

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library History

Compiled by Peter Brueggeman, 2013

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History of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library

Peter Brueggeman

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, 2013

Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) was established on September 26, 1903 as the San Diego Marine Biological Station Institution through the formation of the Marine Biological Association of San Diego. SIO was usually called San Diego Marine Biological Station or Marine Biological Station of San Diego. UC Berkeley zoologist William E. Ritter was named Scientific Director and his personal collection of books was referred to as the Institution's library. Harry Beal Torrey, a professor of zoology, assumed responsibility for the library. Nina Waddell and Myrtle Johnson were assistant librarians, probably in succession.

Below is the Scripps Library (circa 1905) within the Marine Biological Association of San Diego building at Alligator Head, La Jolla Cove. Alligator Head at La Jolla Cove was the second location of SIO, preceding the current La Jolla Shores campus.



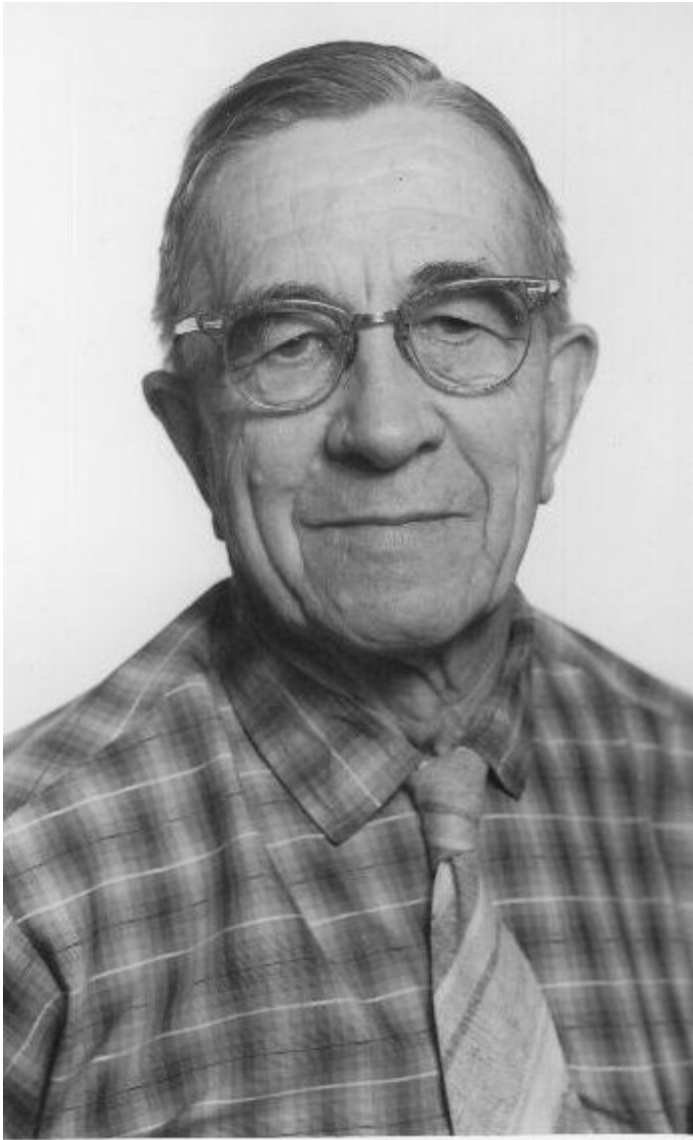
After becoming part of the University of California in 1912, the San Diego Marine Biological Station changed its name to Scripps Institution for Biological Research. Ritter said this in 1912 about SIO Library:

"Although a library is so vital an adjunct of any institution of scientific research, that of the Marine Biological Station at La Jolla is unfortunately but meagerly developed. ... The supply of books proper consists of something less than five hundred bound volumes, but these are supplemented by a much larger number of pamphlets and reprints, and by the considerable library of the director. ... The subscription list of journals contains only fifteen of the great number that would be requisite to make a really adequate working library for such an enterprise. No department of the station is in sorer need of enlargement than this." from page 191 in "The Marine Biological Station of San Diego, its history, present conditions, achievements, and aims", University of California Publications in Zoology 9(4):137-248, March 9, 1912

The Scripps Library was situated in the Director's Office in the first building on SIO's La Jolla Shores campus. Seen below in an early photo, the Director's Office has been preserved with the Scripps Library shelving as seen in this photo (though the original card catalog furniture is missing in action).



The Scripps Library was housed in this first building (currently standing just south of the pier) until mid-1916. Ellen Browning Scripps was an early supporter of SIO Library. Of the \$60,000 she gave to the UC Regents in 1912, one fourth was to be used for building up the library collection.



Beginning January, 1913, Dr Samuel Stillman Berry, from Stanford, was appointed the first Scripps Librarian and served part-time as Scripps librarian for several years (here in July 1963 photo). Christine Essenberg assisted him.

During Berry's summer 1913 absence, Edward P Van Duzee, formerly a librarian at the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo NY, acted as his substitute; Van Duzee continued for two years and resigned in July 1914. HO Falk joined the Institution staff in August 1914 as secretary to the scientific director and also as assistant librarian to Berry.

In an article published in Popular Science Monthly in March 1915, Dr. Ritter described the library as follows:

"The library, consisting of about 3,500 bound volumes and a much larger number of pamphlets, occupies three rooms on the second floor, one of which serves as a journal and reading room. The books are fully classified, catalogued and arranged, and as the number is increasing rapidly, the library is becoming a fairly good one for the kinds of investigation prosecuted by the institution. The university library at Berkeley still has to be called on, however, for many works, particularly when studies which fall outside the program of the institution are

being carried on. (Scripps staff includes) ... a scientific secretary who serves likewise as assistant librarian ..." (Popular Science Monthly 86(3):223-232, 1915)

Ritter, in his 1915/1916 annual report to the President of the University of California, reported that the Scripps Library contained 5,300 bound volumes and continued to grow rapidly, with space available for more than 25,000 volumes.

In 1916, a library-museum building was constructed at SIO costing \$24,938, and the library and museum moved to their new quarters in June. This new library-museum building was sited east of the original Scripps Building and is the four-story building on the right in the undated photo below. By 1917, Berry had left the Library, returning home to Redlands; several years of La Jolla's cool coastal weather worsened his chronic ear infections and diminished his hearing.



Scripps Library on the right, undated

In Ritter's annual report of 1918/1919, the library's volume count was 6,700; Ritter noted that many items were obtained as duplicates from the UC Berkeley library. Journal subscriptions numbered 85 in 1920. The library collection grew to 7,781 volumes in 1921, 8,638 volumes in 1922, and 9,000 volumes by 1923.

When T. Wayland Vaughan took over as Director of the newly named Scripps Institution of Oceanography in 1924, he described the library as follows:

"The library of the Institution contains about 9,500 volumes and 11,500 pamphlets, dealing with philosophy, sociology, heredity and genetics, evolution, general biology, botany, physics, chemistry, meteorology, geology and oceanography. It contains a considerable number of reports of the more important oceanographic expeditions, the "Challenger" reports for example; and it is an official depository of the publications of the U.S. Geological Survey. The collection of marine charts is small."



The Scripps Library building is the four-story building on the left (August 23, 1926).



The Scripps Library building is the four-story building in the middle of the picture (1925).



The Director's secretary, Tillie Genter, was the Scripps librarian during Vaughan's tenure (here in Oct 1933). The portrait of Ellen Browning Scripps on the wall above Genter continues to hang in the Scripps Library; a few of those chairs are still around in Scripps Library.

The Scripps Library collection grew from 9,466 volumes in 1924, to 9,686 volumes in 1926, to 10,152 volumes in 1927, to 12,857 volumes in 1932, to 13,684 volumes in 1934, and to 14,910 volumes in 1937. The chart collection

numbered 400 items in 1926. In April 1930, Ritter gave his personal scientific library to the Scripps Library.



An undated photo of Tillie Genter. Upon his retirement, Vaughan contributed books, journals, and charts from his own personal library and from his world wide travels, which strengthened Scripps Library's collections in geology, paleontology, oceanography, and maps and charts. Claude Zobell commented to SIO Director Harald Sverdrup (Vaughan's replacement) in 1936 about difficulties with library policy compliance at SIO. The problems included the lack of locks on library doors, disregard for checkout procedures, and hoarding of books in offices and labs.



Genter was joined in the Library by Ruth Ragan (shown here in undated photo) during Sverdrup's tenure as SIO Director. Since August 1937, almost the full time of Ruth Ragan, assistant secretary, was given to the library, and two other full time library workers were provided by the Works Progress Administration Project in San Diego.

In 1938, the Scripps Library collection began to be recataloged from the Dewey Decimal system to the Library of Congress system and a trained cataloger, Mrs. Bresler, was added from the Works Progress Administration Project in San Diego, leaving a year later. The Scripps Library grew to 16,123 volumes in 1938 and to 18,205 volumes in 1940. Current journals received by subscription or exchange numbered 600 in 1940. Ruth Ragan was in charge of the SIO Library from 1937 until she retired in 1949. A cataloger, Hortense Berry, was employed in November 1941. In 1946, the library collection numbered 21,065 volumes. SIO Director Carl Eckart (1948-1950) and Ragan issued the library's first acquisitions policy, and arranged for the Library to have a separate budget within the SIO budget. Scripps Library collected material in those sciences that were relevant to oceanography with the principal focus being the Pacific Ocean and a general interest in other areas. By the end of 1948, the Scripps Library collection comprised over 22,000 volumes and 450 journal titles.



In this photo dated Oct 27, 1943, Scripps Library is the building in the middle, looking south from the pier. By 1949, the Library was outgrowing the stack space in the 1916 building. A working group on SIO space requirements, chaired by James M Snodgrass, developed a "master plan for the Library building" which presented plans and recommendations for present and future quantities of volumes and for upgrading deficient facilities in the building. By 1951 the library had grown to 25,000 bound volumes and 550 subscriptions.



The rapid postwar expansion of SIO created pressure for expansion of library resources. W. Roy Holleman, Scripps's first professional librarian with a Masters Degree in Library Science (here in an undated photo), was appointed in 1950. Holleman's first action was to conduct a library survey in which he outlined the duties of the Librarian and staff; his report emphasized the need for an adequately trained staff for library services. Library staffing was in short supply and continued to be so during Holleman's tenure. In 1952, the cataloging backlog was over 12,000 items due to increased acquisition of materials to meet SIO's needs. Demand for library services were on the increase in the 1950s and SIO provided insufficient library staffing. Salaries were low and Holleman had difficulty in filling library vacancies. Holleman developed an alerting service for scientists for articles of interests and routed publisher's announcements to solicit recommendations from the scientists. He established a notification service for requested items. Scripps Library began to acquire its library

materials directly; its ordering had previously been done by the UCLA Library. In 1951, the Scripps Library budget was separated from the SIO budget. Disappearance of library materials continued to be a problem; of 274 books placed on two ships for the Capricorn expedition, 204 were missing when the ships returned.

Expires: September 1951 STUDENT
Lib. status

Name: Hicks, Steacy D.

Business address: Scripps Institution of Oceanography.
City: Zone:

Home address: 4405 1/2 Arch St. S.D. 3, Calif.
City: Zone:

Date of issue: Sept. 26, 1950

Signature of Borrower: *W. Ray Holleman*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA • LIBRARY CARD
La Jolla Campus

This card must be presented to identify signature
for receiving books from any Library desk of the
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, La Jolla.

Scripps Library card from 1950

For three decades from 1920 to 1950, the Library grew at a steady rate of about 550 volumes per year. Holleman worked diligently at acquiring the information resources that SIO needed though the Library budget was insufficient. Holleman received modest increases to the book and journal budget in 1956. Library staff shortages were endemic, with a book cataloging backlog coupled with increasing user demand for library services.

During the 1950's the growth rate jumped to 1,200 volumes a year, the collection grew from 23,500 volumes to 35,500 volumes, and subscriptions expanded from 450 to 1,100 titles. The map and chart collection grew from 4,000 to 14,000 items.

Betty Shor about Scripps Library after she and George Shor arrived at Scripps in 1953: "When we arrived at Scripps in 1953, the Library was the social center of the campus. The ground floor of the building held the room for get-togethers: lectures, meetings, parties, dancing! The adaptable large room could be filled with chairs for lectures and meetings, cleared of chairs for potluck parties and other activities of Oceanids, Halloween parties, and the infamous Christmas whing-dings. Early in December poster boards were set up right inside the door for everyone to pin up Christmas card greetings to everyone else (thus saving 3¢ per card by mail). General notices were always posted in the Library, because it was the center of the campus activities. The telephone switchboard was on the first floor of the Library; a cheerful operator handled all incoming calls (and probably listened in). Books and magazines were upstairs. Social life was on the first floor. Gradually the campus expanded upward, and now there is no such center anywhere on it."

The Manual of Rules and Procedures for SIO, dated 1 July 1950, included these rules for Scripps Library users:

1. LIBRARY

1.1 Use of Library — The reading room is open to anyone wishing to consult reference works and current periodicals. Use of stacks and withdrawal of books shall require such identification as the Librarian may deem necessary. Students should show their University registration cards when requesting library privileges. Visitors will require sponsorship by a staff member for library privileges.

1.2 Withdrawal of Books — Books may be drawn from the library for a period of two weeks, subject to renewal if not needed by another worker. The individual or Division charged with the book is responsible for its return. No books may be loaned to persons not working at the Institution, except by the Librarian.

1.3 Reference Books — Reference books, shelved in the reading room, may not be removed from the Library, except in emergencies and then only by special arrangement with the Librarian.

1.4 Current Periodicals — Unbound periodicals shelved in the reading room may be borrowed only for overnight. They must be returned by 9 a.m. the following morning. In emergencies, exceptions to this rule may be made by special arrangements with the Librarian.

1.5 Books for Use on Ships — No library books, except those specifically purchased for such use, should be taken aboard ships.

1.6 Interlibrary Loan — Many books not in the SIO Library can be borrowed as an interlibrary loan. Such books must be returned within the time specified by the lending library.

