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This volume contains the papers and proceedings of the Monticello Conference of the Association of Research Libraries, in which more than sixty librarians, professors, and administrative officers of universities participated. A chapter is devoted to each of the five sessions:

In Chapter I, *Opportunities and Pitfalls*, President Morey (Illinois) indicates types of information that seem to be needed and areas in which standards might be helpful; President Millett (Miami University) deals with the lack of understanding between librarians and administrators; Dr. Miller (Indiana) emphasizes the distinction between library costs and library values; and Professor Gilman (Iowa State College) considers basic factors in research that underlie the problems of research libraries.

In Chapter II, *Library Operation*, Dr. Swank (Stanford) summarizes the complex activities of libraries and calls attention to problems that ought to be studied; Professor Hart (California) treats acquisition policy from the humanist's point of view; Professor Hamilton (Duke) and Professor Fruton (Yale) give interestingly divergent accounts of what scholars want in cataloging and classification; and Professor Morse (M.I.T.) reports on an investigation, by means of operations research, of the library needs of scientists.

In Chapter III, *Cooperation and Specialization*, papers by Dean McKean (Colorado), Dr. Downs (Illinois), and Dr. Branscomb (Ohio State) are chiefly concerned with inter-library centers, photographic reproduction, and specialization in collecting.

In Chapter IV, *The Financial Situation*, Dr. Metcalf (Harvard) outlines the history of research library growth and warns of problems that can be expected; and Mr. Coney (California) shows why the articulation of library resources on a national basis seems to be essential in order to meet the needs of scholars.

In Chapter V, *The Future*, a report to the Association of American Universities by President de Kiewiet (Rochester), Chancellor Branscomb (Vanderbilt), and President Dodds (Princeton) recommends that the Association sponsor a study of research library problems; Professor Buck (Harvard) appraises the value of a great library to its university and formulates his own credo; and Dean Hudson (Ohio State) suggests procedures that should enable the proposed study to avoid pitfalls to which attention had been called in papers and discussions at the preceding sessions.

The editor has provided an introduction, summaries of the discussion with which each session concluded, a selected bibliography, and an index.
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Assignment Abroad

The following papers describe the experiences of four California librarians during recent foreign assignments. The first three were presented at the meeting of the College, University and Research Libraries Section of the California Library Association, Long Beach, October 15, 1954.

By RAYNARD C. SWANK

Report on the Library of the University of the Philippines

Dr. Swank is director of libraries, Stanford University.

ON JANUARY 2, 1954, I enplaned at San Francisco and 36 hours later landed at Manila, after circling the bay still cluttered with sunken Japanese warships. Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor lay westward across the bay. At that time Manila was still celebrating the inauguration of President Magsaysay. Among those who met me at the airport were Gabriel Bernardo, librarian of the University of the Philippines, Lewis Stieg of the University of Southern California, who was on a Fulbright Scholarship there, and Le Vern Cutler, librarian of Stanford's Graduate School of Business Administration. The next day I moved into Cutler's cottage on the new campus of the University of the Philippines and began one of the most rewarding assignments of my career. My job was to assist the University of the Philippines with the rehabilitation of its war-torn library program.

This job was sponsored jointly by the government of the Philippines and the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S. State Department. The FOA (formerly Mutual Security Agency and Economic Cooperation Administration) offers technical assistance to the less well-developed nations of the world. Its objective is to build the defensive strength, political stability, economic growth, and social progress necessary for the security of the free world. This technical assistance covers many fields, such as public health, agriculture, industry, natural resources, and public utilities. Education is included as a prerequisite to long range economic progress.

The education division of FOA has primary responsibility for raising the standard of education at all levels in the less well-developed nations—primary, secondary, and higher. The program in higher education is focused on such fields as engineering, agriculture, medicine and business, which contribute to the broad economic objectives of the FOA. Excluded are the fine arts, literature, pure science and other fields that are not immediately related to those objectives.

In pursuit of these objectives, the FOA has established missions in many parts of the world, but none is more significant than the mission at Manila. The Philippines have been called the show-window of democracy in Southeast Asia. The United States occupied the Islands at the turn of the century, imported democratic institutions, established schools, and undertook to prepare the Filipinos for self-government after 300 years of Spanish domination. From the beginning, the U.S. promised independence to the Filipinos, and it kept that promise precisely on schedule despite the last war. The Filipinos have appreciated the good faith that the U.S. has shown toward them, and the other nations of the Far East are not altogether unaware of it. Yet these are dark days for democracy in the Far East, and by now we can look only to the Philippines for a convincing demonstration of the democratic way of life—convincing, that is, to the other peoples of Southeast Asia. Therefore it is essential to our interests that the Philippines be enabled to regain the position of leadership that they held before the war. The entire nation was set back a full quarter century by four incredible years of Japanese oc-
cupation and by the swift destruction that accompanied the liberation.

The FOA and the government of the Philippines are therefore sponsoring and financing jointly a multitude of projects designed to support the economy of the Philippines. By and large, these projects take the form of supplying the technical know-how required by the Filipinos to do the job for themselves. Assistance to the University of the Philippines has taken the specific form of contractual relationships between that university and selected American universities, which send teams of faculty experts to develop curricula, improve teaching methods, and stimulate fruitful community relationships. Cornell University has done a magnificent job at the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, and the University of Michigan has built an outstanding Institute of Public Administration for the training of Philippine government officials. Stanford University thus contracted in the summer of 1953 to help the colleges of engineering, education, business administration and the libraries of the University. A team of eight Stanford faculty members spent the entire last academic year at Manila, and another team is on the job again this year. Le Vern Cutler went as a faculty member for the College of Business Administration.

The University of the Philippines is a national university. It is an American-type institution founded shortly after the Spanish-American war. English is the language of instruction. In addition to the liberal arts college, the university contains a number of professional schools, such as law, medicine, agriculture, dentistry, pharmacy and a flourishing conservatory of music. Its enrollment approximates 7,000, about the same as Stanford. Many of its faculty have been trained in the states; there is a constant flow of faculty and students to American colleges and universities. Through the years it has trained a large proportion of the public officials of the Philippines, and many of the faculties of the private colleges of the nation. It has trained educational leaders throughout Southeast Asia. Probably no other institution has had, or continues to have, a comparable opportunity to stimulate the educational progress of that vast segment of the world.

The library of the University of the Philippines had a normal and promising growth before the war. It was in large measure the creation of Gabriel Bernardo, who became librarian of the University in 1924. Bernardo is now deservedly known as the dean of Philippine librarianship. He is an accomplished scholar, linguist and bibliographer, who was trained in Germany by none other than the distinguished library encyclopedist, Fritz Milkau. Under Bernardo's direction, the library was organized in the best western tradition, and it occupied the first building in the Philippines designed specifically for library use. Bernardo gave the better part of his life to the creation of that library and to the leadership of Philippine librarianship in general. He lived to see his life's work destroyed utterly, yet he still found strength to try again. The old university campus was located in downtown Manila in the vicinity of the government buildings. The university and government buildings, including the library and the Intramuros, which is the ancient, Spanish walled-city, were the best fortifications available to the Japanese at the time of the liberation. The whole district was leveled by American artillery at point-blank range. The library was reduced to rubble. The only books ever recovered were a couple of thousand charged out to readers at the time of the onslaught. Bernardo saw this destruction. He spent the night of the bombardment in the basement of an adjacent building, and escaped at dawn to meet the American troops only a few blocks from the library steps.

After the liberation Bernardo sought out the surviving members of his staff and started at once to rebuild his program. He came to the U.S. to promote gifts from American libraries. The university built a new campus on the outskirts of Manila—on the Diliman site of General McArthur's headquarters after the war. A new library building was erected. By the time of my arrival remarkable progress had already been made.

The new building, as I found it, was spacious and well designed, but unfinished. It was occupied, but without lights, elevators, floor coverings, permanent furniture, or bookshelves. Everything was in a state of roughed-up expediency. But Bernardo already had a book collection, about 150,000 volumes, and that was the first step. The collection had been culled largely from the
gifts of American colleges and universities, the most active contributor having been the University of Michigan. While there was scarcely a complete file of any journal in the entire building, the collections, considering their origin, were nevertheless surprisingly good. Bernardo knew what he was doing. He had a book collection, but if ever the adage were demonstrated that a library is not just a collection of books but a collection organized for use, it was demonstrated here.

In seven years Bernardo had acquired this collection under the most difficult circumstances, and had built and occupied a new building. But with a staff much smaller than he had before the war, he had not yet been able to organize an adequate service. Only 5% of the collection had been centrally cataloged; the rest was merely shelved alphabetically by author or still in packing boxes. The faculty and students, did not understand why the library was still not functioning properly, and accusations of incompetence were sometimes directed towards the library staff. They did not realize that university libraries are not created overnight, that Bernardo could not achieve in seven years what had taken 30 years before the war.

The main library service was certainly inadequate. The various colleges and departments of the university had therefore taken the only course available to them, as they understood the situation. They had set up their own libraries, solicited their own books, and hired clerical assistants to catalog and service the books, independently of the main library. There was no central catalog of the university’s book collections, no check on duplication, little coordination of effort. In fact, there was no university-wide library system. For that reason I devoted my attention not to the acquisition of books, which Bernardo had well in hand, but to the organization of a service that would make the existing books available for use. In particular I undertook to persuade the university administration that a strong central library organization was needed and to explain the amount of work and expense that the university must devote to the development of that organization.

Within a week after my arrival on the campus I was drafting a large scale cataloging project—job descriptions, unit costs, and all—not so much because I expected the project to materialize but because I could think of no better way to spell out for the administration the real nature and magnitude of its library problem. In due course, however, the project did materialize, and after many tribulations it is now in full swing. The university recruited the necessary Filipino staff. The FOA authorized the purchase of half a million Library of Congress catalog cards. Lew Stieg, instead of returning to the U.S. this autumn, stayed as a member of the Stanford team to direct the project. LC cards by scores of thousands are now flowing to Manila by way of Stanford. If all goes well, the University of the Philippines will again have a well-cataloged library within the next two years.

In addition to this cataloging project, I prepared a general survey report that contained recommendations for the long-range development of the library program. As a supplement to that report, I submitted a brief statement of my observations about the problem of a national library for the Philippines.

The Bureau of Public Libraries of the Philippine government once administered a central collection which was known as the national library. This collection, like the university collection, was destroyed during the war. Since the war, the Bureau of Public Libraries has embarked upon an extensive and very successful program of public library extension throughout the Islands—a program with many completely centralized features, such as acquisition and cataloging. It seemed to me that the Bureau should continue to concentrate its efforts on that important work and that the creation of a new national scholarly library should be undertaken by the national university. The government is already committed to the support of a major scholarly collection at the university and ought not dissipate its limited resources on two or more such collections. I proposed that certain national library services be added to the university library program until a general survey of all government-supported library services could be made and a fully coordinated program adopted. Certainly the university has, at the moment, the only library in the Philippines of national scholarly significance, and there is little likelihood that any other agency will arise to challenge that status in the foreseeable future.
There is every promise that Philippine libraries will rapidly recover from the war. As already indicated, substantial progress is being realized on the popular library front. Many special libraries are springing up in business, industrial, and government agencies. Lew Stieg and I attended the inaugural meeting of a new Philippine Special Libraries Association; indeed, Stieg gave the principal address on education for special librarianship. The FOA is providing books in support of various educational programs, including several departments of the university. For example, Stanford is just now completing a contract with FOA to supply extensive collections on curriculum materials to 11 training institutions in the Philippines. Gifts continue to flow from American academic libraries.

Nevertheless, the Philippines suffered losses that may never be regained. A large part of the archives of the Spanish period are gone, and none of the major collections of Philippiniana survived. At present it appears that the only good collections of Philippiniana are now in the United States. Philippine scholars may have to come here to study their own country. One of the most handsome and considerate favors that this country could show toward the Philippines might be to send back, in either the original form or in reproduction, as complete a set as possible of the extant records of the Philippine culture.

By EVERETT T. MOORE

Teaching in the Japan Library School

Mr. Moore is head, Reference Department, University of California Library, Los Angeles.

THE JAPAN LIBRARY SCHOOL at Keio University, Tokyo, which was established a little more than a year before the end of the occupation of Japan by the Allied Powers, is still functioning healthily, though the original scheme of the school's program has undergone important changes with the re-establishment of independence in that country. When the second visiting American faculty, of which Mrs. Moore and I were members, finished their term in August, 1953, the school was well into its third year.

It is still pertinent to ask why the library school was established, and how well it has succeeded in its purpose. Why was a completely new school started? Was there no education for librarianship in Japan before this? The question is even asked, whether there are libraries in Japan. Have the American instructors taught in Japanese, and if not, how have they carried on their instruction.

It will be helpful in answering these questions to refer briefly to the beginning of the library school program. Late in 1950, plans were completed by the Civil Information and Education Section of the occupation government in Tokyo (the office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers), which had worked jointly with the American Library Association, to establish a training course for librarians in Japan. It was to be patterned after educational programs in democratic countries, particularly in the United States. American librarians, including Robert B. Downs, Verner Clapp, Charles H. Brown, and Flora B. Ludington, had studied the problem of developing a strong library service as one of the essential elements in a democratized Japan. They had recommended establishment of a library school offering a practical course of training for prospective librarians and aiming to set new standards of librarianship in all kinds of libraries. It was to be organized and operated during its beginning years by Americans selected by the ALA, under the auspices of the occupation government.

The original faculty, therefore, which arrived in the spring of 1951, went as employees of the United States Army. They were billeted, fed and provided with transportation by the Army.
The director of the new library school was Robert L. Gitler, then director of the University of Washington School of Librarianship. Arriving in Japan in January of 1951, he proceeded to work out plans through the Civil Information and Education Section for the establishment of a library school in a university not yet decided upon. Working through the ALA, he recruited four visiting faculty members and a librarian for an initial term of 18 months.

On the bases of ability and readiness to fit such a novel program into its curricular pattern, of suitability of location, and of willingness to accept students by transfer from other universities in Japan, Keio University, in Tokyo, was selected as the location for the school. Established in 1858, this private university has a distinguished record as an institution of independent spirit. In years past it had ventured into unfamiliar educational fields, and so might be expected to accept the somewhat revolutionary character of the proposed program in librarianship. Keio met the conditions set by the organizing authorities, and agreed to give continuing support to the school after such time as the occupation government’s sponsorship should be finished.

After about a year’s operation on this basis, it became known that government support would be withdrawn after the signing of the treaty of peace with Japan. Keio and the American Library Association were suddenly faced with the question of how the school was to be continued. The university was not in a position to take over complete responsibility for operation of the library school, even had it been possible to appoint an adequate Japanese faculty to offer full instruction in librarianship. Keio met the conditions set by the organizing authorities, and agreed to give continuing support to the school after such time as the occupation government’s sponsorship should be finished.

The grant was made, and in the fall of 1952, my wife and I received our appointments to teach for one year. Two other Americans were appointed to the visiting faculty for that year: Miss Norma Cass, head reference librarian of the University of Kentucky, and Miss Georgia Sealoff of the Seattle Public Schools, the latter having stayed on for a second year. Mr. Gitler continued as director; in fact, he is remaining in Tokyo to see the program through its transitional period. His most recent report on the state of the school was given to the ALA Council at Minneapolis in June of 1954. He has made by far the greatest contribution to the building of the school, for he is now in his fifth year of service there. The confidence shown by Keio University in his leadership is one of the happiest aspects of this program of American-Japanese cooperation.

Those who had preceded us on the American visiting faculty were Mrs. Frances N. Cheney, George Peabody College; Bertha M. Frick, Columbia; Hannah Hunt, Rockford, Illinois, now at Western Reserve Library School; Edgar R. Larson, formerly of the Library of Congress; and Phyllis Jean Taylor, formerly of the Territorial Library of Hawaii, who served as librarian. Those who have served since 1953 are Anne M. Smith, University of British Columbia; and Mrs. Ruth F. Strout, formerly of the University of Denver, and now at the University of Chicago; and the present visiting faculty are George Bonn, formerly of the New York Public Library, and recently a Fulbright scholar in Japan; and Mabel Turner, of the University of Washington.

When we arrived in Japan on September 1, 1952, we found that the library school was still in the process of adjusting its program to the new post-occupation situation. Having started out as a government-sponsored school, it had not only to revise its housekeeping and logistical arrangements, but to impress on Japanese librarians, educators and public officials that the school no longer reported to any official agency—certainly not to the American Security Forces still situated in Japan. Relationships of the American staff of the library school with the reestablished American Embassy in Tokyo had to be worked out slowly, sometimes painfully.

This phase of adjustment to the “civilian status” the school was now to enjoy affected us as individuals in a number of ways, and lent an interesting air of pioneering to our first months in Japan. The officials at Keio were more surprised than we were at the completeness of the break with official sponsorship, not realizing that our private-citizen status would not entitle us to government housing, government transportation, and gov-
ernment food, nor were we to have the privilege of buying at American post exchanges and commissaries, nor of belonging to official American clubs.

Finding a place to live was an exhausting experience. Riding the Tokyo buses and trams and subways was sometimes more challenging than carrying two watermelons home on a San Francisco cable car during rush hour. Learning to buy food on the Japanese market with the aid of a GI phrase book could be downright adventurous. But, for our part, we welcomed the absence of extraterritorial privilege and the fact that we were on our own in Japan. After Keio people began to understand our position more clearly, they helped to solve our housing problem, and the professor in charge of international exchange arrangements soon offered to build us a little house on his property. It took only six weeks to erect the little structure of wood frame, light plaster walls, and sliding paper doors. We moved in on American Thanksgiving Day and stayed there until our departure the following September.

How we lived in our unprofessional moments makes another tale. We usually explain that we did not dwell completely on the floor, in Japanese fashion, but averaged perhaps about half-way between floor level and chair height. Among the pleasant memories we have is that of our deep wooden Japanese bath, with built-in gas water heater, which preserved us from the chills of the raw and dismal winter weather. This is one of the homely creature comforts that the Japanese set great store by, but it is something of a luxury to have such a bath in one's own home. We experienced enough of such aspects of Japanese life to give us a real feeling for the country and its essential character, and came away with deep affection for our friends and colleagues in Japan.

To return to one of the earlier questions as to how we taught: it is generally known that we did not teach in Japanese, the question remains why an effort was not made to provide instruction in the student's own tongue. The answer is simply that American librarians and librarian-teachers with sufficient command of Japanese have not been available for such assignment. The next best substitute was to undertake to teach in English through interpreters. What success we had was attributable largely to the expertness of our interpreters. We could not always be sure how completely or accurately our thoughts were translated, but on the whole we found there was a reassuring success in communication.

The actual method of teaching was to speak through interpreters, for whom we would always pause after we had completed a statement, so that translations were made before we became too involved in our remarks. Our syllabi were prepared by us in English, and Japanese translations were then inserted at regular intervals on the mimeograph stencils, so that our students had bi-lingual outlines to accompany bi-lingual lectures and discussions. We became accustomed to this method of communicating with individuals or groups of people, and thus relied heavily on interpreters and translators. When we were able to get our students into situations where they carried on informal discussion among themselves, our interpreter had to serve as a running commentator, approximating the simultaneous translating technique employed in the United Nations.

The question, whether there are libraries in Japan, is perhaps not as impertinent as it might seem at first. Of course, there have, been libraries there for hundreds of years, many of them containing great treasures. The task for librarians in Japan today is mainly one of overcoming the general inefficaciousness of libraries throughout the country as agencies of helpful service, rather than one of creating of new libraries. This condition applies to all kinds of libraries, but perhaps most seriously to school and university libraries, where, until very recently, the practice of librarianship has been almost entirely a sideline with members of their teaching staffs. To this day, there are virtually no head librarians in universities who are professional librarians, as the position is one which is assigned to professors, usually for short terms. There are very few library assistants who have had any kind of formal library training.

The librarian's profession in Japan is, in fact, one of little dignity or attractiveness. So-called trained librarians have had only elementary instruction in library techniques. There is little difference between the status of the career librarian and that of clerical and general office workers. A major problem in conveying to the Japanese people something of the role that strong and efficiently operated libraries can play, in the community or the
school or university, or in scientific and industrial research, is one of lifting the profession of librarianship to a place where competent men and women can afford to enter it and be respected for the work they do. The profession of teaching itself is in a comparably low state in Japan; most teachers find it impossible to live on their salaries alone. Of course any real basic changes in university libraries will come about only when methods of teaching, which now follow the old system of formal lectures, are so liberalized that students will have to start using books far more than is yet dreamed of in many universities in Japan.

The most satisfying experience in my own teaching came from the summer workshop I conducted for a group of ten librarians from various universities in Japan, on problems of university library administration. There were so many problems concerning matters like centralization or decentralization of collections, the planning of buildings and equipment, and the organization of reference services, which were so similar to the problems we work with every day in our libraries that it was possible to compare notes profitably and to stimulate members of the workshop to work out some interesting ideas among themselves. This workshop, incidentally, was apparently the first experience any of the librarians in the group had ever had in talking freely about their problems.

After the workshop had ended one of the librarians wrote me a note of appreciation, and enclosed a copy of the commemorative picture which had been taken at our last session. "I am now beginning to wish," he wrote, "that the workshop was still in session, where we could discuss many problems. Such is the difference in feeling that one experienced in this workshop as compared with other courses where we heard dull lectures. I sometimes wonder, outside of the land and scenery of Japan, what you really think about us. We have many opportunities to learn about America; during your year here you must have been able to learn much about Japan and about the backwardness of Japan's library world."

Much of the library school's opportunity for helping Japan to overcome this backwardness lies in demonstrating patterns of better library service and of more effective ways of teaching. The practice of free discussion and exchange of ideas, which Japanese librarians have known so little of in the past, is likely to produce some interesting results in working out their problems.

Has the library school's program been successful? It is of course too early to judge the actual success of such a new and still evolving program. Placement of graduates of the school presents many difficult problems, where salaries are so universally low, and where standards of library service do not readily admit the need for more thoroughly and professionally trained personnel. The number of graduates who have found really promising openings has been small, but there have been numerous signs that practicing librarians and educators in the field have been giving attention to the advantages of employing young people of greater ability and ambition and imagination, such as the Japan Library School has sought to attract.

The National Diet Library has employed several graduates of the school. It has also given a number of its untrained employees leaves of absence to attend the library school, then return to the Library. The new and important International Christian University in Tokyo has employed several graduates of recent classes. The Medical Library Association of Japan has granted scholarships to several young employees of medical libraries to take the course in librarianship. Recognition of the work of the school has come from as far away as Harvard-Yenching Institute. A young man on leave from the National Diet Library, a graduate of the school, has been on its staff for three years. One of the first-year graduates, Mr. Masanobu Fujikawa, after spending an additional year of study at the George Peabody College, returned to Keio in 1953 to become the first regularly appointed Japanese member of the library school faculty. Another graduate, who served later as an assistant and interpreter at the school, is now at Western Reserve on a Fulbright. Of the interpreter group with whom we worked, one is a Fulbright student at Denver University, and another, Miss Yukiko Monji, who had previously attended library school at Illinois, is now on the cataloging staff of the East Asiatic Library on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. These are examples of young librarians who can be looked to to help mightily in raising library standards in Japan.

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By HENRY MILLER MADDEN

Impressions of Librarianship in Austria

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Two hundred and twenty-eight years ago the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles VI, inspected his newly built library in a wing of the Hofburg. His architect, Fischer von Erlach, had succeeded in adding luster to his own attainments by designing a baroque library which has never been surpassed in magnificence as a great hall of state. This library, known as the Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensis, or the Imperial Court Library, had already a long and distinguished history before it occupied its baroque palace in 1726. It remained the chief library of central Europe and is still today, as the Austrian National Library, one of the great libraries of the world.

Despite lost wars, revolutions, and rumors of wars—Vienna is the rumor capital of the world—the Austrian National Library has struggled hard to maintain its stature. It is a library of a million and a half volumes, but it has not a single book truck. It has that rarity in Europe, a card catalog, but the main hall has been heated only twice in the twentieth century: in 1908 on the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Kaiser Franz Joseph, and in 1926 on its own two-hundredth anniversary. It has more tangible wealth in the form of incunabula than any other library in the world, except the British Museum and the Bavarian State Library, yet the salaries paid its librarians are barely sufficient to meet the cost of a modest living. It is much more ambitious than most libraries, with smaller means to support these ambitions.

These paradoxes characterize the institution that was my host for ten months. I was in the paradoxical situation of admiring it without reservation while at the same time being critical of many of its practices.

The Hapsburg empire grew by the acquisitive instincts of the dynasty. This acquisitiveness was not confined to provinces, but included all forms of wealth—narwhal tusks, Cellini salt cellars, Brueghels, Greek manuscripts, tapestries, and books. The result was the accumulation of artifacts that the republican successors to the Hapsburgs are still trying to sort. That is, although the various bibliothecal and museum storehouses of Vienna may have been cataloged, arranged, and made available for use according to the notions prevalent in, let us say, 1800 or 1870, these ever-growing stores outgrew the philosophies then current and demanded new treatment. For example, the Greek manuscripts of the Austrian National Library, which have been cataloged at least twice according to prevalent systems, are now undergoing a complete re-cataloging. Thus the Austrian National Library has arrears of centuries, while an American library with arrears of six months considers itself hopelessly burdened. What would the American librarian do if he were confronted by a collection in most of the languages of the world (including an extensive lot in Armenian) which, until the year 1930, were cataloged only by author and entered on half sheets kept in the form of a sheaf catalog? What would the American librarian do if he had no list of subject headings? Could an American librarian think of a collection of books to be shelved without any system of classification? Before you are dazzled by this barrage of rhetorical questions, it might be well to give thanks that we are a middle-aged country, and that we were still younger in the 1870's, when librarians here could start almost from scratch, while Austrian librarians were groaning under the accumulation of centuries.

The marvel is that the Austrian National Library has succeeded so well in adjusting itself to the conflict between means and ends. A few landmarks stand out in the history of this adaption to changing needs, and some of them are really monuments. The Imperial Library, early in the nineteenth century, introduced the use of half sheets in sheaf form for its catalog entries, and cataloged all books by this method until 1930. In this it was a pioneer, while other libraries were still making entries in bound volumes. A desirable uniformity of entry was achieved by the Austrian Instructions published in 1901 during the
administration of Karabacek. The library determined in 1930 to adopt the international standard card for all works to be published after that date, and to make subject entries, although new acquisitions published before 1930 were to be entered in the old sheaf catalog. At the same time, in the interest of uniformity in the German-speaking world, it abandoned its own cataloging instructions and accepted the Prussian Instructions of Dzitzko, and it cooperated in the Deutscher Gesamtkatalog.

Until 1918, the Austrian National Library had to act as the chief library in a multi-national empire. After 1918 it had to adjust itself to a more modest role, to more modest support, and to fit itself into the pattern of libraries in German-speaking countries. Without sacrificing its most valuable historical traditions, or its obligation as a distinctive national library, the Austrian National Library has succeeded very nobly in reconciling all these conflicting interests.

If I were to single out the strongest point in the practice of librarianship in Austria, as exemplified in the National Library, I should unhesitatingly list the personal attainments of the librarians as the most eminent. To a degree unknown in America the Austrian librarians are highly cultivated in languages and the other attributes of a humane education. They use these attainments willingly and with the utmost courtesy in the service both of the library and its readers. It is a delight to be in contact with librarians who have an enlightened and urbane attitude and who know books and their contents. This is not mere bookishness, as it is balanced by an active interest in solving problems of library management which are so much more acute in Europe than in America. An authority on fourteenth-century manuscripts is at the same time the energetic director of the Acquisitions Department, and the leading student of Anton Bruckner is responsible for the architectural design of the newly completed Music Collection. Such versatility leaves an indelible impression on the visitor to the Austrian National Library.

