanities Library. This is helping, but there is still a lot of noise, especially at exam times.

The Arconaut. March 27, 1962

Use Of Library Increases; Quiet Requested By Officials

Assistant Librarian Richard Beck explains some of the problems that the library faces during the spring of the year when more students are using the library — Ed. note.

With the advent of spring and the writing of research papers, use of the University Library increases greatly. Along with this increased use the librarians receive complaints that "the library is too noisy" or "there is too much chattering going on."

The majority of students expect the library to be a quiet place for study and the library staff intends to make it so. The student body as a group has always been considerate and cooperative. The librarians ask that they be especially considerate during the busy periods in respecting the rights of fellow students who wish to study in quiet.

On the whole the librarians feel disturbances in the library are relatively infrequent and usually unintentional. It should be noted however that there are times when a certain amount of noise is inevitable, during the change of classes when so many students gather up their belongings and in groups pass out of the building.

Directed To Ask Students

The librarians are not only continually admonished about their own habits but are directed to ask students studying and talking in groups to move down to the group study room on the ground floor. This spacious room was designed specifically for those students who would want to discuss their school work and who would disturb individuals in the subject libraries. Possibly some students are not aware of the existence of this room and its purpose. If they are they should also have enough consideration for their fellow students

to use it.

The library never has, does not now, and never will sanction the special seating of certain students from living groups to monopolize areas wanted by other students. Yet living groups do require that certain students be in designated areas whether they are using the library facilities or not. The result is inevitable.

There are complaints and they are perfectly justified. Notes in the suggestion box however are often too vague and since the box is opened only at irregular intervals the complaints are received too late to resolve a particular situation.

Find Person On Duty

Students should go immediately to the person on duty in the library offices. On the other hand if you sit and study at the index tables near the offices you must expect some disturbances. In the first place these tables are reserved for those using the indexes. Secondly, the librarians will of necessity be talking to students and others answering reference questions, instructing in the use of reference tools and indexes. You would be better off to move to the back of the room.

In our attempt to provide optimum study conditions in the library, we request the janitors and other physical plant personnel do their work in public areas before the library opens, during the noon and dinner hours and after the library is closed.

This is not always entirely possible, however. These people have a difficult job and they are not fixing something to antagonize the students or disturb them. They are usually attempting to resolve something even more disturbing, in the long run, such as burned out lights or noisy transformers.



April, 1962

Seated, L- R:

Helen Gallup, Betty Armstrong, Maudie Liden, Fontella Town, Sally Johnson, Judy Wren, Grace Schaeffer, Alpha Pedersen, Louise Slade, and Carolyn Thomas.

Standing, L-R:

Stan Shepard, Paul Conditt, Roxeanne Child, Arvella Tate, Richard Beck, Marion Parkins, Elaine Maki, Edna Storey, Dan Mather, Bob Burns, Ruth Cramer, Ina Severson, June Evans, Sam Liao, George Kellogg, Nancy Atkinson, Charles Webbert, and Lee Zimmerman.

Other attempts were made to reduce noise. Physical Plant applied acoustical tile on the ceilings, a job that took 4-5 years. In 1971 background music was tried but there were many objections, mostly by staff.

Library Theft

A problem that received a lot of publicity in the late fifties and early sixties was theft and mutilation of library materials. There was some concern over these matters in the old building, but in the new open stack library problems increased. There had been several articles in The Argonaut about the problem, and it was even mentioned in "The Golden Fleece by Jason" which was a regular column in those days. A headline in the April 15, 1960 issue of The Argonaut read: LIBRARY STARTS EFFORT TO STOP BOOK THIEVES. The article explained that a three-week campaign had "been started by the Faculty Committee to Curb Library Book Theft and Mutilation." A poster contest was held among art students, with one \$15 and two \$5 prizes. There were only about a dozen entries, but they were excellent. The posters were displayed around the lobby, and in the center of the display was a table of mutilated books. Some of the examples showed where ink had been spilled on a number of pages of a book, others depicted pictures razored out, some had call numbers cut out, and one had a banana peel as a bookmark.

The Library had started to do some things to prevent theft and mutilation: 1) All sides of books were stamped with the UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LIBRARY stamp; 2) Bookplates showing ownership were placed in all reference books; 3) A closed shelf of "theftable" books (ones most likely to be stolen) was established at the Reserve Desk. Volumes likely to be mutilated, such as U.S. Camera, were also added to the closed shelf. The rate of theft and mutilation was not great but still sufficient to merit investigation into a

Tough Marine Is Needed To Curb Library Thefts?

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

A hard-boiled ex-marine officer stood guard at the Princeton University library door when University librarian Lee Zimmerman went there. Zimmerman sometimes wonders if this isn't the solution to his missing-books problem.

"None of the college boys ever gave the Marine any trouble," Zimmerman smilingly told the reporter. "And we never had any books missing either," he added very seriously—for the problem is indeed a serious one.

Thefts Great

Books and periodicals disappear from the University library at a fast rate. An inventory taken last winter revealed that nearly 1500 volumes were missing. The inventory covered only one-third of the library, and Zimmerman estimated that at least 1500 more volumes were missing from the remaining two-thirds. Only 180 missing books or periodicals have been returned, and book thefts continue, according to Zimmerman.

"We know that they are being stolen," Zimmerman stated. "Any 'open stack' library which allows students to get their own books from the shelves has this problem."

The missing books and magazines must be replaced for the library reference material to be complete.

Costs Huge

The replacement costs are rising every year. The average cost per book now is \$12.89 as compared to \$7.55 in 1953. Periodicals also are expensive. During the school year 1959-60, 202 issues of current magazines were replaced for \$223.86 or an average of \$1.10 each.

Worse yet, some 126 periodical issues could not be replaced. Volumes of the Encyclopedia Americana and World Book Encyclopedia are examples.

No preventive measure would be 100 per cent effective, but any control system would certainly alleviate the library's problem, Zimmerman said.

The library officials have proposed a checker system to the administration, but so far no official action has been taken.

One method would be a turnstile. Each library user would stop and lay his books on the

loan desk. The attendant would then see that each book was properly stamped before the individual could leave the library.

The use of a guard who sits at the door and checks the outgoers is another method, but much more expensive, Zimmerman added.

Under the present circulation system, individuals are not required to stop at the loan desk before leaving the building.

Thieves Two Types

The culprit who is the cause of the problem is usually one of two types. There is the "book bandit" who correctly checks a book out, but uses someone else's name and address and then disappears with his prize. The other is the "volume vulture." He does not bother to check the book out, but looks the other way as he passes the loan desk.

Extensive searches of fraternity and sorority houses and resident halls produce a few of the missing volumes. A few others are returned by students with the comment: "I know they're overdue—charge it."

But the book bandits and volume vultures get stronger, and for every missing book returned to the shelf two more get "lost."

turnstile or guard ("monitor") exit control system.

Lee Zimmerman also wanted us to have warning slips pasted in each book calling attention to the Idaho Code regarding "malicious injury to property" and the "punishment for a misdemeanor." Most of the staff felt it would take more work than it was worth. Still, a lot of attention was given to the problem. The article from The Bookmark of September 1, 1964, which follows, lists some of the ways we tried to minimize theft. We eventually hired monitors to sit at the exit and search briefcases, etc. That did not prove satisfactory as neither the monitors nor the library users felt comfortable and in January, 1976 we purchased and installed the 3M Company Tattletape System. While some theft and mutilation still exists, it does not seem to be the problem it once was.

From The Bookmark, September 1964

AMONG OTHER THINGS

To Minimize Book Thefts

Book thefts and book mutilation are a general, chronic evil common to all types of libraries. While the problem of theft and mutilation is not as serious at Idaho as it is at many other institutions, it does exist, nevertheless, and the Library staff has tried to do something about it. Over the past few years the following devices have been utilized to diminish thefts and mutilations:

- A "closed stack shelf" was instituted at the Loan Desk where books most susceptible to theft are kept. They may be checked out but must be personally requested and signed for.
- All current, unbound education periodicals and popular heavily used, unbound periodicals (Time, Life, Science Digest, etc.) have been transferred from the open shelves to the appropriate subject librarian's office where they may be obtained but must be signed for.
- Specific reference books most susceptible to disappearance have been assigned to the office of the appropriate librarian where they may be procured on request.
- Bound periodical volumes or books most susceptible to theft and mutilation have been placed on Reserve.

- Easy access to quick, inexpensive photocopies has been provided by the recent installation of a Xerox copier.
- Duplicate copies of the more heavily used periodical titles, such as Time, Life, Newsweek, U.S. News, have been obtained, bound, and shelved with first copies to meet the demand for these journals. Competition for their use often leads to theft and/or mutilation of these materials.
- The assistance of living group officers is regularly solicited. They are requested to locate, gather, and return library materials left behind by departing students at the end of the spring semester. In this respect too, the assistance and cooperation of University officials and faculty advisers of living groups have been also solicited.
- The Loan Desk operation was rearranged several years ago in order to locate desk personnel closer to the exit point as a psychological deterrent to theft. Also the Reserve Desk recently was moved downstairs partly to alleviate some of the traffic congestion incidental to the passing of classes.
- Faculty personnel have been solicited individually and collectively through the University's Staff Letter, The Bookmark, and a 6-page mimeographed faculty library manual entitled "University Library Information" to place library material on reserve in advance of assignments to minimize theft.
- Various means have been used to publicize the problem and to educate the student body on the evils of book thefts and mutilations. Occasional publicity in the columns of The Argonaut on the subject has been given by the editors. A book exhibit revealing examples of mutilation, in 1960, made considerable impact upon the student body, garnered excellent publicity, and achieved some good it is believed. There was subsequently a drop in the number of book thefts and mutilations reported at the Loan Desk.
- In 1964 a fine free day was observed by the Library at which time 450 books were returned which were either overdue OR HAD NOT BEEN CHECKED OUT.
- Students are continually urged, through the Library's Suggestion Box answers, to report cases of mutilation of library materials. Whenever feasible, missing pages of mutilated materials are replaced by photocopy and then glued into the volume.
- Working agreements have been sought with faculty personnel to avoid library assignments that entail simultaneous use of the more recent, heavily used journals such as Time and Newsweek. Such concentrated use of certain materials not only brings student frustration but leads to damage or theft of the material.

Numerous faculty personnel have from time to time urged the installation of exit controls. The Library personnel is not unmindful of its obligation to protect the library's collection and the desirability of exit controls. But it is also mindful that such devices cost a lot of money and do not eliminate the disappearance of books from a library. Other libraries using turnstiles

and/or guards report that they are still losing many books. It is difficult indeed, if not impossible, to prevent determined individuals from pilfering library books. They will always find a way. It is more difficult still to detect offenders who mutilate library materials.

On the basis of the number of books reported missing or lost since 1959, and on the basis of various book inventories of the Library's collection, both partial and complete, it would appear that, on an average, approximately 300 books more or less disappear annually. This amounts to around .12% of our total collection or about 1/10 of 1%. This, in relation to book losses occurring in some other libraries, is a very low percentage indeed. If or when book losses greatly increase or become serious (which is likely with a growing student body); or when the value of the books stolen approximate or exceed the cost of maintaining guards and turnstiles, immediate consideration will be given the need for a control system, and, if justified, necessary control measures will be initiated by the Library on approval by the University Administration.

A Chronological Potpourri

In July 1960 the janitors began cleaning the plastic ceiling. The ceiling was composed of sections of corrugated plastic seated on a small metal edge of the baffles, and if one was not careful the sections would fall off or down or both. They were in about twenty foot lengths and had to be handled very delicately. Janitor Cecil Weinmann finally came up with the idea of using a fishing reel to roll it up and take it down for cleaning. To replace it he reversed the process. The baffles also expanded from heat, and the plastic would fall. One June, pieces of plastic ceiling were sagging, hanging down, or fallen down throughout the Library. There was no chance for the heat from the light tubes to escape, which caused the baffles to buckle and the plastic to fall. The ceiling was a failure and had to be replaced with the existing egg-crate or polycube design ceiling which allowed hot air to escape. This project began in 1967 and took several years to complete.

The Cuban Crisis of 1962 ushered in an era of preparedness, including physical fitness. The Idahonian chronicled the UI Librarians part in bringing the 50 mile hike to Moscow in March of 1963.

Librarians Will Try 50-Mile Hike

Well, the 50-mile hiking craze had to hit Moscow sooner or later and it finally arrived.

And the hikers-to-be couldn't be more unlikely candidates for the challenge.

They're the University of Idaho Librarians!

Tomorrow at 5 a.m., Paul Conditt, George Kellogg and Robert Burns will leave their usual sedentary life in the library and hit the road.

Close friends are saying they doubt if the librarians will make it.

The trio began kidding each other about their physical condition so they decided to try the 50-mile hike. They plan to trek from Moscow to Robinson Lake, to Genesee and back to Moscow.

In all modesty they figure the trip will take a whopping 20 hours to complete. That will put them back in Moscow at 1 a.m. Sunday . . . if they make it.

Book Hustlers Just Softies

"We're ashamed of our performance,"¹ was the way a University of Idaho librarian described failure of a 50-mile hike attempt Saturday.

George Kellogg, Robert Burns and Paul Conditt, all librarians at the University, fell far short of their goal, but two of them did manage to reach Genesee.

Kellogg, who made the remark about being ashamed, fell off after hiking about 21 miles. A bad set of blisters forced him out.

Conditt and Burns pushed on into Genesee, arriving nearly 12 hours after they left Moscow Saturday morning at 5. They figured they covered about 30-miles on the route they took from Moscow to Robinson Lake and then to Genesee. They quit because they were just plain "leg weary."

A campus-wide fallout shelter system was established in 1963 and supplies were stockpiled in the practically empty Library basement where they remained for about 15 years. The Lewiston Tribune, April 4, 1963 reported:

UI Receives CD Supplies

MOSCOW - Emergency supplies for 1,743 persons arrived Wednesday

¹Kellogg claimed he was misquoted and actually said "We're not ashamed of our performance.

on the University of Idaho campus, Don Baker, Latah County Civil Defense director reported.

It was the first shipment of radiation kits for use in seven of 17 university buildings licensed March 21 as fallout shelters. The supplies, for the Library, Agricultural Sciences Building, Upham Hall, Willis Sweet Hall, Administration Building, Student Union Building and Kirtley Engineering Laboratory No. 2, will be stored temporarily in the Library, Baker said.

The shipment from the General Services Administration at Spokane includes 17½ gallon water containers, wafers, medical kits and sanitation kits, and weighed 17,000 pounds.

Baker said he anticipates 58,000 pounds in additional supplies for the 10 other university buildings will arrive soon. Under the campus shelter plan 7,714 students and faculty members and families can be adequately housed.

In April of 1963 the University's quiz bowl team competed against the University of Louisville on national TV in New York City on the GE College Bowl. Three of the four team members (George Alberts, Burton Hunter and Bill Siverly) were library student assistants. The team practiced against a faculty team which included Chemistry Professor Dr. Richard Porter, a former radio Quiz Kid, and Humanities Librarian George Kellogg. Both Mayor Fred Handel and Governor Robert E. Smylie signed proclamations in recognition of the team's appearance.

Science Librarian Robert Burns was one of the guides at the Seattle World's Fair Library 21 Exhibit in 1963. Library 21 occupied 9,000 square feet of space just inside the main entrance to the Fair's Coliseum. This space was donated by Fair Officials to the Washington Library Association, which turned it over to the American Library Association. The exhibit was a model library and demonstrated the uses of technology - teaching machines, a Univac computer, the microfilm reader-printer, a dry-process photocopier, etc. The exhibit also stressed the need for networking and resource sharing. Well over a million people visited the exhibit during the six months it was open. Burns was one of 91 librarians selected from a national pool, and he spent June 11-July 13

Idaho Quiz Kids Have Eye On Big Prize In Today's College Bowl Competition

By DON WALKER

A talent for quick recall of facts has taken four University of Idaho students to New York to compete this Sunday for a total of \$9,000 in scholarships in the General Electric College Bowl.

The University of Idaho team will compete against the University of Louisville, of Louisville, Ky., in the network television quiz program. The contest will be broadcast in this area by Spokane Channel 4 at 5:30.

Chosen from an initial 65 applicants to represent the University of Idaho are Stephen Merlan, Moscow, a freshman majoring in physical sciences; William Siverly, Lewiston, a freshman in social sciences; Burton Hunter, Bonners Ferry, a senior history major, and George Alberts, Moscow, a sophomore majoring in mathematics and physics. Bruce Dunn, a senior majoring in electrical engineering from Moscow, was also a member of the team but was killed in an automobile accident March 24.

Although the program calls for only four students, all five were selected as outstanding and had been scheduled to go to New York, with one to be picked finally to stand by.

"We're going after the \$9,000," Burton Hunter, captain of the University of Idaho entry, said this week, and meant it. The other team members are in accord.

The \$9,000 is the maximum in scholarships a college team can win for its school in a five-week winning streak on the program. If it makes it, Idaho would be one of the handful of teams to do it.

The reason for the special push toward the scholarships is to honor team member Dunn. Any money earned by the Idaho team will go toward the Bruce Dunn Memorial Scholarship fund, pending approval of the Board of Regents.

The Idaho team will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, to represent a school on the Sunday afternoon show. Young on years, but quick on the answers are Merlan, 17, Siverly and Alberts, each 18, and Hunter, 21. Most teams appearing on the show draw strongly on the senior class for representation. Idaho's entry has but one senior, Hunter. Merlan and Siverly are freshmen, and Alberts is a sophomore.

Will this hurt Idaho's chances?

"Not if they know the answers," said George Roberts, assistant professor of art and team coach.

To help them prepare for the show or which a team gains points by quickly and correctly answering questions within a time limit, Roberts has instituted a training table.

Unlike the athletic institution where football players are served a special diet de-



DRESS REHEARSAL — Preparing for the University of Idaho's appearance on the nationally televised G. E. College Bowl program means full scale practice. Faculty members have been providing competition for the students to help them get ready for the show today in New York. Faculty members Dr.

Richard A. Porter (left), assistant professor of chemistry and a former "Quiz Kid," and George Kellogg, humanities librarian, make up part of the team against students William Siverly, Lewiston; Stephen Merlan, Moscow, Burton Hunter, Bonners Ferry, and George Alberts, Moscow.

signed to strengthen young bodies, this one was to help the Idaho team "get in shape" for the contest. At the table in the Student Union, contestants, their coach and a faculty member offering information on his specialty have been dining twice a week.

Topics around the table have been varied —from what a political enthusiast in California was saying when Coolidge became president to the description of an obscure Renaissance painting.

If it is reassuring, a peek at the plates of food revealed that fish, the brain food of the old wive's tales, was absent. Conspicuous on the trays were several large pieces of apple pie.

To help accustom the students to what they will find in New York, Gordon Law, head of the communications department, constructed a similar studio situation to that of the G.E. College Bowl.

Buzzers to press to notify the announcer that the student knows the answer are there and used, tables are set up in a similar fashion to those in New York, even the

questions resemble those which may be used —drawn from a pot-pourri of sources.

For the past few months, the Idaho students have been playing the game with various faculty teams.

Dr. Richard Porter, assistant professor of chemistry, an old hand at quick recall of information, has helped the team prepare. He was one of the famed "Quiz Kids" that confounded the adults with the right answers to tough questions in the 1940s.

Describing the process of gleanng four students to represent the university nationally, Charles O. Decker, dean of students, said, "The boys were chosen basically because they scored highest in the battery of tests given to all who were interested. But individual strengths and weaknesses were considered. The students have chosen specialized areas in which to broaden their knowledge."

While preparation is intense, each team member is a university student first. All have continued in their regular class routines. All practice and additional reading has come after classes—about 10 hours a

week.

The students, all with a "B" or better grade average, carry full study loads. Hunter and Alberts both work in the library part-time and Hunter also waits tables at one of the living groups. This summer, Alberts, who formerly lived at Spokane, will do research under a National Science Foundation grant in physics. From a family of 10 children, Alberts transferred to Idaho from Stanford where he held a four-year scholarship. (His mother was formerly a linotype operator at the Spokesman-Review.)

During summers, Hunter works as a special services director for a church youth camp. Siverly spends his vacation time chasing forest fires for the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. Merlan, who has received his freshman numerals for swimming middle distance races, has been working as a carpenter building houses.

Though it may be one of the youngest teams to represent a school on the program, the Idaho team will be going after all the marbles in its appearance at New York Sunday.

Lewiston Tribune, June 21, 1963

working at the exhibit.

In July 1963 the University of Idaho became the Regional Depository for U.S. Government publications (documents), as designated by Senators Church and Jordan. At this point the Library began to receive all Government publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries.

In September 1963 Mrs. Hallie Hibbs was hired as General Librarian. She holds the distinction of being the first (and only) UI graduate to obtain a Library Science degree and return to the University as a librarian. At present, she is with the Spokane Public Library.

In January 1964 a WSU-UI Union List of Periodicals was published, a cooperative effort between the two libraries, with Acquisitions Librarian Paul Conditt during much of our work. Also in January, the Library's first Xerox machine, a 914, was installed behind the Loan Desk. Catalog Librarian Ralph Nielsen headed up a project to reclassify our collections from the Dewey Decimal System to the Library of Congress Classification System. The first book classified into L.C. was Roots in the Soil by Hill (S494.5 H5), in October 1964. The reclassification project took approximately eight years.

In February 1965 the microforms were transferred from what is now the Science Librarians' offices to the ground floor behind the Reserve Desk. The purpose of the move was to provide more office space on the third floor and more control over the microforms. In that same month the AM Multigraph machine was installed, and the March issue of The Bookmark was run off within the Library. The Type-a-line Co. installed five coin-operated typewriters in the typing rooms in March. One of the ribbons was stolen the first weekend. We had these typewriters for about five years, but their use diminished as students used the photocopiers more and more.

In April 1965 the first coin-operated photocopier (a Vicomatic) was installed in the Library lobby. Also in April, Library student assistant Gary Strong won the Amy Loveman award for owning the best student library. This contest was sponsored by the Library. The next year Gary won a scholarship to Library School from Oregon. After obtaining his M.L.S. from Michigan and a succession of jobs at Lake Oswego, Oregon, Everett, Washington, and the Washington State Library, he became Director of the California State Library.

In September the Library changed its book loan period from two to four weeks, with no renewals. In November the circulation system was changed to a one card system.

The Idaho Library Association annual conference was held in Lewiston in May 1966. Special Collections Librarian Charles Webbert was President of ILA that year. The main banquet speaker was new UI President Ernest Hartung. Webbert had contacted him a year in advance at Rhode Island, shortly after he had been named to the University of Idaho presidency. Hartung said it was the first such invitation to speak in Idaho. In his address he urged librarians to educate the people of Idaho on the need for true cooperation, stating, "In a large state with a small population and limited resources there is no chance of progress unless people stick together." I introduced Dr. Hartung and told him I was impressed that he spoke extemporaneously. He replied that he normally did this because he had troubling reading at a podium because of the glare of lights. Another speaker at this meeting was OSU Library Director Rod Waldron, President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, a good friend of Webbert, and formerly on the University of Idaho Library staff in the early 1950's. Lee Zimmerman retired June 30, 1967. His last Biennial Report of the Library is included as Appendix H. It is well worth reading and gives one a better understanding of "how the Library gradually came into its own over the years."

Lawton Tribune 7/9/67

Lee Zimmerman, Author Of 'Bookmark,' Retires As University Of Idaho Librarian

MOSCOW — Lee F. Zimmerman, whose "Bookmark" publication has achieved national circulation, has retired as librarian at the University of Idaho after 19 years of service to the university.

He retired in June after reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65.

Milestones during his career include the establishment of Library Associates, a group of Library "boosters"; the establishment of the "Bookmark," a house organ of information about current programs at the library, which was intended as a liaison between the library and the faculty, but has grown into a publication of note throughout the library world; and the establishment of the Basque collection, a special collection on the history, language, and culture of the Basque people.

Following studies at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y. and the University of Wisconsin,

Madison, and University of Illinois, Urbana, Zimmerman began his library career in 1929 at the Kern County Library, Bakersfield, Calif.

He moved on to Minnesota where he was librarian at Vir-



LEE ZIMMERMAN

ginia Junior College and then state director of libraries for 19 years.

He joined the Idaho staff in 1948 when the library collection was still housed in the administration building. He began planning the functional layout for a new library which was approved by the Legislature in 1955, and dedicated in November, 1957.