1.7 Library Keys — Library keys will be issued by the Business Office on the authorization of the Librarian. Such keys must not be loaned. Keys to the reading room and book stacks are available to academic staff members and by special arrangement, to a limited number of others. Registered students are eligible to receive keys to the reading room.

1.8 Accessions to the Library — The purchase of books, maps, or periodicals for the Library is authorized by either the Library Committee or Division Heads, insofar as permitted by Library budgets. Books requested by three or more Division Heads will generally be purchased with Library funds. The Librarian coordinates the ordering of books, maps, or periodicals as authorized.

1.9 Books used as Equipment — Reference books, mathematical tables, handbooks, nautical almanacs, charts, etc., needed for the special use of Divisions, ordinarily will not be purchased with Library funds. Upon receiving the necessary authorization, the Librarian will order such books.

1 July 1950



Here is SIO in 1958; the arrow points to the Scripps Library.

In 1960, the University Regents approved the plan to create a UC campus at La Jolla and Melvin J Voigt was appointed the University Librarian in November 1960. Until 1964, Scripps Library was a staging area for the new UCSD Libraries. UCSD Libraries' organization charts at that time while Scripps was the only library for UCSD do not differentiate between Scripps Library and University Library staff. Staff in the Scripps Library amassed the books and journals required to support new programs in science, engineering, social sciences and humanities. Scripps Library staffing in 1960 was 2 FTE librarians and 2.5 FTE clerical. In 1961, the Library building was modified to provide additional stack space and an elevator was installed. In 1961, Voigt increased the Scripps Library book and journal funds 39%.

In February 1961, Holleman resigned as SIO Librarian with no position waiting for him; no direct evidence exists to support a notion that Holleman resigned under pressure. Voigt, the University Librarian, then became responsible for the management of the SIO Library. Communication between SIO and the UCSD Libraries was poor in the absence of an appointed Scripps Library Director and there was confusion at SIO about which materials would remain at Scripps Library and which would be shifted to upper campus collections. Scripps Library then ceased as a separate administrative entity for a time.

George Vdovin, a librarian, was appointed to the Scripps Library staff as the Head of Public Services with the understanding stated by Voigt to Acting SIO Director Spiess that Vdovin would be the Scripps Librarian when the Central Library moved to the upper campus. Vdovin was never appointed Scripps Librarian.



Joseph Gantner succeeded Holleman as the Scripps Librarian from 1963 to 1966; there was no one in the position of Scripps Librarian from 1961-1963. Gantner is seen here in a Dec 4, 1970 photo. Funds for library materials continued to be insufficient for the rapid growth in oceanography. The University Librarian, Melvin Voigt, wrote in 1963:

"The SIO Library has not had a book budget increase in two years and is falling behind a rapidly expanding field. While the University points with pride at this Library as its specialized collection in oceanography and marine biology, both UCLA and UCB are now buying more material in these fields than the SIO Library can with its limited funds."

In 1964, tighter controls were established over the security of the collections by implementing increased hours of operation and the return of library keys issued

to SIO researchers for "after hours" use of the library.



Here is Kittie Kerr in the map room of Scripps Library in 1966. In 1965, Barbara Keyser was the Reference Librarian, and unit staff were: technical reports/documents, Kittie Kerr; map room, Barry Gardner-Smith; ILL, M Gardner; Circulation, Jayne Bean (Jamieson), Mickey Whittemore; Serials/Bindery, Penny McMuellen; Stacks, Bob McVey. Total Scripps Library staff in 1965 was 9 FTE and 1 part time employee.

Stack space for Scripps Library collections continued to be a problem and during the late 1960's volumes were shipped to storage facilities scattered around SIO. 40% of the collection was in storage in 1962 due to insufficient space;

a paging service brought back materials from storage on demand. With the advent of the UCSD Libraries, plans were made to centralize SIO's ordering and cataloging at the central library with Scripps Library engaging in public service activities.



Here's an interior photo of Scripps Library, probably during the 1960s.

During the 1960's, Scripps Library more than doubled its size. The acquisition rate accelerated from 1,100 volumes per year (1958/59) to 5,800 volumes per year (1969/70). In that same period, the collection grew from 35,600 volumes (1958/59) to 83,200 bound volumes (1969/70). The subscription list increased from 1,100 (1958/59) to nearly 3,000 titles (1969/70).



William Goff followed Gantner as Scripps Library Director in 1966. Goff presided over the largest growth phase in the collection of Scripps Library, the re-establishment of ordering and cataloging functions so that Scripps Library handled and processed its own orders and receipts, and shepherded Scripps Library into a new building.

In June 1966, the Scripps Library collection comprised 60,461 volumes and 26,000 maps. The 1970's brought level enrollments to the University and more stringent budgets. In June 1971, the Scripps Library collection comprised 83,201 volumes and 40,186 maps. The number of paid subscriptions for Scripps Library declined from 2,314 in FY1970/1971 to 2,022 in FY1975/1976.

A cooperative acquisitions policy for the UCSD science libraries was developed in order to reduce unnecessary duplication of high-cost/low-use materials, especially serials. SIO benefited greatly by the science collections of the other libraries within the UCSD Libraries; Scripps Library could focus its resources more comprehensively

in the earth sciences, oceanography, and marine biology.

During the 1970s, Scripps Library was designated a UC systemwide resource library for oceanography through UC's Voigt-Susskind library funding formula for distribution of library funds. This meant that UCSD receiving extra library funding in support of oceanography, and other UC libraries would rely upon Scripps Library to subscribe to the lesser and more obscure journals in oceanography so that the University of California would have access as a community. In 1973, Scripps Library staffing was augmented so that SIO Library functioned as an independent branch of the UCSD Libraries by doing its own ordering and cataloging as well as gifts and exchanges. During the 1970's, Scripps Library's growth rate stabilized at 5,000 volumes per year. In 1974, Scripps Library had a cataloged collection of 105,000 bound volumes (33,000 monographs and 72,000 serials) and received nearly 2,800 serials; 50% of the collection was in storage. The Library building became totally inadequate for housing collections and operations in the early 1970s. A 1972 structural investigation reported that the Library building did not possess a structural system to withstand lateral seismic loads; the building was considered unsafe and demolition was recommended. Plans proceeded for a new library building.



The current building housing Scripps Library opened in December 1976. Looking from the pier, Scripps Library is the angled building at the middle right-hand side. The building has won several design awards, houses both the Scripps Library and the Scripps Archives, and is named the Carl Eckart Building after a former Director of SIO. There is sometimes confusion that

Scripps Library is the Eckart Library but that is not the case; the building is named the Eckart Building and the Scripps Library continues as Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library.



The Scripps Library building was designed by Fred Liebhardt of the architectural firm Liebhardt, Weston and Goldman, with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones (a well-regarded Los Angeles architect). Fred Liebhardt came to San Diego to work for architect Lloyd Ruocco after two years of apprenticeship as a Taliesin Fellow with Frank Lloyd Wright. Besides designing many residences and the SIO Library, Fred Liebhardt designed the new addition to SIO's IGPP named after Roger Revelle, the Hyatt Islandia Hotel and restaurant on Mission Bay, the Sea Lodge Hotel, and the San Diego Wild Animal Park, the San Diego Yacht Club on

Point Loma, Anthony's Fish Grotto downtown, the UCSD gymnasium/natatorium, and San Diego Zoo projects, including Elephant Mesa. The stained glass panel that is inset between the front doors of the SIO Library was a gift from the architect Fred Liebhardt at his wife's request.

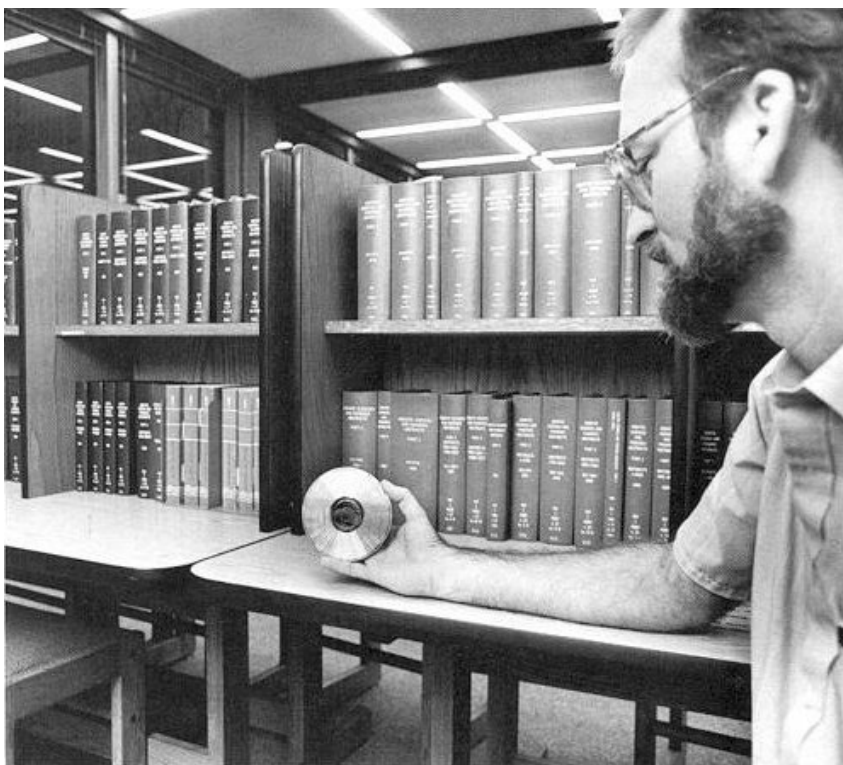


After the new building opened in 1976, the old 1915 library building was demolished; its location was the plaza adjacent to the old Scripps Building.



The Scripps Archives and its archival historical efforts at SIO were carried out for many years by several dedicated individuals, notably Elizabeth Noble Shor and Helen Hill Raitt. With the appointment of Deborah Cozort Day as the Scripps Archivist in 1981, the handling of archival materials at SIO began following national professional archival standards. At this time, the Scripps Archives was formally organized within the administrative structure of Scripps Library, reporting to the Scripps Library Director.

The era of direct access by SIO users to electronic library information resources began with the University of California's Melvyl Catalog in the early 1980s which included Scripps Library book holdings. Card filing into the Scripps Library card catalog ceased in November 1990; staffing was being downsized and two online catalogs contained Scripps Library holdings (UCSD's Roger database and UC's Melvyl Catalog database). Scripps Library's first microcomputer was ordered on September 25, 1984, in order to shift word processing of the SIO Contributions from a mainframe system,



More significantly, the shift to electronic library resources at Scripps Library began on December 1st, 1986 with Scripps Library's institution of walk-in searching of a bibliographic CD-ROM database: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA,). Produced by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), ASFA is a key marine science bibliographic database and was one of the earliest bibliographic CD-ROM databases available for library subscription and the first available within the UCSD Libraries. Pictured here with Peter Brueggeman holding it, the ASFA CD-ROM provided computerized access to the information printed within the ASFA volumes displayed behind. ASFA marked the start of direct access by SIO scientists to abstracting and indexing databases that were formerly available

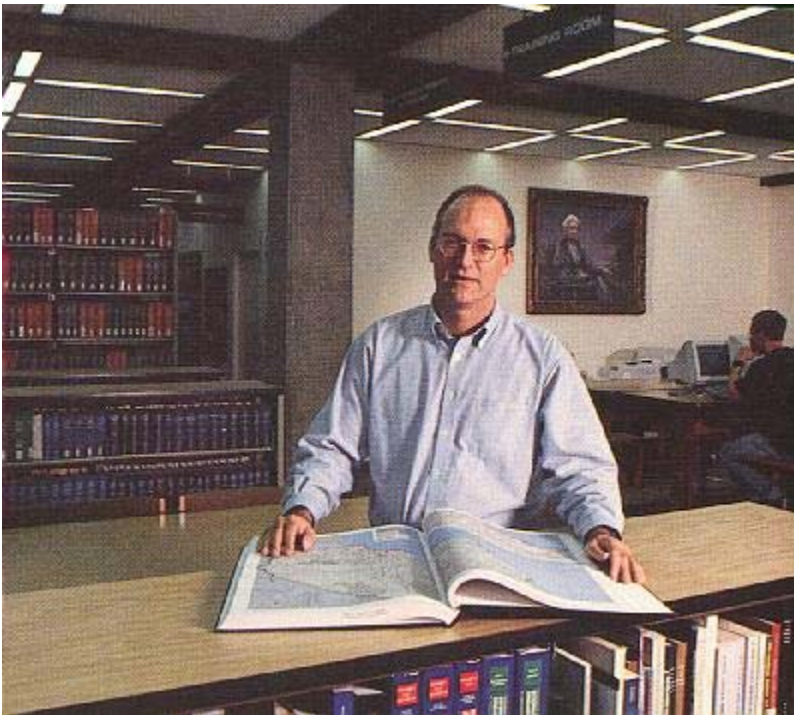
only on as a recharged library service through an intermediated search on a commercial databank.

ASFA was followed at Scripps Library by other bibliographic CD-ROM databases since users preferred the ease of use of the CD-ROMs compared to handsearching the printed equivalents in the Scripps Library reference collection.

Scripps Library staffing in November 1987 was 19.19 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE librarian, 11.39 FTE library assistants, and 3.8 FTE student assistants. In September 1990, Scripps Library staffing reached a high-water mark of 21.34 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE Librarian, 13.59 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.75 FTE Student Assistant. UC budgetary limitations affected the UCSD Libraries and Scripps Library starting in the early 1990s; staffing was reduced in subsequent years. Scripps Library staffing in September 1993 was 17 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 11 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.25 FTE Student Assistant.

Scripps Library's collection size in Sept 1988 was 208,595 volumes, 3,757 active serials, and 60,500 maps. The Scripps Library journal collection had very strong coverage of the core journals that SIO wanted until scholarly journal prices began their steady price increases in the later 1980s. Scripps Library's steady decline in purchasing power due to journal price increases combined with decreased support for library collections at UCSD made Scripps Library reduce considerably the number of journals duplicated with other libraries at UCSD and also curtail collection in areas of more peripheral interest to SIO research and education.