On the other hand, the weaknesses of librarianship in Austria are only too evident. The first of these is the inadequate system of education for librarianship, which stems from the unbridgeable gap between the so-called “higher” and “middle” classes of employees. To enter the “higher” class, one must have a doctorate, whereas the “middle” class requires only a matura from a gymnasium. This separation of classes does not correspond to the supposed difference between “professional” and “clerical” employees in an American library, because the “higher” employee often performs the most menial clerical tasks, and the “middle” employee, by virtue of personal competence or long experience, is frequently entrusted with the most responsible cataloging duties, revision, and the like.

A would-be librarian who has his doctorate in, let us say, Spanish literature, applies to the Ministry of Education for appointment as an apprentice in a “scientific” library. The number of appointments of apprentices is always equal to the number of vacancies for librarians anticipated 18 months in the future. The first year of the apprenticeship may be spent in any library, as directed by the Ministry of Education; the last six months must be spent at the National Library. There is no fixed course of instruction, and the candidate learns by observation and questioning. This method of instruction is rather wasteful of the time of the librarians who must answer the questions, and causes unnecessary duplication of effort. On the other hand, the number of candidates is so small that regular courses of instruction would hardly repay the effort involved in giving them. At the end of this apprenticeship the candidate must pass a very severe examination, requiring encyclopedic knowledge, but his passing it is almost a foregone conclusion, because to flunk him would be a reflection on the ability of the official in the Ministry of Education who selected him for the appointment as an apprentice.

When I was in Vienna, there were only five apprentices in the National Library training in this republic of seven million people. The libraries under the control of the Ministry of Education are the National Library, those of the Universities of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck, the Technical Universities in Vienna and Graz, the schools of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine, and the libraries of the various federal museums, archives, ministries, and offices. With only five replacements going to all these libraries, it is readily apparent that recruitment is not a problem in Austria.

As I mentioned earlier, there is a somewhat
The unfortunate gap between the “higher” and the “middle” service, between Ph.D.’s and the others. While it cannot be denied that the doctorate is a desirable preliminary to librarianship, it is true also that many persons without it are equally competent.

Undesirable as this gap is, there is an even greater abyss between the so-called “scientific” librarians, and the librarians of the public libraries, or Volksbüchereien. The German term is a much better description, for in the American sense there are no public libraries in Austria. There are collections of popular readings, both fiction and non-fiction, but there is no reference service, and there is a small fee for each loan. The municipalities give only limited support to these public libraries, and their lowly status is symbolized by the fact that their employees are not eligible to membership in the Association of Austrian Libraries. The unity of the American library profession, which we take so much for granted, always excites the amazement of Austrian librarians who visit us.

In saying that there are no public libraries in Austria, I do not wish to give the impression that access to scientific works is denied to a reader. All the university and provincial libraries are open to the public, and are used by them more extensively than is the case with our college and university libraries. The traffic in interlibrary loans is much higher in Austria, in proportion to its population, than in America.

The American visitor to an Austrian library, accustomed at home to a blaze of fluorescent lighting, clattering typewriters, pneumatic tubes, and other audio-visual signs of business-like activity, might at first be deceived by the crepuscular inch-candles of light cast by 20-watt bulbs, the shuffling of library servants bearing a truck load of books in a sling over their shoulders, and the writing of catalog half-sheets with a steel nib pen, into thinking that no business can be done with any dispatch. This is far from the case. There is a keenness of dispatch of work which makes a deep impression on an American. In the National Library, for example, Publishers’ Weekly is circulated to all subject specialists, who expeditiously mark their recommendations for purchase, despite the fact that the National Library has less to spend annually for books than a large American college library. With these limited funds, the National Library is expected to cover the most important works published in Europe and America. This really hopeless task is still approached in a determined and knowledgeable manner. So knowledgeable, in fact, is the approach that one library inquired of me with some indignation why the listing in Publishers’ Weekly is not by subject matter, but in one alphabet by author, thus making the scanning of this list by the several subject specialists a time-wasting procedure. I might echo this question myself!

If one, therefore, can preserve his eyesight in this saving of electricity, and refrain from groaning in unison with the bearer of a sling-load of books, and use the steel pen that was good enough for Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation, one quickly sees that the service of a library in Austria is no less informed or competent than in our own country, and that the personal attainments of its librarians occasionally make an American uncomfortable. For example, Hofrat Dr. Stummvoll, the energetic and genial director general of the National Library, who visited the United States a few years ago, is fluent in Swedish and Turkish, is a Doctor of Philosophy and a Doctor of Engineering, a virtuoso on the accordion, and a connoisseur of wines.

In this typical welter of personal attainments the ability to work concentratedly on matters of library economy, to use a somewhat antiquated expression, is by no means lost. To give one example, the Lubetzky report has excited great interest among Austrian librarians, despite the fact that the principle of corporate authorship is not known in Austrian cataloging practice. As in other German speaking libraries, the publications of societies, academic, and governmental agencies are entered by title, so that there is a forest of Berichte, Mitteilungen, Transactions, and the like. Many of the younger librarians are in favor of introducing corporate authors, and the Lubetzky report has given them an opportunity to debate this American practice, with both warmth and information. The warmth sometimes becomes actual heat, a quality less common in professional debates among American librarians.

I should like to devote a few words to the relationship between an American visitor and his professional colleagues in Austria, which we may regard as typically European.
In the extensive and highly administered system of exchanges now existing, there is a regrettable underlying notion that the European specialist who comes to America must be kept in such a state of open-mouthed wonder at our technical achievements that he will require medical attention on returning to Europe to get his jaw back in place, that he will at once put a pencil-sharpener on every desk, install a Coca-Cola dispenser, and otherwise show that he has learned the lessons of technical proficiency as practiced in the United States.

The corollary also is expected: the American sent to Europe will at once assist in demolishing a structure based on tradition. He is expected to do this by bombarding his hosts with prosy lectures, by looking disdainfully through rimless eyeglasses at Victorian (or, in the case of Austria, Francisco-Josephinian) office practices, and by other means not calculated to win friends or influence people.

This attitude simply will not work, mainly because it confuses side issues with central problems. Like all other Europeans, the Austrians are tired of being lectured at, tired of being made to feel that they can learn something about everything from an American expert. The visiting American must realize that he is a guest of his hosts, even if they do not directly foot the bill. If he must lecture, let him do so with a little humor. Because this is not expected in any lecturer, either Austrian or American, the listeners will think he is another Mark Twain. If he must make suggestions, let them be made diffidently and modestly. If he gets impatient, let him remember that the library in which he is accepted as a colleague was built 50 years before the United States was heard of. If he can do all this, he will find that he is doing much direct good, that he is accepted as a valued colleague, and that he cannot avoid a feeling of deep regret when he must leave the hospitable circle of his Austrian friends.

By RUTH PERRY

Nigeria’s University Library

Mrs. Perry is chief, Reference Division in the Hoover Institute and Library at Stanford University. She spent the last year in Nigeria.

On the west coast of Africa, not far above the equator, the past six years have seen the growth of a new university college whose standards are high, whose buildings have been described as “the best that modern architecture has yet offered tropical Africa,” and whose students have already made an outstanding name for themselves in advanced degree work at the University of London. In November of 1954 the new building for Nigeria’s University College Library was formally opened, a building designed to house eventually a quarter of a million books and accommodate 250 readers.

To the librarian, John Harris, who has been with the library from its start, the day represented a milestone, not the last by any means, in the progress towards a library which would take its place on even terms with the university libraries of the rest of the world. That the University College Library is well along the path toward this goal is due to the vision and hard work of the librarian and his staff during the past six years.

Nigeria, with the exception of India, has the largest population of any unit of the British Commonwealth, more than 30 million people. It is wholly an African country. There is no race problem as in some other parts of Africa, because there has never been alien settlement. The small number of Europeans in the country are there as traders, teachers, government officials or missionaries, and are gradually working themselves out of their jobs, as Africans are trained to take over the tasks of the country.

The University College of Nigeria was established in 1948 with an initial grant of $4,200,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of Great Britain, but is now the financial responsibility of the Nigerian government. Its purpose is to supply

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to students in Nigeria the higher education for which they have, in the past, found it necessary to go to England or the United States. It stands in special relationship to the University of London, and until the university college is fully developed, examinations and degrees are the responsibility of that university.

The site chosen for the new college was an area of rolling hill country just outside the town of Ibadan, inland about 100 miles from Lagos, the capital. Ibadan is the largest African town on the continent, with a population of almost 500,000 of whom less than 1,000 are Europeans. It is the seat of government for the Western Region, one of the three major administrative regions of Nigeria, and is the home of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology, and of a government teacher training college. During its first few years the University College was housed on a temporary site several miles from the present location, and used the buildings of a former army hospital. There were hastily erected one-story buildings similar to those built on many college campuses in the United States during the World War. Until its move into the new building in September, 1954, the library occupied two of these buildings, with some expansions and additions from time to time.

To build a university library from the beginning is an experience which comes to few people these days. There were to be many difficulties during the first years, but books for the library were no problem. First to arrive were 10,000 volumes from the library of the old Higher College of Yaba, which had been discontinued when the University College was established. This was a well-rounded collection, designed primarily for undergraduate use. Next, was the 18,000-volume library of Henry Carr, one of the first Nigerians to take a part in the administrative life of the country, deposited by the Nigerian government which had purchased it on his death. While it contained many books of general interest, its great value lay in the books on Africa and the manuscript materials of the early days of the British administration. Together with a later acquisition, the private library of Herbert Macaulay, Carr's collection formed the nucleus of the present day Africana collection of the library, which numbers more than 4,000 volumes. Macaulay was one of the first Nigerian nationalists and founder of the Nigerian National Democratic Party.

An important early gift was the 10,000-volume library of F. Montague Dyke, an Englishman whose life interest was in tropical agriculture. These and others initial gifts and purchases were supplemented by a capital expenditure of $84,000 for books and journals, and the library has, at present, an annual budget of $21,000 for this purpose.

Thus the librarian found himself with a book stock of something like 50,000 volumes, many of them still in cases, some riddled by insects or attacked by mold. In addition he was faced with the task of building up a staff which could make these books available for use as quickly as possible. This staff, after six years, now numbers about 35, excluding the librarian, of whom four rank as senior staff, three of these being Europeans, and one an African. The junior staff is composed entirely of Africans.

Without going into the details of the many problems faced in those first years, many of which are common to any library in its beginning, it is of interest to discuss the uncommon problems, notably those peculiar to the tropics, insect infestation and destruction by mold and damp. In the words of the librarian (written in 1949): "The rainy season has brought very real problems of preservation. Mold appears on books overnight, some binding materials being particularly susceptible. Papers and cards become soggy and limp. Staples produce rust. Leather grows fungus. Queer things grow on microfilm cameras and readers and on film."

The super-shiny American bindings of technical books proved to be the hosts of the longest fungi of all. Counter-measures were at once put in hand, not only treatment of the books themselves, but such general measures as making book shelves as open as possible, to provide ventilation and to prevent insects nesting behind the books. Six boys were employed to go over the books with a poisonous formula designed not only to combat insects, but to prevent mold. This was a mixture of two gallons of methylated spirit with five ounces of mercuric chloride and five ounces of phenol. A check of results a few years later showed that this formula had a lasting effect, and in the rainy seasons of subsequent years the formation of mold was...
greatly diminished. The books were treated by brushing the solution on the inside of the book in the angle between the cover and the book, and all over the outside cover.

In the meantime, the staff was beginning the task of preparing some sort of catalog of these books to make them available for use.

A welcome gift from America was the complete Library of Congress catalog, presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The scheme of classification decided upon was the Bliss, which, although developed by an American, has been more widely used in Great Britain than in the United States. A simple author catalog was compiled, eliminating as much descriptive cataloging as possible for these first books, to get them on the shelves as quickly as possible.

By December, 1949, 10,000 books had been classified and cataloged and were ready for use. In the past few years, there has been some re-cataloging of this early work, and the library now has a complete author catalog of its 80,000 volumes, supplemented by a shelf-list which is being developed into a classed catalog. There are no plans for complete subject cataloging. Several bibliographic aids have been compiled under the direction of Mr. Harris. Two of the larger items are a list of serial holdings and a catalog of Africana in the library.

During the past six years, the book collections have been built up to supply the needs of the various teaching departments, which include the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Agriculture and Veterinary Science. A departmental library has been set up in the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, a non-teaching research institution with headquarters on the campus. These books also are ordered and cataloged by the University Library.

The student body of the college numbers about 500 and the faculty over 100. Most of the work done is at the undergraduate level but some advanced work is given as honors courses requiring an additional year of residence. The library’s collections, however, are planned not only for this undergraduate work, but also to supply the research needs of the faculty. Many of the younger faculty members find it possible to complete research for their Ph.D. degrees at the English universities while here at Ibadan.

A large number of scholarly journals are received by gift, purchase or exchange, some 1,300 serial titles being currently received. Microcard reproductions of such titles as Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Zhurnal eksperimental'noi i teoreticheskoi fiziki, Moscow, have been purchased where is was impossible to obtain the originals. Exchange agreements with more than 200 libraries, largely in Europe and America, have been of great assistance in building up the collections. Since 1950, the Nigerian government’s Publications Ordinance has required the deposit in the library of two copies of everything published in Nigeria, and the library issues lists of these publications annually.

The University College Library has, from the beginning, conceived as an important part of its function the exploration of the bibliographical resources of the country and the preservation, in the library, of materials thus located, in the original if possible, or on microfilm. In 1953, with the arrival of an Oxford-trained Arabic scholar, Mr. W. E. Kensdale, an attempt was made to locate Arabic manuscripts from the Moslem areas of northern Nigeria. During a six-week trip to the north, Mr. Kensdale secured more than 150 of these manuscripts, and was able to borrow for microfilming certain additional items. Most of these date from the period of the Fulani jihad about 150 years ago, 39 of them being by Shehu Usman dan Fodio, the Fulani whose armies conquered most of northern Nigeria in the early part of the nineteenth century, and whose empire lasted for about 100 years.

While the larger part of the book collection is in English, with some French or German, some vernacular materials also have been acquired. A number of early histories of Nigerian tribes and towns have appeared in the local languages and form a part of the library’s Africana collection. The current output of vernacular publications may be indicated by the list of Nigerian publications for 1953, which has material in eight of the local languages. However, most of it consists of adult education pamphlets or religious texts issued by the missions. The problem of cataloging these books has been met by the use of students from the different regions or of visiting anthropologists, familiar with some little-known language.

One of the essentials of any library is
access to binding services. This was among the first problems to be considered at Ibadan, since it was obvious that the usual custom followed by small libraries in the United States and Great Britain of sending out books to commercial binders was impossible in Nigeria. Equipment and materials were purchased in England, and a master printer and binder of Ibadan, Mr. F. E. Balogun, was placed in charge. In 1951, Mr. Balogun spent nine months in Great Britain where he worked in the bindery of the University of London Library and took courses at the London School of Printing. The first bindery equipment included a small platen press which was used for printing forms and stationery for the library and other departments of the University. This work proved very satisfactory, and the press with improved equipment has now grown into an important adjunct of the university, doing not only all printing for the college, but some outside work.

The difficulties of a limited amount of type and hand setting which characterized the early years have now been largely overcome, and work of professional standards issues from this press. It is now financially independent of the library but remains under the general supervision of the librarian. In the bindery the making of pamphlet boxes and routine library binding are carried on by a staff of five under Mr. Balogun, all work being done by hand. Experiments in the use of local hand-dyed cloths for end papers and in the production of book covers from locally woven grass mats have proved very successful, as has the use of the beautiful leather tanned and dyed in northern Nigeria.

While the work of organizing the cataloging, binding and other departments was going on, it was necessary to plan for the new building that would be the permanent home of the library on the new site of the University. The first plans drawn, which included complete air conditioning, proved to be impossibly expensive. It was necessary to start again from the beginning. In 1952, the sum of $403,200 was voted for the construction of a new building. Work began in June, 1952. In August of 1954, after six years of housing the library in crowded temporary quarters, the new building was completed. The move was complicated by rain on every day of the project, but by the date of the foundation day ceremony, November 17th, (which celebrated also the opening of an assembly hall, a chapel, and an arts theatre), all was in readiness.

A characteristic of the new University College buildings at Ibadan is the free use of color to accent the predominating white against the setting of Africa’s tropical green. Panels of brick red break the line of the north wall of the library. Window embrasures are lined in blue. Externally, the library building is of simple design. It is a concrete rectangle 44 by 200 feet, with an additional reading room in front of and adjoining the reference room. The entrance hall is centered on the long side of the rectangle. It contains the circulation desk, and the stairs and elevator to the four upper floors. The ground floor has the reference room and adjoining reading room, and the cataloging workroom. The second floor has open book stacks with study tables along one side of the room. The third floor has the serials stacks, the microfilm reader room, and the Africana room. On the fourth floor are the librarian's office and additional stack space, and on the top floor the bindery and storage space. The third and fourth floors have study carrels for faculty or visiting scholars.

Everywhere the emphasis is on the free circulation of air. Hollow tile pipes, set in the walls, ventilate the stair well. In the reading rooms and offices on either side of the stairs, the end walls are solid, but the side walls consist of doors set 18 inches apart. They stand open except in stormy weather. A six-foot balcony, entirely screened, runs the length of the building front and back, on all floors except the ground floor. To avoid an architectural hiatus, a conventional open-work design covers this screening between the white uprights of the balconies, adding greatly to the decorative value of the building. Book stacks on the upper floors are so placed in relation to the side walls that they do not interfere with the circulation of air from the open doors. This careful planning throughout the building has resulted in rooms that are always pleasantly cool, even in the heat of a tropical afternoon.

In the basement, in addition to the receiving room, it is planned to have an air-conditioned room for manuscript storage and a similar room for photocopying service and the (Continued on page 269)
Microfilming Services of Large University and Research Libraries in the United States

Dr. Muller is assistant director of libraries, University of Michigan.

In connection with a study of microfilming services at the University of Michigan Library, certain data on microfilm operations at other large university and research libraries were collected in July, 1954. Some of the data seemed of sufficient general interest to warrant their dissemination to a wider audience, which explains why this summary article was written.

I. Production of Microfilm

Information was obtained from all the 21 university libraries in the United States holding more than 900,000 volumes, as reported in the “Statistics for College and University Libraries, 1952/53 (Princeton),”1 plus eight selected research, special, or public libraries that were known to own large research collections.2

Patterns of Service

All the 29 libraries made some kind of arrangements whereby library patrons could purchase microfilm copies of materials in their collections. However, only 18 owned cameras, and only 14 of these did most of their own developing. Details are shown in Table I. Contrary to a statement in 1950 that “all of the larger libraries have equipment for making microfilm,”3 it was found that among the 29 libraries surveyed, 11 had neither microfilm camera equipment nor processing facilities of their own. Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, New York University, and Stanford were having microfilming work done through campus

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**Table II**

Production of Negative Microfilm By 21 University and Research Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>No. of exposures</th>
<th>Period covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>2,506,332</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Public</td>
<td>1,315,000</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>964,889</td>
<td>1952/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Armed Forces Medical Library</td>
<td>811,180</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Berkeley)</td>
<td>572,652</td>
<td>1952/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>420,000*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Hall Library</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>177,838</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>133,647</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>100,000*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Dept. of Agriculture</td>
<td>100,000*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Library</td>
<td>100,000*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Los Angeles)</td>
<td>99,200*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>1952/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>21,801</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>21,016</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crerar Library</td>
<td>16,740</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State</td>
<td>16,000*</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>1953/54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Approximately.

The sales value of the total annual production of negative microfilm was approximately $300,000 for the 21 libraries involved.

**Laboratory Equipment**

The camera equipment owned by the libraries most commonly consisted of Kodagraph Models D and/or C-1. Other cameras owned were a Kodagraph portable Model E, a Graflex Photorecord, a Diebold Flo-Film Model 9003, and, in one case, a Leica.4

Developing equipment consisted either of continuous machine processing or manually operated flat reel systems, or both.5 One respondent wrote: “All you need for developing of films is $500 (maximum) and a good-sized closet.”6 Those who have installed more expensive continuous machine processing equipment might dispute this recommendation and point to the risk of scratching the film with manually operated systems. As Fussler pointed out: “It is in this ever present risk of scratching, which occurs occasionally with even the most careful operator, that the principal disadvantage of the system lies.”7

**Processing of Microfilm**

Those who rule out the manually operated flat reel systems, except for occasional emergency use, are faced with a choice between installing their own continuous machine processing equipment or having the developing of film done outside the library on a contractual basis. Libraries that have their film processing done commercially paid

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between $6.03 and $6.50 for developing 100 feet of 35mm film, including the cost of the film, or about $1.25 if the cost of the film was not included. Among the laboratories that were engaged in developing work for libraries were the Recordak Corporation, the Graphic Microfilm Company, and University Microfilms, Inc.; all libraries reported that the work was satisfactory, except for distance and time delay in one case. In two instances, developing was done in the local photographic laboratory of the university (Stanford, Johns Hopkins). If we assume a minimum cost of $3000 for continuous processing equipment (e.g., Diebold Model 9107) and an amortization period of 10 years, the annual cost of commercial processing would have to be, at least, $300 before the investment in equipment could begin to pay for itself; to this amount must be added the cost of labor and chemicals, which would vary with the volume of processing. For $300, 24,000 feet of microfilm could be commercially processed.

One highly experienced respondent expressed the opinion that “10 to 15 rolls of negative film per day can be handled quite economically by a commercial contractor.” Another equally expert respondent, with whom this opinion was discussed, felt that machine processing equipment can be justified long before a volume of 10 rolls a day is reached. No objective evidence is apparently available to suggest the point at which it may become economically advantageous to operate continuous machine processing equipment in a library as against having the developing work done by a commercial laboratory. The following calculations may be helpful: on the basis of 250 working days a year, 10 rolls per working day amount to 2500 rolls per working year; if we assume 800 exposures per 100-foot roll at moderately low reduction, 2500 rolls will contain 2,000,000 exposures. Among the libraries surveyed, only the Library of Congress produced over 2,000,000 exposures of negative film per year. The production of positive film copies should, of course, be included in such considerations.

Among the 13 libraries producing between 100,000 and 2,500,000 exposures per year each, ten did their own processing; of these ten, only the Library of Congress, the University of Chicago, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of California at Los Angeles used continuous machine processing. Of the remaining six libraries employing the flat reel system, all but two found it to be satisfactory. One library reported to have been “tempted to convert to continuous processing.” The largest producer of negative microfilm using the flat reel system (Stineman) was the New York Public Library (1,315,000 exposures). The two libraries that owned and operated cameras, but had all (or nearly all) their processing work farmed out to commercial laboratories, were Harvard and the U.S. Armed Forces Medical Library.

Michigan was the only library producing over 100,000 exposures annually that owned neither a camera nor developing equipment. About 800,000 exposures per year (U.S. Armed Forces Medical Library) was apparently not too high a volume for handling by a commercial contractor. On the other hand, in one library producing about 400,000 exposures per year the staff considered their decision to do its own processing by means of Stineman reels a wise one because it enabled them to do work for themselves, and they felt that commercial agencies could not quickly handle the varying types of material for which their patrons requested microfilm.

It usually is advantageous to develop film without delay near the location of the camera, so that retakes can be quickly produced before the documents are returned to the shelves or released for circulation.
## Table III
Rates for Microfilming Charged By 25 University and Research Libraries, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Rates in effect since</th>
<th>Bound Vols. Per Exposure (First 100)</th>
<th>Bound Vols. Per Exposure (over 1000)</th>
<th>Manuscripts Per Exposure</th>
<th>Minimum Charge, size change</th>
<th>Minimum per order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California (Berkeley)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Los Angeles)</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Library</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crerar Library</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>.066</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Hall Library</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.01 (500+)</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Public Library</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.03 (1000+)</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Library</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newberry Library</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Dept. of Agriculture</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Armed Forces Medical</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Library of Congress</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Microfilming rates established by non-library campus laboratory.
**Microfilming rates established by commercial laboratory.
***$1.00 for each 50 pages or fraction thereof.
****$.04 per page.

## II. Prices for Microfilm

### Variations in Rates

The rates charged for microfilm varied from 2¢ to 7¢ per exposure, with a median of 3.5¢ and a mode of 4¢. Rates varied in accordance with the type of material photographed and the length of individual items. Manuscripts or loose sheets cost 5¢ per exposure. Quantity rates were quoted in 5 instances, the rates ranging from 1¢ to 3¢ per exposure for minimum runs of 125, 500, or 1000 exposures, respectively. Practices varied with reference to charges per item handled, for volume and size changes, minimum charges per order, charges for reels and boxes, and minimum charges for postage and mailing. Minimum charges per order were generally $1.00 or up. Selected details are shown in Table III.

The important question from the point of view of the consumer is how much microfilming will cost him. For instance, if he wishes to purchase 3 books of 600 pages each on microfilm, the prices may vary from $10.50 to $47.50, depending upon whether he orders the film from one library at the rate of 1 cent per exposure for runs of 500 and more plus $.50 for each volume handled, or whether he orders it from the com-
mercial laboratory that handles microfilming for another library at the rate of 5 cents per exposure; the same order from a third library would cost about $39.15 and from a fourth one, $28.50. If we take as a second example an order of 10 articles in different journals, each about 14 pages long, involving a total of 70 exposures, the average (median) cost would be about $5.25; but some libraries would charge as little as $3.00 and 7 would charge $10.00 or more. A consumer familiar with these variations can achieve savings if the document to be microfilmed is located in different libraries.\textsuperscript{8}

Cost Analysis

The existence of such variations in rates raises the question as to the factors that should enter into the determination of rates. Two libraries admitted that their intention had merely been to keep their prices in line with those of similar institutions. Others looked upon microfilming as a service to research, justifying it on the same grounds as interlibrary loans, and did not expect to make income match expenses. A third group felt that microfilming service should be self-sustaining, but non-profit. The libraries claiming that their microfilm laboratories were self-sustaining were Linda Hall and the Library of Congress. At the University of Chicago, all expenses of the Department of Photographic Reproduction, except time spent by the general library staff in collecting and delivering the materials, were reported to be paid from current earnings. Among all the respondents, 11 claimed that their prices took account of the time spent by the library staff in verifying and collecting the documents and bookkeeping; 13 reported that they did not consider such costs in determining their prices. In one case, university regulations apparently made it impossible to credit earnings to the library budget. The larger the operation, the greater the chances of placing microfilming services on a self-sustaining basis.

Precise matching of income with expenses is perhaps unnecessary if the production of microfilm is considered in the same class as library reference or circulation service, which are customarily given free of charge to the clientele of a library. One respondent representing a library that charged a relatively low rate expressed the following view: "We do not in any way attempt to correlate the salaries of the two operators with prices charged either for microfilm or photostat. The whole thing is looked upon as a service unit." It has also been argued that free microfilming service can be justified as a contribution to the advancement of knowledge. Seidell, the organizer of the microfilm service of the Armed Forces Medical Library stated: "If, as might be expected, the operation of a free microfilm service results in a very great increase in the amount of work a library is called upon to perform, this would simply be an evidence of the increasing use being made of the resources of that library and an indication that the library is fulfilling to a greater degree the purposes for which it exists. The additional funds to support such a meritorious extension of library activity should not be difficult to obtain."\textsuperscript{9} Actually no library has established completely free microfilming service, although the service provided by the Armed Forces Medical Library is a free service of a sort, since microfilm of materials not available locally is supplied free to those who return it within 90 days. To what extent such a quasi-free service is "exploited by minority of users," as Fussler feared,\textsuperscript{10} is not known.