The "Bookmark" was patterned after a similar publication which Zimmerman has issued during his years in Minnesota, and was designed as a liaison between the library and the faculty. The first issue was published in November, 1948. The publication has in stature a world-wide circulation, is indexed, microfilmed for college distribution and reprinted in the

American Library Association Journal.

Another innovation which Zimmerman introduced is Library Associates. This is a group of persons who focus attention upon the University Library and encourages others to do the same.

They invite owners to make bequests leaving their private libraries to the university; undertake drives to raise money to acquire rare books or special collections; raise funds to establish memorials for distinguished university professors, alumni or friends, and make contacts for the library with potential donors.

The newest program for the library is the Basque project. Zimmerman said, "The center of Basque population and culture in North America is in Idaho; chiefly southern Idaho, eastern Oregon and northern Nevada. In view of this local centralization, it is our conviction that the University of Idaho has an obligation to bring together everything it can on Basque culture.

"No university library in the United States has brought together or built up a special collection on the history, language, and culture of the Basque people. Therefore, in the interest of scholarship, we believe it is essential that one university in America, especially one located in the area of Basque concentration, should assume this responsibility and become the center in America for the study of Basque people."

Argonaut - May 4, 1965

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO



BOOKS—Gary Strong, (left) winner of the Amy Loveman Personnel Library Award for 1965, and George Kellogg, humanities librarian at the University library discuss Strong's collection and his aims and methods of building it.

Gary Strong Wins Award

Winner of the 1965 Amy Loveman Personal Library Award was Gary Strong, Up-ham, a junior education major.

He received the prize of \$25 credit at the University Bookstore during National Library Week last week.

In announcing the winner of the annual award, the faculty judges agreed "that Strong's rich and well-classified selection of books and his able commentary on his aims and methods of building a personal collection were outstanding."

Runners-up for second place were Susan Nelson, Pine, and Judy Bond Hanson, off-campus and Larry J. Purcell, off-campus. Judges were Prof. William C. Banks of the English department, Prof. E. Malcolm Hause, history and political science, and George Kellogg, humanities librarian in the University library.



Feb. 1965

Seated: Beck-Whiteman-Town-Storey-Anderson-Weems-
(L to R) Pederson-Shaffer-Donagan

Standing: Liden-Batt-Sterner-Riddle-Thomas-Severson-
(L to R) Gallup-Parkins-Kellogg-Burns-Conditt-Mather-
Nielsen-Webbert-Atkinson-Shepard-Jackson-
Zimmerman

FEB. 1965



1967

Standing (L to R): Rathbun-Sterner-Kellogg-Nielsen-
McCauley-Webbert-Atherton-Conditt-Atkinson-Parkins-
Severson-Ackaret-Bert-Chaput-Shaffer-Zgorzelski-Bennett-
McElroy-Eld-Pedersen-Crooks-Anderson-Fowler-Shepard-
Gallup-Beck
Seated (L to R): Weems-Coon-Lamb-Zimmerman-Liden-Storey-
Bysegger-Johnson

1967/68

The year 1967/68 started out with a bang. Vice President Wally Steffens called me into his office and asked if I would "carry on" as Acting Librarian and to expect a letter from President Hartung. Two new professional positions had been added to the Library staff. Burns, Webbert, Shepard and I attended the American Library Association annual conference in San Francisco. Physical Plant Director George Gagon came to see me in July. It was time to repaint the entire interior of the Library, and they were ready to start on the renovation of the air conditioning system. For some time the Library's air conditioning system had been inadequate. An outside consulting firm had been hired to study it. One of the recommendations was to expand the system by adding a special unit for Technical Services, and so we had to "evacuate" the Technical Services personnel to other areas of the Library. Louise Slade moved the CSR into the small conference room, for example. And simultaneously, Physical Plant began replacing the plastic ceiling with polycube. Those were some of the highlights for July, 1967.

In August I was named to serve on the Library Services and Construction Act State Advisory Council. At that time purpose of this body then was to determine ways and means of utilizing Federal funds to promote interlibrary cooperation within the State. The Library received the personal papers of former Congressman Abe Goff and Compton I. White in August. Also, in August, I learned that Professor Harry Caldwell had been named chairman of the newly established Library Affairs Committee reporting to Faculty Council.

After years of soul-searching about the problem of book theft, we established a monitoring system, i.e., we hired someone to sit at the exit desk all hours the Library was open to check briefcases, etc. starting in September.

*Argonaut
9-22-67*

The Golden Fleece

By Jason

Scrambled Brains, Gregorian Jackhammer

Those ambitious scholars that have entered our University library during the past few days of class may have noticed a rather annoying vibration shaking the place from the balcony to the basement. The noise sounds vaguely like a jackhammer in operation. Upon investigation, it was learned that the original assumption was correct, someone is using a jackhammer on the library. The immediate question is, of course, why?

Just in Time

The answer is, of course, air conditioning. Yes, the library is being installed with air conditioning. **Just in time for winter.** Oh the joy of it all, as the true student, with his teeth rattling and his brains shaken, goes about his academic business. It was heard by innuendo that there is a contest going on to determine who can remain in the building longest without going completely mad. The record so far, has been 10 minutes. They are awarding strait jackets to the losers. Air conditioned, of course.

Sympathy

While our main sympathy lies with the student, we must direct some pity on the long suffering library staff. They have had to put up with the auditory barrage for the last month and from reports, the rattling will continue for another two weeks. Library employees have been seen running

wild-eyed from the place, with "quiet" signs tucked under their arms.

The library atmosphere itself is like that of a three-ring circus, and is certainly not conducive even to conversation, let alone study. As one enters the place, the first thought that crosses the mind is one of jocular disbelief. "Is this for real?" Then it becomes one of serious insult. "This is ridiculous!" And finally one leaves the place muttering pronouncements of bitter defeat. "I cannot put up with this." Again the thoughts come back to, why?

Great Planning

Who was the great planner that allowed the academic year to commence before the project was completed? Considering the workers began this disruption a month ago, why aren't they finished? And why will it continue for another month? No one knows, they only tolerate. Big deal. And another question. Why wasn't air conditioning installed in the library when it was originally built?

Since the old adage has it that "studying competes with drinking at the University of Idaho," there very well could be a drastic increase in the numbers occupied in that 'favorite pastime' at the god ole' U of I. Anyone for pickled, scrambled brains? Oh well, at least they will be air conditioned. Just in time for the winter freeze. And that wind is gonna be a cold one. Especially after reading Renaissance history to the accompaniment of Gregorian jackhammer.

JUST US

by Williamson

Argonaut
9-22-67

146



BOY, THEY JUST DON'T TRUST ANYONE, DO THEY?

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1968

PAGE FOUR

Publication Worth Knowing

One of the most interesting publications issued by the University of Idaho is "The Bookmark," a quarterly published by the University Library. Book-lovers know it well, of course, but the well-edited and attractive publication offers a remarkable range of material which, while related to books in one way or another, is also of broad general interest.

The June issue demonstrates the point. One article deals with the origin of Idaho county names. Another describes the introduction of horse combines in the Palouse country. A third contains a bit of amusing journalistic history. Still another relates the story of Elias Davidson Pierce and the founding of the Idaho community named for him.

Such historical lore is well mixed with news of books, UI Library acquisitions, bits about authors and professional comment on libraries and librarianship. All in all, "The Bookmark" contains some-

thing of interest for virtually everyone and is a far cry from the rather pedantic publications of many university libraries.

The university and the community are fortunate in having available four times each year such a bright, stimulating, readable publication. It reflects a measure of credit upon the UI Library which is recognized nationally. This is indicated by the fact that the quarterly is indexed in "Library Literature" and "Library Science Abstracts."

If you are not familiar with "The Bookmark" you are missing one of the liveliest, most absorbing publications appearing on the Moscow campus. New-comers to the area may not be aware that they can share in this and other activities of the UI Library through membership in Library Associates, an organization dedicated to aiding the library in its work. "The Bookmark" is just one example of the widespread value of a good university library.

Letters to the Editor

Comment and opinion expressed in letters is that of those who write them and does not reflect the editorial policy of the Daily Idahonian. Signature and address must appear on each letter. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication.

The Editor:

Richard Beck being on vacation, I felt I should say a word of thanks for your generously worded editorial on "The Bookmark" in your June 24 edition. I'm sure he would want to do so if he were here.

I think, also, that he would want to acknowledge the paternal hand of Lee Zimmerman, former and first editor, who conceived the publication in the late 40s, established its departments, and set the lively, unpedantic tone that you mention. The present staff has inherited a going concern.

Our thanks again for your appreciation, which we take as a token of the quarterly's appeal to a worthy community.

George A. Kellogg
Co-editor

"The Bookmark"

6-28-68

A few users objected on the grounds of invasion of privacy or infringement of civil rights. It wasn't the best system, but we hadn't studied Tattletape and other security systems yet.

Candy and pop vending machines were installed in the ground floor smoking lounge in September. Book gifts came in throughout the year including a Flemish Bible published in 1518, but one of the more interesting gifts was the original location notice to the famed Bunker Hill Mine at Kellogg, the mine found by a jackass. This was obtained through the efforts of the Shoshone County Bar Association, and in particular Richard Magnuson, prosecuting attorney and chairman of the UI Library Associates at the time.

In October former President Theophilus, Professor Earl Larrison, Special Collections Librarian Charles Webbert and I met and drafted the Constitution and By-laws for Library Associates. None had existed previously.

The photocopier was updated again in October when the Xerox 2400 was installed behind the Loan Desk, and a large shipment of steel stacks arrived. We were having to expand the stack area by closing in the islands and adding on stacks by the windows (north side). In December Physical Plant began applying acoustical tile to the ceiling following one of the recommendations of the California Consulting firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman concerning the noise problem in the Library.

In December I met with Librarians Eli Oboler and Ruth McBirney, of ISU and BSU respectively, to see what we could do to work more closely together in order to improve library services to our respective clientele. We decided to form an official council. The name Idaho Council of Academic Librarians was adopted and the following statement issued:

"Effective immediately, the libraries of the University of

Idaho, Idaho State University and Boise College wish to announce an agreement on the following projected policy: So far as funds, time and demonstrated need permit, these libraries will cooperate in every possible way to bring better library service to the students and faculty of all three institutions. As a first step toward this cooperation, effective immediately, all students registered at one of the three institutions now has full student library privileges at all three institutions. A faculty member at any one of the three may have full faculty privileges at all three. Naturally each student and faculty member must learn and observe all rules of the library he is using."

Lewis-Clark State College joined this group shortly thereafter. In January the Library became a member of the "Libraries of Idaho Teletype Network" or LITTY. This was a project in interlibrary cooperation administered by the Idaho State Library and financed with Federal funds through the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III. The objective of Title III is "the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries, and special information centers for improved services of a supplementary nature to the special clientele served by each type of library or center." (P.L. 89-511). The purpose of LITTY was to speed up the processing of requests for information and library materials for the patrons of the libraries involved. The initial LITTY network tied together the libraries of the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho State University at Pocatello, Boise College, Boise Public, Twin Falls Public, and the Idaho State Library at Boise. Later the network tied into Coeur d'Alene, Nampa-Caldwell, Idaho Falls and PNBC in Seattle.

In February the Faculty-at-Large group was formed. At that time the Constitution of the Faculty Council did not include such non-teaching faculty as librarians, counselors, registrars, etc. as members. This was because none of us were part of a college. Counselor Don Kees, Director of Summer Sessions Paul Kaus, Registrar Lee O'Neil, and I went to see President Hartung. He was

sympathetic and said that at the University of Rhode Island, where he came from, people such as ourselves were important to the functioning of the University and had a voice in Faculty governance. He urged us to form our own organization, and the Faculty Council approved our having a vote plus representation on Faculty Council. The President and Vice Presidents were among the Faculty At Large, and for several years the Academic Vice President was our chairman.

In March 1968 as an Idaho Library Association Project, Humanities Librarian George Kellogg prepared a list of books to be placed in the Governor's mansion. He and ILA President Ed Linkhart made the initial presentation of forty titles by Idaho authors to Governor Don Samuelson's wife, Ruby.

Also in March, I represented the American Library Association at the inauguration of Washington State University's new President, Glen Terrell. I was undoubtedly the closest head librarian to WSU.

In April Warren S. Owens was interviewed for the position of University Librarian. In May I was installed as the 33rd President of the Idaho Library Association for the year 1968/69, at its annual conference in Twin Falls. I appointed George Kellogg as Secretary. Lee Zimmerman was awarded an honorary life membership, only the fourth person so honored by ILA in its 53-year history. In late May the Library received the official papers of former Congresswoman Gracie Pfof of Nampa, who served the First District from 1953-1962.

In June, Warren S. Owens was approved as the new University Librarian.

The Committee on Library Affairs

Lee Zimmerman had not wanted a library committee to advise him.

TO: Jeannette Ross, Chairman, Faculty-At-Large
FROM: Richard J. Beck
SUBJECT: Faculty-At-Large (FAL)

Every few years something comes up that causes us to question why this group was formed in the first place. Official records seem incomplete now and some of this is from my recollections.

On February 14, 1968, a memo from Richard Beck, Don Kees, Paul Kaus and Lee O'Neill (former Registrar) was sent to those individuals who had faculty status but were not associated with a college.

The first paragraph read as follows:

The four of us were surprised and dismayed to note that under the provisions of Draft 2 of the proposed Faculty Constitution, we will no longer be Faculty members of the University of Idaho. We will no longer be allowed to vote in Faculty meetings nor enjoy the benefits normally reserved for those who are, by definition, members of the Faculty. It is apparent that this action by the Faculty Council is deliberate and intentional.

A meeting to discuss what to do was called for February 16, 1968. The originators of that memo went to see President Hartung who felt it was important to include certain individuals in the operation of the University. He suggested we form what later became the Faculty-At-Large. The first chairman was Academic Vice President Wall Steffens (later Vice President Coonrod succeeded him). I believe Paul Kaus was the first Vice Chairman and I was Secretary. Frank Young (Admissions) was our first Faculty Council representative. Then we elected a second representative, Warren Owens (Library). Sid Miller (Placement) was chairman of the By-Laws Committee. The first By-Laws were adopted April 29, 1969.

A regular topic of discussion for the first 5-6 years was the criteria for appointment to the Faculty-at-Large. Certain administrative positions (president, vice presidents, and deans) automatically carried faculty status under the faculty constitution and thus were in the FAL. (See footnote). Then there were a few others with rank in the FAL and a number of administrative/service personnel who were placed in the FAL by presidential appointment. Cf. attachment from the University Handbook. When individuals requested appointment to Faculty status, the Executive Committee of the FAL reviewed the request with Vice President Coonrod who then would make a recommendation to President Hartung. Some requests were approved, others were not.

Faculty Council several times discussed the FAL and questioned the criteria and the reasons for establishing the FAL. There were also questions about whether all or some FAL had faculty rights and privileges.

The minutes of FAL meeting for 9/29/75 state, "The Chairman (Coonrod) reported President Hartung's agreement that membership in FAL carries all rights and

privileges of the Faculty except those that connect with rank." The minutes of FAL meeting for 4/30/76 state, "The perennial subject of FAL membership was discussed . . . the Faculty Affairs Committee is now looking at the whole question, including the group's reason for existence, criteria for appointment, etc."

President Gibb came in 1977 and stated in a memo to Faculty Council dated 8/5/77:

Since appointment to faculty status of persons without academic rank is a presidential function, I am purposely taking a cautious approach this year. This will give me time to formulate a rationale . . . from appointing to faculty status those who have recently filled vacancies in this group.

At one time there were 78 in FAL. Now there are 60 and only about 15 left in the without rank membership. When we drop below 50 we will lose one of our Faculty Council representatives.

These are the significant events as I remember them. Kaus, Kees, etc. may have more to add.

Note: Librarians, ROTC faculty and counselors also had rank and were in the FAL automatically.

Teletype, New Services For Handicapped Set At Library

Tribune 2-28-68
The Nez Perce County Free Library inter-library loan system received a boon yesterday morning in the form of a Teletype which will put it in instant communication with major Idaho libraries.

Replacing four-day distant loan service accomplished by letter, the telecommunications system will put volumes from the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho State University at Pocatello, Boise College, the Boise Public Library and the Idaho State Library at Boise in the hands of patrons within 24 hours. Service from Pocatello may require a day longer in most cases.

Tying in with a system used by the Idaho Department of Highways and other state agencies, the innovation is a result of a provision of the federal Library Services and Construction Act administered in the state by the Idaho State Library. Lewiston is a regional center for the programs of the act and will serve Latah, Lewis, Idaho, Clearwater and Nez Perce counties.

Edward G. Linkhart, head librarian, yesterday also announced amplification of services to include records and tapes — talking books — for persons who cannot read or use ordinary books because of physical impairments.

others are also accepted he said.

On the basis of a confirmation of eligibility from the area library, the Idaho State Library certifies the handicapped person with the Utah commission.

Linkhart estimated that some 200 in the area are eligible to benefit from the new service with the aid of social service agencies, three have already been certified.

Linkhart said that students may utilize tapes of text books made by volunteer readers for the Utah commission. That service also includes requests for the taping of any book, but education texts are given priority.

Books In Large Type

For the partially-sighted, the free library has 75 volumes in large type and has recently purchased a large-print encyclopedia set which has been used at the building with much success the librarian said.

Service to state institutions is another provision of the federal act. The North Idaho Children's Home at Lewiston and State Hospital North at Orofino fall in the jurisdiction of the Lewiston regional center. A special bookmobile stop in an existing route will provide service to the children's home. The first stop was made yesterday and will continue at two-week intervals.

A weeding and classification

Beck To Be Installed President



Richard Beck

MOSCOW — Richard J. Beck, Acting Librarian at the University of Idaho, will be installed as the 33rd President of the Idaho Library Association at its annual meeting in Twin Falls, May 2-4.

Beck, who holds a masters degree in library science from the University of Minnesota, has been on the staff of Idaho's Library since 1957, and Acting Librarian since the retirement of former University Librarian Lee Zimmerman last June. He has been active in regional and national library associations as well as the state group which has a membership of over 350. He is currently President of the University Chapter of the Idaho State Employees Association. Also active in local organizations Beck is a trustee and Past Grand Knight of the Moscow Council Knights of Columbus.

Others from Moscow attending the annual meeting of the Idaho Library Association will include George Kellogg, Walt McCauley, and Stan Shepard of the University Library staff; Trustee Mrs. Marguerite Laughlin and Librarian Wayne Bower of the Moscow-Latah County Library System. Bower is currently serving as Secretary of the Association.

An Idaho Library For Governor's House

Idaho Statesman 4-7-68
A 40-BOOK library, all by Idaho authors, will be presented to Governor's House to become part of the permanent furnishings, given by the Idaho Library Association.

It will be presented during the library convention in Twin Falls May 2-4, as part of the observance of National Library Week.

The books will include those of local and regional significance of Idaho subjects, industries, historical eras and figures, said the chairman, George Kellogg of the U of I library staff.

Kellogg and his committee, Dr. Merle Wells of the Idaho Historical Society and Mrs. L. F. Lesser, trustee of the Boise Public Library, are seeking copies of the following out-of-print books: River of No Return, and Hell's Canyon, by Bailey; Buffalo Coat and Strangers in the Forest, by Brink; Dark Bridwell by Vardis Fisher; Nez Perce, Haines; Burning of an Empire, Holbrook; Borah, McKenna; Empire of the Columbia, Johansen.

Library Group To Install Beck As President

Tribune 4-19-68
MOSCOW — Richard J. Beck, acting librarian at the University of Idaho, will be installed as the 33rd president of the Idaho Library Ass'n at its annual meeting at Twin Falls, May 2-4.

Beck has been on the staff of Idaho's library since 1957, and acting librarian since the retirement of former University Librarian Lee Zimmerman last June. He is currently president of the university chapter of the Idaho State Employees Ass'n.

Others from Moscow attending the annual meeting of the Idaho Library Ass'n will include George Kellogg, Walt McCauley and Stan Shepard of the university library staff; Trustee Mrs. Marguerite Laughlin and Librarian Wayne Bower of the Moscow-Latah County Library System. Bower is currently serving as secretary of the association.

When President Hartung came in 1965 he established faculty governance, and a number of committees were established. These committees were not just advisory, they were policy-making committees and reported to Faculty Council, not the unit head. In May 1967 Faculty Council reviewed the current committee structure, and on May 25 a motion was made as follows:

That a new standing committee be established, entitled the Faculty Council Committee on Library Affairs, whose function shall be to recommend policies and procedures relating to the needs, the services, and the future objectives of the University Library. This committee shall meet regularly and submit reports to the Faculty Council.

The committee was to be comprised of twelve members: the head librarian and three subject librarians ex officio; six faculty members (two each from humanities, social sciences and the sciences); and two students, one of which was to be a graduate student. The committee was to start September 1.

Professor Harry Caldwell, a long time faculty member in Geography (and later department head), was appointed chairman. I would not say he had an axe to grind, but he was, along with some other teaching faculty, somewhat frustrated in not being able to know and understand and have a say in Library policies, and practices, since there had not been a library committee, that met, for years.

Included in Caldwell's memo to the committee calling for the first meeting, September 1, was this statement:

I am particularly anxious for the professional librarians to spell out for us the changes, innovations, and other matters that have been accumulating over the last decade. This will be the first time for members of the general library staff to be represented on the Library Committee and also the first opportunity that we may have for an action group in this regard.

Translated this meant, "Lee Zimmerman has been making all the decisions the last ten years. We would like to know if you librarians agree with all these

changes. And for the first time we faculty will have an opportunity for input."

Until now, I doubt the librarians cared whether or not they had representation on a library committee. Nevertheless, I determined to make use of the committee to try to obtain support for the Library and its needs.

Harry Caldwell wrote the committee in September 1967 to say that he had culled the minutes of the previous library committee and had discovered that there were years when the committee had had a policy-making role. Then the role changed to an advisory one and for "the last four years there have not been any meetings." These things do go in cycles. Caldwell provided some quotations from letters to and from previous library committee chairmen. In one, Chairman Roger Harder wrote President Theophilus in September 1959; "Operation of the library is the responsibility of the professional librarians that the university has employed." Lee Zimmerman wrote Chairman Buscemi in October 1963, "When there is no problem or matter that is important enough to call for a general meeting, it is so much more sensible for the chairman to meet with the administrative library staff from time to time to keep informed and, in turn, to inform other members of the committee of developments."

Caldwell then went on to list a number of questions/topics he wanted the librarians to comment on. They filled a page and included:

- liaison with faculty and library staff
- loan policies
- fines
- how the book purchase pie is split up
- library hours
- missing books and security control

- liaison with WSU
- problems of outstanding loans
- divisional and departmental libraries and their budgets
- faculty status for librarians
- Special Collections
- newspaper subscriptions
- The Bookmark - costs, benefits
- faculty carrels - how to get them
- use of current periodicals outside the library

Since I detected an implication that the Library had not done much lately because there was no library committee, I compiled and distributed a two-page list of recent changes and, innovations. A lot of time was spent just explaining these changes. The first meeting was held September 11, 1967. Besides myself and subject librarians George Kellogg, Charles Webbert, and Robert Burns, ex officio, there were present at the meeting professors Ron Wise (Music), Barbara Meldrum (English), Sig Rolland (History), Lou Edwards (Chemical Engineering), Charles Christenson (Math), and Harry Caldwell (Geography) as chairman. The two students were James Stern (graduate) and Richard Sparks (undergraduate).

The committee began meeting every two weeks in the Library Conference Room at 4 p.m. on Wednesdays. The meetings were quite cordial. It seemed more that the faculty members wanted to know what our policies were and why, rather than to debate them. When we had complaints about our exit control monitors, for example, Caldwell checked with faculty in the College of Law about the legality and said the students who refused to have their briefcases checked "didn't have a leg to stand on." One of the students who opposed our use of monitors was John Orwick. He was one of those student protesters of the

late 1960s who challenged everything and anything. We figured he was sent here from Berkeley. Anyway, Caldwell would talk to these kinds of students for us.

When complaints about hours were brought to the committee, our student representative, Richard Sparks, said he thought the students generally were satisfied with library hours and suggested that the University keep some classrooms open for late evening study. Since we now had a library committee, people were bringing their complaints to the committee members. Concerning hours, both student members said they had checked with other students and found that most of them were satisfied, and that while some students said hours should be expanded, they indicated that they would not use the library during those hours.