On 6 June 1990, Dorothy Gregor, the UCSD University Librarian at the time, announced that the UCSD Libraries online catalog of its holdings would be named Roger in honor of Roger Revelle, a former SIO Director, and his leading role in the founding of UCSD.



Peter Brueggeman succeeded William Goff as Scripps Library Director in July 1994. Scripps Library began its presence on the Web on June 21, 1994. As the Web grew, the Scripps Library's Web site evolved quickly, and incorporated a well-visited and now-discontinued guide to oceanographic and earth science resources on the Web entitled "Oceanography on the Net."

The collection size in June 1994 was 227,822 volumes, 3,400 active serials, 69,743 maps, and 163 CD-ROM discs. In later 1995, Scripps Library supported remote access to ASFA on Innovative Interfaces' InnView telnet system, thereby facilitating remote access by SIO to ASFA (and foregoing the necessity to walk into Scripps Library to search ASFA on CD-ROM). In January 1997, ASFA access was shifted to

CSA's Web version thereby marking the advent of Web-accessible bibliographic databases for SIO.

In April 1997, UC's Melvyl system became available with a Web interface which transformed several Melvyl system databases of interest to SIO from a telnet command-driven version to a Web version. On August 12, 1998, Scripps Library converted its last bibliographic CD-ROM database to Web access; with this cutover, Web access to bibliographic databases was complete and available either through Scripps Library, UCSD Libraries, or UC licensing. Remote access to library information resources was now a common feature of SIO intellectual activity and the era of electronic journal articles started in 1997 with

free demonstration trials from publishers like Elsevier and Springer-Verlag. The collection size in June 1997 was 230,764 volumes, 3,028 active serials, 72,652 maps, and 366 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 562 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries.

In 1997, due to budgetary constraints and priority-setting within the UCSD Libraries, Scripps Library staffing resources and functions for ordering and cataloging were centralized to the central library. Subsequently, Scripps Library staffing dropped in 1998 to 14.29 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.38 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.16 FTE Student Assistant. In 1997, UC's California Digital Library began its effort to license access to electronic journals and free publisher demos were available to SIO. Scripps Library formally announced access to electronic journals by Elsevier, American Chemical Society, and Cambridge University Press in summer 1998, when licensing with those publishers was signed or imminent. The collection size in June 1998 was 235,601 volumes, 2,862 active serials, 73,980 maps, and 584 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 2,489 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries. The number of volumes in the collection at this time was a high point for some years ahead. A multiyear de-selection effort began that was aimed at increasing the collection focus on marine and earth sciences, and affording space for future growth.

On July 6, 1998, Scripps Library site-licensed access to the American Meteorological Society's electronic journals -- the first institutional site license for electronic journals paid by Scripps Library funds. Academic Press, Wiley, and Royal Society of London electronic journals were licensed by UCSD and available in March 1999. The collection size in June 1999 was 226,528 volumes, 2,641 active serials, 75,698 maps, and 633 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 5,321 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries.

On February 14, 2000, Scripps Library rolled out a new service called Avanti, an articles-on-demand-via-web document delivery service, with staffing supported by the SIO Director's Office. Avanti was a web-based, free delivery service, starting with a user's request for an article from print journals in the Scripps Library. Requested articles were scanned with a high-speed scanner, converted into PDF files, and then posted on a web server for passworded access by requestors. Avanti articles could be read online or printed or saved as a PDF file to hard disk for subsequent use. When viewed in conjunction with the extensive number of electronic journals available to SIO by this time, Avanti offered "the next best thing to electronic journals" by making articles in Scripps Library's print journals electronically available on demand.

The collection size in June 2000 was 226,598 volumes, 2,330 active serials, 77,671 maps, and 690 CD-ROM discs. In addition, SIO had access to a collective electronic journal collection comprising 6,410 titles, available through licensing primarily by UC's California Digital Library and the UCSD Libraries. Library staff FTE in July 2000 was 15.03 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.75 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.53 FTE Student Assistant. With over 6,000 electronic journals available by June 2000, SIO benefited greatly from consortial access, almost all of which was accomplished without funds from SIO Library's own budget (American Meteorological Society ejournals were the exception). Electronic journals were now available to SIO that were either never available in print at SIO Library or had been dropped in print by SIO Library in past years. In addition, electronic journals were now available for many print journals to which SIO Library continued to subscribe. Scripps Library had always maintained a considerable number of duplicate journal subscriptions with the other UCSD science libraries due to the multidisciplinary nature of oceanography. Cutting back on this duplication helped Scripps Library stay within budget in past years. With ejournals now available, duplicate subscriptions could be further reduced to allow Scripps Library to continue those print journals for which electronic access was

unavailable and to continue those print journals residing in the principal subject areas of Scripps Library's collection (including SIO Library's role as a UC system wide resource library for oceanography).

During August 2000, Scripps Library's new HVAC air handling system came online. This system addressed longstanding air circulation problems in the building leading to hot and cold areas as well as annual mold outbreaks on library materials in areas of poor air circulation. The Scripps Library building underwent extensive renovation in the fall of 2002, altering the layout on all three floors, and including a major expansion of the Scripps Archives from its original location in a room intended for special collections. This expanded and remodelled Scripps Archives facility was officially opened by University Librarian Brian E.C. Schottlaender on January 14, 2003.

On 13 November 2002, SIO's eScholarship Repository was announced to SIO by Dr. Michael Latz, the Chair of the SIO Editorial and Publications Committee. Managed through Scripps Library, SIO's eScholarship Repository is part of UC's California Digital Library program. The print-only SIO Reference technical report series was discontinued and a new online-only technical report series, entitled Scripps Institution of Oceanography Technical Report, was initiated.

Scripps Library's collection size in June 2003 was 208,000 volumes, 2,047 active print serials, 78,000 maps, and 8,000 licensed ejournals. By this time, serial statistics for the Scripps Library collection itself had become meaningless as a measure of the serial resources available to SIO. Serial collection statistics tallied the number of print serials continuing to be received in the Scripps Library collection, while a far greater number of serials were available to SIO in electronic-only format and not in print. Jumping ahead four years, this statistical distinction is illustrated clearly by the June 2007 collection statistics for Scripps Library, which was 222,000 volumes, over 1,100 active print journals, and access to over 10,000 licensed electronic journals. Receipt of print serials and their availability in Scripps Library is relatively insignificant compared to the number of electronic journals available for access by SIO researchers.

Building on earlier efforts plus Library Services and Technology Act and National Science Foundation, National Science Digital Library grant funded projects (both during 2001-2003), Scripps Library embarked on digitizing historical imagery, conversion of legacy print text, and preservation conversion of audio and video magnetic media. A series of permanent staffing changes started October 2003 in order to address digital library needs. By 2007, a digital library work unit had been established in a workarea on Scripps Library's second floor, comprising dedicated and partial staffing.

Scripps Library closed permanently on June 29th, 2012, with collections moved thereafter to the central university library.



Scripps Library, February 2008



Last book checked out of the Scripps Library before permanent closure. SIO Library staff Shelley Shaffer checking out library books to SIO professor James Leichter at 4:55pm on 29 June 2012



Several professors toasting Scripps Library on its last day of 29 June 2012 before permanent closure. L to R: Edward Winterer; John McGowan, Nicholas Holland, William Newman, Paul Dayton. These professors were all regular library users, and Nicholas Holland was the most frequent and heaviest Scripps Library user due to the nature of his research.



Scripps Library staff at time of closing: front row seated, Rebecca Smith, Peter Brueggeman, Kathy Rutledge. Back row standing, Amy Butros, Shawna Terry, Shelley Shaffer, Carolyn Rainey, Rich Kacmar, Gina McCollough

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library Timeline

September 26, 1903: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego is formed to endow a scientific institution which became known as the San Diego Marine Biological Station. UC Berkeley zoologists William E. Ritter is named Scientific Director. His personal collection of books is referred to as the institution's library.

March 1905: Harvard oceanographer Alexander Agassiz visits the marine biological station in La Jolla and donates books to its library.

August 10, 1907: Marine Biological Association purchases a tract of 170 acres near Long Beach in La Jolla, at auction for \$1000. Station begins move to its current site.

1910: Nina Wadell joins SIO staff as part-time librarian and superintendent of grounds.

July 1, 1912: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego deeds its property in consideration of a sum of \$10 to the Regents of the University of California. Marine Biological Association ceases to exist, and the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California is established.

January 1913: Dr Samuel Stillman Berry, from Stanford, was appointed the first SIO Librarian. He purchases books, including rare volumes on a buying trip to Europe, but the library collection is not cataloged.

March 1915: SIO Director Ritter notes the Scripps Library consists of about 3,500 bound volumes and a much larger number of pamphlets.

June 1916: The new library-museum building constructed at SIO at a cost of \$24,938 is completed. Building costs and binding costs donated by Ellen Browning Scripps. E.W. Scripps also makes donation for library purchases.

October 1, 1919: Tillie Genter joins SIO staff as secretary to the director and librarian. Miss Genter knew where every book was located in the library; the collection was still uncataloged.

1923: The library collection grew to 9,000 volumes.

1925: SIO Library became a depository for the USGS and Carnegie Institution of Washington.

October 13, 1925: Regents formally change the name of the station from Scripps Institution for Biological Research to Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

1928: Miss Ruth Ragan takes a job as a secretary in the SIO director's office and takes over responsibilities for the library formerly undertaken by Tillie Genter. The collection is cataloged using the Dewey Decimal System.

1933: By this date a SIO Library Committee has been formed which recommends purchases and approves policy.

1938: The SIO Library collection began to be recataloged from the Dewey Decimal system to the Library of Congress system, as recommended by the SIO Library Committee, and a trained cataloger, Mrs. Bresler, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) worker was added to the library staff.

1946: The SIO Library collection numbered 21,065 volumes.

1948: The SIO Library collection comprised over 22,000 volumes and 450 journal titles.

1950: W. Roy Holleman, SIO's first professional librarian, was appointed.

1952: The SIO Library budget was separated from the SIO budget.

1960: SIO Library staff consisted of 2 FTE librarians and 2.5 FTE clerical assistance. The University Regents approved the plan to create a UC campus at La Jolla. Melvin J. Voigt appointed University Librarian. SIO Librarian reports to the University Librarian.

February 18, 1960: A request is submitted for 1800 square feet of space in the proposed Laboratory III building on the upper campus as a library for the School of Science and Engineering.

March 18, 1960: The SIO Library staff includes 3 FTE from the School of Science and Engineering (UCLJ). There is a combined acquisitions and cataloging operation located at SIO Library.

1961: The old SIO Library building was modified to provide additional stack space and an elevator was installed. Holleman resigned as SIO Librarian; position unfilled for two years.

February 1, 1963: Joseph Gantner succeeded Holleman as the SIO Librarian.

February 19, 1963: Charter Meeting of the Friends of the UCSD Library convened by Helen Raitt at Sumner Auditorium, SIO. Helen Raitt is elected chair of the organization. Bylaws are written in 1963.

May 15, 1963: "Several library departments" move out of the SIO Library and move into Building B on the upper campus.

December 6, 1963: Mexican Consul, Senor Ignacio Pesquera dedicates the Baja California special collection at a meeting of the Friends of the UCSD Library at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

1964: Security tightened at SIO Library; keys issued to SIO researchers are recalled.

1964: SIO Library staff was 9 FTE and 1 part time employee.

1966: William Goff became SIO Library Director.

November 8, 1967: The Friends of the UCSD Library create a Board of Directors as the governing body of the organization which meets for this first time on this date. The ex-Officio chair is Chancellor John S. Galbraith.

1969: SIO Library acquisition rate accelerated from 1,100 volumes per year (1958/59) to 5,800 volumes per year (1969/70). The collection grew from 35,600 volumes (1958/59) to 83,200 bound volumes (1969/70). The subscription list increased from 1,100 (1958/59) to nearly 3,000 titles (1969/70).

1970: SIO Library was designated a UC systemwide resource library for oceanography through the Voigt-Suskind formula for distribution of UC funds to each campus, with the UCSD Libraries receiving additional designated funds to support oceanography.

1973: SIO Library staffing was augmented so that SIO Library functioned as an independent branch of the UCSD Libraries by doing its own ordering and cataloging as well as gifts and exchanges.

1974: SIO Library had a cataloged collection of 105,000 bound volumes (33,000 monographs and 72,000 serials) and received nearly 2,800 serials. 50% of the collection was in storage.

May 21, 1976: SIO Library and Biomedical Library are included in UCSD Library's OCLC profile.

December 1976: The SIO Library moved into the Carl Eckart Building designed by Fred Liebhardt. The old 1915 library building was demolished.

June 27, 1979: Carl Leavitt Hubbs deeds his personal library and manuscript collection to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Melvin Voigt confirms that it will be maintained as a Special Collection in the SIO Library. SIO Archivist Betty Shor moves the collection into the SIO Library building.

July 1981: SIO Archives transferred from SIO administration to the SIO Library, with the first professional archivist, Deborah Day, joining library staff.

December 1, 1986: The era of electronic library resources began as SIO Library offered walk-in searching of a bibliographic CD-ROM database.

September 1988: SIO Library held 208,595 volumes, 3,757 active serials, and 60,500 maps.

June 6, 1990: UCSD University Librarian Dorothy Gregor announces that the UCSD Libraries online catalog of its holdings would be named Roger in honor of Roger Revelle.

September 1990: SIO Library staffing reached a high-water mark of 21.34 FTE total comprised of 4 FTE Librarian, 13.59 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.75 FTE Student Assistant.

November 1990: Card filing into the SIO Library card catalog ceased ; staffing was being downsized and two online catalogs contained SIO Library holdings (UCSD's Roger database and UC's Melvyl Catalog database).

September 1993: Staff downsized to 17 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 11 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.25 FTE Student Assistant.

June 21, 1994: SIO Library initiates its Web site.

June 1994: SIO Library includes 227,822 volumes, 3,400 active serials, 69,743 maps, and 163 CD-ROM discs.

July 1994: Peter Brueggeman appointed SIO Library Director.