\textsuperscript{10} Fussler, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 60.
If a microfilming laboratory is to operate on a self-sustaining basis, the following factors would enter into the determination of rates: (1) Labor cost in camera work, developing, and inspecting of film; (2) supplies; (3) the cost of correspondence, packing, shipping, billing, accounting; and (4) equipment depreciation. Generally excluded from consideration in noncommercial operations are such overhead costs as space rental, building maintenance, water, heat, electricity, and telephone service. Controversial items are the cost of reference service (bibliographic identification and determination of call numbers) and circulation service (locating volumes on the shelves, transporting them to and from the laboratory).  

III. QUESTIONS

The survey was merely intended to supply a few descriptive data on existing microfilming services of large American university and research libraries. It was not intended to supply definitive answers to all questions that could be raised in connection with microfilming services. A useful purpose might be served if certain unanswered questions were briefly listed as an appendix:

(1) Why do some of the large university and research libraries provide no services of their own? Should not all of them be expected to provide microfilming services?  
(2) Why are libraries not exploiting the full production potential of their laboratories? What further cooperative measures could be taken to provide all existing laboratories with enough microfilm work to keep their machines and employees fully occupied on a continuing basis?  
(3) Why do some libraries find the use of manually operated flat reel systems for developing of microfilm satisfactory and others not? Have techniques been developed in connection with the use of flat reel systems that are not known to all laboratory technicians?  
(4) What are the advantages of having microfilm developed by a commercial laboratory as against having the developing done in the library's own laboratory by means of manually operated system?  
(5) What volume of production is required before the use of continuous machine processing equipment for developing of microfilm can be recommended?  
(6) How can the existing variations in prices charged for microfilm by libraries be explained? What factors should enter into the determination of prices? Why should laboratories attempt to operate on a self-sustaining basis?  
(7) Should libraries not make a clear distinction between (a) the production of long runs for purposes of preservation and condensation and (b) the production of short runs as a current service comparable to circulation?  
(8) Would libraries not find it advisable to reduce the prices for short runs of microfilm regardless of cost? How low must prices be before libraries can substitute microfilm for interlibrary loans in all cases?

Conference Placement Service

During the Philadelphia Conference, a simplified Contact Placement Clearing House will be available to employers and to librarians interested in changing positions. For details, see the May ALA Bulletin, page 225.
1. SALUTE

The A-V Committee thanks the editor of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES for this opportunity to present, regularly, audio-visual news of interest to members of ACRL. Copy for this department will be coordinated by the chairman.

2. A-V COMMITTEE MISSION

As restated at Midwinter, 1955: To gather and make available significant opinions, facts and figures on audio-visual services offered by college and university libraries.

3. STATISTICS

The annual ACRL questionnaire will have A-V items included in it for the first time. At Midwinter the chairman of the A-V committee met with the statistics committee to work out the details. Significantly enough the Statistics Committee reported A-V “write-ins” by several ACRL institutions for A-V statistics indicating a growing attention to the audio-visual problem in our college and university libraries.

4. DIRECTORY

The directory of A-V services and individuals among ARCL institutional members is in process by the A-V Committee. Ira Peskind of Chicago Teachers College is editing the directory for the committee.

5. MONOGRAPH

An acrl monograph on A-V in higher education is now definitely under way as another major project of the A-V Committee. Walter Stone of the University of Illinois is editing the monograph for the committee.

6. DAVI BROCHURE

DAVI brochure number four is devoted to the organization and administration of audio-visual service in higher education. Two rough drafts of this brochure have already been reviewed by members of the ACRL A-V Committee. DAVI (Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, National Education Association) previously issued three brochures dealing with audio-visual aspects relating to school classrooms, auditoriums, and instructional materials centers.

7. ON THE LEVEL

Here are brief annotations on six films suitable for use with college students. All of these films are 16mm., and may be rented or purchased.

PRESSURE GROUPS (Encyclopaedia Britannica Films) 20 min., sd., b & w.

A film that explains what pressure groups are and reveals that, when democratically used, they are necessary instruments for decision-making in a democracy. Illustrates methods used by representative democratic pressure group to bring about legislation for a desirable civic project. Contrasts these methods with the underhanded behind-the-scenes manipulation employed by a group attempting to prevent the passage of a bill.

MAGNETISM (Coronet) 10 min., sd., b & w or color.

Shows what magnetism is, how it differs from electricity and how it works. Discusses types of permanent magnets, attraction and repulsion, making magnets, field of force, electromagnets and their uses, and everyday uses of magnets.
THE MOON (Encyclopaedia Britannica Films) 11 min., sd., b & w.

The technique of animation and other cinematic devices present the story of the moon. The difficult concept of tides is explained, as are the phases of the moon. Other lunar phenomena explained are: the moon's orbit; the lunar month; sunrise and sunset on the moon; occultation of stars; the moon's path in space; lunar eclipses; and solar eclipses with special reference to the eclipse of 1932.

SALESMA NSHIP (4 films—McGraw-Hill) sd., b & w.

A series of four motion pictures and four follow-up filmstrips, correlated with Russell and Beach, A Textbook of Salesmanship. Individual titles are: PROSPECTING (10 min.); THE PRE-APPROACH (10 min.); THE APPROACH (10 min.); MAKING THE SALE (14 min.). Each film emphasizes the principles applicable to that area, discusses the benefits of using, and the negative results of not using these principles. The films demonstrate the successful application through the experiences of topnotch salesmen. MAKING THE SALE also provides a quick review of the steps leading to the final close of a sale.

MAN AND HIS CULTURE (Encyclopaedia Britannica Films) 15 min., sd., b & w.

A film about the many different ways in which people live together. It shows how the study of different cultures has greatly broadened our understanding of human nature. The film is planned for use with students in sociology, anthropology, social studies, and problems in democracy.

WITH THESE HANDS (Directed by Jack Arnold and Lee Goodman. Script by Morton Wishengrad.) 50 min., sd., b & w.

The review of the struggles and accomplishments since 1910 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

8. AUDIO-VISUAL REFERENCE SOURCES

Evaluation and selection of audio-visual materials, inevitable prologues to use (or utilization, depending upon what school of terminology you belong to) are helped by good reference tools.

What is a basic reference library in A-V?

Here is a beginning:

A. A-V Bibliography

B. Graphic Materials
2. Ireland, Picture File, 1952.

C. Projected Materials
5. Educational Film Guide, 1936-date.

D. Audio Materials
3. Taubman, How to Build a Record Library, 1953.

9. OPAQUE PROJECTOR

Have you considered the many uses you may have for an opaque projector in your institution? This projector makes it possible to use many different types of materials. You can show pictures in books; small objects such as rings, pins, and other specimens; blueprints, diagrams, sheet music, student compositions; even cards and letters.

Here is a list of some of the current models (and their manufacturers) now on the market.
that are suitable for college classroom use:

The AO Opaque 1000 (Price approx. $255),
American Optical Company, 80 Heard Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

ERM—14, Catalog #41-23-71-14, shown above
(Price approx. $175) Bausch and Lomb
Optical Co., Instrument Sales Division,
Rochester 2, New York.

Vu-Lyte, Catalog #5008 (Price approx.
$278.50), Charles Beseler Company, 60
Badger Avenue, Newark 8, New Jersey.

TS-3 Spotlight (Price approx. $287.50),
Squibb-Taylor Inc., 1213 S. Akard, Dallas,
Texas.

The opaque projector is one of the most
versatile machines in the A-V field. We
recommend it to you as a helpful device in
making your materials interesting and more
meaningful.

Nigeria's University Library

(Continued from page 260)

storage of films and phonograph records.
One of the first purchases made for the
library was a microfilm camera, three reading
machines, and a reflex photocopying device
similar to the Contoura. Later additions to
the photographic equipment have included a
contact printer, an enlarger, and a microcard
reader. The library films regularly the files
of the principal Nigerian newspapers, in addition
to doing a large amount of other work
for the university and for outsiders.

Nigeria's university library has already
made for itself a place in the educational life
of the country. As time goes on it will
undoubtedly play a leading part in West
Africa's future. It has been founded and
developed with the broad aim of supplying
knowledge, not only to the university students
and faculty, but to any serious reader in
Nigeria, and with the purpose of assisting in
library development throughout the entire
country. To quote the librarian again: "It
is obvious that our own future as a university
library is bound up with the educational and
cultural development of the country as a
whole. Without a broad system of libraries
to provide reading matter for the Nigerian
public, we can be little more than an ivory
tower of academic learning. No university
can hope to flourish in an intellectual vacuum."

The library has already taken a leading
part in the development of libraries for all
the people. Under its auspices a ten-day
training course for librarians in charge of
country libraries was given in 1950. In 1953,
a conference of librarians from all over
Africa, sponsored by UNESCO, was held at
the university. Growing out of this meeting,
a professional association of librarians, the
West African Library Association, was
formed. The first issue of its bulletin
appeared in March, 1954, with Mr. Harris
as editor. The librarian works closely with
other members of the profession in the Lagos
libraries and in the regional library system of
the north, and his advice is always available
to officials in any part of the country.

That there is still much to be done, and
that there are lacunae, especially in the serials
files prior to 1949, no one knows better than
the librarian, but the library has made a good
start towards its goal. Its future will be
one librarians everywhere will watch with
great interest.

JULY, 1955
By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

Selected Reference Books of 1954-1955

Miss Winchell is reference librarian, Columbia University.

INTRODUCTION

Like the preceding articles in this semi-annual series this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University Libraries. In this issue, these include assistants from the Reference and Science Departments, whose notes are signed with initials.

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as G13 and 1A38) have been used to refer to titles in the Guide and its first Supplement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


These first two volumes of an extensive bibliography of books and pamphlets (with a few periodical articles) deal with political strife in Spain in the 19th century.

A chronological outline in the introduction is keyed to the main work which is arranged in dictionary form with authors and subjects in one alphabet. There are brief biographical notes for some of the outstanding persons. The largest proportion of titles seems to be in Spanish, although works in other western European languages are included.


This is a bibliography of unfinished series publications, including only works which were supposed to be published in several volumes but remained incomplete. Although it does not aim to be a complete record, it is a fairly comprehensive work, listing mainly European publications from the beginning of printing to the early 1930's. It is especially strong in German titles. Brief but adequate bibliographical description is given, with references to other bibliographies where fuller information may be found.—S.S.


Library school instructors and reference librarians especially should find this text interesting and helpful. Much of the material in the author's Les sources du travail bibliographique (Guide Suppl. 1A101) is reworked into the present volume, although fewer titles are included and the explanatory material is considerably expanded. Arrangement of content is similar to that in the original set, with the addition to each chapter of pertinent problems and answers. Titles considered of first importance are starred. Emphasis throughout is on bibliographic rather than on quick reference tools, and although foreign titles are abundant, French works are properly con-
considered much more thoroughly. Libraries finding the cost of *Les sources* excessive might well consider this a practical substitute.—J.N.W.


Published for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, this index, similar in form to the compiler's index to Pollard and Redgrave (Guide A293a), closes "what the Society's Council considers the most serious remaining gap in 17th-century English bibliography." Main entry was determined by the form appearing most frequently in Wing, with numerous cross references from variant spellings.—K.L.


Up to September 1939 the Bibliographical Institute of the National Library in Warsaw issued a monthly list of works published abroad in Polish or concerning Poland (*Wykaz drukow Polskich lub Polski dotyczacych wydanych zagranica*). The present work affords a continuation, compiled in London by the Polish Library, formerly the Polish University College Library. Over 5,000 books and pamphlets and considerable mimeographed material, catalogued by Anglo-American rules, are arranged in an alphabetical author list. Periodical publications are omitted, and titles are not translated. It is issued in mimeographed from "as a basis for supplements and corrections," and lacks an index or subject approach. A competent introduction specifies coverage attempted and categories of publications omitted. A second volume covering 1952 and 1953 is planned.—E.B.

**PERIODICALS**

*Deutsche Bibliographie: Zeitschriften, 1945-1952*. Bibliographie der in Deut-


Teil I, Systematisches Titelverzeichnis, Lfg. 1- .

To be in two parts, the first to be published in three fascicles, the second part to be the index.

A comprehensive list of some 12,000 items of German language periodical publications appearing in Germany and other countries from 1945-1952. For each title, usually gives editor, publisher, size, price, frequency, irregularities in publication and change of title.

**RELIGION**


A general religious encyclopedia prepared under the auspices of the General Literature Board of the Lutheran Church, but not restricted to matters concerning Lutheranism. It includes articles on Bible Interpretation, Systematized Theology (dogmatics, confessions, church bodies, philosophy, apologetics, etc.), Church History (history, biography, archaeology, geography, patristics, etc., with special emphasis on Lutheranism in America and other areas), Life and Worship in the Church (pastoral theology, homiletics, missions, liturgies, music, art, architecture, church organizations, social work). Although biographies of persons of many denominations and periods are included it is particularly strong for Lutherans. For the most part living persons are omitted.

**SOCIAL SCIENCES**


Pt. 1, Directory of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
and its affiliated organizations; pt. 2, Directory of International Trade Secretariats (ITS) and affiliated organizations.

Gives information on "organizational structure and officers of headquarters components; location, officers and structure of branch and regional offices; periodicals issued at headquarters and regional offices . . . ; governmental bodies with which these organizations have comparative status or representation, national affiliates arranged by country . . . ." Foreword.

**Dictionaries**


Covers from Tertullian to the end of the Merovingian period, and includes new terms and classical terms with new meanings. There are many quotations with exact reference to sources. Bibliography of works cited, p. 9-29.

Niermeyer, S. F. *Mediae latinitatis lexicon minus*. Leiden, Brill, 1954-. fasc. 1-.


A new scholarly dictionary designed to be less bulky than Du Cange but more extensive than the word-lists. Explanations of meaning are given both in French and English and there are numerous quotations showing the history and usage of words. The majority of the quotations come from sources between A.D. 550 and 1150.

**Science**


This is the most systematic and comprehensive study of medical bibliography which we possess. It contains fine descriptions of older bibliographies in medicine, and Appendix II comprises a bibliography of medical bibliographies from 1500 to date, arranged chronologically by centuries. The volume is well printed and is a major reference source for medical libraries.

This work should be in all public, special and academic libraries with a medical section.

—E.M.


Pt. 1, The Herbaria of the World. 2d ed. 179p. $3.50.

In the first part of a projected four-part *Index* the authors present general information concerning the location and contents of the world's public herbaria. Gives facts including the status, date of foundation, specific contents, activities, affiliations, and loan and exchange privileges related to the herbaria, which are listed alphabetically by location.

A second section of this first part contains a list of abbreviations of the names given in the previous section; a third provides a geographical arrangement of herbaria; and a fourth supplies a most exhaustive index to all of the material in the previous three.

Information on Eastern European and Chinese institutes is admittedly scant. Future parts are planned to list collectors, a geographical index of collections, and authors of types.

—J.W.G.


A considerable extension of an earlier list published by the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole in 1949-1950. Included are more than 4,000 non-French scientific, technical and industrial periodicals received in 104 Paris libraries, technical institutes and documentation centers. Holdings are not indicated, and periodicals in the fields of biology, medicine, astronomy and agriculture are omitted. There is an appended list of congresses and other meetings.
of which the library maintains files of reports and proceedings.—K.L.


Published under the auspices of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and of the Union Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, this work should be a useful complement to Sarton's *Horus; a Guide to the History of Science* (Guide Suppl. 1N18). Arrangement is by period for general works and by discipline for those treating a specific subject. Bibliographic entries are full, and indexing is carefully done. "Science" is rather strictly limited as a term, with the major portion of the work devoted to the mathematical and physical branches; one relatively brief section treats zoology, botany and medicine. Although materials from other regions are not excluded, the emphasis is on titles from western Europe and the Mediterranean region.—J.N.W.


Two selected lists of serials in the fields of physical science, life science (including anthropology, archaeology, and psychology), agriculture, medicine, engineering and technology. Notations include frequency, date of first issue and types of contents, i.e. original research, analyses, abstracts, popular articles, proceedings of societies, book reviews, news notes and bibliographies. Arrangement is by broad subject categories. Each volume has a subject index but no alphabetic index.

The volume of U.S. scientific serials, 1950-53, is divided into two parts. Part I includes non-governmental periodicals, annuals, series and society publications listed by title under subject. In Part II publications of federal, state and local governments are listed by corporate author under subject. State university journals are found in Part II.

The volume of Soviet scientific serials, 1945-53, builds upon the preliminary general checklist *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1951* (Guide Suppl. 1E12). Under subject, titles are listed alphabetically in transliteration, with bracketed English translation or descriptive phrase.—E.B.


The first publication of its type since the *Atlas of American Agriculture* in 1936 (Guide P266). The *Climatic Atlas* is a compilation primarily from the records of the U.S. Weather Bureau and the published works of its scientific staff. The 1031 maps and charts are not original works of Visher but are taken from many sources and often modified. All maps are simple, legible line drawings in black and white. The information is limited to the United States and does not extend into Canada and Mexico; moreover, "United States" in the title means only the Continental United States.

There is an excellent résumé in the Introduction. The volume contains 35 chapters divided into the following parts: Temperature; Winds, Atmospheric Pressure, Storms; Sunshine, Atmospheric Humidity and Evaporation; Precipitation; Some Consequences of Climate and Weather; and Climatic Regions and Changes.—F.O'L.

**FINE ARTS**


Covers "English classical architecture in its mature phase" and includes more than 1000 biographees. Two introductory chapters survey the building trades and architectural profession of the period. The dictionary proper contains a biography for each architect followed by a chronological list of his buildings. Notes authority for attribution and significant details of restoration, interiors, demolition, etc., copiously documented from authoritative published works as well as from contemporary records, many of them manuscript.
An appendix lists public offices held by architects. There are two indexes: the first, of persons mentioned anywhere in the dictionary; and, the second, a place index of over 5,000 building names.—L. R. E.


The first volume of a proposed three-volume continuation of Thieme-Becker, *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler* (Guide Q58). Primarily concerned with twentieth century artists including some whose work began in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth, so that the dates covered by both works will sometimes overlap. This volume, identical in format and commensurate with the high level of accuracy of Thieme-Becker, contains some 8,500 biographies and includes extensive bibliographies.—K. L.

Music


The most completely revised of all previous editions (Guide Q254), with considerable additional material and extensive rewriting. New features include arrangement of composers' compositions in classified, rather than chronological order; more complete bibliographical information and inclusion of periodical articles; indexing of librettos, poems set to music, literary works to which incidental music has been written, etc., under authors' names; and an appended chronological list of composers and other musical artists. While universal in scope, there is emphasis on British composers and performers and artists who have performed in Great Britain. Included throughout the text are 76 plates, many of them colored, devoted to the various types and families of instruments. The standard encyclopedia of the subject in English.—K. L.


The 1st edition, *Deutsches Musiker-Lexikon* by Erich Hermann Müller was published in 1929.

A "Who's Who" of approximately 4500 musicians, primarily German, Swiss and Austrian, whose birth dates range from 1854 to 1939. Brief biographical data is given and composers' works are listed with dates. Performing artists and composers of international reputation are included. An appendix lists 1500 musicians who have died since the first edition, 1929.—E. B.

Theater


Contents: v. 1, A—Bar. 1615p.

Similar in format and in profusion of illustrations to the *Enciclopedia italiana* and the *Enciclopedia cattolica*, this is the first of a projected eight-volume set designed to cover the field of the "grand spectacle" from antiquity to the present. The term is interpreted to include not only the theater proper, but opera, ballet, motion pictures, vaudeville, the circus, etc. The entries, to total 30,000, treat of persons (performers, authors, composers, directors, designers and others), types of entertainment, dramatic themes, historical and technical subjects, organizations and companies, and pertinent place names. Individual works are not entered by title, so that an index volume will be doubly needed. Variations in length of articles seem in reasonable proportion and bibliographies adequate in most instances. There is, of course, a preponderance of Italian entries, but a spot check of American names reveals surprisingly good coverage with few inaccuracies.—J. N. W.

Literature


While duplicating much of the material in Leary's *Articles on American Literature* (see
below), the index to the first twenty years of *American Literature* contains a valuable index to book reviews, and lists articles under their authors as well as subjects. Numerous cross references and multiple entries make this index particularly comprehensive and valuable.—K.L.


Includes translations of American works published in book and periodical form in the USSR during 1917-47. Excluded are translations in the non-Russian languages of the USSR, works published in English in Soviet editions, and literature for juveniles. Soviet bibliographical sources, particularly Knizhnaya Letopis (*Guide Suppl. 1A79*), the Zhurnalnaya Letopis, and the files of Soviet literary periodicals in this country, were carefully searched.

The checklist is in two parts; 1) anthologies and 2) individual authors. Each entry includes Russian and American title, translator, publisher or periodical title, place and date of publication, pagination, number of copies published, and Russian source. There are author and American title indexes, and two interesting tables; 1) Authors most widely published in Russian translations, and 2) Yearly summaries of book publication.—K.L.


A new and enlarged edition of the author's *Où est-ce donc?* (*Guide R81*), which lists 4061 quotations with exact references to the works in which they originally appeared. Listing is alphabetical by first word, with indexes to authors and principal words.—K.L.


*Articles on American Literature* is a revision and extension of the compiler's earlier work (*Guide R194*), and, as in that edition, it is based primarily upon bibliographies published quarterly since 1929 in *American Literature* and annually since 1922 in PMLA. In addition, various author and subject bibliographies and "all pertinent periodicals" have been searched, especially for the 1900-1929 period. There is a scattering of articles from foreign language periodicals. Arrangement is by subject; the major section, "American Authors," treats authors of all genres and periods, although inclusion of writers of the 1930's and 1940's is fragmentary. Unfortunately, there is no author index.—K.L.


This useful little work, which may be considered a companion volume to Paul Faider's *Répertoire des index et lexiques d'auteurs latins* (1926), lists indexes and dictionaries "bearing upon Greek literature from its beginning to the end of the Byzantine epoch," including the Greek Bible. The most recent and detailed index has usually been starred, and in many cases brief characterizing words are given, such as, complete, fairly complete, selection, etc. Both separately published works and parts of volumes are listed. Although published in Sweden, the preface and notes are in English.

Publication of the Manual has been resumed after a lapse of six years, this second fascicule completing Part One, "Obras generales" (Guide Suppl. 1R69). Included under the general heading, "Cultura," is material on philosophy, law, archaeology, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, industrial art and folklore. There is a comprehensive alphabetical author and subject index to the complete first part, as well as a general table of contents.—K.L.


Includes versions of Don Juan and related characters together with critical writings on them and on the theme in general. Contains a bibliography of bibliographies and four main sections: origins of the theme; versions (including motion pictures and a sampling of the merely "donjuanesque"); criticism (including reviews) of individual works; and general criticism. Numerous entries are annotated; those inadequately or wholly unverified are so indicated. Items are numbered, with a scheme to relate critical work to version by number. Lack of a general index seriously reduces the usefulness of the volume.—E.S.


Attempts to cover, though not exhaustively, the entire field of medieval drama: early liturgical forms, mystery and miracle plays, moralities and interludes. Lists, with full bibliographical information, all editions of individual plays, plus critical studies thereof and of the subject in general. Mainly concerned with English but includes briefer sections on Byzantine, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish medieval drama and a special section on Hrotswitha. A separate section lists articles in Festschriften, though citations are repeated elsewhere. Locations are given for most book entries and there is a finding list of complete files of periodicals. Includes a section on collections of plays, an index thereto, and a general index.—E.S.

Biography


Contents: v. 1, pts. 1-2, A-Dolliner.

A dictionary of biography, edited by Leo Santifaller and other scholars, which extends chronologically the sixty-volume Wurzbach, Biographisches Lexikon . . . seit 1750 (Guide S66) and the Bettelheim, Neue Österreichische Biographie 1815-1918 (Guide S67). Included are inhabitants of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the succeeding state of Austria who were prominent in the arts, sciences and politics, and who died prior to 1951. A list of the biographee's most important works and a bio-bibliography follow each brief biographical sketch. Five to six volumes are planned.—E.B.


Contents: Vol. 1, Physical sciences. 2180p. Includes over 43,000 biographies of living American and Canadian scientists working in the physical, mathematical, chemical and geological sciences, and is the first volume of a proposed three-volume set. Volume 2, the biological sciences and volume 3, the social sciences, are scheduled for publication in Fall 1955 and 1956, respectively. Since some fields overlap, i.e. biochemistry and biophysics, a particular listing will depend upon the scientist's choice or specialty; however, in these cases, there are cross references to the succeeding volumes to guide the user.

Entry information includes position, address, field, birthplace, degrees, previous positions held, memberships and research specialties. For 8th ed. see Guide N63.—K.L.


Instead of a supplement, as announced in
the 1950 volume (Guide S114), the publishers here present a complete, second edition. General plan and arrangement remain as in the original work, with the addition of a helpful index, classified by profession, society membership, etc. Necessary revision seems to have been made to bring the earlier sketches up to date, but the principal value of the new edition lies in the sizable increase in the number of persons listed. Even so, the apparently inevitable omissions have occurred.—J.N.W.


The national biographical dictionary for Iceland. All periods are covered, but the work will be of special interest to scholars working in the fields of medieval North European history and literature. Only persons who died before 1940 are included. For the most part, entries are brief but they include bibliography. Biographees are entered by first name, a logical characteristic of the Icelandic language that may appear somewhat confusing at first.—K.L.


The first attempt to present a current biographical work of important Jews in many lands compiled with the help and cooperation of prominent Jews and Jewish organizations from many countries. It includes some 10,700 sketches, over one-half of which are from the United States, with large representations from Canada, western Europe, South America, South Africa and Australia, and smaller numbers from the Middle and Far East. The U.S.S.R. and its satellites are excluded. Inclusion was based exclusively on record of achievement except that all high officials in all branches of government, including the armed forces, and all academicians, with the rank of assistant professor or higher were automatically listed. Sketches are included for prominent Jews who died during the compilation of the volume.

Geography


This school atlas for the seventh and eighth grades contains 60 pages of maps, topographic, economic, climatic, historical, and 16 pages of miscellaneous information, including a short gazetteer. It is well made and printed on satisfactory paper; the maps are in color and the symbols are simple and readable. All the maps are of Russia except for one air age map centered on Moscow. Interestingly enough, this map shows the Soviet national boundary as passing through the North Pole. There are no population statistics given in the gazetteer. This atlas, like the maps in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, is a good source of geographical information on the Soviet Union. One should be cautioned that, being an official publication, information on strategic areas probably has been suppressed or altered, and the maps may prove misleading.—F.O'L.

History

Annuario bibliografico di archeologia, a cura di Cesare D'Onotrio. Modena, Societa Tipografica Modenese, 1954-Anno 1-. (Pubblicazioni della Biblioteca dell' Istituto Nazionale d'Archeologia e Storia dell' Arte)

Anno 1, 1952, Opere e periodici entrati in Biblioteca con la data di pubblicazione del 1952.

Classed arrangement with indexes by authors and proper names.