The student members brought up complaints about faculty who had long-overdue books and who would not return them when recalled for students to use. The faculty were receptive to this problem and suggested solutions. It seemed to me that most of the faculty on the committee had a personal project of interest to him or her. Christenson wanted the math journals transferred to the Math department, Rolland was interested in the archival program, Caldwell in hours and budgets, Meldrum in cooperation with WSU, and so on.

By the January meeting, committee members were expressing concerns about the amount of time being spent at these meetings. The minutes for January 2 state:

There was general agreement and several members expressed the feeling that the Committee was concerning itself too much with operational procedures best handled by the librarians. The suggestion was made that more progress might be made if certain agenda items could be turned over to several members of the Committee who could study the matter and report back to the Committee as a whole with a recommendation as was done with the matter of establishing a University Archives and History

Committee. It was also suggested that since faculty must attend so many other meetings the Committee on Library Affairs should only meet when there was something important to discuss once the more pressing issues presently on the agenda have been covered.

It was decided to pick out the most important agenda items and work on them using sub-committees. The three top issues were academic status for librarians, relocation of the math journals, and cooperation with WSU.

In my mind, the most significant action taken was that on academic status for librarians. The minutes for March 4, 1968 read as follows:

Chairman Caldwell called on Professor Edwards for a report of his subcommittee on academic status and rank for professional librarians. Professor Edwards passed out copies of the report which read as follows:

"The Faculty Council Library Affairs Committee recommends that the professional librarians be granted faculty rank. Justification for this recommendation is contained in documents transmitted to the Faculty Council and the Ad Hoc Committee on Academic Standards and Equivalencies by Richard J. Beck, Acting Librarian.

The criteria for determining academic rank for library personnel must be consistent with the criteria for other faculty members and should include:

1. Contribution to overall teaching and research effort of the University.
2. Research productivity within individual's area of competence.
3. Academic background.
4. Administrative level and competence.

Academic rank recognizes an individual's overall contribution to the scholarly endeavors of the University and as such should not be directly related to administrative positions in the library."

MOTION (Edwards-Burns): That this Committee accept the report and transmit it to the Faculty Council and the Ad Hoc Committee on Standards for Academic Appointments.

AMENDMENT (Beck-Rolland): That the words "eligible for" be substituted for the word "granted" in line two of the report.

Amendment passed.

Motion as amended passed unanimously.

MOTION (Rolland-Wise): That the Faculty Council be requested to amend the proposed Constitution of the Faculty by striking the word "and" before the word "Instructors" in line 52 and add the phrase "and Professional Librarians" after the word "Instructors."

Motion passed unanimously.

This action was later approved by Faculty Council and the general faculty. Librarians were granted equivalent rank as of July 1969. The equivalency was dropped in July 1972.

The matter of library hours was referred to the Committee on Campus Affairs who reviewed the matter and replied, "As a result of your surveys on this late hour usage we fully concur with your decision to revert back (from the 11 p.m.) to the 10 p.m. closing hour and we heartily endorse the suggestion that the 11 p.m. closure be re-instated in time for the final exam review period." We had experimented with keeping the Reserve Room open from 10-11 p.m. for several weeks, but use was very low. We then agreed to try it again at exam time, and use was considerably higher.

A great deal of time was spent on the issue of transferring the math journals to the Math Department. The mathematics faculty claimed nobody else used the journals. There were some 44 titles involved. The librarians feared that this was a step towards the establishment of departmental libraries and the dismantling of the centralized collection. The final vote was 5-4 in favor of transferring the math journals. Fortunately, what the librarians feared would happen, did not.

Warren S. Owens, 1968-

Warren S. Owens, Director of Libraries at Temple University from 1961 to 1968, was approved as Director of Libraries at the University of Idaho in June of 1968 and began work in August. His background is related in the news clipping which follows.

I had been in correspondence with Warren since April, when the selection committee recommended him for the position. I had met him briefly at the University of Michigan Library, where he was the Personnel Officer, when I applied for the Head of the Undergraduate Library position there in 1956. 12 years later he still had the crew cut, but it was greyer.

We were quite comfortable with Warren from the start. People I had met who knew him spoke very highly of him - he was intelligent, hard working, willing to delegate authority and accept responsibility.

He was well informed about the Library when he arrived, as we had mailed him lots of material. A reception was held for Warren and his wife, Pauli, at Charles Webbert's house September 15, and about 50 persons attended.

Warren's first memo to the staff outlined his concept of responsibility:

Although I recognize that I run the double risk of sounding pompous and being accused of indulging in an exercise in the self-evident, nonetheless I think it useful at this time to try to define broadly my conception of my responsibility and of yours.

I hold these propositions to be axiomatic:

1. I am solely responsible to the University Administration for the operation of the Library. (If it seems unfair to you that I be given the credit for your successes, then console yourself with the thought that mine is the sole blame for your mistakes of commission or omission. Furthermore, you will learn, I trust, that I consider it incumbent upon me to distribute recognition where it is due but to accept responsibility for failures in any part of our operation).
2. You are, and more importantly, should recognize yourself to be, responsible for your share of the total effort which determines the adequacy with which the Library accomplishes its purpose of serving the educational program of the University. Similes

of chain and links, rope and strands suggest themselves, but banality beckons there. The obvious will be sufficiently labored when I observe that the degree of success which you achieve in performing your job inevitably helps decide the effectiveness of the overall Library operation.

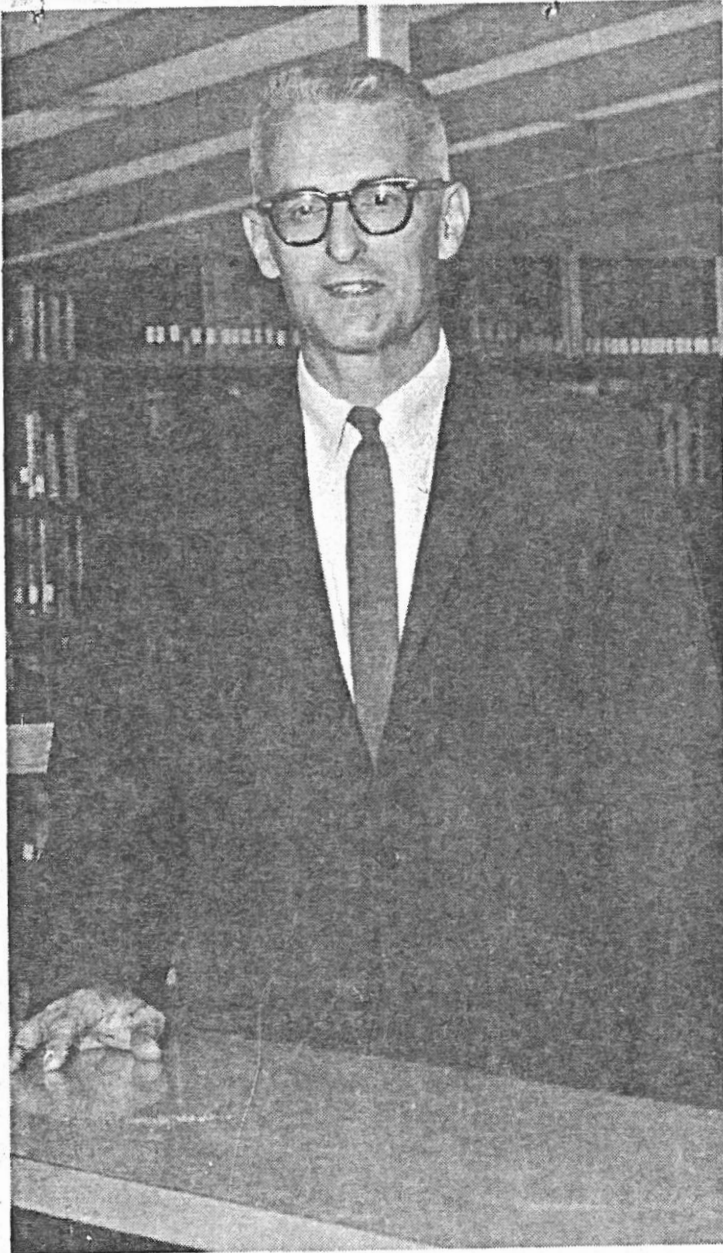
Librarian Participation in Associations, Civic and Academic Affairs

A significant change in the late 1960s and the 1970s was an increase in the amount of librarian involvement in library association work, University committees, and civic affairs. Warren Owens led the way.

Lee Zimmerman had argued (to an extent correctly) that the Library staff, especially the administration, was too small and too busy to get involved in academic and community affairs. He did feel that the librarians should support state and regional library associations like the Idaho Library Association (ILA) and the Pacific Northwest Library Association (PNLA). He and a few of his staff were indeed active in those associations. He also felt that the Library should "be represented" at the American Library Association (ALA) annual conferences by the University Librarian or his delegate. Travel funds were too limited to send more than one person.

I felt that lack of librarian participation on University committees diminished our visibility, status, and impact. I felt the Director of Libraries at least should serve on the Administrative Council (now the Dean's Council) and told this to Vice President Steffens (and Warren, when he arrived). Warren soon became active in PNLA and ILA and in February 1969 was appointed to Administrative Council. This, I feel, led to a number of important University committee assignments for Warren that fared well for the Library as a whole, including:

Faculty Council
 Elected Member, 1970-73
 Appointed Member, 1975-76, 1978-79



Warren S. Owens

Warren S. Owens Assumes Position At UI Library

The former Director of Libraries at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and a man who feels that "a library represents the underpinning of all undergraduate, graduate and research programs," Warren S. Owens today assumed the position of Director of Libraries at the University of Idaho.

A native of Massena, N.Y., who calls Battle Creek, Mich., his real home, Owens arrived in Idaho this week to take over the new position.

The 46-year-old librarian attended Battle Creek high school and then entered Kalamazoo College where he earned a bachelor's degree in English. Following graduation in 1943, he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as an intelligence sergeant in the Burma Theatre.

From 1946 to 1949, he attended the University of Chicago and was awarded a master's of English degree. He then taught English at the University of Indiana and the University of North Dakota.

Always interested in library work, he went back to school at the University of Michigan in 1952 to study library science and earned a master of arts degree in library science. He then worked in the University of Michigan Library in various library jobs, including circulation, budget, personnel, engineering and supervisor of 20 branch libraries.

In 1961, he became Director of Libraries at Temple University and served in that position until June 1968. Under his leader-

ship as library director, the library was reorganized and underwent a major expansion program.

Owens is pleased with his new job, the University of Idaho and the state. He feels the University Library is "well-organized and well-staffed." He is also looking forward to taking advantage of Idaho's recreational assets. He said that "We are a camping family and are looking forward to exploring Idaho's many fine camping areas."

Committee on Committees, 1973-74
 L & S Dean Search Committee
 Chairman, 1970
 Classified Position Review Board
 Chairman, 1973-74
 Ad Hoc Staff Salary Equity Committee
 Chairman, 1975-77, 1978
 Affirmative Action Committee
 Chairman, 1976-77
 Academic Vice President Search Committee, 1978
 Ad Hoc Committee on Course Duplication
 Chairman, 1976-77
 Committee for the Future, 1979-81
 UI Foundation Executive Director Search Committee, 1981
 AV/AT Special Task Force, 1981-83
 University Development Council, 1982-present
 Director of University Information Search Committee, 1983
 Safety Officer Search Committee, 1983
 Accreditation Steering Committee, 1983
 Reclassification Committee
 Chairman, 1983-84
 Vice Presidential Search Committee, 1984
 University Press Editor Search Committee, 1984
 NEH Grant: The Idaho Humanities Core Curriculum
 Advisory Committee, 1983-
 Co-Project Director, 1984-
 Accreditation Coordinator, 1984
 Faculty Council, appointed member, 1984-85
 University Center Committee, 1984-85

To ensure the proper allocation of administrative authority and responsibility in the absence from the campus or the incapacity of the President of the University, the Deans are included in the succession of Presidential authority. Because of his long tenure as Dean, Warren Owens at this time follows the three Vice Presidents and the Executive Assistant to the President in that succession. Warren was elected First Vice President of PNLA for the term 1971-73 and served as President 1973-75. He also served as Chairman of the Library Development Committee of ILA, 1971-72. He was the only University of Idaho Librarian to serve as President of PNLA. Lee Zimmerman and I both ran once, but lost the elections.

Warren's other service activities include:

Washington-Idaho Symphony Board, 1985-present
 Friends of KUID
 Board of Directors, 1979-present
 Secretary, 1979-81
 President, 1981-84
 Latah County Historical Society Board, 1984-85
 Moscow United Fund
 Chairman, 1972
 Board of Directors, 1970-72
 Ballet Folk of Moscow
 Board of Directors, 1975-78
 Secretary, 1975-77
 Chairman, 1977-78
 Library Services & Construction Act Advisory Council
 Chairman, 1972-73 (Appointed by Governor)
 Northwest Association of Secondary & Higher Schools Accrediting Teams
 Weber State, 1974
 Southern Oregon State College, 1977
 Eastern Oregon State College, 1978
 Seattle University, 1979
 Central Washington University, 1979
 Montana State University, 1980
 Oregon Institute of Technology, 1982
 Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, 1982
 University of Alaska, Juneau, 1983
 University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1984
 Brigham Young University, 1986

Several present and former University of Idaho Librarians served as President of the Idaho Library Association:

1918-19	M. Belle Sweet
1959-60	Lee Zimmerman
1965-66	Charles A. Webbert
1968-69	Richard J. Beck
1977-78	Milo Nelson

Stan Shepard (1969-75), Milo Nelson (1975-78), Jeanne Lipscomb (1983), and Donna Hanson (1984-date) have served as editors of ILA's quarterly, the Idaho Librarian.

I served on the ILA Executive Board from 1967-72 and attended a number of meetings during this time as a result of offices held. I was also on the Idaho State Library Advisory Council from 1968-69, 1970-71, and 1983-date, and the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center Board from 1971-76 (Chairman 1974-75). I represented the Idaho Library Association at the Mountain Plains Library Association conference in Salt Lake in 1968 and attended Governor's



Dec. 1967

Standing (L to R): Nielsen-Coulter-Conditt-Gallup-
Atkinson-Slade-Randall-Dotts-Ackaret-Robinson-Parkins-
Hook-Anderson-Maddox-Berg-Chase-Zenner-N. Pedersen-
A. Pedersen-Dressen-Gage-Storey-Campbell-Johnson-Shepard

Seated (L to R): McCauley-Beck-Shaffer-Mausser-Huppert-
Bysegger-Weems-Owens

Conferences in Boise in 1969 and 1970. A number of ILA officers gave talks to Legislators and others about State Aid for Libraries, which was eventually obtained and received from 1970-84. Shepard and Webbert were on the ILA Executive Board during the early and mid-70s, and Warren Owens attended some of these meetings as Chairman of the Library Development Committee.

Lorraine Huppert was chairperson of the Idaho Author's Committee for the second edition of Who's Who Among PNW Authors in 1970, and Walt McCauley became chairman of the University Museum Committee and the PNLA Reference Division in 1971. Others who were active in association activities in the 1970s were: Milo Nelson, who was President of ILA 1977-78, editor of The Idaho Librarian and PNLA Secretary; and Bob Hook, who held several offices in ILA and PNLA, including chairmanship of the College Division of ILA, Circulation Division of PNLA, and who served as ALA Councilor, 1979-84.

Lynn Baird became active in library association activities in the 1980s, serving as ILA Treasurer 1980-84, WLN Bibliographic Standards Committee 1980-84 (Chairman 1983-84), and ALA Councilor 1984-date.

Until the late 60s it was rare for anyone other than the University Librarian to serve on University committees. In contrast, in 1985/86 the list was as follows:

Terry Abraham	Computer Services Advisory Committee
	University Press
	Faculty Advisory Committee
Dennis W. Baird	Library Affairs Committee
Lynn N. Baird	University Judicial Committee
Richard J. Beck	Disability Services Committee
Paul C. Conditt	Bookstore Advisory Committee
Gail Z. Eckwright	Library Affairs Committee
	Staff Grievances Committee
Ronald W. Force	Juntura
Donna M. Hanson	Library Affairs Committee
	Honorary Degrees Committee
Jeanne Otten Lipscomb	Administrative Hearing Board
	Health Insurance Advisory Committee

Dora H. Mih	Affirmative Action Committee
Ralph Nielsen	Centennial Commission
	Academic Committee
Warren S. Owens	Deans Council
	Library Affairs Committee
Jan M. Pyle	Campus Planning Committee
Monte L. Steiger	Faculty Council
Elizabeth Steinhagen	International Student Affairs Committee
Lily Wai	Borah Foundation Committee

Jesse Merlan

Jesse Merlan and his family lived in Moscow 4 or 5 years. He built the University Ridge Apartments in 1967. He was in the Library a lot and said he was a free lance writer. He was into a lot of deals. I felt he was a con artist. He told us of his extensive library and his art collection, which included a water color by Toulouse-Lautrec but was basically a number of woodcarvings (chairs, tables, rockers, doors, benches, etc.) done by a Patrecino Barela of Taos, New Mexico. I asked him where he got the money to acquire all of this art work, and he said he was the creator of the idea of Superman and was receiving royalties.

Anyway, he became friendly with Paul Conditt and told Paul that he was moving ("escaping the country") soon and would possibly make a gift to the Library of 500 books - mostly foreign literature - provided we would allow him storage space in the basement for his art collection for 5-15 years, "until the kids come back to town to pick them up." In a memo to me (5-2-68) Paul said "If any deal is ever agreed to, the agreement better be iron-clad." Stan Shepard wrote on this memo "recommend NO deals with this individual." I called Jesse to tell him we were not interested, and he said he would "look elsewhere to store the art and we might still get some or all of the books."

Shortly thereafter I got a call from President Hartung, and all arrangements had been made to store everything in our basement. We could occasionally display some of the art work, and the University would arrange for the insurance

with Dahmen Insurance Co. of Moscow. Jesse provided a 17 page description of the collection, dated June 14, 1968. He concluded by saying he did not want his name or the family's name mentioned in connection with anything we might do with his collection, "and if they do become the property of the University I would like them labelled a gift from a friend of the University." That is how he conned Hartung into accepting, storing, and insuring his art collection. He left shortly thereafter for Santa Fe, New Mexico. He wrote regularly to Charles Webbert asking about the condition of the collection, the level of insurance, etc. And in September 1972 he wrote that the family was settling "permanently in the Southwest" and asked for permission to come in October to pick up his collection, thanking us for storing it. Afterwards, he complained that some items were missing (they had been kept in the caged area of the basement) and collected on the insurance.

Not Merlan again?

Editor, the Argonaut: *Arg. 12-17-68*

After reading the Editorial "Nothing for Something" Tuesday, December 10, 1968, I feel it is my duty to report a little known fact concerning another area where the University is mishandling our money.

Come one, come all, the Library will store your household goods or any other goods at no direct cost to you, or so it would seem.

Since returning to school this year I have learned that a gentleman by the name of Jesse Merlan, one way or another, got the library to store paintings, pottery, furniture, etc., for him at virtually no cost to him. (THIS FACT I HEAR IS SUPPOSED TO BE HIGHLY SECRET.) Reportedly, at least one of the paintings is valued near \$15,000. Knowing this, I would suspect that other items are similarly valuable.

To me the value of these goods would indicate that special precautions had to be taken to insure the safety of them. Hence some cost must be involved. I would suspect these costs would include insurance, employee time involved in making at least a yearly inventory, and the cost of allotting space to only these goods. What the total cost of this operation is, I don't pretend to know. I do know that these costs are to be incurred for an indefinite period of time. It seems that Mr. Merlan doesn't know when he will return to claim his property, but he expects the Library to bear the cost of storing and protecting his belongings indefinitely just because he donated several hundred books to the Library, many of which are worthless or duplicates of others, which will eventually be discarded.

Elevator, elevator, we get the shaft again. Either the students or their parents are paying for this, through tuition and fees or taxes. MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Question 1: Why can't Mr. Merlan use commercial facilities like other people for storing his property?

Question 2: Why on earth did the Library accept the responsibility of storing and protecting Mr. Merlan's property?

Name withheld to protect the jobs of my sources.

\$5,500 Reward Set for Return Of Books, Table ^{10/17/72}

A \$5,000 reward is being offered for the return of eight valuable books missing from the lower portion of the University of Idaho library. A \$500 reward is also being offered for the return of a carved root table, also missing from the library.

The books, some of which date back to the 1700s, include a copy of Virgil's Aeneid, the Georgics and the Bucolics. All of the books are old ecclesiastical books.

Charles Webbert, head of special collections at the library, indicated that the reward for the books is twice their value. Should anyone know of the whereabouts of the books, they are asked to contact Webbert at the library, and no questions will be asked.

Library Automation

In the late 1960s the only automated aspect of library operations was budget control and the preparation of the monthly budget reports by Computer Services. In 1977 the Library began an online bibliographic searching service. Laurel Gregory was hired as the Information Retrieval Specialist to provide free online searching of the ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) database for Idaho's educational personnel. Her salary was paid from a Federal grant coordinated through the Idaho State Department of Education. The University was one of three training sites in Idaho. Over 2,000 free searches were done state-wide from 1977 until August 1981 when the grant ran out. The terminal was supplied by the WAMI office so their students could utilize this service. When Laurel Gregory resigned in 1978, Gail Z. Eckwright was hired to replace her. After 1981 the service was continued on a cost recovery basis and the service was expanded to include DIALOG, BRS and MEDLINE. The Library's computer search service is now comprised of seven librarians trained to do online searching in various fields, and they do several hundred searches per year.

In January 1979 the University filed a letter of intent to join the Washington Library Network (WLN). In 1985 the name was changed to the Western Library Network. The Western Library Network (WLN) is an online computer network for libraries that promotes resource sharing, helps stabilize costs for its participants, and improves services for its libraries' users. Established in 1977, WLN's system provides quick, efficient, and cost-effective methods to automate cataloging, reference, bibliographic verification, and acquisitions functions.

Through the WLN database, participating members can share their bibliographic holdings with one another. This online union catalog contains

holdings information for millions of items owned by public, school, academic, corporate and government libraries, and information centers.

Participants find that everyday cataloging is streamlined, and that they are able to circulate purchased materials quicker. Translating bibliographic records into machine readable cataloging (the MARC format) is also faster and easier. And, in addition to online searching, libraries can retrieve records in their choice of formats, including microfiche, microfilm, paper, catalog card, or magnetic tape.

The Library began entering and/or attaching holdings in 1979, and in January 1980 began stationing staff at the catalog to instruct library patrons in the use of the WLN Resource Directory. There soon arose some concerns: 1) some patrons did not use the Resource Directory at all because of the microfiche format; 2) others used only the fiche, thinking everything we owned was on it; and 3) others thought everything listed on the Resource Directory was in this library, ignoring the library symbols. There was a consensus among librarians that when the database contained most of our holdings we would provide a COM catalog of just the University of Idaho Library's holdings as the main catalog and have a few sets of the Resource Directory available for those seeking interlibrary loans.

In 1981, 25 staff members participated in the WYLBUR crash program to get as many of our holdings into the network as possible from September-December so that they would be included in the January 1982 update of the Resource Directory. Dora Mih reported at the end of the project that 123,273 books and serials had been keyed into WYLBUR.

The Library's COM catalog of just our holdings came in March 1985. There are eleven copies in the Library, and thirteen copies are distributed outside the Library.

After the initial attempt at wide-scale instruction on the use of fiche catalogs in 1980, librarians relied on individual and class instruction and library guides. The academic community seems to have adjusted well to the fiche catalogs.

12 Argonaut February 8, 1977

Terminal access for computerized library

By BILL LOFTUS

Last December, the library had a computer terminal installed in the Social Science offices on the second floor. Now, researchers in education can use it to find materials. The terminal will also be available to help access to millions of science references soon.

The terminal was provided by the U of I's WAMI medical program. Dale Everson, WAMI assistant coordinator said, "We've been talking about the terminal for a year and a half or two years. We finally found the money for it and sent in a requisition last fall."

WAMI's director, Guy Anderson, said, "The terminal will make research a lot more accessible for our faculty and students and physicians in the area. Before they had to go to WSU to have computer searches done."

The terminal provides a nucleus for other programs at the library. Laurel Gregory will be handling searches in educational materials and Bill Wallace, an assistant science librarian, will be handling science-oriented searches.

Gregory's work is funded by a National Institute of Education grant that was given to the Idaho State Board of Education.