1997: Due to budgetary constraints and priority-setting within the UCSD Libraries, SIO Library staffing resources and functions for ordering and cataloging were reassigned to the central library. Subsequently, SIO Library staffing dropped in 1998 to 14.29 FTE total comprised of 2.75 FTE Librarian, 8.38 FTE Library Assistant, and 3.16 FTE Student Assistant.

April 1997: UC's Melvyl system became available with a Web interface. Access is provided to the first electronic serials.

August 12, 1998: SIO Library converted its last bibliographic CD-ROM database to Web access.

February 14, 2000: SIO Library offered Avanti, a PDF document delivery service for items from its collection.

August 2000: SIO Library's new HVAC air handling system came online, ending annual mold outbreaks in collections.

June 29, 2012: Last day of Scripps Library operation, closed permanently thereafter. Library collections shifted thereafter to the central UCSD Library building.

THE SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY LIBRARY,

1950-1966:

The Minnow that Gave Birth to a Whale

by

Barbara A. Miller

**GSLIS 205
Professor Passet
Spring 1990**

Introduction

In August of 1956, the University of California Regents accepted the proposal of Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) Director, Dr. Roger Revelle, to establish a Graduate School of Technology and Engineering in La Jolla, California.¹ Thus began an unusual experiment in university development which culminated in the founding of a new campus of the University of California in 1960. The University of California, San Diego (UCSD), started with graduate-level programs in the sciences and worked from the top down to develop a general campus.

The period from 1956 to 1964, when undergraduates first enrolled at UCSD, was fraught with frustrations as well as the excitement of major changes and the satisfactions of success. As Dr. Walter H Munk, Director of the Institute for Geophysics and Planetary Physics, noted, "It was an interesting experiment to watch a bunch of sailors start a university."² This period in the history of Scripps and UCSD has never been studied in detail.

What effect did "...the fateful decision whether to develop a general campus..." have on the Scripps Institution and its library?³ Were the people who made these decisions aware of the possible consequences for the SIO Library vis-a-vis the new university library? What advantages did they expect to gain for the Institution and its library?

As SIO served the first campus of UCSD, its library became the university's first

¹The Institution is named in honor of its major benefactors during the early years, E.W. Scripps and his sister Helen Scripps of newspaper fame.

²Walter H. Munk, "The Nth Campus Problem," Bear Facts, May 1966, 2.

³Ibid.

library. In 1958, before a university librarian had been named, the SIO Librarian initiated the task of acquiring materials for the Graduate School of Science and Engineering. The SIO Library staff began the all-consuming process of establishing a major university library. It is possible to say that the SIO Library ceased to exist as a separate entity between 1961 and 1963. Its building became the physical staging area for the new general library. When the main library finally moved to the upper campus, the SIO Library became a branch library of the UCSD library system. The SIO Librarian reported to the University Librarian, not to the Director of Scripps.

This paper will examine the development of the SIO Library during this period of expansion and turmoil. The effect of the establishment of the new university library on SIO's collections, physical facilities, personnel, services, and the relationship between the SIO Library and the Scripps faculty will be discussed. As an area of study, the founding of UCSD university libraries has received little formal attention, thus there are numerous possible areas for further research, a few of which will be mentioned.

The fateful decision

Several factors played roles in the development of SIO and the direction taken by university expansion. Key among these were the intellectual isolation of the Institution prior to 1960, its informal organizational structure, and Scripps resentment of outside interference in administrative matters. The interdisciplinary nature of the discipline of oceanography and the post-war boom in scientific education also influenced its development.

By starting with graduate programs in the sciences before establishing the general campus and by insisting that the new campus be located contiguous to the Institution, Reville and

other Scripps researchers achieved their major goal of educational support for SIO. Revelle, along with other educators in the discipline, described oceanography's interdisciplinary nature in an article on the educational needs of those who study the ocean.

Oceanography acquires its unity because it deals with everything taking place in a limited geographical subdivision of the earth, its watery envelope. Problems in oceanography fall rather definitely into two groups, those of geophysics and those of ecology. Their solutions require the various techniques of physics, chemistry, geology and biology.⁴

While no mention of library resources was made, clearly there were implications for library development. Departmental or laboratory libraries cause unnecessary duplication in an environment where the same information is needed by many researchers.

At about the same time Revelle wrote about oceanographic education, he began work to bring a major scientific branch of the University of California to La Jolla which would support as well as complement Scripps programs. He encountered tremendous opposition from officials and faculty leaders on the other campuses, especially for the plan to build from the graduate level down. According to Mary Harrington Hall, opposition came primarily from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).⁵

The launching of Sputnik in 1957, and the opening of UCSD in 1960, was no coincidence. Herbert York, UCSD's first Chancellor, recalled:

As Revelle and I both point out, UCSD started at exactly the right time Five years earlier the stimulus for more scientific training caused by worldwide events like Sputnik did not exist, and five years later the bloom was off the rose. Everyone, including state legislators and ordinary voters, agreed we needed to

⁴Vern O. Knudsen and others, "Education and Training for Oceanographers," Science 111 (June 23, 1950): 701.

⁵Mary Harrington Hall, "Revelle," San Diego and Point Magazine 13 (May 1961): 41.

expand higher education.⁶

The founders of UCSD were sharply aware of the impetus for more scientific training provided by world-wide events.

Walter Munk remembered being the entire student body of SIO in 1937.⁷ During SIO's first four decades, only one or two students could be found working on campus in any one year. By the 1950s, four or five students per year received advanced degrees. After the decision to develop a general campus, the number of students receiving Doctorates at Scripps jumped dramatically. In 1965 alone, twenty-five students earned Phds.

The need to end Scripps's intellectual isolation contended with a resentment of the impersonal nature of large institutions in the writings of those involved. La Jolla attracted many people because of its relative isolation. They came to regret its loss, yet they recognized the need to be nearer the scientific community.⁸ Elizabeth Shor recalled, "over the years Scrippsians (sic) have grumbled at rules and procedures imposed from 'above' - Berkeley, or UCLA ... or UCSD."⁹ SIO's original deed of transfer to the University of California and certain exemptions granted to several UC laboratories in 1961, were often used to justify noncompliance with UC regulations.

Scripps' desire for autonomy might have developed out of the institution's long history of

⁶Christopher Canole, "York recalls UCSD's beginning," UCSD Guardian, November 18, 1985, 8.

⁷Munk, 2.

⁸Karen Kawasaki, "Munk Genuflects to Pre-UCSD Era," UCSD Guardian, October 24, 1985, 8.

⁹Elizabeth Noble Shor, Scripps Institution of Oceanography: Probing the Oceans, 1936-1976 (San Diego, CA: Tofua Press, 1978), 462. The other laboratories included the Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis, the Lick Observatory, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories at Berkeley and Livermore, and Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

quasi-independent status and the limited financial assistance received from the University of California and the state.¹⁰ Especially after World War II, the role the state played in supporting the Institution dropped. In 1967, SIO received seventy-five percent of its support from the federal government, twenty-one percent from the state and four percent from other sources.¹¹

For the library, this effected a variety of issues. For example, head librarians were supposed to be members of the academic senate. In 1955, the SIO Library Committee suggested compliance with this recommendation to the faculty. They agreed to allow the librarian to attend as a consulting member.¹² On the other hand, Scripps officials often sought advise from other librarians in the UC system. The SIO technical director consulted with Robert Vosper in 1951 concerning the subject of the proper level of classification for the SIO Librarian.¹³

The relaxed style of the Scripps administration may be attributed to the difficulty of organizing a diverse collection of academics, researchers, laboratories, and associated groups. A UC management improvement project report examined Scripps as a large research unit within a university in 1973. The report noted that SIO had

...an organizational and management structure that has remained relaxed and flexible. The very informality of its management has been an important factor in its past accomplishments. The challenge that faced SIO was whether it could effectively introduce a new minimal level of modern management into its

¹⁰Arthur B. Jebens, "The Organization, management and Support Services for a Large Organized Research Unit within a University - Scripps Institution of Oceanography" (Berkeley, CA: University of California Research Management Improvement Project, 1976), 4.

¹¹Verne A. Stadtman. comp. and ed., The Centennial Record of the University of California (Berkeley: University of California Printing Department, 1967), 507.

¹²"Abstract of Minutes of SIO Faculty Meeting, June 7, 1955," Faculty Meetings, 1955-1959, Denis L Fox, 1901-1983, Papers, 1931-1983, SA.

¹³Robert Vosper to James L. Faughn, November 27, 1951, Library, 1951, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

operations to cope with the demands that were being placed upon it in the highly competitive and changing fields of oceanographic research. At the same time it was essential that SIO retain those qualities that gave it strength, quality and character in its early decades of operations.¹⁴

This relaxed attitude effected the ability of SIO librarians to gain control over collections and to provide other library services.

There are not many similar situations with which to compare Scripps and the founding of UCSD. The University of Chicago, 1890, and Johns Hopkins, 1875, are often mentioned as universities that followed a similar plan of development as UCSD. However, large, private endowments support both of those universities.¹⁵ Scripps endowments were much more modest and certainly were not sufficient to create a university in the 1950s. Other, more specific examples of research institutions which founded universities were not uncovered during this investigation.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography library prior to 1950 ¹⁶

Though nominally a part of the University of California since 1912, the history of Scripps can be characterized by its isolation. Early photographs of the Institution show a tiny group of buildings lost along the empty La Jolla coastline. The closest library of any consequence for scientific research was located over one hundred miles to the north at UCLA.

¹⁴Jebens, 3.

¹⁵John F. Ohles and Shirley M. Ohles, Private Colleges and Universities, vol.1, The Greenwood Encyclopedia of American Institutions, no. 6. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982), 236, 609.

¹⁶A timeline of important events in the history of the SIO Library is included at the end of this paper.

Scripps grew slowly through the tenure of founder and first Director, William Ritter from 1903 to 1923. Helen Raitt and Beatrice Moulton chronicled those early years in a book entitled: Scripps Institution of Oceanography: First Fifty Years.¹⁷ The library originally occupied a room in the multi-use building that also served as the Ritter Family home. The collection grew slowly, primarily through donations from the Scripps staff. ~~Helen~~ ^{Eileen} Scripps made the first substantial gift to the library. Of the sixty thousand dollars she turned over to the UC Regents in 1912, one fourth was to be used to support the library. The most significant event for the SIO Library during the early years was the completion of the Library-Museum Building in 1916.

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, director of the Institution from 1924-1936, oversaw the expansion of the library from 9,500 to 15,000 bound volumes. The Great Depression and the lack of trained librarians slowed the progress of the library. Non-professional, part-time staff ran the library through most of its first fifty years. Claude E. Zobell wrote of the need for a full-time librarian in a report from the library committee. ^{to} Harald Sverdrup who became director in 1936. Zobell did not request a full-time librarian be hired because he was aware of other pressing needs.¹⁸

The SIO Library resembled other small departmental libraries. Library use policies either did not exist or were ignored. The research staff was accustomed to having needed items close at hand. This kind of small library tended to be poorly housed, inadequately staffed, and

¹⁷Helen Raitt and Beatrice Moulton, Scripps Institution of Oceanography: First Fifty Years ([San Diego, CA]: The Ward Ritchie Press, 1967).

¹⁸Claude E. Zobell to Harald Sverdrup, "Confidential Report, October 6, 1936," p.5, SIO Library Committee, 1936-1970, SIO Subject Files, AC6, SA.

access limited.¹⁹ For an institute dedicated to an interrelated subject like oceanography, ready access to reference materials in all disciplines was a major issue; one that would later help fuel the drive to expand.

The Zobell's 1936 report to Director Sverdrup is the first to mention difficulties obtaining compliance with library policies in an institutional environment like SIO. These problems included the lack of locks on library doors, disregard for check-out procedures and the hoarding of books in offices and laboratories. The low levels of staffing and lack of enforcement powers, made establishing control over circulation difficult. Zobell lamented the Library Committee's inability to act in these matters.²⁰

Scripps went to sea under Sverdrup's leadership. Major expansion at Scripps started during World War II. The Navy needed information about ocean conditions and it naturally turned to institutions such as Scripps. During the war many SIO researchers were called to active duty and the relationship forged during war time continued to grow through the years after the war with the creation of new laboratories and research groups affiliated with the institution.

Ruth Ragan, the SIO director's assistant secretary, now devoted the majority of her time to the library. She struggled to keep the library abreast of the changes. A 1947 librarian's report noted the need to expand the acquisition of library materials to better serve the many new projects with which SIO was involved. The search for more room to house the collection was also a constant requisite. "The library seems to have outgrown its swaddling clothes,- it is actually bursting at the seams." The demand for services such as interlibrary loan increased

¹⁹Karla J. Pearce, "Academic Scientific and Technical Libraries: Some 19th and 20th Century Tales," Science and Technology Libraries 8 (Fall 1987): 8-9.

²⁰Zobell to Sverdrup, Confidential Report.

during this period.²¹ Expansion of Scripps programs would continue at accelerated speed in the 1950s.

The beginnings of professionalization, 1950-1960

Ragan was succeeded in 1950 by SIO's first professional librarian, W. Roy Holleman who had a B.S. in Biological Science from Oklahoma State University, a M.S. in physics from the University of Oklahoma and a M.L.S. from the University of Illinois. Holleman worked diligently to establish professional service. His first action as librarian was to conduct a library survey in which he outlined the duties of the Librarian and staff. This report emphasized the need for an adequately trained staff to select, organize and provide access to the collection and the importance of professional library education.²²

The staffing of the SIO Library and the UCSD library follows a pattern recognized by Anita Schiller. She noted that women's representation in key professional positions steadily fell through the decade of the 1960s.²³ The trend away from women in library management positions started early at SIO with the hiring of Holleman. A member of the Library Committee wrote in a letter to a prospective recruit, "Naturally what we have to have here is the *man* who

²¹Ruth Ragan, "Librarian's Report, April 3, 1947," SIO Library Committee, 1936-1970, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

²²W. Roy Holleman, "Library Survey, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC, December 1950, revised," SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

²³Anita Schiller, "Aware: Report on Women in Librarianship," American Libraries 2 (December 1971): 1215.

is able to fill the position whatever the details of his training might have been²⁴

Throughout the 1960s, men would be hired for library management positions for the new university library.²⁵

Actions intended to improve library service to the Scripps community were instituted during the Holleman's tenure as SIO Librarian. He developed a simple form to alert researchers to articles of interest and began to route publishers announcements for faculty and staff recommendations. Those who requested items automatically received notification of their arrival.²⁶ SIO Library began to acquire its materials directly. Previously this had been done by the acquisitions department at UCLA.²⁷ In 1951, for the first time the SIO Library budget was separated from the rest of the Institution budget. The SIO Library Committee enthusiastically endorsed these undertakings.²⁸

However, progress was slower in other areas of support and service. Materials continued to be hoarded in individual labs and offices. Library books even disappeared at sea.