The compilers have revised and enlarged (Continued on page 285).
A Study of Coordinate Indexing as Applied to U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Reports

By I. A. WARHEIT

Dr. Warheit is head, library department, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.

SHORTLY AFTER it had been proposed that the Uniterm system of Coordinate Indexing be adopted for the research reports of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, some of the information officers and librarians concerned with the utilization of AEC research reports undertook a series of independent studies of both a theoretical and practical nature. Upon comparison of the results of these studies the information officers and librarians concerned agreed that a great many problems remained to be resolved, that the system of coordinate indexing requires further development and that in its present state of development, the coordinate indexing system offers no inducement for change, and, indeed, its application to AEC reports would be a retrograde step.

It is the purpose of this paper to summarize the more pertinent of these tests that were applied to the Uniterm System of Coordinate Indexing, omitting, as far as practical, the various theoretical studies. Although the results were negative in the case of the AEC reports, it does not follow that the results will be the same for another body of literature. It is only after a series of tests are applied to various collections that a definite evaluation of Coordinate Indexing as a whole can be made with real assurance. A large body of experimental data is necessary in order to reduce much of the controversy now raging about this novel form of indexing.

One of the many advantages claimed by the advocates of Coordinate Indexing is that the card catalog is radically reduced in size and that there is a similar reduction in the librarian's work load. A comparison therefore was made between an existing AEC reports card catalog for 40,000 documents and its equivalent as a Uniterm catalog.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Uniterm Catalog</th>
<th>Catalog Catalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Series (Number) Cards</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Author Cards</td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accession Number Cards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Subject Cards</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>337,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>203,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be pointed out that the figure of 6000 Uniterm subject cards is based on claims made by Documentation Inc. as a result of their analysis of the subject headings used by the Technical Information Division (TID) of the Library of Congress.


2 For another test of Coordinate Indexing see C. W. Cleverdon and R. G. Thorne, A Brief Experiment with the Uniterm System of Coordinate Indexing for the Cataloging of Structural Data. (Royal Aircraft Establishment, Library Memorandum No. 7) January, 1954.

and of the Document Service Center (DSC) in Dayton.* A careful count of the AEC subject heading list showed that it would take almost 8500 Uniterms to cover all the subjects adequately. But in order to reduce the areas of controversy, Documentation Inc. figures are used wherever possible. Also, in this instance, the difference of a few thousand cards will not materially affect the results.

These 6000 Uniterm cards would carry 342,000 postings. This is based on 8.55 Uniterms per title. Although Gull claims "that the average of 6.88 unit terms per report is the optimum for Coordinate Indexing of . . . TID reports," the figure of 8.55 Uniterms per title is based on a tabulation of 311 ASTIA cards which carry Uniterm tracings. Actually the number of postings would be higher in an AEC catalog. Just as there are about twice as many subject tracings on an AEC catalog card as compared to an ASTIA card, the coordinate indexing of one sample of 200 AEC reports required 11.41 Uniterms per title. Thus one should expect some 456,400 postings, but again the lower Documentation Inc. figures will be used.

On the basis of past experience and a series of test postings, it was determined that, day-in, day-out, the average clerk could sort, mark and file at the rate of 60 cards an hour and hand post at a rate of 40 accession numbers an hour. The posting rate may seem rather low, but it must be remembered that Uniterm tracings cannot be presorted but must be posted in accession order. Therefore the whole index must be worked through for each title separately. If more than one posting clerk is necessary then a certain type of presorting is possible. The entries could be grouped by their last digit and then posted. This would still mean working through the alphabet for each entry but would permit more than one person to do the work at the same time. So, even allowing for the development of mechanical devices to speed the pulling of cards and the posting of numbers, it is hardly possible, over a long period of time, to average much more than 40 postings per hour.

On this basis, (the AEC catalog would require 5616 hours of work, but the Uniterm catalog would require 3383 hours for filing and marking plus 8550 hours of posting, for a grand total of 11,900 hours. Reducing these to more understandable figures, we find that, for every 100 titles received,

the regular AEC catalog requires:

| 843 cards | = 14.05 hours |
| 0 postings | = 0 hours |

Therefore the whole index must be worked through for each title separately. If more than one posting clerk is necessary then a certain type of presorting is possible. The entries could be grouped by their last digit and then posted. This would still mean working through the alphabet for each entry but would permit more than one person to do the work at the same time. So, even allowing for the development of mechanical devices to speed the pulling of cards and the posting of numbers, it is hardly possible, over a long period of time, to average much more than 40 postings per hour.

On this basis, (the AEC catalog would require 5616 hours of work, but the Uniterm catalog would require 3383 hours for filing and marking plus 8550 hours of posting, for a grand total of 11,900 hours. Reducing these to more understandable figures, we find that, for every 100 titles received,

the Uniterm catalog requires:

| 508 cards | = 8.45 hours |
| 855 postings | = 21.37 hours |

Thus, converting AEC libraries to Coordinate Indexing would mean at least a doubling in catalog maintenance costs. Just to break even it would be necessary to pull, post, and refile 855 items in 5 hours and 36 minutes, or over 150 items an hour! It should also be pointed out that it would be very difficult for more than one person at a time to work at a Uniterm catalog. Since

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* The AEC subject heading list has some 10,000 subject headings and a little over 1500 22 references. The 8500 Uniterms would include 1117 names of organic compounds and 1466 proper geographic names used for geology reports. The total actual reduction in subject headings if Uniterms were used would be in the order of 40%. The figure will vary from 30% to 55% depending on the inclusion or exclusion of the geology and organic compounds headings.

* Using high speed Burroughs or National Cash Register machine, the average posting clerk in a bank can post from 400 to 600 accounts each day. This includes the necessary preparation work such as alphabetization of checks and deposit slips, but it does not include verification of items.
posting would be a full-time job, it would be necessary either to have two Uniterm subject catalogs, each of which could be posted on alternate days with one thus always available for the public, or to have the posting clerks work nights. On the other hand the fact that the Coordinate Index requires fewer cards, does mean a slight reduction in printing costs.

More important than cost, however, is the efficiency of the system. Can Coordinate Indexing give better retrieval than the regular catalog? To test this, three librarians at an AEC laboratory Uniterm indexed some 500 of their reports in accordance with the instructions in the *Installation Manual for the Uniterm System of Coordinate Indexing* prepared by Documentation Inc. and published by the Document Service Center of the Armed Services Technical Information Agency, October, 1953. The report numbers, used in lieu of accession numbers in order to simplify the task, were then posted to the appropriate Uniterm cards. The posting was done by hand by two people, one pulling and refiling the cards, and the other posting. It soon turned out that the two posting clerks were unable to keep up with the three indexers. Therefore, while some 500 reports were actually indexed, only 200 were ever posted. As a result, the test was confined to the 200 titles which could be posted.

When the sample catalog was completed, other librarians and “scientist users” experimented with it. All were sufficiently well acquainted with the subject matter of the reports included in the sample to select reference questions capable of answer by the material indexed. Almost as soon as the tests began, four things became apparent. First, there were an inordinately large number of false drops. Second, many items could not be retrieved. Third, the absence of any descriptive information or abstract made many of the searchers feel they were hunting blind and brought immediate protests. Fourth, certain key Uniterms were required in a large percentage of the searches and since these cards usually had the most entries their use was often the slowest. As a result, usually only one or, at the most, two searches could be conducted simultaneously at the index. The fact that the absence of one Uniterm card from the file nullified much of the usefulness of the entire index also made the prospect of losing a Uniterm card frightening.

A careful analysis of the two hundred test reports was then undertaken to see why the difficulties were experienced and if they could be corrected. Twenty-three reports or 11.5% of the total were adequately indexed. All of these were concerned with concrete things: design, fabrication, testing, etc. None dealt with theoretical subjects. Thirty-nine reports or 19.5% of the total could be salvaged if the reports were divided up into separately numbered sections so as to avoid the many false drops. These 39 reports had to be separated into 334 sections. Thus the 200 reports under study actually represented 495 units of work, a doubling in the effective size of the report collection to be indexed.

Thirty-five reports (17.5% of the 200) were made retrievable by exercising much tighter control of the Uniterms by such means as elimination of synonyms, the addition of cross references, definitions, qualifying phrases and that whole apparatus of subject heading control which Coordinate Indexing claims to eliminate. Difficulty was experienced with 54 reports (27%) because the coordination of multiple related Uniterms pertinent to the subject matter of a document could not be varied. That is to say, if four Uniterms in a certain combination were necessary for the retrieval of a report, variations of these Uniterms, that is using two or three of the terms or changing their order gave meanings which bore
no relationship to the material sought. In other words, the mere accretion of terms did not always make an idea more specific but rather changed meanings. Yet it was necessary to leave the terms “free” since some of the word combinations did fit the subject matter. This problem tended to occur with highly technical subjects and could be solved only by providing elaborate definitions and explanations limiting the meanings of the Uniterms especially when used in certain combinations. These warnings and guides were far more complicated than the usual explanatory statements found in conventional subject heading lists for the same subject matter.

Almost all the reports showed instances of miscoordination of adjectives, sub-headings and compound terms. For example, a particular chemical report, involving eleven elements, required the use of three adjectival Uniterms, two sub-heading-type terms, and one other term, all of which could apply to all the elements. Each of these actually applied to only one or two of the eleven elements, but could be coordinated with all. Yet it was not practical to subdivide the report into sections to prevent the many false drops. Thirty-eight reports (19%) had difficulties because adjective Uniterms could be misapplied. Sub-headings, especially common ones like “design,” “properties,” and “calculations,” caused trouble with 79 reports (39.5%). Compound subject headings split into Uniterms led to false drops in 144 reports (72%).

This whole question about the false drops, or as it is sometimes referred to, the “noise” in this information scheme has been the subject of some of the most heated debates about Uniterm indexing. The proponents of Coordinate Indexing admit that there are false drops but that these occur infrequently and are so widely scattered and statistically insignificant that they can be neglected. On the other hand, some theoretical studies of

the permutations and combinations possible with a group of Uniterms have shown that extremely large numbers of false drops could be expected. It has been amusing to note that the same mathematics used by Documentation Inc. to illustrate the difficulties catalogers experience in selecting the proper permutations of multiple-term descriptions in an alphabetic index, is also used in the theoretical studies to demonstrate the number of false drops to be expected with Coordinate Indexing.7

It is obvious, of course, that the number of false drops which may be experienced will vary greatly from sample to sample. For example, reports whose subject matter is widely scattered will produce very few false drops, whereas reports which are concentrated in extremely narrow subject fields will produce many false drops. Similarly, simple short documents whose information is confined to two or three concepts which can be described in a few words will produce very little “noise” in an information system, but long treatises covering many very technical topics, which require many Uniterms to describe them adequately, will produce a deafening roar. It is obvious then that each collection of information will cause its own characteristic number of false drops if Uniterm indexing is used. Therefore, at one of the AEC laboratories a group of frequently used subjects was analyzed to see how many false drops Coordinate Indexing would produce.

Since uranium corrodes very readily, the usual practice is to can it or clad it with other metals. There is, as a result, an

7 Mortimer Taube, C. D. Gull and Irma S. Wachtel. Unit Terms in Coordinate Indexing, Technical Report no. 3 . . . for the Armed Services Technical Information Agency, November, 1952; also as chapter 4, p. 37, Taube, op. cit. As an unpublished appendix to his “Evolution or Involution?”, Mr. Morris analyzed an artificial group of 36 reports all of which could be covered by 5 Uniterms. Setting up all the possible intelligible combinations he could with these 5 Uniterms, Mr. Morris was able to “regenerate” 92 valid references (39% of the total) 81 false drops (34% of the total) 27 “confused” concepts (11%) and 39 “far-fetched” concepts (16%).
extensive literature in the AEC libraries on the corrosion of uranium, the corrosion of cladding metals, the compatibility of uranium with these metals, and so on. A report on the corrosion resistance of a cladding metal, therefore, often contains additional information on various properties of uranium, but no information on the corrosion of the uranium. At the time of the Coordinate index test there were 175 valid references in the catalog to the corrosion of uranium. However, a count of the corrosion references to a series of metals produced the following number of false leads to uranium corrosion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Heading</th>
<th>Number of cards produced</th>
<th>No. of Uniterm false leads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALUMINUM—CORROSION (300)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIRCONIUM—CORROSION (200)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAINLESS STEEL—CORROSION (250)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total false leads to URANIUM—CORROSION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual number of entries for URANIUM—CORROSION = 175

In other words, three subject areas with a total of some 750 references produced 216 false leads to URANIUM-CORROSION. And this did not exhaust the possibilities, for the corrosion of all the other metals: copper, tin, zinc, etc. would also have produced their quota of false drops. Thus, in this instance, the false drops would exceed the valid references.

On the other hand, a check of a subheading applied to alpha particles produced only a little over 2% of false leads to gamma radiation. Conversely, seven reports on the alpha emission of americium 241 produced three false leads to tritium, three to neptunium and one each to isotopes of cesium, uranium, cobalt, fluorine, nickel, argon and to deuterium.

Tests were also made on a series of biological subject headings using a reverse approach; namely how many false leads would sample headings produce using the same sub-heading? These false drops would, of course, be scattered throughout the catalog and they would be harmful only if there was an accumulation at any one point. Nevertheless, they give some idea of the ratio of false drops to valid leads one might expect.
essentially abandoning Uniterms and using full-scale subject headings with none of the advantages of the card catalog. Again this would have to be applied to those very subject areas which are used most frequently and are of the greatest importance, leaving Uniterms for the less used materials which can be controlled adequately by the simplest cataloging. In spite of all efforts to modify the indexing in order to prevent false drops, 45 reports in a sample of 200 still produced false drops.\(^8\)

In addition to false drops, several of the tests were troubled with the problem of "lost" information. In other words, coordination of Uniterms failed to produce information which was known to exist. In one test 16.5% of the reports proved irretrievable.\(^9\) There seemed to be three reasons for this: 1. All the essential aspects of the report were not covered by the title, section headings, and abstract. Where the indexing was, in accordance with the Uniterm installation manual, confined to the title and abstract, in over 16% of the cases the indexers had to go back and carefully read the report and re-index it. 2. Occasionally the various levels used different terms instead of coordinated Uniterms. This would happen with reports that covered individual components of a larger apparatus. Since the name of the larger apparatus did not occur in the title or abstract, a Uniterm for it was not provided. Again, this was solved by applying standard cataloging practices and supplying Uniterms even though they did not appear prominently in the report.\(^10\) 3. The third reason was a psychological one. People are accustomed to certain patterns for subject headings and they do not think to look under such strange terms as HIGH, HALF, ULTRA, 90, B, RUBBING, VERY, H, 1952 and so on. There is also a fourth reason: some people do not formulate their questions very precisely, but close in on their desired references by trying out various subject headings. This form of browsing and relying on suggestions is practical in an ordinary catalog where titles and abstracts are available, but cannot be done in a Uniterm catalog.

Direction of action between coordinated Uniterms also caused difficulties. In one test sample, 12% of the reports indexed demonstrated this difficulty. These were primarily chemical reports involving possible reversible chemical reactions and physics reports including particle reactions. The solution for this was to use polyterms or "bound" terms, which is just another way of saying ordinary subject headings.

In addition, some minor problems which could lead to difficulties showed up in the tests. The visual coordination of long columns of numbers was fatiguing and caused many errors. Some means of machine coordination is necessary for extensive searches. More mechanization must also be developed to speed up posting. Unlike filing mistakes, posting errors were extremely difficult to detect and caused trouble.\(^11\) Users objected to the lack of selectivity. A person wanting a general paper on an entire field is also burdened with references to all the specific papers on particular aspects of the field. The only way to cull this mass is to take the extra step of checking the accession cards.

\[^8\text{In the British tests, Royal Aircraft Establishment, op. cit., there was, in general, one false drop for each relevant item found.}\]

\[^9\text{The British test, Royal Aircraft Establishment, op. cit., reported 15% lost items. However, using their U.D.C. catalog, they lost 50% of the searched items!}\]

\[^10\text{As examples of this, taken from ASTIA cards, one must use both Uniterms FILAMENTS and CATHODES to find all the filament references; one must search CRYSTALS, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, QUARTZ and many other headings to find the necessary crystal references. Of course such difficulties can be overcome by providing cross-references, but it does illustrate the high degree of scattering that the Uniterms induce.}\]

\[^11\text{It may be necessary to adopt some verification system as used in bank posting or in punch card work. This would involve either checking a carbon tape or duplicate posting. In either case it would mean a doubling of posting time.}\]
On the positive side of the ledger, Coordinate Indexing did save one-third of the catalog space. This would mean the replacement of a 96 drawer 3 x 5 card file by nine or so 5 x 8 drawers. The actual indexing went very fast, provided the indexer did not go beyond the title, section headings and abstract. This, however, often led to inadequate indexing. In actual practice, more time would have to be spent by the indexer reading the report. Still, it is believed the indexing would be faster than routine cataloging.

It could not be determined if Coordinate Indexing could help retrieve more information by its more flexible specificity and through its increased number of access points. This was due to the fact that the librarians were working with fixed samples where the known, against which the unknown was being measured, was derived from the standard catalog.

Because of the very negative results of these preliminary experiments, the AEC librarians decided to suspend any further work on Uniterm Indexing and to await the results of field trials now being made at the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, England, and with ASTIA cards in this country.

A Reply to Dr. Warheit

There are a great many points in Dr. Warheit's paper to which we might take exception, but there are only four specific matters which urgently require clarification.

1. Although the initial statement of Dr. Warheit's position refers to a “series of studies” of both a theoretical and practical nature and although Dr. Warheit indicates that his paper is based to a large extent on actual tests rather than on theoretical considerations, most of the figures in the paper are based on a single test in which only 200 items were indexed and posted. There is presented at the end of these remarks the tabulations made from that test, and it can be noted how many of Dr. Warheit's figures are taken from this tabulation.

2. The original Los Alamos test concluded that Uniterm indexing was inadequate indexing leading to misconception, partial retrieval, false drops, etc. This conclusion is reiterated by Dr. Warheit. In describing the conditions of the Los Alamos test, those who conducted the test stated:

In this initial study, Taube's rules were followed as closely as possible:

Uniterms were assigned from the titles, abstracts, contents lists, and occasionally paragraph headings. The reports were not read.

The problems of synonyms and homonyms were considered of little importance and were generally disregarded.

No references are given for these amazing statements.

No such rules or anything like them can be found in anything we have written, nor have we been able to trace the source of this misconception. In Dr. Warheit's paper there is a reference to the Installation Manual (no page citation) as the source of the instruction to index reports without going beyond the title and abstract. We have gone over the Installation Manual, word by word, trying to pin down the source. Although there is an explanation of the method of setting up a Uniterm Index based on standard cards supplied by other indexing organizations (the title and abstract on a card can be used if they give more information than the subject-headings), it is difficult to believe that Dr. Warheit and the Los Alamos people could have confused the indexing of a document with the conversion of a completed index to Uniterm form. Yet, this is the most charitable explanation we can devise for an error which is as gross as it is gratuitous. It is certainly not necessary to conduct tests to arrive at the conclusion that sloppy and partial indexing makes bad indexes.

3. No valid conclusion about posting can be drawn from handling 200 reports which required the creation of 910 Uniterm cards. As the vocabulary stabilizes (and neither Dr. Warheit nor the Los Alamos testers deny that this will happen) the rate of posting even under the worst conditions will increase by
several hundred per cent. There really was no need for Dr. Warheit to base his conclusions on such a small sample. The people in charge of information at AEC headquarters in Washington have inspected an installation in which close to 50,000 items have been posted. They know that cards can be pre-sorted and that postings can be accumulated on punched cards. Even with a simple manual system, different posters can post different parts of the alphabet; and a well tabbed manual system has enabled us to average between two and three postings per minute, i.e., 120 to 180 per hour as contrasted with Dr. Warheit's figure of 40.

4. It is a recognized limitation of the Uniterm System or any machine system of coordinate indexing that it does not readily permit browsing in a subject arrangement of titles and abstracts. Dr. Warheit's remarks on this point may serve to bring it to the attention of those who missed it in our report on The Evaluation of Information Systems. But here again it seems that his comments cannot be based on any actual tests because AEC security regulations do not permit readers to browse through the catalog. The contribution which the Uniterm System makes to improved security would counsel its adoption by the AEC above all other agencies, even if it were only barely as effective as the present system. Hence, I feel that it is unfortunate that the AEC librarians see nothing good in the system. Actually, the only "controversy now raging about this novel form of indexing" and up to now the only completely unfavorable published articles on the Uniterm System are products of AEC librarians.—Mortimer Taube, Documentation, Inc.

Tabulation of an Evaluation of Coordinate Indexing for 200 LA Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adequately indexed</th>
<th>% of total Reports</th>
<th>% of total Uniterms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required modification:</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for report division</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for better Uniterm selection</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem of scientific terminology</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for poly terms</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectival</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-heading-type</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>58.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex headings</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem of direction</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequately index after modification</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still presenting problems of specificity after modification</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irretrievable after modification</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total number of reports indexed = 200
Total number of uniterms used = 910
Total number of times uniterms were used = 2283

Selected Reference Books of 1954-55
(Continued from page 277)

the 1940 edition (Guide V356) of this critical and selective bibliography to include material—books and articles—written since 1940 concerning the humanities and the social sciences in Japan. The same classified arrangement has been used, but an entirely new section on World War II and the Occupation, 1941-52, has been added. Full bibliographical details are given for each item, and brief descriptive notes for some. There is an index to titles and personal names. Full titles of abbreviated periodicals, are listed under "Periodicals" in Chapter III.—M.C.

Cordier, Henri. Bibliotheca sinica


For Cordier see Guide V191. This work provides a much needed index to this valuable bibliography.

JULY, 1955
American University Libraries, 1955-2005

Dr. McMullen is associate professor of library science, Indiana University.

Every responsible officer in an American university library is constantly making guesses about the future of his institution; every decision he makes should be predicated on one or more of these guesses. Yet he has almost nowhere to turn when he searches for information about the future. The only reliable guides to future events are the navigators’ ephemerides. But they are of no use to a librarian unless he still follows the ways of the astrologers, and is able to relate the movements of the heavenly bodies to the changes that will take place in such earthly bodies as the student body, the faculty, or the board of trustees of his university.

The purpose of the present article is not to supply this much needed information about the future of university libraries in so many words but rather, first, to suggest three simple rules about the physical environment conducive to good guessing about the future; second, to name some principles that may serve as channels for thinking about the future; and third, to present a few guesses about the history of American university libraries during the next 50 years. These guesses have been made to give the reader practice in modifying or demolishing them.

The three rules about environment may seem obvious to some librarians, but others may violate them regularly with complete impunity. The first rule is that all guessing should be done in one’s office. The how-to-study experts agree that high school and college students should have a regular place to study because that place will acquire connotations of productive thought. In the same way, a librarian can think about the future of his institution to best advantage if he does his thinking at the same desk where he is accustomed to think about the institution’s present and past.

The second environmental rule is concerned with the time of day that is appropriate for a session of guessing. Thinking of this kind should always be done at night, when the only distractions are the visits of janitors or mice. During the day one’s colleagues interrupt the train of thought, and, what is much worse, these colleagues are likely to be severely disturbed if they see one thinking. Nothing can be worse for morale than the knowledge that the boss sits at his desk and stares into space.

The third rule may be useful to those who do not use dictating machines. One should use pencil and paper while thinking about the future, but should make notes only infrequently. A person should make notes because without them, he may easily lose even his most brilliant ideas. He should be sparing because each note will be more valuable if it represents a conclusion reached after several possibilities have been considered and rejected. For some people, it is easier to revise or reject a thought before it has been committed to paper.

Now for some principles that may help to keep the thinker moving in the right direc-
tion when he considers the future of his li-
brary or of university libraries in general.

The first of these principles is that li-
braries have, in the past, behaved in some
ways like similar social institutions; there-
fore they probably will behave like them in
the future. The trick in applying this rule
is in knowing which other social institutions
are really similar to libraries, and to get hold
of precise information about their behavior.
It is unlikely that librarians will benefit by
attempting to make use of the grand patterns
which men like Spengler, Toynbee, and
Sorokin have developed to explain the rise
and fall of civilizations. However, it is
quite probable that certain discoveries about
less extensive social phenomena can be used
in prediction about libraries. Louis N.
Ridenour in Bibliography in an Age of
Science has already demonstrated the strik-
ing similarities between the growth of large
American research collections, as indicated
by the number of volumes, and the growth
of other relatively new and useful phenom-
enas as indicated by the growth in assets of
life insurance companies, the increase in
automobile registrations, and the increase in
airline passenger-miles traveled in this coun-
try. It is quite possible that imaginative
research workers could use these similarities
as an aid in picturing the future course of
groups of libraries.

Another characteristic of certain social
institutions which may have application to
libraries is expressed, but not explained, by
the “rank-size rule.” If all cities and towns
in the United States are ranked in order of
size, and the rank of each (counting New
York City as 1, the next smaller as 2, etc.)
is multiplied by its population, the products
obtained will be significantly similar. Social
scientists do not know why this is so.

Many groups of social institutions seem
to follow the same pattern quite closely, and
still others follow it to some extent. For
example, if large retail firms of the United
States are ranked according to gross sales,
the products of the ranks times the sales in
dollars are sufficiently similar to indicate
some relationship. This rule and its possible
implications are discussed in the summer,
1952, issue of the UNESCO publication,
Impact of Science on Society, in an article
by John Q. Stewart. Do all libraries in the
United States follow the rank-size rule?
Do university libraries? Closely or to some
extent? Why?

A second principle to guide a librarian
in thinking about his library is that, while it
is true that libraries are prone to behave like
other types of organizations which are in
some ways similar to them, it must also be
remembered that a library is the kind of
institution that may be directly affected by
changes taking place outside itself.

Some of these external changes are easily
recognized, but others can go unnoticed for
years. It is easy to see the close connection
between the financial support of a university
library and the economic status of its parent
institution, and many of the dislocations
made by wars are painfully clear, but a
librarian may fail to observe the changes in
his collection that are brought about by less
tangible forces such as the gradual changes
in the basic beliefs of scholars in a certain
discipline. For example, librarians some-
times are unaware that the usefulness of
older materials in the area of literary and
artistic history and criticism is being di-
minished by the current movement away
from a somewhat relativistic, comparative,
and subjective state of mind toward a
greater dependence on objective standards
for artistic judgments.

Sometimes a librarian may even fail to
notice important changes in educational
practices in his own institution. If the head
of the Economics Department makes use of
the set of matched luggage that the faculty
gives him at the dinner celebrating his re-
tirement, then long rows of ancient journals

JULY, 1955
may never leave their shelves. If the vigorous new head of the same department soon imports faculty members who enjoy forcing graduate students to scramble around in government documents and reports of business firms, the library may need an additional staff member who knows how to make the students’ scrambling more nearly worth the time it takes.

A third principle which we sometimes ignore is that different trends are of greatly varying lengths. A trend that has begun in the last few years may fade out sooner than does an older one that started many years ago. In fact, it is almost certain that some trends now in existence will soon die and that other trends will begin to move in the opposite direction.

One of these reversals of direction which may be taking place now in the university library field is to be seen in practices connected with the storage of books. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, a combination of circumstances brought about the general acceptance of the multi-level stack in preference to the older plan of shelving books in alcoves around the reading room. The present trend in university library buildings toward the interspersing of stacks with small reading areas will bring back the close contact which the alcove provided between readers and books.