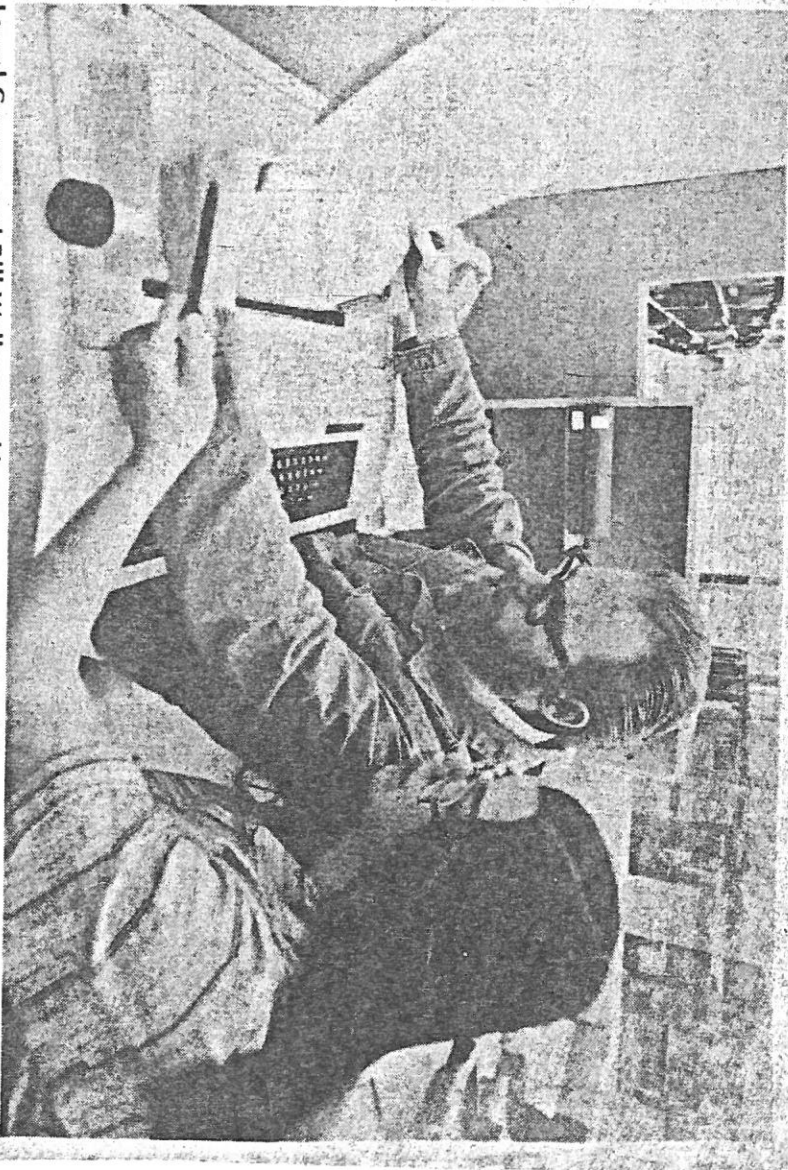
U of I's share of the grant provides \$5000 for search costs and also pays Gregory's salary. \$4,000 has been set aside for "teachers and administrators in about 28 school districts in Idaho, from Riggins to the Canadian border," she said. "Those are the people who can't normally get to the indices and the ones that the grant was primarily intended for. The terminal will operate as a regional dissemination center for them and I anticipate that I will be spending some of my time traveling to the districts."

"The remaining \$1,000 will be divided up among the faculty and students of the U of I education department, on a first-come-first-served basis," Gregory said. The searches will be free until the money runs out. Laurel Gregory's program is now in operation.

She currently estimates the searches will average \$10.

Bill Wallace's use of the terminal is still developing. He will be covering the science aspects of the computer searches. He recently went for two weeks of training to learn the intricacies of science searches. He was at the University of California at Davis for a week to learn about AGRICOLA, which is based on the government's agricultural

Argonaut/Lenore Garwood



Laurel Gregory and Bill Wallace working up a computerized literature search. The computer terminal is on the library's second floor in the Social Science office.

abstracts, and at the University of Washington for a week to learn about Medline, which encompasses medical references.

Wallace will also be able to use other databases with the training he received. The library picked up the tab for the costs of the training.

BIOSIS is another database he can search. It is based on BioAbstracts and the BioResearch Abstracts.

Chemistry, forestry, psychology, and other similar sciences now have databases available, although the complexities of the search methods for each one will determine how soon they are available here.

The users of the computer search service will have to pay for the computer time, which varies from base to base, and the cost for the telephone hookups with the computer.

The library is still figuring out what the forms and procedures for their searches will be, but they expect to be in operation "fairly soon" according to Wallace and Stan Shepard, associate director in charge of technical services.

Gregory and Wallace are expected to train other library staff to use the terminal as they become more proficient themselves.

Library ponders catalog changes

By KATHY BARNARD

By 1980 visitors to the university library may be using bound volumes of computer printout in addition to the conventional card catalog, according to Warren Owens, library director.

The State Board of Education this week considered a request for funds to finance putting terminals to the Washington Library Network, which uses computers at Washington State University, in several Idaho libraries. Owens estimated the initial cost of installing terminals here at \$50,000. The cost after that would depend on the use of the system, he said.

WSU is now using the network for cataloging and acquisition. Joselyn Druschel, assistant director for technical services at WSU, said the computer prints the cards used in the card catalog and is used to fill out book orders.

"We have not replaced our card catalog, yet, but eventually we do plan to replace it with printout books," Druschel said.

The UI terminals, which would be installed in the technical services area of the library, would also be used primarily for book cataloging and ordering, Owens said. "New books would be put into printout form immediately,

carrying no catalog card, and eventually we hope printout records would be made of all books in the card catalog," he said.

Because only new books will be listed in the printout books, library users will have to refer to both a printout book and the card catalog at first. Later, if funding is available, the card catalog may be converted to computer data, and all library books will be represented in printout books.

"The larger a card catalog gets, the more difficult it is to use," Owens said. "The printout book will take up less space, can be updated more often and can be placed throughout the library and around campus instead of just on the main floor of the library." He also said the printout books would be less expensive than updating the present card catalog system, which is all done by hand.

Employees who usually handle such jobs would be directed into other areas, Owens said. "The experience of libraries already in this program has not included staff reductions. The program also guarantees almost no staff increases, which would be inevitable if we maintained our present system," he said.

Changes in cataloging

procedures and rules in the Library of Congress, which this and many libraries adhere to, precipitated the trend toward computers, according to Owens.

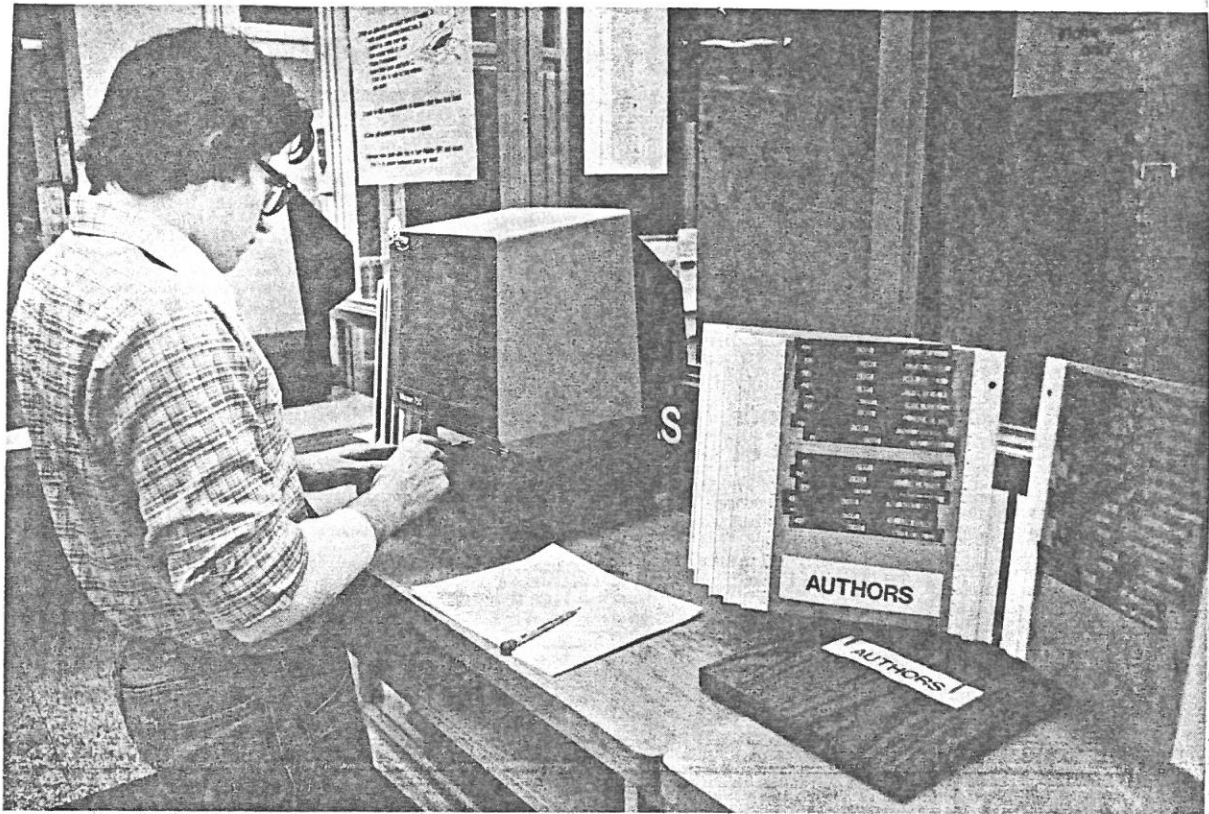
In 1980 the Library of Congress will abandon its present card catalog and turn entirely to computer data banks and printout sheets for storing catalog information. It will also adopt new cataloging rules, Owens said. Changing cards which read "European War, 1914-1918" to read "World War I" is just one example of the new rules.

"If we had to go through and change every reference to World War I by hand, we would be here forever," Owens said. "These new rules contribute a whole bunch of changes that need computers to handle them. Ultimately, almost all libraries will be totally computerized."

Summer Sun
7/21/78
Rennie named

Jim Rennie, coordinator of the Outdoor Program, has been named to the Association of College Unions-International (ACU-I) committee on outdoor programs. He said the committee encourages college unions to offer outdoor activities programs.

IDAHOIAN 3/18/80



MICROFICHE files and readers have added to the University of Idaho library's resource capacity. Plant science major Frank Dalhaus (above) searches for information available from schools around the Northwest. (Bob Bain photo)

Ficheing for Data Expands Resources

If you're fishing for information and can't find it in the University of Idaho library's card catalog, try "ficheing" instead.

A computer generated microfiche catalog has been added to the library's collection of resources, a feature of the Washington Library Network (WLN), which the UI joined last year. Also new is a two-week title update for the card catalog.

The WLN listings are contained in a computer in Pullman, and a reproduction of them may be seen through microfiche viewers in the library. However, only new books added to the library collection since February 1979 are included.

Conversion to the microfiche system is a

gradual process that has not yet been completed, according to Stanley Shepard, Associate Director the library in charge of technical services. Not only does it take time to convert card catalog listings to computer format, but the system hasn't yet been adapted to handle some kinds of material including records and music scores. Those kinds of items will continue to be listed in the card catalog until the WLN network can accept them.

According to Shepard, the new microfiche catalogue has been well accepted by library patrons, but "some things remain to be worked out. One confusing aspect", Shepard said, "is the fact that the catalog includes all holdings as

entered for the various libraries in the network." The WLN includes some sixty libraries throughout Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Montana and Oregon. Each library has an identifying symbol and the University of Idaho's symbol is IDU. A person has to check the symbol to ascertain whether a holding listed is actually available in the UI library or in some other library in the network.

Those using the library should remember to check all three sources for materials, the WLN microfiche catalog or the two-week update for newer listings and the old card catalog for others. Library personnel are available for assisting with use of the microfiche viewers.

The Pound Collection and Lectures

Humanities Librarian Milo Nelson was interested in Ezra Pound (1885-1972), especially since Pound was born in Hailey, Idaho. Milo proposed that we start a special collection in Pound's honor. That collection now numbers approximately 300 volumes by and about Ezra Pound including first editions, signed copies, transcripts of FBI files on Pound and a complete run of Paideuma. Some of the items were donated by Pound's daughter Princess Mary de Rachewitz of Italy, as a result of correspondence between Milo Nelson and her.

Milo had a lot of ideas and was a good promoter. Next he proposed that the Library involve the English Department and sponsor an annual lecture series honoring Pound. Some big name speakers were brought to campus, and eventually the lecture series was sponsored additionally by Foreign Languages, the School of Communication, the Department of Art & Architecture, the ASUI, and "several private benefactors." Included among the speakers, whose talks were published and distributed by the Library, were the following distinguished humanists:

1974	Hugh Kenner
1975	Robert Scholes
1977	Buckminster Fuller
1978	Marshall McLuhan
1979	James Dickey
1982	Wendell Berry

Large crowds attended, even when admission was charged to help defray costs. About 400 attended the Berry lecture and over 500 attended the McLuhan lecture, the latter of which was opened by Princess Mary herself. That year a short film of Pound's life was shown continuously throughout the day at the SUB.

Though billed as an annual affair there were a few years skipped. The

speakers not only gave a talk in the evening but were available for pertinent classes during the day as well.

Though one of the most successful in the series in terms of attendance, McLuhan's lecture raised some consternation among the audience and the press, as he did not talk about what he was supposed to talk about. See the stories from the Lewiston Tribune which follow.

After 1982 the Pound Lecture series was discontinued due to lack of interest, time, and money on the part of the sponsors. Lack of funding sufficient to bring in top-quality speakers was the primary reason for the demise of the lecture series.

Wednesday, December 19, 1973—Moscow, Idaho—IDAHOIAN



EZRA POUND COLLECTION — University of Idaho humanities librarian Milo Nelson, left, and special collections librarian Charles Webbert examine volumes by or about the late poet. Some of the items were donated by Pound's daughter, Princess Mary de Rachewiltz. (UI News Bureau photo).

UI Library to House Collection Honoring the Late Ezra Pound

The University of Idaho library has begun a special collection to honor the late poet, Ezra Pound, a native of Idaho.

Milo Nelson, humanities librarian who initiated the idea for the collection, said Pound's daughter, Princess Mary de Rachewiltz who lives in Italy, had given the library copies of her father's works from limited editions that couldn't be purchased on the open market today.

Pound was born in Hailey on Oct. 30, 1885, and in his book "Pavannes and Divagations" he wrote that his father, Homer, "built what was then called the first house in Hailey" ... and "Hailey, you

will understand, had one hotel, one street, 47 saloons and one newspaper."

In a letter to the library Princess de Rachewiltz observed that her father "although he never did manage to return to Idaho, was very proud of his connection with that state and I think you will find affectionate and amused references to it throughout his writings.

"A visit to Hailey had been planned for a long time and he also expressed the wish to be buried in Idaho: the desire to be buried where he was born should be clear proof that he felt great attachment to his roots. Also, one of the reasons he had liked to come to stay with us in the mountains was out of a sense of 'homecoming' and he said so in a short speech on his 73rd birthday."

Pound died in 1972 and he never made the trip because it was considered too arduous for him.

Materials in the Pound collection will include posthumous works, biographies, criticism, letters, essays, reminiscences and so on. Rare and unique editions will be sought within the limits of the small annual budget, Nelson said.

The collection will be housed in the Special Collections area next to the reserved books on the library's ground floor.

Tribune 4-18-78

McLuhan leaves some red faces

By BRYAN ABAS
Lewiston Morning Tribune

MOSCOW — Sponsors of the 1978 Pound Lecture in the Humanities should not have used the title "The decline of classical education" in describing the address by Marshall McLuhan on the University of Idaho campus Tuesday, one of the organizers of the lecture conceded Thursday.

Milo Nelson, a UI humanities librarian, said he regretted having described McLuhan's presentation in press releases as a discussion of classical education because "it didn't particularly help people."

Nelson refused to say how much McLuhan was paid for the UI visit, saying that information was "confidential." He did say that the fee was not more than \$2,000.

Most of the money was allocated by several UI departments, and the rest was

donated by individuals.

As it turned out, McLuhan lectured for 90 minutes on the contributions Pound made to the writing of the poem "The Wasteland" written by T.S. Eliot in the early 1920s. About 500 people paid \$1 to listen to his presentation.

Nevertheless, Nelson said he was pleased with the final results. "His presentation will make for a good and influential publication once it is published," Nelson said. "It will be distributed to more than 300 humanities libraries, and will help enhance UI's reputation."

Nelson explained that the classical-education title was applied to the presentation last week in concurrence with McLuhan. But Nelson said he felt that the more McLuhan thought about what he wanted to talk about, the more he decided to focus on the contributions of Pound.

A wasteland of McLuhan

Tribune 4-29-78

A lot of the people who paid \$1 each to hear Marshall McLuhan deliver the annual Pound lecture at the University of Idaho the other day are claiming they were robbed. Expecting a piquant serving of wit and provocation by the famous critic of the mass media, they got instead a 90-minute lecture on — of all things — Ezra Pound. McLuhan did not even lecture on Pound in a general way, which would have been heady stuff since Pound was a fascinating fellow; he narrowed his paper down to an analysis of Pound's literary contributions to T.S. Eliot's famous long poem, "The Wasteland." Ninety minutes of this was a bit more than the audience came for, and many went away unhappy.

It wouldn't do to fault McLuhan, who may have made a valuable contribution to literary scholarship,

and it wouldn't be fair to blame the audience, which had every reason to expect something else. The blame belongs to some academician or committee of academicians at the University of Idaho, who can be properly accused of bad programming.

It was like bringing in Bob Hope to lecture on comedy and getting a 90-minute analysis of one-liners from Shakespeare. It was as if Jascha Helfetz had come to lecture on Paganini and never touched his violin.

Sometimes a famous name can get in the speaker's way. If your name is Marshall McLuhan, you had darn well better keep them laughing and leave serious scholarship to someone who can get away with it. — L.H.

Psychiana

Psychiana was an internationally famous mail-order religion, started by Frank B. Robinson in Moscow, which flourished between 1930-50. Robinson advertised in major magazines like Time and Newsweek, and "700 newspapers, 86 magazines and 18 radio stations." Subscribers sent in their money and received printed lessons. The amount of mail coming into Moscow (sometimes as much as 60,000 pieces daily) gained first class status for the Post Office. A number of Library staff obtained work experience at Psychiana, among them were Grace Shaffer, Alpha Pedersen, Sally Johnson, Ina Severson, and Edith Dion. Edith still works in the Cataloging Department. Robinson's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Robinson, also worked in the Library for several years in the 1960s. Alfred was for many years one of the owners of the Moscow Daily Idahonian, which he inherited from his father.

In 1955, after Robinson died, the family sealed up all his papers and other records and turned them over to the University Library, not to be opened until 1980. Even after Psychiana went out of business letters kept coming. Some were referred to the Library, as it was known that the Library had a set of the books and lessons in Special Collections. I remember one letter in the early 1960s from a distraught, elderly woman in a hospital in Baltimore. She had enclosed a \$5 bill and pleaded for copies of the lessons.

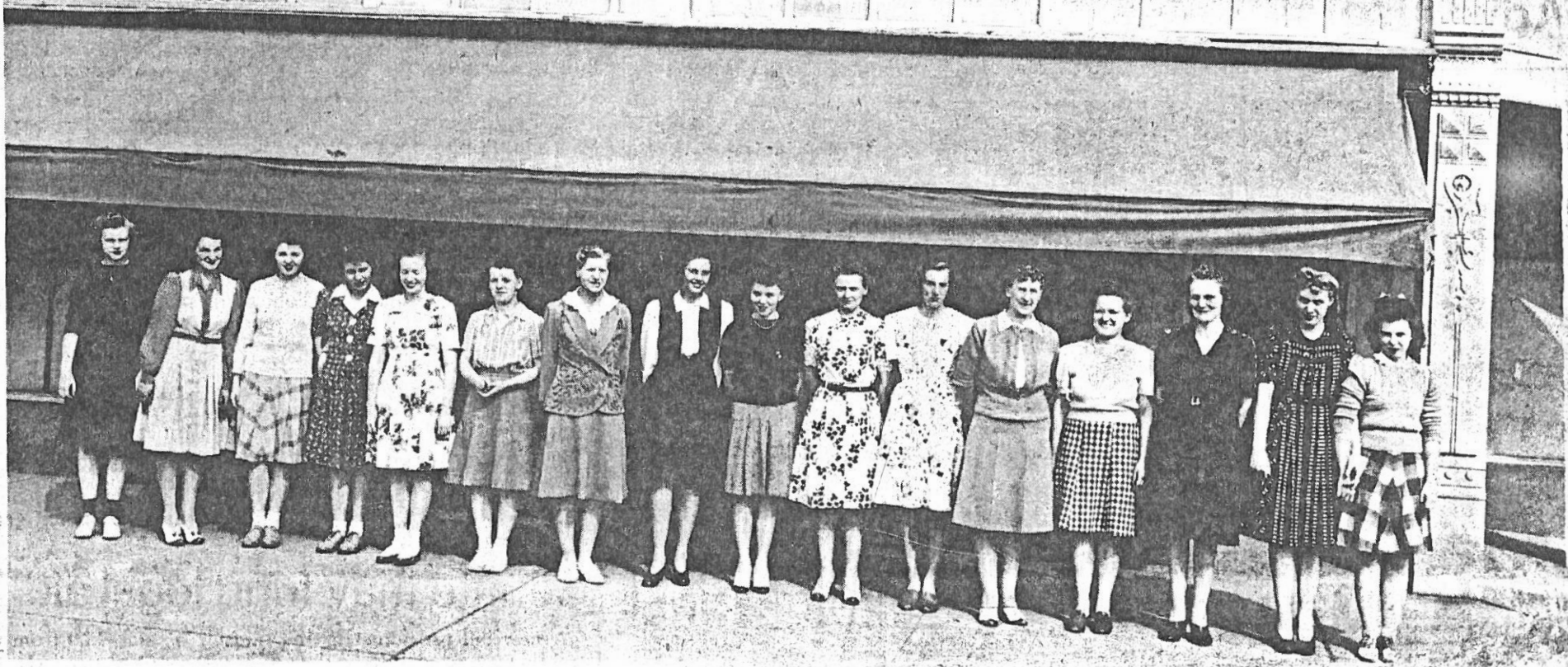
A low-key press release was issued in early January 1980 announcing that the time had come to open the Psychiana records, and the Library Administration was taken by surprise at the interest shown by the media and the public. Over 50 people, including the news media with television cameras and equipment, jammed the Special Collections office while two Library employees, Alpha Pedersen and Edith Dion, opened the four cardboard boxes.

Some people apparently expected something spectacular, like some religious secrets or his thoughts about some of his local enemies. (Though he had lots of friends, he had made some enemies in the area over his business dealings.) But there were no surprises, as indicated by the following news stories.

Argonaut

Tuesday, October 9, 1979
Moscow, Idaho 83843
Vol. 84, No. 13

"PSYCHIANA" INC.



The headquarters for Frank Robinson's mail order religion were located in this building on North Main Street in Moscow. Robinson hired women for almost all the work of preparing and mailing his spiritual lessons. Photo courtesy of Charles Diamond and the Latah County Historical Society.

Moscow once a mail-order mecca for thousands

No deep dark secrets revealed in Psychiana boxes

by Kerrin McMahon

There were no big surprises, except perhaps the size of the crowd. The 50-odd people who attended the long-awaited opening of four boxes of Psychiana memorabilia in the Special Collections Room of the U of I Library Tuesday afternoon were described by Library Director Warren Owens as "a testimony to the effect which Frank Robinson had on this community."

As former Psychiana employees Edith Dion and Alpha Pederson opened the cartons one by one, the crowd edged closer, hoping to glimpse some clue to the mystery of the man who attracted more than 600,000 followers with his internationally famous, mail-order religion between 1930 and 1950. Those who expected some spectacular revelation were disappointed; but the extensive collection of letters, clippings and other papers contained in the boxes may yet enable historians to come a little closer to understanding the enigma that was Frank Robinson.

Among the contents of the boxes were recordings of radio broadcasts such as "Dr. Robinson's Flashes of Truth;" a manuscript of an unpublished book entitled *The Better Way*; an album of newspaper clippings and photographs about Psychiana; a collection of magazines with articles about Robinson; a number of printed copies of his eulogy; and several folders filled with letters from students and Robinson's replies.