²⁴Denis L. Fox to Frederic M. Falconer, January 5, 1950, SIO Subject Files AC6, Library, 1949-1950, SA. Italics are mine.

²⁵The subject background of these men cannot be questioned. Holleman's qualifications have been mentioned above, Melvin J. Voigt received a degree in mathematics and his M.L.S. from the University of Michigan, while George Vdovin, head of the Science and Engineering Library, and Joseph Gantner, SIO Librarian, 1963-1966, both earned zoology and M.L.S. degrees at UC, Berkeley.

²⁶Holleman to Betty Rosenberg, December 5, 1956, Library, 1956, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

²⁷Vosper to Robert Sproul, February 28, 1951, Library, 1951, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

²⁸This occurred because Senior Accountant P.M. Douglas noticed that there was no statement of the Library's expenses in the Scripps section 1949/50 Financial Report of the University. He pointed out that it was desirable to let the librarian know how much money he was allocated at the beginning of the year. P.M. Douglas to O. Lumberg, April 10, 1951, Library, 1951, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

Holleman reported that of 274 books placed on two research vessels outfitted for the Capricorn cruise, 204 were missing when the ships returned.²⁹ There was still some reluctance on the part of some the faculty to relinquish control over selection of materials. In response to a circulated list of the duties of the SIO librarian, one stated, "... the decision to on purchases should remain with the staff."³⁰

Scripps officials were also reluctant to allow Holleman travel expenses to professional library association meetings such as ALA and SLA. A series of exchanges between Holleman and the SIO Technical Administrator in 1951, illustrate the wide-spread lack of recognition of these activities as professional in nature as well as ignore the fact that attendance at professional meetings was part of the SIO Librarian's job description. They refused to fund Holleman's request to attend the Special Libraries Association meeting on the grounds that the organization was not a large nationally-recognized educational association.³¹ Holleman reluctantly curtailed his participation in professional activities to the local and regional level.

Holleman struggled throughout the decade to maintain the collection and services in the face inadequate funds for materials and staff. Requests for increases in the book and serials budget were finally granted in 1956. But the personnel problem was more obstinate. Complaints about staff shortages abound in the records of the SIO Library. The demand for more personnel accelerated with the expansion of Scripps in the 1950s. Holleman attempted to run the SIO Library with only one other librarian and several assistants.

In 1952, the cataloging backlog consisted of over 12,000 items including maps, charts,

²⁹Holleman to Mr. Isaacs, February 26, 1953, Library, 1953-1954, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

³⁰Carl L. Hubbs to Zobell, July 28, 1950, Library, 1949-1950, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

³¹Holleman to Faughn, May 23, 1951, Library, 1951, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

slides and microforms. At the same time, demands for library services increased more than thirty-five percent due to the steady increases in the number of employees and graduate students. The small number of employees limited the kind and amount of services provided.³² The low pay offered made available positions difficult to fill. In 1956, Holleman had trouble filling a reference vacancy as well as a cataloging position at the salary scale then available.³³ Melvin J. Voigt, the first University Librarian at UCSD, recalled that there were no more than four or five professional librarians working at Scripps library when he arrived to take over as University Librarian in November of 1960.³⁴

A new library for a new university, 1960-66

Efforts to build collections for the new graduate school began prior to Voigt's arrival. Holleman attempted to do this with a staff budget allocation which had not increased substantially since 1956. He wrote in a March 18, 1960 memo:

New instructional and research programs at Scripps require additional books and expanded library services. With very few exceptions, additional library funds have not been granted to meet new program requirements. The work load of processing books, periodicals and other library material increased more than 60% from December 1957 through June 1959. Since July 1959, acquisitions and cataloging for the School of Science and Engineering increased more than 100%. This has meant that many important services of the SIO Library staff

³²The Library Committee to Roger Revelle, August 29, 1952, Library, 1953-1954, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

³³Holleman to Revelle, May 6, 1956, Library, 1956, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

³⁴Melvin J. Voigt, Interviewed by Harry Tuchmyer, March 27, 1981, transcript, UCLA Oral History Program, Donated Tapes, UCLA Special collections, Box 2113, University of California, Los Angeles.

have been curtailed.³⁵

He, then, compared the personnel figures for cataloging and acquisitions staff for two of the smaller UC campuses, Santa Barbara and Riverside. These figures can be seen in Table 1. Both had substantially larger staffs than SIO.

Some parallels can be drawn between the Scripps experience and that of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace and its library on the Stanford University campus. Unlike UCSD, Stanford was an established university with its own library system. Yet, the flood of materials acquired by Hoover Institution personnel overwhelmed Stanford Library's cataloging staff and shelving space alike. With the situation reversed at Scripps, the acquisition of books for the new UCSD library brought the same result.

Lack of communication between Hoover and the library administration caused numerous misunderstandings and bad feelings. Hoover insisted that the collection be maintained separately. He preferred that the money donated be spent on materials and not on the salaries for people to process them. The most important task, according to Hoover, was to acquire items as quickly as possible before they disappeared. Hoover did not believe it was necessary to catalog the materials until later. He did not understand disservice to patrons caused by the lack of access.³⁶

Voigt made the same decision to buy books while they could get them and to worry about

³⁵Librarian to Chairman of the Budget Committee and the Library Committee, March 18, 1960, Library, 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

³⁶Gary Norman Paul, "The Development of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace Library, 1914-1944" (D.L.S. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1974), 219-229.

processing them later with quite similar results.³⁷ The consequences of this policy for the SIO Library meant, at the very least, delays in the cataloging of their materials. This would fuel demands for the return of acquisitions and cataloging to the SIO Library.

The magnitude of UCSD's collection development program in the early years can be illustrated by the following statistic. It took Berkeley fifty years to reach four hundred thousand volumes; the UCLA Library reached that total in less than twenty-five years; for UCSD it took just seven years.³⁸ Is it any wonder that SIO Library collection development appeared to get lost?

Voigt began new programs beyond those tasks normally associated with building a new library. The "New Campuses Program" and the serials computer project took time and staff to develop.³⁹ The new library system had to support graduate programs from the beginning. All these factors played a part in the neglect of services and collections at the SIO Library during the founding of the UCSD University Library. Table 3 summarizes projected book collection development from 1961/62-1970/71. While predictions show Scripps collections doubling; the School of Science and Engineering expected to increase 10-fold in the same time period. The general collection would grow twice as fast.

Holleman campaigned to keep the SIO Library budget separate from the new University Library. He sought support from the SIO faculty for this endeavor in a memo dated September 12, 1960. He felt that it would be in the SIO Library's best interest for its budget to be

³⁷Voigt, Interviewed by Tuchmyer, March 11, 1981, transcript, UCLA Oral History Program, donated tape, UCLA Special Collections, Box 2113, University of California, Los Angeles.

³⁸Melvin J. Voigt, "Case Study of the California Experience in Library Collection Building" (San Diego, CA: Institute on Acquisitions Procedures in Academic Libraries, University of California Library, 1969), 2.

³⁹See the bibliographic essay on primary sources at the end of these paper for an explanation of these projects.

separate from the general library budget because of the specialized nature of its collection and because it was at a different stage of development than the University Library.⁴⁰ SIO Director Revelle allowed Holleman to send out the memorandum, although it was his experience that "... the SIO library will do better budgetarily (sic) if it is included in the campus budget."⁴¹

Responses from the faculty varied, although the majority supported Holleman. This can be seen as another example of Scripps resentment of outside authority. The following was a typical response:

A person within reach whose job is to satisfy only those needs [the staff's] is obviously much more responsive to the needs of a scientific staff than some whose duties include responding to the needs of numerous and diverse interests The only way a librarian can respond quickly is if he has direct control of his budget. Lord knows this University doesn't need any more "channels" and red tape.⁴²

Others feared that the smaller needs of the smaller entity would always be sacrificed for those of the larger.

Another staff member responded to Holleman's memo:

Financing a new library is a difficult and expensive job and since librarians never have as much money as they would like or think they need, it would require a librarian who is also a saint, not to build the acquisition of the new library at the expense of maintaining the SIO library.⁴³

There was a measure of resentment of University Librarian Voigt on the part of some staff members for that very reason. They could not understand why the new university library should take precedence over the SIO Library in acquisitions, staffing and building priorities.

⁴⁰Holleman to SIO Faculty, September 12, 1960, Library, 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁴¹Revelle to Holleman, September 15, 1960.

⁴²Art Kelly to Holleman, Undated, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁴³John A. Knauss to Holleman, October 24, 1960, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

Several responses echoed that of Roger Revelle. They pointed out that even with consolidation, there would probably be a firm amount within the general budget allocated to the SIO Library which would be based upon past, current and estimated future needs. Pointing to the growing libraries of the medical schools at Berkeley and UCLA, they questioned whether the SIO allotment would necessarily shrink.⁴⁴

A headless library

No direct evidence could be located, such as a letter of resignation, to support the notion that Holleman resigned under any kind of pressure in February 1961. Several terse memos announcing the resignation, effective February 28, 1961, and instructing that all matters previously referred to Holleman be directed to the University Librarian were the only pieces of evidence of the event. However, Holleman did not have a position waiting for him when he quit. He did not obtain employment until July of that year, when he took a position at the University of Southern California Library School.⁴⁵

Whatever his reasons, Holleman's resignation left the SIO Library without a head librarian. It occurred at a most inopportune time for those who hoped Scripps Library would maintain some measure of autonomy. Thus, communication between the SIO faculty and the Library suffered as a consequence. This was never more apparent than in an exchange of letters

⁴⁴Denis Fox to Holleman, September 26, 1960, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁴⁵San Diego Union, July 16, 1961, 20. It must be recognized that official records of an institution probably have a bias toward those employees that remain until retirement. It is harder to collect the papers of people who have left under unusual circumstances.

between Acting SIO Director F.W. Spiess and Voigt in 1962.

Spiess wrote of the concern he shared with other SIO staff members about the future of the Scripps Library.

It is clear that at a future date some of the material now housed in the existing library building will be removed to the upper campus leaving behind a collection to support the Institution and other related groups located on the lower campus. The detailed decisions as to which volumes are to remain will entail considerable clerical work at the least and must be coupled with a clear knowledge of the items which will be required to support our work.⁴⁶

He, then, suggested that a new SIO librarian be appointed who would remain after the move had been completed and that a card file be maintained of the actual volumes which were to remain on the lower campus.

Voigt replied:

Before commenting on your suggestions I might state that I was amazed when I arrived here, at the weakness and spottiness of the SIO collection. Serial files, the heart of any scientific collection, were less complete than any library I have ever come upon. The cause of this must be as much lack of concern for the collection on the part of the faculty as the fault of the library staff.⁴⁷

He described the steps taken to improve the situation including an increase for the SIO book fund of thirty-nine percent and plans for a map and chart collection which included allocation for more staffing and space. He also told Spiess that his two suggestions had been in practice from the beginning. George Vdovin had been appointed to the staff with the understanding that he would be the SIO Librarian when the Central Library moved to the upper campus. The plan to maintain the integrity of the SIO collection had been worked out with Director Revelle and the Library Committee. Plans also included several services which would improve availability and reduce duplication. Graduate School of Science and Engineering Library holdings would be

⁴⁶F.W. Spiess to Voigt, April 23, 1962, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁴⁷Voigt to Spiess, April 25, 1962, p.1, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

included in the SIO catalog.⁴⁸

Revelle's absences during this period also contributed to the deterioration of communications. In September 1960, Melvin Voigt and Roger Revelle worked out a tentative program for the development of the UCSD University Library for the next fifteen years, according to a letter written by Voigt.⁴⁹ Revelle, as SIO Director, knew about and approved of Voigt's plans for expansion of the library, but how much did he communicate to the rest of his staff? This is a question that needs further investigation.

It is hard to understand how Vdovin could have been SIO Librarian for over a year without the acting SIO director knowing it. This could have occurred for two reasons: one, that the SIO Library ceased to function as a separate entity during this time period or, two, that Vdovin really had not been hired as the SIO Librarian. Records prior to Spiess's letter show only that he was hired as the Head of Public Services and University Library organization charts always referred to him as such. Vdovin never served a day as the SIO Librarian. Joseph Gantner was hired in 1963 for that position.

On the other hand, Voigt was justified in his assessment of serial holdings at the SIO Library. The serials collection contained one thousand titles which had not been recataloged to the Library of Congress classification scheme. Additionally there were about three hundred titles which had not been cataloged at all.⁵⁰

It is true that the SIO Library acquisitions budgets did not increase while the University

⁴⁸ Ibid., 2-3. The practice of representing S&E holdings in the SIO catalog continued until the implementation of UCSD's automated catalog this year. The system has recently been christened "Roger" to honor, of course, Roger Revelle.

⁴⁹ Voigt to J.R. Blanchard, September 21, 1960, Archives Series 743 rec, UA.

⁵⁰ Voigt, "Reprocessing of SIO Serials, August 9, 1963," Archives Series 743 rec, UA.