The decreased opportunity for intercourse between the librarians and the youthful occupants of the seats may raise problems in those coeducational institutions where the dormitory parlors are insufficient to seat the socially inclined young men and women. Such problems are said to have existed in the days of alcoves, and they became noticeably less acute when reading rooms of a later time provided an unobstructed view from the librarian’s desk.

A fourth principle that one should consider in guessing about the future is never to mix this guessing process with two related processes, planning and wishful thinking. Planning should take place after guessing, and of course wishful thinking should be avoided entirely.

People who plan without first guessing about trends, or who dream of a better future without any careful planning, are inclined to ignore one of the few really obvious facts that can be learned from the study of library history: as present problems are solved in the future, or as they eventually die of old age, others will rise to take their places. During the next 50 years, university librarians will be busy solving problems that are not yet even gleams in the eyes of the students, faculty, or publishers.

There is still another principle which the would-be prognosticator must consider: the rate and direction of change will vary greatly from institution to institution.

It seems probable that a person summarizing the state of American university libraries in the year 2005 will find his task as arduous as does a writer in 1955 because many libraries will be atypical. It is within the realm of probability that some libraries will not have reached, in particular aspects, a state of development which has already been reached by others in 1955. We may be sure that the laggards will be able to cover their lack of progress with the statement that has already proved its worth by 1955, “Our reasons for doing it this way are historical.”

Now for some predictions about the future of American university libraries. The following guesses have been made under the circumstances prescribed in the three environmental rules stated at the beginning of this article, and an attempt has been made to abide by the five principles that followed the rules. However, the predictions may be far from the mark because their accuracy depends also on the writer’s knowledge of recent library history and his native intelligence. If they stir anyone to refute them,
they will have served a large part of their purpose.

If we pay any attention whatsoever to our second principle, the one that says a library is quickly affected by changes taking place outside itself, then we should speculate about the next 50 years in universities as a whole before we think about the libraries which live within them.

By the year 2005, the student body in many a university may no longer be so sharply divided into undergraduate and graduate segments. It is probable that progressive universities will offer many more degrees than they do now. If a student leaves school at any time between his second and eighth year of residence, he will receive a diploma of some sort indicating the amount and kind of work he has done. The faculties in these more progressive universities will have long ceased to argue over the relative merits of general, special, and vocational education because they will recognize the importance of the individual differences between students. They will know that each student's pattern of courses must vary from every other student's pattern, but they will fill their learned journals with arguments over the relative merits of various systems for discovering each student's needs. The faculties in the more conservative institutions will profess to find all of this very confusing and will fill other learned journals with witty attacks on the whole idea of progressive higher education.

Faculties may disagree about the efficacy of progressive higher education in the year 2005, but students will line up wholeheartedly on the side of the conservatives. They will all say that the thorough testing and counseling programs in some institutions leave them no privacy whatever. They will long for the good old days before "flexible scholarships," the monstrous arrangements whereby the amount paid to the recipient is directly and precisely proportional to the quality of his work. In short, it seems likely that many American university students in 2005 will make intensive use of libraries, but two of their main reasons will be that if they fail to do so their counselors will soon know it and their incomes will soon drop.

Although changes in the habits of students will have noteworthy effects on the characteristics of American university libraries in the next 50 years, changes in the research habits of the faculty will probably cause more profound alterations in library collections and services. The most noticeable of the broader changes will be the increasing use of scholars in the humanities of methods of investigation that, before the 1950's and 60's, had been used almost exclusively in the natural and social sciences. It seems likely that more students of music, art, and literature will be inclined to count items and that some of the bolder spirits will even attempt to control the conditions of experiments. This tendency toward the statistical treatment of artistic material may mean that libraries will have to possess many more items in these fields than they now do. However, it is probable that for many types of investigations, lists or reproductions will suffice. Perhaps iconographies, lists of copyright entries and biobibliographical compendia will become more popular with scholars.

Another research trend may appear to some extent in all fields of learning and may have a marked effect on the nature of university collections before 2005. It is quite possible that scholars generally will become less interested in studying the production of ideas, and will expand their present interest in the consumption of ideas by the various "publics."

Along with the development of this con-
cern about the consumers of literary, artistic, scientific, or social ideas will come an increased attention to the middleman—editors, popularizers, anthologists, book reviewers, booksellers, producers of educational motion pictures, museum directors, librarians, and whatnot—who chop the raw fruits of genius and arrange them in salads that are both attractive to the eye and easy to swallow. Perhaps the historian of science in 2005 will accord as many paragraphs to E. E. Slosson or Bruce Bliven as to scientists who have been making memorable discoveries in recent years.

If more and more scholars begin to study the distribution and consumption of intellectual products, then university libraries will need to overhaul their acquisition policies in several ways. Just as some library administrators in 1955 wish that the predecessors had collected dime novels and mail-order catalogs, so in 2005, may others wish that their professional ancestors had acquired at least a representative sampling of comic books, paper-backed reprints, and television kinescopes.

What of the people and devices that will attempt to control these collections and make them useful? First, the head librarian. Fifty years from now he will still be the key individual among those whose ideas are of importance to the development of the library, but he will feel that those above and below him in the hierarchy are slowly hemming him in. If the university library becomes more and more vital to the university, as it is quite likely to become, then presidents and deans will concern themselves more and more with library affairs, leaving fewer opportunities for the librarian to make sweeping policy decisions. If American clerical and intellectual workers continue to organize themselves into more complex social and professional patterns, then staff associations and ad hoc staff committees may play a larger part in the management of the internal affairs of the library.

University library administrators will cry on each other's shoulders when they discuss their narrowing area of responsibility, but the more discerning among them will feel that, as their role has changed from that of commander to that of coordinator, the new challenges have not prevented them from making substantial contributions to the well-being of their institutions.

The increasing need on the part of the library administrator to work in close cooperation with university officials and library staff members will have one beneficial result: he will no longer be able to choose between being either a bookman or an administrator. He will have to be a very knowledgeable bookman to keep the respect of deans, department heads, and the like, and he will have to use all of the wiles known to business management if he is to keep his staff from taking over all responsibility for the operation of the library.

If the staff of the university library of the future comes to play a more important part in policy making, it will surely need to develop techniques to reduce the cost per hour of group activity. When all committee meetings are recorded for sound and sight, staff members will be careful to make fewer irrelevant remarks and will absolutely never take unsightly snoozes at the conference table.

It is unlikely that the typical university library staff of 2005 will employ any mechanical devices which are not already in existence in 1955. There will be three reasons for this apparent lack of future progress: (1) recently developed instruments such as indexers, transmitters, translators, and copying devices may require many years before they are developed to the stage where they can be economically used in a variety of libraries; (2) some entirely new instruments will be invented during the next 50 years, (Continued on page 295)
Problems of Bibliographical Control for an Area Research Program

Miss Herrick is associate librarian, and Dr. Hill is administrative assistant and research associate with the African Research Studies Program, Boston University.

The development of an interdisciplinary area program, particularly if the area is as generally unfamiliar as Africa, brings out in bold relief the strong dependence of a university on its library resources. To single out for discussion the dependence upon its library of a university program of any type suggests the level of absurdity not usually rewarded by publication. However, it is precisely this regularity of expectancy and rewards which has dulled our perception as to its necessity and the intricate mechanism involved in achieving this relationship.

All institutions function on the basis of familiar patterns and established routines; this is no less true with university-library interaction. Scholars and would-be scholars legitimately expect a "good" library to purchase and house the required literature in a given field of interest. Librarians conversely anticipate routine request for available material on the part of the scholars and aspiring scholars. As a rule such mutual expectations are met—at least to the extent of maintaining the function of the institution. Nor is there a breakdown in the process should a department introduce a new course emphasizing familiar but previously unwanted materials. A shift from Bacon to Joyce merely extends the library facilities and perhaps temporarily inactivates certain others. The obligation of introducing new courses to prepare students for the newer fields of study such as electronics or psychosomatic medicine may involve, perhaps, some re-evaluation, some displacement and disruption in the smooth routine of library-faculty interaction, but, on the whole, if funds are available the process is gradual and developmental, affecting perhaps only one or rarely more than three members of a department.

Imagine, however, the situation of a group of departments having, it is true, a common interest in a problem or problems, but lacking the familiar instruments of working together, lacking all too frequently more than the minimum understanding of one another's orientations, techniques, basic sources, et cetera, attempting to study Africa and expecting the familiar assistance from the library. Initially there emerges the problem of the accessibility of such material, which, while not necessarily vast in amount, is scattered throughout the world. The factors of location, communication, distance, even changes of personnel must be overcome.

To be more specific, our contact with Africa, though extending back to the 17th and 18th centuries, is neither broad nor productive in a literary way. Most of the European powers in their 500 years or more of African contact have amassed a wide range of publications in many different languages and now located in many different places. Aside from these valuable historical sources, an African program must expect its library to possess the data now regularly produced by the rapidly growing number of research institutes located in Europe, in the United Kingdom and in Africa. As a general rule
the institutes in Africa are considerably understaffed and frequently they lack the facilities systematically to publicize or circulate much of their data. To some extent changes for the better are indicated, but there is still the real problem of establishing for these institutes the strength they will need to develop them as sources of research.

As most of Africa is, or has been, under the jurisdiction of European powers, much valuable information is in the form of official reports and is available only through the official governments and government offices concerned. The familiar bureaucratic headaches become "the order of the day."

Indeed, far more than general library efficiency can absorb, each order could require an independent contact. The usually reliable dealers on whom any good library must depend are less useful for these materials because they have not in the past had the need to develop contacts with these remote sources. While in routine acquisitions a dealer could fulfill with some rapidity all the usual subject requests, now the library staff must frequently initiate and maintain numerous independent contacts. And this does not exhaust the problem. The stimulus of attempting to cover the needs of a rapidly changing society constantly creates new journals and special reports and eliminates the need for others. The librarians' expectation for continuity in the publications of serials is frequently frustrated.

Material once received, the problem of useful and permanent cataloging emerges. How most effectively can these new materials be fitted into established headings? How can the loss of valuable hidden contributions be further avoided without recourse to minute subject analysis? How can the larger amounts of so-called fugitive materials—pamphlets, speeches, short reports and government documents—be made accessible for ready reference? These are but a few of the problems of bibliographical control that occur in the development of a special area program. Present methods of subject analysis can provide good correlation between a book collection and the traditional departmental organization in a university. In theory, all facets of inter-relationships can be expressed, according to Ranganathan and Taube. In fact, however, we do not have these methods available for use.

The area program, as it orients all knowledge about the spatial unit, presents a wider and more basic challenge in providing for adequate and economical subject analysis than we have had heretofore. The publications are dispersed throughout history, anthropology, sociology, religion and the arts. Wisely, the area specialists at Boston University rejected the chimera of the development of a special classification scheme to keep all the materials together. Enticing as this appears at first glance, if put into operation it would remove all the value that might be gained by the presence of material for comparative studies. It would also segregate a large amount of information that could be used by students in other programs.

The present day philosophy of book classification supports the principle both of "broad" and "close" classification. Whatever method is followed, subject placement of material is paramount. Because book classifications are necessarily linear, the subject catalog is the only source for the expression of multi-subject coverage of a volume. The basic principle of primary entry under specific subject is usually accepted as it is in classification. There is, of course, representation of geographical areas, but when the subject transcends geographical or political limits these areas are subordinate to the subject. For example, religion, art and philosophy are subdivided geographically in traditional subject catalogs. Thus while political history of the Gold Coast is found in
a subject catalog under Gold Coast—Politics and Government, the education of the Africans in the Gold Coast will be found under Education—Gold Coast.

The high costs of providing detailed analysis of materials [from two to five dollars per title] makes it almost impossible for the average library to satisfy fully the demands of either the geographical area specialist or the subject specialist. The remainder of this paper will present a description of the steps taken in one medium-sized university library system to provide a partial solution for the area specialist.

The African Studies Program was instituted in the spring of 1953 but its work was not organized until the director arrived at the start of the 1953/54 academic year. It is, therefore, in a beginning stage of operation and its policies and lines of direction barely formulated. With a research staff busily concerned with setting up contacts abroad, and drawing up courses and areas of study at home, there is little time to work with the library on individual items as they come in. Almost daily conferences for the first few weeks helped to establish mutually agreeable means of communication, understanding of joint problems and the general type of treatment required for books, pamphlets and serials. We cannot now, nor at any foreseeable future time, prepare the depth of subject indexing to the collection that is possible in other fields, such as provided by Chemical Abstracts. We are, however, working toward an expansion of the ordinary procedures used in our general cataloging. All books and serials are treated as any other library materials. They would not, of course, ordinarily receive a two way approach of entry both under place and under topic. True, there are possibilities of a chain connection by "see references." There could be cards in the subject catalog under Africa saying Africa—Birds—see Birds—Africa; Africa—Art—see Art; Social insurance—see Insurance, Social—Africa; and for all the other subject aspects that are not usually represented directly under the name of a geographical area. This is cumbersome, but to provide duplicate entries under both Africa and the topic would be prohibitively expensive in labor, materials and in space requirements in a general library catalog. At Northwestern University where a program of African studies has been in existence since 1948/49 there is a separate author and area catalog of this material. The statement is made that "it is planned to have a subject-matter classification catalog made as soon as the necessary additional cards can be obtained and sorted." Although it happens that Boston University's subject catalog is in a classified rather than an alphabetical arrangement the problem of subject analysis is the same. The solution being tested is a simple one. It is what we have chosen to call an "African Oriented Index" to our collection. Here topics—i.e., Tribes, Cities, Regions, as well as general subject—are listed in alphabetical order subordinated to Africa, and each time a new aspect is recorded the list is annotated. It does not list titles, but only records location symbols as they appear in the classified subject catalog. Thus it does not require any large expenditure to accomplish its purpose. Under Africa at present we have over five hundred separate topics listed with their appropriate number symbols. A reference to the catalog under any one of these shows at once the items that refer wholly or in part to that topic. To prevent this index becoming unwieldy in such areas as Ethnology (where almost every part of Africa is represented), we affix a note indicating that there is general area coverage here. This allows us to omit the listing of separate colonies and countries, but indicates to the student he can

be sure of finding something on each place. In other topics, however, where there is not as yet any extensive collection, such as Taxation, the exact areas represented are listed. The reason for this is two-fold, it serves as a guide to the student exploring the field for a topic to allow him to judge if it offers enough material for study; and it also serves as a guide to the faculty showing the limitations of the holdings. When the statement of extensive coverage is given, as under Ethnology, the problem of acquisition of more materials is only one of continued steady growth, but if a topic shows sparse or spotty representation it may draw attention to the need for stepped-up acquisitions or possibly the development of a research study to help provide better coverage. A brief excerpt from this index is given below:

Chad DT546.4
Children HQ792.A35
Cities and towns HT148
Planning
Nairobi, NA9274.N3
Commerce HF3971-3980
Congo DT639
Belgium DT641-665
Bibliography Z3631-3635
Constitutional history JQ3600-3619
Economic policy HC591.K7
French DT546
Cooperation
Tanganyika HD363.T3
Copper mines
Labor HD9539.A35
Culture DT14
Cultus BL400
Customary law GN493.4

In addition to the cataloged collection there are about five hundred pamphlets not at present separately cataloged. They include material more valuable than that usually kept in a vertical file. Much of it is from the offices of the colonial governments, reports of field studies or brief monographic studies. The pamphlet collection is arranged on the basis of area and is only represented in the card catalog by general references to these areas, indicating there is a collection of pamphlets available. In ordering pamphlet materials a four-part multiple form is used. One of these forms goes to the dealer, and when the item is received the others accompany it to the cataloging department. Here the area number, such as DT511 (Gold Coast) is put on the slips and on the pamphlet. The remaining slips are distributed, one to the director of the program, two to a separate pamphlet catalog. This pamphlet is kept with the collection and serves as an index to it. It is in two files, the one by number serves as shelf-list, and the other is an alphabetical subject index. Some of the pamphlets do not require representation in the second file; for example, a general study of Nigeria is sufficiently available with a slip in the number file, but if the study is concerned primarily with the cooperatives in that area it will also be represented in the subject file. These slips are used just as they come from the order department; they usually have an acceptable bibliographical form of entry but no long reach is made to identify them or is any attempt generally made to edit them to bring them in line with official headings. The file is only a finding device, kept as simple and as inexpensive as possible. In this way we are able to provide workable access to this collection while it is reasonably small. As it grows we expect to incorporate some of the monographs into the book collection. When it becomes apparent that we are receiving a serial regularly, it is removed and separately cataloged. Some material, as it becomes outdated, may be removed to "historical files," withdrawn or stored as the program director recommends.

The next step is a joint one, with the program staff bearing the major part of the work load. The staff plans to explore methods by which a subject specialist from the program might do further subject analysis in certain areas and with selected parts
of the library collection. Every attempt will be made to keep the terminology and form of this subject analysis in line with cataloging principles wherever possible. The responsibility of the library will be to follow the work of the staff member, to confer on choice of terms and to provide links from the subject catalog to the analysis file, or if the analytics are put into the central catalog, to see that they are edited and integrated into the main subject index.

We feel that a recognition of the complexity of the problem at hand is crucial to its solution—though not its solution. When several specialists have an important stake in the successful solution of a problem, a meeting of the minds, a willingness to understand one another's difficulties, to permit a flexibility in established procedures all combine to set the stage for this vitally important operation. It is no longer feasible merely to entertain expectations. Discussions around a conference table from time to time between library staff and program staff can do more than anything else to maintain the important respect and cooperation which will ensure the success of the program and the growth of the library as the repository of its major collections of research materials.

American University Libraries, 1955-2005

(Continued from page 290)

but they quite probably will still be so expensive in 2005 that only a few libraries will be able to afford them; (3) there may be a limit to the amount of speed and efficiency faculty members will accept.

Librarians will not approve of this apparent backwardness on the part of scholars, but it will be the result of habits of thought which are hard to change. If a man is going to spend a period of six months to six years in producing a piece of research, it cannot make much difference to him if the librarian is able to assemble and to present him with the materials he needs within a period of two days instead of a period of two weeks.

It might be worthwhile to turn to some of the less mechanical weapons employed by university library staffs in fighting the battle for bibliographical control of facts and ideas. If card catalogs grow much in size, they will surely be broken in pieces; some have already lost sizable chunks. Will these breaks follow subject lines, format or language lines, or lines that divide the books according to date of publication? Will the catalog some day describe only those materials not described in printed bibliographies? Guesses about the future of the weapons to be used in bibliographical warfare could easily make a book in themselves.

The present discussion should come to a stop before it, too, becomes a book. Let it close, however, with the expression of a hope that librarians will not allow their guessing about the future to stop as books do, but will extend it indefinitely, in the manner of the healthier serials.
Notes from the ACRL Office

The reading habits of college students have been mentioned frequently in these columns. By coincidence this was the principal topic at two important meetings of librarians on the same day, May 14.

At the dedication of the Paul Klapper Library (Queens College, New York) Theodore Waller headed a panel discussion, "The Development of Lifetime Reading Habits in College." Mr. Waller is vice-president of the Grolier Society and chairman of the American Book Publishers Council’s Committee on Reading Development.

The very same morning our ACRL Philadelphia Chapter held its spring meeting at suburban Rosemont College. Dr. Carl White of Columbia and I spoke on, "Do College Students Read?" Dr. White approached the topic from the point of view of specific remedies. With some misgivings I followed my instructions and attempted a philosophical approach.

This topic is being currently studied by Waller’s Committee on Reading Development and is being given some consideration by the National Book Committee. As many ACRL members know, I have been working out a program designed to improve college reading patterns. If a successful plan can be produced, it will surely attract foundation financing. In short, the topic is important; it is being discussed widely, and this great current interest must be turned into study and experimentation of permanent value to librarianship.

I particularly enjoyed this chapter meeting because it was attended by many former colleagues of the University of Pennsylvania and other old friends. This was my first appearance before ACRL’s first chapter. The meeting was held in the new wing of the Rosemont College Library, which is a remarkable blending of new with old. After lunch the chapter members toured the library, visited informally, and walked around the grounds, which are as beautiful as any I have ever seen and which were at their very best on this bright, mild May day. The ACRL Buildings Institute, previously planned for Villanova College, will be held at Rosemont on July 3.

It was, of course, impossible to be present at the Queens College Library dedication but I did visit this beautiful new building two days before. This is a divisional library. Some stacks are located on interior mezzanines, handy to the main reading areas. Unique to my experience is the use of an "intermediate floor" of book stacks which lies between the first floor mezzanine and second floor. Queens has generous provision for the display of art and books. There is a single entrance-exit in addition to the required emergency-only exits. The huge reserve book room on the ground level has no public stair or elevator connection with the rest of the library, and the students may complain about this. The Paul Klapper Library is well furnished and lighted and appears to be an excellent instrument for education which warrants study by librarians who are planning new buildings.

On this same trip east I stopped at Charlottesville, Va., to see Mr. Jack Dalton. The ALA has recently contracted with the U. S. Naval Academy to survey its library; and the ACRL Office has supervision and direction of this project. Mr. Dalton has agreed to serve as one of the two surveyors and we met to discuss problems and procedures.

While in New York for one day, I set up shop briefly in telephone booths to call people in that area about various committee assignments and similar business. I spent most of the morning at one of the large corporations whose educational foundation is making a grant to college libraries through ACRL. A formal announcement will be made at or before ALA Conference.

Another day was spent at the Graduate Library School of Rutgers University and a few hours at nearby Princeton. The fine new Rutgers University Library will be completed next spring. The Rutgers Library School faculty includes an unusually large percentage of leaders in librarianship. The day spent with them included a faculty meeting and was extremely interesting.

Finally, this week in the east included a day in Philadelphia going over details of the Conference and another day in Washington where I visited three federal libraries and
caught some of the ALA Executive Board which was just finishing a weekend of meetings.

We have recently received an official statement about the foreign propaganda ban which has been so troublesome to many research libraries. The statement comes from the Bureau of Customs and the Post Office Department. The basis of action is a 1940 ruling from the Attorney General concerning the Foreign Agents Registration Act. This states in effect that the mails can exclude materials from abroad which contain political propaganda from unregistered sources. During the war this law applied principally to Axis propaganda. The propaganda provisions were not generally enforced for several years after the war. The Post Office Department can refuse to deliver and can destroy printed materials containing foreign political propaganda addressed to persons not registered as foreign agents or in the diplomatic service. The government claims that translation staffs have been substantially increased at the principal ports of entry.

Any group which has a justifiable interest in foreign propaganda must make a formal request to the Post Office Department or the Bureau of Customs. No written regulations govern the procedure for these permits which are issued at the discretion of the Post Office Department. Libraries are, of course, invited to apply for this privilege. ACRL should be notified of any which are refused permission to receive foreign propaganda through the mails. Pravda and Izvestia have never been banned by name, but it is assumed that they, like other Soviet publications, invariably contain foreign propaganda.

The Committee on Interlibrary Loans (appointed by the Reference Section of ACRL) is considering revisions in the multiple carbon unit form. Suggestions for change are welcome. The committee also seeks opinion on the basic structure of the form, its size, spacing and arrangement, and on the adequacy of the instructions. Comments should be sent to the chairman, Henry M. Fuller, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, before July 1 if possible. Other members of the committee are: Joseph R. Dunlap, James J. Heslin, Legare H. B. Obear, Foster M. Palmer, Margaret D. Uridge.

—Arthur T. Hamlin, Executive Secretary.

**READY SOON**

**Your ACRL ORGANIZATION MANUAL**

... to explain ACRL to its members and prospective members in such a way that will encourage interest in our ASSOCIATION and promote voluntary and general participation in all of its many activities.

... to provide a practical working exposition of the organization, bylaws, headquarters' activities and committee functions for those members who have the privilege and responsibility of serving their professional organization in some elective or appointed capacity.

The ACRL ORGANIZATION MANUAL will be distributed to the entire membership, probably in the early fall. ACRL is the first division to issue anything quite like this, so please look it over with care and keep it handy for reference. Additional copies will be available on request. A note of criticism about the MANUAL, however informal, will be appreciated by the ACRL Office.

**C&RL Becomes a Bi-Monthly**

Beginning with the January, 1956 issue COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES will appear six times a year, January, March, May, July, September and November. Size of the issues will be 80-96 pages. The ACRL Board of Directors approved this plan at Midwinter.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES will continue to be sent to all ACRL members who pay ALA dues of $6.00 or more. Non-member subscriptions will continue at the present rate of $4.00.
News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

Professor O. T. Barck, Jr., professor of history, Syracuse University, has made the Library a gift of a valuable and extensive collection of the papers of Moses DeWitt, 1766-1794. His gift greatly enriches the rapidly growing collection of manuscripts at the library, and complements and integrates, in subject matter and time, with the library's Peter and Gerrit Smith collections. Moses DeWitt, pioneer of Onondaga County, and for whom the town of DeWitt was named, was born in Orange County and settled in what is now Onondaga County about 1792. He was a cousin of DeWitt Clinton, nephew of Gen. James Clinton, and a nephew of Simeon DeWitt, surveyor-general of the State of New York. He was one of the surveyors who established the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania and was an assistant surveyor in laying out the Military Tract bounty lands in central New York (the basis of our present central New York townships).

The papers will be of great assistance in the study of New York State land history as well as of valuable aid to persons doing research in the general history of this central portion of New York State.

From the estate of the late Ralph M. Comfort, graduate of the Syracuse University College of Fine Arts in 1893, the Syracuse University Library has just received a collection of the papers of his father, George Fisk Comfort, 1833-1910, founder and first dean of the College of Fine Arts. In addition to Professor Comfort's part in establishing the College of Fine Arts at Syracuse in 1873, he was one of the founders and first trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

One lot of the papers comprises letters and documents relating to Syracuse University history from 1895 until 1910. The most extensive and complete group relates to Professor Comfort's part in founding the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Included are letters addressed to Professor Comfort in 1869 asking him to speak at a meeting at the Union League Club, New York, comprising prominent New Yorkers at which consideration of establishment of a great art museum was presented. The Metropolitan was an outgrowth of this "citizens' meeting," incorporation taking place in 1870.

In memory of Levi Snell Chapman (1865-1954), graduate of Syracuse University in the class of 1889, his children have presented the Syracuse University Library with a collection of Chapman family papers ranging in date from approximately 1825 to 1910. The late L. S. Chapman was a member of the Board of Trustees of the university from 1934 until his death. He came of a strong family of Central New York State pioneers, the various generations of whom contributed significantly to the social, economic and political life of the localities in which they resided.

The small quantity of the papers of L.S. Chapman cover his term in the New York State Legislature, his student days at Whites-town Academy and at Syracuse University. The earliest family papers are those of Nathan Chapman (1786-1866), grandfather of L. S. Chapman. Approximately 100 letters in this lot concern the subjects of anti-slavery, local politics, farming, social conditions, etc., in and about the village of Clockville, Madison County, New York. The letters and manuscripts of Nathan Randall Chapman (1809-1897), son of Nathan and father of L. S. Chapman, constitute the largest segment of the gift. There are approximately 1100 pieces; many relate to the anti-slavery movement and other reforms of the period.

The Library of Congress has received a collection of about 27,000 letters and memorabilia of Clara Barton as a supplement to the Barton papers already in the Library. The new group of papers is the gift of Miss Saidee F. Riccius and Hermann P. Riccius of Worcester, Mass., Miss Barton's grandniece and grandnephew. Composed mainly of letters addressed to Miss Barton and her family, the new material reflects primarily her work in Cuba during and after the Spanish-American War.