Most of the letters were addressed to "Dr. Robinson, Archbishop of Psychiana," and were filled with tributes to the power of Robinson's religion. "In your lessons I have found that which I had been looking for all my life," one man wrote. Another student insisted she "was told by the Spirit to get up right now and write to Dr. Robinson." "I can't find words to tell you the great joy I have had in reading your lessons," wrote another student. "God bless you through all your miraculous works."

Among the spectators at the ceremony were two of Robinson's grandchildren, Suzanne Pope of Troy and Mark Robinson of Spokane. Neither of the two knew their grandfather, but both said they were interested in the unusual story of his life and religion. Mark Robinson said he had read about his grandfather and the tenets of Psychiana. "It works,"

he said. "It's the power of positive thinking." He compared Frank Robinson to modern-day charismatic religious leaders Billy Graham and Oral Roberts.

The contents of the boxes will be inventoried and catalogued, and will be available to the public at the library.



All eyes and lenses were focused on the opening of the Psychiana boxes which revealed memorabilia from the mailorder religion. The event was well recorded by the local media. Photo by Jim Johnson.

Psychiana

Memories of a Moscow vision

By Thomas W. Campbell
of the Tribune staff 1-16-50

MOSCOW — The contents of four cardboard boxes that had been sealed 25 years shed little light Tuesday afternoon on the continuing mystique of Frank B. Robinson, the mail order religionist who had a firm grip on the Moscow economy during the 1930s and 1940s.

Sealed in 1955 by his widow and two children, the boxes were bequeathed to the University of Idaho, with instructions that they were not to be opened until 1980.

They were opened Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the special projects section of the library. They were the final papers of Robinson, the pharmacist who found God and the path to wealth at Moscow after many years of wandering, dissolution and heavy drinking.

His religion was Psychiana, which he spread through advertising in 700 newspapers, 86 magazines and on 18 radio stations throughout the world. The message always began with the words "I Talked With God." The readers were invited to sign for a series of lessons through which they could achieve the same success in life as Frank B. Robinson, who owned a newspaper, a printing plant, three drug stores and numerous other properties. Robinson built commercial buildings at Moscow and the post office zoomed to first class stature as 60,000 pieces of mail were processed daily during the height of the Psychiana movement. The letters and the money for lessons poured in from all over the world.

The boxes were opened Tuesday by Edith Dion, the last employee of Psychiana before it went out of business and by Alpha Pedersen, another former employee. Dion now works for the university library and Pedersen is a retired library employee.

Among the 50 spectators crowding around the big library table were two of Robinson's grandchildren, Mark Robinson, a Spokane jeweler, and Suzanne Pope of Troy, whose husband, Lloyd, operates a Moscow filling station. They are the children of Alfred Robinson, the son of Frank B. Robinson.

"I believe these people might be expecting a little to much," Mark Robinson said just before Dion cut into the first box. "But everybody seems to be enjoying themselves."

"I am curious," Pope said. "It is important that I be here because I am his granddaughter. I wasn't even born when he died."

Absent were Robinson's widow, Pearl Foye, who remarried after his death in 1948, and now lives in Texas; his daughter Florence Robinson Ashby, who also lives in Texas; and his son, Alfred, who lives in Albuquerque, N.M.

Alfred, Florence and their mother gathered together the contents of the four boxes in 1955,

two years after Psychiana went out of business.

Alfred and his mother ran Psychiana for four years after the founder's death, but gave it up in 1953. In an article that appeared in the fall issue of Idaho Yesterdays, a magazine published by the Idaho Historical Society, Boise, Keith Petersen, curator of the Latah County Historical Society wrote:

"It is doubtful their hearts were really in the movement, and in January, 1953, the mailings ceased, officially because of increasing costs of materials and the additional operating expenses brought on by inflation and increased postal costs. For all practical purpose, the movement, as is the case with so many religious sects, actually died with the death of its charismatic leader."

There was little evidence inside the boxes opened Tuesday afternoon to show the charisma of a man who founded a sect that had members in 67 countries around the world, and, at its height, an estimated three million members taking lessons in self-confidence based upon a conversation Robinson said he had with God while swinging in a hammock in his back yard in 1928.

Rather the items, which were given a quick examination by library officials and some of the curious crowding around the table, seemed to have been carefully selected to give Robinson in death a distinction he did not achieve in life as a resident of Moscow.

Although Psychiana at its peak was the largest private employer in Latah County and furnished precious jobs during the lean years of the Depression, and although Robinson's community donations were generous, he was denied membership in the Elks Lodge and the Rotary Club. When he offered to help finance construction of a new Presbyterian Church, which his wife and children attended, he was spurned.

Inside one of the boxes was the manuscript of an unpublished book by Robinson explaining Psychiana, which was a combination of psychology, metaphysics and the theory of positive thinking.

The boxes also contained a scrap book of press clippings, letters from Psychiana students from around the world and Robinson's replies — form letters with his stamped signature.

There were scripts of his radio advertising broadcasts, and transcription records, the large discs used in radio before tapes.

One box contained a stack of reprints of a eulogy delivered when Robinson was buried at Moscow Oct. 22, 1948. The speech was by Marcus Bach, a faculty member from the University of Iowa.

He described the message of Psychiana as developed by Robinson as:

"Personal consciousness of God's power in the individual life, and a call for world redemption in our highly materialistic and secularized age."



Tribune/Glenn Cruickshank

Edith Dion, foreground, and Alpha Pedersen, both former employees of Psychiana, opened four cardboard boxes filled with his papers Tuesday afternoon at the University of Idaho library.

Many of those present were given copies of the eulogy. There were far more than enough to go around.

What the contents of the boxes might mean to the latter-day students of Psychiana, the students who are studying the man more than the movement, must await complete documentation.

Charles Webbert, director of special collections at the library, said the contents of the boxes will be inventoried by Judy Nielsen of the library staff and then catalogued.

For Keith Petersen one of the serious students, Robinson was ahead of his time in his sale of positive thinking lessons by mail.

"When he was doing it, it was new," Peterson said. "But now it is common."

Petersen said that books offering the same message of confidence in one's own ability to surmount problems are now best sellers.

In the main lobby of the UI library, Psychiana memorabilia is on display. It includes copies of some of Robinson's 20 books: "I Talked With God," "The Wanderer," "The Pathway of God," "Before the Dawn," "Blood on the Tail of A Pig."

Also included was a gentle reminder to a student who had not paid for one of the lessons. A length of red string was taped to the bottom of the letter. The student was urged to tie the string around a finger so he or she would remember to send Dr. Robinson his money.

George Kellogg

George Kellogg joined the Library staff in 1957 as the first Humanities Librarian. What was a Brooklyn-born Yale graduate and ex-Marine doing in Idaho? He was an intriguing mixture of contradictions. He was a kind and gentle person, not what one would expect of a Marine Corps sergeant who survived the WWII Asiatic-Pacific campaigns in China and Guam. He was very scholarly and made a fine contribution to The Bookmark over the years. The English Department once tried to hire him to teach English. He was a Milton scholar. He loved the outdoors and bought a house outside of town where he kept horses. He was well liked and respected by everyone on the staff. In March of 1970 he had a skiing accident on Mt. Spokane which resulted in a broken leg and several cracked ribs. The leg was not set properly and had to be re-set. A blood clot developed and he died of a heart attack in April. His wife Ruth had taught school in Palouse for many years. She later married Charles Webbert, and they now live in Hendersonville, N.C.

President Theophilus

Dr. Donald R. Theophilus died in May of 1970. He was a strong library supporter. Although there was talk of a new Library building before he became Acting President in 1954, it was he who took the appropriation request to the Legislature that year. And it was he who was so involved in the construction of the building. He was instrumental in the formation of Library Associates through his support and direction, and he maintained that involvement even after his retirement. In fact, he died on the Monday following the Library Associate annual meeting that he had chaired on Saturday, at age 71. He was an avid reader, and it is said the Public Library could not stock enough mystery novels - he had read them all. A story was reported that when he checked out

a book at the University Library once, a student assistant at the desk asked him if he were a member of the Faculty. He replied simply, "I believe I am." He was born in Pittsburgh, was educated at Iowa State University, and came to the University in 1927 as an Associate Professor in Dairy Science. In his first job he used to make ice cream. He became department head in 1935, Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1946, Acting President in 1954 and President in 1955. He served the University for 38 years until 1965 and was the first President to retire from the University. The Public Employees Retirement System started that year, and he was one of the first to qualify for benefits. With so many years of service he was off the chart, and the Legislature had to pass a special bill to cover him. He met his wife, Cora, while at Iowa State. She died in January 1986 at Good Samaritan Village in Moscow. Upon Theophilus' retirement, Governor Robert E. Smylie said, "No one in Idaho's history has been able to do so much for so many for so long."

Argonaut 5/17/70

Leader in education succumbs

Dr. Donald R. Theophilus, 71, president emeritus of the University of Idaho, died of a heart attack at his home yesterday.

"Idaho has lost a distinguished and loved educator, who gave great and dedicated service to the University of Idaho and the state," University President Ernest W. Hartung said.

Elvon W. Hampton, president of the University Regents and State Board of Education, said, "I was saddened to hear of Dr. Theophilus' death. He was a true friend and a valued and trusted servant of the State of Idaho and of the university."

Acting Gov. Jack M. Murphy expressed regret yesterday on the death of Dr. Donald Theophilus, former president of the University of Idaho.

"His contributions for more than 30 years have helped mold the institution to its present fame and success," Murphy said. "He was known for his personal interest in young men and women, rather than brick and mortar. By his brilliant career - both academic and in public life - he certainly deserves the ranking of one of Idaho's most distinguished citizens and educators."

"I join with all his former students in mourning this personal loss to us all."

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6, 1899, Dr. Theophilus served the

University of Idaho for 38 years, retiring as president emeritus in 1965. He was the first president ever to retire from the University.

In 1927, Theophilus was appointed associate professor of dairying at the University, moving up to head of the department in 1935. He became dean of agriculture in 1946, acting president of the University in 1954 and president in 1955.

During his regime as president, the University had the largest rise in enrollment in its history, moving up from a little over 3,000 to more than 5,000. By instituting and expanding adult education programs throughout the state, Theophilus was considered to have done more to serve Idahoans beyond the campus than any other previous president.

Under Theophilus, the University gained some of its largest buildings. Included are the Library, Physical Sciences Building, University Classroom Center, Wallace Residential Center and the extensive addition to the Student

Union. In addition, the University named its new high-rise dormitory after him in 1969.

In addition, the University named its new high-rise dormitory after him in 1969.

Upon Theophilus' retirement, Robert E. Smylie, then governor of Idaho, said, "No one in Idaho's history has been able to do so much for so many for so long. President Theophilus has been one of the outstanding architects of Idaho. His service to university, state and nation is a tribute to himself and an adornment of the university."

Dr. Malcolm M. Renfrew, head of chemistry said, "Beyond question we have this time the strongest faculty in history. There is better esprit de corps on campus, and better relationships among faculty and students than at any similar institution of which I am aware. These are felicitous to which our president has made important contributions."

Kenneth A. Dick, then financial vice president of the university, stated, "Major progress has been made in appropriations, salary rates, benefits, size of faculty, research activities, buildings, off-campus influence and enrollments. This progress has not come easily but has been accomplished by capable leadership and devoted work on the part of our president."

Rafe Gibbs, director of information at the University put it this way, "Theophilus believed in the University of Idaho. There was never any doubt in his mind that the University was anything but an outstanding institution. Perhaps that was his greatest strength. His major purpose in life was to maintain quality at the University."

The 38th session of the State Legislature passed a resolution paying tribute to him.

Theophilus held four degrees from Iowa State University, which in 1958 honored him as one of its most outstanding

graduates. He held honorary doctorate degrees from the University of Idaho, College of Idaho and Gonzaga University.

In 1923, he was married to Cora Edith Schild of Belle Plaine, Iowa. Before coming to the University of Idaho, he taught at Iowa State University and Western Kentucky State College. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant in the Army.

He was a member of the social fraternity Tau Kappa Epsilon and of the honoraries Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. He also belonged to many other service organizations, including Kiwanis and the Moscow Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a past president. He was a communicant of the Methodist Church.

Survivors include Mrs. Theophilus at home in Moscow; a daughter, Mrs. J. P. (Barbara Ann) O'Connor, Boise, and a son, Donald R. Theophilus, Jr., academic vice president of the University of Alaska.

A Chronology of Library Events, 1969-

- 1969 - January The Library began offering the service of photocopying tables contents from journals.
- Activist student John Orwick challenged the Library's right to charge fines for overdue books, saying it was not specified in the University's charter. Law School Dean Menard advised us to use the phrase "overdue charges" instead of fines, the charge being assessed for the cost of sending notices, etc.
- February The University started to require embossed student ID cards, something the Library had pushed for.
- Lucy Day died and the rest of the Day Collection came to the Library in October.
- April The first monthly booklist was issued. Booklists had previously appeared quarterly in The Bookmark.
- The Library Affairs Committee approved the new Loan Code.
- July Construction began on the telephone exchange room in the basement.
- September The Vicomatic photocopiers were replaced by Apecos.
- November The first Library Handbook for Faculty was issued.
- 1970 - January Stacks were added in the Documents area.
- February Physical Plant began refinishing the old tables in the Reserve Book Room. These were the old golden oak tables from the old Library in the Administration Building.
- The shuttle service with WSU Library and UI was started on a trial basis for the rest of the semester.
- June Warren Owens was named chairman of the L & S Dean's Search Committee.
- July Warren Owens became Dean of Instructional Services. With that new title came administrative supervision of the Audio Visual and Photography Center.
- A new Xerox 3600 was installed behind the Loan Desk.
- October The shuttle service began again. The trial period proved a success.

Aug. 2-7-69

188

ID cards to be mandatory

Effective, Monday, February 10, it will be necessary for students to carry their embossed I.D. cards in transacting business with several campus agencies, chief among them the Library, the Bookstore, and the Business Office.

Associate Director of Libraries, Richard Beck, stated that the Library has been interested in using the embossed I.D. card system for a number of years. The Library now has Data Recorders (stampers) for recording names of students who charge out library materials. He said there were advantages for both the student and the

Library. Use of the Data Recorders in connection with the I.D. cards, similar to transacting business in department stores and service stations, will speed up the checking out of books as students will no longer have to sign names manually.

The new procedure will also provide legible names. The Library reports that quite often signatures on book cards are illegible and impossible to read. In such cases, considerable additional effort is required in getting overdue books returned to the Library. Beck also said the new procedure would reduce if not eliminate

the use of false names used by students checking out books. This does not happen too often, he said, but it is very frustrating to find that a book was charged out

not returned, and the signature on the book card is a false one. In such cases, students who have not checked out the books in question have been unfairly assessed replacement charges.

For present purposes, the cards will be hand stamped with the date the book was checked out and the date it is due. In the future, ideally, the cards will contain the student's address and the machine

will be able to handle the checking out procedure. The library has purchased two Data Recording machines and is ordering more.

Beck stated that the new policy should be more economical in that it will save time and be fairer to the students. He also noted, "Most universities use this system today." The Library is the campus department that investigated the new system.

Purchase of books and other materials at the Bookstore will also be handled in the same manner according to University Bookstore Manager Richard Long. The

for students

cashing of personal checks is the main need for the identification plus the book purchasing. The Data Recorder machines are in effect. The student's name will be embossed on the back of his check. Long reported "that although there has been little trouble with the forging of checks, the University has needed a closer check of identification for years."

Similarly, H.E. Slade, Assistant Business Manager, reported that many transactions on the part of students and the Business Office will also utilize I.D. cards and Data Recorders with the cashing of personal checks in particular. If students

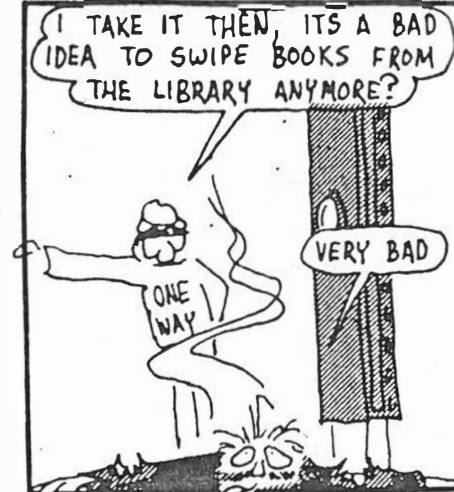
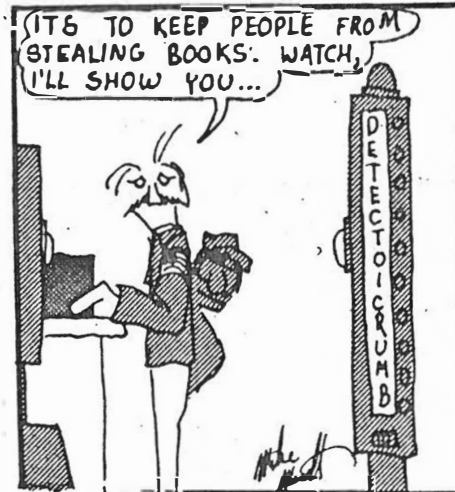
do not have cards, allowances will be made. They are, however, encouraged to carry them at all times; it will save them both time and explanations, Slade said.

Business Office estimates states that over 5,900 I.D. cards were issued at the University the first semester and around 800 were retaken this last semester. These included new students and students who lost their cards or students changing to and from part time or full time curriculum.

It is anticipated that in the near future members of the University faculty and staff will also be issued I.D. cards with pictures and embossed names.

- 1971 - January Due to student requests smoking was allowed in the Reserve Book Room.
- Photocopying charges were reduced from 10¢ to 5¢ per copy.
- February In an attempt to reduce the noise level in the Library, background music was played in the lobby starting February 9. It was stopped February 17.
- June Acquisitions Librarian Paul Conditt married Anna Bysegger, the Library Secretary.
- November First in-service training held for all classified staff. Since then there have been 1-2 orientation sessions for new staff annually.
- December The Library's Slide on Sound program for student orientation was prepared by Milo Nelson, Humanities Librarian.
- 1972 - May Nancy Atkinson retired after 29 years. A tea was held for her at the SUB.
- June The reclassification project directed by Ralph Nielsen was finished. The last book reclassified from Dewey to Library of Congress Classification was Old Textbooks by John Nietz (LT 23 N5) - it's still there.
- August The APECO coin operated photocopiers were replaced by Xerox 720s.
- October The Staff Association was formed with Milo Nelson, as the first Chairman.
- November Some periodical backfiles were removed from the stacks on third floor to Book Storage. The beginning of a trend.
- 1973 - February A Welfare Committee was established.
- The Spoken Word record collection was started.
- July Special Collections was moved from the second floor to the ground floor to make more room for documents and maps.
- 1974 - January A new Xerox 4000 was installed behind the Loan Desk.
- 1975 - January The 3M Tattletape Book Detection System was installed January 8-9 at a cost of \$16,000. \$11,000 was for the system and \$5,000 for the supply of detection strips.
- June Regents approved criteria for Librarians' rank.

190



Library security or a case of beeping books

Attention bookworms and the like, the U of I Library has made innovations for book safety, book location and material access.

According to Richard J. Beck, associate director of libraries, the U of I Library has installed an electronic book security system which, when activated, will lock the exit gate. The system was installed Jan. 8, but was in the planning stage for several years. Beck approximated a day and half for installation and a few days more for testing.

The book theft detection system marketed by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M) is designed to improve library service by reducing theft and discouraging careless removal of library materials.

Beck said the system is to remind users if they have forgotten to charge out at the circulation desk and will remind users if they have materials such as reference books which do not normally circulate.

The alarm is a 'gentle reminder' sounding much like the soft gong which precedes an announcement on a paging system at a department store, according to Carolyn Hagen, U of I Library Secretary. The reminder is done in a pleasant

way, not like a burglar alarm, noted Hagen.

No penalties are given, it is just a subtle reminder, added Beck.

Beck will not divulge how the system operates for he was warned by the 3M Company not to for protection. He said the company points out how ridiculous it is to invest money in something and then tell how it works. He used the analogy of a firm buying a safe, then broadcasting the combination. Beck also remarked that he purposefully tried not to understand the technical aspects of it for he was elsewhere when the system was being installed.

He did reveal that the books had to be sensitized in the racks every so often and desensitized when checked out.

The U of I Library estimates its losses at between 225 and 200 books per year, which at an average cost of \$15, would amount to \$3275 to \$4500 annually if all material were replaced. This amount does not include the staff time spent in searching for missing materials and replacing them or the "immeasurable frustration" experienced by persons who are not able to find the materials they need.

As other libraries have experienced, students and faculty

like this system better for they are not being searched by another human being—it is less personal.

Beck foresees no disadvantages to this \$1200 mechanism. He comments that people raise some question like "does it harm a person who has a pacemaker"—no is the answer.

Beck noted an article in the December 1974 Administrator's Digest pointing out a study made by 16-year-old Mary Nave, a high school student in Tucson, Arizona who spent 450 hours finding out how effective a detection system is. Nave prepared questionnaires for high school and college students who use libraries with electronic systems and others without detection systems. She found, on the average, respondents estimated that their book detection system would pay for itself in three years.

The average number of volumes missing per year prior to the installation of a system was 1,584 volumes; after installation, the number dropped to 272.

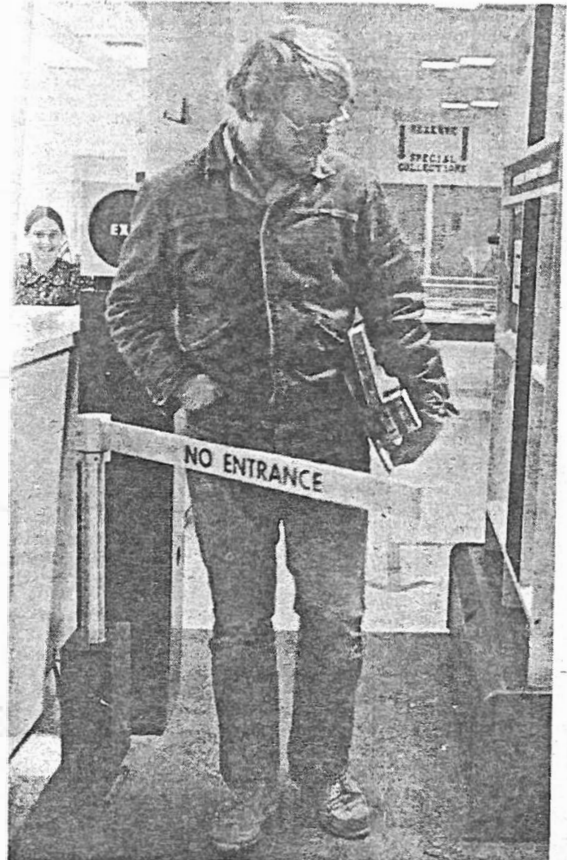
For years the library has been issuing a comprehensive library handbook which has proven costly and constant change in library practices requires regular updating. Therefore, the U of I Library will discontinue the handbook and issue single sheets on specific aspects of service or collections, noted Beck.

The following handouts are in preparation on a newly designed masthead with a number of series and titled library guides... 1. Self-guided tour, 2. Library map and book location directory, 3. How to find a book, 4. Card Catalog, 5. Library regulations, 6. Reserve book service, 7. Periodicals, 8. Newspapers, 9. Microforms, 10. U. S. Documents, 11. Maps, 12. Special Collections, 13. Bibliography Room, 14. AV Center, 15. Washington State University Library, 16. Instructional Material Center (IMC), 17.

Literary Criticism, 18. How to find book reviews, 19. How to find a play, 20. Translations, 21. Biographical information, 22. Statistical information.

These handouts are to be

Beck believes that by making the pennants the library saved money and better signs were produced. The materials cost only \$16 while commercially it was estimated to total at least



placed in the new sky-blue pegboard Publications rack for ready access and readability.

Visual displays to point out locations were limited, added Beck. However, banners were made by the library staff to aid library users to easily find their way in the library.

\$100. However, he did not know how to discount the time the staff spent in making the signs, except to say it was fun.

A gigantic chart depicting how to find a book, how to read a card catalog, floor plans, and what the library has for the user is set up on the side wall along with books, 120,000 volumes of periodicals; 300,000 government documents; 10,000 items of phonodiscs, cassettes, and photos; 53,000 maps; 117 newspapers; 10,000 volumes of microfiche (card and film transparent card), microcards, and microfilm. These micro mechanisms save space and do not deteriorate as fast as books, commented Beck.

