ing new staff members at Brothers College of Drew University, B. Lamar Johnson describes the special program for inducting faculty members at Stephens College, Malcolm Willey arouses envy in at least one metropolitan faculty apartment-dweller with his account of the faculty housing program at the University of Minnesota, and Reuben Frodin makes a good case for the controversial "full-time appointments" at the University of Chicago. Because such examples and speakers were chosen with discrimination, the several papers of this type rise above the level of personal testimony on "how we do it at our institution."

Four papers are devoted to the academic preparation of faculty members, one for the junior college by James Reynolds, of the University of Georgia, one for liberal arts colleges by W. W. Whitehouse, of Albion College, one for graduate teachers by Fernando Payne, of Indiana University, and one for teachers in technical schools by L. L. Jarvie, of the New York State Education Department. These contributions are the weakest in the volume. The scope and familiarity of these topics invites commonplace comments, which in this case are unrelieved by new insights into means for producing the "raw material" which will be selected, inducted, housed, and retired.

Staff members of academic libraries constitute one portion of the faculty personnel which this volume discusses. Administering librarians in colleges and universities are among the faculty managers to whom the volume is addressed. The staff member can read it asking, "How does it apply to me?" and the administering librarian can read it asking, "What does it suggest for my personal policies?" Both will find frequent and provocative answers.—Lowell Martin.

New Reference Tools


Judged on the basis of the first monthly issue, this is an important reference as well as cataloging tool. It is to appear monthly with quarterly and annual cumulations. The monthly and quarterly numbers will list only publications issued since January 1939, but the annual volume will include all cards printed during the year regardless of imprint date. The inclusion of essential added and cross references and of many foreign titles greatly enhances its reference and bibliographical value, while the very large proportion of cards from research libraries other than the Library of Congress makes it particularly helpful to librarians working with interlibrary loan. In format the *Cumulative Catalog* is slightly larger than the *Catalog of Printed Cards* which it supplements and, although it has more entries per page, it seems reasonably legible.

The list of the Michigan Chapter of the Special Libraries Association is a record of the serial holdings of thirty-nine libraries in Detroit as of January 1943 with the addition, in a few instances, of certain important titles acquired since then. It will, of course, be of most interest and value to the cooperating libraries and to others near Detroit. However, the fact that it includes many titles outside the scope of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* and others of more specialized and local interest not found there makes it very useful as a new source of bibliographical information as well as a means of locating titles.—Jean F. Macalister.