The diaries added to the collection with this new acquisition fill some of the gaps in the series of diaries she kept from 1849 to 1912. Perhaps the most interesting are those for the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. Lectures she gave to defray the expenses of identifying the graves of Union soldiers at
Andersonville, Ga., are in the group. Much of her correspondence deals with disasters and portrays the influences that have established patterns for meeting emergencies in floods, famines, and wars.

Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, widow of the former governor of the Federal Reserve Board (1914-36), has added a notable group of letters to her husband’s papers in the Library of Congress. More than 50 letters, dating 1910-24, are from Woodrow Wilson to Hamlin; other correspondents represented are William Howard Taft, Herbert Hoover, Charles Francis Adams, John Hay, Van Wyck Brooks, Cordell Hull, and Josephus Daniels.

A substantial number of the letters were written by Hamlin to his wife in the years 1900-34. Most of the new material, however, consists of letters to Governor Hamlin (and some to Mrs. Hamlin) from the 1880’s through 1950. The group is selective, so that there are no complete files of correspondence, but the level of subject interest is high. This passage from a letter Josephus Daniels wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin on June 21, 1937, is interesting for its reminiscing:

We are about the oldest in age and the youngest in heart of the Cleveland, Wilson and Roosevelt regimes. We have seen many great things in our day and have sometimes been disillusioned, and we have not been without our troubles. But we are optimistic enough to be like the old man who called his sons about him as he reached seventy-five and said: “My sons, I have lived a long time and had much trouble but most of it never happened.”

Announcement of an agreement on the final disposition of the papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York State, 1929-32, was made by Charles F. Gosnell, state librarian, and Herman Kahn, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. The agreement was made between the office of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, retired, the former state budget director, the state librarian and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. The agreement was made between the office of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, retired, the former state budget director, the state librarian and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. Custody of correspondence has been transferred from the Governor’s Office to the State Library in Albany. The State Library in turn is depositing the papers on a permanent loan at Hyde Park.

This loan does not include correspondence, memorandums or other matter on legislation approved or vetoed in what are called “Bill Jackets.” These folders include copies of bills passed by the Legislature, together with pertinent information about the meaning and intent of the bills. This material is already in the State Library. It contains little about Franklin D. Roosevelt personally, and is used largely in legal research. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has made a complete microfilm of the collection, in 261 reels. One copy of the film will go to the Governor’s Office in the State Capitol in Albany and one to the State Library. Terms of the agreement provide that there will be no charge for admission to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library for those using the papers. All requests to borrow them for exhibition or other purposes are subject to approval by the State Librarian.

The State Library may withdraw any papers for its own use at any time. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library will supply microfilm from its negative when requested.

The library’s collection of legislative material goes back to the time of the Capitol fire, in 1911, and has been brought up to date by the transfer of similar records for the three terms of Governor Thomas E. Dewey for 1953-54.

The Yale University Library has acquired its 2000th book printed before 1501 A.D. The book, Levi Ben Gerson’s *Perush Iyob*, a commentary on the Book of Job, is the first Hebrew book printed in Ferrara, Italy, and the fourth book printed in Hebrew in the entire world. It was given to Yale by a group of library staff members and a local rare book dealer in honor of Louis M. Rabinowitz of New York City, one of the Yale Library’s most generous benefactors.

Only seven copies of the book, printed in 1477, are known to exist in the world. Four of these seven copies are now in America. One is at the Jewish Theological Seminary, another in the Library of Congress, the third at the Hebrew Union College and the fourth at Yale. Levi Ben Gerson, author of the book, was an Aristotelian philosopher of the Middle Ages.

One of the world’s most famous medical manuscripts, the 600-year-old *Codex Paneth*, has been acquired by the Yale Medical Library. This rare, early medieval work containing 1378 pages, all of them in excellent condition, is believed to have been the entire medical library of the University of Prague.
when it was founded in 1347-48. The beautifully-colored illuminations, hand-drawn by painstaking craftsmen, give an insight not only to the art of the early 14th century but also to the amazingly advanced surgical instruments of the time. Many of the scalpels, surgical saws, forceps and orthopedic instruments shown in this manuscript look remarkably like those used today.

For more than 70 years the Codex, regarded as one of the most important medieval medical manuscripts still extant, was owned by the Paneth family of Germany. Before being acquired by the Paneth family, it was in the Cathedral Library of Olmutz, and at one time is believed to have been at Mylau in Saxony. The manuscript consists of 42 separate texts which represent a cross-section of all medical knowledge available up to the beginning of the 14th century.

An original Fourth Folio of Shakespeare's plays printed in 1685—has been acquired by the Stanford University Library. The volume was purchased in England with funds contributed by Mrs. M. G. Seelig and B. F. Schlesinger. The collection of comedies, histories, and tragedies contains one play printed for the first time, Pericles, Prince of Tyre. The Stanford folio is a fresh and complete copy, with no facsimiles and no repairs. Preserved in excellent condition, it was rebound in polished calf and its pages gilt edged during the early nineteenth century. It is the first original Shakespeare Folio of the four printed between 1623 and 1685 to come into the library's possession.

Original manuscripts, correspondence and collected works of the British poet-author, Dylan Marlais Thomas, who died in 1953, have been presented to Houghton Library, Harvard University, by his friend and adviser, Oscar Williams of New York. Among the papers and articles is Thomas' complete work on his last poem Prologue which was finished in October, 1952. This includes 94 sheets and 166 pages of material which show the author's complete change of content from original thought to final poem. The 102-line poem is so arranged that the first line rhymes with the last, the second with next-to-last, until the mid-point is reached.

John L. Sweeney, curator of the Woodbury Poetry Rooms at Lamont Library, Harvard, in a foreword to Selected Works of Dylan Thomas published in 1946, contrasted Thomas' approach with that of such other young British poets as Auden, Day, Lewis, MacNeice and Spender: "... Thomas was concerned with the problem of man's regeneration, but he never became identified with their group. His interest in the reconstruction of the individual contrasted sharply with their interest in the reconstruction of society. His poetry reflected an influence more Freudian than Marxian. He was primarily concerned with the spiritual regeneration of the individual. That individual was himself."

The University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, has purchased the 20,000-volume library of the Western Society of Engineers from the John Crerar Library. This collection contains complete files of the standard engineering journals and the various society publications. Since Miami has a rapidly developing engineering school this collection will provide a definite stimulus to their program.

The University of Kansas Library has acquired the manuscript journals of Laurent Garcin (1683-1752), Swiss surgeon, botanist, meteorologist, and traveler. Supplementing and extending KU special collections both in travel and in botany, the 600 folio pages include papers relating to Garcin's voyages to such of the far-away places as the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Bengal, besides numerous botanical descriptions and drawings. Of incidental interest is the discovery that the Garcin Manuscripts were formerly owned by two other well-known Swiss botanists, Alphonse de Candolle (1806-1893) and his son, Casimir (1836-1918).

KU has acquired recently a collection, for the most part unpublished, of fifteen letters which give new and important information about Lord Chesterfield's plans for the education and the adoption of his godson and heir, Phillip Stanhope. Most of the letters are from A. C. Stanhope, Phillip's father and a distant cousin of the Earl, to Chesterfield. They indicate that long before 1760, the assumed date of Chesterfield's "adoption" of Phillip, A. C. Stanhope, through Sir Edward Wilmot and Robert Dodoley, had opened negotiations with the Earl for the care and instruction of his son. The letters run from September 1757 to February 1759.

A collection of rare documents of Louisiana and southern history, including the only recorded eye-witness account of the 1788 fire
which destroyed New Orleans, has been presented to Tulane University by Felix H. Kuntz, New Orleans real estate man. The collection contains an extensive group of manuscripts, pamphlets, rare broadsides and books pertaining to Louisiana from the early 18th century, through the Civil War. Included are manuscripts relating to John Law, Scottish speculator and promoter whose activities in colonial Louisiana had such dire consequences for French national finance; to Don Pedro Rousseau, commandant of the Spanish flotilla guarding the Mississippi river in colonial times; and to Governor Galvez, Martin Navarro, Bouligny, Carosse, and other famous figures of Louisiana history.

The collection, which was built up by Kuntz over a period of more than 20 years, will be set up at Tulane as a memorial to the donor's parents. It will be known as the Rosemonde E. and Emile Kuntz collection and will be housed in a special room which is being prepared for it in the Howard-Tilton Memorial library. After preliminary arrangements are made, the collection will be available to scholars for research purposes and a continuous series of exhibits of the collection's important materials will be inaugurated. Later, a full descriptive catalog will be published. Much of the manuscript material has hitherto been unknown virtually to historians. It is expected that it will throw new light on certain phases of colonial administration, relations between powers in the Mississippi Valley, and the development of the region.

The University of Houston Library has acquired the late Maury Maverick's library on the Far East, a 900-volume collection, said to be one of the most unusual and comprehensive in private ownership. Mr. Maverick was a member of the American Oriental Society and had visited China, Japan, Korea, the Pacific islands, Australia, and New Zealand on a government mission in 1945 and 1946. He built up the library through purchases and gifts from contacts he had established in many parts of the world.

The collection includes British government documents on Chinese relations over the past hundred years; U. S. government documents covering the entire period of U. S.-Chinese relations; some Communist material; rare Japanese maps; volumes dealing with early printing and engraving, flora and fauna, works of art, manners and customs, etc.; and standard works and translations.

Mr. Maverick was convinced that a thorough understanding of the Far East would be essential for world peace, and before he died last year he left a memorandum in which he proposed that his collection become part of a university library.

The Idaho State Legislature has made $1,333,000 available to the University of Idaho for a new library building. This amount is somewhat lower than the original sum requested, but it is still adequate to construct a four-story, rectangular, brick library building on divisional lines to comprise approximately 100,000 square feet. Construction will probably not begin until April, 1956.

The Williams College Library is planning to construct a $400,000 addition to its library during the coming year. This addition will double their stack capacity, which is rated at 165,000 volumes, will provide 37 faculty offices and 50 student carrels, 2 special collection rooms, and a smoking room. It is hoped that the addition will be completed so that it can be put into use in the summer of 1956.

It is still news in Kansas when another library is being air conditioned. The University at Wichita reports that its library is being air conditioned for the coming summer.

The Glenn L. Martin Institute of Technology was dedicated at a public ceremony on Maryland Day, March 25, 1955. Erected at a cost of $8,500,000, the institute is made up of eight buildings. It houses the entire College of Engineering and many of the academic and research departments of the College of Arts and Sciences. The source of funds for the Institute included an original gift of $2,300,000 by Glenn L. Martin, $5,678,455.15 from the State of Maryland, and $142,946.52 from the Office of Naval Research and Bureau of Ordnance of the Department of Defense.

The Chemistry Department has a departmental library, a part of the university's library system. The Engineering and Physical Sciences Library serves the Physics, Mathematics, and Industrial Education Departments, and the College of Engineering including the Mechanical, Civil, Aeronautical, Electrical, and the Chemical Engineering Departments, as well as the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics, and the
Aeronautical Laboratory.

Plans for a new building at the University of Wyoming are in motion, with hopes to start construction sometime this summer. The late W. R. Coe (the man who gave Yale his western Americana collection) left the university $750,000 and the state matched this amount, in its last meeting of the Legislature.

New York University's Miscellaneous million-dollar library of rare Hebrew literature and ceremonial objects was on public exhibit during April and May in observance of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in the United States. Established and sponsored by the NYU Jewish Culture Foundation, the 13-year-old library is in the university's Religious Center, 2 Washington Square North. It contains the Mitchell M. Kaplan collection of manuscripts, incunabula, and rare editions; the Rosenthal and Matz collections of current Judaica and Hebraica; and a comprehensive collection of Hebrew text books and dictionaries used in the schools of Israel today. It also houses 20 solid-silver ceremonial works of art, fashioned by sixteenth and seventeenth-century silversmiths. The ceremonial objects were seized from European synagogues by the Nazis during World War II and later recovered by American military authorities.

The University of Kansas displayed, during March, April and May, an unusual and extensive exhibition relating to censorship, banned books, and freedom of the press. Arranged by Mr. Joseph Rubinstein, supervising bibliographer of special collections, and warmly supported by KU's chancellor, Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, the exhibit attracted widespread regional and national interest. Accompanying the announcements from the university was this statement by Chancellor Murphy, which subsequently appeared in several Kansas newspaper editorials.

Protecting Free Market Place of Ideas

The written or printed word has played a central and crucial role in the dramatic history of man's effort to scale the hard cliffs of prejudice, ignorance and tyranny.

In a real sense, the trials and tribulations suffered by the written manuscript and printed book reflect the continuous struggle of man to become and remain free, for, in the work of the censor and book burner, the naked determination of the tyrant to sublimate reason and thought to his own ends is never more apparent.
The University of Kansas, dedicated now as always to the “free market place of ideals,” is proud to present this exhibit as an expression of our belief in the right of man to proceed through reason as well as faith and as a reminder that this right must be guarded jealously by thoughtful men at all times.

Mr. Rubinstein, having spent many months collecting instances of censored or banned publications of all kinds, from the Areopagitica to John Peter Zenger's New York Weekly Journal, prepared an annotated checklist, published by the KU library. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Office of the Director of Libraries, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Now in session (June 20-August 12) is the second annual Institute on Historical and Archival Management, sponsored by Radcliffe College and the Department of History, Harvard University. Thirty experts in the field are listed in the faculty and 16 major national and local institutions are cooperating. Earle W. Newton is director.

The Library Associates of Brooklyn College announce with pride their first publishing venture: I, Walt Whitman, a dramatization of the life and times of America's greatest poet, by Dr. Randolph Goodman of the English Department. The book which is exquisitely designed, has an introduction by Mark Van Doren. Copies may be obtained by writing to H. G. Bousfield, chief librarian, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, New York.

Publication of Ex Libris, a leaflet issued by the Friends of the Library, has been resumed at the Johns Hopkins University. Volume XIV, number 1, is dated January, 1955, and copies may be obtained from the Librarian, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

One of the country's most urgent present-day needs is an infinitely better understanding of the Far East—its cultures, history, traditions and philosophy. With this problem in mind, the Columbia University Press plans the preparation and publication of translations of many of the key documents of oriental history, hitherto available to only a scattering of scholars who could translate, and at the same time understand, these complex far eastern materials. Publication of the oriental works will be made possible over a five-year period by a grant of $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation.

The Far Eastern series will come under the editorship of a board that has been in existence at Columbia for more that 40 years, during which it has supervised the translations of over 50 vital historic documents from the Western world. The editor-in-chief of this board is Jacques Barzun, professor of history at Columbia. This Western series, known as Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies, is edited by members of the History Department at the University and will be used as a pattern for the oriental project. The Columbia University Press has provided the costs of the publication of the Western series.

The editorial policy for the new series will be similar to that of the Western series: to make accessible in English, representative texts that may aid in an understanding of the past; through careful introductions and commentaries, to bring within the reach of the reader who is not a specialist the fruits of modern scholarship; and to furnish bibliographical guidance to those who may wish to push their studies further.

A compilation of the scientific periodicals and selected serials in the libraries of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College and Woman's College of the University of North Carolina has recently been published jointly by the libraries of the four institutions. This is the first step in an enlarged program of library cooperation between the Duke University Library and the Libraries of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. It is a further step in the cooperative library program that has been in operation since the 1930's between the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke. Faculty members and graduate students on both campuses needing materials for research from either library can get them within one or two days.

A cooperative program to include the three institutions of the Consolidated University and Duke is now being worked out by an Inter-University Committee appointed by Presidents Gordon Gray of the Consolidated University of North Carolina and Hollis Edens of Duke. The Committee consists of the librarians and one faculty member from each of the four institutions. The list of periodicals is the first of several cooperative enterprises recommended by the committee.

JULY, 1955
Edited by Miss Parker, periodicals librarian at Duke University Library, the book contains 385 pages and indicates the location of substantially all the scientific periodicals and the most important serials in the four libraries.

A few copies of Ernest V. Hollis' Philanthropic Foundations in Higher Education (New York: Columbia University Press, 1938, $4.50) are available from Mr. Hollis. Libraries that do not have a copy of this standard reference work may wish to order a copy from Mr. Hollis, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C.

Yale University Press announces the publication of Volume I of Bibliography of American Literature, to appear in November, 1955. This first volume, compiled by Jacob Blanck, is entitled Henry Adams to Donn Byrne (New Haven, $15.00).

American Giving in the Field of Higher Education is a study of gifts and bequests to 50 colleges and universities 1920-21 through 1953-54. It shows that while the trend of support continues upward, from the standpoint of the purchasing power of the dollar, educational philanthropy has not been holding its own. The report is issued by John Price Jones Company, Inc.

Studies in Bibliography, Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia (Vol. 7, 1955), edited by Fredson Bowers, contains its usual quota of bibliographical adventures in such diversified areas, among others, as Shakespeare (particularly Hamlet), Dryden's Mac Flecknoe, Goldsmith's Traveller, Parisian panel stamps between 1480 and 1530 (illustrated), Peele's Edward I, the printing of a Valerius Maximus dated 1671, the precedence of the 1676 editions of Milton's Literae Pseudo-Senatus Anglicani, the missing Term Catalogue, the circulation of some London newspapers, 1806-1811, the booksellers "ring" at Strawberry Hill in 1842, and abstracts from the wills and estates of Boston Printers, 1800-1825. Contributors to the volume include Alice Walker, John R. Brown, Fredson Bowers, Harold Walker, Vinton A. Dearing, William B. Todd, Ernst Kyriss, C. William Miller, Frank S. Hook, Curt F. Bühler, Bruce Harkness, Cyprian Bladgen, Robert L. Haig, Allen T. Hazen, Robert L. Lowe, Dennis E. Rhodes, Rollo G. Silver, Rudolf Hirsch and Howell J. Heaney (Charlottesville, Va., 1955, 240p.).

The seventh and eighth parts of the third volume of the second edition the Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft, edited by George Leyh, have been issued Otto Harrassowitz (Wiesbaden, 1954). Part 7 completes the period of the Reformation, and starts the period of the Anti-Reformation. The latter is completed in Part 8, which also considers the period from the Renaissance to the Revolution, the passing of the old libraries, and the rebuilding of the French libraries.

Seton Hill College (Greensburg, Pa.) has issued a Reading List for Students, compiled by the Committee on Student Reading (1954, 28p., 50c).

Warren Hastings, by Keith Feiling, issued in London by Macmillan is available in the United States (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1954, 420p., illus., $6.00). The biography is based primarily on over 300 volumes of Hastings' personal papers, and his unpublished letters to George Vansittart.

Art of Asia, by Helen Rubissow, practicing artist and author of several other publications in the arts, has been issued by Philosophical Library (New York, 1954, 237p., illus., $6.00). Another Philosophical Library title is Foreign Policy Analysis, by Feliks Gross (1954, 179p., $3.75).

The Library of Congress has available copies of American Doctoral Dissertations, for each of the years 1912-18 and 1926-32. Write to Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

The Year's Work in Librarianship (London, The Library Association, 1954, 270p., 40s., 30s. to members) marks the end of the work in its present form. Except for the World War II years, when a gap in annual coverage occurred, the series has provided a systematic survey of current publications and activities in librarianship in Great Britain and other countries since 1928. Projected by the Library Association is Five Years' Work in Librarianship, the first volume of which is planned for publication in 1956. This step has been taken in view of the fact that Library Science Abstracts (issued quarterly by the Library Association) has been covering the field since 1950. The new five-year volume is intended to be concerned mainly with the general developments and trends in library service.

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COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Personnel

RAYMOND C. LINDQUIST was appointed librarian of the Cleveland Public Library on March 1, 1955. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1927 and won his law degree from the same institution in 1930. After experience as an assistant in the St. Paul Public Library from 1923 to 1932 and as librarian for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons at Leavenworth, he attended the Columbia School of Library Service and won his B.L.S. there in 1935. From 1935 to 1937 he served as librarian of the New York City Department of Corrections and subsequently, from 1937 to 1943 as librarian of the New York Law Institute. He won his master's degree from Columbia in 1943 and stayed three more years in the east as secretary-librarian of the New York State Public Library Commission.

In 1946, Mr. Lindquist was appointed librarian of the Cuyahoga County Public Library. He was able to increase his budget from $212,660 in 1946 to $1,014,000 in 1955, and circulation climbed significantly in the same period. Three regional branches and two bookmobiles were added to the system. During these busy years Mr. Lindquist has also found time to serve as ALA treasurer (1952-date) and as a member of various committees.

To the distinguished position of librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, Raymond Lindquist brings a wealth of sound administrative experience, a basic understanding of the humane tradition of librarianship, and an imaginative leadership.

SIDNEY BUTLER SMITH has been appointed director of the Louisiana State University Libraries and assumed his new duties on July 1, 1955. Director of the University of Vermont Libraries since 1947 (see COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES 9:80-81, January, 1948), Dr. Smith has had an unusually successful career of eight years at Burlington. The Vermont library budget has been more than doubled so that it now exceeds $100,000, and the staff has been increased from 13 to 19. In addition, there has been a careful study of spatial problems at the University of Vermont Libraries to the end of utilizing available library areas more effectively, and, for practical purposes, the building is 50% larger. Staff duties have been clarified, cataloging procedures simplified, and current records improved. With such programs as the introduction of extensive orientation procedures for freshmen, Dr. Smith has brought the University of Vermont Libraries into a more prominent position as an educational and service unit on the Burlington campus. To LSU he will bring not only a high level of scholarship and a seasoned administrative hand to carry on the fine traditions established at Baton Rouge by Guy Lyle during the last decade, but also imaginative leadership which will be urgently needed by the LSU Library as it enters a new period of expansion.—Lawrence S. Thompson.

WALLACE VAN JACKSON has returned to his native state as library director of Virginia State College. Mr. Van Jackson's career in the profession began in 1927 when he became librarian of Virginia Union University where he served until 1939. Meanwhile, he received the B. A. from Virginia Union, the first degree in library science from Hampton Institute, both in 1934, and the M. A. in library science.
from the University of Michigan in 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he attended the University of Chicago Graduate Library School completing the residence requirements for the Ph.D. He then taught for one year at the Atlanta University School of Library Service. In 1942 he became librarian of Atlanta University and continued in that capacity until 1947 when he accepted the invitation of the U.S. Information Service to go to Monrovia, Liberia, as public affairs officer. While abroad, he attended the UNESCO Library School held in England as the official representative of Library of Congress. He returned to the States in 1949 to head the library of Texas Southern University in Houston where he remained until his appointment to the position at Virginia State College in 1954. Since 1952, he has also been the special consultant for a book acquisition project at Alabama State College and Alabama A&M College.

Mr. Van Jackson has participated energetically in professional associations and written extensively for both professional and non-professional periodicals. Most recently he has served as chairman of the College Division of District Five of the Texas Library Association and as a member of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom.

In Wallace Van Jackson, Virginia has gained a dedicated librarian, an able administrator, an enthusiastic worker, and a congenial spirit. This fine combination augurs well for the Johnston Memorial Library of Virginia State College.—Lillie K. Daly.

FREDERICK WEZEMAN has resigned as chief librarian of the Oak Park Public Library to accept a position as associate professor of Library Science at the University of Minnesota. He will begin his new job September 1.

A native of Oak Park, Mr. Wezeman was appointed chief librarian in 1953, coming from the Racine, Wisconsin, Public Library where he had served as chief librarian for seven years. During his two years at Oak Park he waged a successful campaign to raise the library tax rate, increasing the library budget from $108,000 to $146,000.

In addition to his teaching duties at Minnesota, Mr. Wezeman will have responsibilities for arranging institutes and workshops in public library management and administration.

DONALD CONEY, librarian of the University of California at Berkeley, became vice-chancellor of the University of California's Berkeley campus on July 1. Mr. Coney will continue as university librarian; and as vice-chancellor he will handle building and development problems, long-range planning and expansion for the Berkeley campus.

Appointments

ROGER P. BRISTOL became head of the preparations division of the University of Virginia Library on January 1, 1955.

MILDRED R. CROWE, medical librarian of the University of Alabama since 1945, became medical librarian of the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida, on April 16, 1955.

CAROLINE DRAKE, formerly assistant librarian at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has resigned to complete her Master's Degree at the University of Michigan.

EDWARD D. FREEHAFER, formerly chief of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, was named director in December 1954. A biographical sketch of Mr. Freehafer appeared in the April, 1954 issue of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, p. 226.

REVEREND PHILIP C. HOELLE, formerly a member of the Department of Religion of the University of Dayton, has been appointed director of the Marian Library of that institution.

WILLIAM H. HUFF has been appointed serials and acquisitions librarian at the Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois Library.

GLADYS JOHNSON has been appointed reference librarian at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HALVERSON MORRIS has been appointed head of the technical processes division of the Colorado A&M College Library.

A. STEVE PICKETT has been appointed order librarian at San Francisco State College.

RICHARD PRATT has been appointed assistant librarian, Rodgers Library, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.
MALCOLM STEARNS, JR., assistant librarian of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, has been appointed acting dean of students at that institution.

ROBERT E. THOMPSON, formerly librarian of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California, has been appointed supervising bibliographer at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

JAMES TYDEMAN is now head, Serials Division, Southern Illinois University Libraries, Carbondale.

WILLIAM WALLACE has been promoted to associate librarian and archivist at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas.

MARY ELLEN WOODWARD has been appointed acting reference librarian of the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

Retirements

Libraries, like people, have personalities, and if the University of Pennsylvania Library as we know it today has a personality, it is in great measure the personality of its director, DR. CHARLES W. DAVID. Called to the University from Bryn Mawr College, from a life dedicated to education, and also from the pre-eminence he had gained in bibliographical organization, he came to devote himself to the research needs of the institution he was to serve for fifteen years; he soon found that the needs of undergraduates cried equally for attention. To his objective of "bringing books and minds together at the moment when they ought to meet," Dr. David has bent his genius and his energies with a fervor not dissimilar to the crusaders of earlier days. It has seemed a long crusade, and it is hard to realize that the man who has given so much of his life to a dream is not to enter his holy land.

But it was not for negative reasons only that the staff learned with regret that the director was to retire, because of age, on June 30th. The new library still lies "before us like a land of dreams, so various, so beautiful, so new," and the devotion, wisdom, and skill that Dr. David has poured into the great new library building, which will one day revolutionize education at the University of Pennsylvania, can hardly be appreciated even by those who have been closest to him.

It is, even more, because of the positive results of his leadership: his re-creation of the library into a human enterprise in which the beginning freshman and the mature scholar is each received and heard with understanding and respect; his introduction of the university community to some of its responsibilities of possessing a scholar's library of high rank; his recognition of the responsibilities of the library to the Philadelphia community and, indeed, to scholarship the world around; his vision, uninfluenced by parochial considerations, in setting in proper perspective, along with the machinery for their use, the bibliographical resources of the city and its vicinity; his wise counsel, and his contributions made through hard labor and long hours, to the professional associations, national and international, with which he became affiliated; his spectacular improvements in the professional and personal welfare of his staff. All these might have been the work of a lifetime, rather than of a man who accepted fresh tasks at fifty-five. Rarely does the scholar find administrative talents so deeply challenged; great has been Pennsylvania's good fortune to find that challenge met so well.