Library was housed under the SIO Library's roof. However, neither had earlier book budgets increased substantially between 1950 and 1956. The growth rate during this period was about 1,200 volumes per year. From that slow start at the beginning of the 1960s, the rate of collection growth increased to 5,800 volumes per year by 1969/70.⁵¹ Holleman's fears for the SIO Library did not materialize. Voigt recognized the special library needs of an institution like Scripps.⁵² He wrote to President Kerr in 1963:

The SIO Library has not had a book budget increase in two years and is falling behind a rapidly expanding field. While the University points with pride at this Library as its specialized collection in oceanography and marine biology, both UCLA and UCB are now buying more material in these fields than the SIO Library can with its limited funds.⁵³

Staffing issues

Though there was no increase in personnel until after the main library moved out, Voigt planned to leave five or six persons at the SIO Library, all of whom would be engaged in public service activities. SIO cataloging and acquisitions would be done in centralized departments at the main library. Library organization charts done while Scripps was the only library for the

⁵¹William Goff, "A Brief History of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, August 1975," Library: Histories, 1946-1977, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁵²Voigt came from a special library background having worked at General Mills indexing their laboratory notebooks.

⁵³Voigt to Kerr, October 9, 1963, Archives Series 743 rec, UA.

new university do not make any differentiation between SIO and University Library staff.⁵⁴

Staffing and acquisitions were not the only resources effected by development of the new university library. The SIO Library building was hardly sufficient for SIO's own collection. Though delayed by the need for physical facilities for the new main library and its other branches, backing would eventually be forthcoming for a new SIO Library building.

Physical facilities

The Library-Museum Building served as the SIO Library for sixty years, undergoing several remodeling jobs during that time. In 1951, the library occupied the entire building, but by 1960, the pressure of acquisitions for the new university library caused large amounts of the collection to be put in storage. A final remodeling job was completed after the main library collection was removed. Voigt estimated that the SIO Library's capacity, at 65,000 books and 60 seats, would be adequate until about 1968. In a 1962 memorandum, Voigt stated:

Without the reader space, students will not be able to use the library. 40% of the SIO Library is now in storage. Space will be available to bring these books back to the library and thus to make them accessible to users when the remodelling is completed Without this equipment, all research will be hampered and in some cases will become impossible. With the expansion of the SIO Campus ... these library facilities are essential.⁵⁵

Discussions were already under way for a new SIO library building and its organization. In 1966, Voigt predicted that over 60% of SIO books would be in storage by 1971. Noting the difficulty this would cause for operation of the library, he stressed the importance of

⁵⁴Herbert York, "FTE and Budget for Professional Librarians, July 10, 1962" Series Archives Series 743 rec, UA.

⁵⁵Melvin J. Voigt, "Minor Capital Improvement Request, 1963/64, March 12, 1962", UCSD Archive Series 743 rec, U.A.

completing the new facility by 1971 in a letter to Chancellor Galbraith.⁵⁶ Minutes of the Library Committee meetings began to discuss delays in planning and allocation of resources for the new building. However, a new building for the SIO Library had to be a lower campus-wide priority. On the upper UCSD campus, the numerous buildings under construction at this time included the Biomedical Library and the Central University Library.⁵⁷

Special service

Lack of adequate personnel and space both caused problems in service by restricting access to materials. Insufficient staffing meant the library could not be kept open for the long hours researchers require. The solution of issuing keys to research staff and graduate students was not satisfactory for library security. Low staffing levels and the informal environment allowed a reading room-like atmosphere to prevail with regard to circulation procedures. Mention has already been made about the struggle to control unrestricted borrowing. Messages requesting that the faculty return all library materials they were not using appear frequently in Library Committee correspondence.

Since the installation of locks in the SIO library building in the late 1930s, keys had been issued to Scripps research staff and graduate students. Holleman issued keys to outside

⁵⁶Voigt to Galbraith, January 31, 1966. Library Committee Files, Office of the Department Head, SIO library, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla.

⁵⁷As noted on the time-line of events real planning and completion of construction did not occur until 1973 and 1976 respectively.

authors and researchers at the behest of Director Revelle.⁵⁸ The tightening of this policy occurred gradually. Voigt attempted to clarify it in a letter to the Library Committee in 1961. Keys to the Reading Room would issued to any graduate student, faculty or staff member. Graduate students would not be eligible for stacks keys until the completion of their qualifying examinations.⁵⁹ In June of 1964, the locks of the SIO Library were changed and all keys returned. At the same time hours of operation expanded to nights and week ends.⁶⁰ SIO researchers traded their keys for hours.

Scripps' services followed a development pattern similar to many early special libraries. The research staff gradually accumulated books and journals. A staff member would supervise the collection until it became too large and its organization too chaotic; at which time, a full-time, though not necessarily professional, librarian would be employed. Special libraries tended to acquire more diverse types of materials, such as maps, charts, laboratory reports and preprints, and to offer more services than other kinds of libraries. Kruzas observed that early special libraries were characterized by "simultaneously neglecting and extending the standard library practices of their time."⁶¹ The provision of reference services to a specific clientele was the principal function of a special library.

The task for SIO Librarians after 1963, was to attempt to restore SIO's special library

⁵⁸Holleman to Laurence C. Powell, December 17, 1956, Library 1956, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁵⁹Voigt to Library Committee, March 10, 1961, Archives Series 743 rec, UA.

⁶⁰Voigt to Mr. Hutchison, June 23, 1964, Library 1959-1972, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁶¹Anthony Thomas Kruzas, Business and Industrial Libraries in the United States, 1820-1940 (New York: Special Libraries Association, 1965): 87; quoted in F.W. Lancaster and Linda C. Smith, "Science, Scholarship and the Communication of Knowledge," Library Trends 27 (Winter 1978): 374.

atmosphere, while taking advantage of the resources offered within the organized and controlled environment typical of an academic library. Most special library collections related strictly to the parent organization's research needs and depended heavily on interlibrary loan.⁶² Free access to a well-developed general collection nearby was part of the bargain SIO received with the creation of UCSD.

Support was forthcoming from the University Library administration. Voigt wrote in 1962, "What we want to do here is to restore, as quickly as we can, the real special kind of service which was provided here in the past and which is needed in this kind of a research organization."⁶³ Scripps service still differs from the other branch libraries in the system. A full-time staff person maintains gifts and exchanges. Circulation policies, such as open reserves and overnight borrowing of journals, remain distinct from the other branch libraries.⁶⁴

Conclusion

Writing in 1966, Munk wondered if the handful of people at Scripps who worked so hard to make the new campus a reality did the right thing. His answer follows:

Speaking as a Scripps member, I think the answer is definitely "yes," for we were too isolated from developments in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Computer

⁶²Lancaster and Smith, 374.

⁶³Voigt to Theodore Gould, September 7, 1962, Archives Series 743, UA.

⁶⁴In 1965, SIO Librarian Gantner was reluctant to agree to a new stricter journal circulation policy even though it was pointed out to him that demand would fall on the branch with the most lenient policy. Library Dept. Heads Meetings Minutes, September 16, 1965, Archives Accession A1987.44 rec, UA.

Technology, etc., to participate adequately in the revolutionary developments that were taking place all around us. Though we were the best oceanographic institute in the country, we were not very good and by now would have been less good still if the splendid new departments on the new campus had not come about. In some other ways the atmosphere has deteriorated: from the gobbledygook of bureaucracy that sneaks in with large organizations, from the brutality of land development But these were irritants. All in all I have no doubt that we did the right thing for Scripps (and I hope the University) to help bring the general campus here.⁶⁵

The SIO faculty understood the advantages to be gained by the presence of a research library within easy reach. Complaints about short term problems and inconveniences made it appear as though some did not appreciate the possibilities they had set in motion by founding a university. A lack of communication exacerbated the problems.

In the long run, the university library gave Scripps access to a basic science collection that it could not have accumulated with its own funds. It could, thus, concentrate on acquiring oceanographic science materials. By being part of larger library, the SIO Library gained access to more personnel and to a larger book budget. While some local autonomy was lost to the university library in the form of centralized processing and inclusion in the general library budget, SIO librarians also gained a measure of independence from the Scripps administration.

The story of the SIO Library after the establishment of UCSD does not end in 1966. A logical transition point occurs ten years later with the completion of the new SIO library building. The new building resolved many problems in terms of space for people and collections. The return of technical services to SIO Library in 1973, after ten years of centralization is another story that needs to be studied to complete the picture of the SIO Library today.

There are many other questions to be answered. They include the recruitment of the first professional librarian, W. Roy Holleman; the circumstances of his resignation; the periodic efforts to make the SIO Library an information center for the institution; and the

⁶⁵ Munk, 2.

development of computerized processing for report literature. More precise budgetary information might help to clarify the relationship between growing financial support for Scripps institution and the funds allocated to the library during the time period under study. Another question of interest is whether there was separate Library Committee for SIO during the period from 1960-1964.

The effects of becoming part of the new university library system could be felt throughout SIO Library's operations. Collection development, physical facilities and personnel and service policies as well as the library's funding structure underwent changes during the period from 1960 to 1964. After the trauma of giving birth to the new library system, a new relationship with Scripps Institution and its staff had to be forged. SIO Librarians have had to work to rebuild trust by showing the Scripps faculty that SIO Librarians could be advocates for the Institution's information needs even though they report to the University Librarian.

Major Events in the History of SIO and UCSD Libraries

- 1903** Marine Biological Institution of San Diego founded; William Ritter, Director 1903-1923.
- 1905** Institution moved to present site in La Jolla; Professor Harry Beal Torrey assumed responsibility of the library.
- 1912** MBI became part of the University of California and its name changed to Scripps Institution for Biological Research; Total vols. numbered about 500.
- 1913** Dr. S. Stillman Berry of Stanford University appointed librarian.
- 1916** Library-Museum building completed; Collection size totaled 5,300 vols.
- 1924** T. Wayland Vaughan, Director 1924-1936; Tillie Genter served as librarian.
- 1925** UC, Regents changed the name to Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Vols. in the library totaled almost 10,000.
- 1936** Harald Sverdrup became SIO Director, serving until 1948; Assistant secretary Ruth Ragan acting librarian; Collection reached 16,000 vols.
- 1949** Carl Eckart, Director 1948-1950, and Ruth Ragan developed the library's first collection development policy; Ragan retired.
- 1950** Roger Revelle named Acting Director; SIO first professional, head librarian, W. Roy Holleman appointed; Collection holdings reached 25,000, the maximum capacity of allotted library space.
- 1951** Dr. Roger Revelle named Director of SIO, serving until 1964.
- 1956** UC Regents authorized an expanded graduate program, establishing the School of Science and Engineering.
- 1960** Regents approved the creation of The University of California, San Diego; Melvin J. Voigt named the first University Librarian of the UCSD Library; SIO Library collection of 35,500 vols. served as base for the new library.
- 1961** Fred N. Spiess served as Acting Director, 1961-1963 and as Director, 1964-1965; W. Roy Holleman resigned; "New Campuses Program" began on the UCSD campus; The computerized serials record program began.
- 1963** First buildings on the present UCSD campus opened; Central Library moved to Urey Hall on the main campus; SIO Library became a branch of the University Libraries; All technical processing centralized; Joseph Gantner selected as the Head of SIO Library.
- 1964** "New Campuses Program" completed; Normal business hours established at SIO Library after locks changed and all library keys returned.
- 1965** William A. Nierenberg began tenure as Director.
- 1966** Current Head of the SIO Library, William J. Goff, appointed; Total volumes in
- 1968** University Libraries totaled 500,000 volumes.
- 1970** SIO Library holdings reached 83,200. The Central University Library completed.
- 1973** Millionth vol added to the University Libraries; Planning began for the new SIO Library building; Technical services including cataloging returned to SIO Library.
- 1974** SIO Library contained 105,000 vols; over 50% of which housed in storage.
- 1976** New SIO Library completed; Millicent D. Abell appointed University Librarian.⁶⁶

⁶⁶Based on the timeline in The Responsibility of the University Library Collection in Meeting the Needs of its Campus and Local Community: a Symposium in Honor of Melvin J. Voigt upon his Retirement as University Librarian of the

Combined Acquisition & Cataloging Staffs (1960)⁶⁷

	Total (FTE)	Prof. (FTE)	Non-Prof. (FTE)
Scripps Institution of Oceanography	4.5	2.0	2.5
UCLJ (School of Science & Engineering)	2.0	1.0	1.0
Riverside	13.5	5.0	8.5
Santa Barbara	13.0	5.5	7.5
UCLJ (Requested 1961-62, School of Science & Engineering)	11.0	4.0	7.0

Table I

University of California, San Diego, Friday, September 17, 1976 (La Jolla, CA: Friends of the UCSD Library, [1977]), 50-51. Additional information obtained from Library Histories, 1916-1977, SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

⁶⁷Holleman to Chairman of the Budget Committee and Library Committee, "Library Budgets for Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the School of Science & Engineering, March 18, 1960," SIO Subject Files AC6, SA.

Summary of Book Collection Development⁶⁸

	Vols.in Library 7/1/61	Vols.added 1961/62- 1965/66	Vols.in Library 6/30/66	Vols.added 1961/62- 1970/71	Total Vols. in Library 6/30/71
Scripps Institution of Oceanography	33,000	27,000	60,000	52,000	85,000
School of Science and Engineering	8,500	81,500	90,000	141,500	150,000
General Collection	5,000	105,000	110,000	295,000	300,000
Medical School	-----	-----	-----	80,000	80,000

Table II

⁶⁸ "Plan for the development of the University Library, University of California, San Diego, 1961/62-1970/71," Draft, Archives Series 743 rec, AU.

Bibliographic essay on primary sources ⁶⁹

The majority of primary sources for the study of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography library are housed in the SIO Archives and the UCSD University Archives. A considerable body of records has not been transferred to either of the above-mentioned archives and can still be found in various library and university offices, departments and personal files. The SIO and UCSD archivists have only been gathering records and personal papers of retired faculty in a systematic fashion since 1980 and 1986 respectively. Previous collection occurred in a random manner.⁷⁰ Several key players in the development of the SIO Library during the period studied have not yet deposited their personal papers in any archive.⁷¹

Additional sources can be found at other archives in the University of California system. The University of California archives at Berkeley, contains the official administrative records of the Office of the President of the University of California. For the purposes of this paper, the researcher consulted only the first two archives in any detail. She also reviewed an oral history of Melvin J. Voigt housed in the Special Collections Department at the University Research Library, UCLA.