The self-guided tour is also offered in cassette tape for those who like to listen rather than read, said, Beck. Also an updated 1973 checklist of professional papers, theses and dissertations is available.

- 1976 - January The main transformer blew at 10:02 p.m. Sunday night, January 12, leaving the Library without lights or heat. It took the better part of a week to replace.
- February An Ad Hoc Tenure Committee recommend tenure for the first time to Librarians Beck, Conditt, Hardies, Hook, Nielsen, Pyle, Shepard, and Webbert.
- March The record collection was transferred from the Reserve Desk to the Browsing Room and two record players purchased.
- April The Library began lending hand calculators, a service provided through the ASUI.
- 1977 - January Physical Plant began re-painting the entire Library. It was done previously in 1967/68.
- June Cataloger Lynn Norris married Social Science Librarian Dennis Baird.
- September Emergency stairwell lighting installed, after 20 years.
- October \$10,000 worth of steel stacks were purchased from ISU Library. They weighed 76,349 lbs., came in three trailers and included 500 sections with 14 shelves/section and would hold 175,000 at 25 volumes/shelf.
- 1978 - July An item in The Bookmark about a book that was returned to the Library all chewed up, entitled Behavior Problems in Dogs made the Boston Herald American and the Philadelphia Enquirer.
- December Kyle Laughlin gift received - 754 volumes appraised at \$28,000. One volume of Curtis' North American Indians was appraised at \$2,500.
- 1979 - February Joined Western Library Network. Dora Mih was named WLN Coordinator. Carpeting installed in the Reserve Book Room at cost of \$6,000. Funds came from vending machine income.

Power failure closes library

The U of I library was closed late Sunday night through Tuesday because a transformer burned out and left the building without heat or light, officials said.

As we go to press, the library is operating on two-thirds power, reduced heat and light and only during the day hours, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. These hours and conditions will last until the burned out transformer is repaired, Library Director Warren Owens indicated, which might be for a week or more.

"There's never been a problem this major since I've been here," since 1968, according to Owens.

He said the library has occasionally closed off-schedule, but these were occasions when the rest of the university was also closed.

The telephone system was in operation while the building was closed, he said, because it had a separate emergency battery system. Owens and two associate library directors, Richard Beck and Stanley Shepard, were on duty to keep the library in order and answer questions called in.

But the doors were closed mainly because of safety problems according to Owens. For example, he said "the main staircases are in the interior of the building, and when they aren't lighted they're black as a pit."

Physical Plant Director George Gagon reportedly said no reason was apparent for the transformer's malfunction, thought it might have been the result of old age. The transformer has been in the library since the building's construction in 1957.

"The physical plant did a splendid job of rallying to the emergency," Owens said.

Agout, Jan 16 1976

Library Reopens After WWP Provides Spare Transformer

Campus News 1/16/76

The University of Idaho Library was closed Monday and Tuesday, due to a burned out transformer and resulting lack of heat and light.

The transformer burned out shortly after 10 p.m. Sunday, but arrangements were made to borrow transformers which restored approximately two-thirds of the building's heat and lighting capacity. This made it possible to reopen the library Wednesday morning.

Without those alternate arrangements, the library would have been closed for seven or eight days while the transformer was repaired in Spokane, according to George Gagon, physical plant director. The transformers were

borrowed from Washington Water Power Co.

He said there was no apparent reason for the transformer's malfunctioning, but speculated it might have resulted from a weakening of the machine's wires due to old age. The transformer is the original one installed at the time the building was constructed in 1957.

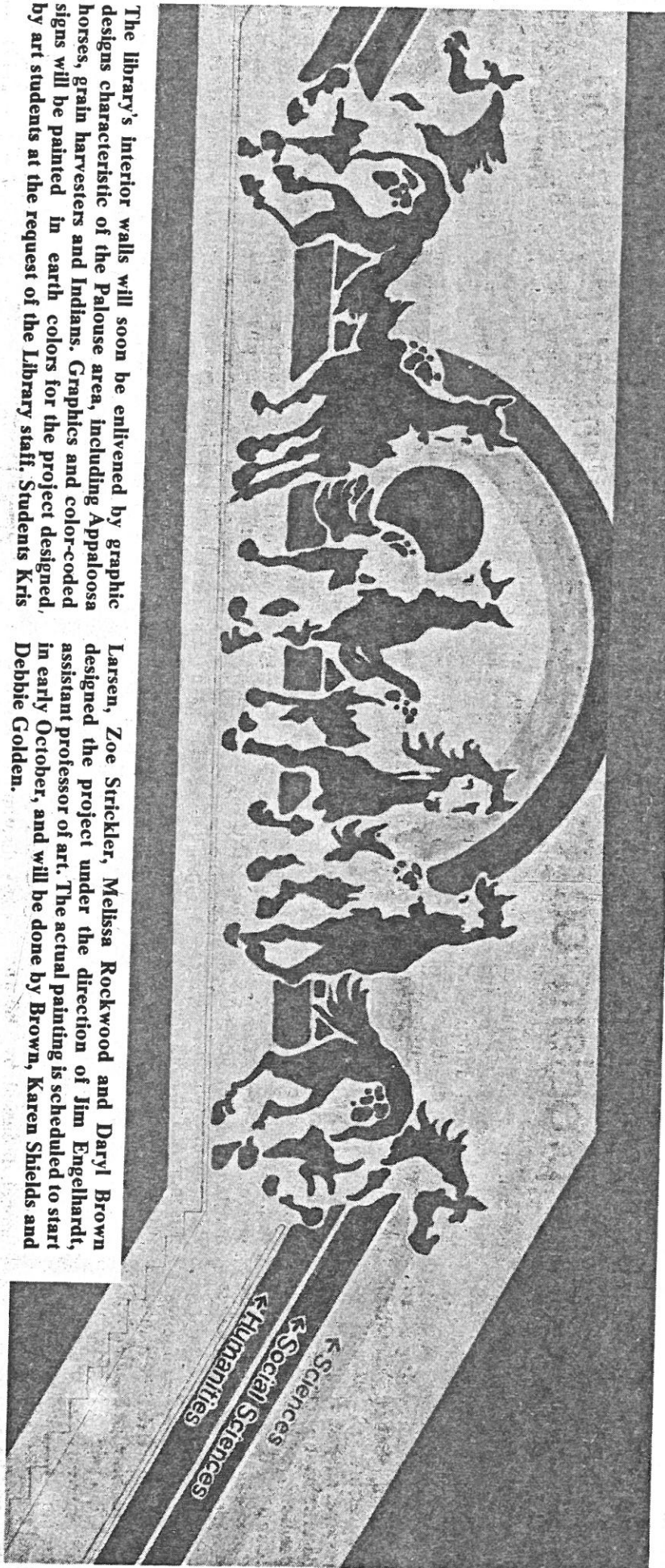
According to Dr. Warren Owens, director of libraries, the library will operate from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. only, and will not be able to use all the lights or the elevator. Full operation is expected to resume in about a week when the repaired transformer is reinstalled.

One more closure

Tribune 1/29/76

MOSCOW — The University of Idaho Library will be closed Monday until 6 p.m. for reinstallation of the repaired transformer which earlier this month burned out, causing a temporary curtailment of library operations.

Following a two-day closure, the library reopened Jan. 14 using transformers loaned by Washington Water Power Co. The borrowed transformers supplied approximately two-thirds of the building's heating and lighting needs.



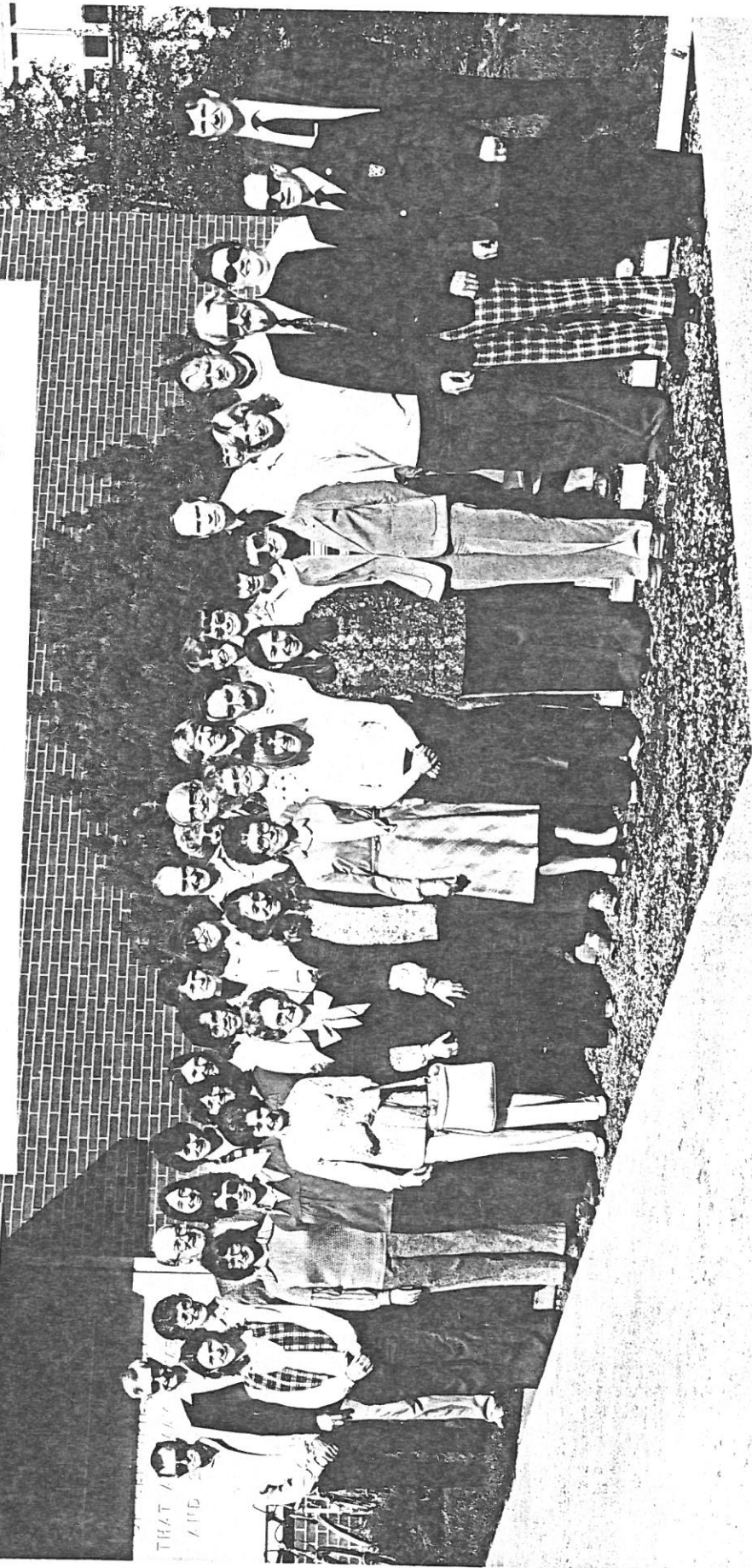
The library's interior walls will soon be enlivened by graphic designs characteristic of the Palouse area, including Appaloosa horses, grain harvesters and Indians. Graphics and color-coded signs will be painted in earth colors for the project designed by art students at the request of the Library staff. Students Kris

Larsen, Zoe Strickler, Melissa Rockwood and Daryl Brown designed the project under the direction of Jim Engelhardt, assistant professor of art. The actual painting is scheduled to start in early October, and will be done by Brown, Karen Shields and Debbie Golden.

1980

First row: B. Fohnagy, J. Wagner, D. McLaughlin,
W. Howard, M. Liden, K. Buxton, E. Dion, C. Glass-
ford, L. Baird, J. Hertel, J. Mayburry, W. Owens,
D. Beck. Second Row: R. Hardies, S. Shepard,
J. Lipscomb, R. Decatur, L. Wai, C. Wray, H. Berg,
D. Baird, D. Smith, B. Rice, B. Paulsen, P. Conditt.
Back row: R. Nielsen, W. Dixon, S. Shepard,
G. Eckwright, M. Newsome, T. Million, T. Gray,
Lyn Chase, C. Webbert, C. Sattler, M. Silvius,
J. Nielsen, J. Pyle, C. Campbell.

1980



THAT /
/ 110

Former Registrar Gives \$300,000 For UI Library

By NANCY SLATOR

Moscow native Ella Olesen has given the University of Idaho \$300,000 to establish a trust fund for the university library.

Income from the fund, called the Ella Olesen Endowment, will go to Miss Olesen until her death, and afterwards will belong to the university.

At today's rates, said UI Trust and Investment Officer Robert Steele, the income is \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. The total library budget is \$1.4 million annually.

Miss Olesen, 86, was UI registrar from 1920 until her retirement in 1944. She attended the university until 1915, and was secretary to the UI president until being appointed registrar.

Two students from the Isle of Man off England are attending the university this year on a scholarship Miss Olesen set up earlier for women from the United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries, the birthplaces of her

parents.

The gift is "by far the largest single donation the university library has, I think, ever received," library Director Warren Owens said, "certainly in the 13 years I've been here."

While noting that the money would probably not be available to the library for "several years," Owens said the endowment would be used for the "expensive reference works and large sets a research library needs. We will use this money to enhance the quality of the library for graduate and research purposes."

"We are indeed pleased," UI President Richard Gibb said, "with Miss Olesen's support of the university in general and the library in particular. Her generosity couldn't come at a better time for us, and is quite a boost to our morale."

Miss Olesen, who reportedly had considered making the gift anonymously, declined to be interviewed.

Scholarship 2/17/81



INDEX

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Academic Rank for Librarians	158-59
Administration Building	
Fire, 1906	8
Library moves in	15-18
Library in	56
Allen, Stella Maud	5, 35
Atkinson, Nancy	37-40, 48, 117
Baird, Lynn	166
Basque Collection	101
Beck, Richard J.	68-71, 86-88, 144, 150-53, 164
Bonebright, John E.	4, 5, 35
<u>Bookmark, The</u>	55, 94-97, 147
Buchanan, Jesse E.	52, 55
Burns, Robert	94, 135, 136
Caxton Collection	98, 101
Classified Staff	121-11
Committee on Library Affairs	150, 154-59
Computer Searching	170, 173
Conditt, Paul	103, 135, 138, 167
Day, Henry	110
Day, Jerome	20, 39, 98, 99
Day-Northwest Collection	20, 98
Detection System	189-91
Faculty-At-Large	149-52
Fallout Shelter, Library	135-36
Fifty-mile hike, Librarians	134-35
Gifts	98-109
Gymnasium, Library in	9-10
Hartung, Ernest W.	53, 151
Hook, Robert	166
Hours, Library	2, 4, 5, 15, 16, 19, 56 123-24
ILA Presidents	164
Idaho Council of State Academic Librarians	148-49
<u>Idaho Librarian</u> , editors	164
Jennings, Talbot	101-02

INDEX (cont.)

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Kellogg, George	94, 115, 136, 137, 141, 150, 153, 185
Larrison, Earl	98, 100
Liao, Sam	117-18
Libraries in Idaho Teletype Network (LITTY)	149, 153
Library Associates	110-11, 148
Library Building, New	61-93
Bond issue passes	64
Construction	75-76
Dedication	72, 79-80
Moving into	77-93
Picture of	67, 73-80
Site	62-63, 65
Library Committee	21, 150, 154-59
Library Cooperation with WSU	111-15
Library of Congress, Reclassification	138
Library Science Courses	19-20
McCallie, Margaret	6-7, 35-36
Merlan, Jesse	167-69
Monitors	144, 146, 148
Moore, Margaret M. see McCallie, Margaret	
Morrill Hall, Library in	14-15
Nelson, Milo	164, 166, 176-79
Nielsen, Ralph	138
Noise	127
Oleson, Ella	196
Owens, Warren S.	
Background	160-62
Committee Assignments	161
Service Activities	164
Peterson, Agnes	37, 46, 48, 115
Photocopiers	124-27
Pound Collection, Lectures	176-79
Psychiana	180-83
Quiz Bowl Team	136-37
Reclassification Project	138
Regional Depository	101, 138
Scott Collection	98, 100
Shepard, Stan	54, 117, 164, 167
Skog, Fred	54
Slama, Mike	117

INDEX (cont.)

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Staff, Library (pictures)	
1956	66
1959	116
1962	129
1965	142
1967	143
1969	164
1980	195
Stockbridge Collection	103, 106-09
Strong, Gary	139, 141
Sweet, M. Belle	8-13, 15, 19-23, 26, 30-40, 42-47, 55
Obituary	42-43
Interview, 1961	43-46
Theft, Library	130-34
Theophilus, Donald R.	52,65, 68, 69, 184-86
Western Library Network (WLN)	170-72, 174-75
Webbert, Chalres A.	103, 109, 115, 139, 168, 178
Zimmerman, Lee F.	
Background	50-55
New Library Building	73-77
Biennial Report, 1956-57	81-85
"On Moving a Library"	89-93
<u>The Bookmark</u>	94-97
Library Associates	110-11
Library Cooperation-WSU	111-13
Library Theft	131-34
Retires	140
ILA Honorary Life Membership	150
The Library in Review, 1964-66	Appendix H

APPENDIX A
ADMINISTRATIVE LIBRARIANS
UI Library

Head Librarians

1893-96 John E. Bonebright
1896-99 Stella Allen
1899-1905 Margaret McCallie
1905-48 M. Belle Sweet
1948-67 Lee Zimmerman
1967-68 Richard Beck (Acting)
1968- Warren Owens

Assistant Librarians

1909-10 Ruth Broman
1910-11 Mrs. Sage
1910-17 Ruth Brewer
1916-21 Leone Hamilton
Butterfield/David
1922-48 Agnes Peterson

Associate Librarians

1946-47 Martin Schmidt

Heads, Public Services

1950-52 Charles Webbert
1952-54 Rod Waldron
1954-58 Ed Gnoza
1958-59 Frank Langer
1960- Richard Beck

Heads, Technical Services

1950-54 Len Thorp
1955-57 Charles Irwin
1957-61 Mike Slama
1961-81 Stan Shepard
1982- Monte Steiger

NOTE: The positions listed were professional positions. In the early years the Library, in accord with University policy used student assistants for clerical work, to help them financially. Because of the difficulty in obtaining professional librarians, sometimes college graduates were hired and trained to do professional jobs.

TECHNICAL SERVICES LIBRARIANS
UI Library

Acquisitions

1941-44 Wilma Harvey
1948- Robert Betts
1950-53 P. Dean Vanderwall
1954-56 Sam Liao
1957-60 Robert Royce
1969-65 Dan Mather
1965-68 Ron Hardies
1968- Paul Conditt

Periodicals

1925-26 Marion Taft
1926-28 Maurene Chenoweth
1928 Elizabeth Cole Farmer
1928-29 Florence Taylor Reilly
1930-43 Nedra Le Blond
1940-43 Jean Hendly
1942-43 Elizabeth Henry
1944-47 Louise Laybourne Slade
1947-49 Hazel Wiese
1950-63 Louise Slade

Serials

1967-68 Valerie Atherton
1968-74 Lorraine Huppert
1975-78 Jackie Zajanc
1978- Lynn Baird
1983-84 Judy Paterson

WLN Data Control

1979-81 Dora Mih

Cataloging

1913-14 Ida Wolf
1914-16 Margaret Fawcett
1916-21 Leone Hamilton
1920-21 Grace Eagleson
1921-22 Elizabeth Clark
1922-25 Carrie Jones
1925-27 Bessie Greenwood
1928-32 Mary Lee Hall
1932-34 Gladys Baker
1934-36 Margaret (Ruth) MacDonald
1937-39 Josephine Halverson
1938-41 Wilda Thompson
1941-42 Frances Rucks
1941-43 Mariam Yoder
1943-72 Nancy Atkinson (Head)
1944-45 Kathleen Dooley
1945-46 Corrine Kittelson
1946-47 Isbel Tullis
1948-52 Helen Zachman
1949-50 Alice Ridenour
1952-54 Stanley Shepard
1953-58 Agnes Bennett
1958-63 Pat Pung
1958-63 Sam Liao
1959-62 June Evans
1962-85 Colin Campbell
1963-72 Louise Slade
1964-81 Ralph Nielsen (Head)
1967-73 Bob Maddox
1970-74 Lily Wai
1973-74 Dinah Hulet
1974-77 Mary Nicolson
1974-78 Lynn Baird
1974-75 Betty Anderson
1976-77 Henrietta Pew
1972- Jan Pyle
1972- Dora Mih
1977-78 Ruth Funabiki
1980- Jeanne Lipscomb (Head)
1981- Elizabeth Steinhagen
1986- Margaret Curl

PUBLIC SERVICES LIBRARIANS
UI Library

Loan Librarian/Asst. PS Librn.

1910-20 Glenna Adair
1914-18 Frances Reed
1919-23 Catherine Frantz
1920-22 Ferol Richardson
1921-22 Helen Jones
1923-25 Pearl Doyle
1925-27 Marie Gauer Stone
1927-30 Marie Johnson Montgomery
1928-29 Maryls Whitman
1932- Helen Hanson
1936-38 Howard Rowe
1938-39 Florence Rains
1941-44 Wilma Harvey
19 -45 Mildred Kerr
1944-50 Eleanor Walker Sherman
1947-49 Doris Harris
1950-51 Lois Waldron
1950-51 Geneva Bittleson
1951-54 Mary Brasch
1954-57 Selma Adams
1957-60 Robert Burns
1960-62 Betty Armstrong
1962-68 Paul Conditt
1968- Bob Hook
1984-85 Ron Force

General Librarian/Asst.

1930-36 Catherine Jones
1940-41 Dorothy Hix
1950-52 Rod Waldron
1953-56 Mel Spence
1956-57 Rich Berner
1957-60 Ron Glens
1961-62 Paul Conditt
1962-62 Colin Campbell
1963-64 Hallie Hibbs
1965-67 Valerie Atherton
1967-70 Mel Sappington
1970-74 Lily Wai
1979- John Kawula
1984- Diane McKenzie
1984- Margaret Snyder

Documents Librarian

1949-51 Sue Chaney
1951-54 Stanley Shepard
1954-57 Mike Slama

Info Retrieval Spec (ERIC)

1977-78 Laurel Gregory
1978-80 Gail Eckwright

Reserve Assistant

1929-30 Eunice Von Ende
1928-30 Elizabeth Coale
1930-32 Katherine Graybill
1932-34 Guinevere Lamson
1934-37 Josephine Lynch
1939-40 Bernice Hand
1940-42 Alice Reid
1942-43 Elizabeth Nye Hagen
1947-48 Betty Logan

Reference Librarians

1917 Ethel Bowers
1918-19 Maude Covington
1921-23 Marion Shaw
1923-25 Helen Hough
1932-36 Elizabeth Nye Hagen
1936-43 Pauline Calendine Howard
1944-45 Kathleen Dooley
1946 Lois Johnson Smith
1946-47 Margaret Smart
1947-49 Loretta Franks Johnson
1948-57 Charles Webbert
1949-50 Fred Waldeck

Special Collections Librarian

1969-81 Charles Webbert
1981-84 Stanley Shepard
1984- Terry Abraham

Humanities Librarian

1957-70 George Kellogg
1970-78 Milo Nelson
1978-84 Margaret Snyder
1984- Gail Eckwright
1985-86 Ronald Force

Social Sciences Librarian

1957-69 Charles Webbert
1969-73 Walt McCauley
1973-74 Gordon Manning
1974- Dennis Baird

Assistant Science Librarian

1967-70 Ed Coulter
1970-80 William Wallace
1976-77 Betty Anderson
1980-81 Morica Engle
1981-82 John Kawula
1982- Ron Force

Science Librarian

1957-59 Richard Beck
1960-68 Robert Burns
1968-81 Rod Hardies
1981- Donna Hanson

Assistant Humanities Librarian

1985- J. Muriel Saul

Library Assistant

1948-49 Sue Chaney
1949-50 Louise Slade
1949-50 Dean Vanderwall

Special Projects Librarian

1981- Ralph Nielsen

Assistant Social Science Librn.