Thus it seems that a comfortable share of our problems have been solved and the University of Pennsylvania Library—through the impress of its director—has regained its place in the library world. For these achievements, generations of Pennsylvanians will have cause to be grateful. So too will librarians who have sat at his feet.—**Walter W. Wright.**

NELSON W. MCCOMBS has retired from the position of head librarian of the University Heights campus of New York University. He has been connected with NYU for 32 years.
Foreign Libraries

JOSEF BECKMANN was appointed director of the University Library in Freiburg im Breisgau on December 1, 1954.

ROBERT H. BLACKBURN has been promoted from assistant librarian to librarian of the University of Toronto.

HANS BOCKWITZ, director of the Deutsches Buch- und Schriftmuseum in Leipzig, died on December 2, 1954, shortly after his seventieth birthday.

W. E. GOCKING, formerly librarian of the Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago, has succeeded Harold Holdsworth as librarian of the University College of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

JÓZEF GRYCZ, associate director of the Polish National Library in Warsaw, died on October 24, 1954.

STANISLAV KRUPKA, director of the University of Olomouc (Olmiitz) Library, resigned on September 15, 1954, to become director of the Olmiitz Theaters. His successor is Drasoslav Gawrecki, founder and first director of the Ostrava State Library.

Necrology

Six decades of active, influential living were granted DR. WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP between his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1892 and his confinement to his home in Ann Arbor because of failing health. He was born in Hannibal, Missouri, July 20, 1871 and died in Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 19, 1955. These 60 years were devoted to the advancement of learning. He was a successful, inspiring teacher at the beginning of his career and whenever he reverted to the classroom, laying aside for a few hours his administrative duties as librarian. Within two years of securing his B.A. degree he commenced his library work, the work to which he devoted his life. He was preeminently a scholar and that attitude of mind was evident in everything which he undertook. He was never a recluse or merely an onlooker. He was a leader in the educational interests of the library profession. He was also an able organizer and practical administrator.

Fortunately the Library Quarterly published Dr. Bishop's autobiography, issuing it serially a few years ago. It gives the major interests and events of his life and an insight into his thinking. He was an expert cataloger and knew from experience the intricate details of all divisions of a library. His many years as reference chief at the Library of Congress gave him a knowledge of the literatures of many fields. It is impossible to evaluate his contributions to the theory and practice of library administration. They were recognized nationally and internationally. His work for the reorganization of the Vatican Library is a major example. He had the ability to plan a project and to select capable associates to whom he delegated the duties of carrying out the program. His personality will be an active influence for years to come. He was one of the stalwarts of the library world.

—F. L. D. Goodrich.

Editor's note: The University of Michigan Library Notes n. s., v. 1, No. 5, March 25, 1955, contains a series of appreciative notes of Dr. Bishop. They are written by Gertrude Maginn, F. L. D. Goodrich, Ella M. Hyman, Eunice Wead, and Donald Coney. A memorial tribute from the Ann Arbor Library Club is also included.

JOHN S. CLEAVINGER, member of the faculty of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, from 1926 to 1945, died in Orangeburg, N.Y., on December 29, 1954.

MARY L. SAMSON, associate librarian of the United States Military Academy in West Point, N.Y., since 1928, died on November 10, 1954.
Cataloging Principles


This inquiry into cataloging principles and practice is a partial expression of a widespread reawakening of interest in the problem of cataloging in general and of its governing rules in particular. In Germany the revision of the Prussian rules is being lively debated and consideration is given to such far-reaching proposals as the adoption of the principle of corporate authorship and the entry of titles under the first word instead of under the "governing noun"—proposals calculated to remove the most important differences between the Prussian and the Anglo-American codes and some of the greatest obstacles to an international entente in cataloging. In France the construction of a new code is well under way, and in Italy a new revision of the 1922 rules has gone to the printer and public libraries will be required by ministerial decree to follow the new rules. An account of developments in revision of the cataloging codes in various countries is being compiled by UNESCO and may be in print in the UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries when this is read. But this British inquiry is of particular interest to American librarians, and especially catalogers, in view of our own present concern with the ALA cataloging rules and the hope shared by both American and British librarians that the forthcoming revision will produce once more an Anglo-American code.

The work is broad in scope and compact in contents, and includes the following chapters:

I. "Introduction: A Survey of the Present Situation," by Mary Piggott, Lecturer, School of Librarianship and Archives, University of London.

II. "Current Research in Cataloguing," by Henry A. Sharp, Secretary, Library Association Sub-committee on Cataloguing Rules.


IV. "—II," by A. H. Chaplin, Deputy Keeper, Department of Printed Books, British Museum.

V. "New Developments in Cataloguing in the British National Bibliography," by A. J. Wells, Editor, the British National Bibliography.

VI. "Regional Union Catalogues," by R. F. Vollans, Deputy City Librarian, Westminster.

VII. "Subject Union Catalogues," by D. T. Richnell, Deputy Librarian, University of London Library.

VIII. "Punched Card Systems for Cataloguing and Indexing," by D. V. Arnold, Librarian, Paints Division, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Slough.


X. "Cataloguing in County Libraries," by Lorna Paulin, County Librarian, Hertfordshire.


Appendix: "The Questionnaire and the Answers."

Each of these chapters has an interest of its own, but all of them deal with cataloging principles and practice. No attempt will be made here to summarize these chapters, but to discuss briefly the two focal points of the inquiry—the cataloging situation which British librarians face and the cataloging code which they envisage.

The Situation.—The picture of the situation is based largely on the returns of a questionnaire which was sent to some 150 libraries, of which 70 replied. These included 16 college and university libraries, 24 municipal and seven county public libraries, 27 special libraries (five of these departments of public libraries functioning as special libraries), and the British Museum, a group which Miss Piggott regards as "sufficient to give a fair picture of the situation in the more progressive libraries."
It is apparent from the returns that the card catalog is by far the type favored most by all libraries. Nevertheless, the acclaim is not unanimous. Miss Piggott quotes the nostalgic sentiment expressed by the editor of the Manchester Guardian who spoke at a celebration of the Manchester Public Library of "the great printed reference library catalogue, so much easier to find one's way about in, than these dirty cards that stick together and are arranged on some queer Yankee philosophical system to provide the maximum mystification," and who thought that the only good thing that could be said about the card catalog is that "to get to the bottom tiers you have to bend the knees and adopt a crouching position which I believe is good for the figure."

The sheaf catalog (a form of loose slips held together in a special binder) is a distant second in popularity, but is not obsolete. It is found sometimes side by side with a card catalog, in university, public, and special libraries, and even some of the regional union catalogs are reported to be in sheaf form. Those who have sheaf catalogs seem to be contented to continue them, and are arranged on some queer Yankee philosophical system to provide the maximum mystification," and who thought that the only good thing that could be said about the card catalog is that "to get to the bottom tiers you have to bend the knees and adopt a crouching position which I believe is good for the figure."

"The sheaf catalogue is undoubtedly the first need." It is reportedly used with success by the readers, although one innocent reader thought that 8vo meant eight volumes and another thought that the reference "see London Library of Political and Economic Science" meant that he was to go to that library for the book he wanted. Four university libraries have only author catalogs, but the other libraries have also a subject record of all or part of their collections. The classified catalog predominates in the university and special libraries and, somewhat surprisingly, also in the county libraries, but not in the municipal libraries; the indications are, however, that readers find the classified catalog more difficult to use than alphabetical subject headings.

Where the latter are used, university and special libraries favor a separate alphabetical subject catalog while municipal libraries distinctly prefer the dictionary catalog; but some readers felt that separating the subject entries from the dictionary catalog would facilitate the use of the catalog. In this connection it is of interest to note that the monolithic structure of the union catalog is also not to be considered as beyond question. Describing the Berghoefter system used with some modifications and a good deal of success by the Swiss union catalog Mr. Volland says:

The Berghoefter system, first used in the Frankfurt union catalogue, divides the catalogue into three groups: author entries, title entries (anonymous), geographical entries (geographical catchwords in titles, names of societies, etc.). The author catalog is arranged by surname and title of entry, disregarding initials, given names, designations, etc. Experience has shown that the Berghoefter system has great advantages: titles are found more quickly and more surely, and the need to correct or complete initials or first names is eliminated.

One wonders whether this system has been sufficiently considered in this country. The arrangement of entries by surname only and title will undoubtedly, in addition to a material saving in the editorial cost of the union catalog, greatly facilitate the location of a given edition of a given work when it is accurately cited; but this arrangement will also make very difficult or impossible the location of a work inaccurately cited, or when some other edition or translation of the work is wanted in the absence of the edition cited, or when the available works of an author or
the available editions of a work are wanted. There is, however, little that can be said against the suggested division of the union catalog in several parts to facilitate its maintenance and use.

The Anglo-American code of 1908 is used largely in the municipal and county libraries, the ALA rules of 1949 lead in the university libraries and to a lesser extent in the special libraries, and some libraries follow the British Museum rules. But all these codes are generally followed with various local adaptations, and Miss Piggott notes that "only one library was following the code it preferred without modification." And at least one library was using its own code. It is this diversity of cataloging practices which presents British librarians with their most crucial cataloging problem. For it is generally realized that, as Mr. Butcher concludes, "the construction of a full and adequate catalogue is beyond the range of many individual libraries. It is a task that could be done better and more economically by a central organization." But this obviously requires the general adoption of one cataloging code. This point was emphatically brought home to British libraries in recent years when they found that their cataloging idiosyncrasies prevented them from taking full advantage of the cataloging service rendered by the British National Bibliography, whose entries had to be variously adapted before they could be integrated with the other entries in the catalogs. This situation, added to a growing and critical dissatisfaction with the cataloging rules in effect, gave rise to a quest for a new code of cataloging rules which would be adopted and followed by British libraries and which would meet the demands of modern conditions and critical thought.

The Quest.—The quest of a new code of cataloging rules has occupied in recent years the British Library Association Sub-committee on Cataloguing Rules, the administration and the catalogers of the British Museum library, the British National Bibliography, and, of course, individual librarians. All these are represented in the inquiry. What type of a code is envisaged?

In the first place, it is obvious that the British want their new code to be strictly functional. They want first to define as closely as possible the functions which the catalog should serve and then develop a code which will serve best these functions. In his discussion of the British Museum rules Mr. Chaplin says:

In discussions on the efficiency of these rules it has become clear that the criteria to be applied cannot be expressed purely in such general terms as simplicity, consistency, clarity, precision and economy (though all these qualities are important); they must be directly related to the particular functions of our own catalogue.

Mr. Wells begins his discussion of developments in cataloging in the British National Bibliography with a consideration of the functions of the catalog. Mr. Butcher assumes that "fundamental to any examination of the way in which cataloguers are doing the job is an analysis of functions of the various types [of catalogues] provided." But most emphatic on this point is Mr. Jolley who says:

We have all used the catalogue of a great library as a substitute for an encyclopaedia, but is this a legitimate use? We must define the function of our catalogue and rigidly exclude all that does not help towards the discharge of that function.

The functions themselves are not fully crystallized and are variously defined, and there may be some disagreement on emphasis and extent, but they all seem to center around the idea that the functions of the catalog are (1) to facilitate the location of a given work in the library, and (2) to relate and bring together in the catalog the works of an author and the editions of a work—with emphasis on the former where the two functions are in conflict and are to be reconciled. In Mr. Chaplin's words the functions "are basically two: (1) the rapid location in the library of any particular known book, and (2) the provision of lists of books in the library belonging to certain classes—these classes being mainly, because of the structure of the [British Museum] catalogue, those of books by or about particular individuals"; but later on he explains that "the catalogue's second function requires that not only all editions of this particular work, but all works by this author, should be found in the same place in the catalogue." Mr. Wells expresses these functions in different terms: "The primary purpose of a catalogue is to lead [directly] to information on the specific item of search. Thus, if I search for details of the book called Old Wives' Tale, by Arnold Bennett,
I shall expect to find them directly by searching under Bennett, Arnold," not indirectly, via a cross reference, under the full name Bennett, Enoch Arnold. The second principle is not stated as such, but its recognition is reflected in some of the rules providing for the entry of the works of an author who used several names or several forms of name under one form of name. And Mr. Jolley states categorically: "It is the function of the catalogue to enable the reader who has certain information about a book to find the book. It is not the function of the catalogue to apportion the responsibility for the creation of the book or to give a full bibliographical description of it." Thus, if an author uses initials only, he should be entered under the initials and not under the full name. "Initials have an untidy and unfinished appearance, but if initials enable the reader to find an author, there is no justification for searching for the full name." Mr. Jolley prefers to describe his approach as "finding-list cataloguing." But it seems that he, too, is not uninterested about the second function, for he goes on to say: "Of course, an author may change the form of his name in titles and this illustrates the need for extra vigilance on the part of the 'finding-list' cataloguer."

As for the character of the code as a whole, Mr. Sharpe, after discussing briefly a critique by this reviewer of the ALA rules, says:

One could go on for a long time enumerating the changed views that are reflected in Mr. Lubetzsky's report, and which are held by our own Cataloguing Rules Sub-committee. If the next revision of the code adopts these changed views it is apparent that we are going to see a very different set of rules from any that has gone before.

And towards the end of his lecture he characterizes that revision as "The quest for a revised author and title code on as simple lines as possible, concentrating on an endeavor to formulate fewer rules but more general principles; a code certainly acceptable to the United States and ourselves, and as far as possible in the international field." Mr. Chaplin, in his most interesting discussion of the British Museum rules, indicates some of the principles now favored by the British Museum catalogers after extended discussion of the issues involved, although the revision of the British Museum catalog, in accordance with these principles, would present a formidable task. These principles include: the entry of a work whose author is known under the name of the author whether or not that name appears in the work—in lieu of the present BM rule which prescribes that the entry must be based on the information found in the book itself; the entry of anonymous works under their titles—in lieu of the present BM rules prescribing their entry under the names of people, places, or other proper names mentioned in the titles, or under various form and class headings such as Catalogues, Directories, Liturgies, and Hymnals; the entry of all the works of an author under his real name or his pseudonym if the latter "is much better known or much more often used"—in lieu of the present rules under which the works of an author or the editions of a work may be entered partly under the author's real name and partly under his pseudonym if the works have so been issued. On the question of entry of corporate bodies, Mr. Chaplin says that "opinions range from those who would put every individual organization under its own name, if it has one, to those who would retain the present position [i.e. entry under place] intact." He adds, however, that "While the debate continues, it may be of interest to note that neither side shows much sympathy for the distinction observed in the ALA Code between Societies and Institutions, and neither is convinced of the usefulness of separating into two lists, official and unofficial institutions entered under the same place." Although the question is still undecided, the arguments cited are clearly on the side of entry of corporate bodies under their names, and it is noted that the principle "to which present practice increasingly tends to conform" is that "geographical heading should be used only for government departments and the like, and for local institutions whose names are quite undistinctive." While these principles do not cover the whole field of the problem and are so far only the result of "exploratory" discussions, they reflect an important and growing rapprochement in Anglo-American thought, and progress toward an eventual international agreement, on bibliographical and cataloging principles.—Seymour Lubetzky, Library of Congress.
College Library


Questions of college library policy are continually arising. Have library and administrative policy, authority, and responsibility been clearly defined? Can the library do more than it is presently doing to assist or stimulate the faculty to make the library's resources a center of study and a means toward self-education? How does the library select books for purchase? What is the place of instruction in the use of library materials in the university and what should the content of such instruction be to make it effective? How can librarians recruit persons for their staffs who are "educated" as well as "trained"? Should library resources be broadened to include the provision and use of non-book materials? What standards, if any, may be applied to measure the adequacy of financial support? Wherever college librarians congregate, these same questions provide an unfailling topic of discussion. They are, as a librarian once said, "perennial, like sex in dormitory discussion."

Believing that a discussion of some of these issues would be of value, the Graduate School of the University of Chicago arranged a symposium on "The Function of the Library in the Modern College." The immediate occasion for the symposium was the nineteenth annual summer conference of the Graduate School on June 14 through 18, 1954. The papers presented in the publication under review were prepared for the symposium, for publication in the Library Quarterly, October, 1954, and for this volume. Everyone interested in the college library should buy and read this book. Even if, as editor Fussler candidly and honestly admits in his summary chapter, the ideas and the picture of college library operations presented at the conference are not markedly different from those expressed in what another contributor to the symposium describes as the "exhaustive, and at times exhausting" writings on college library administration, you will be missing a great deal if you don't buy the book and sit down with its richly informative, stimulating, and highly readable essays.

President Carter Davidson of Union College sets the background with his discussion of "Trends and Developments in Higher Education," in which he confesses his weakness for alliteration and sets forth the objectives of the liberal arts college under four headings: culture, character, competence, and citizenship. He leaves to Professor R. F. Arragon of Reed College the job of relating these objectives to the college library. In "The Relationship Between the Library and Collegiate Objectives," Professor Arragon ranges far beyond his assignment to present a portrait of everyday library problems that is clear, balanced, objective, and yet deeply sympathetic. His treatment of the reserve book problem and book selection as it applies to primary source materials for undergraduates is particularly helpful. We most frequently think of the responsibility of the board of trustees and the president for the college library in matters of financing. Their responsibility, as any college librarian knows, goes beyond this. They must lead in classifying the kind of program needed and in defining the external and internal functions of the library. That this is still a goal to be attained rather than an accomplished fact is painfully evident from the findings of Dr. Eugene Wilson's detailed and admirable study of the "Government of the College Library." He discusses institutional control, codes of library policy, library committees, and the position of the librarian in the hierarchy of the college. The crux of the whole problem is, of course, the relationship between the administration and the librarian. Without the whole-hearted cooperation and support of the former, the latter is stymied. Charles Adams' brilliant summary and review of college library building problems, entitled "The College-Library Building," is a mine of information that is detailed but never dull, broadly conceived but never vague. In recent years we have seen the appearance of new and highly influential media of communication adapted to educational purposes. In "The Place of Newer Media in the Undergraduate Program," C. Walter Stone, Associated Professor of Library Science at the University of Illinois, emphasizes the need for broadening the library's program to include the provision and use of non-book materials and suggests...
the principles which will guide the college librarian in administering such a service. In the chapter entitled “The Liberal Arts Functions of the University Library,” Stanley E. Gwynn occupies himself almost entirely with two matters: first, with the importance of giving students instruction in the role of the library and librarian in society and in the methods of using library materials; and, second, with the admonition that well-qualified librarians can be more influential in encouraging the reading habit among students than “luxuriously furnished reading-rooms and the invitingly arranged shelves.” I am sure he would agree that it would be nice to have both. Wyman W. Parker of the University of Cincinnati presents in “College-Library Personnel” an informed and lively discussion of one of our most pressing problems in library work today and makes several promising suggestions for bringing new recruits into the profession. I would like to think that our profession “offers great variety and prestige to its members,” and I bless Parker for saying it, but it is a deplorably well-known fact that our lack of prestige is one of the principal deterrents to encouraging young people of ability and personality to become librarians. There are many problems in the theory and practice of book selection, and for those who want a fresh look at how these may be solved for the liberal arts college library, Dr. Newton F. McKeon’s gracefully written chapter on “The Nature of the College-Library Book Collection” can be warmly recommended.

The author of the chapter on “Finance and the College Library,” Reubin Frodin, executive dean, four-year and professional colleges, State University of New York, may be a newcomer to many of us librarians of the common species, but he has had an interesting and varied library career which he describes at the beginning of his chapter. In view of his background, associations, and obvious wit, it is little bewildering how in this contribution he could write so much in the manner of a dilettante. His treatment is a breezy ramble through the byways of college library finance. He says nothing about the how, why, or wherefore of college library financial problems that has not been better said in the library writings to which he refers so contemptuously. Where sincerity and fundamental seriousness are called for, notes of smugness and falsity are perpetually intruding. The only constructive point in the chapter is the proposal of the New York State Regents’ Committee (of which Mr. Frodin is an important member) for linking up the college libraries in the state in a system of mutual help. Presumably many of the college libraries are deficient in support, book collections, and space, and need more help than can be secured in a liberal system of interlibrary loans. The Regents’ Committee feels that college library service could be improved by strengthening the New York State Library as a kind of “library’s library,” to which the college libraries should be able to look for the supply of those rarer and more costly sets and journal files which they cannot provide themselves.

The value of a liberal arts education, the importance of books and libraries in the provision of a liberal education, the necessity for appraising the college library in humanistic terms, the uncertainty about the position of the library and librarian in the college, and the necessity for better communication between library and faculty and library and administration; these, I believe, are the fundamental principles of the annual conference proceedings which Herman Fussler summarizes and interprets in the final chapter of this book. While he states there is nothing “dramatically new” in the ideas expressed in the conference meetings, he and his colleagues have taken, as I am sure Dean Asheim and the Graduate School intended them to take, a wide and high view of the college library task. They have endeavored to establish the position which it ought to hold as one of the most powerful means of enabling the college to fulfill its purpose.—Guy R. Lyle, Emory University Library.

Book Collecting


This handsome little book—designed by Jane McCarthy of the University of Minnesota Press, crisply printed by the Lund Press, and tastefully, as well as durably bound, by the A. J. Dahl Company—will itself be sought by private collectors, librarians and scholars. The collection of essays derives from the program papers read on the occasion
of dedicating, in October, 1953, the James Ford Bell Room of the University of Minnesota Library which houses the great Bell Collection of rare books and maps on discovery and exploration.

The five essays, all brief, contribute facets to the general theme of scholarship's debt to discriminating collectors. The first paper by Theodore Blegen, dean of Minnesota's Graduate School, nicely introduces the theme, pointing out the distinguished American company of great collectors with whom Mr. Bell's name is linked: Huntington, Folger, Morgan, McCormick, Newberry, Clements, Ayers, Lenox, Chapin, John Carter Brown, Clark, Arents, John G. White, Coe. Mr. Blegen gives us a thumbnail sketch of Mr. Bell, the man, following with some detail on the genesis of the Bell Collection and its final scope. James Ford Bell's own remarks, entitled "Bound Fragments of Time," state his credo as a collector and reveal the way in which his deep interest in trade provided him the key to collecting. This happy choice of a theme led him to the search for records which reveal the evolution of Western institutions during their spread and interplay with other civilizations throughout the world, especially the western hemisphere, as it was discovered and explored.

In the third essay Stanley Pargellis neatly analyzes the rare book in terms of the essential factors—importance, demand, scarcity. With the force and conviction which has endeared Mr. Pargellis to his colleagues in research libraries, he insists upon the scholarly value of the genuine article, the rare book itself as contrasted with the reprint or facsimile. Colton Storm, in "The Specialized Collection" and Louis B. Wright, in "American Book Collectors" return, in specific terms, to the theme of the scholar's debt to the great American book collectors—those whose collections have been added as integrated special collections to important research libraries, and those whose collections have been established as separately housed libraries for the use of the public.

The little volume, Book Collecting and Scholarship, is much like the one called Rare Books and Research which was published by the UCLA Library in 1951, and there have been others recently. The one before us is not a monograph reporting new discoveries; it is not a handbook to guide library curators; it really has in it little that is new, except as it places a description of the James Ford Bell Collection into the setting of which is it worthy. On the other hand, it is always good to listen to men who know what they are talking about and who talk about important matters. Many of us will appreciate the trouble which the University of Minnesota has taken to include us in the audience.—Andrew H. Horn, University of North Carolina Library.

Recent Foreign Books on the Graphic Arts, Bibliography, and Library Science

Joseph Gregor, for many years curator of the noteworthy theatre collection of the Austrian National Library, is the editor of a new work that will be unusually useful in all reference collections. It is entitled Der Schauspielführer, and, like Der Romanführer, is being published by the Hierschmann Verlag of Stuttgart. The first volume (1953; 375 pages) deals with German drama from the Middle Ages to about 1930 and contains meticulous and thoughtful résumés of 274 plays, ranging from the Tropus von Bamberg (tenth century) and ending with Carl Sternheim's Der Snob (1920). The second volume (1954; 355 pages) covers modern German drama and the first part of the section on drama in the Romance literatures. In the second volume, there are résumés of 89 modern German plays, of which the great majority were written since World War I; 41 Italian plays from the Middle Ages to Pirandello; 60 Spanish, Portuguese and South American plays, ranging from Rojas' La Celestina to the middle of the nineteenth century, with only one twentieth-century title; and French drama from the Middle Ages to around 1910. The third volume, which is scheduled for the spring of 1955, will include modern French drama, Greek, Roman, Scandinavian and Dutch drama, and the older English and American drama. The fourth volume will cover recent English and American drama.
Slavic and Balkan drama will be represented by the fifth and last volume.

In both volumes published thus far each résumé is signed by initials which are identified at the beginning. The sub-sections within each volume are introduced by brief, pertinent comments placing the dramatic literature of the age in the proper perspective from the standpoint of general cultural history. Each entry includes full title, dates of first performance and first printing (if in print, for Gregor wisely includes a few significant pieces available only in manuscript), the number of rôles (male and female), the setting, and frequently a note on the idea of the play. The résumés follow the structure of the plays in detail. Each complete entry averages about one page. There are indexes of authors, titles, subjects (i.e., dramatic forms), first printed editions, and one- and two-act plays.

In the first volume, Gregor reveals a broad understanding of the various periods of German literature in his selections as well as in the treatment of individual titles. There are thirteen sections corresponding to the important periods of German dramatic history. German drama is given more space than that of any other language, but this is a natural and understandable lack of proportion in a work edited by an Austrian and published in West Germany.

In the second volume, the problems of selection were even more difficult, and there could be differences of opinion with regard to plays which have been excluded. For example, students of the modern Spanish stage may well be annoyed to find nothing since Bretón de los Herreros and Hartzenbusch. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the European drama is such an enormous field that the spatial limitations of five volumes of the size of the first two make it possible to include only bonafide classics. The judgment of such an authority as Joseph Gregor is as valid as that of any dramatic critic or historian alive today.

Like Der Romanführer, Der Schauspielführer will be an indispensable title in the reference collection of any college or university library and of most larger public libraries as well. It is the most comprehensive guide to dramatic literature of its type and quality that is available today.

The fifth volume of Der Romanführer (Stuttgart, Hiersemann, 1954; edited by librarian Johannes Beer of Bochum, pp. 621-1019; DM 26) concludes the series on modern German fiction, with entries from Franz Nabl's Der Odhof to Stefan Zweig's Schachnovelle.

The five volumes of the work that have appeared thus far, two on German fiction from the baroque to naturalism and three on modern German fiction, are an invaluable companion to all studies in German literature. The meticulously detailed and accurate signed résumés are by teachers, scholars, librarians, and book dealers who stand high in their respective professions.

In addition to basic bibliographical information, each entry contains notes on subsequent editions, setting, period (in the case of historical fiction), and type of fiction (i.e., historical, psychological, biographical, etc.). At the end of each summary or group of summaries is a list of the more important publications of the author.

A useful feature of this last volume on German fiction is an author index to all of the first five volumes and a title index to the last three volumes. A title index to the first two volumes appears at the end of the second volume.

It might be well for librarians to note that each volume in Der Romanführer as well as in Der Schauspielführer may be purchased separately.

Universitas Litterarum (Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1953-) is a conspectus of all the sciences by authorities in the various fields represented. Edited by Werner Schüder, a Berlin librarian, there will be twenty-seven major articles on as many broad fields of learning and seven articles on the organization of knowledge, edited by Robert Teichl of Vienna. Six fascicles have appeared thus far, covering all of the physical and biological sciences, sociology, public relations, technology, agriculture, history, and political science. The work will be complete in eight fascicles, probably early in 1955. Each fascicle sells for DM 6.50.