At the SIO archives, the main file examined for this research paper was the SIO Subject files, records, 1903-1981, Archival Collection-AC 6, box 11 of 28. The documents found

⁶⁹The author would like to thank Bill Goff, Head, SIO Library, Deborah Day, SIO Archivist, and Geoffrey Wexler, University Archivist, and their respective staffs for their helpful suggestions and support of this research project.

⁷⁰Helen Raitt found the bulk of the records contained in the SIO Subject Files stored in boxes in the basement of the old SIO Library. It also served as the basis for her history of the first fifty years at SIO.

⁷¹These include Melvin J. Voigt, first University Librarian at UCSD, 1960-1976, Fred Noel Spiess, Acting SIO Director, 1961-1964.

included library committee correspondence, the papers of the SIO librarian, and library reports from approximately 1930 to 1966. The SIO Biographical Files, Papers, 1903-1981, Archival Collection-AC 5, box 2 of 3, holds correspondence between Joseph Gantner, SIO librarian, 1963-1966, and several Western Marine Stations in the United States and Canada. These letters illustrate the relative position of the institution and its library in the world of oceanography. The papers of various SIO faculty members, especially those who participated in the SIO Library committee, may also contain information about the library. Time limitations precluded examination of most these files.

The major collection of importance to this study in the UCSD archives is the Library Administration, outgoing correspondence, series 743, boxes 1-4, 1960-1966. This file contains of copies of the official correspondence of University Librarian, Melvin J. Voigt. Several unprocessed files which appeared to be relevant, proved less than helpful: Archives Accessions A1987.44, Library Administration Subject files, 1961-1985; A1987.50, the correspondence and subject files, 1963-1971, for Joseph Gantner, Assistant University Librarian, 1963-1971; and A1989.12, UCSD Archives Subject files, 1961-1982.

The lack of material concerning the SIO Library during the period 1960-1965, however, is significant. It exemplifies the attention SIO Library received during this period in which all energies were extended in the development of the University Library system at UCSD. These records also reveal the presence of major areas for further research within the domain of UCSD Library history, but outside the scope of this study. Two outstanding issues occupied the new university library administration during the founding years. The New Campuses Program, genesis of one of the most widely used collection development tools for new college libraries, Books for College Libraries, should be of interest to academic library historians.⁷² Historians

⁷²Voigt, Melvin J. and Joseph H. Treyz, eds., Books for College Libraries (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967) as well as several other contemporary articles included in the bibliography.

of information science will find the Serials Computer Project worthy of notice as a pioneering adventure into the brave new world of library computing.⁷³

This study is only a preliminary examination of the documentation contained in the SIO Archives and the UCSD University Archives. Many of the participants are still alive and their recollections of events are of great interest. The history of the UCSD library system awaits discovery.

Abbreviations used

- SA SIO Archives, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla.
- UA UCSD Archives, Central University Library, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla.

⁷³See several accounts of this project listed in the accompanying bibliography.

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by Helen Raitt
1965 or 1966

HISTORY OF SIO LIBRARY

The first origins of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library go back to Professor H. B. Torrey of Berkeley campus who came in the summer^{Wm. E.} with Ritter to the Marine Biological Station's headquarters at Coronado in 1903 and later at the La Jolla Cove in 1905 and who assumed responsibility for the library at the station.

As soon as the first building of the Marine Biological Association, the George Scripps Laboratory, was placed on the lonely mesa over looking the Pacific, a room in this building was assigned for the library. In 1910 Nina Wadell was named as a part time Librarian. January 1, 1913 the Institution, now part of the University of California, had Dr. S. S. Berry of Stanford University appointed as first part-time Librarian and a \$15,000 was now allocated to the building up of the library. Also serving at this period was Mr. E.P. Van Duzee who assisted with the library during Dr. Berry's absence and until July, 1914.

In 1914, 1905 new books were added and also many sets of journals. Director Wm. E. Ritter donated 2200 pamphlets and the library area in the Scripps building was expanded as Ritter moved into the newly completed, Director's house and out of the top floor of the George Scripps Building.

By 1916 due to gifts from benefactress Miss Ellen Scripps the contract was let, Jan 12, 1916, for a Library-Museum building, designed by Robert Halley, Jr. and to be built by Messrs. N Winter & Nicholson. The cost of this 60 by 60 foot building with some furnishings was \$24,938.00. It was completed by July 1, 1916 and formally dedicated August 9, 1916.

The dedication event was held in conjunction with the San Diego meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

* Dr. Samuel Stillman Berry

The dedication exercises included the following: the Right Reverend Joseph H. Johnson, Bishop of Southern California; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford Junior University; D. T. Mac Dougal, Director of Botanical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington; G. H. Parker, Professor of Zoology, Harvard University, and Wm. E. Ritter, Scientific Director, Scripps Institution ~~for~~ Biological Research.

At this time the total number of bound books included was 5300. Soon a \$1800 gift from E. W. Scripps helped the library to grow and 585 new book acquisitions were added in 1919-1920 and by 1921 the total books were 7780, pamphlets 7165.

When Professor Ellis Michael died, his books were given to the library as well as his journals and by 1922 the books now numbered 8,638 and pamphlets 7,601.

Wm. E. Ritter retired in 1924 and T. Wayland Vaughan of the USGS became Director bringing some of his books as gifts to the library. He also made his personal library available. At this time Tillie Genter, secretary, was in charge of the library and very soon Miss Ruth Ragan began to also assist in this capacity.

In 1924 the library had 9466 volumes, 10,094 separates. The library was made an official depository of the publications of USGS and the Carnegie Institute of Washington presented a large number of charts. By 1925 there were 9686 volumes and 10,815 reprints.

The Biological Institution had now become an Oceanographic Institution and in 1926 the name of the Institution was placed over the door of the library in antique bronze letter Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California. At that time a bridge existed on the second floor connecting the library

with the Scripps building behind it.

In 1927 the books increased to 10, 152, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ periodicals and pamphlets to 15,500 not all catalogued. The exchange list of the institution was considerably larger. It was mentioned that the \$1200 subscription to periodicals should be increased to \$1800 at this time. In 1930 VAughan presented his personal scientific library to the Institution and \$1500 was given anonymously ~~to have some of them bound~~ *for binding.*

In 1933 and 34 when Director VAughan was on a world tour 1000 volumes, reprints and charts were received from various countries in Europe as a result of his trip around the world. At this time the total of bound volumes had increased to 13, 684 and 25,789 catalogued separates. The library at the end of Director VAughan's era had 14,550 bound volumes and 27,720 catalogued separates.

With the advent of ^{Director} ~~Harl~~ Sverdrup it was stated that since August 1937 almost the full time of Miss Ruth Ragan, assistant secretary had been given to the library, also two other workers from WPA full time and a trained catalogue~~r~~ was added from the WPA project. His yearly report states that physical improvements were made and now the library was open four evenings a week.

Cooperation in the preparation of a Union List of Serials of the libraries of southern California furnish information to ourselves as to missing numbers of sets or volumes of periodicals. Many of these were procured to complete sets. COncentrated time and effort was put into the binding of publications.....During the past year the binding of most of our current periodicals has been brought up to date. Through the binding project of the WPA in San Diego about five hundred volumes of publications not frequently used but valuable if bound and available for occasional reference, were bound....

Exchange lists have been revised, with addition of oceanographic and marine laboratories. Series published by the latter have been added to the shelves. Arrangements have been completed for subscription to periodicals through one

dealer, thus saving time and money."

" A shelf -list of publications in the library has been begun. A beginning has also been made of gathering together the available material relating to the Scripps Institution, -not only scientific papers published by members of the staff, but all material bearing on the history of the Institution." Such says Sverdrups 1938 annual report. We are indebted to Miss Ragan for much of this and especially for her preservation of the SIO history. She collected all the reports and had these bound.

Also at this time Sverdrup says that recataloguing the library according to the Library of Congress system began. " For this highly specialized scientific library the old Dewey system in use was fast becoming valueless, since it left off where our needs began. This was accordingly done with the help from the cataloguer of the ~~WRx~~ furnished by the WPA.

From this time matters improved, the library grew and in 1939-1940 the bound volumes reached 18,205. Ruth Ragan in charge of the library retired in 1949 with Dorothea Fox Librarian pro-tem.

By 1950 when W. Roy Holloman was appointed Librarian the catalogue stated that the books numbered over 25,000 volumes and 60,000 reprints and pamphlets, with 530 journals and a large collection of charts especially of the North Pacific Ocean.

During these years the Library room, which housed gift portraits of Ritter and Miss Ellen Scripps, busts of Scripps and Sverdrup, photographs of Baker, Vaughan and others, it was the scene of many festivities and events, Christmas parties, dances for ship departures, lectures, etc.

With the advent of the new University, Mr. Melvin Voigt was made Librarian and many changes occurred between 1960 and ~~1965~~ 1965.

Mr. Voigt assisted in preserving all historical documents which now make this report possible. Present Librarian Mr. Joseph Gantner has now a great Oceanographic Library which he is constantly improving, that once was just a dream in the minds of the early Librarians. Only could such an unusual and valuable library develop in the United States as at Scripps where the history of a new science, Oceanography made its beginning and great growth in this century.

VI. SIO Library

A summary of such an important teaching and research facility as the SIO book, serial, and document collection requires a special section in this story. As of 30 June 1980, the SIO library shelved 130,700 bound volumes. About two-thirds of these were journals or periodicals, the other 33% being monographs, textbooks, encyclopedias, and other kinds of books. Additionally, there were approximately 53,00 reprints, reports, pamphlets and dissertations, 36,300 maps and charts, 450 periodicals and serials, and 8200 photomicroscopic documents (fiches, etc.). Since 1977, this collection has been housed in the new library building, which has shelving for 150,000 volumes. Probably, provisions could be made to accommodate up to 200,000 volumes. In both quality and quantity, there is no other collection of marine science literature that can compare with Scripps except possibly the combined collection of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Marine Biology Laboratory.

Nearly 1,400,000 books and about a thousand different periodicals are available within a radius of half a mile on the UCSD campus in the Central University Library and its four branches: the Biomedical Library, the Science & Engineering Library, the Cluster Undergraduate Library, and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library. If a certain desired publication is not in any library on the UCSD campus (something that can be determined by telephone), computerized methods can be employed to ascertain whether it is in any other University of California library, such as Los Angeles, Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Riverside, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, or Santa Cruz. Another option is to ask the computer whether the desired publication is available in other universities or government libraries.

In 1912 when the Marine Biological Association of San Diego officially became the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California, its library collection consisted of something less than 500 volumes supplemented by a much larger number of pamphlets and reprints, 15 journal subscriptions, and the considerable library of Director Ritter. The entire collection was shelved in one room of the George H. Scripps Building, where it was cared for mainly by volunteers, staff members or students. The first of these were graduate students Myrtle Johnson and Nina Waddell in 1912-13. Dr. S. Stillman Berry came to Scripps in 1913 as the Institution's first Librarian. He was an invertebrate zoologist from Stanford University, conducting research on the taxonomy of mollusks. He received a nominal fee to manage the library collection. He left Scripps in 1918 to conduct independent research in Redlands, Calif. He died April 9, 1984 at the age of 97.

By the time the Library-Museum Building was completed in 1916, the collection had increased to approximately 5300 bound volumes plus 7000 reprints. The chief input was the gift of most of Dr. Ritter's personal library. Between 1912 and 1916, Mr. E. W. Scripps and his sister, Ellen B. Scripps, matched the amounts contributed by the University of California for the purchase of books. Lesser amounts were donated by several philanthropic citizens. Certain staff members contributed journals, reprints, pamphlets, and books.

The library collection had grown to nearly 9000 bound volumes plus about 12,000 reprints by 1925. This is when the name of the institution was changed to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan was the director. His secretary, Tillie Genter, was placed in charge of the library collection. Ruth Ragan, who joined the staff as assistant secretary in 1929, gradually relieved Miss Genter of her library responsibilities. By 1935, Miss Ragan was preparing and signing library reports. She was conscientious, industrious, dependable, and loyal. Although primarily a secretary, she was in charge of the library during Dr. Sverdrup's administration. She cooperated with the Library Committee and initiated several improvements herself. However, in her zeal she worked harder at trying to protect books and periodicals from people than in increasing the usefulness of the library. She attained the rank of Librarian II in 1946 and retired in 1949.

Mr. W. Roy Holleman became the first professional librarian in the SIO Library in 1950. He was followed by Joseph Gantner in 1963 and then by William J. Goff in 1966. The latter's administration has been one of expansion and the application of more modern methods of making printed information readily available.

When I first visited the SIO Library in June 1931, the collection consisted of 12,850 bound volumes (about half of which were journals), 180 serial subscriptions, and 870 maps and charts. A good many of the serials were received from marine stations, government agencies, and other research organization in exchange for the Bulletin of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research (or Oceanography after 1924), and later the "Contributions." The Bulletin has been published continuously at irregular intervals since 1916. From then until 1926, 16 numbers were printed and distributed. The so-called Technical Series of the SIO Bulletin started in 1927 with Volume I. Volume 22 was completed in 1976.

The "Contributions of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography" is a selected collection of reprints authored by staff members, students, or visiting investigators. Presumably, Volume I consisted of 26 papers published between 1893 and 1904, the latter being the date when the Marine

Biological Association of San Diego was incorporated. Unlike Volumes 2 to 35, the original series that are now bound, catalogued, and shelved with Special Collections in the SIO Library. Volume 1 is not available. I have tried to determine the number and titles of papers published by marine station personnel up to 1904 from the bibliography and text of W. E. Ritter's detailed report on "The Marine Biological Station of San Diego -- Its History, Present Conditions, Achievements and Aims," (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 9:137-248, 1912). Volume 2 contains reprints of qualifying papers for 1904 and 1905; Volume 3 contains such for 1906 and 1907. The papers for 1908 and 1909 are bound in Volumes 4 and 5 respectively. In 1910 two volumes (No. 6 and 7) were required for the contributions, but Volume 10 easily accommodated all of the contributions for 1912, 1913, and 1914. This was a transitional period following the transformation of the Marine Biological Association of San Diego into the Scripps Institution of Biological Research of the University of California. Also World War I was having adverse effects on the economy in America as well as in Europe. Interestingly, Volume 23 had contributions from three years: 1924, 1925, and 1926. This was also a period of economic depression as well as a transitional period involving changes in administration and the name of the Institution.