1957-59 Marjorie Dick
1960-62 Elaine Maki
1962-66 Edward Jackson
1966-69 Walt McCauley
1970- Lily Wai
1974-78 Lynn Baird
1974-75 Dora Mih
1975-76 Betty Anderson
1979-84 Gail Eckwright

Appendix B

CURRENT CLASSIFIED STAFF

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LIBRARY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title(s)</u>	<u>Appointment Dates</u>
ACKARET, Lois	Special Collections Assistant	1966
BELT, Jami	Catalog Assistant	1985
BEAUDRY, Lorene	Science Assistant	1981
BOWLER, Carolyn	Interlibrary Loan Assistant	1983
BROOKS-MILLER, Victoria	Catalog Assistant	1985
BUXTON, Karen	Humanities Assistant	1977
CAMPBELL, Colin	Catalog Assistant	1962
DAVIS, Karen	Administrative Secretary	1984
DELEHANTY, Alice	Humanities Assistant	1982
DELLES, Bev	Clerical Specialist-Loan Desk	1983
DION, Edith	Catalog Assistant	1953-1956 1970
DIXON, Winifred	Documents Assistant	1971
FITCH, Linda	Loan Desk Supervisor	1983
GRAY, Christine	Acquisitions Assistant	1981-1983
	Reserve Desk Assistant	1985
GRAY, Terry	Printing Technician	1974-1984
	Photocopy Technician	1985
HARRIS, Clara	Periodicals Supervisor	1975
HENDERSON, Randy	Reserve Desk Supervisor	1983
JOHNSON, Barb	Acquisitions Assistant	1980
JORDAN, Barb	Social Science Assistant	1975
JORGENSEN, Penny	Catalog Assistant	1985
KEENAN, Lori	Catalog Assistant	1981
MATTSON, Elizabeth	Acquisitions Assistant	1986
MORTENSON, Barb	Acquisitions Assistant	1985
MANN, Cynthia	Bindery Supervisor	1977
MILLION, Twila	Library Bindery Technician	1975
NIELSEN, Judy	Archives Assistant	1971
PAULSEN, Beth	Serials Supervisor	1972
PAYNE, Ann	Numerical Records Clerk-Serials	
	Catalog Assistant	1984
PREUSS, Dale	Stack Supervisor	1985
RATHBUN, Ron	Printing Technician	1966-1970 1984
SMITH, Donna	Social Science Assistant	1979
TRENTLAGE, Becky	Catalog Assistant	1984
WAGNER, Jeanne	Interlibrary Loan Supervisor	1977
WILKINSON, Anita	Acquisitions Assistant	1986
WILSON, Debbie	Records Clerk-Serials	1985
WRIGHT, Harley	Catalog Assistant	1980

Appendix C

CLASSIFIED STAFF WHO RESIGNED/RETIRED, 1968-1985

Technical Services

Acquisitions

Weems, Beverly	1963-71
Anderson, Mary	1964-72
Fowler, Barbara	1965-67
Berg, Hazel	1966-81
Dotts, Wilma (Billie)	1967-70
Dressen, Anna (Jane)	1969-70
Gage, Susan	1969-70
Rangen, Joyce	1970-71
Dudley, Christina	1970-71
Newby, Edith Morey	1970-72
Davis, Nancy	1970-72
Douglas, Cynthi	1971
Nielsen, Catherine	1971-73
Cummins, Celeste	1972-73
Queener, Elaine	1972-73
Bolm, Karen	1973-75
Hardie, Lynda	1975-76
Schaye, Cary	1977
Wray, Cheryl	1977-80
Smith, Steven	1977-80
Mayburry, Janet	1978-82
Morton, Robert	1979
Baker, Pam	1979-85
Joop, Mark	1983-84
Slavik, Carol	1984
White, Patricia	1984
Reeves, Carol	1985
Todd, Carolyn	1985

Serials

Pedersen, Alpha	1952-76
Liden, Maudie	1959-82
Parkins, Marian	1960-75
Gorsuch, Jean	1967-68
Mauser, Laurie	1968-72
Griffith, Nancy	1969
Bennett, Jackson	1970-72
Degher, Jane	1971-77
Bricker, Cheryl	1971-73
Bend, Mary	1972-73
Mitchell, Robert	1972-74
DeLong, Katherine	1973
Schauer, Margaret	1973-75
Evans, Catherine	1973-77
Bottger, Susan	1973
Burin, Michael	1975-79
Kleutz, Sally	1976-81
Dudley, Robin	1977-79
Blair, Norene	1977-78
Krauss, Gail	1978
Saunders, Christine	1978-80
Gray, Sandra	1978-79
Rice, Barbara	1978-83
Sattler, Carol	1980-83
Olson, Rhonda Gale	1982-84
Strongoni, Gabriele	1983-84

Cataloging

Shaeffer, Grace	1956-75
Thomas, Caroline	1960-81
Bennett, Cleo Susan	1960-69
Conner, Frances	1967-68
Erickson, Erma	1967-75
Chase, Theolyn	1968-85
Hummel, Jill	1968-69
Smith, Mary K.	1969-70
Nelson, Kandy	1970
Ovard, Sharon	1970-71
Rich, Phyllis Ann	1971-72
Sayler, Judi	1971-72
Hoff, Susan	1972
Seeley, Phyllis	1973-74
Crossler, Kristin	1974-75
Kimball, Sandra	1975-76
Seling, Katherine	1975-76
Wright, Eleanor	1975-77
Bateson, Patti	1976-79
Hinman, Mary	1977
Thiesen, Lillie	1977
Sawyer, Joyce	1978-79
Koebb-Orner, Pat	1980
Sanders, Linda	1980-85
Pool, Rebecca	1980-85
Schnabel, Barbara	1981
Murray, Vince	1982-84

Public Services

Loan Department

Supervisors

Johnson, Sally	1956-76
Dodd, Debbie	1974-80
Morton, Bob	1979
McLaughlin, Debbie	1979-85

ILL Assistants

Zenner, Mikilann	1968-70
Mabbutt, Teresa	1971-73
Montgomery, Eileen	1973-75
Christian, Becky	1973-76
Crawford, Pat	1975-77
Morton, Bob	1975-78
Anderson, Warren	1978-82

Loan Desk Staff

Mauzerall, Hildegarde	1967-68
Doi, Pam	1968-72
Clark, Evelyn Kay	1970-71
Wolgast, Deborah	1971
Harris, Patricia	1973-75
Moayeri, Mahasti	1973-74
Schafer, Cindy	1974
Clark, Emmie (Pam)	1974-75
Kittrell, Anita	1974-75
Pool, John	1974-76
Bennett, Peggy	1975
Rohrback, David	1976-77
Tierney, Wanda	1976-77
Wiprud, Clarence	1977
Wittbecker, Alan	1975-77
Newby, Edith	1978-80
Crouse, Connie	1978
Woods, Tom	1978-79
Gruwell, Pat	1980-84
Wallin, Lori	1980-82
Baldwin, Cynthia	1981
Northam, Donna	1981-85

Reserve Desk

Sterner, Galatha	1962-80
Everingham, Paula	1972-74
Conlon, Krista	1975-76
Bisterfeldt, Pat	1976-77
Silvius, Mary	1980-83
Folnagy, Bettie	1980-81
Machler, Sue	1982-84
Murashige, Kim	1984-85
Rod, Rebecca	1984-85

Social Sciences

Gallup, Helen	1959-74
Coleman, Cheryl	1971
Turk, Diana	1971-75
Johnson, Carolyn	1971-73
Strowd, Margaret	1973-79

Humanities

Severson, Ina	1956-76
Cummings, Connie	1974
Pappas, Julie	1974-77
Hart, Patricia	1974-80
Morton, Sandy	1975-76
Van Dougen, Laurel	1976
Studwell, Roberta	1976-80
Elting, Peggy	1976
Johnson, Graceann	1978-79
Wray, Cheryl M.	1980-84

Special Collections

Lafferriere, Lu Rae	1981-82
---------------------	---------

Science

Storey, Edna	1961-70
Howard, Winnie	1968-83

Appendix D

LIBRARY RETIREES

Atkinson, Nancy (1943-1972)
606 N. Lincoln
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-5373

Berg, Hazel (1966-1981)
P.O. Box 38
Troy, Idaho 83871
835-2472

Chase, Lyn (1968-1985)
413 S. Monroe
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-4447

Gallup, Helen (1959-1974)

Hardies, Rod (1965-1981)
318 S. Polk Street
Moscow, Idaho 83843
883-0971

Howard, Winnie (1968-1983)
Box 276
Palouse, Washington 99161
(509) 878-1287

Johnson, Sally (1956-1976)
408 E. Lewis
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Liden, Maudie (1959-1982)
Robinson Mobile Home Park #210
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-4148

Pedersen, Alpha (1952-1976)
2473 East F.
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-4839

Shaffer, Grace (1956-1975)
406 S. Jefferson
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-2944

Severson, Ina (1956-1976)
Rt. 1 Box 140
Troy, Idaho 83871
835-3514

Shepard, Stanley (1951-1954; 1961-1984)
1301 Walenta Drive
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-7778

Thomas, Caroline (1960-1981)
1014 East F. Street
Moscow, Idaho 83843
882-5239

Webbert, Charles (1948-1981)
149 Surry Lane
Hendersonville, North Carolina 28739

Zimmerman, Lee (1948-1967)
213 Crest Drive
Hendersonville, North Carolina 28739

Appendix E

Library Secretaries, 1948-

March 1948-April 1948	Mrs. Julia Ann Blandford
September 1948-October 1948	Mrs. Patricia Michels
October 1948-May 1949	Mrs. Wilma Hampton
June 1949-July 1949	Miss Alice Kraut
January 1950-January 1951	Mrs. Patricia Barker
November 1951-February 1952	Mrs. Mary Pope
July 1952-September 1952	Miss Rita Ann Breeden
December 1952-August 1953	Mrs. Mary Malone
November 1953-September 1954	Mrs. Ginena Armstrong
January 1955-September 1955	Mrs. Reta Robbins
October 1955-May 1960	Mrs. Noreen Sandel
September 1960-June 1961	Mrs. Margaret Durham
September 1961-October 1961	Mrs. Helen Thomas
March 1962-July 1962	Mrs. Ruth Cramer
October 1962-May 1964	Mrs. Gail Day
December 1964-June 1965	Mrs. Ilene Whiteman
October 1965-July 1966	Mrs. Nancy Costella
September 1966-June 1971	Miss Anna Bysegger
July 1971-June 1976	Mrs. Carolyn Hagen Wood
June 1976-August 1979	Miss Cynthia Salisbury (Sr. Secretary)
September 1979-January 1980	Mrs. Laura Englert (Sr. Secretary)
February 1980-January 1984	Mrs. Jackie Hertel (Administrative Sec)
January 1984-	Mrs. Karen Davis (Administrative Sec)

Appendix F

RULES TO GOVERN THE LIBRARY

Reported by Library Committee, Feb. 13, 1899

I. The Library shall be kept open during the college year, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 8:15 a.m. until 5 p.m. On legal holidays and during the vacations, it will be open at hours to be fixed by the Library Committee.

II. Students will not be permitted to hold audible conversation in the Library or to be guilty of any conduct that disturbs the quiet of other persons patronizing the Library. Students violating any of these rules shall be denied the privileges of the Library by the Librarian. In the event of successive violations of these rules, they shall be referred to the President.

III. Students desiring to take books from the Library must first deposit a fee of \$3.00 with the Librarian. This will be refunded at the close of the college year or when the student severs his connection with the University.

IV. After making this deposit, the student may take one volume from the Library and keep it for one week. In case there is no prior application for the book it may be renewed for a second week. A fine of five (5) cents per day will be imposed for each day that a book is retained beyond the allotted time. The Librarian shall deposit the fees and fines with the Registrar and report monthly to the Executive Board.

V. Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries and other rare or costly books shall not be taken from the Library. Reserved books may be taken from the Library at the close of the regular hours, provided they are returned before the hour of opening on the following day. The usual fine will be imposed for the violation of this rule.

VI. The student shall be fined by the Librarian for the soiling, defacing or mutilation of a book or magazine subject to the revision of the Library Committee.

VII. A failure to pay fines promptly will result in a deduction of the amount of the fine from the deposit, and the withdrawal of the library privileges until the fines are paid.

VIII. Magazines may be removed by the preparatory students for use in the Study Hall providing they be registered with the Librarian and not retained more than one period.

Appendix G

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO LIBRARY EXPENDITURES
(From State Allocations Only)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Irregular Help</u>	<u>Other Expense</u>	<u>Capital Outlay</u>	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Staff Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947/48	25,158.00	12,392.00	3,482.00	15,697.00	n. a.		56,729.00
1948/49	37,313.00	13,253.66	6,144.49	12,187.36	48.31		66,898.51
1949/50	40,721.68	18,379.04	9,145.62	29,762.23	203.30		98,008.57
1950/51	47,961.51	13,469.39	11,467.90	25,522.84	116.13		98,421.64
1951/52	43,330.25	12,280.34	12,344.30	20,714.91	120.35		88,669.80
1952/53	51,567.00	16,287.41	15,375.83	22,910.33	204.85		106,140.57
1953/54	58,045.00	14,043.84	14,582.00	24,702.07	249.76		111,372.91
1954/55	57,184.00	11,952.05	16,231.47	24,491.54	245.00		109,859.06
1955/56	64,225.00	12,860.94	15,572.88	26,197.84	245.34		118,856.66
1956/57	59,537.59	14,905.55	15,206.10	23,780.99	254.96		113,430.23
1957/58	91,185.05	14,936.54	16,801.65	42,552.74	166.79		165,475.98
1958/59	101,474.89	14,558.16	15,629.71	37,981.50	534.78		169,644.26
1959/60	104,770.89	17,170.65	16,190.51	53,092.97	700.68		191,225.02
1960/61	101,089.54	24,101.09	16,479.65	66,409.97	292.39		208,080.25
1961/62	119,991.83	19,416.21	19,797.77	62,127.98	1,103.03		221,333.79
1962/63	125,316.74	19,792.40	17,178.61	61,806.10	253.11		224,346.96
1963/64	139,440.25	20,265.88	19,813.39	122,713.15	800.71		303,033.38
1964/65	148,089.09	21,552.15	19,215.63	65,320.38	802.88		254,980.13
1965/66	167,075.17	25,778.80	23,884.70	132,207.29	768.27		359,510.37
1966/67	175,601.89	29,165.31	24,171.96	129,182.21	1,389.00		359,510.37
1967/68	206,366.88	35,527.86	31,422.46	170,097.71	1,338.55		444,753.46
1968/69	245,452.00	37,046.00	17,566.00	187,854.00	1,174.00		489,092.00
1969/70	270,460.00	38,812.00	19,447.00	233,554.00	1,739.00		564,018.00
1970/71	298,845.00	37,397.00	19,405.00	225,283.00	1,816.00		582,786.00
1971/72	310,181.00	38,566.00	15,273.00	202,194.00	802.00		567,016.00
1972/73	321,101.07	38,054.20	17,540.17	279,013.75	1,534.30		657,241.49
1973/74	369,759.63	32,804.50	20,121.48	284,182.61	1,751.04	35,372.02	742,991.28
1974/75	431,597.71	21,670.88	22,464.28	322,481.63	2,132.95	66,226.29	866,573.74
1975/76	498,261.00	25,542.00	31,411.00	410,038.00	1,803.00	72,784.00	1,039,839.00
1976/77	522,151.00	36,431.00	33,208.00	463,276.00	3,749.00	97,546.00	1,156,361.00
1977/78	600,178.00	40,271.00	39,045.00	551,584.00	3,257.00	106,315.00	1,341,150.00
1978/79	630,423.00	51,602.00	38,763.00	598,113.00	3,006.00	116,333.00	1,438,240.00
1979/80	667,898.00	64,925.00	54,303.00	523,748.00	601.00	126,699.00	1,412,108.00
1980/81	728,757.00	56,376.00	48,124.00	590,889.00	1,361.00	149,376.00	1,574,853.00
1981/82	762,922.00	72,549.00	37,836.00	627,818.00	2,889.00	163,723.00	1,667,737.00
1982/83	821,311.00	64,508.00	39,307.00	699,196.00	2,000.00	175,060.00	1,801,382.00
1983/84	876,862.02	73,379.68	63,102.00	872,807.00	3,378.00	190,033.50	2,079,562.00
1984/85	950,734.00	81,101.00	117,377.00	1,011,103.00	5,265.00	212,862.00	2,378,422.00

APPENDIX H
*THE LIBRARY IN REVIEW**
1964 - 1966

Lee Zimmerman
University Librarian

Every succeeding year brings to the University Library new problems, new challenges and new dilemmas. In the past two-year period particularly, it has experienced the impact of unanticipated expansion upon its operational patterns and resources. This is due in part to a university undergoing gradual metamorphosis. It also stems from surging enrollments, changing attitudes towards study, upper level graduate work, expanding research emphasis and the prodigious, surging output of printed matter which continues to pour from the world's presses with accelerating velocity every year. Today's students are more seriously motivated towards study; they make more extensive and intensive use of library materials; and they insist upon optimum library facilities and services. The demand for more and better library service is pervasive and widespread.

These represent only a few of the more obvious developments of recent years that have intensified the pace of academic life and have brought in turn new library pressures, new needs and widening responsibilities. Situated as it is at the center of the University's complex, the Library is perhaps the most sensitive campus agency and, therefore, the first to experience faculty and student pressures that attend institutional change and growth.

Despite the emerging obligations and the newer challenges, the Library's objectives have never changed since their inception many years ago. Restated briefly, they have been to: (1) provide a competent, dedicated personnel to serve the University community; (2) offer efficient, courteous service to faculty and students; (3) develop a public relations program designed to bring about good rapport and understanding of mutual problems; (4) prepare surveys and other publications in the faculty interest; (5) upgrade the book collection to sustain adequately the work of the classroom and research; (6) plan an operations program to increase efficiency, economy, productivity; and (7) maintain optimum study and working conditions within the Library.

During the biennium the Library initiated several activities of major significance. One, the decision to reclassify the book collection from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress system was a significant undertaking inaugurated in December, 1964. This changeover was initiated primarily to facilitate and speed up the cataloging process; to obviate the never-ending revisions attendant upon each new edition of Dewey; to provide a more expandable system in the scholarly interest; and to lower excessively high cataloging costs. The conversion from Dewey to L. C. has been made by many universities throughout the United States. Others such as Idaho are in the process of conversion. Five more years are estimated for its completion. In the interim, control procedures have been established to minimize confusion during the transition.

*Report for the 1964-1966 biennium. The statistical section does not include all the tables appearing in the original report. Only those of wide, general interest are included here.

The decision to bring together a Basque collection at this institution for preservation, study, and research was another event of major significance. Southwestern Idaho and the surrounding areas of Eastern Oregon and Northern Nevada are the areas of Basque settlement. Boise, with over 8,000 Basques, is the center of concentrated Basque population in this country. No university in North America has brought together a collection on the Basque people and their culture. In view of the large concentration of Basques in Idaho, the Library was persuaded that the University of Idaho should become the center for Basque studies in the United States and should, therefore, assume the responsibility for collecting the scholarly publications relating to Basque life, history, language, and related materials.

The Basque people living in Southern Idaho have expressed their interest and support. They appear anxious to contribute. Through the assistance of book dealers in Spain, Argentina, and Uruguay, approximately 600 Basque titles have been either received to date or are on order. In addition another 1,000 items have been checked and will be acquired gradually as funds become available. Through the interest and good offices of a young American couple residing in the Basque country in Spain, the Library has been the recipient of tape recordings of Basque folklore tales, oral history accounts, dance music, vocal songs, as well as others. The program has had an auspicious beginning, but special grants are needed to accelerate acquisitions if the collection is to assume the character and scope envisaged by the Library; or if it is to serve the requirements of scholarship.

Book thefts continue to be a troublesome library problem. Various expedients instituted in recent years have served to minimize its seriousness, but nothing short of a guard or inspection system at exit points will provide effective or partially effective controls. Several years ago approximately fifteen university libraries were solicited for an opinion on the efficacy of their exit controls. They reported that fewer books were stolen, but that nevertheless a large number of books, concealed in wearing apparel, were being surreptitiously pilfered from their libraries. There has been increasing faculty criticism of this Library for its failure to institute a guard or check-out system. The Library's reluctance stems not from unwillingness but from the average percentage of books reported missing annually which is approximately only .04 per cent of the total collection. To replace the 150 to 200 lost books amounts to only \$1,000 more or less annually. The yearly cost of a control system would be approximately \$5,500. On the basis of this high price and low percentage of books found missing, the Library has hesitated to recommend a check-out system for the present.

For some time the Library has been mindful of its outmoded, time-consuming technical procedures. It has been following automation developments in various university libraries throughout the country, particularly at the Library of Congress. Automation experimentation now taking place in this Library will inevitably have wide repercussions for the profession as a whole. Circulation procedures in this Library were critically analyzed in the past year and a plan for their automation prepared and submitted to the computer and statistical center for review and practical application. Serials control or its adaptability to automation is also under surveillance at present. Through continuing study and observation of progress elsewhere, our thinking on the subject will tend to come more clearly into focus and should lead to constructive proposals in the near future.

Poor acoustics and air-conditioning have been troublesome library problems for years. This may be attributed in part to steel furniture and steel

book stacks, terrazzo stairwells and window ledges, and mesh steel walls covered with thin plaster coatings. The impact of sound on these hard surfaces is deflected. The area between ceiling and vinyl strips, or recently installed polycube strips in some areas, is not insulated. Here the air-conditioning and lighting system are located. This area serves as a sound conductor. Toilet rooms are not insulated and give rise to embarrassing conditions. The air-conditioning system has been equally vulnerable. The equipment originally installed was on a scale too small to do the job required. Recently a larger compressor was acquired which presumably should improve conditions particularly during warm weather. A recent Administration decision to have the acoustics of all university buildings checked by an expert may lead to a solution, or to improvement, of the Library's problem. This is a requisite in the academic interest.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Library's holdings now comprise 241,924 bound volumes, 232,438 documents, and 3,286 newspaper volumes or a total of 559,436 volumes in the University Library's collection. Supplementing these holdings, there are books on microcard, microprint, or microfilm; and, in addition, another 31,746 volumes in the Law Library. The Library also receives approximately 4,000 serials.

The statistical tables given elsewhere in this report are broken down categorically to reflect the component parts of the collection. The Library has made in a modest way measurable advancement in the past several years. But the progress so far achieved is limited and does not suffice to make up for the acquisition deficiencies of past years when the Library was financially unable to acquire many scholarly publications. Its book collection inadequacies are therefore of long standing, a consequence of too small book allocations over the years and of drastic budget cuts during the depression years. This in turn has retarded growth, particularly in depth. Inevitably many gaps developed and still remain.

Unquestionably the Library's most serious problem over past years has been insufficient funds to improve its holdings in keeping with curricular developments. The collection is on the whole reasonably competent for under-graduate work but, on upper levels, it is inadequate to sustain the University's advanced academic programs in most disciplines.

The status of a university in the academic world depends very largely upon two factors--a good faculty and the requisite facilities to support its work. The quality and range of a library collection plays a persuasive and decisive role in obtaining and retaining desirable faculty personnel. As a former distinguished Harvard provost, and later librarian, observed some years ago: "You cannot have a quality faculty without a quality library, and quality education is impossible without a quality library."

In a relative or comparative sense, stemming from upper level graduate needs, this Library's book collection requires up-grading and enlargement if the graduate and research programs are to attract promising students, and if it is to provide them with the indispensable publications for study and research. Considerably increased financial allocations for books are imperative. Annual acquisitions should be doubled, even tripled, and many hundred more journal subscriptions are needed if the Library is to keep in step with the widening research horizons of scholarship.

There are many justifiable reasons why book funds should be widely expanded, not only to make up for the limited book allocations of this and previous bienniums, but to obviate in the future the gap between library holdings and advanced graduate programs at this institution. Noted below are some of the more obvious justifications that can be cited:

- Year after year the flow of scientific publications pouring off the world's presses grows in soaring volume. More and more books and journals are being published today than ever before by many more countries, in many more languages and in many more specialized fields which, a few years ago, were unknown or uninvestigated. These publications are required--if not all, at least the most significant in relation to the University's advanced program.
- The University's emerging programs on doctoral and research levels obligate the institution to provide an extensive body of not only new publications, but older ones too that it failed to acquire in years past. This implies the closing of many existing gaps necessitating large outlays of funds.
- The cost of scholarly publications throughout the world is a never-ending spiral year after year. Out-of-print materials such as periodical backfiles and monumental scholarly works may be acquired only at a cost of many hundreds or thousands of dollars. When acquired the journal backfiles must be bound.
- Subscriptions for scientific publications come high, sometimes very high, and they increase in cost every year. This is only the first cost. Subsequently, they must be bound; and binding, too, is a multiple expense that increases each succeeding year.
- The cost of printing, paper, and labor is always on an ascending curve from year to year, which accounts for the always rising cost of all printed materials.
- As curricular programs expand from within, and new academic disciplines are created from without, the Library must start from scratch and bring together the special materials necessary to underwrite new offerings. This poses a real dilemma. Funds allocated originally to support and to enlarge library holdings in established disciplines must perforce be spread out to cover new offerings, such as, for example, the doctoral program in physics.
- Closing existing gaps in the book collection, or trying to build up and strengthen the book collection involves the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. As most of the material needed is out-of-print, costs are considerably higher than they normally would be for the newer materials.
- Many rare, previously unobtainable, scholarly works in long runs are now being reprinted in book form or in microform and are becoming available to libraries like Idaho which, in the light of its graduate and research program, must acquire many such works.