Each article is divided into three major sections, viz., definitions and position of the subject under discussion among the other sciences, methods, objectives, and present state of research in the subject, and the history of the subject. At the end of each section is a highly selective bibliography in all languages.

The work, when complete, will be a useful
reference for scholars, librarians, students, booksellers, and others in learned and bookish occupations. The various articles offer quick orientations into major fields of learning, a need frequently felt by those of us who must deal with many different subjects. The last seven essays may well prove to be the most interesting of all to librarians, since they will cover the following subjects: academies of sciences, by Wilfried Oberhummer; scientific research institutes, by Rudolf Geissler; libraries, by Robert Teichl, museums, by August von Loehr; universities, by Fritz von Reinohl; and the study of the book, by Wie-land Schmidt.

The linguistic incompetence of most American scholars and librarians is notorious. Perhaps the most iniquitous aspect of the situation is that librarians who do bother to learn another language rarely choose Latin, even though Latin is the one key through which all other western European languages may be learned easily. Moreover, the supreme importance of Latin for intelligent bibliographi-cal studies is obvious to anyone who goes beyond the housekeeping details of librarian-ship.

For German librarians who want to improve their Latin, Hermann Fuchs has edited *Aus Theorie und Praxis der Bibliotheken* (Hamburg, Eberhard Stichnote, 1952; 147 pages; DM8.50). It contains selections from twenty-two Latin authors who have dealt with libraries and librarianship, beginning with Vitruvius and ranging through Isidore, Richard de Bury, and Cardinal Bessarion to Gabriel Naudé and even two nineteenth century authors.

The selections themselves are often delightful purple patches from the literature of librarianship. Pliny's note on illustrated books, Ammianus Marcellinus on the destruction of the Bibliotheca Palatina in Rome, Isidore's etymology of *bibliotheca*, Bessarion's letter of 1469 to the Venetian Senate founding the Marciana and Naudé’s ideas on acquisition and cataloging should be part of every librarian's education. If material of this type is not bait enough to make every employee of college and reference libraries want to improve his Latin, then the advocates of languages for librarians will have few other arguments.

There are detailed notes for each selection, and anyone familiar with the paradigms and the basic syntax will have little trouble in using this text. In addition, there is a full glossary which gives the special meaning of many words not in the dictionary of classical Latin.

From the same publisher comes another useful little reference work for librarians, Otti Gross' *Library Terms, Fachausdrücke des Bibliothekswesens und seiner Nachbargebiete, English-Deutsch und Deutsch-English* (Hamburg, Eberhard Stichnote, 1952; 163 pages, DM7.20). The compilation of specialized glossaries in any field is a difficult job, and it is a rare work of this sort that makes everyone happy. The American librarian in particular should approach the Gross book with these facts in mind. While it is oriented to English librarianship it is still generally useful for American librarians, especially acquisition librarians and catalogers. Like most other glossaries, this one should be considerably improved in a second edition if the compiler has had the benefit of criticism from those who use it.

The first number of the “Veröffentlichungen des Hölderlin Archivs” (a branch of the Württembergische Landesbibliothek located at Schloss Bebenhausen) is the *Hölderlin-Bibliographie, 1938-1950* (Stuttgart, Landesbibliothek, 1953; 103 pages; DM10), edited by Maria Kohler and Alfred Kelletat. The great interest in Hölderlin, intensified during the last two decades, is readily obvious from this bibliography. It is absolutely comprehensive, covering all editions of Hölderlin’s works (except selections in anthologies published in Germany) and all critical and biographical notes without regard to value. While the last volume of the Stuttgart Hölderlin edition (now in progress) will contain a bibliography of the more important works about Hölderlin, the *Hölderlin-Bibliographie* will be an essential tool for any serious student of Hölderlin.

The bibliography is in two parts. The first covers writings by Hölderlin, including first editions, collected editions, partial editions, except editions of individual works, letters, translations, and selections in German anthologies published abroad. Everything, even propagandistic use of Hölderlin’s works is included. Part II contains the critical work about Hölderlin, arranged chronologi-cally by years and alphabetically under each year. Reviews are cited with the pertinent
entry. There are indexes of persons, subjects, and periodicals cited.

An enlightening look into East German librarianship and bibliography is afforded by the series of "Schriften zum Bibliotheks- und Büchereiwesen in Sachsen-Anhalt," edited from the University of Halle Library (now officially the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Halle) and published by the Otto Harrassowitz division of the VEB Bibliographisches Institut in Leipzig. Three numbers are devoted to personal bibliographies, viz., the work of two noted librarians: No. 2, Carl Wendel, by Horst Kunze, and No. 4, Bernhard Weissenborn, by Willi Göber; and one philologist, No. 5, Georg Baesecke, by Gertraud Wüstling of Halle. Three titles deal with scientific subjects: No. 7 by Werner Dube, a checklist of articles in German on the work of Ivan Petrovitich Pavlov, the great Russian physiologist; No. 8 by Otto Rubesame, a list of publications on the petroleum geology of the north German plain; and No. 9, by Monika Müller, a checklist of monographs on pest control which have been published in German since 1930.

The three most interesting titles in the series describe the administrative procedures of the University of Halle Library, which suffered very little damage during the war. No. 1 is a general description of the Halle Library and its contents by Horst Kunze, and no. 3 is a guide to the use of the library by Kurt Roepke. In both pamphlets a well-developed administrative organization is reflected, but it is clear that the totalitarian regime in East Germany has had a definite effect on certain aspects of library service. The most valuable number in the entire series is perhaps no. 6, Dieter Vogel's study of photographic work in Halle. From this little document American librarians interested in photographic reproduction can get some valuable information on equipment and practices in East Germany. The price of the various numbers in this series ranges from fifty pfennig to DM2.75. The first number appeared in 1949, and others have been issued at irregular intervals.

Another series published by Harrassowitz in Leipzig is entitled "Bibliothekswissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus der Sowjetunion und den Ländern der Volksdemokratie in deutscher Übersetzung." This series can prove to be unusually useful in providing access to the rich library literature of the U.S.S.R. and other satellite Slavic nations, especially Poland and Czechoslovakia. The first number in the series, a translation important to all students of classification, under the German title of Klassifikation für die Bibliographien der Buchkammer der Sowjetunion mit methodischen Anleitungen zu ihrer Anwendung. The second is an exceptionally interesting statement of propagandistic use of bibliography in the U.S.S.R., L. A. Lewin, Die Klassiker der Marxismus-Leninismus in empfehlenden Bibliographien. Both were published in 1953. It will be a great service to librarianship if more Slavic-language essays on librarianship are made available on a similar basis.

A new annual has been initiated by Palle Birkelund, director of the Royal Library in Copenhagen, for essays on some of the unusual riches of this collection. The title is Fund og Forskning, of which volume 1 (178 pages) appeared last year under the imprint of the library. There are many illustrations, and for each article there is a fully adequate English summary.

Of special interest to us is Mr. Birkelund's essay on John Eliot's Indian Bible, of which the Royal Library owns a copy of the third variant purchased for one silver shilling in 1789 by the celebrated Danish collector Otto Thott. The Royal Library also has a copy of the second edition of 1685. The remarkable collection of Hebraica in Copenhagen, which is equal or superior to those in Cincinnati and New York, provides for R. Edelmann material for an essay on a fourteenth-century illuminated manuscript of Maimonides' More Nebuchim. The fine collection of bindings in the Royal Library includes three remarkable examples of the work of Nicolas and Clovis Eve, and H. P. Rohde analyzes the reasons for attributing these bindings to the Eves and their association with Henri III. Other essays deal with the early history of the library, sixteenth-century Danish printing, some works by the Danish anatomists Bartholin and Winslow and the rare polemical tracts of Nicolas Steno (bought recently from the collection of the medical historian V. Maar), Danish literature in Dutch translation, the first book printed in Greenland (at Godthaab, in 1793), some eighteenth-century Danish silhouettes, and the reception of Karl August Tavaststjerna's work in Denmark.
Although Frederick Lange Grundtvig, hans Dag og Daad (Copenhagen, Rosenkilde og Bagger, 1954; 86 pages) is not bibliography or library science, it would be improper for the current volume of COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES not to mention it, for the author is one of America's most distinguished senior librarians: Jens Christian Bay. It was written in commemoration of the centennial of the birth of the great Danish-American pastor and scholar, 15 May 1954.

Another anniversary volume celebrates the tenth birthday of the Grafiska Institutet in Stockholm, Grafiska Institutet 1944-1954: Minneskrift (Stockholm, Grafiska Institutet, 1954; 117 pages). It is of special interest in this country inasmuch as the rector, Bror Zachrisson, has been a visiting professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. Of the several essays in the volume Carl Hultenheim's richly illustrated "En studie i tradition" is especially valuable. Hultenheim examines in some detail the continuity of the Anglo-American typographical tradition and draws a significant moral that modern printers should "work in the company of master-printers down the ages" (Holbrook Jackson).

Valter Falk, another distinguished Swedish bookman, is the author of Nutida typsnitt, uppkomst och utveckling (Stockholm, Bröderna Lagerströms förlag, 1954; 174 pages), a series of studies on the most significant modern type faces in use in western Europe in the twentieth century. Introductory chapters discuss the origin of the alphabet and certain pre-twentieth-century types that have had influence in our own day. Subsequent chapters deal with the main lines of modern typographical tradition in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, England, the United States, and Sweden. The title page is richly illustrated and deserves a place even on the shelves of typographical collections in libraries where the language is not generally read.

Few business firms have played such a vital role in Norwegian cultural as well as commercial life as the firm of J. W. Cappelen. The full story of the crucial early years is told in Einar Boyesen, J. W. Cappelen, 1805-1878; noen blad av Norsk bokhandels og norsk kulturkamps historie (Oslo, J. W. Cappelen Forlag, 1953; 561 pages, kr.42.00).

When Jørgen Wright Cappelen, a young theological student, decided to go into the publishing business in Oslo in 1826, he took a step that was to have significant consequences for his native land. His subsequent biography was as much a part of Norway's cultural history as it was his own life. Cappelen's association with the leading literary men of his day in freeing Norway from the domination of the Danish book trade is very important.

Of special value to us are the several chapters on Cappelen's efforts to sell Norwegian books to Norwegian-Americans. Several little-known facts about the frontier book trade are uncovered and should be exploited by future historians of American bookselling.

An important bibliographical work that has been in progress for almost a half a century is the catalog of manuscripts of the University of Leiden. Although the most recent part of this catalog was issued as far back as 1948, the entire work ought to be reviewed in view of the fact that further parts are expected soon.

The Leiden collections of manuscripts are so rich and extensive that this catalog is a necessary part of the equipment of any academic library which supports classical, oriental or Germanic studies. Our attention may be concentrated here on the classical manuscripts.

The Leiden Library divides its western manuscripts into three main groups, viz., those named for the previous owner (Codices Vossiani, Scaligerani, Vulcaniani, Hugeniani, Perizoniani, Lipsiani, Papenbroekiani, Petri Cunae, Prosperi Marchand, Burmanniani, Gronoviani, Oudendorpiani, Hemsterhusiani, Ruhnkeniani, Ioannis in de Betouw, Wyttenbachi, and Guilielmi M. d'Ablaing); the Codices Bibliothecae Publicae Graeci; and the Codices Bibliothecae Publicae Latini and Miscellanei. The first fascicle of the Leiden catalog of manuscripts appeared in 1910 and was devoted to the manuscripts of Bonaventura Vulcanius, acquired by the University of Leiden shortly after Vulcanius' death in 1614. The second fascicle also appeared in 1910 and listed the manuscripts of J. J. Scaliger, who died in 1699 and willed virtually all of his manuscripts to the library. The third fascicle appeared in 1912 and listed the Codices Bibliothecae Publicae Latini. After a lapse of thirty-four years K. A. de Meyier's catalog of the manuscripts of Jacobus Perizonius (Voorbroek) was published. Dr. de Meyier will
soon complete his catalog of the Vossius Collection of Greek manuscripts.

A few notes on the Perizonius collection will serve to indicate the general nature of the Leiden catalogs. Perizonius died in 1715, and he willed not only the manuscripts but also many rare books and an endowment of 20,000 florins to the University. The manuscripts include Greek and Latin authors as well as later commentators. Some were described in the rather imperfect catalog by Jacob Geel (1852), and others are described first by de Meyier.

The physical characteristics of each manuscript are noted in detail, and there are, of course, titles and incipits. There are also notes on provenance, editions, and other publications pertaining to each manuscript. Entries are arranged in shelf order (folio, quarto, octavo). There are indices of paleographical information, age, illumination, bindings, scribes, place of origin, former owners, authors, incipits of anonymous works, addressees of letters and persons to whom significant reference is made, and a subject index. The Leiden manuscript catalogs deserve the careful attention of librarians as models of the genre.

At the main entrance of the Lenin Library in Moscow stands a lady police officer with a grim-looking automatic stuck in her belt. A guide told a Norwegian visitor recently: "We do not underrate our enemies. We know the enormous significance of this library for the cultural and economic life of our country. The Americans also know that, and we know very well what the results might be if an American agent could get into this library. An incendiary pencil could be enough to send this cultural treasure up in flames."

This is part of a travel report on Soviet libraries by John Brandrud in the third volume of the *Norsk arøbok for bibliotek og forskning* (1954), published by the Norske Forskningsbibliotekarers Forening with headquarters in the University of Oslo Library. Brandrud’s essay, the leading article, reveals many interesting facts about the Lenin Library in particular.

Apparently only a small proportion of the 16,000,000 volumes in the Lenin Library are unduplicated titles, for the Lenin Library serves as a popular library as well as a research collection. Brandrud takes some interesting samples of the Lenin Library’s holdings, and it would seem that the actual research strength of the collection is not much greater, if any greater, than that of any one of the major middle-western university libraries.

Other essays in this volume deal with indexing, the manuscript division of the University of Oslo Library, the Statistical Central Bureau’s library in Oslo, periodicals in reference libraries, cooperation between libraries and schools, bookmobiles in Norway, the Bibliographical Center in Denver, the community library service for municipal administrators in Sweden, public documents, post-war binding problems, circulation systems in public libraries, English county libraries, and the Institut de Recherche et d’Histoire des Textes in Paris. There is an English summary at the end of each article. In addition, there is a short review section and a section listing selected library literature in 1953-54. A supplement listing Norwegian authors, 1881-1920, by W. P. Sommerfeldt will prove valuable to catalogers.

The fourth volume of the *Jahrbuch der Auktionspreise für Bücher, Handschriften und Autographen* (Hamburg, Dr. Ernst Hauswedell, 1954; 442 pages; DM 48), covering 1953, appeared in the autumn of the year following the one for which auctions were reported. In the future it is expected to have each volume in print in the spring following the year for which auctions were reported, thus increasing the value of the work considerably for librarians, dealers, and collectors.

The main part of the work is divided into three sections, viz., auction prices for printed books, for historical and literary manuscripts, and for holographic manuscripts (including letters, texts, and other significant personalia).

In addition, there are other useful features—a list of auctions in 1953, a table of monetary exchange rates, a list of abbreviations, a list of professional associations of antiquarian booksellers in all countries, special fields of booksellers in all countries (alphabetically by subject), and the addresses of booksellers included in the specialty list and the advertisements. There is also a short bibliographical guide to the literature of bookbinding history excerpted from volume I of Helmut Helwig’s recently published *Handbuch der Einbandkunde*.
One of the most instructive uses of the *Jahrbuch der Auktionspreise* is a comparative study of the prices with those reported for England and the United States. In general, rarissima and books running into four figures and more command about the same prices as they would anywhere else in the world. On the other hand, it would seem that American libraries might well find it to their advantage to bid more extensively than they do at present at European auctions for books ranging from ten to around two or three hundred dollars.

A sample check of twenty-five pieces of Americana in the current *Jahrbuch* indicated an average difference of 30 per cent between European and American prices. It would be worthwhile for a detailed study of the comparative price situation to be made every five or six years as a matter of information to American reference libraries.

Outside of the English-speaking world, the field of jurisprudence, as an academic discipline, includes many fields normally assigned to the social studies in our universities. As a result, the fifth edition of Wilhelm Fuchs' now almost classic *Juristische Bücherkunde* (Göttingen-Grone, August Schönhutte, 1953; v. I, "Geschichte und System der juristischen Fachbibliographie," 506 pages; DM 34.20) is a basic reference work not only for students of law, but also for social scientists in general.

Fuchs goes into every aspect of legal bibliography. The first part of this volume is devoted to a history of the development of legal bibliography from the invention of printing up to the middle of the twentieth century. The second part, which accounts for about 90 per cent of the text, covers the theory and technique of legal bibliography and gives a critical list of references in narrative rather than enumerative form.

Fuchs' bibliographical citations are, in general, meticulously correct with a minimum of typographical errors in non-German titles, and his critical comment indicates a direct personal acquaintance with his material.

Some of the chapters are good introductions to other broad fields of bibliography. For example, the chapters on public documents, manuscripts and incunabula, anonymous and pseudonymous literature, and the bibliography of academy publications, serials, university publications indicate that Fuchs is as well acquainted with the special problems of these genres as he is with legal bibliography.

In addition to his broad interpretation of jurisprudence and his listing of pertinent reference works, Fuchs also has special chapters on auxiliary disciplines, viz., history, philology, religion, philosophy, social studies, and medicine.

A comparison with earlier editions indicates clearly that the present edition of Fuchs is a complete revision. Numerous books and serials that appeared as late as 1952 are discussed, and supplements to and new editions of older books are noted.

When Heinz Otto Burger's *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur* (Stuttgart, Metzler, 1952; 882 pages; DM 10) appeared in 1952, it was recognized at once as one of the best available histories of German literature. In the same year K. H. Halbach published the supplement to Burger, *Vergleichende Zeittafel zur deutschen Literaturgeschichte* (ibid.; 52 pages; DM 4.50). Last year a second supplement appeared, Otto Olzien's *Bibliographie zur deutschen Literaturgeschichte* (ibid., 1953; 156 pages; DM 15). Although all three parts form a single inseparable reference work of considerable value, Olzien's contribution is the one that will interest librarians in particular.

Olzien has made no effort to provide a definitive bibliography of Germanistic studies, and his work supplements rather than rivals the important *Bibliographisches Handbuch des deutschen Schrifttums* (Bern, Francke, 1949; third edition; 644 pages) by Josef Körner. Olzien lays special emphasis on the most recent critical literature, especially that published between the closing date for Körner and 1952. On the other hand, many periods of German literature are inadequately covered by post-war scholarship, and therefore Olzien has frequently had to refer to earlier works, especially for writers of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

There are three major sections, the general one (including bibliographies, reference works, periodicals, critical and historical series of texts, methodology, general histories, regional histories, histories of genres), the chronological one including studies of whole periods or aspects of periods, and individual authors (alphabetical). The special value of this bibliography for librarians lies in its use-
fulness as a guide for checking library holdings in German literature and as a ready reference work. It does not, however, supplant Korner and Goedeke, nor does it pretend to do so.

Hans Volz' *Hundert Jahre Wittenberger Bibeldruck, 1522-1626* (Göttingen, Verlag Dr. Ludwig Hantzschel, 1954; 168 pages; DM 10), is the first in a new series edited by Karl Julius Hartmann under the general title of "Arbeiten aus der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen." This series succeeds the old "Hainbergschriften" issued at Göttingen.

Volz, who has been closely identified with the great Weimar edition of Luther's works, is one of the best informed of all students of Reformation bibliography. In this study he gives the first comprehensive survey of Bible printing in the first century of the Reformation in Luther's own headquarters, Wittenberg.

It has long been widely known that the University of Göttingen Library (now officially known as the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek) has the most extensive holdings of Luther imprints in West Germany. Much of the strength of Göttingen in this field may be attributed to the remarkable Oskar Mulert Collection.

Supplementing the material available at Göttingen with information garnered from questionnaires sent to all major German research libraries, Volz has composed a comprehensive study of Bible printing in the first century of the Reformation in Luther's own headquarters, Wittenberg.

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Volz' thorough knowledge of the period with which he was dealing and his ability to coordinate the history of printing and publishing with general cultural history give this study a special significance. It will prove as useful to students of political and religious history as to librarians and bibliographers.

In 1896 Erik Thyselius published a bibliography of official reports of Swedish government committees entitled *Förteckning över komitébetänkanden afgifna under åren 1809-1894*, and in 1904 he published a supplement under the same title covering the years 1895-1904. In 1944, the Swedish Riksdagbibliotek (library of parliament) decided to bring Thyselius up to date and include printed and manuscript committee reports, departmental memoranda, and certain Riksdag reports. The volume finally appeared after almost a decade under the title *Förteckning över statliga utredningar 1904-1945* (Norrköping, Östergötlands tryckeri, 1953; 1405 pages).

Of the 5,206 numbers in the bibliography, some 1,900 were compiled by former Riksdag librarian Ivar Beskow. The job was completed by Beskow's successor, Anders Lindberger.

The arrangement is by government department and chronologically under each department. There are indexes of personal names and subjects and a chronological index. Some 1,150 of the documents recorded in this bibliography are in manuscript.

Major document bibliographies of this sort are especially needed in many countries where there has not been a continuing tradition of document bibliography over a long period. A good many other parliamentary libraries in smaller countries throughout the world could perform an important service to librarianship and bibliography by issuing similar compilations.

A variant approach to the bibliographical problem represented by the Index Translationum may be seen in the new *Bibliographie der Ueberstzungen deutschsprachiger Werke*, issued by the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig. The first number, which appeared in 1954, begins with translations of German-language books into foreign languages that were published in 1951. It is planned ultimately to issue the bibliography quarterly, but it will appear more frequently until the listings become current.

The new *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie*, of which volume one, numbers one and two appeared in 1954, is intended to be the West German counterpart to the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.

Although the ZfB still maintains a high quality of scholarship in its main articles and bibliographical sections, there is some annoying evidence of Volksdemokratie in almost every issue at one point or another. One can hardly blame the West German librarians for starting a new journal in the light of this circumstance.
The new ZBB (if we may coin this abbreviation on the model of the time-honored ZfB) is edited by H. W. Eppelsheimer of Frankfurt, G. Hofmann of Munich, and H. Tiemann of Hamburg. Editorial communications should be addressed to Dr. H. Middendorf at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich. The publisher is Vittorio Klostermann of Frankfurt, and four issues per annum carry a subscription price of DM 33.50.

Articles in the first issue are by Eppelsheimer on libraries and documentation and by F. A. Schmidt-Kunsemüller on planned periodical acquisition by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. In the second number C. Köttelwesch writes on problems of inter-library loan in Germany, K. Leibach on the Bonn student library, H. Fuchs on the late Hugo Andres Krüss, and Eppelsheimer on the current status of German literary bibliography. In each issue there is a checklist of current bibliographical literature which may well turn out to be comparable in scope and extent to that in the ZfB. There are, of course, reviews and news notes.

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES extends a cordial welcome to the ZBB into the family of library periodicals and wishes it the same distinction attained by the old ZfB.—Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Libraries.

Communication of Specialized Information


The Papers Presented before the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago August 11-15, 1952, previously published in American Documentation IV, nos. 3 and 4, 1953, are now available in a monograph edited by Margaret E. Egan. Except for a preface by Miss Egan, the content of the papers is identical with their first appearance in American Documentation. The topic of the Conference was the communication of specialized information from which the book takes its title. By this term is meant those research records, articles, essays, and the like which usually appear in near-print format in restricted editions, particularly as to distribution or use, and which take significance because of their timeliness and are especially valuable to subject specialists in technical fields of knowledge. This material, the life-blood of the highly specialized library, from the traditional library point of view, is considered ephemeral. Other words which have been used to describe this kind of information and its organization are documentation and technical information. The titles of the papers of the participants in the conference which follow, indicate the vast area in communications which this type of information encompasses:

"Organizing and Servicing Unpublished Reports," Dwight E. Gray.
"Implications for Professional Organization and Training," Mortimer Taube.
"The Use of Social Data by Business, Finance, and Industry," Margaret E. Egan.
"Industrial Relations—A Case Study of Specialized Communication Involving Several Groups," Frederick H. Harbison.

As seen at once, the conference posed serious questions for the library profession. The very nature of the material under consideration, its handling and organization, challenges the traditional techniques and practices in use in libraries today. But there is too much here to attempt to analyze in detail. The papers are all worth reading and should become an essential part of professional library literature.

The format of this monograph, however, distributed by the American Library Associa-
tion for the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, is an unhappy one. The text has been reproduced from typewritten copy by off-set printing, a commendable procedure for small edition publishing; however, in the design of the pages of this book, the long lines and the extensive reduction of the typescript has produced a page which is very difficult to read. For the purposes of this review, it was necessary to go back to the 1953 volume of American Documentation and there, in more readable typescript, study the essays which resulted from the Chicago conference.—John H. Ottemiller, Yale University Library.

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Cavanaugh, Sister Mary Stephana


The purpose of this study is to trace the origin, scope, and progress of Catholic book publishing in the U.S., within the period stated. The biographical method is used, and an attempt is made to answer such questions as: Who were these Catholic publishers? What factors in their education and environment prepared them for their work? What important books did they make available to Americans? How far as possible the study has been made from the books themselves; from autobiographical and contemporary accounts of the lives and works of the publishers; and from recognized authorities in printing and in Catholic Church history.

Caldwell, John Charles


The study was based upon data collected by questionnaires sent to the librarians of the universities, liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges in Pennsylvania; replies were received from sixty-three (66.3%) of these. A validation of the returns showed that 40 libraries maintained accession books, 23 did not. There was great variety in the reasons given for maintaining an accession book, the information recorded in it, and the use made of this information was analyzed as were the reasons given for not maintaining the book and records which were used as substitutes.

Rolloff, Ronald William


Unusually complete records have made it possible to trace the development of a small college library (95,000 volumes) from its earliest beginnings, and thus illustrate the history of libraries from the standpoint of the ordinary small institution.

The study covers the years 1869 to 1951 and reveals the stages by which a library or religious works is gradually transformed into a balanced collection for a liberal arts college. Special attention is given to the various developments of the school itself, to the growth of the collection in terms of specific titles, to library service, and to problems of cataloging and classification which arose.

Baker, Helen Malmberg


A survey of research studies in the field of reading readiness, including those which show the beginnings of research; the factors included in this field with emphasis on the factor of maturation; the measurement of reading readiness; methods and materials used in readiness activities; and the direction of current research.

Coffin, Georgia Rose


The purpose of the thesis is to list, as far as possible, the works that issued from the press of John Macock, who printed in London from 1645 to 1692, and who may have been the J.M. who printed Milton's "Paradise Regain'd" of 1671 and the "History of Britain." The list includes all titles bearing the name John Macock or the initials "J.M." No claim is made that the "J.M." imprints are necessarily those of Macock.

The method included searching item by item the "Stationers' Transcripts," Arber's "Term Catalogues," 1668-1700, etc., (vol. information recorded in it, and the use made of this information was analyzed as were the reasons given for not maintaining the book and records which were used as substitutes.

Gladeck, Alberta Alma


This brief paper on the library of the Franklin Institute does not attempt to be a critical analysis of the history of the library. Instead it tries to show the steps which took the book collection from the homes of the members of the library committee to a wing of the building which the Franklin Institute now occupies on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway in Philadelphia. A brief summary of the early cataloging and classification systems used is included. The history of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" and the struggle to become a patent depository likewise receive attention.

JULY, 1955
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