The term "Contributions of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography" was applied retroactively to the collection of reprints in 1937. Volumes No. 34 and 35 were completed in 1937. At that time, WPA assistance was used for typing new headings, preparing tables of contents, and binding the Contributions for Volumes 2 to 35. A "New Series of Contributions" was commenced in 1938. Volume 1 of the New Series contained 40 papers, including 7 authored by C.E. ZoBell, 5 by H. U. Sverdrup, 4 by W. E. Allen, and 3 each by W. R. Coe and F. B. Sumner. Only two copies of Volume 1 were prepared for library use, but in subsequent years 200 or more copies were prepared mainly for exchange purposes. Several copies of Volumes 2, 3, and 4 for 1939, 1940, and 1941 respectively, were saved for nations at war on for those to whom shipments were curtailed by the War. The number has been gradually increased until 900 copies of the Contributions were prepared in 1980. Volume 50 prepared in 1980 consisted of three parts having a total of 3745 pages. Of these pages, 59 consisted of author indices and titles of papers, 93 pages were reprints dealing with the atmosphere, biology, 1049 pages, chemistry, 483 pages, engineering, 48 pages, geology, 1106 pages, physics, 505 pages, space, 25 pages, and miscellaneous, 377 pages.

When Dr. Sverdrup assumed the directorship of the Institution in 1936, the library had 14,600 bound volumes, 18,000 reprints, 1100 maps and charts, and 330 serial subscriptions. At the time of his retirement in 1948, the number of bound volumes had been increased to 23,400. There were about

20,000 reprints, 6000 maps and charts, and nearly 500 serial subscriptions.

The reprint collection, for which I have been giving data hereinabove, should not be confused with the Contributions of the Scripps Institution. Whereas the latter consisted of reprints based on research by SIO personnel, the so-called "reprint collection" consisted of reprints from many parts of the world. Most of the papers were printed in the English language and the subject matter has been predominately various aspects of marine biology with far fewer reprints dealing with chemistry and the physical sciences. For the first few decades, the incoming reprints were filed and catalogued in chronological order. The system simplified filing, but it left much to be desired for research or information retrieval purposes. There were sporadic attempts dating from 1904 to have the acting librarian prepare an author index, but it was usually months or sometimes a year or more in arrears owing to the multiplicity of the duties of library personnel. The author index was updated by WPA personnel in the mid-1930's and a subject index of reprints was started.

In the days of penny post cards, staff members and students were encouraged to request reprints directly from authors for personal use as well as for the SIO collection. During the administration of both Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Sverdrup, either Tillie Genter or later the library and storehouse supplied stamped and printed post cards for requesting reprints. Except briefly in 1917, when the postage on post cards was doubled for a few months, stamped post cards for domestic delivery cost only 1¢ until 1952. The rates for Air Mail or overseas delivery were appreciably higher. Then from 1952 until 1955, the cost of so-called "penny post cards" increased from 1¢ to 2¢ each and the basic rate for a 1-ounce First Class letter increased from 2¢ to 3¢. Postage rates continued to increase until at present (1980) postage for a post card is 10¢ for domestic delivery and 15¢ for overseas delivery by Air Mail wherever available. An "Aerogramme" cost 21¢. In the meantime, the cost of reprints increased from 1¢ per printed page from 1904 to 1924 up to from 15 to 50¢ per page in 1980.

Managing the reprint collection by the "open shelf" system required more attention of trained library personnel as the number of students, staff members, and visitors increased from year to year. There was almost intolerable misuse and abuse of the collection resulting in the losses or misplacement of reprints. With the addition of more and more crucial books and journals after 1950, there was less and less reliance on an active open reprint collection. In 1965, the library stopped accepting reprints. At that time, the reprint collection containing 21,029 reprints was transferred to Special Collections.

Shortly after taking charge as director of the Institution in 1936, Dr. Sverdrup requested Ruth Ragan to supervise the rearrangement of bound books in the library assisted by WPA helpers. Irrespective of library call numbers, all literature dealing with meteorology and physical oceanography was transferred to shelves apart from the predominantly biologic literature. This resulted in considerable confusion and whispered comments by all concerned. Dr. Sverdrup explained that the new and somewhat unorthodox arrangement of books made it much easier for him to find what he wanted. When asked in confidence what he thought of the new arrangement, Fred Faulkner characterized it as being "more profane than profound." Fred, a WPA employee who happened to be completely deaf, was well trained in library science. As assistant to the Director, I was called into Dr. Sverdrup's office several times for confidential talks concerning the shelving of books. Eventually without any confrontations or loss of face, an open staff discussion of the cataloging and shelving of books led to the adoption of Library of Congress cards. Up until this time the Dewey Decimal System had been used.

A NATURALIST IN SHOW BUSINESS

or

I Helped Kill Vaudeville

by

Sam Hinton

Manuscript of October 22, 2000

Fanny Hinton, was the head librarian of the Carnegie Library in Atlanta, and was someone I admired tremendously.

The Scripps Institution of Oceanography has for a hundred years had a fine scientific library, primarily oceanographic. When I joined the Institution in 1946, the librarian was Miss Ruth Ragan. She respected books of all kinds, and was a whiz at the Library of Congress filing system, but her heart was not in oceanography; she was, on her own time, a Shakespeare scholar of some repute. Miss Ragan would, I know, have deplored my calling her a "whiz." A similar slang word got her dander up when she was about to retire, and the Library Committee had to find a replacement. The Chairman of that Committee reported to Miss Ragan that they had indeed found someone and that he appeared to be a real "crackerjack." Miss Ragan seized upon the word "crackerjack" and emphatically used it at every opportunity when the Chairman was present, much as Antony used and played with the word "honorable" in his Caesarian eulogy. "Well, that's a problem that your CRACKERJACK will have to deal with." "Surely a CRACKERJACK will be able to understand that."

A strict grammarian, she had no hesitation in correcting any misuse of our language. The Museum, of which I was the Curator, was on the ground floor of her Library building, and I was perforce invited to attend some of the meetings of the Faculty Committee For the Library and Museum. At one of these meetings the Committee was discussing plans for a necessary increase of library floor space. Miss Ragan saw the whole thing as an invasion of her territory, and did nothing to conceal her impatience. At one point, the Chairman, one of the senior biologists at Scripps, brought up the subject of a mezzanine floor which could be built in the high central museum room and used by the library. Miss Ragan, who knew at least the pronunciation rules of several languages, bristled even further, and said "If you must talk about such a travesty, please at least use the correct pronunciation. It is MET-canine! MET-canine!" The chastened Chairman apologized.

The subject came up again and again at subsequent meetings, and the Chairman, apparently remembering that there was a "t" in there somewhere, always referred to the project as the "mezzanine." (It was finally installed after Miss Raglan's retirement. Now, of course, Scripps has a magnificent new library building, Equate Hall, and the old library building, like Miss Ragan herself, is no more.)

Miss Raglan's acerbity was not limited to the library. In 1948, I had an extracurricular live radio program, "The Calendar of Folksongs, " on station KSDJ, which later changed its call letters to KOGO. This was a half-hour show, airing every morning at 7:00 AM and sponsored for one 3-week series by the Sun Harbor Tuna Company. I had to rise early every morning, check the flow of sea water in the aquarium tanks, then drive to downtown San Diego for the program. It was hard for me to get back to work at the Aquarium-Museum before 8:30 AM, but the Director of the Institution, Dr. Carl Eckart, unhesitatingly gave me permission to be half an hour late in the mornings provided my work-day was never less than the required 8 hours. Miss Ragan stopped me one day and said "I hear you are doing a radio program every morning."

I said yes, that was true.

"Well, " she said, "How do you get away with it?"

When Scripps was expanded to become a general campus — UCSD, the University of California, San Diego — and I had been appointed its Director of Relations With Schools, a tremendous new library (later named for Theodore Geisel, better known as "Dr. Seuss") was created. When the new Library accessioned its 500,000th book, a special public ceremony was held. The book in question was a rare folio volume of Shakespeare,. Miss Ragan, the amateur Shakespeare authority, was invited to participate in the ceremony. Although by then long retired and quite feeble, she was able to come up from her retreat in the Casa de Mañana Retirement Home, and to make a number of caustic remarks about the new UCSD Library building. ("That's a fine large building, but I'll wager nobody in it has done anything about the anomalies in the Library of Congress cataloguing system!")

Everyone was just a little afraid of Miss Ragan, and with good reason: she was often right.

• • • • •

4,026 words

U.S. Seizes \$5,306 In Counterfeits

Bills Found On S.D. Vessel;
2 Crewmen Held In Tijuana

By TIM SHEPARD

Treasury agents seized \$5,360 in bogus bills hidden aboard a Scripps Institution of Oceanography research vessel, the U.S. attorney's office reported yesterday.

Two crew members of the vessel, the Argo, were held in the Tijuana jail on Mexican charges of passing four counterfeit bills in a Tijuana bar.

The suspects were identified as Dale Wyman, 36, and William K. Osborne, 39, both of Seattle. They were arrested Wednesday night by Tijuana police after they tried to pay bar bills with the bogus money, Tijuana police reported.

PRINTING ADMITTED

Assistant U.S. Atty. Elmer Enstrom said U.S. treasury agents reported that Wyman admitted printing the counterfeit bills in Seattle several months ago before signing on the Argo. The Argo was commissioned recently in Seattle and docked here last week.

Enstrom said a U.S. complaint was issued only against Wyman. He said his office has asked Mexican officials to release the suspects to U.S. authorities. Osborne denies knowledge of the money, Enstrom said.

Tijuana police said they found eight \$10 bills in Wyman's mouth and that he admitted swallowing four or five others while being taken to the Tijuana jail.

BILLS FOUND ON SHIP

Treasury agents said they interviewed the two suspects in jail and learned of the \$5,360 aboard the Argo, which is tied up at the Embarcadero. Agents searched the boat and found 536 bills in a cigar box in Wyman's locker, Enstrom said.

Scripps authorities had absolutely no knowledge of the bogus money," Enstrom said.

HALF WERE CUT

"About half of the bills were cut, the others were printed on 5-inch by 8½-inch cotton fiber paper," Enstrom said.

Wyman told agents he printed the bogus bills on a printing press in his home in

San Diego Union
June 17, 1960

RSS 003
BOX 1
FOLDER 2

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HALF WERE CUT

"About half of the bills were cut, the others were printed on 5-inch by 8 1/2-inch cotton fiber paper," Enstrom said.

Wyman told agents he printed the bogus bills on a printing press in his home in Seattle. Enstrom said treasury agents in Seattle yesterday found one of two printing presses and seized paper and plates for 5-10 and 20-dollar bills.

Agents in Seattle and San Diego said no bogus bills other than the ones passed in Tijuana have been reported.

The counterfeit bills were described as "better than average."

"The faces of the bills are fairly good, but the backs are not green enough," Enstrom said. "The serial number B-1254941-A is the same on all of the bills."



Elmer Enstrom, left, and Paul Hofflund, U.S. attorneys, inspect counter-

feit \$10 bills confiscated after for the bills were passed in Tijuana.

RSS 003
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BOX 1
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PRESIDENT CLARK KERR:

You are well aware that one of the principal needs of our expanding program of instruction and research is for new money. As you can see from the enclosed clipping, we have recently discovered a hidden talent in two Scripps Institution staff members that, if properly exploited, might go far to solve this problem.

Our present proposal (after due consultation with the properly constituted committees of the Academic Senate, of course) is to set these lads up in a laboratory or institute of their own (proposed title: Institute of Unconventional Economics) in the sub-basement of the Library building. This may take some time, because we will have to wait until they are released from San Quentin. But a university must look into the far future.

Under the present policy of decentralization, this would probably be a La Jolla campus rather than a Statewide project. However, the different parts of the University must help each other, and we will gladly offer the services of these two employees to other parts of the University upon request.

Incidentally, we have here an inspiring example of how all the State's agencies that deal with people can contribute toward increasing the economic productivity, or at least the income, of the State.



Roger Revalla

Enclosure

cc w/encl: Regent Philip A. Boyd
Vice President, Finance
Vice President, Intergovernmental Relations and Projects
Vice President of the University

June 20, 1960

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June 28, 1960

DIRECTOR ROGER REVELLE:

This will reply to your memorandum of June 20. In light of that communication, and of the new sources of revenue for La Jolla indicated therein, we shall be taking another look at the La Jolla capital improvement for next year. Since the budgetary situation is quite tight, as you appreciate, I am delighted to learn that La Jolla has found this unlimited means of support.

Clark Kerr
Clark Kerr

cc: Regent Boyd
Vice President, Finance
Vice President, Governmental Relations and Projects
Vice President of the University

DIRECTOR'S LOG	
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DIRECTOR'S LOG	
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OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT—FINANCE

DATE June 27, 1960
IN REPLY REFER TO
OUR FILE NO. 491

Director Roger R. Revelle
La Jolla Campus

Dear Roger:

Thank you for the news clipping and your comments about "new money." Bob Harkness of the Department of Finance suggested several days ago that the University should be able to come up with a plan to create new money. I told him we had but that certain authorities took a dim view of our scheme.

Cordially,

Ray

R. W. Kettler

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (Letterhead for interdepartmental use)

RSS
BOX 1
FOLDER

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559
Box 1-2

can 6-2
file

June 20, 1960

Dr. Paul Fye, Director
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Dear Paul,

As the enclosed clipping will suggest, two of the most talented staff members of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography are having a slight contretemps with your friends in the Treasury Department. I know you will be glad to advise me on the basis of your wide experience about what I should do next.

Our present plan is to wait until these two lads are released from San Quentin and set them up in a special laboratory in the basement of the Library building here at Scripps, with all the necessary equipment. With our rapidly expanding educational and research program, we are in need of large quantities of new money. By making it ourselves, we should be able to avoid a lot of difficulty with accountants and similar characters.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Roger Revelle
Roger Revelle

RR:pw
Enclosure

bcc: Mr. J. D. Frautschy
Mr. H. D. Johnson

RSS 003
BOX 1
FOLDER 2