LIBRARY USE

The unprecedented increase in enrollment during the two-year period was followed by a corresponding use of the Library and its facilities. Use reached an all-time high the second year of the biennium. The Library does not have automatic counters to check its entering public but for the week, April 25 to May 1, 1966--a typical week--and with the aid of staff personnel, a count was taken. A total of 14,837 individuals were checked for that week. The highest number recorded for one day was 3,244, and the average daily attendance Monday through Friday was 2,721. December-January and April-May are the Library's busiest periods. Sundays are nearly always as busy as week days. There are many evenings when students find it difficult to locate study space. Use of the reserve book room has advanced widely, and the browsing room is customarily filled.

Circulation of library materials is generally a reliable index of use which, this biennium, has soared to record levels. Including all books charged for use outside the building, and number of items used inside the Library that could be reliably recorded, circulation for the first year of the biennium was 280,553 and for the second year of the biennium it was 308,044, which is an increase of 91,455 over the previous biennium. This figure reflects only partial, not total, use. There are no applicable techniques through which libraries can record usage of reference works, abstracts, indexes, newspapers, current periodicals, browsing room books, maps, as well as other library materials. If so, total use would be impressive.

In September, 1965, the lending policy was extended to a four-week period but, despite this longer period, circulation continues to rise. The Science/Technology Library holds the record for the most extensive internal utilization of materials, particularly indexes, abstracts, and bound periodicals. In March, 1966, nearly 34,000 science books were returned to the shelves, a high record. Use of photocopying facilities continues its upward climb. Total number of Xerox pages photocopied was 180,854. In April, 1965, a Vicomatic self-operating copier was acquired to supplement the Xerox service and absorb expanding demand. Even with the additional copier, the Xerox service continues to mount and the Vicomatic is attracting an enlarging number of users.

Use of special materials is also growing rapidly, especially in the social science division on the second floor where one part-time worker is now unable to keep up with the shelving and filing. An average of nearly 1,000 government documents are consulted monthly. The Library's regional depository status has considerably increased the number of items received regularly.

PUBLICATIONS

The University Library during the biennium continued its publications program conceived in the University interest. The Bookmark, now in its 18th year, is still the Library's pre-eminent publication. It has become a well-established and well-received journal for the dissemination of information on library problems and programs, on books, bibliographies, news, and other miscellany of presumable interest to faculty. It is distributed to faculty and staff on campus, and to a selected or representative number of university libraries throughout the country.

Since the first number was published in September, 1948, The Bookmark has attracted wide attention and commendation in library circles everywhere.

It is indexed in Library Literature and is included in Library Science Abstracts. Recently University Microfilms, Inc., contracted with the University to microfilm The Bookmark files. This is a noteworthy recognition of its usefulness and places the publication in a small, select company of library journals.

Innumerable requests come to the Library regularly asking to be included on the mailing list. There has been a total of 110 in the past few years. Since 1960 the Library has received nearly 300 requests for various supplements to The Bookmark. Thirteen supplements have been published to date:

- Evaluation of the Holdings in Social Science by Charles A. Webbert, Social Science Librarian.
- Evaluation of the Holdings in Humanities by George Kellogg, Humanities Librarian.
- Bibliography and Union List of Idaho Newspapers by Melville Spence.
- Evaluation of the Holdings in Science and Technology by Richard J. Beck, Associate Librarian.
- Jerome J. Day Collections--A Bibliography by Charles A. Webbert, Social Science Librarian.
- Bibliography of Masters Theses by Charles A. Webbert, Social Science Librarian.
- Vardis Fisher--A Bibliography by George Kellogg, Humanities Librarian.
- Idaho--A Bibliography by Charles Webbert, Social Science Librarian.
- A Guide to the Literature of the Sciences by Richard J. Beck, Associate Librarian.

In the present biennium four additional supplements were issued:

- Science and Technology Literature--A Selected Bibliography of Sources by Robert Burns, Science Librarian.
- Serial Publications of the University of Idaho by Paul Conditt, Loan Librarian.
- Humanities Literature--A Selected Bibliography by George Kellogg, Humanities Librarian.
- University Library Information--Prepared in the Faculty Interest.

Also issued was a nine-page pamphlet, "Come Out of the Dark--Know Your Library," prepared for guidance and information of library users. In addition, two leaflets were printed for the information of students interested in librarianship as a career. One was on "The Aspects of Librarianship" and the other on "What is Librarianship."

LIBRARY ASSOCIATES

In the two-year, four-month period since Library Associates began its initial membership solicitation, all alumni through the class of 1960 were contacted, all full-time faculty and staff, as well as the more important businesses and corporations in the state of Idaho. To date, a total of 321 individuals have been affiliated. Of this total 252 are alumni, 32 are faculty (some of whom are also alumni), and 37 are friends of the University.

A total of \$3,879.55 has been received through membership dues for the fiscal year 1965-66. Total assets as of July 1, 1966, amounted to \$4,818.67.

Part of the monies received are being assigned to a Library Development Fund and part to the acquisition of materials for the Library's Northwestern Americana collections and other rare miscellany.

The extensive membership acquired in such a brief period of time is an encouraging manifestation of loyalty to and interest in the University of Idaho and its Library. The outlook for a considerably larger membership in the future seems reassuring.

Of equal significance has been the interest shown and the efforts made by many members in obtaining and giving to the University Library valuable book, archival, manuscript, and pictorial materials. The Nellie Stockbridge photograph collection particularly, comprising over 3,000 plates, is a priceless acquisition obtained largely through the efforts of three Library Associates members--Henry Day, Lester Randall, and Richard Magnuson, all of Wallace.

GIFTS AND NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS

The University Library was the recipient of some noteworthy gifts during the biennium. Gifts received came from friends of the University, alumni, and through the interest of members of Library Associates who, on occasion, spent much time and effort to procure valuable materials of historic import for the Library. Some of the significant gifts include:

- John Doble's Journals and Letters, 1851-65, edited by Charles Camp. (Gift by Henry L. Day)
- Nellie Stockbridge Collection, comprising approximately 3,000 glass negatives. (Gift by Stockbridge family)
- Stanley Eaton Papers. (Gift of Ira Robson)
- Lewis County Newspapers from various towns of Lewis County. (Gift of Chris Christianson, Doris Brown, and others)
- Collection of 49 Books. (Gift of Lawrence H. Chamberlain)
- Collection of 850 Books. (Gift of the Idaho Institute of Christian Education)
- Lavina Gross Collection of Art Books, and Miscellany. (Gift of Gross family)
- Former Governor C. A. Bottolfson Papers. (Gift of Mrs. C. A. Bottolfson)
- Wildlife and Ecology Collection, comprising over 12,000 items. (Gift of Dr. Paul Dalke, Professor of Wildlife Management)
- Journal of Nuclear Science and Engineering. Volumes 1-23. (Gift of Professor Jack Hagen, Professor of Electrical Engineering)
- Former Governor Barzilla W. Clark Papers. (Gift of Mrs. Barzilla Clark)

Important acquisitions deserving mention comprise:

- Klassische Deutsche Dichtung, 22 Vols. Ed. Fritz Martin et al. Herdoe, 1963-65.
- John Ruskin. Works. 39 Vols. Ed. Cook and Wedderburn. Allen, 1903-12.
- George Bernard Shaw. The Works. 33 Vols. Constable 1930-38.
- Societe des Anciens Textes Francais (Publications) 30 Vols. received to date.

- J. H. Christ Collection of Caxton Printers Imprints, comprising 2,000 volumes the most nearly complete collection in existence.
- Journals of the House of Burgesses [Virginia] 1659-1776, 12 Vols.
- Holinshed's Chronicles.
- Catalog of the U. S. Geological Survey Library. Vols. 1-25.
- Entomologisk Tidskrift. Vols. 1-83.
- Methoden Der Organischen Chemie. (Howhen-Weye) 4th ed.

LIBRARY PERSONNEL

A former director of the Harvard University Library, Paul Buck, once made the observation that "books are essential, but they must be selected and organized for use and made available by people. Buildings are necessary, but their purpose is to house the people who operate the library and the people who use it . . . The importance of personnel cannot be exaggerated. An informed staff with high morale, working together harmoniously, is indispensable; without it no library can be good."

This observation is a well-established truism. A library's status and its services are relative to the quality of its personnel. In this respect the University of Idaho Library has an outstanding staff which is cognizant of its role in the educative process. It is well trained in the techniques of scholarship and understands its method on both teaching and research levels.

The Library is, in a very real sense, an extension of the classroom. Its personnel provides undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty with individual assistance in the use of the card catalog, reference works, indexes, and other bibliographic tools. It also gives lectures on literature searching and bibliographic techniques to undergraduate and graduate classes. Most of the staff members have been at Idaho for some time, developing over the years greater competence and skills. It is no overstatement to remark that the library staff is making a significant contribution to the academic program at Idaho.

Despite low salaries, it is gratifying to report that only two resignations occurred during the biennium. Dan Mather, Acquisitions Librarian, resigned July 15, 1965, to accept a similar post at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia. He was succeeded by Roderick Hardies. Hallie Hibbs, General Librarian, also resigned January, 1965, to accompany her husband who was assigned to a post in Italy. One new appointee, Valerie Atherton, from New York, was named to the staff.

For several years past library salaries have shown some improvement, but increases granted have not gone far enough nor are they in line with faculty salaries. It requires many years for newly-employed and inexperienced, or only partially-experienced librarians, to attain a reliable grasp of library principles, operating practices, or techniques and to acquire the comprehensive knowledge of the library's book resources. These resources must be translated into educable values for students and faculty. Only a well-trained and long-experienced staff can be relied upon to achieve this goal. It can be retained only through adequate compensation commensurate with years of experience and technical competence. For a long time there has been a nationwide shortage of librarians. They are still in a buyer's market, and competition for their service grows apace. The University is likely to lose some of its top personnel unless more realistic salary schedule is established and implemented. Such a policy would be in the long-range University interest and it's long overdue.

Members of the staff were identified with numerous professional activities during the biennium and served on numerous committees or held office in one or more professional organizations. Charles Webbert, Social Science Librarian, served as vice president 1964-65 and as president 1965-66 of the Idaho Library Association. George Kellogg served as Secretary 1965-66. Webbert also was a member of the committee to re-draft the constitution of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Richard Beck, Associate Librarian, served as chairman on the American Library Association's Membership Committee for Idaho and on its Cooperative Committee between libraries and other organized groups. He was also chairman of the Recruitment Committee of the Idaho Library Association. Robert Burns, Science Librarian, was chairman of the College, University, and Special Libraries Division of the Idaho Library Association and on the Membership Committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Committee.

During the summer session 1964-65, Burns was also a visiting lecturer on the staff of the University of Denver Library School. Lee Zimmerman, University Librarian, served on two Visitation Committees for the Northwest Commission of Higher Schools in connection with the reaccreditation of Portland State College and Brigham Young University. Nancy Atkinson, head cataloger, was on leave of absence from March to September, 1965, and spent the time visiting and studying technical service operations in South American and Australian libraries.

Various staff members were regular or occasional contributors to professional publications and, as noted previously, some of them authored or compiled special numbers issued as supplements to The Bookmark. George Kellogg, Humanities Librarian, compiled a bibliography of Frederic Manfred, which was issued in 1965 as Pamphlet No. 17 in a series issued by Allan Swallow, Denver publisher.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Library's service functions are ever-widening in response to articulate student demands and to academic developments on campus. Today's students expect and insist upon more and better services. This trend is likely to continue. Some new services have been instituted to meet emerging needs; others have been deferred until a more propitious time. With the influx of ever more students, seating is beginning to be a minor problem. In the next biennium it can become of major concern. A total of nine new carrel units were acquired for the divisional libraries, each unit providing seating for four. These units will accommodate 36 more students on all floors. Additional seating will be procured in the next biennium when funds become available. A number of new stack compartments were obtained to house an expanding book collection.

In 1964 a Xerox 914 photocopier was purchased and set up in the public service center. This service became popular overnight. Continuous, widespread use of the facility made it necessary to acquire also a coin-operated, self-service machine--the Vicomatic, which too is heavily used. Pay typewriters were installed in all the typing rooms to serve students who do not own their own machines.

The old, dilapidated furniture in the smoking lounge, acquired as war surplus property many years ago, was finally removed from the area and replaced with modern equipment. This furniture provides seating for twenty-four and has improved considerably the decor of the room.

New book acquisitions, as in other years, were compiled quarterly in the faculty interest and included as a section of The Bookmark. Manuals in the form of leaflets outlining library organization, operations, services, procedures, and regulations were prepared and made available to faculty and students. One of the supplements to The Bookmark, "Humanities Literature--A Selected Bibliography of Sources," noted previously, was made available to the bookstore for sale to students.

Many library lectures on library use and on the literature and research tools of the various disciplines, were continued and are becoming of growing importance, particularly to graduate students. The subject librarians, in cooperation with the graduate dean and council, examined and checked all theses for correct form and bibliographic entry.

Several re-location changes were undertaken in the over-all interest. All micro-services, formerly located in a room on the third floor, were transferred to the ground floor level opposite the reserve book desk and in the area formerly used for exhibits. Micro-readers were placed in this alcove and the micro-materials in the reserve book room. This change was expedient since it placed this service under the helpful supervision of a staff member who is on duty there at all times.

Library personnel were active in initiating an on-campus recruitment program to interest students in librarianship as a career. Group talks were given to students and motion pictures relating to this field were projected. Many students requested and were given separate interviews.

Mr. Beck, Associate Librarian, planned, organized, and directed an extraordinarily successful National Library Week for Latah County. Publicity was widely disseminated and the public response gratifying.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Technical Service functions felt the impact of growth and change during the biennium. Several important decisions were made that influenced the scope of technical operations. The change-over from the Dewey to the Library of Congress classification system, as previously noted, necessitated careful budgeting of personnel or man hours in the interest of over-all operations. Two additional clerical workers were assigned to the L.C. operation. Since the conversion began in December, 1964, over 38,000 volumes have been reclassified. Re-classification emphasis is currently being placed on the science collection. It is anticipated that this body of materials will be completed in late 1967.

In the first year of the biennium the physical lay-out of the Technical Services division was re-examined and a re-arrangement of its functional units re-grouped to coordinate and facilitate the work-flow within and between the various sections.

The division's bibliographic collections were enriched through the acquisition of Catalog General of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris (190 volumes and still being published), and the Deutsche Bibliographie, 1905-55 (and 1956-60 in progress). New serial and periodical titles added came to 450. Titles in this area now number 4,483, which is only a fraction of those published. There is estimated to be a world total of 50,000 periodicals published in science and technology alone. The Library's serials and periodical collections

are entirely inadequate in relation to present upper level academic programs. New subscriptions need to be expanded considerably. During the biennium approximately 620 backfile volumes were acquired at an average price of \$13 per volume.

The Library's mending section has gradually evolved into a large preparations section, to which has been assigned the responsibility of re-labelling or marking of new and reclassified books. Mending and repair of books have increased considerably as the collection is receiving heavier usage, which can be attributed to growing enrollments. The present practice of binding locally many of the lesser-used periodicals is developing rapidly as new subscriptions multiply. Catalog-card duplication is another fast growing function of the department now that a multilith offset duplicator has been procured. Over 30,000 cards in the past year were reproduced.

Automated procedures are being scrutinized systematically as they become adaptable to library procedure in technical service areas. It is foreseen that in the next biennium this division may be ready to apply some of them to its modus operandi.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

ACQUISITIONS

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MICROFORMS & OTHER MATERIALS	1964/65	1965/66
Books, July 1	156,108	161,210
Volumes Added (incl. theses)	8,813	11,552
Volumes Withdrawn	<u>3,711</u>	<u>1,967</u>
Net Total Books	161,210	170,795
Bound Periodicals, July 1	64,640	67,756
Volumes Added	3,121	3,958
Volumes Withdrawn	<u>5</u>	<u>585</u>
Net Total Periodicals	67,756	71,129
Total Books and Periodicals	228,966	241,924
Microforms, July 1	37,960	42,739
Vols. Added, Books on Microcards & Fiche (Classified)	109	113
Vols. Added, Books on Microprint (Class.)	4,041	9,587
Vols. Added, Books on Microfilm (Class.)	629	751
Vols. Added, Periodicals on Microform (Class)--		<u>138</u>
Total Volumes Added	<u>4,779</u>	<u>10,589</u>
Net Total Microforms	42,739	53,328
Total Books, Periodicals and Microforms*	271,705	295,252

* Includes unclassified materials such as theses, mss. of microfilm.

	1964/65	1965/66
Documents, July 1 (Bibliographic Volumes)	224,252	229,075
U.S. Documents Added*	4,719	3,268
Idaho State Documents Added**	<u>104</u>	<u>95</u>
Net	229,075	232,438
 Total Books, Periodicals, Microfilms, Documents	 500,780	 527,690
 Grand Total Volumes Added	 21,536	 29,462
Volumes Withdrawn	3,716	2,552
 Total Net Gain	 17,820	 26,910
Total Volumes in University Library	500,780	527,690
Total Volumes in Law Library***	30,536	31,746
 Grand Total Volumes In University Libraries	 531,316	 559,436
 Other Library Materials		
Maps (Sheets)	45,543	47,739
Newspapers (Physical Volumes)	3,186	3,286
Newspapers on Microfilm (Reels)	3,534	3,824
Prints, Photos, Etc.	<u>9,998</u>	<u>9,998</u>
 Total	 62,261	 64,847

BOOK COLLECTION BY CLASSES

Classes	Holdings <u>July 1, 64</u>	Added <u>1964/65</u>	Withdr'n <u>1964/65</u>	Holdings <u>July 1, 65</u>	Added <u>1965/66</u>	Withdr'n <u>1965/66</u>	Hold. <u>July 1, 66</u>
Gen. Works	41,508	5,011	188	46,331	10,516		56,847
Phil. & Rel.	6,716	219	131	6,804	823	32	7,595
Social Sci.	37,134	2,593	524	39,203	2,594	319	41,478
Natural Sci.	20,910	1,387	701	21,596	2,357	175	23,778
Applied Sci.	27,546	1,819	711	28,654	2,215	663	30,206
Fine Arts	6,987	256	220	7,023	593	12	7,604
Lit. & Lang.	28,279	1,120	668	28,731	1,385	53	30,063
History	19,552	998	568	19,952	1,268	713	20,507
 Totals	 188,602	 13,403	 3,711	 198,294	 21,751	 1,967	 218,078

(Included in the above totals are Reference, Special Collection books, and books on Microfilm.)

* U.S. Documents collection includes 870,754 pieces.

** Idaho State Documents collection includes 5,552 pieces.

*** Administered by College of Law.

PERIODICAL COLLECTION BY CLASSES

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Holdings</u> <u>July 1,64</u>	<u>Added</u> <u>1964/65</u>	<u>Withdr'n</u> <u>1964/65</u>	<u>Holdings</u> <u>July 1,65</u>	<u>Added</u> <u>1965/66</u>	<u>Withdr'n</u> <u>1965/66</u>	<u>Hold.</u> <u>July 1,66</u>
Gen. Works	10,096	203		10,299	472		10,771
Phil. & Rel.	1,635	81		1,716	64		1,780
Social Sci.	9,313	400		9,713	479		10,192
Natural Sci.	12,194	838		13,032	1,394		14,426
Applied Sci.	25,012	1,287		26,299	1,262	56	27,505
Fine Arts	2,019	97	5	2,111	54		2,165
Lit. & Lang.	2,197	82		2,279	137		2,416
History	2,174	133		2,307	234	529	2,012
Totals	64,640	3,121	5	67,756	4,096	585	71,267

DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

	<u>Books</u>		<u>Periodicals</u>		<u>Reference*</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>Hold.</u> <u>Ju.1,65</u>	<u>Hold.</u> <u>Ju.1,66</u>
Humanities								
A,Z	46,331	56,847	10,299	10,771	1,378	1,361	56,630	67,618
B	6,804	7,595	1,716	1,780	199	194	8,520	9,375
M-N	7,023	7,604	2,111	2,165	267	251	9,134	9,769
P	28,731	30,063	2,279	2,416	899	993	31,010	32,479
Total	88,889	102,109	16,405	17,132	2,743	2,799	105,294	119,241
Social Science								
C-F	19,952	20,507	2,307	2,012	1,222	1,074	22,259	22,519
H-L,GR-GT	39,203	41,478	9,713	10,192	2,194	2,360	48,916	51,670
Total	59,155	61,985	12,020	12,204	3,416	3,434	71,175	74,189
Science/Technology								
G-GN	21,596	23,778	13,032	14,426	593	755	34,628	38,204
GV,R-T,U	28,654	30,206	26,299	27,505	693	782	54,953	57,711
Total	50,250	53,984	39,331	41,931	1,286	1,537	89,581	95,915
Grand Tot.	198,294	218,078	67,756	71,267	7,445	7,770	266,050	289,345

USE OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

<u>Loans**</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Biennium</u>
<u>Use Outside Library</u>	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Books	60,826	59,527	120,353
Reserve Books (Overnight)	2,983	4,285	7,268
Interlibrary Loans	1,468	1,537	3,005
Total	65,277	65,349	130,626
Reserve Books Used in Library	44,466	51,262	95,728
Other Materials Used in Library***	170,810	191,433	362,243
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>280,553</u>	<u>308,044</u>	<u>588,597</u>

*Included in Books.

**Except Law Library.

***This figure based on total number of items shelved.

OPERATION STATISTICS

Technical and Mechanical Processing	Year	Year	Biennium
	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pieces Cataloged and Classified	19,145	20,386	39,531
Catalog Cards Typed	41,036	65,325	106,361
Catalog Cards Filed	68,169	132,918	201,087
Pieces Withdrawn From Collection	3,716	2,193	5,909
Documents Added And Processed	11,980	14,904	26,884
Volumes Bound Commercially	1,870	2,238	4,108
Volumes Bound In Library	1,913	2,847	4,760
Books Repaired In Library	2,432	2,928	5,360
Pages Photocopied	68,564	112,290	180,854
Volumes Reclassed to L.C.		41,716	41,716

INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS

Number Of Interlibrary Loans	Year	Year	Biennium
	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>Total</u>
Volumes Borrowed From Other Libraries	459	289	748
Volumes Loaned To Other Libraries	1,009	1,248	2,257

HOURS OF SERVICE

Hours Open Per Week	Year	Year
	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>
(For Circulation, Reading, and Study)		
Regular Session	86 1/2	86
Summer Session	61	61
Vacation	40	40

WORST BATTLE IN HISTORY

The worst battle in history was the First Battle of the Somme in 1916 with over 1 1/4 million casualties--614,105 British and French and c. 650,000 German. Modern historians give no credence to the casualty figures attached to ancient battles such as the 250,000 reputedly killed at Plataea (Greeks v. Persians) in 479 B.C. or the 200,000 allegedly killed in a single day at Chalons-sur-Marne, France, in A.D. 451. This view is on the grounds that it must have been then logistically quite impossible to maintain forces of such a size in the field. The bloodiest battle fought on British soil was the Battle of Towton in Yorkshire on 29th March, 1416, when 36,000 Yorkists defeated 40,000 Lancastrians. The total loss has been estimated between 28,000 and 38,000 killed. A figure of 80,000 British dead was attributed by Tacitus to the battle of A.D. 61 between Queen Boudicca (Boadicea) and the Roman Suetonius Paulinus for the loss of 400 Romans. The site of the battle is unknown, but may have been near Borough Hill, Daventry. It may be regarded as improbably that for such a small loss the Romans could have killed more than 20,000 Britons. -Guinness Book of World Records.